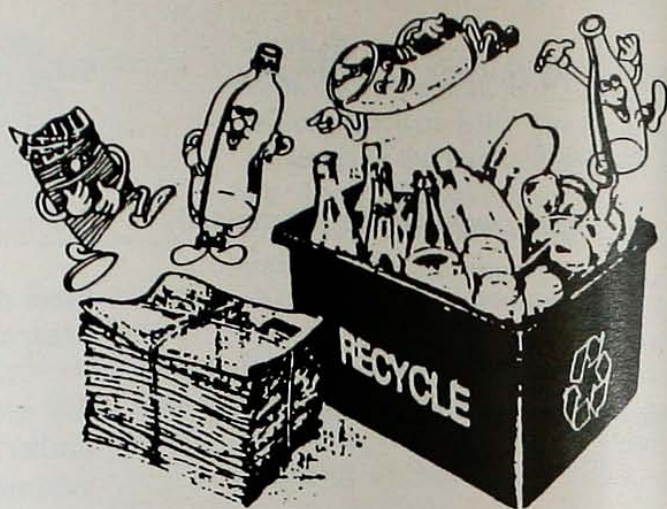


# Resolve to recycle in 1989!

## Recycling Resolutions

### DO YOU:

	Never	Sometimes	Often
1. Consider whether you really need something before you purchase it?	3	2	1
2. Buy beverages such as milk or pop in returnable, refillable containers?	3	2	1
3. Avoid buying overpackaged goods?	3	2	1
4. Avoid disposables, such as paper plates throwaway lighters and razors?	3	2	1
5. Compost kitchen and yard waste to make a soil conditioner for your garden?	3	2	1
6. Save and reuse grocery bags (take them back to the store), magazines and books (donate them to hospitals, etc.) yarn and cloth scraps (to a school, day care or church)	3	2	1
7. Donate clothes, furniture and appliances to charitable organizations?	3	2	1
8. repair an item even though you could get a new one for nearly the same price?	3	2	1
9. Use consumer information articles to buy durable goods?	3	2	1
10. Rent seldom used items such as tools and party ware	3	2	1
11. When possible, buy products that are recycled	3	2	1
12. Take part in local recycling programs for newspaper, bottles and cans?	3	2	1
13. Complain to manufacturers about excessive packaging and built-in obsolescence?	3	2	1



14. Recycle paper in your office?	3	2	1
15. Encourage government officials to adopt policies and programs to promote efficient waste management?	3	2	1

### TOTAL

If your score is: 40 or more — Welcome the challenge of reducing your waste by 50%. It can be done!

Between 21 and 39 — You've made a good start, but there's room for improvement.

20 or less — Keep up the good work, and encourage your friends and neighbors to do the same.

Call the Ontario Recycling Information Service for more details on how to reduce and recycle your waste at (416) 593-1756 or 1-800-387-5479.

## Get to know the recycling language

Your study into waste management may uncover several terms which are specific to this field. This brief guide should make some of them more understandable.

**ALUMINUM CANS** — soft drink or other beverage containers which are produced totally from aluminum. Aluminum is imported into Canada as Bauxite ore from tropical areas. The recycling of aluminum cans conserves energy compared to smelting new aluminum ore. Making aluminum from recycled cans takes only 5% of the energy it requires to smelt the metal from scratch.

**BIOGAS** — Methane gas produced by the decomposition of organic matter.

**BLUE BOX** — a container distributed to households in many urban recycling programs. It is used to store recyclable

materials and is placed at the curbside on pick-up day.

**COMPOST** — partially decomposed organic matter which can be added to soil as a conditioner. Compost can be produced from kitchen wastes such as vegetable peelings and yard wastes such as grass clippings.

**CULLET** — crushed glass which can be combined with silica, soda ash and lime to produce new glass. The glass collected from recycling projects is usually used in the form of cullet.

**DEINKING** — a chemical process which removes ink from recyclable paper thus making the wood fibre from the paper clean and available for use in producing new paper.

**DEPOT** — a central drop-off area for recyclable materials. Recycling depots consisting of collection bins have been

established in central locations in rural communities.

**E.F.W.** — Energy from waste. The process of burning waste to produce energy in a recoverable state; usually in the form of steam or electricity. The energy can then be used for heating or in a manufacturing process. Air emissions from E.F.W. plants are regulated by Ministry of the Environment (MOE)

**FINE PAPER** — a common term for paper such as copier or computer paper. It is often collected from offices and schools.

**LANDFILLING** — the disposal of waste by deposit, under controlled conditions, on land or on land covered by water, and includes compaction of the waste into a cell and covering the waste with cover materials at regular intervals.

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