



By the Way

Helping people make a difference in Westmoreland County

Fall 2018

The Sky Is Falling! Or Is It??

We're all familiar with the children's story about Chicken Little, who thought the sky was falling because an acorn fell and hit her on the head. Chicken Little manages to convince Henny Penny and Ducky Lucky as well, and they all run off in a panic to tell the Lion. Unfortunately, none of them knows where the Lion lives, so when Foxy Loxy agrees to take them to him, they follow. The sly Foxy Loxy leads them to his lair, where he promptly eats them all, and they're never heard from again.

The moral of the story is two-fold. First, don't overreact or blow small things out of proportion, and second, don't believe everything you're told.

What does this have to do with anything, you ask? Well, we in the recycling community have been dealing with a very significant change in the recycling universe for the past couple of years, and it's been difficult to know quite how to explain it yet reassure everyone that "the sky is not falling."

At issue is the reality that most of the household recyclables (primarily paper, metal and plastic) generated in the United States have for years been shipped to China to feed that country's burgeoning economy. Being able to send recyclables overseas alleviated much of the responsibility on the part of domestic manufacturers to use more recycled content in their products. At the same time, the push for more recycling in US communities created a groundswell of enthusiasm among the general public to want to recycle anything and everything, regardless of whether it was actually recyclable. The "zero waste" movement fed into the "recycle everything" mentality by intimidating people not to throw anything away, with no thought as to whether an item was really recyclable.

Many recycling processors accepted whatever was put into the recycling bin, with no real pushback on the trash that was coming in with it. While there was an attempt to remove contaminants, a high percentage of non-recyclables remained mixed into the material being shipped to China. For years, Chinese companies accepted the loads of recyclables, some with contamination rates as high as 20%, while paying for 100% clean material.

China initiated stricter import rules to try to reduce the contamination back in 2013 with a crackdown called "Green Fence", an attempt to alert global markets that there was a problem that needed to be corrected. A few cages

were rattled, but not enough to seriously change people's behavior.

In this country, recycling processors attempted to get customers' attention by stressing the right way to recycle. Recycling haulers, Keep America Beautiful, the National Waste and Recycling Association, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other recycling trade groups produced hundreds of brochures and websites to educate consumers on the right way to recycle. Westmoreland Cleanways and Recycling produced a brochure and newsletter articles entitled "What Goes In to My Single Stream Bin". We even have a series on our Facebook Page entitled "Wish-Cycler Wednesdays" in which recycling myths, dos and don'ts are shared. As mentioned earlier, however, voices of reason were often drowned out by our more zealous associates, and recycling enthusiasts heard what they wanted to hear: recycle everything! The common belief was that "if I put it in my bin, somebody will figure out what to do with it."

We all wanted to believe that recycling plant technology was magical enough to remove any contaminants and produce a clean, quality product that any manufacturer would want. Look at the diagram on Page 4 to get an idea of how a single stream recycling plant works. Imagine hundreds of tons of mixed recyclables passing over those conveyor belts on a daily basis and you'll see what a remarkable system it can be. Despite the wonder, technology still isn't quite good enough to truly get all of the trash out of the mix. As computer geeks and accountants all understand, "garbage in, garbage out."

Well, we all know that if you push anyone a little too far or once too often, something's gonna give. China gave, and as of February, 2018, it instituted a new policy of not accepting any recyclables that were less than 99.5% contaminant free. This "China National Sword" banned the

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CLEANWAYS AND RECYCLING
2018-2019
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**Westmoreland Cleanways and
 Recycling**

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import of various types of waste material and set the contamination level at less than .5%. Think about it. If we in this country recycle in order to conserve landfill space, reduce pollution and control hazardous waste, wouldn't the Chinese people want the same thing?

The reaction to the China National Sword in this country by many naysayers was to become Chicken Littles, calling the situation a catastrophe and spelling doom for the US recycling industry. Those Chicken Littles enlisted many along the way with their dire predictions (the most easily swayed being many of those directly involved in having to fix the problem) and are following the Foxy Loxeys right into the lair where the notion of abandoning recycling altogether can be easily swallowed, never to be heard from again.

To those of us who have been riding the recycling bandwagon for many years, the issue has been disheartening on one level but encouraging on another. It's disheartening because the National Sword appears to be a naysayer's dream. The encouraging part is that, while recyclers are struggling to meet new lower contamination rates, there is still a good demand for a clean, quality product. Those programs that are able to meet the stricter quality standards are having less trouble marketing their recyclables. Those that aren't will not last in the business.

In the end, China's National Sword came as no surprise. But, as in many other things in life, sometimes things have to come to a head before real change can be effected. Let's hope that, in this instance, a change for the better begins.

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**Why Isn't Recycling Free? (a history lesson ...)**

Going back to the early days of recycling, many of us grew up with the notion that recycling is free. Programs were offered at no charge as a way of enticing us to recycle, and that's what we came to expect. Municipalities that contract for waste and recycling service have one rate for trash and recycling. The fact is, recycling service was never "free"; the cost of operating the recycling collection was included or hidden in the cost of the trash collection.

Recyclers make their money by selling the material that is collected from consumers and businesses. In good times, the money made from the sale of the cardboard, or newspaper, or aluminum cans, or plastic jugs was enough to cover the cost of the collection program and processing cost. In really good times, enough money was made that recyclers could offer a rebate to consumers and municipalities for the privilege of taking their recyclables. Municipalities and large businesses could count on some revenue from their recycling program. It's the same principle as collecting aluminum cans for some extra spending money, only on a mega-scale.

China's National Sword is causing recycling processors to invest more to clean up their material, at the same time coping with lower commodity values. The fixed costs (collection and processing) can no longer be covered by the sale of the material, yet those costs remain. That's when the cost of recycling is passed along to the consumer.

Market ups and downs are nothing new for recyclers. Markets will eventually rebound. Those businesses that are prepared for the down times will survive, as long as they learn from the past and adapt for the better. Recycling may never go back to being "free", but good programs will survive.

## A Ripple Effect

The fallout from the National Sword had a ripple effect across the country. It affected first the communities along the east and west coasts that shipped their recyclables directly overseas. Since most of the country's recyclables are managed by the major waste and recycling companies, the effects quickly spread inland. Those companies reported huge drops in revenue as their processing costs rose to try to clean up their product, coupled with depressed markets for some recyclables like paper and plastic. (*see story on Changing Recycling Markets, P.5*). Since many mid-sized and smaller waste and recycling haulers depend on the big companies to process their recyclables, the extra cost was passed along down the line, through the haulers, until it hit the consumer's curbside recycling bin.



In communities with contracted recycling services through a hauler, recycling programs that used to bring in some revenue or were even revenue-neutral saw marked increases in the cost of the program. Pennsylvania's mandated municipalities have no choice but to absorb the extra cost or, in many instances, pass the increase along to the resident. In non-mandated communities where curbside recycling is voluntary or the community is served with a drop-off bin, curbside programs are being eliminated or the drop-off bins pulled. Stories abound where cities in many states scaled back or even suspended their recycling programs completely. Unfortunately, we know that once a program is dropped, the chances of it being reinstated are not good. At least in Pennsylvania, that cannot happen in mandated municipalities. However, it will be a difficult decision for officials in non-mandated municipalities to make if the recycling program becomes too costly to bear.

Businesses are suffering a similar fate, with increased charges for the recycling service or the service terminated if the hauler determines that the contamination rate from that business is too high. Short of an ordinance requiring the business to recycle, it will be difficult to justify paying to recycle when the material can be landfilled for the same cost.

With all this gloom and doom, what can be done and what is being done to adapt to this changing industry? Here are some reactions, comments and suggestions from recycling industry leaders across the country.



Neil Seldman, in [www.governing.com/gov-institute/voices/col-recycling-survival-china-restrictions.html](http://www.governing.com/gov-institute/voices/col-recycling-survival-china-restrictions.html), August 20, 2018, reports that demand (for clean recyclables) has already rebounded in the wake of China's new restrictions; increased domestic capacity for mixed paper, cardboard, and multiple grades of plastic; and soaring demand (300m to 500m tons per month) for "furnace ready" recycled-plastic pellets.

Waste industry analyst Chaz Miller advises: "Keep calm and recycle on: The sky is not falling." (*thank you Mr. Miller for the Chicken Little analogy*).

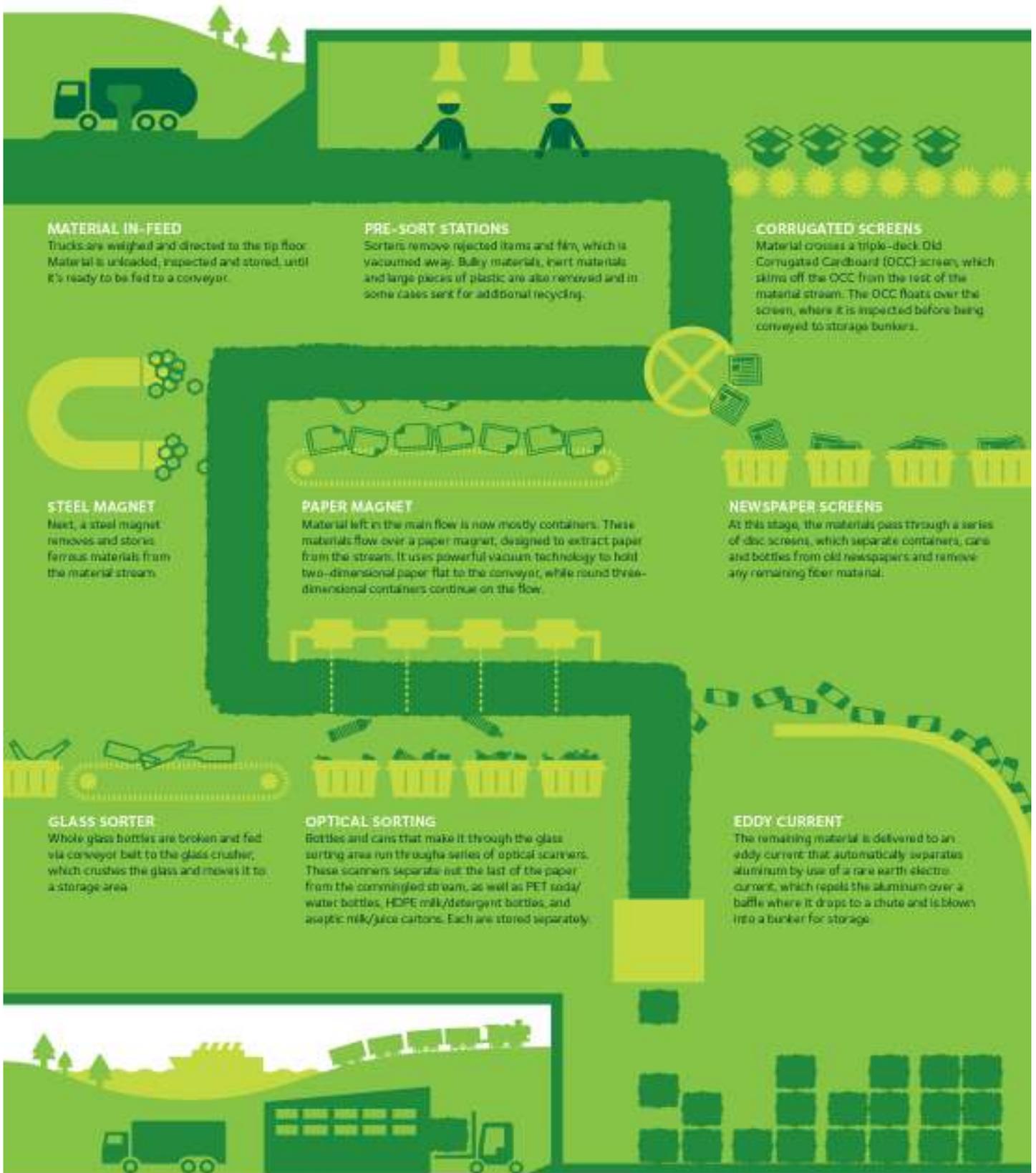
Pennsylvania Township News published a lengthy article (October 2018) geared toward Pennsylvania's township managers and supervisors on how the recycling market turmoil is affecting local communities. Most representatives interviewed agree that it will have a short-term impact on their residents, from programs costing more to having to increase behavior-modifying education programs to teach people the new best recycling practices. Fortunately in Pennsylvania, the PA DEP has not been swayed by the naysayers who call for abandoning recycling altogether. Act 101, PA's recycling law, allows municipalities flexibility in modifying programs to meet market conditions while still meeting recycling mandates.

One of the most positive recommendations comes from Tom Eng, Senior VP/TOMRA Sorting Recycling ([www.tomra.com/en/sorting/recycling/recycling-news/2018/could-the-chinese-national-sword-inspire-global](http://www.tomra.com/en/sorting/recycling/recycling-news/2018/could-the-chinese-national-sword-inspire-global)) and cuts to the heart of good old-fashioned American ingenuity. Mr. Eng notes that with the contamination restrictions imposed by China, the exporters with the lowest contamination rates and highest purity levels will be in highest demand. In the interest of full disclosure, TOMRA manufactures recyclables sorting equipment. BUT, it was the advancement in sort technology that made first dual-stream and then single stream collections possible to begin with. It will be the continued advancement in those technologies that will eventually produce a cleaner material AND allow for the collection of additional valuable recyclable material. As Mr. Eng states, "So, while the regulation creates a real market disruption for some businesses, others wisely see it as an opportunity to optimize their sorting processes, establish themselves as a trusted supplier with China and gain market share."

Along with better recovery technology, plastics research and development should focus on making the plastics we do use more readily recyclable, and develop new plastics with the goal of recyclability. US manufacturers need to ramp up their own game using recyclable and recycled-content material, creating more demand in this country rather than recyclers shipping the material overseas.



## A TYPICAL SINGLE-STREAM RECYCLING FACILITY



### MATERIAL IN-FEED

Trucks are weighed and directed to the tip floor. Material is unloaded, inspected and stored, until it's ready to be fed to a conveyor.

### PRE-SORT STATIONS

Sorters remove rejected items and fines, which is vacuumed away. Bulky materials, inert materials and large pieces of plastic are also removed and in some cases sent for additional recycling.

### CORRUGATED SCREENS

Material crosses a triple-deck Old Corrugated Cardboard (OCC) screen, which skins off the OCC from the rest of the material stream. The OCC floats over the screen, where it is inspected before being conveyed to storage bunkers.

### STEEL MAGNET

Next, a steel magnet removes and stores ferrous materials from the material stream.

### PAPER MAGNET

Material left in the main flow is now mostly containers. These materials flow over a paper magnet, designed to extract paper from the stream. It uses powerful vacuum technology to hold two-dimensional paper flat to the conveyor, while round three-dimensional containers continue on the flow.

### NEWSPAPER SCREENS

At this stage, the materials pass through a series of disc screens, which separate containers, cans and bottles from old newspapers and remove any remaining ferrous material.

### GLASS SORTER

Whole glass bottles are broken and fed via conveyor belt to the glass crusher, which crushes the glass and moves it to a storage area.

### OPTICAL SORTING

Bottles and cans that make it through the glass sorting area run through a series of optical scanners. These scanners separate out the last of the paper from the commingled stream, as well as PET soda/water bottles, HDPE milk/detergent bottles, and aseptic milk/juice cartons. Each are stored separately.

### EDDY CURRENT

The remaining material is delivered to an eddy current that automatically separates aluminum by use of a rare earth electric current, which repels the aluminum over a baffle where it drops to a chute and is blown into a bunker for storage.

### SHIPPING

Bales are shipped via truck, rail or ship to end users around the world, where they are used as feedstock for new products.

### FINISHED PRODUCT

Forklifts move the bales to a finished product storage area where they are checked for quality.

### BALING

Interior storage bunkers accumulate large quantities of each separated material stream, which are subsequently processed in ultra-high-efficiency equipment for compaction into "bales" for shipment to end-use markets.

## Changing Recycling Markets

### Paper

In this digital age, the demand for paper has plummeted as more and more media outlets switch from print version to strictly digital access. An advertisement for a major local newspaper, upon switching to digital, has a customer declaring: "now I don't have to go to the recycling center any more!". Another major local newspaper drastically cut its home delivery service area, forcing people to the on-line version or going without. Booksellers and retailers are going out of business, libraries are switching to digital subscription, banks, retailers, utilities; you name it, they're all pushing for paperless billing and on-line access. So what did that do to paper production? While paper manufacturers have always been leaders in sustainability (managed forestry; recycling; energy conservation), and it is still a multi-billion dollar industry, it is a fraction of what it once was. As an example, at its height in Westmoreland County, the Abitibi Paper Retriever program collected over 3,000 tons of paper annually. Abitibi went bankrupt and the program sold to Royal Oak Recycling. By 2017, the paper collected in what's left of the program is just over 600 tons per year. A number of US and Canadian paper mills closed as demand plummeted. The overseas market was often the only outlet for recyclable paper. With those overseas markets restricted, recyclers are looking to domestic mills to take up the slack. A number of new paper mills are scheduled to come on-line in the US, but it will take time to get up and running.

### Plastic

The recycling industry's mantra for years was to recycle plastic to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, since plastic is a byproduct of crude oil. Resin codes (the number inside the chasing arrows found on each piece of plastic) range from #1 to #7, and indicate the chemical formula of the plastic. In the beginning, plastics recycling was more or less limited to #1 (PETE or polyethylene terephthalate) and #2 (HDPE or high density polyethylene). Those formulas were the easiest to re-manufacture and bottles made from #1 and #2 plastic were predominant in the household. Consumers were urged to check the resin code on each container to determine its recyclability. Plastic packaging evolved to utilize other types of plastic resin (so-named clamshells, "Styrofoam"-type food trays, medicine bottles, yogurt containers, plastic bags), with codes ranging from #3 through #7. Unfortunately, the ability to re-manufacture those plastics has not kept up with their use in the consumer market. Differing plastic resins do not mix well when melted together (think oil and water), and when mixed, create flaws in the finished product, a risk plastics manufacturers are unwilling and unable to take.

This distinction was of little concern to consumers who wanted to recycle. They wanted to believe that all plastics can be recycled. The advent of single-stream recycling, with all recyclables being mixed, prompted many recycling processing plants and programs to begin accepting all types of plastic, regardless of the resin code. It was hoped that the sorting equipment would be able to separate the valued #1 and #2 plastic containers from the others, and that a market would eventually be found for the remaining types. Consumers became trapped in that false sense of "if it's plastic and I put it in my recycling bin, they will find a use for it." Attempts to educate consumers as to which types of plastic were recyclable fell on deaf ears, and everything from garden hoses to children's toys began showing up at the recycling plant. This contributed to the contamination problem and the inability to market clean plastic.

The value of plastics recycling comes from the avoided cost of energy and conserving natural resources (in this case crude oil and natural gas) by using recycled material rather than virgin material. Since the United States has achieved its goal of energy independence both for oil and natural gas by boosting domestic production and conservation, energy prices have dropped significantly; this means the cost of producing plastic from virgin oil/gas has also dropped. It is now sometimes more costly to use recycled plastic than it is to manufacture new plastic using virgin material. This has depressed the demand for recycled plastic even more. How ironic it would be to have achieved energy independence at the expense of the plastics recycling industry that helped get us there.

### Glass

Glass bottles and jars have traditionally been one of the most easily recyclable materials in the recycling mix; it can be infinitely recycled into more glass containers. The key is to keep the traditional colors of clear, green, and brown glass separate. That was easy to do when recycling used to be hand sorted before going into the recycling bin. When collections changed from so-called source-separated to dual-stream (bottles, cans, plastic) and then single-stream (to include paper), glass collection became an issue for two reasons. First, because the recyclables are typically collected in compactor trucks, the glass containers are shattered, causing the different colors of glass to be mixed. Secondly, that same broken glass would be smushed into any paper or cardboard in the recycling truck, contaminating the paper. In most recycling plants, glass containers are removed from the sort line before it has a chance to cause further contamination. The glass shards are collected and used for other applications besides container manufacturing. While there are some markets for this broken glass, or "cullet", there aren't enough to give the glass any real value in its mixed state. It only has value if the colors are clean. Glass disposal becomes one more expense to operating the recycling plant. The trend in some markets has been to remove glass containers from the list of materials acceptable in a curbside collection program.

## What Can We Do? Recycle Right!

Now that we've had a lesson on how recycling got broken and why it's important to fix it, what can we do in Westmoreland County to be part of the solution instead of the problem? Recycle Right!

There are myriad resources available to learn the right way to recycle: what truly should go into the recycling bin, what NOT to put into the recycling bin, and how to prepare your recyclables. Major haulers like Advanced Disposal, Republic Services, and Waste Management, which serve many Westmoreland County communities, have websites dedicated to improving their customers' recycling experience. Non-profit organizations, such as Recycle Across America, have comprehensive websites with a host of resources in one convenient location. Posters, brochures, and guidelines are available to educate consumers, employees, and school children about best recycling practices. Westmoreland Cleanways and Recycling assists and supports individuals, municipalities and businesses wishing to improve their recycling programs. Whichever resource you choose, remember that it all comes down to the basics:

- ◆ **Always recycle** all emptied metal food and beverage cans, all emptied plastic bottles and jugs, and all clean office paper, newspaper, and clean and flattened cardboard. Be sure to put them in the appropriate recycling bin if your program requires it to be separated.
- ◆ **Verify** if glass bottles and jars are recyclable in your community. Many communities and recycle programs are starting to reject glass jars and glass bottles.\* *As of this writing (November 2018) glass bottles and jars are still acceptable in all Westmoreland County curbside recycling programs*
- ◆ **Never** put plastic bags or plastic wrap, plastic cups, dishware, straws, food or food-related paper, paper cups, Styrofoam, paper tissue, clothing, wood, tubes, furniture, batteries, wires, electronics, garden hoses, prescription bottles, or needles, in your recycling bin, unless you have specifically been instructed to do so.
- ◆ Contact **Westmoreland Cleanways and Recycling** to learn where to properly recycle, compost, donate, or dispose of items that can't go into your curbside recycling bin.
- ◆ **WHEN IN DOUBT, THROW IT OUT!** If you're not sure if it's recyclable, or a recycling professional tells you it's not, throw it in the trash.
- ◆ **Recycle Right!!** It DOES make a difference!



By following the basic recycling guidelines outlined above, residents with curbside recycling, those who use one of the drop-off programs located throughout the county, and businesses with recycling programs, will be able to improve the quality of recyclables collected in your programs and keep them going. Visit your hauler's website to understand your particular program.

In addition to typical curbside recyclables (glass bottles/metal cans/plastic jugs/paper), other materials end up in the recycling bin that shouldn't be there. Some of these materials are recyclable, but not at the curb. Each region (sometimes county, sometimes state, sometimes area of the country) varies on what can be recycled, depending on the collection program or manufacturer or recycling resource that services the area. Sometimes things just can't be recycled in certain area, but sometimes they're simply not recyclable at all. Glass like incandescent light bulbs and bakeware just aren't recyclable; Rigid plastic like toys, vinyl siding, "Styrofoam"-type plastic are recyclable but not collected in this area. Items like VHS tapes, DVD/CDs and vinyl records can be recycled but it's up to the individual to pay the shipping cost (which can be hefty).

Westmoreland Cleanways and Recycling's website, [www.westmorelandcleanways.org](http://www.westmorelandcleanways.org), and County Recycling Guide, downloadable from the website, contain the most up-to-date recycling information available in Westmoreland County for just about anything that needs to be disposed.

Contact Westmoreland Cleanways and Recycling any time with questions and comments about the information in this newsletter or any other issue of concern. Let's work together to keep the environment of our county a beautiful, safe, and healthy place to live.



KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL AFFILIATE



## WESTMORELAND CLEANWAYS AND RECYCLING 2018 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION

**When:** Saturday, August 18 and Saturday, November 17  
**Time:** 9:00 AM - 1:00 PM (*pre-registration required*)  
**Where:** **Westmoreland Cleanways Recycling Center**  
**113 Innovative Lane**  
**Latrobe, PA 15650**

**Cost:**

\$.85 per pound, weighed on site

\$.75 per pound for Westmoreland Cleanways and Recycling members (current members only; memberships will not be offered at the event. For membership information, visit [www.westmorelandcleanways.org](http://www.westmorelandcleanways.org) or call 724-879-4020).

**\*\*HHW will only be accepted on special collection days; Recycling Center employees are not legally permitted to handle HHW at any other time.\*\***

### ACCEPTED HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE:

Oil Based/Latex Paint, Deck Stains, Flammable Liquids, Drain Cleaners, Pool Chemicals, Fertilizers, Antifreeze/Automotive Fluids, Putties, Adhesives, Glues, Wood/Metal Finishing Products, Water Sealers, Household Cleaning Agents, Herbicides/Pesticides. For questions about acceptable materials, check with ECS&R when registering.

1. **Pre-registration required:** Call 1-866-815-0016, or visit [www.ecsr.net](http://www.ecsr.net) to register.
2. Pack your vehicle and head to the event.
3. Payments accepted: cash, check, debit or credit card
4. Drive away knowing you've properly rid your home and environment of toxic and dangerous chemicals

### CURBSIDE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE/ELECTRONICS COLLECTION

Residents of some Westmoreland County municipalities have the option to recycle their HHW and/or electronics curbside through their garbage hauler. This service is built into the waste/recycling contract; however, no additional fees may apply, and certain materials may be restricted.

#### Waste Management Customers within :

Avonmore Borough  
City of Greensburg  
City of New Kensington  
Irwin Borough  
North Huntingdon Township  
Sewickley Township  
Trafford Borough

Call **1-800-449-7587** or visit [www.wmatyourdoor.com](http://www.wmatyourdoor.com)  
for more details and /or to schedule a pick-up

#### Advanced Disposal Customers within:

Hempfield Township  
Manor Borough (electronics only)  
Mount Pleasant Township (electronics only)  
Call **1-800-437-1759** for more details and/  
or to schedule a pick-up

#### Republic Services Customers within:

Delmont Borough  
Export Borough  
Mount Pleasant Borough  
Municipality of Murrysville  
Call **724-887-9400** for more details and/  
to schedule a pick-up

Contact your  
Hauler to  
schedule the  
service



A disposal  
kit is  
delivered to  
your house



On scheduled  
pick-up day,  
place disposal  
kit outside,  
as directed

# By the Way - Fall 2018



WESTMORELAND CLEANWAYS AND RECYCLING  
128 INNOVATIVE LANE SUITE 200  
LATROBE, PA 15650-5462

If you do not want to receive this newsletter, please call 724-879-4020 and ask to have your name removed from our mailing list.

## What We're All About

Westmoreland Cleanways and Recycling is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization whose mission is to protect, restore and maintain the environmental qualities of our county for the benefit of all who live, work, and visit herein. Westmoreland Cleanways accomplishes its mission by sponsoring and promoting programs that address the proper disposal of solid waste through recycling, special collections, and the cleanup of illegal dumpsites and littered areas. We educate the public through presentations, print media and the web.

Westmoreland Cleanways and Recycling operates a recycling center for hard-to-dispose material, initiates and facilitates programs by bringing together a network of volunteers, industry leaders, and state and local government representatives to provide services in the most efficient and economical manner. We are funded by the county commissioners, member fees, private donations, sponsorships and grants. Volunteers donate time, energy and expertise to carry out our mission.

Volunteers and new members are always welcome. Won't you call our office, visit us on the web, or attend a meeting to learn more about how you can be a part of Westmoreland Cleanways and Recycling?

### ~ MEETING NOTICE ~

Regular meetings are held at 6:30 PM at Westmoreland Cleanways' office, 128 Innovative Lane Suite 200, Latrobe, PA 15650, on the second Thursday of March, June, September and December. Call 724-879-4020 for information. Everyone is welcome.



We hope you enjoyed our newsletter. To support our activities, please become a member. Return this coupon and your payment to Westmoreland Cleanways, 128 Innovative Lane Suite 200, Latrobe, PA 15650-5462

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip+4 \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

Preferred Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ H / W / Cell

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Individual \$5       Lifetime Individual \$100

Family \$15       Lifetime Family \$300

Organization/Business \$25

Municipal \$25

Corporation \$100       Lifetime Corporate \$500

Additional contributions are greatly appreciated.

**Memberships and contributions are tax deductible, as defined by law**

**WE DO NOT SHARE OR SELL OUR MAILING LIST**