

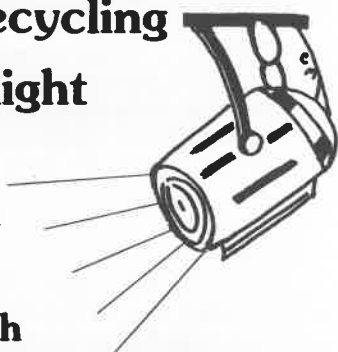


# Resource Recovery Report

Volume 2, No. 1

Winter, 1983

## Recycling Spotlight



### Lincoln Park Borough

The saying "Where there's a will - there's a way" adequately describes the mandatory recycling program designed by Lincoln Park Borough. Prior to adoption of a recycling ordinance, the Jaycees, Boy Scouts and St. Joseph's Church had been running sporadic paper drives in the Borough. Although the Borough wanted to organize a consistent recycling effort, they did not want to impose on the groups already recycling.

The Lincoln Park officials divided the Borough into 3 sections. They devised a program so that on the first 3 Saturdays of each month, one group would go out with a municipal truck and driver, collect a section, and keep the total profits. Each month, the volunteers pick up paper in a different section to give all 3 groups a chance to collect in higher density areas.

The program began on June 1, 1982 with the adoption of a mandatory newspaper recycling ordinance. Richard Crane, Lincoln Park Borough Recycling Coordinator, reports that a remarkable 100.7 tons of paper have been recycled in the first six months of operation.

The Borough, excited by the success and cooperation of residents, now has

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"Riding the trucks is fun!" proclaim these Boy Scouts who provide 1/3 of the labor for Lincoln Park's program.

## Rebates For Recycling

**Deadline: February 15, 1983**

All New Jersey municipalities have contributed to the creation of the New Jersey Recycling Fund from which the Recycling Grants are issued. These Recycling Grants, or tonnage rebates, represent 45% of the total Recycling Fund.

Municipal payments to the Fund are made in the form of a 12¢ surcharge placed on every cubic yard of solid waste disposed of in landfills. This surcharge resulted from the passage of the New Jersey Recycling Act (P.L. 1981, c.278). The average Morris County municipality disposes of 3534 cubic yards of waste each year (1979 statistics). This figure translates into

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## Free Labor For Municipal Recycling Programs

On December 1, 1982, the Morris County Probation Department was awarded funds from the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts to initiate a Community Service Work Program. The program is designed to place sentenced offenders of minor crimes to appropriate work assignments in governmental, non-profit or charitable organizations.

The benefits of the Community Service Work Program are extensive. Putting the offender (usually a drunk driver, shoplifter, or vandal) to work provides a constructive means of punishment. The offender is also able to maintain his or her employment,

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## 1982 "The Challenge Year"

Since institution of the N. J. Recycling Act one year ago, municipalities have come to understand the ramifications of a program that is the first of its kind in the United States. Morris County's solid waste crisis, coupled with the educational efforts of the State Office of Recycling, County Planning Board, Municipal officials and volunteer groups, have contributed to the growing realization that recycling is a valuable component of solid waste management.

1982 truly was "The Challenge Year" for New Jersey. Municipalities were designing new programs, upgrading existing programs, and applying for funding from the State Office of Recycling for further planning and implementation of these programs. Plans and efforts for public education surpassed any other time in New Jersey's history. Municipalities implemented mandatory source separation programs to maximize the removal of recyclables from municipal waste streams. And volunteer groups, having the longest history of successful recycling programs, lent their expertise and manpower to make new programs a success.

### How Morris County met "The Challenge"

#### 1981

October 14 — *Wharton Borough began the county's first mandatory recycling program.* December 21 — *Town of Boonton passed mandatory recycling ordinance.*

#### 1982

April 28 — *Dover passed mandatory recycling ordinance.* May 3 — *County hired full-time Recycling Coordinator.* June 1 — *Lincoln Park passed mandatory recycling ordinance.* June 26 — *A group of Morris County runners held "Bottle Bill Run" in support of beverage container deposit legislation.* August 14 — *Passaic Township opened expanded recycling depot.* September 1 — *Mount Olive Township passed mandatory recycling ordinance.* September 3 — *Lincoln*

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Wharton's costly tire collection.

## Discarded Tire Dilemma

**The Problems:** Disposing of unwanted tires has become a major solid waste problem throughout the country. In 1974, New Jersey discarded 13,200,000 tires.

It is improper to bury tires in landfills unless they are first shredded. The problem occurs when the buried tire, through minor geologic vibrations, eventually wriggles its way back to the surface. New landfills, designed for multiple use after closure cannot accept tires because of this nature.

Currently, the majority of Morris County municipalities are paying at least \$100.00 per load for leaving tires at a landfill. This cost reflects the expense of purchasing and operating shredding equipment.

**A Solution:** There is, however, a partial solution to the discarded tire dilemma. Retreading is a form of recycling that has been taking place for many years. Unfortunately, retreads do not have a very good image.

**Retread Facts:** A number of facts prove that tires which are retreaded are of an extremely high quality. For example, 98% of the world's airlines use retreaded tires. More large truck tires are replaced with retreads than with new tires. Many race cars use retreads, and the majority of heavy-duty, off-the-road vehicles use retreads.

The high quality of retreads is a result of careful inspection and stringent standards that must be met before a

used tire qualifies for retreading. Excessive wear, holes or cuts in the casing or sidewall, broken stabilizer belts and exposed belt edges are only some of the flaws that render tires unretreadable.

**Wharton's Experience:** Believing it had a market for used tires, Wharton added a collection bin at its drop-off center (see photo left). When the local recycler neglected to remove the tires, as agreed, Wharton was faced with a pile consisting of 950 tires. Officials decided to contact a local retreader for removal.

This pile constitutes two tandem loads and, if disposed of at the landfill, would have cost the Borough \$200.00 in disposal fees. Instead, the retreader charged \$226.00 for removal and then rebated the Borough \$130.00 for the number of tires deemed retreadable. The total cost for removal was \$96.00 or a savings of \$104.00 over landfill disposal. Savings on labor and transportation to the landfill compound the benefits.

**Markets:** Many area tire retreading companies can help municipalities to recycle used tires. Consult the yellow pages for retreaders serving Morris County.

## Resource Recovery Funding Sought

In December, 1982, Morris County submitted an application to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for a resource recovery planning grant. Under this program, 50% matching funds are available for the purpose of developing and implementing resource recovery projects.

Under the work schedule, this planning, or pre-procurement process would run from April 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984. Activities include the following:

- technology assessment regarding small energy markets such as hospitals and corporations;
- technology selection and establishment of preferred energy market commitment;
- selection of procurement approach, risk assignment and financing method;

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## 1982 Recycling Awards Presented

The New Jersey Recycling Forum, Inc. held its third annual "Recycling in the 80's" Dinner on November 10, 1982 in New Brunswick. Over 500 people, including municipal, county, state and federal officials, business leaders and interested New Jersey citizens attended the awards dinner.

The theme of this year's program was "1982 - The Challenge Year." Mr. Frederick Schmitt, President of the Forum, made a slide presentation depicting the great progress New Jersey has made in recycling since institution of the New Jersey Recycling Act on January 1, 1982.

Morris County submitted 4 nominations for recycling awards. They were: **Passaic Township** for Best Volunteer Program; **Wharton Borough** for Best Municipal Program; **Lincoln Park** for Most Innovative Program; and **Glass Cycle Systems** of Butler for Award to Industry. All of these nominations represented exceptional recycling efforts.

From the Morris County nominees, Glass Cycle Systems took a statewide Award to Industry. The company began by selling in-bar glass crushers to bar and restaurant owners, and now offers a consignment program and marketing services. In addition, Glass Cycle Systems maintains accurate weight records of glass recycled from each establishment, and supplies municipalities with the information for tonnage rebate purposes.

The "Recycling in the 80's" annual awards dinner provides an excellent opportunity to bring together recycling interests, and to give deserved recognition to those who have made the greatest contributions to recycling each year.

### Attention Readers

- Extra copies of **Morris County Recycling**, the special guide included in the Autumn issue of MCRRRR are available upon request. The guide lists all recycling activities in Morris County, and markets for glass, high-grade paper and used oil in Morris and neighboring counties. Call Lauren Roman at 285-6183.



James Bowlby, President of Glass Cycle Systems, accepts the 1982 Award to Industry at the "Recycling in the 80's" dinner.

## The Recycling Search Is On

Municipalities are busy seeking out all recycling activities so that maximum credit may be obtained. The following list contains all materials eligible for tonnage rebates in alphabetical order. If you think of materials not on this list which you believe may qualify, contact the Recycling Coordinator for verification.

**Aluminum** - volunteer groups, scrap dealers

**Car batteries** - scrap dealers

**Glass** - volunteer groups, industries, bars, restaurants

**High grade paper** - offices, banks, insurance companies

**Iron, steel, copper, brass, lead** - scrap dealers

**Leaves/yard wastes** - nurseries, farms

**Meat trimmings, grease, food wastes** - butchers, supermarkets, restaurants

**Newspapers** - local volunteer groups

**Plastic** - volunteer groups

**Used motor oil** - gas stations, new and used car dealers, service departments, DPW

**Used tires** - retreaders

**Special Notice:** If you are currently recycling any of the above materials, contact your municipality. Only municipalities can benefit from the tonnage grant program. Your information will ultimately contribute to the level of involvement and public awareness of recycling in your town.

## Customers Halt JCP&L's "Recycling" Try

The Jersey Central Power and Light Company has just discontinued use of two-way envelopes in their customer billing department.

The two-way envelopes replaced the standard billing procedure of enclosing an addressed payment envelope in each customer's bill. The design required one tear on a perforated line, and one fold to create the "new" return envelope.

Though the envelopes were conserving paper and reducing company costs (ultimately placed upon consumers), customer complaints have driven JCP&L back to the two envelope system. According to letters received by JCP&L's Consumer Advisory Council, the additional "effort" to transform the envelopes, and mistakes in handling were an inconvenience to customers.

Individuals and groups who would like to voice their support for returning to the two-way envelopes should send a postcard to: Mr. Sam Laird, JCP&L Co., Madison Ave. at Punchbowl Road, Morristown, N.J. 07960.

### Mailing List

If you are on our mailing list, and are receiving too many copies of MCRRRR, or if you would like to be on our newsletter mailing list, please contact Lauren Roman at 285-6183.

**Funding...Cont'd. From Page 2**

- environmental assessment of preferred site(s);
- preparation of Request for Proposal for resource recovery facility.

Close interaction between County staff, consultants, representatives from the preferred energy market, regulatory agencies, the Board of Chosen Freeholders, the Solid Waste Advisory Council, local officials and the general public will be required throughout this process.

This year, \$500,000 in grant funding is available to all eligible solid Waste Management Districts in the State. The DEP is expected to announce recipients of resource recovery planning grants by February 11, 1983.

**Challenge...Cont'd. From Page 2**

*Park, Glass Cycle Systems, Wharton Borough and Passaic Township were nominated for State recycling awards. September 14 — Rockaway Township passed mandatory recycling ordinance. September 30 — 14 Morris County municipalities and 3 volunteer groups submitted Program Planning and Education Grant applications totaling \$203,515.00. October 9 — Washington Township opened new recycling center. October 12 — Dover introduced mandatory aluminum recycling ordinance. November 10 — Glass Cycle Systems of Butler, received statewide recycling award.*

**Free Labor...Cont'd. From Page 1**

thereby avoiding unnecessary social and economic disruption. Moreover, the program provides another source of needed talents and energy for tax-supported and non-profit organizations. This is where recycling programs can benefit.

The single largest cost for municipal recycling programs is labor. The availability of Community Service Program workers can help municipalities with existing recycling programs to greatly reduce collection expenses or paid labor needed to maintain and patrol a drop-off center. Additionally, municipalities which have been reluctant to enter into a recycling program, due to projected costs, can now reevaluate program expenses by reducing labor costs.

The Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills was the first Morris County municipality to employ Community Service workers. Their program began in June, prior to involvement on the County level. They have employed these workers in renovation of an historic house, in the recreation department, and with a recent recycling depot operation.

Municipalities wishing further information on the Community Service Work Program should contact:

Mr. Carl Hansen, Director  
of Community Service  
Morris County Probation Department  
Hall of Records — Courthouse  
Morristown, N.J. 07960  
Telephone: 285-6544

**Rebates...Cont'd. From Page 1**

\$424.08 paid into the Recycling Fund each year.

In order for municipalities to reclaim some of this expense, they must apply for a Recycling Grant. These Grants are distributed to municipalities based on the number of tons of material recycled within municipal borders in 1982. The purpose of this tonnage rebate program is to reward municipalities for reducing the amount of waste disposed of in landfills through recycling.

The size of the rebates for each ton of recycled material will depend upon 2 factors: 1) the total sum of money in the Recycling Fund at the close of 1982 and 2) the total number or tons recycled by municipalities which apply.

**These grants are not competitive. All comprehensive municipal applications will be awarded rebates.**

**Lincoln Park...Cont'd. From Page 1**

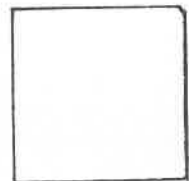
plans to add glass and oil recycling programs in January, 1983 and aluminum and plastic before 1985.

Lincoln Park residents now have a convenient way to recycle. The volunteers are bringing in more money, and the municipality is reducing its waste stream. By utilizing existing resources, the Borough has successfully designed an innovative program that benefits all involved.



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