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NewsVoice of Salvage, Waste and Recycling

AmericanRecycler.com

Deconstructing profits prove worthy

by MIKE BRESLIN

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Demolition is all about speed, safety and maximizing the use of equipment to level a structure and remove the debris from the site as cost efficiently as possible – recycling scrap metal, wood, or concrete is often a secondary consideration and much is dumped in landfills.

Conversely, deconstruction or hand-dismantling involves the slower, meticulous process of tearing down a building to maximize material recovery for recycling or reuse. With new home construction and the remodeling business in the dumps, dismantling and the sales of recovered building materials is holding its own, even prospering in many areas of the country.

Gary Delp, the owner of Heritage Timber in Missoula, Montana, has been dismantling buildings for 15 years and has removed buildings as large as 50,000 sq. ft. Delp said, "Over last year we've had a 10 to 15 percent increase in our business."

Brian Alferman, a board member of the Building Materials Reuse Association, and the associate director of Habitat for Humanity's ReStore in Kansas City, said, "We are in a very low period of deconstruction right now. In fact, we have only deconstructed one house this year – last year and the year before we were doing about 25 a year. This economy and the housing market specifically have taken a toll on our deconstruction opportunities."

Reclaiming old growth wood is highly competitive simply because it has become very profitable. Venerable grains are highly prized and in strong demand by architects, decorators and builders for their aesthetic qualities they bring to projects. As the supply of treasured beams and boards become scarcer, prices are climbing. "There's been a general trend in the kind of materials we deal with, including antique lumber and

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Habitat for Humanity in Kansas began its deconstruction program in 2001. Today it operates a 37,000 sq. ft. ReStore retail outlet and is planning to open a second location.

large timers, where there's been greater value placed on them by high-end home builders, homeowners trying to make more sustainable choices, and even commercial builders. All of a sudden the material is more valuable," said Delp.

For the first job Heritage did, Delp didn't have to buy the building. He tore it down and sold the materials. "But if I were looking at the same job today there's a good chance I would have to pay for the building. Back then See DECONSTRUCTING, Page 3

| GE SERVICE REQUESTED PRSRT STD U.S. Postage PAID Columbia, MO Permit No. 353 11.2009 | <text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text> | Ard evaluates and evaluates by the second or the second of the second of the second tion aimed at limiting the use of chemicals in plastics that pose environmental hazards, but until now there has been no easy-to-use tool that charts the path to more sustainable alterna- tives. "The Scorecard is essentially a decision- making tool aimed at improving the design of plastic products," said Clean Production Action's research director Mark Rossi. "As more and more consumers demand products that do not include toxic chemicals, compa- nies, governments and environmental organi- zations need a way to assess the environmental preferability of the various alternatives." | Getting about re building |
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As part of the first multi-state reefing effort, Delaware soon will take title to the decommissioned Navy destroyer ex-Arthur W. Radford to have the former warship sunk next year at an artificial reef off the Indian River Inlet.

The Radford, at a length of 563 feet, will be the longest vessel ever reefed in the Atlantic, with the sinking to take place at the Del-Jersey-Land Inshore site located 26 miles southeast of the Indian River Inlet.

The sinking is expected to occur in late spring or summer of 2010, over the jointly-developed Del-Jersey-Land reef. The reef is a collaborative effort of the



The ex-USS Arthur W. Radford will become the largest vessel ever sunk in the Atlantic Ocean for reefing habitat.

three states cited in its name – Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland – and comprises an area of about one square mile with a depth of 120 to 130 feet.

Equipment grant awarded to Tuftonboro, New Hampshire

New Hampshire the Beautiful has awarded Tuftonboro, New Hampshire, \$2,500 towards the purchase of a new vertical baler. Darren Medeiros said, "Tuftonboro started an advanced recycling program and with this new baler they are now able to bale steel and aluminum cans along with their cardboard."

John Dumais, Associated Grocers/NHtB board member presented the check to Darren Medeiros.

Also present were Daniel Duffy, chairman board of selectman and Mike Durfor, of the Northeast Resource Recovery Association.





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Deconstructing

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my wholesale price for timbers was \$.50 a board foot. My wholesale price for timbers now is \$2.00 a foot."

Generally speaking, older wood with aged patina and a distressed look is much more expensive than new wood. In Heritage's market, the most in demand wood is Douglas Fir due to the rich brown color it gains with age. "There's no way to compare the price of new wood to 80 to 100 hundred year old timbers that have rich, dark color because you can't buy it new."

Of course, not all wood coming out of a deconstruction is that desirable. "Newer lumber out of an older building is cheaper than new wood by anywhere from 10 to 50 percent, depending on condition," said Delp.

Roof-down deconstruction requires heavy manual labor supplemented by articulating cranes, forklifts, power saws and pneumatic de-nailers. Heritage processes material on-site, which involves de-nailing, cutting off split ends, recording inventory, unitizing by grade and wrapping and banding for shipment. "We're getting more into retail because the mark-up is better. On big jobs, it used get loaded onto trucks and go directly to whoever was buying it," said Delp.

There's more in old buildings than wood, however: "If the fixtures are in some way unique, or antique, or just cool, we store and sell them. Otherwise we donate them to our local reuse center. I think dismantling could be a growth industry," said Delp. Many building codes are ambiguous about using reclaimed wood. In theory, each piece of used wood should be inspected by a lumber grader, but in most cases it's not enforced. Heritage sells scrap metal, Ibeams as structural steel and sprinkler pipe is recycled by a company that makes cattle feeders.

"For now, most of the money we make is with the decorative wood. Whether or not that continues would have a big impact on our business. A year ago we hired a marketing manager and that's where our growth is coming from. We are creating opportunities to develop our relationships with different owners of larger industrial buildings," Delp concluded.

For materials that cannot be easily monetized, many dismantlers and home-

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owners sell or donate to the growing number of material reuse retailers, or donate to non-profits like ReStores, the retail recycling arm of Habitat for Humanity. Founded in 1976 by Millard and Linda Fuller, Habitat has built over 300,000 houses around the world for 1.5 million people. By using volunteer labor and donations of money and materials, it builds and rehabilitates houses for partnering families. In addition to a down payment and monthly mortgage payments, homeowners invest sweat equity in their house and the houses of others. Houses are sold to partners at no profit and financed with affordable loans. Mortgage payments are used to build more houses.

In 2008, Habitat built 5,495 houses in the United States, all made with new materials, but the recycled building materials, appliances and fixtures sold at ReStores make an important contribution to the overall objective - raising money to build new houses and supplying new materials for projects. In doing so, ReStore has grown to become by far the largest North American retailer of used building materials. From the first store in Winnipeg in 1994, Habitat affiliates now have 550 United States outlets and 50 in Canada. And, it's growing. Between January 2008 and May 2009, 53 new Restores stores were opened. The majority of ReStores report that 85 percent of inventory is used building materials. All ReStores are local affiliates of Habitat for Humanity, are not-for profit, and are open to the public with all proceeds going to Habitat.

Mark Little, manager of support services for ReStore in Lexington, Kentucky, provided insight into a typical mid-sized operation. "We have two locations, one of 6,000 square feet and another of 9,000. We sell furniture, home accessories, building materials and appliances. Anything that can be used to build, remodel or decorate a home."

Lexington builds about 20 new homes every year, all of new materials, but also has an active deconstruction program that supplies a large portion of Restore inventory. If a property owner is demolishing or remodeling a home, Restore dismantles and takes the material away, salvaging from 75 to 85 percent of the structure for resale and reuse. For kitchen or bath remodels, it takes out cabinets, appliance and fixtures, usually in a half-day or day. An entire structure takes four to six weeks. Generally, they

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November 12-14, 2009

do not charge for kitchen and bath salvage, but for a full structure hand-dismantle they submit a bid and charge. ReStore encourages prospects to get comparative estimates from demolition companies and for-profit dismantlers to establish fair value for a possible charitable tax deduction. That's because there is a conflict of interest for ReStore to value a donation as well as receive it. Otherwise, they provide the building owner with a list of materials salvaged and the deduction can be based on the actual sales price of the items as they occur, which may be of greater value than an estimate.

ReStore's estimate includes staff labor and disposal costs for the unsalvageable. It does not charge for volunteers who may work on deconstruction. "In the span of a year we generally deconstruct 10 to 12 full structures, but we are averaging 4 projects or more per month when you include kitchen and bath removals, "said Little.

Prices at the Lexington outlets for used and new materials, appliances and fixtures are pegged at 50 percent of retail, or lower depending on condition. Donations of new items comprise approximately 15 percent of inventory. "Local retailers don't have the red tape to donate new items that the big box retailers have, but Lowe's donates materials and appliances on a national scale and has been one the bigger partners for Habitat," Little mentioned.

ReStore looks for higher value on some goods, 100 year old barn wood for example. "We still want to go lower than fair market value because we want to be competitive and want people to get a bargain here," Little added.

"Unbuilding"- a must read reference book by MIKE BRESLIN

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While researching the article Deconstructing Profits, I interviewed Bob Falk, president of the Building Materials Reuse Association. Falk's full time job is research engineer at the U.S. Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. He's authored a book about deconstruction. We agreed to swap novels - one of mine for his book, "Unbuilding". Falk kindly mailed an autographed copy along with his business card.

I was impressed to find a glossy, coffee-table sized volume with hundreds of color photos and illustrations. Falk holds a PhD and was a PE. After spending a few hours with his book, I felt that readers of American Recycler should know about it and our publisher, Esther Fournier, agreed.

For anyone interested in dismantling, this is a must-have reference - a step-by-step guide through the entire process - from evaluating deconstruction opportunities to an assessment of materials to safety and environmental health to whole-house deconstruction. It's complete with checklists for tools needed and hands-on advice on every aspect of dismantling. Falk and Brad Guy have combined hard-won, real world deconstruction experience and a thoroughly professional engineering approach to the subject.

This book could be a time and money saver for anyone contemplating even the smallest deconstruction project. Virtually every material, fixture and appliance is addressed with the best methods to remove, stage, store and sell the items. The book is ideally suited to train a workforce. Moreover, it is sprinkled with personal stories of how and why people are drawn into this fascinating business.

It's a comprehensive reference book with a detailed index and other useful information.



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City of Woodland teams up to increase recycling options

The City of Woodland, California, welcome opportunities to work with the American Chemistry Council (ACC), Keep California Beautiful (KCB), PG&E and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation have unveiled a new program that gives Woodland residents and businesses more access to "away-from-home" recycling opportunities, to help keep plastics and other products out of the waste stream and in recycling bins.

A total of 24 bins will be installed at the Woodland Community & Senior Center, Ferns Park and other locations throughout the city, to help protect the state's environment for future generations.

Woodland is the latest community to join in an effort that began in 2008 when representatives from the California Department of Parks and Recreation, ACC and KCB launched a beach recycling program at state park sites in the Los Angeles and Central Coast areas. The program soon spread to state park beaches in San Diego, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and the City of Brentwood.

The recycling of plastics in California, particularly in away-from-home settings, can help reduce litter and marine debris. As a result, program participants

Scorecard

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In recent years, one of the most commonly used plastics, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or "vinyl" has made headlines as the plastic of greatest concern to human health and the environment. Safer alternatives are available to PVC, but companies need a roadmap to ensure they switch to a significantly greener plastic rather than one that is only slightly less hazardous.

The Scorecard rates plastics on a set of criteria that simultaneously advance sustainable raw materials, green chemistry and closed loop systems. The criteria for cities like Woodland to deliver additional recycling bins and educational displays, reminding people that plastics are too valuable to waste and should be recycled.

Since its inception, the "Plastics. Too Valuable to Waste. Recycle." campaign has found success in a variety of areas.

"Our combined efforts have led to the placement of more than 500 permanent and seasonal recycling bins on dozens of state park beaches along California's coastline," said Christine Flowers-Ewing, director of Keep California Beautiful.

"In times like these, such public-private partnerships can sometimes be the only way to provide important services," she added.

More than 80 percent of United States households have access to a recycling program, be it curbside collection or community drop-off centers. While there are approximately 2,100 certified recycling centers in California, too many people still see plastics as trash instead of valuable materials that should be recycled.

moving up the spectrum toward "preferred plastics" were selected to progressively increase the sustainability of the plastic at each stage of its lifecycle.

The Plastics Scorecard grades the different plastics from F to A+. The parameters can be used to inform the greener manufacture of plastics as well as the process of evaluating their sustainability.

Chemicals of high concern may be cancer causing, or toxic to the reproductive, neurological or endocrine systems. These chemicals are used in the production of some common plastics used in household items, such as electronics. They include PVC, polycarbonate, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene and polystyrene.





Pennsylvania plans for mercury thermostats

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has approved two plans to collect and recycle mercury thermostats, which will reduce the amount of mercury released into the environment. The plans are part of the new Mercury-Free Thermostat Act which requires the recycling of out-of-service mercury thermostats. The law will take effect December 8.

A single thermostat contains approximately four grams of mercury. The United States Environmental Protection Agency estimates that, each year, six to eight tons of mercury ends up in solid waste facilities and up to two tons are released into the air.

Under the new law, manufacturers who have sold mercury thermostats in Pennsylvania must collect and recycle waste mercury thermostats at no cost to contractors and homeowners. Wholesalers located in Pennsylvania must serve as collection sites for the thermostats. The law also requires retailers and contractors to either participate as collection points or provide notice to customers that recycling of mercury thermostats is required by law and identify locations of nearby collection points.

DEP received two plans for manufacturers to establish collection and recycling programs in Pennsylvania. The plans were submitted by the Thermostat Recycling Corporation (TRC) of Arlington, Virginia and EWC Controls Inc. of Englishtown, New Jersey. TRC is a nonprofit organization that currently represents 29 manufacturers nationwide that have distributed over 65 brands of mercury thermostats. TRC sponsored collection sites will accept all brands of mercury thermostats. EWC Controls sold thermostats nationwide under its brand name through wholesale operations from 1989 to 2007. This collection and recycling program is for EWC Controls brand name thermostats only. Both companies are voluntarily collecting thermostats in advance of the law's effective date in December.

LKQ acquires Greenleaf from Schnitzer

LKQ Corporation has acquired Greenleaf Auto Recyclers, LLC from Schnitzer Steel Industries, Inc. (SSI).

In addition, SSI has acquired from LKQ, four retail-oriented, self-service recycling facilities in Oregon and Washington. LKQ also sold certain business assets to SSI related to two self-service facilities in Northern California and a self-service facility in Portland, Oregon. LKQ will close the two self-service facilities in Northern California and convert the operation in Portland, Oregon to a wholesale recycling business.

LKQ has also agreed, subject to customary closing conditions, to sell SSI two self-service recycling facilities in Dallas, Texas with an anticipated closing date in mid-January 2010. Terms of these transactions were not disclosed.

Recycling and land reuse practices can fight climate change

There is much potential to reduce the nation's greenhouse gases through recycling, waste reduction, smart growth, and by reusing formerly contaminated sites including brownfields.

EPA's report "Opportunities to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Materials and Land Management Practices" finds that 42 percent of domestic greenhouse gas emissions are influenced by materials management policies. This includes the impacts from extracting raw materials, food processing, and manufacturing, transporting, and disposing of products.

Another 16 to 20 percent of emissions are associated with land management policies. That includes emissions from passenger transportation, construction, and from lost vegetation when greenfields are cleared for development. In addition, the equivalent of 13 percent of emissions is absorbed by soil and vegetation and can also be protected or enhanced through land management policies.

Some of the materials and land management activities that have the potential to decrease emissions include:

•Reducing the use of non-packaging paper products;

•Increasing municipal recycling, and recycling of construction and demolition debris;

•Reusing land, including redevelopment of formerly contaminated lands;

•Reusing formerly contaminated lands for renewable energy development; •Encouraging smart growth.

The report suggests that land manage-

ment and materials management approaches should be part of the nation's toolbox to meet the target of an 83 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Georgia Recycling Coalition to promote shoe recycling

Along with soda cans and old newspapers, Georgia residents can bring their gently worn shoes to be recycled.

In partnership with Soles4Souls[®], the Georgia Recycling Coalition (GRC) will place bins at their locations to offer an alternative to residents throwing their worn shoes away. The collected shoes will be shipped to Soles4Souls for distribution to the 1.5 billion people without shoes.

Soles4Souls takes gently worn shoes and repurposes them in one of 125 countries around the world. A small percentage which cannot be distributed will be recycled.

To learn more about shoe recycling, view this article on www.AmericanRecycler.com.



Alaska awarded \$160,000 grant

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has received a three-year-grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The \$160,000 award is funded through the EPA's State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreement Program. The grant is one of five of its kind awarded nationwide in 2009.

Environmental justice is broadly defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, culture, education, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies.

With this funding, DEC will partner with rural organizations to find new ways to work together on environmental and human health issues. The grant will also help to create an approach for integrating traditional knowledge into agency decisions. "The grant will give us a new opportunity to collaborate with experienced environmental justice staff from the EPA and to explore ways of enhancing our dialogue with rural Alaskans," said DEC Water Division Director Lynn Kent.



RUBBER/TIRES Tire recyclers get \$3 million financial boost

Management Board awarded loans to Golden By-Products of Merced County and Bulldog Rubber and Recycling of San Diego County to help expand their businesses and create 19 new jobs recycling waste tires.

The tire equipment loan program is designed to help tire recyclers purchase new or updated equipment, enabling them to improve their recycling processes and increase the number of waste tires they recycle into new, premium-value tirederived products. It is anticipated that almost 1.8 million tires will be diverted away from California landfills annually as a result of these two loans.

Golden By-Products expects to divert an additional 7,500 tons of waste tires

The California Integrated Waste annually, while Bulldog Rubber and Recycling will find new uses for 13,000 tons of waste tires annually.

California generates an estimated 44 million waste tires per year. Approximately 32 million waste tires (or 73 percent) are diverted through reuse or new products while the remaining 12 million (about 27 percent) are sent to landfills.

Funding for the loan program comes from the Tire Recycling Management Fund for the 2009/10 fiscal year. The tire funds come from the \$1.75 recycling fee levied on each new tire sold in California. The board receives \$1.00 of each \$1.75 fee, and a portion of the revenue pays for tire grant programs. The remainder is used for tire-related air quality programs by the California Air



Resources Board. The Tire Recycling Fund is administered by the board and can only be used for tire program purposes.

Golden By-Products, Inc. dba Scrap Tire Company will use proceeds of a \$1 million loan to expand its tire processing business and purchase upgraded equipment, including a second granulator to improve the overall efficiency and output of the existing tire shredding system.

The new equipment will allow the company to expand its waste tire processing capacity to handle an additional 7,500 tons per year of waste tires.

Golden By-Products processes and shreds waste tires into tire-derived aggregate; material for civil engineering applications; ground rubber for loose fill applications; and crumb rubber for use in rubberized athletic turf, rubberized asphalt, and molded rubber products.

Bulldog Marketing, LLC dba Bulldog Rubber and Recycling will use its \$2 million loan proceeds to purchase equipment for its new tire recycling facility in Vista.

The loan will finance a tire shredding system, processing equipment and vehicles such as trucks and forklifts. This equipment will enable the business to recycle, shred and convert whole tires into buffing and crumb rubber. These tire products can be used in landscaping applications, playgrounds, asphalt overlays, and sports fields.

Bulldog projects it will hire at least 19 employees and will divert 13,000 tons of waste tires per year.

FTR Polymetrics launched by tire recycler

Florida Tire Recycling Inc. (FTR), an solutions environmental provider, announced the launch of FTR Polymetrics, a company subsidiary focused on producing ultra-fine recycled rubber powders in 80 mesh, 140 mesh and 200 mesh sizes.

FTR Polymetrics collects and prepares 100 percent of its feedstock through closed-loop programs with customers, ensuring the highest level of quality, consistency, repeatability, and traceability in its powders.

Rubber powder can be used as a substitute for petroleum-based materials in numerous manufacturing processes and can help to reduce manufacturers' waste and carbon footprint.

"There are more than 300 million tires discarded in the United States every year and each of those tires can be recycled and reused in a myriad of manufacturing applications," stated Anthony Cialone, chief operating officer at Florida Tire Recycling.

A friend of mine was in the hospital to deliver her first child. When I telephoned to see if the baby had arrived, Dr. Wilson said it had. I asked if it was a boy or girl but was told it was against hospital policy to say over the phone.

"Fine," I said. "I can understand that. So, can you tell me what she did not have?"

"It was not a boy," replied Dr. Wilson.



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by Irwin Rapoport

C&D materials not always landfill-restricted

Some states and cities have legislation requiring that construction and demolition materials be diverted from landfills, but this is far from being a universal situation. William Turley, the executive director of Construction Materials Recycling Association, believes that more could and should be done to recycle these materials, and provided American Recycler with an overview of the current situation affecting this sector of the recycling industry.

With the recession ongoing, have markets for the recovered C&D materials been expanding or have they remained stable? How is the industry coping in these tough times?

Turley: What we've seen is a fallback on public works projects that would use recycled aggregates, which is our main market. In California they are broke, so they are not doing a lot of road and infrastructure work. That really hurts our roadbase market for recycled aggregate, concrete and asphalt. What's happening in California is occurring in other parts of the country.

However, a lot of other markets still remain strong – C&D wood as a fuel product and asphalt shingle recycling still seems to be expanding because of the economic advantages it brings.

In terms of recovered C&D materials, which products are providing the highest return?

Turley: It depends, and usually we are seeing asphalt shingles doing well because it provides an opportunity for hot mix producers using the shingles – the biggest market for shingles – to save \$2 to \$4 per ton. If you are doing 100,000 to 200,000 tons per year, it adds up to real money. Asphalt shingles seem to be doing the best.

Are more cities and states passing laws to increase the percentage of materials that must be recovered and recycled from demolitions?

Turley: There has been more interest in this and we have seen a few more cities and states passing laws requiring that. Anyone can pass a law saying "thou shall recycle," but it's more important to develop the markets and many times these same cities and states that are requiring these materials to be recycled are not the ones buying it back all the time.

The best example remains recycled aggregates. The biggest market for these materials is to be put back into roadwork and the biggest customer for new roads and upgrades are the cities and states, but they don't complete the circle. We would like to see more actions that lead towards that goal.

Should states be increasing the tipping fees for C&D materials to as a means to help improve the recycling rates of materials recovered from demolitions?

Turley: Increasing the tipping fee at landfills is kind of an artificial barrier that you are creating. It would probably help, but developing an end-market for these products would pull more materials from the waste stream.

To what extent are LEED certified construction projects helping in terms of the recycling of C&D materials?

Turley: LEED remains a driver for mixed C&D recycling, especially the mixed C&D recyclers. I did a poll several months ago at our board and learned that LEED accounts for 15 percent of their business. Because of the recession in construction, a lot of commercial projects are not seeking LEED certification because it can cost a little more. For quasi-governmental jobs such as universities, there are still many LEED projects.

We have a lot of issues with LEED and there are problems with some sham recycling going on, such as a sub-par recycling facility claiming an incredible recycling rate that is not possible with the equipment and techniques that it uses. There is no way to certify that it is being done correctly. We are currently working with the United States Green Building Council to solve that problem to develop a third party certification program.

As governments push for increased production of alternative energy, has there been a corresponding increase in demand for recovered C&D wood to help produce biomass?

Turley: We have not seen this demand, but we expect it to grow. There have been some questions about the use of C&D wood as a fuel product, even natural wood/forest wood, by environmental groups.

While it does make sense to use this wood, sometimes our only alternative for it is the landfill because it is good for nothing else. We should recover the BTU value. We are not seeing a demand increase yet, but there are a lot of biomass plants on the board and we are hoping that it will eventually drive the demand and prices to develop a market for it. The State of Maine uses a lot of C&D wood, but California is still the leader.

Have any new practices or innovations in the field of C&D recovery and recycling been introduced? Are there any interesting pilot projects and research that are showing promise?

Turley: One of the most interesting projects I know of is the use of gasification systems, not to be confused with incineration. These systems can take C&D materials to generate power.

Although they are not there yet, it is exciting that they are working on systems to take our residuals to recover BTU value and create fuel. It would be nice to eliminate the need to send this material to a landfill and instead sent it to a gasification system after we are done pulling out everything we can.

Is the construction industry doing enough to promote the use of construction materials made from recycled content for road work and commercial and residential construction?

Turley: It depends on what you are looking at. The road building industry would like to use as much recycled aggregates as possible because it is cheaper. The engineering characteristics work and they don't have to truck out the old material and bring in the new, especially for the base of the road. They usually try to do that as long as state departments of transportation go along with it.

Are there any federal or state programs that provide tax credits for using building materials made from recycled content?

Turley: Not really. They usually offer a sales tax credit for the purchase of recycling equipment. We would love to see tax credits offered for the purchase of building materials made from recycled content. If you want to see an increase in C&D recycling rate, just give us more markets.

WASTE New regulation in effect for New York on open burning

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has expanded restrictions on the open burning of residential waste. The open burning of residential waste is now prohibited in all communities statewide, regardless of population, with exceptions for burning tree limbs and branches at limited times and other certain circumstances. Previously, the ban applied only in towns with populations of 20,000 or more.

Once considered harmless, recent studies demonstrate that open burning releases substantial amounts of dangerous chemicals into the air. A study by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, in conjunction with DEC and the New York State Department of Health, found that emissions of dioxins and furans from backyard burning alone were greater than those from all other sources combined for the years 2002 through 2004. Trash containing plastics, polystyrene, pressure-treated and painted wood and bleached or colored papers produce harmful chemicals when

The New York State Department of ironmental Conservation (DEC) has anded restrictions on the open burn- of residential waste. The open burn-

In addition to releasing pollutants, open burning is the largest single cause of wildfires in New York State. Data from DEC's Forest Protection Division show that debris burning accounted for about 40 percent of wildfires between 1986 and 2006 – more than twice the next most-cited source. In 2006 alone, debris burning triggered 98 wildfires in the state.

Open burning of residential wastes in any city or village or in any town with a population of 20,000 or more has been prohibited since 1972. DEC moved to expand the prohibition to all communities after holding meetings to receive input from stakeholders and state agencies. A proposal was released in May 2008 and was followed up with public hearings and an extended public comment period. Approximately 1,800 comments were reviewed by DEC.

Covanta Energy partners with Ocean Conservancy

In October, thousands of volunteers hit beaches, lakes and rivers to help remove trash from waterways by participating in Ocean Conservancy's 24th annual International Coastal Cleanup. To help with that effort, Covanta Energy partnered with Ocean Conservancy to convert some of this year's collected debris into clean renewable energy.

Covanta Energy will dispose of marine debris collected in Washington, DC and Cape Cod, Massachusetts in its local energy-from-waste facilities. Rather than being landfilled, the material collected during the one day event will be turned into clean, renewable energy to power local homes.

"Trash in the ocean is one of the most widespread pollution problems threatening our ocean and waterways, yet it's entirely preventable," said Dianne Sherman, director of the International Coastal Cleanup. "The Cleanup gives everyone a chance to work in their backyard and be a part of an important global movement to end the tide of ocean trash."

In just one day last year, volunteers collected 6.8 million pounds of debris from 6,485 sites in 100 countries. Within the States, volunteers worked to collect coastal debris in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

Each year during Ocean Conservancy's International Coastal Cleanup, volunteers from around the world work to remove trash and debris from waterways and catalog every piece of trash they find. Ocean Conservancy uses that information to produce the world's only annual country-by-country, state-by-state index of the magnitude of marine debris. The report is shared with the public, industry, and government officials as we work together to end to problem of marine debris.



WASTE

Casella Waste opens new Zero-Sort recycling facility

Casella Waste Systems, Inc. celebrated the grand-reopening of their newly renovated, state-of-the-art recycling center, located in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

The Charlestown center is a zerosort (single stream) recycling facility. All recyclable materials come to the facility completely unsorted. With eight optical sorters, seven disk screens and three magnets throughout the facility, the material is sorted as it arrives and is processed through the facility. Casella's zero-sort facility has the ability to process 45 tons per hour of material and currently processes 750 tons per day.

The new facility was retrofitted beginning in September 2008. With municipalities looking towards singlestream recycling as a way to save money, Casella recognized there would be a need for such a facility located in Boston. A similar Casella facility is located in Auburn, Massachusetts to serve the central region.

"Casella undertook this multi-million dollar renovation because we believe single-stream recycling is the wave of the future," said John Casella, president and CEO of Casella Waste Systems. "By going to a Zero-Sort

process, municipalities can save money on trash disposal while increasing the rate of recycling among residents and local businesses.'

The City of Boston began zero-sort recycling with Casella in July 2009. Residents of the city are no longer required to separate paper and plastic waste items, combining everything in one 64-gallon wheeled barrels. Residents place all their recyclables in the barrels, including paper, plastics, glass, and cardboard.

The cost of disposing of solid waste in landfills averages \$80 per ton. Casella has found that by going to a Zero-Sort process, towns and cities can increase recycling by upwards of 40 percent and decrease solid wastes by more than 20 percent, due to the ease and convenience of recycling without sorting.

In 2007, the Town of Holden, Massachusetts began zero-sort recycling. The initial goal was to increase the recycle rate of the town from 13 percent to 30 percent. In the first two months of the program, the recycle rate for the town went to more than 35 percent, saving the town significant money in the area of solid waste collection and disposal.

Hampton Roads Sanitation **District in Virginia agrees to** settle clean water violations

(HRSD), based in Virginia Beach, has agreed to pay a \$900,000 civil penalty and to take corrective actions to reduce alleged sanitary sewer overflows from its collection system and nine sewage treatment plants that have polluted the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, the Justice Department, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Commonwealth of Virginia announced.

Under a settlement filed in federal court in Norfolk, Virginia, HRSD is required to collect data, conduct computer modeling, and, working with the municipalities that it serves, develop a regional plan to ensure that the HRSD sewer system has adequate capacity to handle flows from severe storms and to prevent overflows of sewage. Subsequently, HRSD must implement the regional plan. Since HRSD has not identified the projects pending completion of the plan, the cost of that effort is currently unknown although it is expected to cost millions of dollars.

The settlement also requires HRSD to make major upgrades and improvements to the sewer system infrastructure over the next eight years. These upgrades are estimated to cost at least \$140 million. The settlement requires that HRSD evaluate, replace, rehabilitate, or upgrade pipes, pump stations and other infrastructure where inspections and screenings show a material risk of failure. HRSD also must submit and implement a plan to effectively manage, operate and maintain the sanitary sewer system to help prevent future sanitary sewer overflows.

In a joint complaint filed by the United States and Virginia, the governments alleged that HRSD illegally discharged nine million gallons of untreated sewage and other wastes from its sewer system and sewage treatment plants into various bodies of water including the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay. These discharges allegedly occurred on at least 249 occasions since 2003 and were not authorized under existing wastewater discharge permits. In addition, HRSD allegedly caused or contributed to at least 118 municipal

Hampton Roads Sanitation District overflows of sewage and other pollutants that occurred from the sewer systems of the municipalities during times when flows into the HRSD sewer system exceeded its capacity and the sewage and other wastes backed up and overflowed from manholes and other locations in the municipalities. The municipalities did not report the volume for most of the 118 violations but it is believed to be substantial.

> HRSD treats wastewater for 17 counties and cities in Virginia and serves 1.6 million people. HRSD has the capacity to treat up to 231 million gallons of wastewater per day and includes 13 sewage treatment plants, 81 pumping stations, and over 500 miles of pipes.





Waste Management issued permit for facility containing closed hazardous waste landfill cells

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 7 has issued a post-closure hazardous waste management permit to Cyprus Specialty Metals Company, Roquette America Railway, Inc., and the City of Keokuk, Iowa, for a local industrial facility property containing two closed hazardous waste landfill cells.

The facility, located at 2301 Twin Rivers Drive, also known as One Commercial Street, in Keokuk, has shared ownership. Cyprus Specialty Metals Company owns the two now-closed hazardous waste landfill cells at the property. The facility property other than the two landfill cells is owned primarily by Roquette America Railways, Inc., with smaller portions owned by the City of Keokuk.

EPA has issued a post-closure hazardous waste management permit to the property owners under provisions of the

federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The permit requires the parties to monitor the integrity of the two closed hazardous waste landfill cells by inspecting and maintaining the landfill covers.

The permit also requires the permittees to conduct annual ground water sampling and analysis around the landfill cells. If unacceptable levels of contamination are detected around the landfill cells, the permittees must correct the release. The permittees must also investigate and respond to releases of hazardous waste from other areas at the facility, besides the two landfill cells, that have been identified as having the potential for such releases.

The post-closure hazardous waste management permit is in effect for a period of 10 years from issuance.

WASTE

Concerns over explosive situation bring agreement to investigate landfill methane

Concern that elevated underground methane levels could lead to an explosion has prompted St. Bernard and Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to reach an agreement about how the city will investigate and correct problems at its closed landfill.

The landfill stopped receiving waste in the 1970s and closed in 1985.

Under state law, St. Bernard is required to monitor the landfill's boundaries for methane gas produced by waste that moves underground between soil particles and along utility pipes. Ohio EPA is concerned that methane is moving underground from the landfill and may collect in low areas or people's homes at levels capable of igniting or exploding.

Methane levels have fluctuated, but they have since returned to unacceptably high levels. Based on these results, the city needs to perform additional remedial measures in order to minimize landfill gas production.

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Landfill owners or operators must monitor methane gas levels at their property boundaries and take action to protect occupied structures, such as homes, that are located within 1,000 feet of landfill waste placement. In 2008, St. Bernard reported that 9 homes are within 200 feet of waste. Two hundred thirty-four occupied structures are within 1,000 feet of waste.

Since 2000, the city has monitored methane gas levels, reported gas level exceedances, and installed remedial measures. Despite these measures, exceedances continue to occur. In 2003, Ohio EPA ordered St. Bernard to abate or minimize the formation or migration of explosive gas from the landfill. The city was required to develop, submit and implement a plan to remediate explosive gas migration. The city also was required to revise its explosive gas monitoring plan. While methane levels initially dropped, they have returned to unacceptably high levels.

Ohio EPA and St. Bernard have agreed that the city will do additional work to bring levels down.

The city has agreed to:

•Delineate exactly where waste explosive gas has migrated; this will involve drilling monitoring probes in people's yards;

•If waste is found beyond the area in which it is believed to be, additional work must be done while performing the gas delineation;

•Propose remedial measures to abate or minimize explosive gas levels;

•Convert its current gas extraction system into a continuously operating, automated system;

•Revise its gas monitoring plan which may include additional monitoring probe installation;

•Unless damaged or inaccessible, leave current and future monitoring probes in place; and

•Install gas alarms in homes where property owners authorize access.

Roark Capital invests \$100 million in Waste Pro USA

Roark Capital Group, an Atlantabased private equity firm, announced that its affiliate has made a \$100 million equity investment in Waste Pro USA, Inc., headquartered in Longwood, Florida.

Founded in 2001, Waste Pro provides solid waste collection, disposal and recycling services to more than 825,000 residential and 32,000 commercial customers in the Southeast and has over 80 exclusive municipal franchise contracts in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama.

In connection with the transaction, Keenan has joined the Waste Pro USA, Inc. board of directors. Keenan cofounded and served as chairman of IESI Corporation from 1996 to 2005. IESI grew from a small Texas based start-up operation into one of the largest vertically integrated solid waste management companies in the United States. IESI was sold to BFI Canada in 2005 for \$1.1 billion.

Connecticut company fined for toxic waste violations

A Bridgeport, Connecticut company that treats, stores and disposes of toxic waste has paid \$26,000 to settle claims by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that it violated federal regulations covering the storage and handling of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Bridgeport United Recycling was charged with misidentifying 5,000 gallons of waste containing PCBs that it picked up in April 2007 from the former site of the Bridgeport Brass Company in Bridgeport at the request of Connecticut Transfer Company.

EPA claimed that Bridgeport United violated the Toxic Substance Control Act and PCB regulations by failing to comply with all of the requirements for PCB waste manifests when it shipped the waste for recycling. Specifically, the company failed to: identify the waste material as PCB waste; list the weight of the waste in kilograms; and indicate the earliest date of removal from service for disposal.

According to EPA, a Bridgeport United vacuum truck in April picked up 883 gallons of waste material from two 55-gallon drums and a transformer. Two weeks earlier, the company had a sample of the waste tested and did not detect the presence of PCBs. After leaving the site, the truck made pickups at three other companies before returning to its recycling facility with 3,317 gallons of waste. The mixed waste from the truck was again analyzed and again PCBs were not detected.

The company "topped off" this load with waste from other sources for a total volume of 5,000 gallons of waste and on April 2 shipped the mix to Norlite, a hazardous waste treatment and recovery facility in Cohoes, New York, to use as fuel. Norlite, which is not permitted to reuse oil containing PCBs, analyzed the material and found a PCB concentration of 2,006 parts per million. The company notified Bridgeport United of its findings and sent the waste back.

Bridgeport United, which is owned by United Oil Recovery, eventually determined that the waste indeed was highly contaminated with PCBs and shipped it for disposal to Clean Harbors Deer Park, an approved PCB disposal facility in Texas.

In February 2008, Bridgeport United and United Oil agreed to pay a combined \$325,000 in civil penalties for alleged violations of RCRA in settlement of a suit filed in 2003 by the Department of Justice and EPA. As part of the settlement, Bridgeport United also agreed to automate and upgrade the device that controls organic air emissions at its facility, including installation of high-level alarms, automatic switching of the carbon beds, and increasing the operational rate of the blower.

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New regulations issued for medical waste incinerators

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established new emission regulations that will affect most existing hospital, medical and infectious waste incinerators.

The EPA released its new guidelines that strengthen existing emission limits for all regulated pollutants emitted by the facilities.

The rule contains a MACT "floor", or a minimum level of stringency, that the facilities must achieve.

The rule requires additional stack testing for existing and new sources; imposes additional monitoring requirements for new sources; requires annual inspections of emission controls and a one-time visible emissions test of ash-handling operations; lays out procedures for test data submittal; and revises waste-management plan provisions.

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ALTERNATIVE ENERGY UNC and Duke Energy sign contract to develop coastal wind pilot project

In a pilot project designed to harness the power of the ocean breezes along North Carolina's coast, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke Energy announced they have signed a contract to place up to three demonstration wind turbines in the Pamlico Sound.

The pilot project builds on a ninemonth study completed in June 2009 by UNC for the North Carolina General Assembly which concluded that North Carolina is well-positioned to develop utility-scale wind energy production.

These demonstration turbines may be the first turbines placed in water in the United States, providing UNC with a valuable opportunity for ongoing research about issues raised in its coastal wind study. Duke Energy will pay for the turbines and their installation. UNC will continue its research throughout the project.

The pilot turbine installation will facilitate utility-scale wind energy development by enabling studies to optimize measuring and predicting the wind resource, quantifying ecological impacts, and demonstrating turbine performance in tropical storm conditions.

In September, government representatives along with representatives from UNC and Duke Energy, held a meeting on the Outer Banks to get community feedback on the pilot project. Over the coming weeks and months, UNC and Duke Energy will continue to seek out community comments and answer questions about the project.

"This project is the critical step that will determine the future of wind power off the Outer Banks," North Carolina Senator Marc Basnight said. "It will allow for community feedback and collaboration, and it will be a very positive information-finding effort. People will be able to view the turbines working and we will gain a greater understanding of how to use wind as a renewable energy source. What we learn from this project will chart the future of offshore wind energy for our state."

Places with the best conditions for producing constant, strong winds include rounded hilltops, mountain gaps, open plains, shorelines and over the ocean. To generate power from these winds, a wind turbine uses speciallyshaped blades that connect to a drive shaft that then turns an electric generator to produce electricity.

Although wind power produced only about 1.5 percent of the world's electricity in 2008, its usage doubled between 2005 and 2008, according to a report by the non-profit World Wind Energy Association.

Duke Energy has 634 megawatts (MW) of land-based wind energy in Pennsylvania, Texas and Wyoming,



another 99 MW under construction and an additional 251 MW of wind projects scheduled to begin operation in 2010.

Keller Canyon landfill gas project to provide residential power

Republic Services, Inc. and Ameresco have partnered to develop and expand renewable energy sources for California to provide power to residents of and businesses in Palo Alto and Alameda.

Ameresco designed and built the landfill gas-to-energy plant. Using engines from General Electric, the facility generates approximately 3.8 megawatts of electricity, enough to power nearly 2,200 homes. The electricity will be used by the cities of Alameda and Palo Alto.

Including Keller Canyon, Republic has gas-to-energy projects at seven California landfills which produce approximately 30 megawatts of electricity, or enough to meet the needs of nearly 18,000 homes. The landfill gas project is one of Republic Services' 76 alternative energy projects at their landfills nationwide.

The Keller Canyon Landfill, which is owned and operated by Republic's subsidiary, Allied Waste, opened in 1992 and is one of the main recipients of refuse from residents and businesses in the area. The landfill covers 2,600 acres of land and supports 7.21 acres of wetlands. The objective of the wetlands project is to increase the total amount of available habitat on the property by constructing new wetlands and enhancing existing wetland and riparian habitat. The landfill employs more than 20 area residents.

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ALTERNATIVE ENERGY Joint venture turns old batteries into energy

W2 Energy, Inc., a developer of massto-energy technology, and Toxco, Inc., a battery recycler, announced they have entered into a joint venture in which W2 Energy will take approximately 600 tons yearly of carbon cake and plastics generated in Toxco's battery recycling plant in British Columbia and will convert that battery waste into electricity and ultra low sulfur diesel.

Through its Big Green Box program, Toxco receives batteries of all sorts from some of the largest and most environmentally progressive companies, municipalities and educational institutions in North America. Using a set of proprietary processes, Toxco safely strips the metals out of these batteries and sells it. Up until now Toxco has been sending the shredded battery cases to the landfill.

W2 Energy takes this waste, primarily plastic and carbon, and converts it to electricity and diesel fuel using a set of technologies developed over the last nine years. W2 Energy's technology will convert the hydrogen, carbon and oxygen which comprise Toxco's battery waste into a renewable source of fuel and electricity.

W2 Energy will be building a mobile mass-to-energy unit which will fit on a single 45 foot truck trailer. Inside the truck will be a complete mass-to-energy plant which will process up to four tons per day of plastic and carbon waste. While this plant will require electricity to start it, once running, W2 Energy's low temperature gasifier and high efficiency steam engine will actually generate excess electricity. The resulting synthetic gas will be converted into liquid fuel. That fuel will either be used by Toxco or sold to a fuel blender for resale.

The carbon and nitrogen oxides normally generated by combusting waste will be sequestered in the W2 Energy's algae reactor, in which various strains of algae will grow on these flue gases. The resulting algae will be gasified and turned into more fuel and electricity.

Ford expands production with a new plant in China

AUTO

Ford Motor Company announced that its successful joint venture in China – Changan Ford Mazda Automobile (CFMA) – is building a highly flexible passenger car plant in Chongqing, China, scheduled for completion in 2012.

The investment, valued at \$490 million, represents a significant step in Ford's aggressive expansion strategy in the Asia Pacific and Africa region. The new plant will initially be capable of producing 150,000 units a year, boosting total annual production capacity at CFMA operations to 600,000 units by 2012.

The facility will be equipped with state-of-the-art automation and will be capable of producing a diversified range of products in the future, the plant will begin manufacturing Ford's next-generation Ford Focus in 2012. The plant in Chongqing will build upon Ford's successful CFMA joint-venture operations that already manufacture a broad lineup of Ford brand vehicles for the China market. In addition to the car manufacturing plant already operational in Chongqing – where the Focus, Mondeo and S-MAX are built – the joint venture has a manufacturing facility in Nanjing, China, where the Ford Fiesta is built.

The new 1-million-plus-square-meter assembly plant will be fully integrated to support stamping, body assembly, paint, trim and final assembly. A new paint shop will utilize Ford's environmentally friendly 3-wet technology paint process, which significantly reduces volatile organic compounds, CO2 emissions and waste.

Pull-A-Part Used Auto Part Superstores wins recycling award in Georgia

Pull-A-Part Used Auto Part Superstores has received the first ever Conserve Georgia Recycling Award, recognizing outstanding achievements to minimize the impact of waste and promote recycling.

They also received the 2009 Partnership for a Sustainable Georgia Sustainability Award, recognizing extraordinary achievements by a partner to reduce their environmental footprint and create a model of sustainable practices. Two of Pull-A-Part's Georgia locations are among the 11 total Gold Level NEPT (National Environmental Performance Track) Partners.

The Conserve Georgia Awards recognize those helping to create a culture of conservation through energy, land, wildlife and water conservation; the improvement of air quality; the prevention of litter; and the promotion of recycling.

Cow manure to provide electricity in Washington

Farm Power, a Skagit County renewable energy company, and Puget Sound Energy, Washington's oldest local utility, announced the entry into service of the state's newest source of clean, sustainable power – an anaerobic dairy digester that transforms cow manure into a source of electricity and economic vitality for the region's agricultural community. The dairy digester is capable of producing up to 750 kilowatts of electricity – or approximately the energy needed to power 500 homes – and will provide electricity to PSE's Green Power Program.

Farm Power's expected annual electricity output of approximately 6,000 megawatt-hours will go exclusively to PSE's Green Power Program, which allows the utility's customers to sign up to have some or all of the equivalent of the energy needs be purchased on their behalf by the utility from certified renewable energy producers. With more than 24,000 participating PSE customers, the Green Power Program is among the largest of the nation's 600 similar efforts.

The program was recognized by the United States Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency for its role in spurring the development of new sources of energy including biomass, such as the Farm Power digester, as well as solar and wind projects around the Pacific Northwest. The energy projects supported by the Green Power Program are separate from – and in addition to – the renewable energy projects of PSE, which is the Pacific Northwest's first and the nation's second-largest utility owner and operator of wind power according to the American Wind Energy Association.

The Farm Power site is located west of Interstate 5 and just north of the Skagit River in Rexville. It will utilize the manure of two neighboring dairy farms, along with other agricultural waste products such as spoiled fruit and cheese whey, as well as remnants from chicken processing. In addition to producing electricity, the dairy digester's other environmental benefits include reduced odor, a lowering of residual nitrogen in field-applied manure and the production of fiber bedding for use on the farms.

The Maas brothers credit Senator Mary Margaret Haugen (10th district – Skagit County) and Governor Chris Gregoire for their support, including a \$500,000 grant from the Washington State Department of Commerce as well as the passage of legislation that fostered their project and other alternative energy programs in Washington.

Daryl Maas notes that the two neighboring farms providing manure to the digester, Beaver Marsh Farms and Harmony Dairy, are owned by the sons of families they have known since grade school.

Like a number of other digester projects across the country, Farm Power received a grant and loan package from the USDA Rural Energy for America Program. A \$500,000 grant from the federal agency added to equity contributed by local investors, while \$2.1 million in USDA loan guarantees covered long-term borrowing from Shore-Bank Pacific.

Aluminum Sweat Furnaces —An Essential Tool for Recycling Aluminum—



METALS

August steel import figures lowest to date in 2009

Based on preliminary Census Bureau data, the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) reported that the United States imported a total of 855,000 net tons (NT) of steel in August 2009, including 786,000 NT of finished steel (down 14 percent and 12 percent vs. July final data).

These were the lowest monthly import figures to date in 2009. Total and finished steel imports on an annualized basis are down 51 percent and 44 percent.

Annualized total imports of steel in 2009 would be 15.7 million NT. Finished steel import market share, which was an estimated 15 percent in August, remains at an estimated 24 percent year-to-date through 8 months.

Key finished steel products with increases in August 2009 compared to July include wire rods (up 86 percent), hot rolled sheets (up 44 percent) and cold rolled sheets (up 32 percent).

In August, the largest volumes of finished steel imports from offshore were from South Korea (84,000 NT, up 12 percent), Brazil (37,000 NT, up 358 percent) and China (30,000 NT, up 3 percent).

Based on the first eight months of 2009, finished imports from China would annualize at 1.9 million NT, which would be 61 percent less than in 2008 but above any other offshore supplier.

Salvaging Millions

by Ron Sturgeon Autosalvageconsultant.com

Are you sharing teeth in your operation?

Three old men are at dinner. They have a splendid meal – steaks, baked potatoes, veggies. But they have a problem. They have only one set of teeth. It's going to take them a while to eat. I'll let you imagine whether they share a little at a time or one finishes before passing the teeth on. Gross, I know.

Sharing teeth is not efficient. It creates a bottleneck at the dinner table. How many of your employees are sharing teeth? In the recycling industry, we tend to be cheap because we're bootstrappers. And many of us have had little training in decoding the financial and operating metrics that could show the costs of sharing teeth. Couple that with our aversion to debt, and it's easy to see why many of us have employees sharing teeth.

How can this help you make more money?

When I was an auto recycler, we shared teeth for a long time. For years, we had three dismantlers and one forklift. The dismantlers always wanted another forklift. They often waited for 30 minutes or more because the forklift was tied up unloading a transport truck or doing other duties. While they waited, they would divert their efforts to a lower productivity task or just take a break.

They had asked for the forklift and I had dismissed their request as whining. Eventually, however, I listened, and I studied how long they waited to use the forklift.

I asked them to tell me how many additional cars they could process per week with a second forklift. When I reconciled their numbers against how many minutes were lost per day per employee, buying another forklift was an easy decision. The forklift decision was good because we could dismantle the extra cars using our existing bays more efficiently since we could not add any more.

Doing this exercise with my employees and considering how a second forklift might alter the other metrics of my business is part of doing bottom up budgeting.

I used the same method when we were struggling to hit sales targets. Using bottom up budgeting helped me see that sales growth required hitting delivery targets. Eventually, we realized we needed another truck. Later we improved per driver deliveries by changing compensation from hourly to pay per stop. After these changes, our dismantlers and drivers made more money, and we earned a higher return on assets.

Understanding metrics and changing my employee compensation plan helped my business grow at the expense of my local competitors. Where did I learn to use metrics and get the pay per stop idea? I belonged to a group of auto recyclers that met twice a year to compare metrics and discuss successful business growth techniques specific to our industry. One of the other members had much better metrics for per driver deliveries than the rest of us. He shared the idea with the group, and I made a lot of money applying it.

If your business could benefit from fresh ideas to lower costs, raise revenues, and increase profits, join an industry specific Peer Benchmarking Review Group. If you would like to learn more about how to use metrics to manage your business better, I will be facilitating these groups for recyclers and other industries in coming months. To make certain that these groups are made up of non-competitors, we are limiting participation to one business owner in each market.

Remember, only you can make BUSINESS GREAT!

This article was provided by autosalvageconsultant.com, which was formed in 2001 by recyclers for recyclers, to help them improve their businesses.

| U.S. IMPORTS OF FINISHED STEEL MILL PRODUCTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (Thousands of Net Tons) | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| | AUG 2009 | JUL 2009 | AUG 2008 | 2008 Annual | % Change 2009 Annual vs. 2008 |
| KOREA | 84 | 75 | 168 | 2,305 | -39.2% |
| BRAZIL | 37 | 8 | 13 | 436 | -12.8% |
| CHINA | 30 | 30 | 493 | 4,821 | -60.9% |
| JAPAN | 28 | 87 | 173 | 1,614 | -37.4% |
| GERMANY | 21 | 25 | 73 | 1,122 | -54.3% |
| TAIWAN | 15 | 25 | 57 | 662 | -39.0% |
| TURKEY | 14 | 32 | 13 | 827 | -32.9% |
| INDIA | 8 | 43 | 54 | 1,102 | -41.5% |
| All Others | 548 | 565 | 1,009 | 13,067 | -40.3% |
| TOTAL | 786 | 890 | 2,052 | 25,956 | -43.7% |

Steel import permit applications up

Based on the Commerce Department's most recent Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis (SIMA) data, the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) reported that steel import permit applications for the month of September totaled 1,252,000 net tons (NT). This was a 26 percent increase from the 997,000 permit tons recorded in August 2009 and a 47 percent increase from the August preliminary imports total of 855,000 NT.

Import permit tonnage for finished steel in September was 1,024,000 NT, an increase of 30 percent from the preliminary imports total of 786,000 NT in August. September 2009 total and finished steel import permit tons would annualize at 15,629,000 NT and 14,344,000 NT, down 51 percent and 45 percent, respectively, from the 31,927,000 NT and 25,956,000 NT imported in 2008

In September 2009, the largest finished steel import permit applications for offshore countries were for Korea (64,000 NT, down 24 percent from August), The Netherlands (51,000 NT, up 89 percent), Japan (45,000 NT, up 63 percent) and China (44,000 NT, up 45 percent). Finished steel import market share in September is estimated at 16 percent and at 23 percent year-to-date.

Finished steel import permits for products that registered increases in September vs. the August preliminary include line pipe (93 percent), oil country goods (81 percent), cut length plates (79 percent), heavy structural shapes (68 percent), hot dipped galvanized sheets (49 percent) and hot rolled sheets (34 percent).

"The September import surge is of serious concern," Thomas J. Gibson, AISI president and CEO, said. "Once again, we see a significant increase in imports threatening important product markets, including, as the data indicates, line pipe, oil country goods and heavy structural shapes, among others."

| ER Scra Mar | ap Me ket | etals Vat o | ch | 2 | | 5 |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Commodity | | Zone 1 | Zone 2 | Zone 3 | Zone 4 | Zone 5 |
| #1 Bushelings | per gross ton | \$180.00 | \$175.00 | \$233.00 | \$238.00 | \$275.00 |
| #1 Bundles | per gross ton | 178.00 | 175.00 | 229.00 | 236.00 | 270.00 |
| Plate and Structural | per gross ton | 200.00 | 175.00 | 214.00 | 224.00 | 255.00 |
| #1 & 2 Mixed Steel | per gross ton | 205.00 | 170.00 | 230.00 | 235.00 | 240.00 |
| Shredder Bundles (tin) | per gross ton | 185.00 | 165.00 | 180.00 | 170.00 | 165.00 |
| Crushed Auto Bodies | per gross ton | 180.00 | 165.00 | 180.00 | 165.00 | 172.00 |
| Steel Turnings | per pound | 125.00 | 65.00 | 72.00 | 85.00 | 98.00 |
| #1 Copper | per pound | 2.56 | 2.26 | 2.50 | 2.48 | 2.55 |
| #2 Copper | per pound | 2.46 | 2.20 | 2.43 | 2.29 | 2.47 |
| Aluminum Cans | per pound | .51 | .49 | .51 | .50 | .63 |
| Auto Radiators | per pound | 1.59 | 1.45 | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.58 |
| Aluminum Core Radiators | per pound | .50 | .42 | .52 | .53 | .57 |
| Heater Cores | per pound | 1.20 | 1.20 | .85 | 1.04 | 1.38 |
| Stainless Steel | per pound | .65 | .67 | .75 | .74 | .74 |
| All prices are expressed in USD. Printed as a reader service only. | | | | | | |
| | فيراجعه والمتعادية والمتعارية | | | | | - 4 - 1 4 |

DISCLAIMER: American Recycler (AR) collects pricing and other information from experienced buyers, sellers and facilitators of scrap metal transactions throughout the industry All figures are believed to be reliable and represent approximate pricing based on information obtained by AR (if applicable) prior to publication. Factors such as grades, quality volumes and other considerations will invariable grade the academic prices. Figures shown may not be consistent with pricing for commodities associated with a futures market. While the objective is to provide credible information, there is always a chance for human error or unforeseen circumstances leading to error or ornission. As such, AR is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided, or for outcomes arising from use of this information. American Recycler disclams any liability to any person or entity for loss or damage resulting from errors or ornissions, including those resulting from megligence of AR, its employees, agents or ofter representatives.

METALS

Suppliers are removing chlorine and bromine-based substances from electronics

Two leading nonprofit environmental organizations, ChemSec and Clean Production Action, announced a new precedent-setting research report on companies that lead the electronics industry by moving away from chemicals that can lead to health and environmental problems. The report, "Greening Consumer Electronics: Moving Away from Bromine and Chlorine," features seven companies who have engineered environmental solutions that negate the need for most – or in some cases all – uses of brominated and chlorinated chemicals.

High volume uses of bromine and chlorine in flame retardant and plastic resin applications such as brominated flame retardants (BFRs) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) gained worldwide attention when scientific studies demonstrated their link to the formation of highly toxic dioxin compounds. Dioxin, a potent human carcinogen that is toxic in very low amounts, along with other problematic compounds, are unintentionally released into the environment during the burning and smelting of electronic waste.

Events Calendar

November 5th-6th 4th Asphalt Shingle Recycling Forum by CMRA. Doubletree Hotel Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. www.shinglerecycling.org

November 5th-7th 4th China Plastics Recycling Exhibition & Conference (ChinaReplas2009). Hangzhou, China.

November 15th-19th 2009 Water Quality Technology Conference and Exposition (WQTC). Washington State Convention & Trade Center, Seattle, Washington. 303-347-6138 • www.awwa.org

December 3rd The 11th Annual Global Energy Awards. Cipriani Wall Street, New York, New York. 800-851-2710 • www1.platts.com/GEAWeb

December 14th-15th Stormwater Management: Permits and Plans. Crowne Plaza San Diego, San Diego, California.

410-897-0037 • www.aarcherinstitute.com

January 20th-22nd, 2010 9th International Electronics Recycling Congress, IERC 2010. Salzburg Congress, Austria. www.icm.ch

January 24th-27th US Composting Council's 18th Annual Conference & Tradeshow. Wyndham Orlando Resort, Orlando, Florida. 631-737-4931 • compostingcouncil.org

March 28th-30th **C&D World Annual Meeting of the CMRA.** Rio Hotel and Casino, Las Vegas, Nevada. 630-585-7530 • www.cdrecycling.org The current recycling and waste infrastructure to safely reuse and recycle obsolete equipment is insufficient for the fastest growing waste stream in the world.

The following seven companies featured in this report demonstrate best industry practices and provide critical guidance for the development of environmentally robust and sound industrywide standards and policies.

Apple – Apple established an innovative program that restricts the use of nearly all bromine and chlorine compounds across all their product lines. As such, Apple now offers a wide range of PVC and BFR-free consumer products including iPhones and iPods, as well as computers that are free of BFRs and most uses of PVC.

Sony Ericsson (UK) – Sony Ericsson is not only removing substances of concern from their products, but also taking on the complicated task of establishing full chemical inventories for all their product lines. The company's products are now 99.9 percent BFR-free and will have no PVC components by the end of 2009.

Seagate – The largest disk drive manufacturer in the world is now creating new disk drives that no longer use chlorine- and bromine-based chemistries. This success was largely facilitated by the company's full material disclosure system.

DSM Engineering Plastics (Netherlands) – This major plastic material manufacturer is among the first to offer a complete portfolio of engineering plastics that are free of bromine and chlorine. They developed and produced a new high temperature polyamide 4T polymer with bromine-free grades for connectors and sockets as well as a thermoplastic co-polyester that can be used as a replacement for PVC-based wire and cables.

Nan Ya (Taiwan) and Indium – Nan Ya, a major laminate manufacturer, and Indium, a high-end manufacturer of solder paste and flux, both overcame major technical challenges to produce bromine and chlorine-free components for printed circuit boards that met the same reliability standards of their halogenated counter parts.

Silicon Storage Technology, Inc. – This semiconductor manufacturer was the first in the industry to supply Apple and others with bromine-free chips.

The report was produced independently and did not receive funding from any commercial entities.

To view a copy of the full report, view this article on www.AmericanRecycler.com.

Give a man a fish and he eats for a day. Teach him to fish and he just might catch all the fish you would have caught.

INTERNATIONAL

Coca-Cola unveils Olympic Torch Relay sustainability plan and expands hybrids

The Coca-Cola system in Canada will expand its fleet of hybrid-electric delivery trucks across Canada and released details on its sustainability plans for the Vancouver 2010 Olympic Torch Relay.

The Company will expand Canada's largest fleet of heavy-duty hybrid dieselelectric delivery vehicles. An additional 15 hybrid single-axle tractors will be added to the existing hybrid fleet of 20 side-bay trucks and 2 straight trucks.

"The expansion of our hybrid truck fleet across North America is a critical component of our commitment to reduce our overall carbon footprint by 15 percent by the year 2020," said John Brock, chairman and CEO, Coca-Cola Enterprises, Inc.

In July, the Company announced its commitment to achieve its overall corporate responsibility and sustainability goals by the year 2020. Called Commitment 2020, goals include a reduction of their overall carbon footprint by 15 percent. Other Commitment 2020 goals include having a water-neutral impact on local communities and recovering the equivalent of 100 percent of its packaging.

The hybrid delivery trucks use an estimated 30 percent less fuel and produce approximately 30 percent fewer



emissions than standard tractors. These first-of-their kind vehicles will first be deployed across five cities – Vancouver, London, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

As Presenting Partner of the Vancouver 2010 Olympic Torch Relay, Coca-Cola hopes to inspire people to take positive action in their communities by demonstrating its commitment to active living and sustainability. Earlier this year, Coca-Cola announced its Olympic Games Sustainability Plan. One pillar of the plan is the first carbon neutral Olympic Games activation. This commitment includes carbon neutral activation of the Olympic Torch.



SEE OUR VIDEO ON OUR WEBSITE! CALL FOR MORE INFO AND PRICING

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Smurfit-Stone names new VP and general manager

Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation announced that Tom Gibson has been named vice president and general manager of its sheet feeder region, which includes the company's Milwaukee IPC and two Illinois sheet feeder plants.

A 25 year industry veteran, Gibson has served in a variety of positions, including area general manager of Smurfit-Stone's Springfield, Missouri, container plants. He most recently served as business unit sales manager for the company's sheet feeder region.

Hallco Industries names new president, manager

■ Hallco Industries Inc., Tillamook, Oregon, the originator of the LIVE FLOOR[™] conveyor system, has named Russ Halvorsen president and general manager. Halvorsen has 15 years in the conveyor industry and over 10 years in the trailer industry.

Waste Pro combines two regional operations

■ Waste Pro's regional vice president, Tim Dolan, announced that Waste Pro has acquired the former American LaFrance manufacturing facility located in Sanford, Florida.

The 77,000 sq. ft. facility is located on over 9 acres and will bring over 100 jobs with an estimated annual impact of more than \$3 million for Seminole County.

This location will be used as Waste Pro's central Florida regional headquarters, housing the truck fleet, maintenance and administrative operations. Waste Pro will be servicing its municipal service contracts with Seminole County, and the cities of Casselberry, Sanford, Longwood, Winter Springs and Deltona, as well as 1,600 individual commercial accounts from this facility.

The more you say, the less people remember. —Francois Fénelon

Winkle Industries expands Midwest sales network

■ The firm of J. Clark & Associates (JCA) will now represent the material handling products and services of Winkle Industries in the midwest.

Winkle finalized agreements naming JCA as business development agents in Illinois, Indiana, southern Wisconsin and eastern Iowa.

JCA was established in 2007 to specialize in the sale of engineered products for the steel and scrap industry. Based in Griffith, Indiana, JCA will represent Winkle-engineered mill duty products for material handling systems, as well as consulting services and aftermarket parts supply.

The agreement also authorizes Clark to represent LiftTech Industrial Services, an affiliate of Winkle Industries, which provides technical field support, repair services and maintenance management to the steel, scrap and mill related industries.

32. Very much (2 words)

35. Wonderment

39. Kind of tube

40. Grassy area 42. It's all you need?

atmosphere

56. Equitable

57. Printing error

33. ____composting, the process

whereby worms feed on slowly decomposing materials

37. Sound system, for short

47. Carbon . a naturally occurring greenhouse gas in the

53. Waste ____, the process of identifying types and quantities of

50. Toyota's boxy ride

54. Common greeting

59. Anonymous Jane

66. Light switch option

60. Cousin to pow!

63. Or. neighbor

55. Disordered condition

items in the waste stream

EQ appoints Mario Romero as VP of operations

The Environmental Quality Company announced that Mario Romero joins the company as vice president of operations.

He will lead EQ's network of treatment, storage and disposal facilities including Wayne Disposal and Michigan Disposal in Belleville, Michigan, EQ Resource Recovery in Romulus, Michigan and EQ Detroit.

Romero previously worked with WOW Energies Inc., where he was cofounder, president and CEO. He has over twenty-five years of experience in environmental industries, primarily in alternative fuels, renewable energy, recycling, reuse and resource recovery. He previously held executive positions at Energis LLC, Safety-Kleen Corp., Philip Services Corp. and The GNI Group.

Astec acquires Industrial **Mechanical & Integration**

Astec Industries, Inc. announced the acquisition of Industrial Mechanical & Integration (IMI) located in Walkerton Ontario, Canada.

IMI is a small company with unique machine technology used to make wood pellets. Rick Minke, President of IMI, and other key employees have agreed to remain with the Company to further develop and promote this new technology. IMI has been testing the technology for two years and is now making the first group of production machines.

With this acquisition, Astec Industries can provide a pellet plant that processes material from round wood all the way to the finished product. The acquisition also aids the Company's effort to grow the renewable fuel portion of the business.

New general manager of All Carolina Crane chosen

■ The All Family of Companies announced the appointment of Mike Kraguljac as general manager of All Carolina Crane & Equipment of Raleigh, North Carolina. He brings 21 years' experience in the crane and construction industries, most recently as operations manager for a Manitowoc distributorship where he worked closely with All for most of those years. Previously, he was a mechanic for a construction firm, where he gained valuable knowledge on the equipment maintenance side.

Maanum Recycling Canada makes changes

■ Magnum D'Or Resources, Inc. hired Marc Boulerice as the new production manager of its Magog facility. Boulerice brings twenty years of experience as a director of manufacturing, specializing in fluid injection molding.

The Company also announced that their Canadian division has reached the capability of yielding an additional 30 percent net output from the rubber nuggets produced from all tires processed at the facility.

MONTHLY CROSSW

ACROSS

| 1. <u>footprint</u> , the effect one's daily activities have on the | | _ | | Ū | | |
|---|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|-------|
| environment | 11 | | | 12 | | |
| 6. FOSSII, COAI, OII, AND NATURAL gas | 14 | | 45 | _ | 16 | |
| 9. <u>Inermal energy, near that comes from the earth</u> | 14 | | 15 | | 10 | |
| 11. Pacino or Capone | | 19 | | 20 | | |
| 12. Cover story | | | | | | |
| convert energy into electrical power | 24 | | | | | 25 |
| 14. After school non-profit | 29 | | | | | 30 |
| 16. Internet address | | | | | | |
| 17. Thai people | | | | 34 | 35 | |
| 19. Bounce back | 38 | 30 | 40 | <u> </u> | | |
| 21. Canadian province, abbr. | 50 | 55 | 40 | | | |
| 22. WEEE part | 43 | | | | 44 | |
| 24water, waste water that does not contain sewage and can | | | | | | |
| | 48 | | | | | 49 |
| 25. He's a youu buy | | | | 50 | | |
| 20. Photo tonower | | | | 52 | | |
| 20. EXISIS 20. Single before a vowel | 55 | | 56 | | | |
| 29. Siligie, belole a vowel 20. Normal | | | | | | |
| 34 Cleaning essential | | | 58 | 59 | | 60 |
| 36 And everything else abhr | <u> </u> | | 62 | <u> </u> | 62 | |
| 37. Type of plastic resin that can be recycled | | | 02 | | 03 | |
| 38 -hours used to measure electricity and natural das usage | 67 | | | | | |
| 41 Energy from the sun | | | | | | |
| 43 Compass point | | | | | | |
| 44. Means inside, at the beginning of a word | 2. | a | ive er | nergy, | wind | po |
| 45. Bismarck's first name | en | ergy | | 05 | | • |
| 46. Doc | 3. | Colle | ge de | gree | | |
| 48. Code of life | 4. | Hodg | e-pod | lge | | |
| 49. A belief | 5. | Sharp | o flavo | or | | |
| 51. King Henry number? | 6. | Land | , C | lump | area | |
| 52. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, for short | 7. | fi | riendly | y, aka | gree | n |
| 53. Heart problem? | 8. | The, i | n Par | İs | 0 | |
| 55. A recycling operation that sorts the materials by type | 9. | Туре | of bot | tles a | nd jar | 's th |
| 57. Carbon, a charge on fossil fuels based on their carbon | rec | cýċlec | lendl | essly | , | |
| content | 10 | Prop | prietor | | | |
| 58. Promotional item | 15 | . Exp | ert | | | |
| 60 paper, commonly called white office paper | 18 | . Out | and _ | | | |
| 61. Position horizontally | 20 | (| electri | c ene | rqy, e | lect |
| 62. Des Moines dweller | pro | oduce | d by i | movin | g wat | er |
| 64. Not well | 21 | . Pub | purch | nase | | |
| 65. Pea place | 23 | | conta | mina | nt na | rtici |

67. Waste ____, the total flow of waste materials from homes, industry and community activities 68. Earth's protective layer

DOWN

1. Emissions ____, a limit placed on companies regarding the amount of greenhouse gases it can emit

BY Myles Mellor

- wer or solar
- hat can by
- tric energy
- ular matter, dust, fumes, gas, mist, smoke or vapor
- 24. Stared at
- 25. Growth of produce without the use of
- pesticides or fertilizer
- 27. Recyclable material made from
- petroleum
- 31. Duplicate

American Ecology sets CEO succession plan

■ American Ecology Corporation announced that its board of directors has adopted a CEO Transition Plan as part of its officer succession planning which includes the appointment of president and chief operating officer James R. Baumgardner as chief executive officer effective January 1, 2010. Stephen Romano, who will step down as chief executive officer at the end of his current employment contract on December 31, 2009, will continue to serve as chairman of the board of directors.

Baumgardner, rejoined American Ecology in January 2009 as president and chief operating officer responsible for disposal facility operations, sales and marketing and management of strategic acquisitions. Baumgardner served as the Company's senior vice president and chief financial officer from 1999 to 2006 and worked closely with Romano on the transformational acquisition of American Ecology's Grand View, Idaho operation in 2001.

From 2006 to 2008, Baumgardner was senior vice president and chief financial officer with Secor International, Inc., a Redmond, Washington based environmental consulting firm. While at Secor, he played a pivotal role in improving operational and financial management and directed the process leading to the sale of Secor in early 2008.

Prior to joining American Ecology in 1999, Baumgardner held various corporate finance and treasury positions with companies including Wafer Tech and Symbios Logic, Inc, a division of Hyundai Electronics America.

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| A5 | Sebright Products |
| B5 | Steco |
| A3 | Taylor Machinery |
| A7 | Yorkshire Forward |

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Tube City IMS announces two executive promotions

■ Tube City IMS, LLC announced that Electa Boyle has been promoted to vice president of financial operations and corporate controller. Boyle has a bachelor's degree in accounting from West Virginia University and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Pittsburgh. A certified public accountant, Boyle joined the company in 2008.

Kirk Peters has been promoted to vice president, treasurer and principal accounting officer. Peters, who joined the company in 2005, has a bachelor's degree in business administration and accounting from Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Peters is a certified public accountant.

Both executives are based at the Company's corporate headquarters in Glassport, Pennsylvania.

SiCon relocates into new administration building

■ SiCon GmbH, designers and system suppliers of recycling plants, has moved into its new administrative building at the Hilchenbach (North Rhine-Westphalia) headquarters.

The building offers an ideal working environment for the now 17 employees of the company. The new location also offers customers the opportunity to experience innovative processes such as the polyfloat technology life in action.

TerraCycle expands operations to London

■ TerraCycle has chosen London as the location to expand into the UK and Europe. Think London, a foreign direct investment agency for London, worked together with UK Trade and Investment to further strengthen London's position as a center of excellence for sustainable businesses.

Founded in 2001 by Tom Szaky, TerraCycle focuses on building a new, more responsible way of doing business. On announcing its expansion into the UK, TerraCycle will also reveal details of its first commercial partnership, with Kraft Foods UK which will see Kenco and Tassimo coffee packaging diverted away from landfill.

Waste Services announces two recent acquisitions

■ Waste Services, Inc. announced that it has completed an acquisition of the operations and related assets of Republic Services, Inc. in Miami-Dade County, Florida. In a separate transaction, Waste Services, Inc. acquired the Miami-Dade operations of DisposAll, Inc.

The combined purchase price of the two acquisitions is \$48 million. Certain assets, including operating facilities, will become redundant and be sold to reduce the investment. The acquisitions are expected to add approximately \$28 million in annual revenue and \$12.5 million in EBITDA after synergies are realized.

Metso enters recycling equipment business

■ Metso and M&J Industries A/S, a company controlled by Dansk Kapitalanlaeg, have signed a sale and purchase agreement according to which Metso will acquire 100 percent of the shares of M&J Industries A/S, a Danish company. The value of the transaction is approximately \$24 million.

This acquisition strengthens Metso's position as a supplier of recycling equipment and services. M&J Industries offers a broad range of mobile and stationary products for solid-waste crushing.

M&J Industries is located in Horsens, Denmark and has approximately 100 employees. Its forecasted net sales in 2009 are approximately \$40 million.

Doosan Infracore announces new dealer

■ Doosan Infracore Portable Power has named Arizona Generator Technology (Gen-Tech) an authorized dealer of its Ingersoll Rand branded line of generators, light construction equipment and lighting systems.

Gen-Tech is a full-service company specializing in power generation systems. The Company has been in business since June 1990 and services Arizona and southern Nevada.

Gen-Tech offers systems from 8 kilowatts to 2000 kilowatts and adds to its fleet the 10 models of generators from Doosan Infracore Portable Power ranging from 25 kVA to 570 kVA.

Bohan and Brown join Waste2Energy Holdings

■ Waste2Energy Holdings, Inc. has appointed Peter Bohan to the post of chief executive officer in addition to his existing position as president. The Company has also appointed Craig Brown as chief financial officer.

Bohan succeeds Christopher d'Arnaud-Taylor who will remain on the board of directors and provide strategic consulting services to Waste2Energy.

Prior to joining Waste2Energy, Bohan was a strategic advisor to emerging technology and manufacturing companies. He holds a mechanical engineering degree from Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh and an MBA from Cranfield Institute of Technology in the United Kingdom.

Craig Brown has more than twenty years' experience in accounting and finance. Prior to joining Waste2Energy, Brown was chief financial officer of Glades Pharmaceuticals, a \$25 million specialty pharmaceutical company.

Ditch Witch of Houston joins RAYCO network

■ RAYCO Manufacturing Inc. announced the addition of Ditch Witch of Houston (DWH) to their worldwide network of dealers.

DWH has over 40 years of experience meeting the construction needs of the greater Houston area. With a dedicated sales staff, six full-time service technicians, two field-service trucks and bilingual employees, DWH offers its customers the best support and service.

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NOVEMBER 16

Page A22, November 2009

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FOCUS on CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION

SECTION B

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NOVEMBER 2009

Getting serious about reclaimed building materials

by MIKE BRESLIN mbreslin@americanrecycler.com

Perhaps this slow economy has been the catalyst that has sparked a growing interest in reclaimed materials. It seems as though all the public education in green building practices has engendered a waste not, want not mindset where reclaiming materials is not just about cost savings, but is also source of pride in conserving natural resources.

A broad understanding has been arrived at by industry – that a great deal of value is going unclaimed. With a little common sense and cooperation, reclaimed materials can be better managed and more easily classified as commodities and approved for reuse. An increased emphasis on reclaimed construction and demolition (C&D) materials could create new jobs and new revenue for contractors, recyclers, processors and retailers. Other benefits include conserving landfill space, lowering disposal costs, reducing the environmental impact of producing new materials and helping to lower construction expenses by negating purchases.

Due to the drop in new construction, the demolition and dismantling industries certainly need a monetary shot in the arm and even modest conservation of virgin materials is a net plus for everyone. It also appears that the government and business climates are ripe for change. Proactive green-building and urban redevelopment projects are popping up all over the country, the latter a potentially rich source of reclaimed materials as well as job creation.

Mike Taylor, executive director of the National Demolition Association and he is beginning to see some positive



Reclaimed wood is put through stress testing to ascertain its suitability for use in other projects. Markets for recovered lumber are expected to grow as soon as current grading standards are updated to include standards for recovered wood.

(NDA), gave an update on the state of the industry. "With the economy slow, generation rates have dropped on the materials we are used to receiving. We estimate that we generate about 115 million tons of debris every year and we recycle anywhere from 40 to 50 percent. During these recessionary times it's probably less."

Taylor forecasts a steady recovery

indicators. "We think things will gradually improve as we move into 2010 and are optimistic that by 2011 we will be back on an even keel," Taylor predicted.

Demolition expects to get its fair share of stimulus dollars from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 that allocated approximately \$50 billion to infrastructure spending on bridges, roads, rail, and other transportation projects. The Department of Energy

also has funds available that NDA hopes will produce work in building retrofits for energy efficiency to earn Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) points.

NDA members also indicate confidence in the future. Bookings for booth space for the 2010 NDA trade show are at or exceeding previous years' growth being led by heavy equipment manufac-See SERIOUS REUSE, Page 7

Regulations increase for construction and demolition debris

by BRIAN R. HOOK

bhook@americanrecycler.com

Regulations and legislation covering construction and demolition (C&D) debris – consisting of bulky heavy materials, such as concrete, wood, metals, glass and other salvaged components - generated during the construction, renovation and demolition of buildings, roads and bridges are becoming more common across the country.

Most of the new regulations are being driven at the state and local level, said William Turley, executive director of the Construction Materials Recycling Association. Several cities, for example, have banned C&D debris from either the disposal of it in landfills or require a certain amount of material generated from C&D to be recycled.

The Eola, Illinois-based trade association estimates that there is more than 325 million tons of recoverable C&D materials generated in the United States annually. These recyclable materials include aggregates such as concrete, asphalt, wood and metals.

"C&D used to be the quiet waste stream. Not many people were concerned about it, as opposed to MSW (municipal solid waste)," Turley said. "The general public always knew and supported recycling the material they put in their blue bins down at the end of their driveways, but no one really knew what C&D was and what happened to it."

As more governmental entities have become interested in recycling more of the waste stream, however, Turley said regulators are starting to See REGULATIONS, Page 6



A Letter from the Editor

Hello again Readers,

It's November, the month of turkey, cranberries, chutney, sweet potatoes and a host of other delicious dishes. It's also a month during which everyone is supposed to give thanks, so I thought it would be nice to sit back and take a moment to reflect on those happenings that we perhaps ought to be thankful for.

Everyone with an interest in this publication knows about and should be grateful for the turnaround in the metals markets. We're finally seeing more buying and selling, and with credit unfreezing and with movement in the markets, we're on track to see businessas-usual resume. And business-as-usual holds the promise of greater economic security, which is something everyone can appreciate, particularly right before the holiday shopping season.

Anyone with any investments should have taken note of the recent surge in the stock markets. If you've noticed your 401(k) coming back from the brink, I imagine you're probably grateful that your retirement funds haven't been wiped out.

And for those of you who keep your cash stuffed in a mattress buried somewhere in the scrap yard, you too should also be grateful for the recent stock surges. The markets are an overall indicator of the health of our economy, and with investor confidence on the rise, hopefully jobs, tax revenues and a nation's collective sigh of relief aren't far behind.

So enjoy this holiday season, and try to fill it with time spent in the company of family and friends. If it was a bad year, try to see the good in it. Maybe you learned a lesson about efficiencies. Perhaps you figured out ways to reduce expenses and cut back overhead. Possibly you were forced into a new business venture that you wouldn't have otherwise embarked upon.

And for those of you who've been doing just fine, well, gratitude shouldn't be quite so hard to come by. Enjoy what you've earned, and consider helping one or more of the charitable organizations who take care of those folks who haven't fared quite so well. Given the economy's downswing, I imagine that there are more people than usual in need of a Thanksgiving meal.

I hope you enjoy this latest issue of American Recycler. As always, we welcome comments, questions, criticisms and expressions of gratitude, so feel free to write, call or e-mail me anytime.

Thanks for reading,

Dave Fournier Focus Section Editor david@americanrecycler.com

New study finds construction equipment workers mired in economic depression

While recession abates for some sectors of the American economy, the construction equipment industry remains stalled in a deep depression caused in part by a scarcity of new federal investment in needed transportation improvements. In fact, 8 percent of all jobs lost during the recession – or 2 out of every 25 – can be traced to this ailing industry, according to a new study.

The research – conducted by IHS Global Insight, an economic and financial analysis firm – came one day prior to the expiration of federal transportation funding. Congress has yet to pass a new multi-year reauthorization bill, and many experts consider that legislation to be the best opportunity for lawmakers to help stimulate the slumping construction sector this year and improve traffic.

To highlight the report's findings and rally support for swift government action, construction equipment workers and business leaders have launched the Start Us Up USA! campaign. Led by the Associated Equipment Distributors (AED) and the Association of Equipment Manufacturers (AEM), Start Us Up USA! aims to secure passage of adequately funded transportation legislation before the spring construction season begins in early 2010.

"The current recession has placed a severe drag on the construction equipment industry, which is consequently

| A | R Up edi | coming Section B torial focus topics: |
|-------|--------------------|--|
| ISSUE | CLOSE | FOCUS |
| DEC | 11/16 | Alternative Energy |
| JAN | 12/17 | Auto |
| FEB | 1/19 | Tires/Rubber |
| MAR | 2/16 | C&D |
| APR | 3/17 | Solid Waste |
| MAY | 4/16 | Auto |
| JUN | 5/16 | Plastics |
| | | |



Construction Equipment Industry Peak-to-Trough Employment Loss: Top 10 States

| Total Employment Loss | | Percentage Loss | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--|
| California | 53368 | Wyoming | 1.17% | |
| Texas | 53020 | West Virginia | 1.01% | |
| Florida | 33063 | North Dakota | 0.86% | |
| Illinois | 32974 | lowa | 0.69% | |
| Pennsylvania | 25816 | Kentucky | 0.64% | |
| Ohio | 24632 | Montana | 0.64% | |
| New York | 23783 | South Dakota | 0.60% | |
| North Carolina | 19804 | Louisiana | 0.59% | |
| Georgia | 17497 | Alabama | 0.57% | |
| Virginia | 16701 | Kansas | 0.56% | |

Construction Equipment Industry Peak-to-Trough Output Loss: Top 10 States

| Total Output Loss (billion) | | Percentage Loss | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------|--|
| Texas | \$11.37 | North Dakota | 3.77% | |
| California | \$9.23 | Iowa | 2.62% | |
| Illinois | \$9.22 | West Virginia | 2.08% | |
| Pennsylvania | \$5.16 | Wyoming | 1.80% | |
| Florida | \$4.64 | South Dakota | 1.79% | |
| Ohio | \$4.54 | Wisconsin | 1.63% | |
| New York | \$4.49 | Illinois | 1.56% | |
| North Carolina | \$3.84 | Oklahoma | 1.53% | |
| Wisconsin | \$3.67 | Kentucky | 1.41% | |
| Iowa | \$3.17 | Kansas | 1.40% | |

holding back the broader economy from recovery," said Scott Hazelton, director of construction services for IHS Global Insight and principal author of the study. Other key findings include:

•The construction equipment industry – which includes manufacturing, distribution and equipment service facilities – has shed 37 percent of its workforce. By comparison, auto manufacturing and dealership jobs are down by 16 percent, while job losses in the finance and insurance industry amount to 6 percent of their workforce.

•Spending on construction equipment has fallen by more than 50 percent compared to its peak in 2006.

•The economic output of this industry has contracted by nearly 40 percent —IHS Global Insight, September 2009

and resulted in the loss of approximately 550,000 jobs. That's eight percent of all jobs lost since the start of the recession.

•In 2008, the construction equipment industry contributed \$243.3 billion in United States economic output and supported nearly 1.25 million jobs. The jobs supported by this industry were roughly equal to the number of men and women employed in manufacturing computer and electronic equipment.

IHS Global Insight also analyzed the impact of the construction equipment depression on individual states. From "peak-to-trough" – roughly 2006 to 2009 – the states suffering the greatest losses are California, North Dakota, Texas and Wyoming.

Alaska asbestos contractor agrees to pay nearly \$20,000

Coldfoot Environmental Services, Inc., an asbestos abatement and demolition contractor in Anchorage, Alaska, has agreed to pay a \$5,100 penalty and perform a community service project to settle with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for alleged violations of the asbestos National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (asbestos NESHAP).

In August 2007 and April 2008, EPA conducted asbestos compliance inspections at three Alaska demolition sites – Harborview Hospital and Public Warehouse #2 in Valdez, and the Subport Building in Juneau. The results of those inspections found that Coldfoot failed to update their written notices when the official start dates had changed, making it more difficult for EPA's inspector to arrive at the right time to observe the projects. At the hospital job-site in Valdez, the contractor expanded the project to include an additional 75,000 square feet of regulated asbestos debris in the crawlspace, again without updating the notice to EPA.

In addition to paying the fine, Coldfoot will perform a supplemental environmental project valued at \$14,800. The project requires Coldfoot to remove asbestos insulation from a boiler and piping in a building owned by a local nonprofit theater group located in Anchorage, Alaska. The theater group lacks funds to safely remove the asbestos.

Federal regulations require a thorough inspection of a facility for the presence of asbestos prior to any demolition or renovation activity. Contractors are required to remove and dispose of the material according to certain requirements such as, carefully handling, bagging and labeling of wastes, and properly disposing of them at permitted landfills.

A man went to visit a friend and was amazed to find him playing chess with his dog. He exclaimed, "That's the smartest dog I've ever seen!"

"Nah, he's not so smart," the friend replied. "I've beaten him three games out of five."

EPA honors student and professional green building designs in Lifecycle

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently honored innovative green building design ideas that reduce the environmental and energy impacts of buildings. These concepts aim to help architects and builders reduce more than 88 million tons of building-related construction and demolition debris sent to domestic landfills each year and the climate impacts of buildings and building materials.

Lifecycle building emphasizes designing buildings to facilitate disassembly and material reuse to minimize waste.

The EPA awards recognize student and professional designs for buildings and building projects, as well as special categories, including the creation of green jobs.

"These cutting edge designs are part of a new innovative trend in environmental protection," said Jeff Scott, the EPA's waste management division director for the Pacific Southwest region. "Lifecycle building strategies will help all of us get the most possible out of our natural resources and ultimately save money."

Lifecycle building emphasizes designing buildings to facilitate disassembly and material reuse to minimize waste, energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Also known as design for disassembly and design for deconstruction, lifecycle building creates high-performance buildings today that are stocks of resources for the future. The EPA recently reported that doubling the reuse and recycling of construction and demolition debris would result in an emissions savings of 150 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year, equal to the entire annual carbon emissions from the state of North Carolina.

The EPA, along with its partners, the American Institute of Architects, West Coast Green, the Collaborative for High Performance Schools and stopwaste.org, invited professionals and students nationwide to submit designs and ideas that support cost-effective disassembly and anticipate future use of building materials. The competition was open to architects, reuse experts, engineers, designers, planners, contractors, builders, educators, environmental advocates and students. This year, the competition was extended to include international participants who hailed from Singapore, Taiwan, Argentina, Columbia, France, Egypt and the United Kingdom.

The winning designs were recently featured at a poster session at West Coast Green, the largest conference on green innovation for the built environment.

Professional Product Winner - The Modular Temporary Construction Wall/Barricade by Douglas Spear and Aaron Barnes, ENVY Modular Wall Systems LLC, Las Vegas, Nevada.

This modular temporary construction wall system consists of panels and extruded joining parts that are recyclable, reusable and can be recycled into new products with zero waste. It replaces wall systems that are used for a short period of time (1-18 months) and often end up in a landfill. Replacing conventional materials used to create temporary walls saves approximately 1 ton of material from the landfill per 70 linear feet of standard height wall. The modular temporary construction wall system is being used in the MGM Mirage City Center Project in Las Vegas, where it will conserve over 100 tons of construction debris.

Outstanding Achievement Award for Best Green Job Creation - ReAnimateLA: Center for Ecological & Urban Recovery by Hayley Stewart, Cal Poly Pomona, Pomona, California.

ReAnimate LA would create up to 100 green jobs maintaining the sustainable elements of the building, such as the extraction and reuse of salvaged materials in construction, photovoltaic and groundsource heat pump systems, and bioremediation planting. ReAnimate LA speaks to the changing public values on environmental policy and the urban networks that are essential in bringing back value to a localized, organic way of life in the American city.

Student Building Honorable Mention – The Political Ply Arid Zone Shade Structure by Jason Griffiths, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

Political Ply explores methods of repurposing existing political campaign signs to form a temporary arid-zone shade structure. The structure is composed of hexagons and each cell has a self contained cooling structure. The project is designed for disassembly, and each hexagonal cell is tapered to allow cells to stack together for convenient transportation.

> For additional information, view this article on

Owner of Tennessee demolition company pleads guilty

The owner of a Chattanooga, Tennessee salvage and demolition company, Watkins Street Project LLC, pleaded guilty in federal court in Chattanooga, for conspiring to violate the Clean Air Act and to defraud the United States.

Gary Fillers pleaded guilty before United States District Judge Collier for the Eastern District of Tennessee to one criminal felony count for conspiring to violate the Clean Air Act's "work practice standards" related to the proper stripping, bagging, removal and disposal of asbestos.

According to the charges, Fillers and other co-conspirators engaged in a year-long scheme in which substantial amounts of regulated asbestos-containing materials were removed from the former Standard Coosa Thatcher Plant without following the Clean Air Act and the regulations governing Environmental Protection Agency notification requirements; removing all asbestos prior to demolition; and stripping, bagging, removal and disposal of such asbestos.

Fillers faces up to five years in prison and a fine of up to \$250,000 or twice the gross gain or loss to the victims. The plea is related to the indictment of Watkins Street Project LLC, Mathis Companies Inc., Donald Fillers, James Mathis and David Wood. All of these defendants pleaded not guilty to related conspiracy, Clean Air Act, false statements and obstruction of justice charges on September 14, 2009. Trial is set to begin on November 18, 2009,

Home remodels recover in second quarter 2009

RemodelorMove.com's United States Remodeling Activity Report[™], a sampling of remodeling permits in the United States, was issued for the second quarter 2009, revealing an increase in remodeling activity in certain regions of America for the first time in more than a year.

According to RemodelorMove.com's Remodeling Activity Report, the value of remodeling projects in the States increased in the second quarter over the first quarter of 2009. The size of these projects is the most notable change - the average expenditure by homeowners in the sampled regions for permitted remodeling projects was more than 20 percent greater than spent in the same quarter of both 2007 and 2008.

The report's authors said, "This increased activity was not surprising, however, as predicted by the Spring 2009 Remodeling Sentiment Report, which reported a 5 percent increase in the number of homeowners who

reported they were likely to remodel in the next 12 months."

According to research, recent government stimulus packages, rebates for energy efficient remodels and steep reductions in overall remodeling costs have encouraged many homeowners to begin remodeling projects in the second quarter of 2009 that were previously on hold.

According to the report, the Northeast and Southwest regions show the most signs of improvement in remodeling expenditures during the second quarter of 2009 compared to the same quarter in 2008. The rest of the country has yet to see much of a recovery, while remodeling in the Southeast remains in decline.

RemodelorMove.com's forwardlooking Remodeling Sentiment Report will provide additional insight on the strength and duration of the economic recovery as it relates to American home remodeling market through the end of 2009 and 2010.



OUPVEN POTLIGHT

by MARK HENRICKS

mhenricks@americanrecycler.com

Construction and demolition recyclers work in conditions of dust, dirt, noise and danger. But the stress on the equipment is worse. While grinders and other size reducers ultimately can help turn lumps of concrete, steel, wood and other materials into an easily recyclable size, construction and demolition debris typically starts off in a size format too large for efficient size reduction.



That's where mobile construction and demolition shears come in. These powerful hydraulic cutters attach to excavators, front-end loaders, skid steers and other wheeled equipment, allowing construction and demolition recyclers to bring tremendous shearing power wherever it's needed. They serve as replacements or additions to other tools and techniques such as saws and cutting torches. Items such as steel rebar, steel I-beams, concrete block, bricks, poured concrete, pipe, railroad ties, wire and even steel plates are all susceptible to cutting with handy and efficient mobile C&D shears.

"It's a tremendous tool for dismantling a structure such as a bridge, a parking ramp or buildings," said Curt Helmen, inside salesperson with Genesis Attachments in Superior, Wisconsin. "Shears cut the material with no open flame. They take the place of a number of torch cutters, which is expensive and can even be dangerous. A shear is much quieter and safer and much, much faster."

Genesis' shears draw their power from the hydraulic system of an excavator or other equipment. The company makes 11 sizes, each available with or without rotation for a total of 22 different size models. "We fit machines from skid steer loaders to

excavators over 500,000 pounds in weight," Helmen said.

Genesis' XP Mobile Shear features a patented bolt-on piercing tip that can be replaced without grinding or welding. The cutting blades are four-way indexable to provide four useable cutting edges. An auto-lube system reduces maintenance, and speedy cycle times increase the number of cuts-per-hour operators can expect, the company said. Models range from the GXP 200, suitable for excavators 25,000 lbs. to 40,000 lbs.

to the GXP 2500R which itself weighs 54,000 lbs. and can be mounted on excavators from 240,000 lbs. to 360,000 lbs. The "R" series of XP shears allow for continuous 360 rotation.

Helmen said the company's main challenges are unsafe usage or poor maintenance. It addresses

these issues, in part, by offering extensive customer training in safe operation and proper maintenance.

Business has slowed lately but is picking up, he said. "We pretty much ride the same wave as the price of scrap steel, which has strengthened in the past months, so we are busier than we were, but not as busy as we were a couple of years ago," he said.

Rob Murray, product line manager at Stanley LaBounty in Two Harbors, Minnesota, said the Company's



Stanley LaBounty



mobile shears offer extended longevity to wear parts, as well as cutting advantages, with the help of a patented blade-lubrication system. "You're not cutting dry metal on dry metal so it cuts easier," Murray explains.

ed versions of Stanley Labounty's extensive line of mobile shears to handle tougher cutting jobs than similar non-lubricated models. In addition, the lubrication reduces wear on the excavator hydraulic system. "Some of that stems from the fact that when your blades and jaws are lubricated, you overcome binding of dry metal to dry metal, which creates hydraulic spike pressures back to the excavator. That is nonexistent in the lubricated model," said Murray. Stanley Labounty has offered Saber Lube since about 2006.

The Saber-Lube feature is available on most of Stanley's MSD Saber line of sheers. "But it's not available on the very small sheers that go on mini-excavators and skid steers," he said. Stanley Labounty MSD Saber shear ranges from the MSD 7R for vehicles up to 15,000 lbs., to the MSD 9500-SL, a blade-lubricated design suitable for excavators up to 170,000 lbs.

The company also employs special blade designs. "The advantage on the blade patents is twofold," said Murray. "One is that it totally encompasses all the wear areas, making those wear areas bolt-on surfaces. The second advantage of that feature is

Portable shears

that the way it's designed, it doesn't depend on the bolt on retract, so you don't bend or break the bolts."

Murray said Stanley Labounty's business has also slowed along with the market for recycled steel. "It hasn't totally rebounded yet, but the market has shown some relief," he said. "In 2010, it will still be coming back from the low of last year."

Through the downturn, demolition has been a relatively healthy business for Stanley Labounty. "Basically, all demolition has stayed fairly strong," he said. "I'm not going to say it was as strong as it was, but it didn't fall as hard as the scrap."

Stanley Labounty's history of innovation in the field will continue, Murray said, with the future announcement of significant refinements to its mobile shear product line in the works. "We do have some new designs we're working on," he said, "but nothing that we're ready to release."

Manufacturer List

Geith and Tramac Customer Service 800-762-4090 www.diiattachments.com

Genesis Attachments Curt Helmen 888-746-4748 www.genesisattachments.com

Stanley LaBounty **Rob Murray** 800-522-5059 www.stanley-hydraulic-tools.com

Vibra-Ram, Inc. **Erich Janke** 780-452-0606 www.vibra-raminc.com

Wag Way Tool Co., Inc. **Craig Waggoner** 800-992-4929 www.wagway.com



The feature allows blade-lubricat-

FLOAT house completed: Hopes to mitigate flood damage

Morphosis Architects, under the direction of architect and UCLA professor Thom Mayne, has completed the first floating house permitted in the United States for the Make It Right Foundation in New Orleans. The FLOAT House is a new model for flood-safe, affordable and sustainable housing that is designed to float securely with rising water levels.



supply power, water and fresh air.

Mayne led a team from Morphosis Architects and graduate students from UCLA Architecture and Urban Design in this innovative housing project to help with the rebuilding of the Lower Ninth Ward post-Hurricane Katrina. The concept emerged from a study of the flooding record, social and cultural history of the city, and the ecology of the Mississippi Delta.

In the event of flooding, the base of the house – reconceived as a chassis – acts as a raft, allowing the house to rise vertically on guide posts, securely floating up to twelve feet as water levels rise. While not designed for occupants to remain in the home during a hurricane, this innovative structure aims to minimize catastrophic damage and preserve the homeowner's investment in their property. This approach also allows for the early return of occu-



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Spotlight.

pants in the aftermath of a hurricane or flood.

Designed in response to Ninth Ward residents' specific needs, the FLOAT House serves as a scalable prototype that can be mass-produced and adapted to the needs of communities world-wide facing similar challenges. On track for a LEED platinum rating, the state-of-the-art home uses high-performance systems, energy efficient appliances, and prefabrication methods to produce an affordable, sustainable house that generates its own power, minimizes resource consumption and collects its own water.

Like the traditional New Orleans "shotgun" house, the FLOAT House sits on a raised four-foot base, preserving the community's vital front porch culture and facilitating accessibility for elderly and disabled residents. This high-performance "chassis" is a prefabricated module, made from polystyrene foam coated in glass fiber reinforced concrete, which hosts all of the essential equipment to supply power, water and fresh air. The chassis is engineered to support a range of home configurations.

Of his involvement with the project, Thom Mayne said, "The immense possibilities of the Make It Right initiative became immediately apparent to us: how to re-occupy the Lower 9th Ward given its precarious ecological condition? The reality of rising water levels presents a serious threat for coastal cities around the world. These environmental implications require radical solutions. In response, we developed a highly performative, 1,000 square foot house that is technically



In the event of flooding, the base of the house acts as a raft and allows the house to rise vertically on guide posts – up to twelve feet – as water levels rise.

innovative in terms of its safety factor – its ability to float – as well as its sustainability, mass production and method of assembly."

While the Morphosis floating house is the first to be permitted in the United States, the technology was developed and is in use in the Netherlands where architects and developers are working to address an increased demand for housing in the face of rising sea levels associated with climate change.

The chassis was designed and built by Morphosis Architects and UCLA graduate students on the UCLA campus. In July 2009 the chassis was transported to New Orleans where prefabricated modules designed by the group were assembled on-site. Construction services were donated by general contractor Clark Construction Group, Inc.

Mayne's Morphosis was among thirteen local, national and international architects selected to participate in the first stage of the Make It Right project. The architecture firms were called upon to re-imagine traditional New Orleans housing types, such as the "shotgun" house, to provide affordable, sustainable and high design quality housing.



The FLOAT House sits on a raised four-foot base, preserving the community's vital front porch culture.

A policeman pulled a man over for speeding and asked him to get out of the car. After a quick exam the cop said, "Sir, I couldn't help but notice your eyes are bloodshot. Have you been drinking?"

Indignant, the man retorted, "Officer, I couldn't help but notice your eyes are glazed. Have you been eating doughnuts?"





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A Closer Look

by Donna Currie

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Ideal Recycling, an asphalt shingle recycling operation in Michigan, was formed in 2006 by partners Chris Edwards and Todd Foster, but dealing with state regulations delayed the opening of the recycling facility until June of 2008.

Edwards explained, "They looked at it as solid waste. It was considered garbage." That definition



meant that the material had to be handled differently than something that was classified as recyclable. Finally, the shingles were classified as "site source separated material" which cleared the way for the recycling to begin.

While Ideal is the first asphalt shingle recycler in Michigan, Edwards said that there are similar companies in 13 or 14 other states, and when he and Foster were researching the process of recycling shingles, they got a lot of help from one company in Maine who is in the business. Even government officials in Maine helped – the head of environmental quality for the state agreed to talk with counterparts in Michigan.

Today, Ideal is taking in shingles from about a half-dozen local roofing companies. Edwards said that while Ideal charges the roofers, "it's cheaper for them than landfills." Another benefit is that homeowners may prefer a contractor who recycles over one that hauls everything to a landfill.

When the shingles come in to Ideal, employees sort out the tar paper and other debris, and the shingles are ground. Right now, all the material is manually sorted, but Edwards would like to find a way to streamline the process in the future. Nails are removed after grinding, and the ground shingle material is sold for use in commercial parking lots.



Edwards said that other markets are possible, including use in roadway material, cold-patch, a road de-icer, and as dust control on unpaved roads. But for now, state regulations limit the use of the material. He also said that asphalt shingle material burns cleaner than coal and produces more BTUs. "It's a slow process," Edwards said of working on changing regulations, but "it's been done in other states."

Edwards said that the east coast is ahead of Michigan in terms of recycling, because in Michigan "it's cheaper for the consumer to throw it away." But a tour of some landfills convinced Edwards that

there was too much being discarded that could be recycled. "There's not a lot that you throw away that can't be recycled."

He also said that education is key. People have a negative opinion of asphalt shingles that is hard to change. "We're fighting opinion instead of fact." But he admitted that before he got into the business, he was less interested in recycling than he is now. "It's exciting to me now," he said.

However, it's been a challenge to get some of the contractors to understand that the shingles aren't garbage anymore, and need to be kept separate at the job-site. "We have to recycle 90 percent of what comes into our yard," Edwards explained. So if there's too much trash mixed with the shingles, it has to go to a landfill rather than be sorted and recycled. "When we deal directly with the roofers, the loads are cleaner," he said.

Homeowners also play a role. Edwards said that homeowners sometimes call him to say that they want their shingles recycled, and he would like to see more of that attitude in the future. However, when a dumpster appears in a neighborhood "the whole neighborhood thinks it a trash dumpster" and the loads can be contaminated, even if the homeowner and the roofer have good intentions.

Before founding Ideal, Edwards worked in the automotive industry for 11 years, but ended up moving from job to job as shops closed up. "Todd was a waste hauler," Edwards said of his business partner. Foster had owned his own waste hauling company, then sold it and worked for someone else, but found that he liked being his own boss.

Looking to the future, Edwards said, "we hope to become a full C&D recycler."

Regulations

Continued from Page 1

realize that C&D presents an additional opportunity for states and municipalities to increase their recycling rates.

Many of the regulations, however, only impact one part of the recycling process, Turley said, noting that recycling consists of three parts; generation, processing into a product, and end use. But only the generator is being required to recycle C&D debris.

"On the one hand we have government agencies requiring the recycling of C&D materials, but on the other hand we have government agencies that should be the biggest consumers of recycled C&D products," Turley said. "There should be more of a focus on increasing the demand for recycled products, rather than on requiring recycling."

One example is the state highway departments. Recycled concrete could be used as a roadbase product in highway projects. Turley said it has suitable engineering characteristics to replace virgin aggregates and is almost always cheaper. Therefore, the highway departments could help with recycling efforts by using more C&D materials.

Approximately 170 million tons of building-related C&D materials were generated in 2003, according to the latest figures gathered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Of that amount, 48 percent of it was recovered.

The federal government does not track the number of regulations concerning C&D debris, said Kim Cochran, an environmental engineer for the EPA in Washington D.C. Nor does the EPA have any plans to regulate C&D, she said, noting many of the ordinances concerning C&D by states are relatively new. The EPA, however, actively works with the states to support their various efforts to increase C&D recycling.

"Recycling C&D materials creates green jobs, provides lower-cost materials, decreases the need for landfill space within communities, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, conserves energy, and conserves natural resources," Cochran said.

Examples of regulations promoting C&D recycling at the state level include landfill disposal bans on various C&D materials, state recycling goals or mandates, requirements for governmental buildings to achieve some level of green building status, and requirements that state procurement agencies purchase recycled materials.

One of the most prominent examples is Massachusetts, Cochran said. It has implemented a combination of regulations to increase C&D recycling, including implementing recycling goals, landfill disposal bans for various

A visitor to a certain college paused to admire the new Hemingway Hall that had been built on campus.

"It's a pleasure to see a building named for Ernest Hemingway," he said.

"Actually," remarked his guide,

C&D materials, and requirements for the state procurement agency to purchase recycled C&D material.

In addition to states, cities and counties have implemented ordinances, Cochran said. Examples include requiring contractors to submit construction waste management plans with their building permit applications, requiring contractors to pay a deposit when filing for a building permit, requiring governmental buildings to achieve some level of green building status, and placing bans on landfill disposal of C&D materials.

Regulation of the C&D waste stream has slowed down recently, said Mike Taylor, executive director of the National Demolition Association. The Doylestown, Pennsylvania-based trade association represents more than 1,000 companies.

A number of states had a flurry of regulations concerning C&D debris several years ago, Taylor said, giving California as an example. The state mandates that by 2010, 60 percent of each county's waste has to be recycled, including C&D debris.

Across the country there are currently 38 states that have specific regulations concerning C&D debris. Taylor said that the regulations can be very brief, from one or two sentences, to very elaborate regulations, encompassing hundreds of pages.

"I think the trend now is to promote more recycling of these materials," Taylor said. "You haven't seen that pushed from a regulatory standpoint. I think state governments are trying to develop systems whereby they provide market support."

The recession took the wind out of a lot of the efforts to regulate C&D materials, Taylor said, adding that the downturn in the economy has also caused a drop in companies using recyclables that are produced from municipal recycling centers.

The National Demolition Association has identified 14 constituents of a structure from a technological standpoint that can be recycled. Right now, however, there are only two or three materials from the C&D debris that are profitable to recycle, including the smallest piece of metal to other aggregate materials like concrete and brick.

Taylor said it might be helpful if the EPA developed a national C&D recycling policy. This might help some of the states and other local entities remove some of the administrative barriers currently in place and help set up some economic incentives.

"Over time more of these C&D commodities would start to appear in buildings and you would lessen the burden on landfills and people would get used to using them. That's a lot better than putting this stuff in a hole in the ground," Taylor said.

"it's named for Joshua Hemingway. No relation."

The visitor was astonished. "Was Joshua Hemingway a writer, also?"

"Yes, indeed," said his guide. "He was a great writer of large checks."

Serious reuse

Continued from Page 1

turers. The association which represents more than 1,100 demolition and general contractors, civil engineering firms, recycling companies, landfill operators and salvage operations in the United States and Canada is now sharply focused on public policy issues towards increasing the volume of demolished materials that can be reused or recycled. "We want to work with federal EPA, state environmental protection agencies and local agencies to determine the next steps," Taylor said.

The next steps towards increasing the volumes of marketable, profitable commodities derived from construction, demolition and dismantling appear to require several essential agreements: a broad recognition, especially by state and local agencies such as highway departments, planning boards and building inspectors that quality, reliable, nonhazardous supplies of these recycled materials will be available as stronger demand emerges from them, and that it is in the public interest to purchase these materials; a commitment by demolition contractors, reclaimers and recycling entrepreneurs to deliver commodities that meet expected quality control standards and faster, simpler procedures for approving or certifying reused materials for use in new construction.

Overriding everything is the fact that the transaction should be primarily a local one, because the costs associated with transporting heavy materials over long distances negate some of the positive aspects of using non-virgin materials.

Demolishing and dismantling structures result in a dozen or so potentially marketable commodities. Unfortunately, only a few can be practically monetized in volume: metal, concrete, asphalt and wood. Aside from scrap metal, much still goes to landfills whereas much more could be recovered, recycled or reused in more profitable applications.

Most ferrous and non-ferrous metals from the largest I-beam to the smallest fixture usually find their way to a scrap dealer. Architectural elements of value such as doors, windows, staircases and fixtures are often salvaged and find ready markets. However, as appreciation for these items increase, and as more dismantling companies are formed and retail outlets are established, industry experts believe that larger markets are likely.

The EPA estimates that well over 100 million tons of concrete are recycled every year, but much greater and highervalue recovery is needed. Concrete and brick can be crushed at the site and used there as fill or as a grading aggregate for new construction. This efficient usage avoids carting and disposal, and reduces or eliminates the need to buy and truck stone. In many areas of the country where virgin aggregates are scarce, therefore more expensive, concrete rubble is in high demand for back-fill, drainage or processing. It only pays to truck it short distances, however, usually less than 50 miles, before fuel and labor costs erode profit.

There is no uniform standard for reclaimed lumber. That's the main problem. Existing grade rules need to reflect the use of reclaimed lumber.

"All of this material can be graded to size for sub-base on roads, parking lots and as an additive for the wearing course. Our plan is to get the Federal Highway Administration, state departments of transportation and American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials to look at the quality control issues they need to have to guarantee that roads will be safe. If it lasts as long as virgin material, why not use it? It makes a lot more sense," Taylor stated.

Asphalt recovered from pavement, roof shingles and roofing felt has a waiting market if an asphalt plant is close enough to justify the transport cost. Public policy encouraging the recycling of asphalt could lead to new plants and more recovery.

Reclaimed wood presents one of the most complex challenges. One of the country's leading experts on reclaimed lumber is Bob Falk, a research engineer at the USDA Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Falk is also president of the Building Materials Reuse Association (BMRA) and author of 'Unbuilding: Salvaging the Architectural Treasures of Unwanted Houses' (Taunton Press).

There is scant data on the size of the reclaimed lumber sector, but from anecdotal evidence there has been huge growth over the past decade in the number of new dismantlers, wholesale and retail outlets. The BMRA website (www.bmra.org) directory lists over 1,000 organizations related to reclaimed lumber that Falk admits is woefully incomplete.

"There's been growing interest in our association and the reuse industry as a whole. We hold a national conference every two years and people attend from all over the country and around the world. The spectrum of people interested in reuse is growing and we are seeing a lot more federal and local government agencies getting involved – representatives from the EPA, local municipalities, recycling coordinators, architects, builders, and those interested in green buildings," said Falk.

BMRA is collaborating on five Department of Labor grants under the Recovery Act to develop a national training standard for worker safety and industry recognized procedures for deconstruction and building material salvage. There are hundreds of thousands of buildings in rust belt cities that need to come down. In Chicago alone, for example, 600 structures need to be removed for the O'Hare Airport expansion. BMRA believes that even minimal training can prepare workers, create jobs, reclaim useful materials and transition people to jobs in new construction as well as create new small businesses in urban areas.

Construction & Demolition

While there is a brisk market for reclaimed building materials, a hurdle facing the reuse industry is getting reclaimed lumber formally recognized in national and local building codes for reuse in house framing and other structural applications. Currently, allowable use varies by jurisdictional codes, or individual support beams must be approved by an engineer on a per project basis and then approved by the permitting agency. Many old beams are resawn for flooring and wood such as barn siding used for decoration usually do not present code problems.

Grading rules for lumber have been carefully developed over 200 years and are regulated by the Department of Commerce through the American Lumber Standards Committee (ALSC) which is composed of members from government and the wood industry. In turn, the ALSC accredits 20 regional lumber grading agencies in America that assure lumber quality through a grading and a lumber stamping process.

Some agencies are more interested in reclaimed lumber than others. The West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau, for example, will grade old lumber using existing grading rules. They can be hired to provide structural ratings. But other rating agencies do not deal with old lumber. There is no uniform standard for reclaimed lumber. That's the main problem. "We would see a lot more lumber salvaged if existing grading rules were amended to reflect the use of reclaimed lumber," said Falk. "This will require a combined effort of the wood industry, the grading agencies, and the reuse industry. The market is there. Most people I talk to at reuse stores tell me that if they get reclaimed lumber in it's gone in a few days. In many cases, it's sold at new lumber retail prices."

Falk has been working to get the wood industry to proformaly recognize reclaimed in the grading standards. At the USDA Forest Products Laboratory, he has graded and tested thousands of pieces of reclaimed wood to evaluate its strength relative to new lumber and concluded it is suitable for single-family construction. Many people think that lumber from big, old growth trees has to be better than new wood. In many cases it is, both in strength and appearance. In some cases it is not, since it has been through a lifetime of use, damaged when nailed in place and may have been drilled for wires and pipes and perhaps further damaged when dismantled. "There is some statistical strength loss, but not enough loss to say it cannot be used again. We just have to adjust where and how it is used," Falk believes.

If reclaimed wood can be certified by professional graders, more of it will come into use. "In time, we will get to the point where reclaimed lumber will be graded as it is generated, be treated like any other lumber and go into second use construction. First, we have to get this lumber recognized in our building codes as adequate for structural reuse, then our industry needs to generate enough volume so it makes economic sense to bring in professional graders to lower the cost per piece," Falk concluded.



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