



# Fast Facts about Grand Central Sanitary Landfill

PA Department of Environmental Protection

Permit ID # 100265

Approved Non-Hazardous Solid Waste is Accepted

Municipal/Construction-Demolition/Residual Special Handling Accepted

## GCSL Property

Closed/Capped Old Landfill	52 Acres
Permitted Disposal Area	109.5 Acres
Support and Setback Area	140.9 Acres
Green Knight Energy Center	4.3 Acres
Total PA DEP Permit Area	477 Acres
Contiguous Buffer Area	105.4 Acres

## Former GCSL Property

Slate Belt Industrial Park (Northampton County) 19.2 Acres

## Site Facilities

Recycling Drop-off area

Public CNG Fueling Station

100,000 Gallon per day Waste Water Treatment Plant

Landfill Gas Recovery System

Automatic Truck Wash

## Grand Central Hauling Company

50 CNG Trucks that collect trash and/or recycling

## Modern Sanitary Landfills

- Large environmentally secure regional facilities are built bigger so fewer are needed. But this also comes with a higher cost
- Landfills are sealed from the surrounding environment with liners made of plastic and clay. (you will see a sample of these)
- Landfills include groundwater monitoring, surface water control and other water safeguards.
- Incoming waste is weighed, identified and checked for acceptability ( this makes sure that hazardous wastes are disposed at the correct facilities that are designed for them. GCSL does not accept Hazardous waste)
- Waste is covered daily to control odors and so vermin (rats, birds, etc) aren't getting into the trash and carrying it away.
- Landfill gas is captured and burned off at a flare and/or used to generate power (GCSL sends their captured landfill gas to the Green Knight Economic Development Corporations' Energy Plant)
- After the landfill is filled to capacity, environmental controls must continue for a minimum of 30 years. And money has to be available for this... During the life of a landfill, money is put into a bond to cover the costs of closing the landfill and maintenance thereafter.
- Facilities provide many community benefits



# Operations at Grand Central Sanitary Landfill

Team Work = Success

## Landfill Operations

- Environmental monitoring, testing and sampling to identify incoming wastes for hazardous constituents
- Landfill Manager ( 4-year degree-typically in engineering) who needs broad knowledge in environmental sciences, engineering, regulation, safety, etc.
- Environmental manager- (4 year degree in environmental related program. Focuses on regulation, permitting, overall environmental issues related to the site)
- Business/Accounting specialists (sales, human resources, etc)
- Marketing/Community outreach- Communications, public affairs, marketing folks that can bring in business and serve as spokespersons

## Engineering

Civil- Planning Construction (major earth moving) , design, soils, mechanics, WWTP

Environmental - Physical and chemical surroundings, monitoring, testing

Hydrogeology- study of water, storm water management, ground water monitoring/control, water quality

Geology- study of the earth, subsurface factors, construction analysis, chemical, physical, mathematical and biological

Surveyors- Measurement of relative positions of points on earth, documentation of grades/locations

Chemical - study of composition of substance, analyze waste and treatment plant processing. Monitoring and testing.

## Vocational/Technical

Specialized driver training (often different than standard over-the road training) for garbage trucks in urban and suburban communities where tight maneuvering and other special requirements apply

Mechanical training for wide range of equipment involved in collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal; trucks, compactors, bulldozers, balers, tippers, etc

# Grand Central Sanitary Landfill

910 W. Pennsylvania Ave  
Pen Argyl, PA 18072

PaDEP Solid Waste Management Permit #100265



**Waste Management's Grand Central Sanitary Landfill (GCSL)** is a municipal solid waste landfill located in Plainfield Township, Northampton County. Disposal operations date back to 1951 at the site that is located in the Lehigh Valley's Slate Belt Region. The facility is permitted to accept municipal solid waste, construction/demolition waste, residual waste and special handling municipal waste. GCSL does not accept hazardous waste or liquid waste.

A collection and extraction system for wastewater is installed between the liner system and the waste disposed in the landfill. All wastewater flows to collection sumps and is piped to an on-site 150,000-gpd wastewater treatment plant. The treated effluent is then discharged to a local stream in accord with its NPDES permit.

GCSL's high performance landfill gas (LFG) collection system provides environmental protection and odor control by extracting LFG from a matrix of wells through pipelines to two (2) landfill flares and to a merchant-nonprofit 10 MW three-turbine LFG-to-electric plant (the Green Knight Energy Center). The non-profit Green Knight Energy Center distributes its proceeds from electric sales to support economic development in the municipalities that make up the Pen Argyl Area School District

The Grand Central Sanitary Landfill was certified in 2007 by the Wildlife Habitat Council for its 200 acres dedicated to wildlife conservation. The site was re-certified in 2015 for the continuous habitat work and conservation. The Grand Central team has established numerous partnerships to enhance the habitat area. The Grand Central Environmental Education Center provides a meeting place for workshops and environmental programs. It is surrounded by 41-acres of grassland habitat, managed for species on the Audubon's decline list.

Successful economic development projects made possible from the development of the Green Knight Economic Development Corporation include:

- Techo-Bloc a Canadian concrete paver products firm located its first US operation in a 100,000 sq. ft. manufacturing facility on a 19-acre tract that GCSL donated to the Northampton County Industrial Development Authority.
- Slate Belt YMCA- GKEDC donated \$100,000 to the project; Additionally a \$25,000 donation made by Grand Central in 2015

**Waste Acceptance Hours:**

Monday-Friday 7am-4pm

Saturday 6am-8am

**For More Information:**

District Manager, Scott Perin 610.863.2413

Communications Manager, John Hambrose 570.840.5033



**Grand Central Sanitary Landfill**  
910 W. Pennsylvania Ave  
Pen Argyl, PA 18072

## Community Partnerships



### Providing Community Service Hours

The Grand Central Wildlife Habitat team has been partnering with the Pen Argyl Boy Scout Troop 33 on a number of habitat projects since 2005. The bird box monitoring program wouldn't be possible without the help of Troop 33. The boys have constructed over 130 boxes for Bluebirds. Projects like these help the troop members earn badges for community service.

### Collecting Color for Kids

The Grand Central team works together to support local charities. Specifically, they collected over 80lbs of crayons and other art supplies to support the Color For Kids Charity, created by Wind Gap Elementary student Bethany Kuster.



### Providing Financial Support

When Grand Central can, they support their community through numerous donations. Families First (shown left) and Slate Belt YMCA were recipients of donations made in early 2016 in support of their ongoing non-profit efforts that support the community.



# Grand Central Education Center

910 W. Pennsylvania Ave  
Pen Argyl, Pa 18072



## Waste Management's Grand Central Education Center

The Grand Central Sanitary Landfill was certified in 2007 by the Wildlife Habitat Council for its 200 acres dedicated to wildlife conservation. The site was re-certified in 2015 for the continuous habitat work and conservation efforts. The Grand Central team has established numerous partnerships to enhance the habitat area.

The Education Center is home to many birds, animals and pollinators. Partnerships with local bird banders, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, The Pennsylvania Game Commission and other local bird Enthusiasts have helped shape Waste Management's wildlife habitat to become a thriving ecosystem. The center is surrounded by 41 acres of warm-season grassland habitat, managed for species on the Pennsylvania Audubon's decline list.



In its inaugural year, the Grand Central Education Center, saw 250 guests alone, by its fourth year, more than 500 guests learned about bird banding, pollinators, owls and habitats. With every new year, comes more guests, and we're proud to be educating our neighbors and friends.



Dozens of nest boxes provide shelter to Bluebirds, Tree Swallows, House Wrens annually. In 2016, a Boy Scout from Troop 33 of Pen Argyl sought to achieve his Eagle Scout status by erecting 40 new boxes and three American Kestrel boxes. Additionally, a second scout worked toward his Eagle Scout status by designing and coordinating work to develop a new pollinator garden around the Education Center.

The Grand Central Sanitary Landfill and its Education Center is home to the Blue Grosbeak. The tropical bird was found to be nesting at Grand Central in 2009 and continues to nest and thrive at the landfill. The wildlife team is excited every year to see this bird as the landfill is the northernmost location where the bird is known to nest.

### For More Information:

District Manager, Scott Perin 610.863.2413  
Public Relations, Adrienne Fors 585.472.2075



# WASTE MANAGEMENT QUARTERLY FACTS

Updated: End of Q4 2015

## Company Fleet Overview

- Waste Management (WM) has been a pioneer in the use of natural gas in our fleet since the early 1990s.
- In 2007, as part of our corporate sustainability goals, we committed to reduce our total carbon dioxide fleet emissions by 15 percent below 2007 levels by 2020.
  - We achieved this carbon dioxide fleet emissions goal several years ahead of schedule, reducing fleet carbon dioxide emissions by 20 percent below 2007 levels in 2011!
  - Achieving this goal yielded significant benefits in 2011, including eliminating nearly 20 million gallons of diesel fuel consumption and reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 350,000 metric tons that year.
  - As we implement more and more natural gas trucks each year, the benefits continue to grow.

## Trucks

- Our North American fleet includes 32,174 collection and support vehicles, and 18,949 of these are dedicated to collection. We are committed to reducing the environmental impacts of these vehicles and reducing our emissions and improving our fuel efficiency. *(Numbers from 2014 WM Sustainability Report reflecting 2013 data)*
- At the end of Q4 2015, Waste Management's fleet included 5,021 natural gas trucks, the largest of its kind in the waste industry.
- For every diesel truck we replace with natural gas we reduce our use of diesel fuel by an average of 8,000 gallons per year along with a reduction of 22 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year<sup>1</sup> (the equivalent of a 21 percent emissions reduction per truck).
- Our vehicles powered by CNG emit nearly zero particulate emissions, cut greenhouse gas emissions by over 20 percent, and are far quieter than diesel trucks.

## Landfill-Gas-to-Fuel

- With our partner Linde North America, we built a facility at the Altamont Landfill in California that is the largest landfill-gas-to-liquefied-natural-gas (LNG) plant in the world. The facility creates 13,000 gallons per day of LNG and provides fuel for 300 of our natural gas collection trucks.
- Waste Management's Milam Renewable Natural Gas Facility in Illinois processes and purifies gas from the landfill and injects it into the Ameren Illinois pipeline for withdrawal at other locations to heat homes or fuel WM, and other, natural gas trucks. The facility is designed to process approximately 3,500 standard cubic feet per minute (SCFM) of incoming landfill gas or enough to displace approximately 15,000 gallons of diesel fuel per day. This is as much gas as it takes to fuel about 550 of Waste Management's NG collection trucks each day and represents more than fifteen percent of the natural gas that is used in Waste Management's entire existing CNG fleet per day.

<sup>1</sup> 17 CCR 95486 (b) – Table 7 “Carbon Intensity Lookup Table for Diesel and Fuels that Substitute for Diesel”

# WASTE MANAGEMENT QUARTERLY FACTS

Updated: End of Q4 2015

## Landfill-Gas-to-Energy

- At the end of Q4 2015, Waste Management operated 136 Landfill-Gas-to-Energy facilities, which powers the equivalent of 470,000 households, offsets 2.5 million tons of coal per year, and offsets 2.5 million tons of CO2 emissions per year.

## Fueling Stations

- At the end of Q4 2015, Waste Management operated 84 fueling stations in North America. Twenty-five of these fueling stations are also open to the public, with three additional stations open to contracted third-party fleets. Waste Management constructs its fueling stations, which it owns and operates, purchases the fuel, and finances the construction of the stations.
- Waste Management enters into maintenance contracts for some stations with third-party companies. We believe this strategy allows us to secure better prices in the long run.
- To optimize our costs, our preferred platform for these stations is to time-fill our trucks according to a set schedule. For public access fueling stations, which serve both commercial and consumer vehicles, we have installed fast-fill capability.

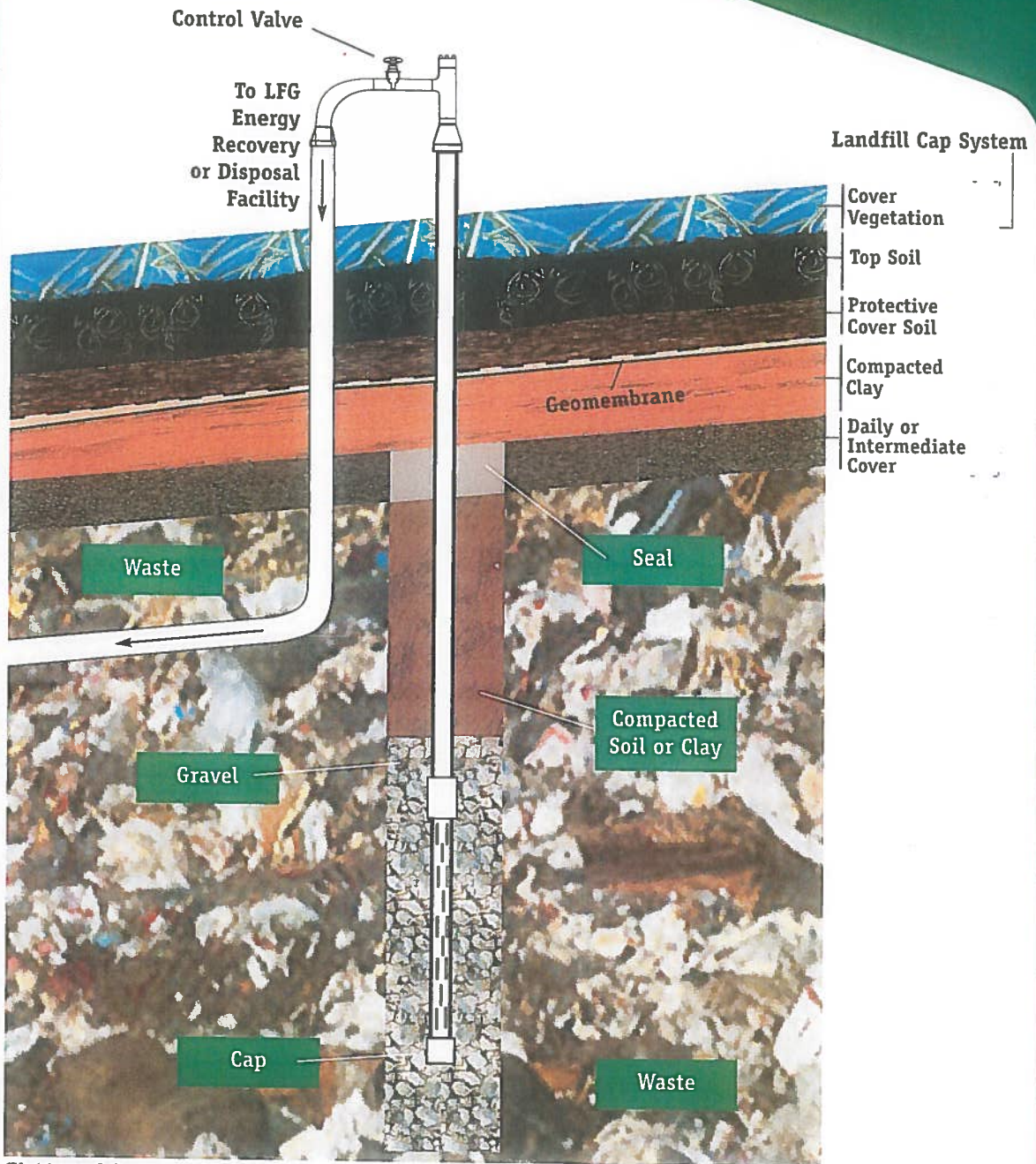
### WM North American Fueling Station Location Listing

Antioch, Tenn.*	Fairborn, Ohio	Portland, Ore.
Auburn, Wash. (two stations -one public*)	Forest Grove, Ore.	Redding, Calif.
Baldwin Park, Calif.	Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	Reno, Nev.
Baton Rouge, La.	Franklin, Wis.	Rochester, N.Y.
Blaine, Minn.*	Fresno, Calif.	Rockdale, Ill.
Boynton Beach, Fla.	Gastonia, N.C.*	Romulus, Mich.
Bristol, Pa.*	Gaithersburg, Md.	San Leandro, Calif.
Burnsville, Minn.	Grass Valley, Calif.	Santa Ana, Calif.*
Calgary, Alberta	Green Bay, Wis.	Santa Maria, Calif.*
Camden, N.J.*	Henderson, Colo.	Seattle, Wash.*
Canal Winchester, Ohio	Irvine, Calif.	Simi Valley, Calif.
Carlsbad, Calif.	Jackson, Miss.*	Southfield, Mich.
Castroville, Calif.	Livermore, Calif.	Spokane Valley, Wash.
Chesapeake City, Va.	Lodi, Calif.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chino, Calif.*	Long Beach, Calif.	Sun Valley, Calif.
Cicero, Ill.*	Louisville, Ky.*	Tampa, Fla.
Compton, Calif.	Mesa, Ariz.*	Toms River, N.J.*
Conroe, Texas*	Moreno Valley, Calif.*	Trenton, N.J.
Coquitlam, British Columbia	Norcross, Ga.	Venice, Fla.
Corona, Calif.	Norton, Mass.	Vero Beach, Fla.
Cranston, R.I.	Oakland, Calif.	Washington, Pa.*
Curtis Bay, Md.*	Ottawa, Ontario	Waterloo, Ontario
Des Moines, Iowa	Palmdale, Calif.	West Jordan, Utah*
El Cajon, Calif.	Pen Argyl, Pa.*	West Melbourne, Fla.
Englewood, Colo.	Phoenix, Ariz.*	West Seneca, N.Y.*
Erie, Pa.	Pompano Beach, Fla.*	Wheeling, Ill.*
		Woodinville, Wash.

\*Public Fueling Station



# Typical Landfill Gas Extraction Well



(Not to scale)

Gas extraction wells are used to collect gas that is generated as the waste decomposes. The gas is used to produce energy or is sent to a landfill gas disposal facility.

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[www.wm.com](http://www.wm.com)

**WM**  
WASTE MANAGEMENT

*From everyday collection to environmental protection, Think Green.® Think Waste Management.*

# Typical Anatomy of a Landfill

## Protective Cover

- 1 **COVER VEGETATION**  
As portions of the landfill are completed, native grasses and shrubs are planted and the areas are maintained as open spaces. The vegetation is visually pleasing and prevents erosion of the underlying soils.
- 2 **Top Soil**  
Helps to support and maintain the growth of vegetation by retaining moisture and providing nutrients.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE COVER SOIL**  
Protects the landfill cap system and provides additional moisture retention to help support the cover vegetation.

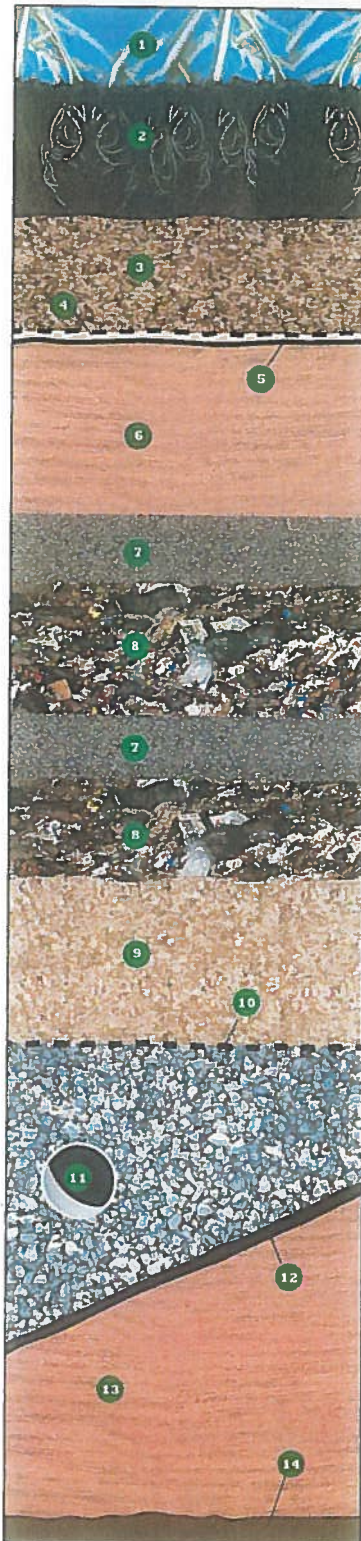
## Composite Cap System

- 4 **Drainage Layer**  
A layer of sand or gravel or a thick plastic mesh called a geonet drains excess precipitation from the protective cover soil to enhance stability and help prevent infiltration of water through the landfill cap system. A geotextile fabric, similar in appearance to felt, may be located on top of the drainage layer to provide separation of solid particles from liquid. This prevents clogging of the drainage layer.
- 5 **Geomembrane**  
A thick plastic layer forms a cap that prevents excess precipitation from entering the landfill and forming leachate. This layer also helps to prevent the escape of landfill gas, thereby reducing odors.
- 6 **Compacted Clay**  
Is placed over the waste to form a cap when the landfill reaches the permitted height. This layer prevents excess precipitation from entering the landfill and forming leachate and helps to prevent the escape of landfill gas, thereby reducing odors.

## Working Landfill

- 7 **Daily Cover**  
At the end of each working period, waste is covered with six to twelve inches of soil or other approved material. Daily cover reduces odors, keeps litter from scattering and helps deter scavengers.
- 8 **Waste**  
As waste arrives, it is compacted in layers within a small area to reduce the volume consumed within the landfill. This practice also helps to reduce odors, keeps litter from scattering and deters scavengers.

**Please Note:** This illustration depicts a cross section of the standard environmental protection technologies of modern landfills. While the technologies used in most landfills are similar, the exact sequence and type of materials may differ from site to site depending on design, location, climate and underlying geology.



(Not to scale)

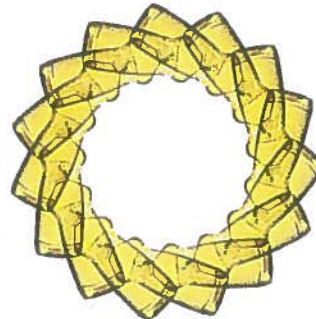
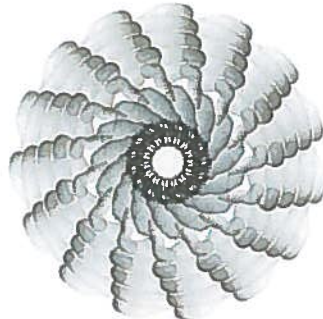
## Leachate Collection System

Leachate is a liquid that has filtered through the landfill. It consists primarily of precipitation with a small amount coming from the natural decomposition of the waste. The leachate collection system collects the leachate so that it can be removed from the landfill and properly treated or disposed of. The leachate collection system has the following components:

- 9 **Leachate Collection Layer**  
A layer of sand or gravel or a thick plastic mesh called a geonet collects leachate and allows it to drain by gravity to the leachate collection pipe system.
- 10 **Filter Geotextile**  
A geotextile fabric, similar in appearance to felt, may be located on top of the leachate collection pipe system to provide separation of solid particles from liquid. This prevents clogging of the pipe system.
- 11 **Leachate Collection Pipe System**  
Perforated pipes, surrounded by a bed of gravel, transport collected leachate to specially designed low points called sumps. Pumps, located within the sumps, automatically remove the leachate from the landfill and transport it to the leachate management facilities for treatment or another proper method of disposal.

## Composite Liner System

- 12 **Geomembrane**  
A thick plastic layer forms a liner that prevents leachate from leaving the landfill and entering the environment. This geomembrane is typically constructed of a special type of plastic called high-density polyethylene or HDPE. HDPE is tough, impermeable and extremely resistant to attack by the compounds that might be in the leachate. This layer also helps to prevent the escape of landfill gas.
- 13 **Compacted Clay**  
Is located directly below the geomembrane and forms an additional barrier to prevent leachate from leaving the landfill and entering the environment. This layer also helps to prevent the escape of landfill gas.
- 14 **Prepared Subgrade**  
The native soils beneath the landfill are prepared as needed prior to beginning landfill construction.



## Environmental Performance

Today's customers want to know that the waste they generate is handled in the smartest way possible. They want solutions that are better for the environment and, at the same time, better for the bottom line. They want services that focus on reducing, recycling and recovering waste. And more. They want waste to be used in beneficial ways, like generating renewable energy or creating alternative fuels that vehicles can run on. They want options for every waste stream, whether it comes from a house, restaurant, hospital or elsewhere. And so do we.

Waste Management is the largest environmental solutions provider in North America, serving more than 21 million municipal, commercial and industrial customers in the U.S. and Canada. We recognize that the best way to build a stronger company is to listen closely to what customers want and then deliver. That's why we have invested in developing waste solutions for a changing world. Today, this includes not just disposal and recycling, but personal counseling to help customers achieve their green goals, including zero waste.

With the largest network of recycling facilities, transfer stations and landfills in the industry, our entire business can adapt to meet the needs of every distinct customer segment, including municipalities, construction sites, healthcare facilities, commercial buildings and many others.

Waste Management is also a renewable energy provider, producing enough electricity to power more than one million homes. One of the ways we do this is by recovering the naturally occurring gas inside our landfills to generate electricity, called landfill-gas-to-energy. By the end of 2013, we operated 137 beneficial-use landfill-gas projects, producing enough energy to power nearly 500,000 homes.

In addition to collection, recycling and disposal, Waste Management is expanding its service offerings to meet the industry demands of our customers.

**LampTracker®** – North America's largest bulb recycler, handling the collection and processing of CFLs and fluorescent lights  
**Sustainability Services™** – an offering that helps businesses identify savings through waste reduction and energy efficiency  
**Bagster®** – the company's newest innovation that allows customers to purchase a "Dumpster in a Bag."

Sustainability isn't just what we offer.  
It's who we are. Find out what we have  
planned for the future.

## Sustainability Goals

1. Each year, Waste Management produces enough renewable energy to power nearly half a million homes. That's because waste is a renewable energy source. Landfill-gas-to-energy plants use an otherwise powerful greenhouse gas, methane, to generate electricity.

2. As North America's largest residential recycler, we are committed to reducing waste. By 2020, we expect to manage more than 20 million tons every year, up from the approximately 12 million tons we managed in 2012. Part of that will come from refining proven technology, like the kind we see at our single-stream processing plants, which allows consumers to mix recyclables in a single container. Another part will be investing in technologies for the future, such as diverting organic waste to make high-end compost for local growers.

3. In 2013, Waste Management reached its goals to reduce emissions and increase the efficiency of its fleet by 15 percent. Today, with more than 32,000 vehicles on the road, including more than 3,000 that run on cleaner-burning natural gas, Waste Management is also investing in new technologies to improve our performance even further. Just outside of San Francisco, we've developed the world's largest landfill-gas-to-liquid-natural-gas facility, which converts gas created during waste decomposition into a natural gas our trucks can run on. Nearly 300 of our collection vehicles are using this fuel to operate their routes.

4. In 2007, Waste Management set a goal to achieve a fourfold increase in the number of facilities with certifications from the Wildlife Habitat Council. As of 2013, we've exceeded that goal with 112 certified sites, which collectively protect more than 27,000 acres of wildlife habitat. Today, we are maintaining those numbers by carefully monitoring the environments that surround our facilities, as well as periodically applying for recertification.

Our focus remains on continuing to lead the industry in our core businesses, while also charting the course for the future management of waste, which means extracting greater value from the materials we collect. Today's customers are counting on us to deliver solutions that are not only good for business, but good for the planet. We are doing it every day.

## SENIOR MANAGEMENT



**David P. Steiner**

*President & Chief Executive Officer*

Mr. Steiner joined the company in November 2000 as Vice President and Deputy General Counsel and was appointed Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Security in July 2001. In April 2003, he was elected CFO before being elected CEO in March 2004.

## CORPORATE INFORMATION

### Financial Highlights

For the year ended December 31, 2013  
Total Revenue: \$13.98 billion  
Net Income: \$98 million  
Diluted Earnings Per Share: \$0.21  
Total Assets: \$22.603 billion  
NYSE: WM  
Fiscal Year Ends: December 31  
Shares Outstanding: 464.3 million  
52-Week Stock Price Range:  
\$33.97 - \$46.38

### Operations

48 states, D.C. and Canada  
**Customers Served:** More than 21 million  
**Active Landfills:** 267  
**Transfer Stations:** 300  
**Fleet Vehicles:** 32,600  
**LNG/CNG Vehicles:** 3,000  
**Employees:** Approximately 42,700

### Recycling

Recycling Facilities: 120  
Single-Stream Facilities: 50

### Investor Information

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eegl@wm.com

### Media Information

Toni Beck (713) 394-5093  
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### Corporate Office

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Houston, Texas 77002  
(713) 512-6200  
www.wm.com

All information as of 12/31/2013

## Follow the Waste Stream

The "waste stream" is a term to describe the entire life cycle of the garbage we produce-- from putting out the trash and recycling for pickup to landfilling, energy production and the reuse of recycled materials. Let's follow the journey.



### Recycling Facility

At a recycling facility, waste is sorted into different categories. Some materials are recycled, some are used for energy production, and some are sent to landfills.

Waste-to-Energy Facility

At a waste-to-energy facility, waste is burned to produce energy. The energy is used to generate electricity, and the ash is sent to landfills.

### Landfill

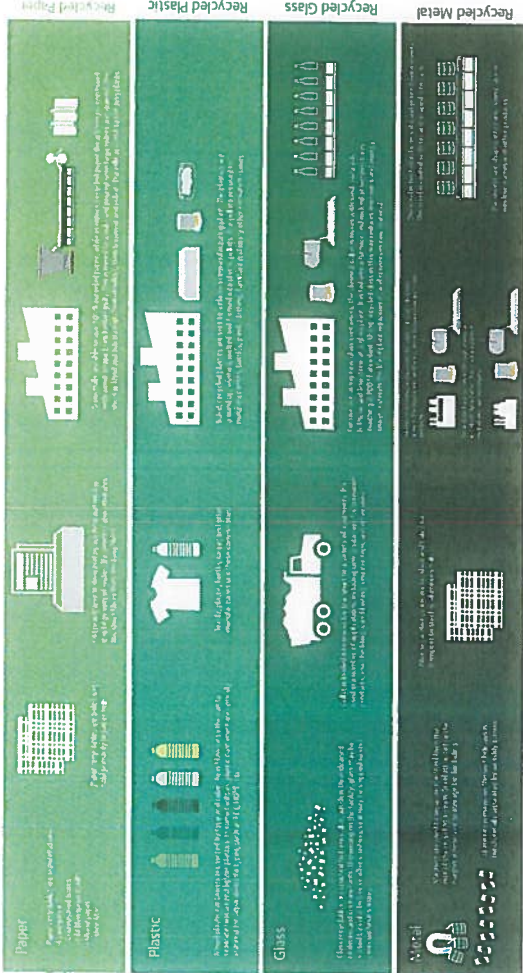
At a landfill, waste is buried under layers of soil. The waste decomposes over time, and the gas is captured and used for energy production.

### Energy Production

At an energy production facility, waste is used to generate electricity. The waste is burned in a boiler, and the energy is used to produce electricity.

### Reuse

At a reuse facility, waste is used to create new products. The waste is sorted and processed into raw materials, which are then used to create new products.



**Paper**  
Paper is made from wood. Recycled paper is made from old newspapers, magazines, and other paper products. Recycled paper is used to make new paper products, such as paper bags, paper cups, and paper plates.

**Plastic**  
Plastic is made from oil. Recycled plastic is made from old plastic bottles, containers, and other plastic products. Recycled plastic is used to make new plastic products, such as plastic bags, plastic cups, and plastic plates.

**Glass**  
Glass is made from sand. Recycled glass is made from old glass bottles, jars, and other glass products. Recycled glass is used to make new glass products, such as glass bottles, glass jars, and glass plates.

**Metal**  
Metal is made from iron and steel. Recycled metal is made from old metal cans, containers, and other metal products. Recycled metal is used to make new metal products, such as metal cans, metal containers, and metal plates.

**Closing the Loop**  
Recycled containers and products are purchased by manufacturers, who use them to make new products. The products that are shipped to retailers.

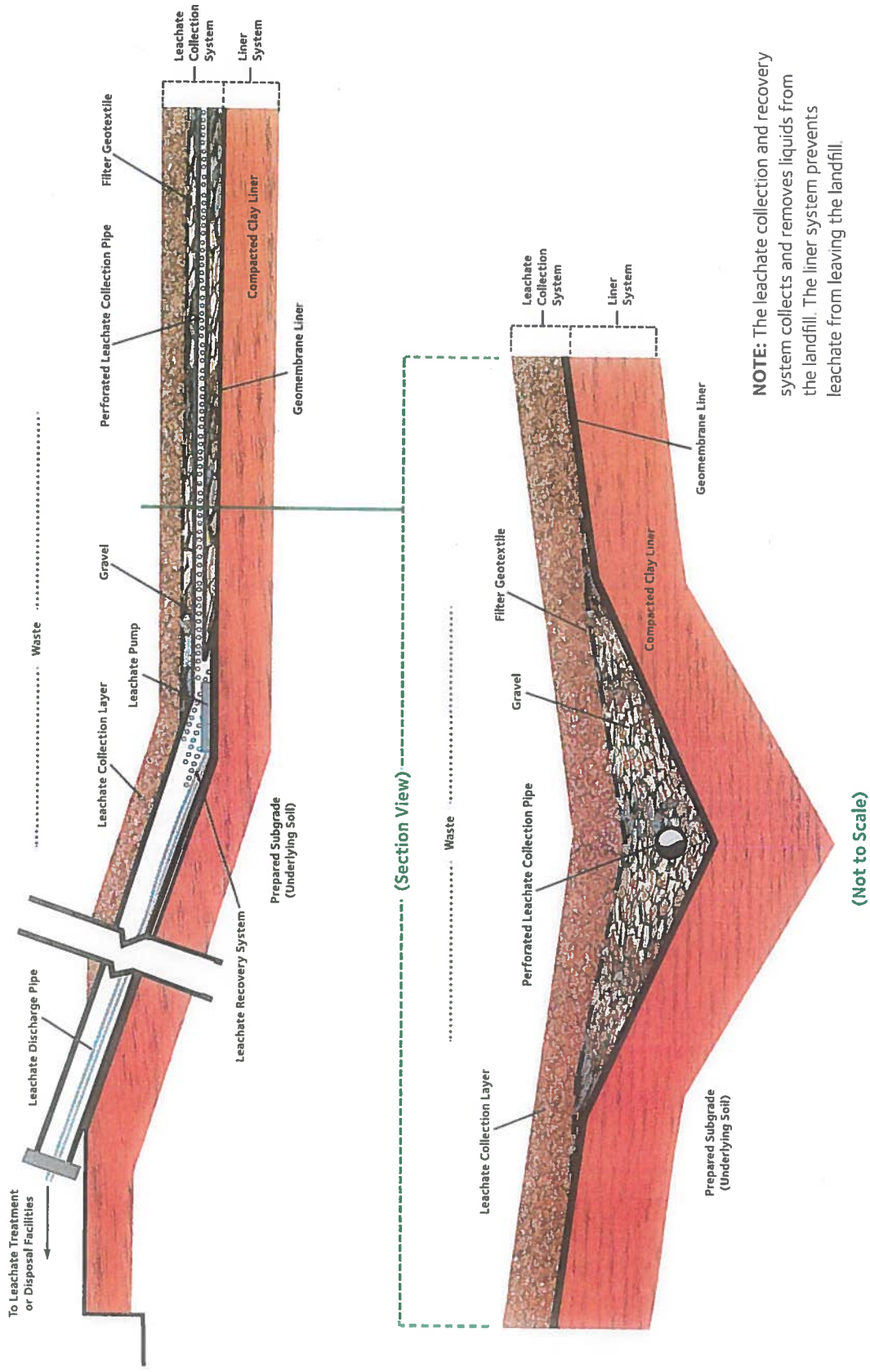


Consumers buy the products from a wide variety of retail stores. As we use the products, we create waste that begins the cycle over again.

**Choose Wisely**  
There is currently no economical technology for separating waste. The success of recycling depends on you. Place recyclables in the proper recycling container.

THINK GREEN!

# Typical Leachate Collection & Recovery System



**THINK GREEN®**



Did you know recycling just one aluminum can saves enough energy to:



Run a TV for two hours?



Power a 14-watt CFL bulb for 20 hours?



Power a computer for three hours?

When you think of the difference just one person could make, imagine the positive impact whole communities could have by recycling.

## Give This Paper a Future!

This isn't this piece of paper's first rodeo. It's been recycled before, and it can be recycled again. So do your part.

Check out these other items that can thank recycling for a chance at an exciting second career.



That bottle in your cup holder today could become a park bench or even filling for a parka one day.



Recycle that newspaper today, and it could return to your house tomorrow as a cereal box.



Recycle that aluminum can today, and it could be back on the shelf as a new one in just 60 days!



And this piece of paper? Recycle it today, and who knows what story it might tell later.

### About Waste Management:

We partner with our customers and communities to manage and reduce waste from collection to disposal while recovering valuable resources and creating clean, renewable energy.



**RECYCLE OFTEN.  
RECYCLE RIGHT.™**

Simple ways to improve your environment.  
Every day.



WASTE MANAGEMENT

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**THINK GREEN.®**



WASTE MANAGEMENT

**THINK GREEN.®**

## You Have the Power!

Ever wonder, "Why recycle?" Sure, it's good for the environment, but there's more to it than that. When you **Recycle Often** and **Recycle Right**,™ great things happen.

Think about it. Every day, we encounter hundreds of recyclable items. By recycling properly, we can save tons upon tons of raw materials, which in turn saves time, energy, and expense.

## Now, You Have the Convenience!

Waste Management helped pioneer a process that lets you put all your clean recyclables into a single receptacle—no need to sort your recyclables! Just roll your recycling bin to the curb, and Waste Management takes it from there! Your recyclables then go to a special facility that sorts the materials. In practically no time, recyclables go from a jumbled, unorganized mess to neatly separated bales ready for use by manufacturers.

To Learn More Visit:  
[ThinkGreen.com](http://ThinkGreen.com)

## Participation is Key

With the help of communities across the country, Waste Management recycled enough material last year to fill 168,819 Boeing 737s.



## RECYCLING RULES

1. NO LOOSE PLASTIC BAGS
2. NO CONTAINERS WITH FOOD STILL IN THEM
3. NO LIQUIDS OR SOGGY ITEMS

Certain offenders can slow down the process or even ruin the load. These no-nos include plastic bags, food or greasy containers, and liquids or soggy items. To the right is a quick reference list of DOs and DON'Ts you can keep right on your fridge.

## DOs and DON'Ts of Recycling

### DO recycle CLEAN items, including:

- Recyclable plastic containers
- Steel/tin/aluminum items
- Newspapers with no plastic wrap
- Junk mail
- Catalogs
- Phone books
- Magazines without wrappers
- Flattened cereal/snack boxes and cardboard

### DO NOT Include:

- Loose plastic bags or package wrap
- Broken/sharp glass
- Ceramic materials
- Cloth/clothing
- Food/yard waste
- Hazardous items
- Shredded paper
- Scrap metal
- Nonrecyclable plastics
- Liquids
- Frozen food containers