

2006 Recycling Summary

This summary is a review of all recycled materials diverted from Montana landfills in 2006. The data presented in this summary on total recycled materials was obtained by reviewing permit renewal applications from all state licensed solid waste management facilities including landfills, transfer facilities, compost operations and resource recovery facilities. Data from non-licensed recycling organizations businesses and end processors was obtained through voluntary participation in the 2006 Montana Recycling Survey.

<u>Summary of Data</u>	<u>Total Tons</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
Solid Waste Generated:	1, 461,542	100%
Landfilled Waste:	1,189,539	81.4%
Incinerated Waste:	0	0
Recycled Commodities:	194,904.30	13.3%
Other Materials:	33,935.11	2.3%
Composted Material:	43,163.14	3.0%
Total Diversion Rate:	272,003.0	18.6%

The EPA's recyclable commodities list was used to determine the recycling rate list.

Commodities list is as follows:

Aluminum Cans	Plastics
Steel Cans	Paper
Mixed Metals	Corrugated Cardboard
Ferrous Scrap Metal	Glass

Other Materials

Food Scrap	Yard Trimmings
Fly Ash	Construction/Demolition
Construction	Batteries
Mixed Recyclables	Other Recyclables
Carpet	Electronics
Sewage Sludge	

This data has been used with conjunction with the National Recycling Coalition's Environmental Benefits Calculator. The calculator generates estimates of environmental benefits based on the number of tons of specified materials recycled, landfilled and incinerated in Montana. The calculator yields detailed information in the following areas:

- ❑ Reductions in Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Recycling
- ❑ Energy Savings from Recycling
- ❑ Life Cycle Stage Comparisons
- ❑ Air Emissions and Waterborne Wastes
- ❑ Select National Resource Savings
- ❑ Number of Trees Saved

Review of Montana Recycled Materials Converted by Environmental Benefits Calculator

Reductions in Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Recycling

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Associated with Recycling	-270,128
Greenhouse Gas If All Landfilled	-5,185
Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Recycling Compared To Landfilled	-275,314
Greenhouse Gas Reduction in Passenger Cars Equivalent	-207,741

Energy Savings from Recycling

Net Energy from Recycling Compared to Disposal (millions BTU)	-12,061,948
Energy Savings in Per Household Equivalent	-114,657

Life Cycle Stage Comparisons

Energy Used During Recycling and Processing (millions BTU)	163,501
Energy Used Waste Collection and Landfill	60,874

Energy Used During Waste Collection, Processing and Incineration	212,278
Energy Used for State's Average Mix of Landfill and Incineration	60,874
<u>Air Emissions and Waterborne Wastes</u>	
Reduced Emissions Due to Recycling (tons) AIR EMISSIONS	242,085.5
Reduced Emissions Due to Recycling (tons) WATERBORNE WASTES	901.3
Total (Excluding CO2 and Methane)	5,503.0
<u>Select National Resource Savings</u>	
Total Tons Resources Saved	24,709
<u>Number of Trees Saved</u>	
From recycling newsprint, mixed paper and office paper	197,176.

In summary, there are many ways to express the resource savings that recycling effects. Even when considering energy used to recycle, the savings in resources rationalizes the value of recycling. As Montana recycling statistics increase, the efficiency will only become more evident. For more information on recycling visit the DEQ website at: www.deq.mt.gov/recycle/index.asp

Recycling Rates for the State of Montana

2003 15.0%

2004 15.0%

2005 18.7%

2006 18.6%

State Government's Recycling Efforts

From January 1, 2006 thru October 31, 2006 the totals are as follows:

Cardboard - 35,674 pounds
Newspaper - 73,581 pounds
Office Pack - 338,241 pounds
Phone books - 2,476 pounds
Magazines - 1174 pounds
Aluminum - 172 pounds

Note:

Prices for all recycled materials tend to follow expansions and contractions in overall demand for manufactured goods. At the same time, specific trends in each industry be it paper, cardboard, steel, aluminum, or plastics can push prices for the different recycled materials in opposite directions. These factors combined with the many market development projects and continued education through out the state, have helped to make recycling the new buzz word.