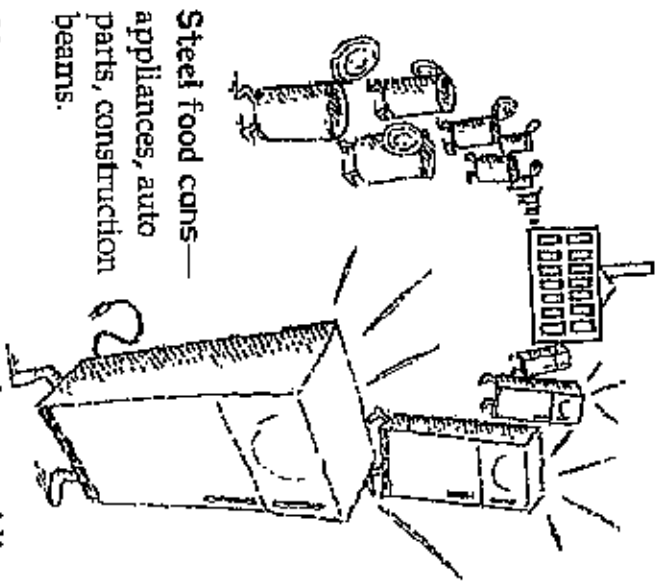


Many Happy Returns

Here are just a few examples of new products made from recyclables:



Steel food cans—
appliances, auto
parts, construction
beams.

Aluminum cans—new soda cans, siding
for your house.

Paper—new writing and office papers,
building insulation, packaging.

Plastic bottles and milk jugs—plant
pots, plastic lumber, can liners, lawn
furniture.

Glass containers—new glass packaging,
decorative tiles, paving material.

Albany

RECYCLES

Mayor Gerald D. Jennings

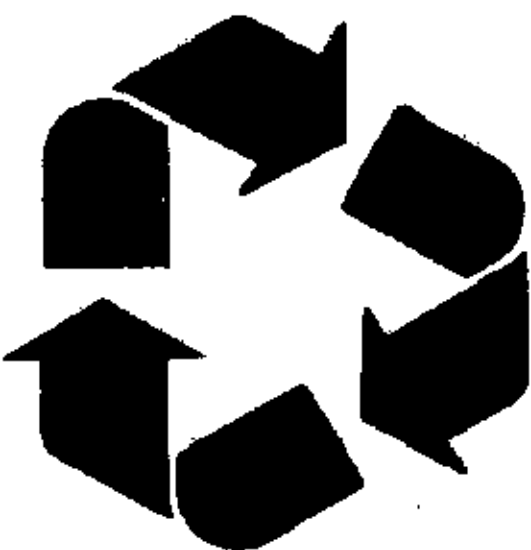
Nicholas J. D'Antonio, Commissioner

Frank W. Zeoli, Director of Recycling

DEPT OF
GENERAL
SERVICES



You've been doing
the right thing
with recyclables . . .



Now complete the
recycling cycle.



YOU can help make recycling work for everyone by "closing the loop."

Like many other Americans, you collect and sort items that can be recycled. That's good, because you help your community reduce the amount of garbage going to the landfill. But putting items out for collection or dropping them off at a local center is only the first of three steps in the recycling process. It may surprise you to learn that what you BUY is just as important as saving the things your recycling collection center takes.

To market, to market . . .

Today, approximately 21% of our trash is recovered annually for recycling. Where do these millions of pounds of recyclables go after collection? Manufacturers use them to make new products—recycling's second step. The third and final step returns the new products to the marketplace. This step is one that YOU need to support if recycling is to remain part of the solution to the country's garbage issue.

Why Should I Buy Recycled?

You "close the loop" when you buy items or packaging made from recycled materials. They have now come full-circle: from bag or bin to a manufacturer, to the store shelf, and back to your home. And after using the item, you can start the

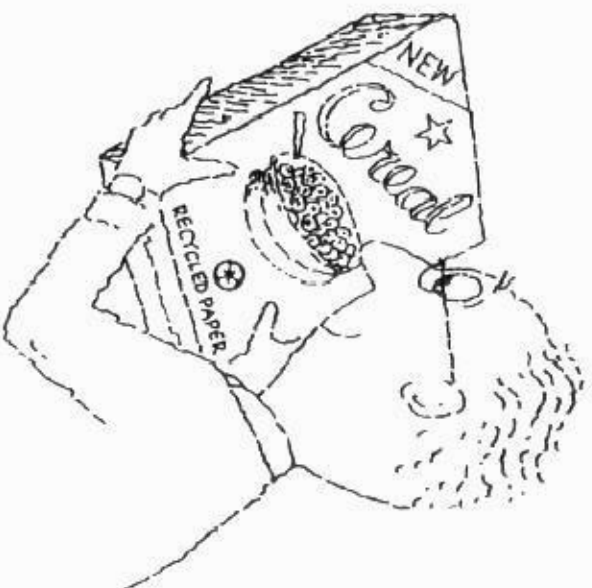
loop again by saving it for the local recycling program. When you buy recycled, markets are created and a use is assured for recyclables being collected in your community and in thousands of others. Manufacturers will respond by continuing to use recyclables in their products.

Without informed consumers and a ready market for products made of recycled materials, local recycling programs will become more costly and fewer recyclables may be collected and processed. More reusable material will end up in landfills, and communities will need to deal with an increased amount of garbage.

How Do I Find Them?

Products and packaging made from recycled material are everywhere—in stores that sell groceries, office supplies, auto parts, and everything in between. Recyclables are transformed into an amazing variety of new products. Plastic milk jugs return to yards and parks as plastic lumber and picnic tables. Steel food cans return to the hardware store as nails and screws. Newspapers become egg cartons. There's no limit to the things that can be made from recyclables.

Many products are identified as recycled



or partially recycled on the label or on the product itself. Others may contain recycled material but may not be identified. For instance, there's a good chance that the glass containers, aluminum and steel cans, paperboard boxes and plastic detergent bottles you buy are made of some recycled material.

Some products and packaging also have labels describing the amount of "pre-consumer" and "post-consumer" waste that was used. "Pre-consumer" waste is also known as "manufacturing waste," and includes any scraps, trimmings, overruns, etc., from the manufacturing process. "Post consumer" waste is a product or other material that has served its intended use and has been discarded and then collected for recycling.