

The Village Report

CAR-KT-SORT
Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Glenview, IL 60025
Permit No. 177

Glenview Village Hall
1225 Waukegan Road
Glenview, IL 60025
(708) 724-1700

FEBRUARY 1991

To: Postal Customer
Glenview, IL 60025

1990 Recycling Statistics

As shown by the table to the left, Glenview residents have responded well to the challenge to reduce the amount of garbage going to landfills in 1990.

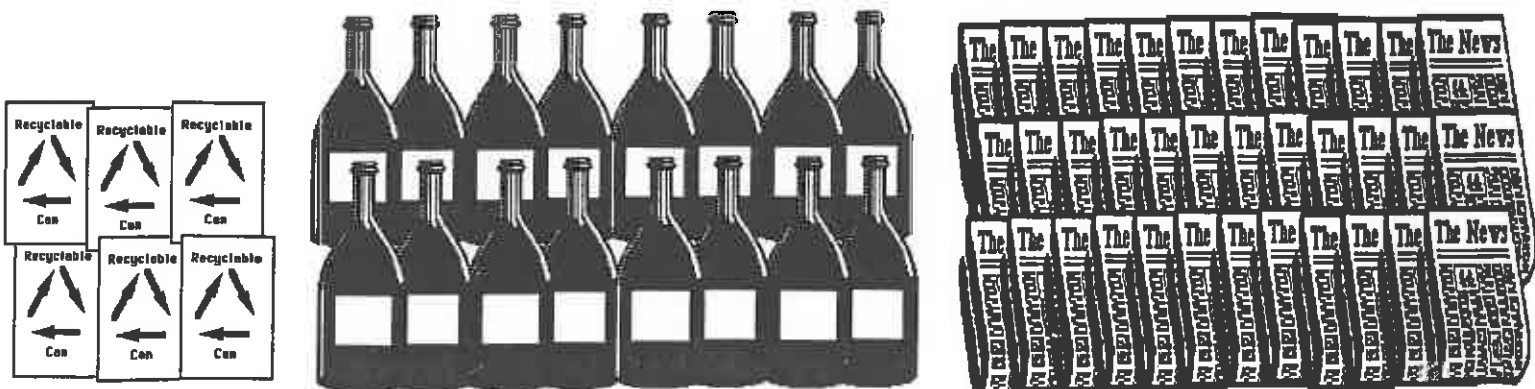
One direct result of the recycling program was the refuse rate reduction reported in last month's *Village Report*. This is a short-term savings for Glenview residents. Perhaps more important is the long-term savings that accumulate when the life of landfills is extended.

In a report to the Illinois E.P.A., the operators of Lake Landfill on Willow Road have estimated that the landfill will begin closing in the fall of 1992. With the efforts of Glenview residents, and residents in this entire area, that deadline can possibly be prolonged!

Encourage your friends and neighbors to join recycling efforts. Thank you for your help.

	Average Homes Recycling Weekly	Tons Newspaper Collected	Tons Glass Collected	Tons Aluminum Collected	Tons Other Cans Collected
Jan./Feb.	5,682	227.38	58.75	6.08	14.88
March	5,878	153.64	46.15	4.55	13.66
April	5,885	143.10	50.12	3.11	9.33
May	6,586	139.83	34.10	2.43	5.67
June	6,653	136.65	43.85	3.11	7.26
July	6,655	154.30	38.78	3.83	8.94
August	6,586	135.34	37.61	5.84	13.63
September	6,711	121.52	30.99	5.00	11.68
October	7,222	110.76	43.90	6.12	14.27
November	6,954	132.07	31.97	5.08	11.85
December	6,981	125.93	26.44	3.90	9.11
TOTAL		1,580.52	442.66	49.05	120.28

TOTAL RECYCLED WEIGHT 2,192.51 tons, 4,385,020 pounds.



Survey Results: 178 of 299 (59.5%) residents responded to this survey. This is a phenomenal response rate.

1. In the last month, how often did you participate in the recycling program?

- a. once (4) - 2%
- b. twice (16) - 9%
- c. three times (16) - 9%
- d. more than 3 times (137) - 77%
- e. did not participate. (4) - 2%

95% of respondents participate at least every other week

"My neighbors participated more often in the recycling program when recyclables were collected at:

- a. the same place my garbage is collected," (40)
- b. the top of the driveway," (24)
- c. the curb." (20)
- s. same participation (7)
- don't know (51)

"Per pleasure factor is negligible"

2. How did your participation in the last month compare with your participation when materials were collected at the curb?

- a. same as curbside (145)
- b. participated less than at curbside (3)
- c. participated more than at curbside (21)

Back door / top of drive did not encourage participation

"The service provided by the recycling company was better when materials were collected:

- a. the same place my garbage is collected," (43)
- b. the top of the driveway," (25)
- c. the curb." (36)
- s. same service (45)
- don't know (1)

Great differences in answers

3. Where do you normally place your garbage containers to be emptied by the scavengers?

- a. at the curb (51)
- b. at the top of the driveway (97)
- c. at the back door (25)
- d. other _____ (please indicate where)

"When recyclables were placed in the same area my garbage was placed, we recycled:

- a. the same amount of materials," (143)
- b. more materials," (16)
- c. less materials." (1)
- don't know (1)

Back door, Top. did not encourage more materials

4. In your opinion, please rank the following in terms of convenience, 1 being most convenient, 3 being least.

Rank

- a. recyclables placed where my garbage is collected _____
1 = 99; 2 = 33; 3 = 6 *369 Score*
- b. recyclables placed at the top of the driveway _____
1 = 58; 2 = 46; 3 = 28 *294 Score*
- c. recyclables placed at the curb _____
1 = 28; 2 = 25; 3 = 83 *217 Score*

5. Please select the appropriate responses to the statements listed below:

"My family participated more often in the recycling program when recyclables were collected at:

- a. the same place my garbage is collected," (62)
- b. the top of the driveway," (26)
- c. the curb." (24)
- s. same regardless (51)

6. If you had to pay extra for materials to be collected at the top of the driveway rather than at the curb, how much more would you be willing to pay per month?

- a. none (151)
- b. \$0 to \$2.00 (20)
- c. \$2.01 to \$4.00 (3)
- d. \$4.01 to \$6.00 (0)
- e. more than \$6.00 (0)

7. If you had to pay extra for materials to be collected where you normally place your garbage rather than at the curb, how much more would you be willing to pay per month?

- a. none (149)
- b. \$0 to \$2.00 (19)
- c. \$2.01 to \$4.00 (3)
- d. \$4.01 to \$6.00 (0)
- e. more than \$6.00 (0)

Residents not willing to pay for extra convenience

Answers to #2 and #5 may be inconsistent

State loans target new recycling ventures

By JANET NEIMAN

State officials who've been hustling to set up recycling collection programs faster than landfills can close are now directing their efforts to the other side of the recycling ledger.

The state's Department of Energy and Natural Resources recently began giving Illinois companies loans and other financial incentives to develop products from recycled materials.

The department has set aside \$2 million a year for low-interest loans to private industry for manufactur-

ing equipment and technology for recycled products.

The program could help create a substantial Illinois industry in recycled plastic and paper products—two markets still in their infancy. Only a few other states provide funds to the private sector for market research and development for recycled products.

Illinois' market-development program began less than a year ago, and its first loan was granted in December to Chicago-based MRC Polymers Inc., which will use the \$750,000 loan to buy equipment that turns plastic pop bottles, compact discs and signs into a resin used for

auto parts and lawn equipment.

MRC uses polyethylene terephthalate (PET) from pop bottles and polycarbonate (PC) from water jugs, compact discs and plastic signs.

The MRC loan is "an ideal project," said Timothy Warren, director of the state energy department's Office of Solid Waste and Renewable Resources, because "they weren't producing a low-value product, like a flower pot, that could end up in a landfill in a short time anyway. The resin they're making is a higher-value product, and it will be in productive use for many years as an auto part."

The department is close to agreements for state loans with two other, unidentified plastics recyclers, including one suburban Chicago company.

State loans for equipment and other manufacturing needs for companies using recycled materials are offered at 5% simple interest and a negotiable grace period of up to six months at the beginning of the loan.

The department also has started offering grants of up to \$50,000 for market research to help determine demand for recycled products.

Landfill Alternatives, a Kane County recycler that produces polystyrene resin, received a \$25,800 grant last summer to help prepare and market product samples to potential customers.

In the past, Illinois has provided about \$7 million, mostly in grants, to help communities and companies set up recycling collection programs.

Now, "the state is trying to create a balance between assisting communities in collecting recyclables and encouraging Illinois businesses to use those materials for recycled products," Mr. Warren said.

Although officials are open to projects involving recycling of any type of material, the department has placed a priority on paper and plastics, the two undeveloped markets with the greatest prospects for growth.

"The markets for aluminum and glass, and for high-grade office papers, are pretty well-established. The ones that need work are newspaper, cardboard and mixed-grade paper and many types of plastics," said Tim Goodman, senior consultant in the Minnesota office of

solid-waste consultants Gershman, Brickner & Bratton Inc.

With only about one-third of used newsprint now being recycled, Mr. Warren believes Illinois can capitalize on the national glut of used newspaper through the growth of the state's molded-pulp industry, which produces products such as egg cartons, and through the attraction of paper mills seeking locations in the Midwest with a large supply of recyclable paper for new recycled-newsprint plants.

The plastics-recycling industry is so undeveloped that it still hasn't established what Mr. Warren calls an "infrastructure" for education, collection, transportation and research and development.

Indeed, there are 858 Illinois plants producing some type of plastic products that, Mr. Warren said, "could use a substantial amount of secondary (recycled) plastic." But the Washington, D. C.-based Council for Solid Waste Solutions reports only 32 companies in Illinois even collect plastics for recycling, and only eight "reclaimers" in the state recycle post-consumer plastic into some other form or product.

STAY ON TOP OF CHICAGO BUSINESS ALL YEAR LONG.

BENCHMARKS FOR WORLD CLASS EXCELLENCE

This conference will provide PRACTICAL strategies and tactics for Total Quality Management implementation.

1990 Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award winners describe how they attained "World Class Excellence" utilizing the standards of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.

Total Quality Management
Conference

March 12-14 1991