# Houston Recycling: Where Are We?

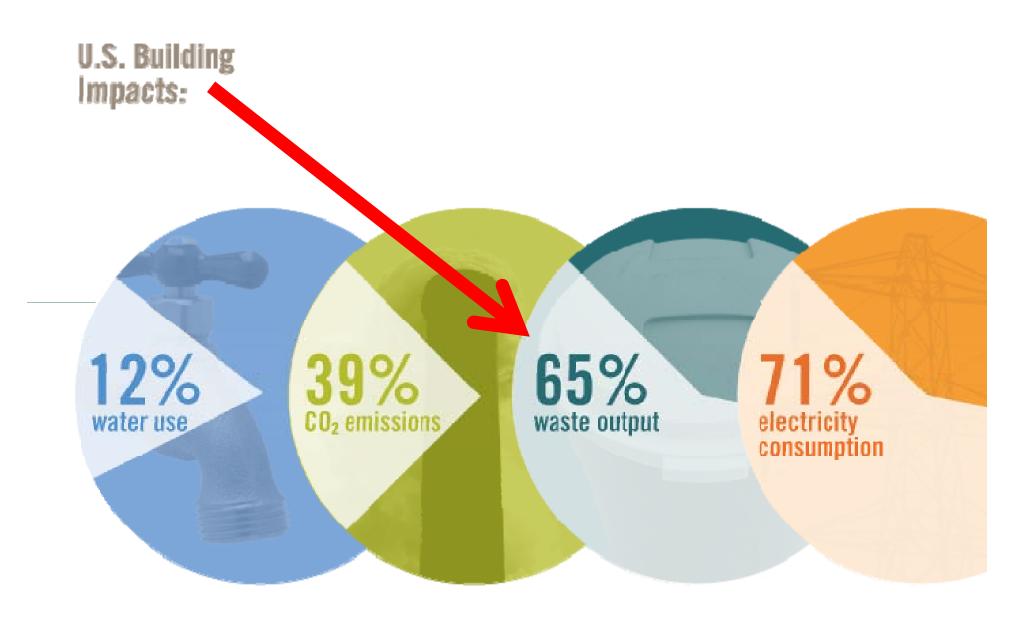




Steve Stelzer AIA, LEED® AP

Program Director,
Public Works & Engineering, Code Enforcement
Green Building Resource Center

3/26/2012







## Houston Green Office Challenge



## Waste

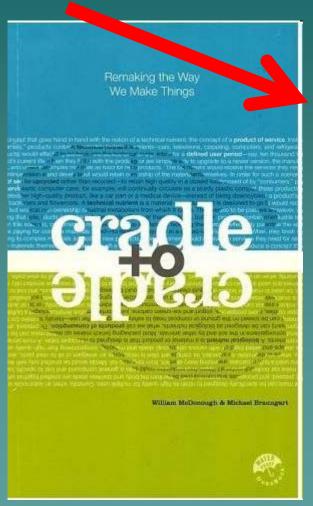
- Audit your waste stream
- Write a green purchasing policy
- Start a recycling program
- Purchase post-consumer recycled copy paper and paper products
- Use both sides when printing
- Say "no" to junk mail
- Think before you print
- Donate/recycle unused electronics
- Purchase reusable kitchen supplies and refillable beverage containers





# **Green** Reading List

Number 1



Cradle to Cradle:

Remaking the Way We Make Things

Wm. McDonough & M. Braungart

Intro: This Book Is Not A Tree

1: A Question of Design

2: Why Being "Less Bad" Is No Good

3: Eco-Effectiveness

4: Waste Equals Food

5: Respect Diversity

6: Putting Eco-Effectiveness into Practice

## **Green** Reading List



#### THE PROGRESSIVE FORUM®

Great Minds, Great Answers®

AMERICA'S ONLY CIVIC SPEAKER ORGANIZATION DEDICATED EXPRESSLY TO PROGRESSIVE VALUES.

HOME

About Us

Donate, Become a Member

Past Speakers

Press Room

Contact Us

Receive Free Event Announcements

Search the Forum

Follow Us 🚮 📋



The Progressive Forum, Houston, is a civic speaker organization dedicated to enriching our democracy and culture by presenting the great minds we believe are advancing the success of the individual, our species, and life on the planet.

#### William McDonough

Founding Partner, William McDonough + Partners

Co-Author: Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things

Tuesday, April 24, 2012 at 7:30 Wortham Center, Cullen Theater

#### Associate Presenter: Architecture Center Houston Foundation

A preeminent leader of the sustainability movement. William McDonough is an architect, designer, and pioneer. He co-authored the landmark classic, Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things, a manifesto calling for the transformation of industry towards ecologically intelligent design. He designed the city-size Ford Motor Rouge River Plant which installed the world's largest green roof, saving the company millions a year in utility costs. His designs call for solar and energy efficiency, as he provided for Brad Pitts' houses of the Make It Right Foundation New Orleans. Currently under construction is the NASA Ames Research Sustainability Base in Moffett Field, California, designed to be a net positive energy building. In 1999.

Time magazine recognized him as a "Hero for the Planet." He's received three Presidential awards, the Presidential Award for Sustainable Development (1996), the Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge Award (2003), and the U.S. National Design Award (2004). He and his partners are calling for "The next industrial revolution." McDonough will sign books and greet fans at the end of the evening.

#### Questions for William McDonough

Thanks to Our Generous Sponsors:

Architecture Center Houston Foundation

Gensler



#### **PURCHASE TICKETS** and print from your computer

To purchase tickets by phone, call 832-251-0706, 9 to 9 seven days a week. For assistance buying online, call the help desk at 888-695-0888. For any problem, contact The Progressive Forum by E-MAIL or call 713speakers have

- Ken Burns Richard Dawkins
- Jared Diamond
- Sylvia Farle
- Elizabeth Edwards
- Tim Flannery Jane Goodall
- Al Gore
- · Brian Greene
- James Hansen
- · Seymour Hersh · Arianna Huffington
- · Molly lvins
- Garrison Keillor
- · Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.
- · George Lakoff
- Joe Klein
- · Richard Leakey Bill McKibben
- Bill Moyers
- Nancy Pelosi
- T. Boone Pickens Michael Pollan
- · Robert Redford
- Frank Rich Eric Schlosser
- · Anna Deavere Smith
- George Soros
- Gloria Steinem
- John Paul Stevens Alice Waters
- · Larry Wilmore
- · Edward O. Wilson

New York Times Covers Progressive Forum

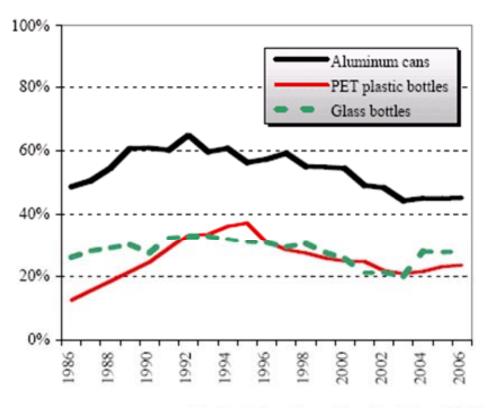
# April 24, 2012

## The Container Market



#### Aluminum, plastic, and glass recycling rates

Aluminum, Plastic, and Glass Recycling Rates, 1986-2006



**Aluminum cans** are the most-recycled major container type in the United States, with a 45% U.S. recycling rate. This rate is down nine percentage points from the 54.5% aluminum can recycling rate in 2000, and it is down twenty percentage points from the peak of 65% in 1992.

**PET plastic bottles** had a 23.5% recycling rate in 2006, compared to 24.8% in 2000. This rate is down from a peak of 37.3% in 1995.

**Glass** was recycled at an average rate of 27.8% in 2006.

Container Recycling Institute, 2008.



Four tons of bauxite.....



.....produces two tons of alumina.....



**Photos: Norsk Hydro, Noranda** 

.....which, in turn, produces one ton of aluminum.

Electrolytic reduction is carried out at 950 degrees Celsius in a fluorinated bath under high electrical current.

This takes place in "pots" where carbon cathodes act as the negative electrode.

Anodes are consumed during the process when they react with oxygen from the alumina.





Photo: Norsk Hydro

The U.S. aluminum industry consumed about 1 quadrillion Btu of energy in 1998 including losses associated with the generation and transmission of electricity at utilities. This amount represents slightly more than 1% of domestic energy use and 3.3% of all U.S. manufacturing energy use.



According to the Can Manufacturer's Institute, an industry organization, recycling saves 95 percent of the energy used to make cans from virgin ore.

# Recycling Aluminum: A Boon to the Environment





**Photo: Norsk Hydro** 

- One-third of all aluminum on the U.S. market is recycled scrap.
- This recycled aluminum offsets the need for two dozen 400,000-ton primary smelters.



A used aluminum can is recycled and back on the grocery shelf as a new can, in as little as 60 days. That's closed loop recycling at its finest!



Because so many of them are recycled, aluminum cans account for less than 1% of the total U.S. waste stream, according to EPA estimates.

June 15, 2011 - The U.S. recycling rate for aluminum beverage cans has reached its highest level in a decade, with 58.1% of all cans recycled last year - a rate that is more than double that of any other beverage container



- 32 aluminum cans make a pound
- a conservative estimate of a 32 gallon bag weighing 5 pounds at the current market rate of 0.50 cents per pound (0.50 cents \* 5 lbs = \$2.50 per bag).
- Flattening the cans usually double the bag weight to an average of around 10 pounds!
   Now that can add up to \$5 dollars of easy money per bag



The North American packaging market uses 5 billion pounds of aluminum per year.

 Beverage/food cans are the top packaging application.



Household/institutional foils are second.

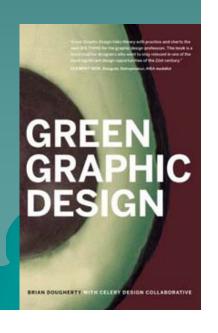


## The Plastic Container Market



#### SYMBOLS OF CONFUSION

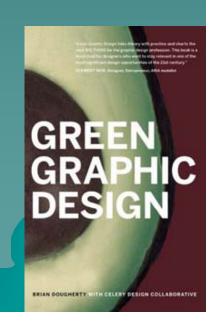
• In a master stroke of deceptive communications, the Society of the Plastics Industry in 1988 appropriated the chasing arrow triangle, a universal symbol used on plastics suggests recycled content and real-world recyclability, yet it means something different.



## The Plastic Container Market



The symbol simply indicates which family of plastic resins a product or component is made of. The suggestion of recycled content is completely false. After two decades of miscommunication, plastics are by far the most likely material to be labeled with a "recycled" symbol, yet they are among the *least likely* materials to actually be recycled.



## The Plastic Container Market

#### The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

Is an area of marine debris, laying approximately 135° to 155°West and 35° to 42°North. Although it shifts every year and exact position is hard to tell. It lies within North Pacific Gyre and does not go anywhere, as it is confined by its currents.

Depth to

10 meters

Not all plastics float - some (around half of it) are

heavier than water and fall

#### The area

The Patch is around 2200 kilometers long and 800 kilometers wide

1 760 000

Almost 3 times more than Spain and Portugal combined

#### Plastic Soup

Consists of both larger and disintegrated plastic objects and particles, both on the surface, in the water column below it and on the bottom.

> **UN Environment** Programme estimated recently that each square mile of ocean water

contains 46,000 pieces

of floating garbage.

Alaska **PACIFIC SEA Garbage Patch** 

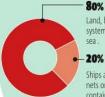
#### Problems created by plastic:

- It fouls beaches worldwide and scares tourists away.
- Plastic entangles marine animals and drowns them, strangles them and makes them immovable.
- Plastic litter washed ashore destroys habitats of coastal species.
- Plastic litter gets inside ships propellers and keels, making ship maintanence
- Plastic does not biodegrade, plastic things make an ideal vessel and enable invasive species to move to further regions.

#### How does it form?

Currents in the Pacific Ocean create a circular effect that pulls debris from North America, Asia and the Hawaiian Islands. Then it pushes it into a floating pile of 100 million tons of trash.

#### Where does it all come from?



Land, brought by sewer systems and rivers to the

#### 20%

Ships and ocean sources like nets or fishing gear, many containers fall into the sea after severe storms.



#### **Interesting facts**

Less than 5% of plastic is recycled. In the Central North Pacific Gyre, small pieces of plastic outweighed surface zooplankton by a factor of 6 to 1 in 1999. But the ratio in 2010 may already be 60 to 1.



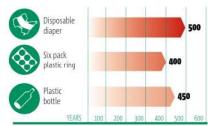
North

America Los Angeles

#### **Photodegradation**

Plastic never biodegrades, it doesn't break down into natural substances. But it goes through a photodegradation process, splits into ever smaller and smaller parts, which are still plastic.

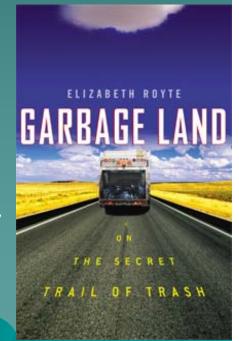
#### How long does it take to photodegrade plastic:

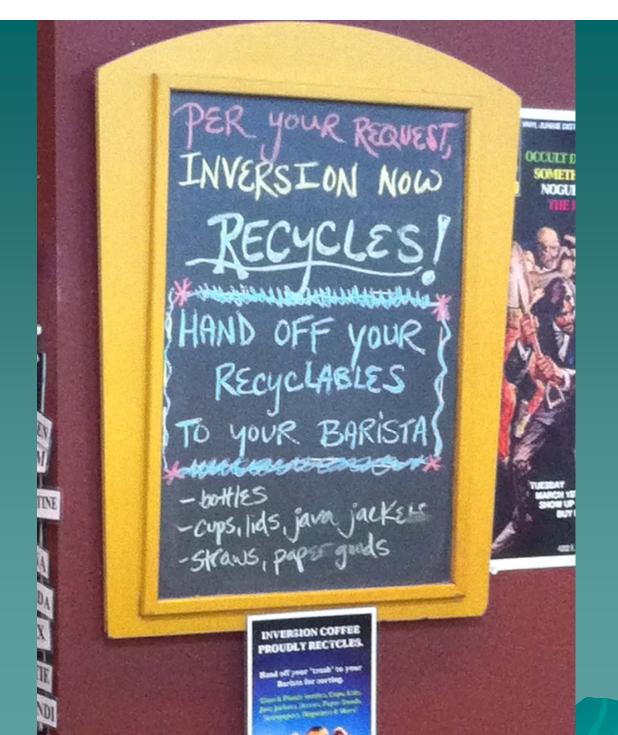


## The Food/Yard Waste Market

Anthropology students digging in drier landfills have discovered forty-year-old hot dogs that look just like the ones currently sold in the Times Square subway station. Seventy-year-old

newspapers can still be read. Cling wrap still clings. Most landfills are more like mummifiers than composters, it turns out. Achieving a rich, moist brown humus in a sanitary landfill is nothing but a romantic fantasy......







Lot's of people getting on board.

Tell your friends.

## Recycling is a Relationship



You want to dispose of it. Someone else is collecting it. Someone else is taking it.

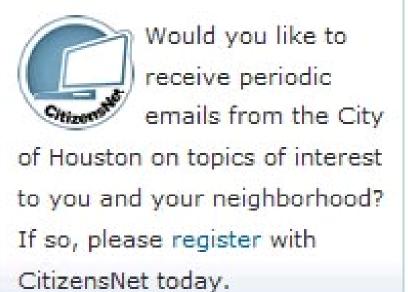
Without your proper disposal, and without someone taking it,

we don't have recycling.

### News You Choose



#### CitizensNet



Register Now!
View the CitizensNet Archive

Stay in touch
With your community

www.houstontx.gov/citizensnet