

Beyond the Bin

This is not a recycling presentation (3)

Presented by:

Jennifer Stefanick – Green Business Coordinator

Heather Robinson – Waste Reduction Specialist



- 1. Examine recycling, composting and donation: The 'bin' mindset.
- 2. Review stages of a product's lifecycle.
- 3. Discuss waste prevention, reuse and repair actions and initiatives.

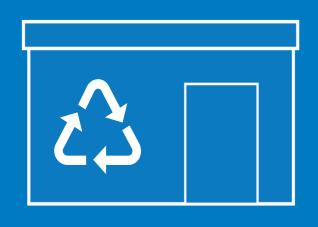
Mixed recycling & glass recycling

Yard debris & food scraps Drop-off recycle center

Drop-off donation center

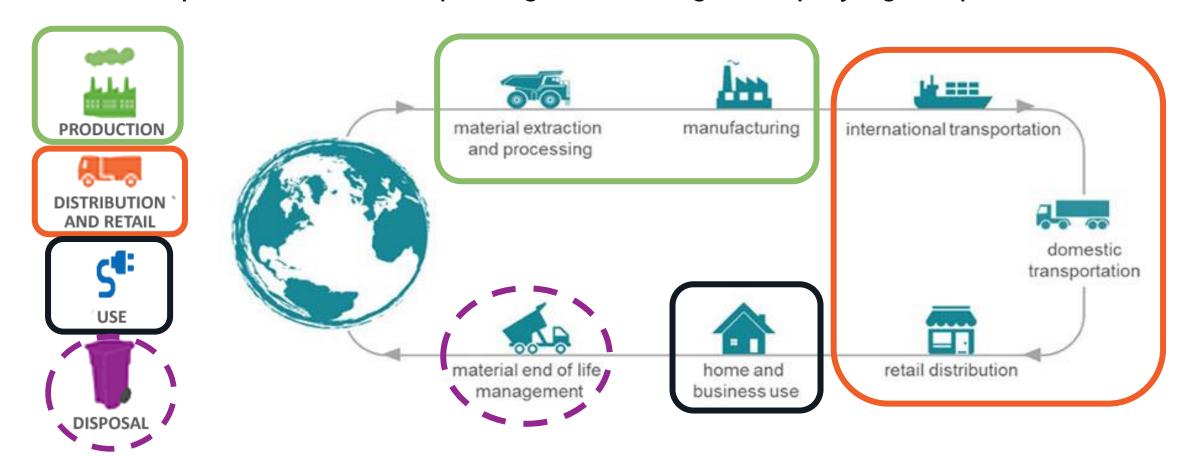






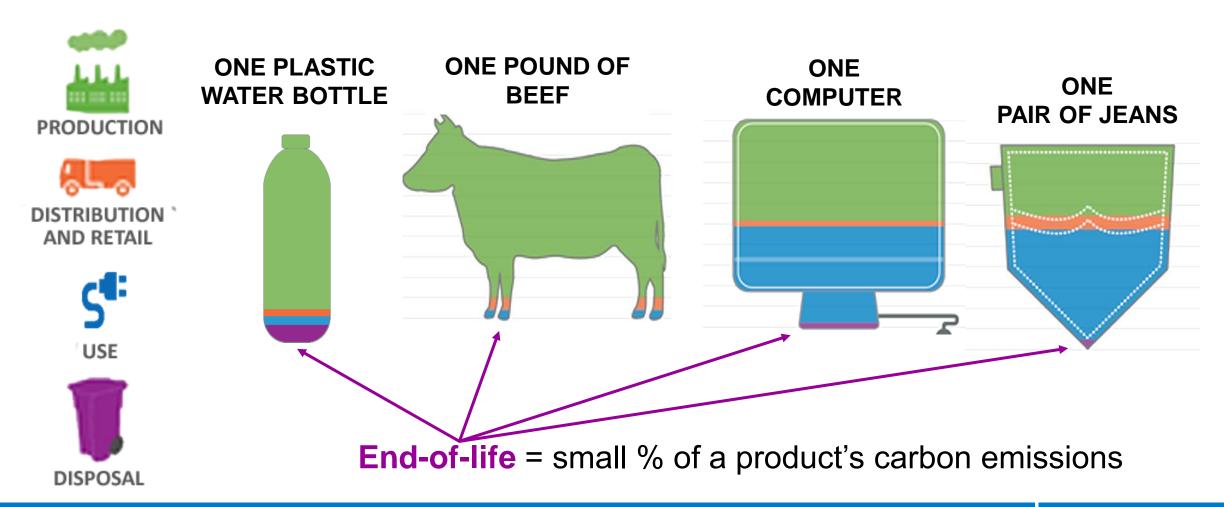


Upstream: The impacts from extracting materials, producing or manufacturing the product, and transporting and storing or displaying the product.



Downstream: The impacts after a product is used or discarded.

Example: Carbon Impact





Do you know how a tomato gets from the farm to your plate?







YouTube.com/WashingtonCountyRecycles

The journey of everyday products

Products and food go through steps that impact the environment before we use them. Knowing how products are made can help us make better choices about buying, using and disposing of them.

La jornada de los productos cotidianos

Los productos y la comida, siguen pasos que afectan al medio ambiente antes de que los usemos. Saber cómo se fabrican los productos nos ayuda a tomar mejores decisiones sobre lo que compramos, cómo los usamos y cómo disponemos de ellos.

Tomatoes from farm to kitchen

Production and distribution

Resources such as land, water, soil. fertilizer, pesticides, workers and fuel are used to make and deliver products. Before a tomato reaches the store. most of the environmental impact has already occurred.

Use and consumption

Let's eat our tomatoes and groceries before they go bad. Planning meals, storing food properly, and eating what we buy can minimize food waste.

Disposal

Composting food is better than putting it in the garbage. Every tomato that goes uneaten wastes all the resources that went into growing it.

Jitomates de la granja a nuestra cocina

Producción y distribución

Para hacer y entregar productos, se usan recursos como suelo, agua, fertilizantes, pesticidas, trabajadores y combustible. Antes de que llegue un jitomate a la tienda, la mayor parte del impacto ambiental ya ha ocurrido.

Uso y consumo

Comamos nuestros jitomates y comestibles antes de que se echen a perder. Planificar las comidas, almacenar adecuadamente los alimentos y comer lo que compramos ayuda evitar el desperdicio de comida.

Eliminación

Compostar la comida es mejor que tirarla a la basura. Todos los jitomates que no se aprovechan, resultan en el desperdicio de todo lo que se utilizó en crecerlos.

Food too good to waste

In Oregon, the average household wastes \$1,600 worth of food per year. Fortunately, there are many things we can do to make the most of our food. Let tomatoes ripen on the counter or freeze them.

Visit EatSmartWasteLess.com for tips on reducing and preventing food waste.

Evita el desperdicio de comida

Un hogar promedio en Oregón desperdicia alimentos por valor de \$1,600 dólares al año. Pero hay muchas maneras de aprovechar los alimentos. Puede dejar que los jitomates maduren en el mostrador o congelarlos.



Visite EatSmartWasteLess.com para obtener consejos sobre cómo reducir y prevenir el desperdicio de alimentos. Mixed recycling & glass recycling



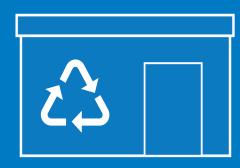
Yard debris & food scraps collection





Drop-off recycle center





Drop-off donation center



- Oil used in production and transportation.
- Water taken from community groundwater and aquifers.
- Impact on ecosystems higher than tap water.



Downstream impacts (recycling)

- Recycling contamination.
- Plastic scrap import bans.
- Plastics on land and water.







Packaging

Reconsider.
Reduce.
Reuse.
Repurpose.
Give away.

















- Land, water, chemicals used to grow or raise wasted food.
- Farm workers exposed to chemicals and exploitative working conditions.

 U.S. imports are a major threat to biodiversity abroad.



Downstream impacts (composting)

- Increased food costs
- Hunger persists
- Forever chemicals from food packaging







Edible Food

Reduce.
Plan meals.
Shop smart.
Choose imperfect.
Keep it fresh.
Prep foods.
Donate.
Give away.





























- Most emissions impact is in production.
- Mine tailings pollute waterways.
- Mining fuels political conflict.



Downstream impacts (recycling)

- Cannot recover materials during recycling.
- Grinding, burning, melting causes health problems.
- Leftover piles burden communities and waterways.





Electronics

Reconsider.
Borrow.
Buy used.
Buy well.
Maintain.
Repair.
Sell.
Donate.
Give away.















 Textile production is water and chemical intensive.



Downstream impacts (donation)

- Disposal of excess clothing in rivers, burn pits
- Used clothing import bans
- Undermining local textile industries





Clothing

Reconsider.
Borrow.
Buy used.
Buy well.
Maintain.
Repair.
Sell.
Give away.
Repurpose.



















Everything Else

Reconsider.

Borrow.

Find used.

Refurbish.

Repair.

Repurpose.

Sell.

Donate.

Give away.













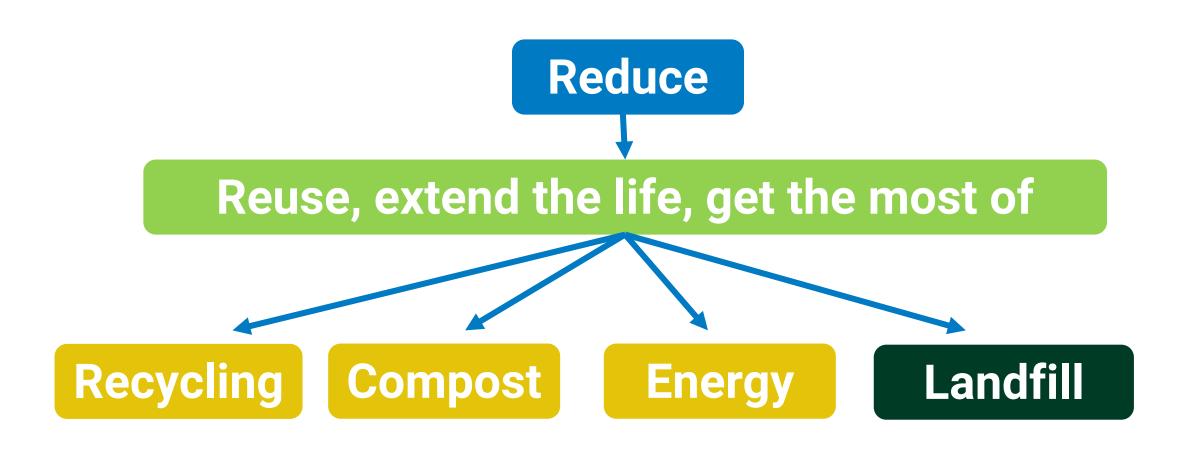


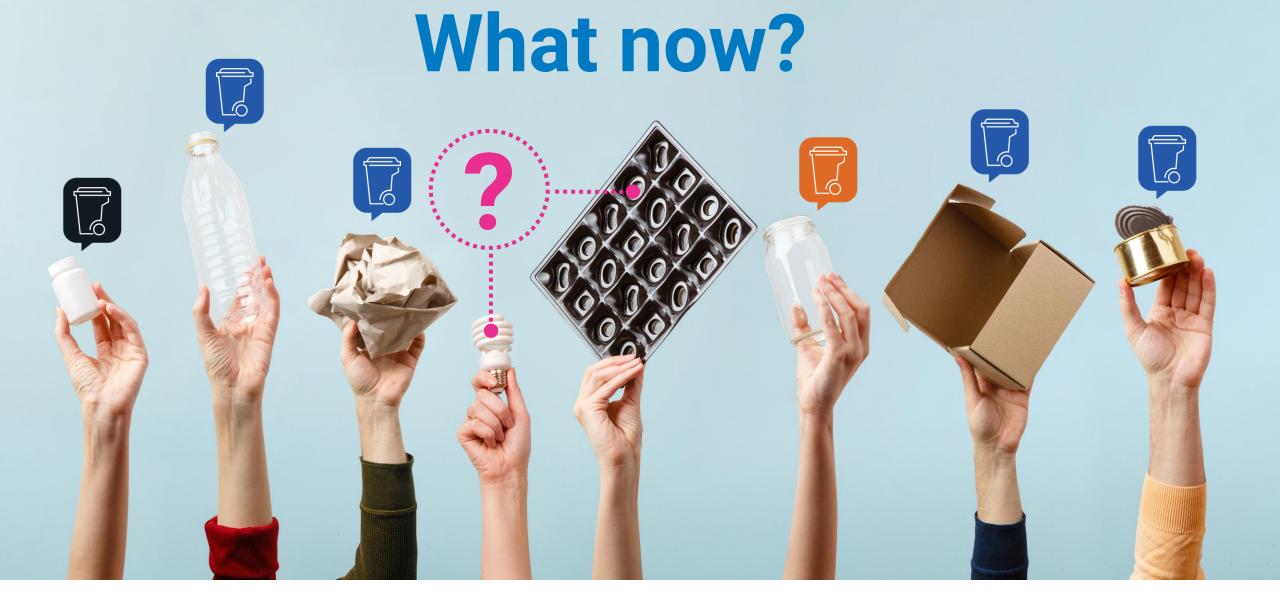






Beyond the Bin decision hierarchy





Questions?

WashingtonCountyRecycles.com

Recycle@WashingtonCountyOR.gov 503-846-3605

