BOTTLE (GLASS)

Same as `commonGlass` from beverage bottle

글래스가 힛 듀레블이면 노노임. (머그처럼).

BOTTLE (PLASTIC)

`commonPlastic`

BOTTLE CAP (PLASTIC) //MAKE SEARCHABLE FOR LIDS, TOPS, CAPS

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/recycling-plastic-bottle-caps/>

1. If caps are accepted in a recycling facility, place them completely off their containers and batch separately.

2. `commonPlastic`

3. Bottle caps are not typically made of the same kinds of plastics as their containers and therefore should not be mixed together with them. Although about any plastic can be recycled, mixed plastic contaminates each other, reducing the value of the material or requiring resources to separate them before processing. Also, plastic caps and lids can jam processing equipment at recycling facilities, and the plastic containers with tops still on them may not compact properly during the recycling process**.**They can also present a safety risk for recycling workers. Most plastic bottles are baled for transport and if they don’t crack when baled, the ones with tightly fastened lids can explode when the temperature increases,

BOX (CARDBOARD)

1.

1. Use a knife or scissors to cut any tape used to seal the top and/or bottom of the box, then collapse the box. You don’t need to remove the tape, but most recyclers prefer that boxes are flattened to save space.
2. For boxes that contained huge items, you may need to fold or cut the flattened box in half for it to fit in your recycling cart. Some programs also allow you to set large boxes next to the cart, but don’t put them out if it’s raining. Wet cardboard doesn’t have a recycling market.
3. For boxes that are food-soiled (such as pizza boxes), cut out any oil stains before recycling. Food-soiled paper doesn’t have a recycling market.

<https://earth911.com/recycling-guide/how-to-recycle-cardboard/>

2

1. The cardboard is sorted and shredded

Cardboard needs some preparation before it can be recycled. The first step is sorting the different boards, with a distinction being made between boxboard (single-layer, like a cereal box) and corrugated (the kind we use for our single wall, double wall and die-cut boxes - two or more sheets sandwiching a creased layer).

Sorting is important because not all cardboard is created equally. Different types are made from different materials and processes, and those different types are only suitable to be recycled into certain products. Once it’s been sorted, the cardboard can be shredded into smaller pieces that work better in the later stages of the process.

2. It is mixed with water and pulped

The shredded material is poured into big tanks and mixed with water. This process, known as pulping, softens the cardboard and starts to make it into something that can be used as a material for new products.

3. The pulp is filtered

Waste cardboard is rarely 100% board. It nearly always gets mixed up with foreign materials like tape, staples and plastic packaging. A centrifugal systems are used to separate the various materials, based on weight. Magnets also help to remove metal items, however small.

Only after filtering is the pulp suitable to be stored for such a time as it is needed to make new cardboard in the future.

4. More water is added

When it’s required for manufacturing, the pulp is mixed with water again, pressed and stirred. This process helps get it to the right consistency for use further down the line. The length of this stage will depend on the kind of cardboard being manufactured and the materials being used. At this point, chemicals can be added to give the mix additional characteristics, like water-resistance.

5. The mixture is rolled and dried

At the start of this stage, the mixture can contain up to 90% water, so it has to be treated before it can turn into anything more useful. A range of techniques can help at this stage, including vacuum rollers, vibrating conveyor belts and steam heating.

Ultimately, pressing the sheet through rollers helps to turn the sheet into something starting to resemble paper. The rollers are also used to add additional layers to the cardboard, depending on how thick it needs to be.

6. Sheets are converted to new cardboard

The result of the process is huge reels of brown paper, weighing several tonnes. These can then be cut to size and layered to make thicker cardboard.

In the case of corrugated cardboard, the sheets for the central sections are taken through rolls with teeth rather than smooth surfaces, which gives them that crinkled, ridged shape, that will go on to provide additional strength to the kind of board that we use for our boxes.

The recycling processes can vary depending on the recycling plant and the paper factory, but the basic steps remain the same: sorting, shredding, pulping, filtering, drying, pressing and rolling.

<https://www.boxtopia.co.uk/blog/how-is-cardboard-recycled>

3.

Cardboard can be recycled five to seven times and is a generally straightforward and easy material to recycle. After a few passes through the recycling process, paper and card fibres are too short to retain a structure and they wear out. The card recycling process can’t go on forever, which is why we still need to grow and fell trees. But it can reduce wastefulness, conserve energy and cut back on polluting chemicals. And since it’s made from wood pulp, it’s biodegradable anyway – so it’ll still have its uses.

<https://www.aasvogel.co.uk/7-things-you-didnt-know-about-cardboard-recycling/#:~:text=You%20Can't%20Recycle%20Card%20Forever&text=But%20it%20can%20reduce%20wastefulness,ll%20still%20have%20its%20uses.>

BREAD

`commonFood`

BRUSH 🡪 PAINT BRUSH!!! CHANGE NAME!!!

3. Paint brushes that have been contaminated with hazardous waste (non-latex paints, cleaners, thinners, strippers, etc.), which is `commonHazardous`. Paint brushed with latex paint are not hazardous but are not flammable as well, so they are only may be disposed of as regular trash and placed in a dumpster or garbage can once the paint has been allowed to dry completely.

<http://www.ehs.ufl.edu/programs/chemrad_waste/maint_waste/paint-brushes-paint-rollers-and-rags/>

BUBBLE WRAP

1. Bubble wrap can be recycled through the same national drop-off collection programs that accept plastic bags. Make sure to remove any labels, adhesives, nylon, or any other extra materials before you recycle the bubble wrap.

2. `commonPlasticBag`

3. Bubble wrap is usually made from [RIC](https://livegreen.recyclebank.com/earn-points/crack-the-resin-identification-code) #4 low-density polyethylene [LDPE] film — “film” being the really important part here, as LDPE comes in both film form and a more rigid form. If a curbside recycling program accepts #4 plastics, they’re often only referring to bottles or containers made of #4 plastic. Squeezable bottles, such as those used for honey, are often made of #4 plastic.

[Plastic films](https://myrecycling.recyclebank.com/eco-library/plastic-film-recycling), usually made of plastics with RIC numbers 2 or 4, are rarely accepted for curbside recycling because they can tangle with other recyclables and with the machinery at an [MRF](https://myrecycling.recyclebank.com/eco-library/mrf-materials-recovery-facility). When they tangle with machinery at MRFs, they cause jams that can, at best, cost time and money, and at worst, damage equipment and cause injury to the sanitation workers having to clear the jams.

<https://livegreen.recyclebank.com/column/because-you-asked/is-bubble-wrap-recyclable>

BUTANE FUEL

1. The recommended way to dispose of a used canister is to vent all of the remaining gas in it and punch a whole through the sidewall using a screwdriver. Alternatively, you can use the tool known as CrunchIt to punches a hole in the gas canister. After that’s done, you can safely put it into a recycling container. However, you want to make sure that your can is not damaged, as accepting leaking cartridges is against their policy. In addition, if your canister exceeds a capacity of 25 gallons or 220 lbs., there is a higher likelihood that they will not let you recycle it.

<https://www.globosurfer.com/how-to-dispose-of-butane-canisters/>

1.1 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=caQxXjsqmoo> (\*\*HAS LOGO OF JETBOIL, WHICH IS THE COMPANY WHO ORIGINATED CRUNCHIT TOOL)

2. `commonSteel`

2-1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M-O-0XG3HJw>

Separating

The collected steels are separated using specialized magnetic equipment to separate recyclable items from the nonrecyclable ones in the incoming scrap stream. While steel is wholly recyclable, some steel items might contain non-recyclable content or parts that might lower the quality of the finished product.

Compacting

After identifying the recyclable steel items, the recycling process officially begins as specialized machines crash and break the metal. This process minimizes the volume of the batch of scrap metal and makes the recycling process more efficient.

Shredding

After compacting the metal into manageable batches, the next step is breaking scrap into smaller pieces. Smaller metal pieces not only occupy less space but also require less energy to process, which can minimize carbon dioxide emissions.

Heating

Smelting involves burning the shreds of steel metal over a large fire. For quality control purposes, recycling plants usually place different varieties of steel in separate furnaces. This process converts solid pieces of steel into liquid steel.

The amount of heat in each furnace depends on the alloying elements present in the scrap steel. Depending on the intensity of the heat and the amount of metal one is burning, the smelting process can take a few minutes or several hours.

Refining

Refining eliminates dirt, debris, particles, and other impurities that may be present in the melted steel. Steel recycling plants use various methods to purify smelted steel. Common techniques include electrolysis, distillation, zone refining, and chromatography.

Each purification method has its own advantages and disadvantages, and the quality of the end product varies from one refining technique to another.

Solidifying

In this next step, the pure melted steel is ready for cooling and solidification. Recycling plants use advanced systems to transfer hot molten metal from the heating and purification chambers to the cooling containers.

Additional chemical compounds help to stabilize the molten steel and ensure that the final product retains its desired properties, including weight, density, heat conductivity, and corrosion resistance.

Recyclers use specialty containers to shape molten steel into structural steel, which comes in different shapes and sizes for use across multiple industries. Examples of structural steel include bar stock, I-beams, pipes, tees, angled stock, hollow steel sections, and American standard beams.

3.

Until recently, it was impossible to recycle old canisters because of risks havin the gas left in them blowing up or starting a fire. But now, thanks to CrunchIt, it became much easier to empty the canister and thus recycle them.

<https://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/2015-3-may-june/ask-mr-green/hey-mr-green-how-can-i-recycle-my-camp-stove-fuel-canisters>

CACTUS

1. `commonPlant`

Consider starting your own compost bin for your organic materials. <http://www.recyclect.com/beyond-the-bin.html#!rc-cpage=200259>

3. Plants are considered as dirt in recycling facilities that will reduce the quality of other recyclable materials.

CALCULATOR \*\*ELECTRONIC WASTE????\*\*

3. Calculators contain metals, which `commonHazarous`.

4. maybe adding some donation ideas here: <https://www.keeptruckeegreen.org/guide/calculators/>

CAMERA

3. Cameras contain metals, which `commonHazarous`. SD cards from digital cameras are also difficult to recycle. They are not accepted through manufacturer take-back initiatives, and no companies accept them in the mail or stores. Your best option to recycle an SD card is to check with your local solid waste management district to see if they have an electronics recycling program that will take them.

<https://recyclenation.com/2015/02/how-to-recycle-digital-cameras/>

4. take-back programs (canon, Samsung, sony) (

CANDLE JARS

1. Your main concern when recycling glass candle jars is [the type of glass used](https://livegreen.recyclebank.com/because-you-asked-what-kinds-of-glass-can-i-recycle). Depending on which brand you prefer, you may be able to ask their customer service department directly if they use “container” or “soda-lime” glass, which will indicate that their glass is safe for the bin. If “soda-lime” glass is used, clean the jars to wipe out any residue and place the, in a recycling bin. If a different kind of glass is used, you can ask the company if they accept their jars back for recycling or reuse.

2.

`commonGlass`

3.

The reason that only standard container can be recycled is because mixing different kinds of glass in a recycling batch is a recipe for disaster. Unfortunately, the different melting points of the different glass types can lead to low-quality recycled glass and even broken machinery.

4.

Yankee Candle® offer a [drop-off recycling program](http://www.yankeecandle.com/customer-service/recycling) in tandem with TerraCycle; all you have to do is bring your jars back to one of their participating stores. You’ll even receive a five-dollar coupon for every five jars you bring in! Only twenty-five locations offer the program at this time, so if you’re not near one of them, you may need to explore other options.

<https://livegreen.recyclebank.com/column/because-you-asked/can-i-recycle-glass-candle-jars>

CANDY

`commonFood`

CANDY WRAPPERS

3. candy wrappers are usually made up of mixed materials, making the recovery of useful materials difficult and expensive. Also, the volume of collected candy wrappers is not great enough, so there is no economic incentive for collecting agencies.

<https://earth911.com/food/recycling-mysteries-candy-wrappers/>

CARDBOARD

Look `BOX (CARDBOARD)` !!

CAT TOWER

1. `bulk preparation`

3. Cat Towers are `commonBulk`

4.  Some experts suggest that used cat toys, cat trees and more can trigger anxiety and even disease due to cats’ highly developed senses of smell and territorial instincts. Meaning, while your furry friend loved its cat tree, there’s a strong chance that the second home won’t. (+ CLEAN?)

<https://goloadup.com/what-we-take/pet-supplies/cat-tower-disposal/#:~:text=Cat%20tower%20disposal%20pros%20that%20aren't%20kitten%20around.&text=But%20really%2C%20taking%20old%20cat,your%20old%20cat%20trees%20today!>

CD DISC // tapes // CD cases

3. These media are made of plastic, but not the same kind of plastic as bottles and food containers. In fact, they are a mixture of [different plastic resins](https://earth911.com/inspire/what-do-those-plastic-recycling-codes-mean/). CD cases are polystyrene (#6 plastic), while the discs themselves are polycarbonate (#7 plastic). The casing of tapes is polypropylene (#5 plastic), and the tape itself is polyethylene terephthalate (#1 plastic). Because of the limited recycling market for plastic in these forms, there aren’t many options for recycling.

CEILING FAN

\*\*Most cities will only accept metal cans (aluminum and steel) in the curbside recycling program.\*\* 🡪 probably include description as **Are You Accepting \_\_\_ ? (Denton Recycling Facility) or Can I Recycle It in Denton? Is \_\_\_ Recyclable in Denton Recycling Facility?**

1.

`bulk Preparation`+ Metal parts can be recycled as [scrap metal](https://www.ramseycounty.us/content/scrap-metal). Remove any plastic parts. Remove any [fluorescent light bulbs](https://www.ramseycounty.us/content/bulbs-compact-fluorescent-cfl) and [ballasts](https://www.ramseycounty.us/content/ballasts) and dispose of them properly.  This lowers the likelihood that a bulb will break and injure you or a staff member.

You might also remove any fabric or paper lamp shades. These cannot be recycled and are a much better candidate for reuse (more on that later). <https://www.ramseycounty.us/content/ceiling-fan>

<https://recyclenation.com/2015/08/how-to-recycle-light-fixtures/>

1. With scrap metal, the general rule is a product needs to be at least 50 percent metal. Even if that metal is surrounded by other materials like plastic, it’s worth recycling if it’s made mostly out of metal.
2. If you have products with only a small amount of metal but it’s easy to remove, separate the metal. For example, a plastic three-ring binder is not scrap metal, but remove the metal rings and now you’re talking.
3. Scrap metal is classified as either ferrous (containing iron, such as steel) and nonferrous (everything else). So, you’ll want to identify whether your metal is ferrous or nonferrous. The way to do this is with a magnet. Ferrous metals stick to a magnet; nonferrous metals don’t.
4. Use Earth911’s recycling directory to find a scrap metal recycler, and contact the company or visit its webpage to find out current payouts and if there’s a minimum amount of material you need to bring.
5. Most scrap metal recyclers will require you to bring identification when you recycle. This is to prevent people from stealing scrap metal (e.g., road signs, metal barriers) and selling it for scrap.

<https://earth911.com/recycling-guide/how-to-recycle-metal/>

2. `commonMetal` or `commonSteel`

3. `commonBulk`.

4. Many people don’t know that most scrap metal can be recycled for cash payments at local [scrap yards around the country](https://iscrapapp.com/), keeping this useful material out of landfills.

<https://earth911.com/eco-tech/basics-recycling-scrap-metal-money/>

CELLPHONE

If you bought a new phone, make sure to transfer the data from your old phone. The store can often help with this.

Locate the settings screen on your phone and factory reset it so all your data is removed. As an added precaution, you can also remove the SIM card.

If the cell phone battery is removable, you’ll want to take it out. Most cell phone batteries are lithium-ion batteries, which [require special transportation](https://earth911.com/eco-tech/changing-battery-recycling/) for recycling, so this is especially important if using a manufacturer’s mail-back program. <https://earth911.com/recycling-guide/how-to-recycle-cell-phones/>

2.

Before phone handsets are recycled, batteries are taken out and sent elsewhere for recycling. The phone is then shredded and heated to around 1100C.

Samples are then turned into dust and undergo further chemical processing, before being taken to a smelter which takes out the relevant metals for reuse.

To recover plastics from the phone components, energy-from-incineration is used. The plastic of the phones outer body is usually granulated at then reformulated and used in moldings. <https://www.azocleantech.com/article.aspx?ArticleID=275>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=85&v=sCU4o_Ce9PM&feature=emb_title>

Or, it can be used to create a new one:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UprjTmgORH8>

3. Cellphones have the highest recycling market of any electronic material because Most cell phones contain precious metals and plastics that can be recycled to save energy and resources that would otherwise be required to mine or manufacture. <http://bozowi.co.uk/being-responsible>

4. take pack program <https://www.consumerreports.org/recycling/how-to-recycle-electronics/#:~:text=Bring%20It%20to%20the%20Recycler,ZIP%20code%20at%20Call2Recycle.org.>

CERAMICS (BROKEN)

- Broken ceramics are never recyclable because it’s a hazard for sanitation workers to handle it.

https://keeptruckeegreen.org/dishes-are-not-recyclable/

CERAMICS

- Ceramic items cannot be recycled at most facilities though sometimes facilities that recycle bricks and concrete will recycle ceramics.

According to Waste Management, the presence of ceramics like coffee mugs and plates in a batch of your typical, curbside-recyclable glass will weaken the recycled product, which is why ceramics aren’t usually accepted. This is unfortunate, because ceramic is technically recyclable. When recycled, ceramics are crushed to be used for drainage systems and rock base for driveways. They can also be broken and then spun to smooth the edges for use as gravel. Search online to see if you have a recycling yard near by — if its accepted materials include brick or cement, then you might be in luck! Give them a call to see if they accept ceramics.

`commonCeramics`

CEREAL

`commonFood`

CEREAL BOX LINERS

1. make sure all traces of cereal residue are removed from the bag to avoid [contamination](https://myrecycling.recyclebank.com/topic/contamination).

2. look at `plasticBags`

3. Many cereal box liners are made from HDPE (#2 plastic) film. Rigid HDPE, commonly seen as things like milk jugs, is often accepted by curbside recycling programs. But [plastic](https://myrecycling.recyclebank.com/topic/plastic-recycling) in film form (including bags) should not be added to your bin because it can jam up and damage recycling machinery. Instead, #2 plastic bags and other plastic film can be dropped off for recycling at [one of thousands of retail locations](http://www.plasticfilmrecycling.org/s01/s01dropoff.html). Be aware that not all cereal bags are made of #2 plastic. If the bag tears like paper, or if you can’t find a [plastic resin number](http://plastics.americanchemistry.com/Education-Resources/Plastics-101/Plastic-Packaging-Resin-Identification-Codes.html) on it, play it safe and either reuse the bag or trash it. <https://livegreen.recyclebank.com/column/because-you-asked/can-cereal-bags-be-recycled>

CHAIR

1. `bulkPreparation` + Office chairs are often made with plenty of metal, which is easy to recycle. It can go to a scrap metal dealer who will melt it down and turn it into other products. Most communities will have a metal bin at the recycling center. Everything else in a chair, including the wood, plastic, leather and fabric, is likely to go to a landfill or incinerator. <https://recyclenation.com/2015/04/how-to-recycle-office-chairs/#:~:text=Office%20chairs%20are%20often%20made,which%20is%20easy%20to%20recycle.&text=Everything%20else%20in%20a%20chair,means%20it%20cannot%20be%20recycled.>

2. scrap metal

3. `commonWoodFurniture` +

`commonPlasticFurniture`: The rigid plastics that make up office chairs are one of the toughest categories to recycle, and there is no good way to find out exactly what type of plastic is in the chair.

`commonTextile`: Markets for used waste textile material are few and far between – and again, there’s no good way to know if that textile material is cotton, polyester, a combination of both or something else entirely. <https://recyclenation.com/2015/04/how-to-recycle-office-chairs/#:~:text=Office%20chairs%20are%20often%20made,which%20is%20easy%20to%20recycle.&text=Everything%20else%20in%20a%20chair,means%20it%20cannot%20be%20recycled.>

\*\*CHARGER\*\*

1.

Any metal recycling center will be happy to accept your copper-cored wires

4. retail drop off (best buy, staples)

CHEESE

`commonFood`

CHICKEN (INCLUDING BONES)

`commonFood`

CHIP BAG

3. chip bags cannot go into your single stream recycle bin, since most chip bags are made from aluminum laminated with polypropylene, also known as metalized polypropylene, or low-density polyethylene film. This basically means it’s a hot plastic and aluminum hybrid mess.

<https://www.thegreencities.com/recycle/recycle-chip-bags/#:~:text=The%20bad%20news%20is%20that,or%20low%2Ddensity%20polyethylene%20film.&text=Instead%2C%20chip%20bags%20are%20remade,tote%20bag%20or%20trash%20cans.>

4. <https://www.terracycle.com/en-US/brigades>