

Recyclable Commodity Guide

Beverage Cans

Newspaper

High Density Polyethylene

Cardboard

Polyethylene Terephthalate

Your one stop drop in recycling!

Aseptic Cartons Lizz

US Metals

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MISSION STATEMENT



TotalRecycle is a "one stop" recycling facility. We are equipped to handle all of your recycling needs. Our commitment is to receive, process and market all recyclable commodities in a safe, efficient and environmentally sound manner. Our company is committed to its customers, employees and the community. All of our business relationships are rooted in the motto of our founder, Joseph P. Mascaro, Sr. "If It's Service, It's Us."

— The Mascaro Family

OCC #11 / OCC #12 CARDBOARD

- What is it?: OCC stands for," Old Corrugated Containers ". It is mainly clean or uncontaminated cardboard. Must be free of residual grease, food, oil, paint or any other material that could be absorbed onto the cardboard. Must be dry.
- Where is it?: Everywhere! Distribution Centers, Manufacturing Warehouses, Schools, Hospitals, Shopping Centers, Large Office Buildings, Grocery Stores, Apartment Buildings, Hotels, Sports Arenas.
- Contamination: Oil, Grease, Food residue, Paint, Cleaning Agents, Water, Amongst many other agents are all things that contaminate OCC and make them unrecyclable.
- Rebate: Yes! OCC is a commodity that we rebate the customer for. The rebate changes monthly and is based on a global price list.
- Baled or loose: We recycle both at our facility. Whenever possible, baled material is always preferred. When it is baled, we can get more tonnage in each run, cutting down our operating costs.
- Average Bale weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 2,000-2200lbs a piece. Most of the bales you will come across out in the field are between 500-800 lbs.

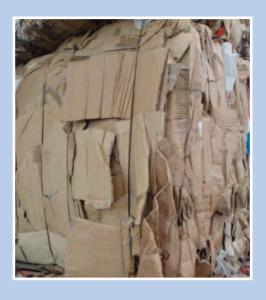




















ONP - OLD NEWSPAPER

- What is it: ONP stands for old newspaper; primarily the bales consist of printed and circulated newspaper. You will also find clippings, coupons, printed ads, inserts, glossy printed material, grocery store ads, envelopes, magazines and minimal office paper in some ONP bales. ONP Is sorted into 2 grades, #8 and #9. Number 8 is described above and is a general mix. Number 9 is 100% clean newspaper; it is sourced from the printing companies themselves with no consumer interaction.
- Where is it: Grocery stores, libraries, schools, manufacturing facilities, healthcare campuses and office complexes.
- Contamination: Any foreign material: wood, steel, plastics, glass, rubber, foil, food waste, hazardous material, or medical waste found in the material would be reason for contamination. Along with oil, gas, sludge or any other liquids.
- Rebate: Yes! ONP is a commodity that we rebate the customer for. The rebate changes monthly, and is based off a global price list. Rebate value comes from the SMP price
- Baled or Loose: We recycle both at our facility. Whenever possible, baled material is always preferred. When it is baled, we can get more tonnage in each run, cutting down our operating costs.
- Average Bale Weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 2,300
 2 500 lbs a piece. Most of the bales you will come across out in the field are between 600 900 lbs.





















MIXED PAPER

- What is it: Mixed Paper is the comingling of various paper grades, such as old mail, paperboard, packaging, magazines, poster board, cardboard, egg cartons, copy and computer paper, construction paper, gloss printed material just to name a few.
- Where is it: Everywhere! Virtually every paper fiber can fit into this category in some aspect. Residentials, manufacturers, offices, schools, or any kind of media or marketing center.
- Contamination: Any item or material that reduces the quality of paper for recycling or, in large quantities, makes it unrecyclable. Contaminants include metal, foil, glass, plastic, hot melt or pressure sensitive adhesives, food, hazardous waste, carbon paper, waxed boxes, and synthetic fabrics.
- Rebate: Yes! Mixed Paper is a commodity that we rebate the customer for. The
 rebate changes monthly, and is based off a global price list. Mixed paper has multiple grades; each grade has its own pricing structure. The cleaner the material,
 the more it is worth.
- Baled or Loose: We recycle both at our facility. Whenever possible, baled material is always preferred. When it is baled, we can get more tonnage in each run, cutting down our operating costs.
- Average Bale Weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 2,000
 2,200 lbs a piece. Most of the bales you will come across out in the field are between 600-900 lbs.

















IV. PET

- What is it: PET stands for Polyethylene Terephthalate, which is the most common thermoplastic polymer resin of the polyester family and is used in fibers for clothing, containers for liquids and foods, thermoforming for manufacturing, and in combination with glass fiber for engineering resins. In our Industry, the most common source of PET is plastic beverage bottles. All PET is stamped with the number "1" inside of the recycling halo.
- Where is it: It is estimated that 56 million tons of PET were recycled in 2016. It is
 the preferred bottling material for soft beverages, juices, sports drinks, water bottles, and most single serve beverages. For this reason, you can find PET at virtually
 every office or business in some aspect.
- Contamination: Main sources of contamination are food, grease, oil, moisture, and other plastics. The best way to fight contamination is to rinse the containers as soon as they are emptied. The earlier in the recycling process this is done, the better chance we have at recovering the material and getting it back into the marketplace.
- Rebate: Yes! PET is a commodity that we rebate the customer for. The rebate changes monthly, and is based off a global price list. However, most businesses do not separate their PET, and throw it in their single stream recycling. Anytime material is sourced via single stream recycling, a rebate is not given due to sorting expenses.
- **Baled or Loose**: We recycle both at our facility. Whenever possible, baled material is always preferred. When it is baled, we can get more tonnage in each run, cutting down our operating costs.
- Average Bale weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 1100-1,300 lbs a piece. Most of the bales you will come across out in the field are between 300 - 600 lbs.





















V. HDPE NATURAL

- What is it: HDPE is an acronym for High Density Polyethylene, and "Natural" indicates the color of the HDPE. The most common items made from HDPE Natural are milk, and water jugs. They are seemingly opaque, almost 100% clear see thru. This resin is very much sought after for its malleability, strength, and low cost to produce.
- Where is it: Some common items made from HDPE are the following: Milk and juice jugs, Tyvek wraps, plastic retail shopping bags, water and sewer pipes, fuel tanks, bottle caps, outdoor furniture, cleaning and personal care products, among many others. Bottling companies, schools, corporate centers and manufacturers are good places to start.
- Contamination: Main sources of contamination are food, grease, oil, and other plastics. The best way to fight contamination is to rinse the containers as soon as they are emptied. The earlier in the recycling process this is done, the better chance we have at recovering the material and getting it back into the market-place. Chemicals being improperly stored in these containers after their original contents are emptied are also a big cause for contamination.
- Rebate: Yes! HDPE is a commodity that we rebate the customer for. The rebate changes monthly, and is based off a global price list. However, most businesses do not separate their HDPE, and throw it in their single stream recycling. Anytime material is sourced via single stream recycling, a rebate is not given due to sorting expenses.
- Baled or Loose: We recycle both at our facility. Whenever possible, baled material is always preferred. When it is baled, we can get more tonnage in each run, cutting down our operating costs.
- Average Bale Weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 1.200
 -1,500 lbs a piece. Most of the bales you will come across out in the field are between 500 700 lbs.





















VI. HDPE COLOR

- What is it: HDPE is an acronym for High Density Polyethylene, and "Color" indicates the color of the HDPE. The most common items made from HDPE Color are detergent bottles. They come in many different colors and sizes. This resin is very much sought after for its malleability, strength, and low cost to produce.
- Vs Natural: HDPE Color has the same chemical composition and characteristics as HDPE Natural, except the resins are injected with color for aesthetic appearance.
- Where is it: Some common items made from HDPE Color are the following: Laundry detergent, Motor Oil containers, Shampoo bottles, Syrup containers, Food containers, exercise equipment, plastic retail shopping bags, water and sewer pipes, fuel tanks, bottle caps, outdoor furniture, cleaning and personal care products, among many others. Bottling companies, schools, corporate centers and manufacturers are good places to start.
- Contamination: Main sources of contamination are food, grease, oil, and other plastics. The best way to fight contamination is to rinse the containers as soon as they are emptied. The earlier in the recycling process this is done, the better chance we have at recovering the material and getting it back into the market-place. Chemicals being improperly stored in these containers after their original contents are emptied are also a big cause for contamination.
- Rebate: Yes! HDPE is a commodity that we rebate the customer for. The rebate changes monthly, and is based off a global price list. However, most businesses do not separate their HDPE, and throw it in their single stream recycling. Anytime material is sourced via single stream recycling, a rebate is not given due to sorting expenses.
- Baled or Loose: We recycle both at our facility. Whenever possible, baled material is always preferred. When it is baled, we can get more tonnage in each run, cutting down our operating costs.
- Average Bale Weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 1,200
 1,400 lbs a piece. Most of the bales you will come across out in the field are between 500-700lbs.





















VII. UBC

- What is it: UBC stands for, "Used Beverage Cans". Aluminum UBC is a container for packaging made primarily of aluminum, such as common carbonated soda cans, juice cans; tea cans, or vegetable juice cans, sports drink cans, and beer cans. These cans must be relatively, if not thoroughly, cleaned, dried and free from excessive dirt, liquid and other out throws. Should be free of other scrap metals, foil, tin cans, plastic bottles, paper, glass, and other non-metallic items.
- Where is it: The biggest source of UBC's are residential customers. Single stream
 recycling generates the most volume of UBC's at our Materials Recovery Facility
 or MRF. Large corporations, schools, hotels, sports arenas are all great sources of
 UBC's as well. Pushing Single Stream recycling will yield the biggest increase in
 UBC's coming into our facility.
- Contamination: Main sources of contamination are moisture. Plastic straws, food, grease, oil, fibers and any non aluminum material also serve as contaminators. When possible, customers should always rinse out their empty cans before placing them into the recycling container. The cleaner the UBC, the better the return.
- Rebate: Yes! If a customer was able to keep their UBC separate and baled, we would rebate them for the material. It is the most valuable commodity we bale at our facility. You must pay close attention to detail when evaluating UBC and other aluminum sources as it's easy to overpay for dirty material.
- Baled or Loose: We recycle both at our facility. Whenever possible, baled material is always preferred. When it is baled, we can get more tonnage in each run, cutting down our operating costs. The nature of the beast is, most of our UBC's will come in loose, comingled into single stream containers. UBC's are one item that is difficult to rebale in house.
- Average Bale Weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 850-1,000 lbs a piece. You rarely will see these baled in the field, if they are, they are usually much smaller called "briquettes" and weigh 200-300 lbs.

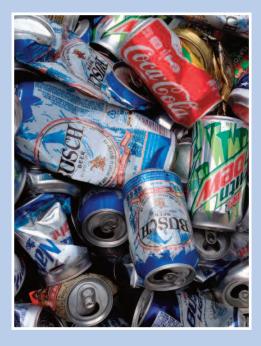
















FER

- What is it: FER stands for Ferrous Metal. Ferrous metals are magnetic, and give little resistance to corrosion. Their composition is primarily made up of Iron, with small amounts of other metal or elements mixed in. Ferrous metals contain large amounts of carbon, and are highly vulnerable to rust when exposed to the elements. These metals are used primarily for their high tensile strength; and are the most recycled material in the world.
- Where is it: Steel: Steel is the largest volume of recyclable ferrous metal. Soup cans, which are commonly mistaken for tin cans, are a great example. Construction and demolition companies see a lot of steel as it is used to make most buildings, automobiles, and machinery.
- Contamination: Main source of contamination is moisture. Moisture turns ferrous metals into rust, deeming them worthless. Different chemical gases, like propane, can also contaminate the containers they are housed in.
- Rebate: No! It would be a very rare occasion that a customer has separated their ferrous metals and was looking for a rebate from us; more than likely they would take that to a metal scrap yard and get a higher rebate.
- Baled or Loose: Virtually all of this material will be sourced as loose material. Many items will be large and bulky and difficult to bale.
- Average Bale Weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 1950

 2,150 lbs a piece. Due to how dense this material is, you will rarely see any bales while out in the field. Most of the time, it will be old machinery and equipment that manufacturers are not longer using.











R PLASTI R #1-#













Stainless steel is very resistant to wear

Properties - It is an alloy of iron with a

and water corrosion and rust.

Metal Type.

Stainless Steel.



Used for kitchen sinks,

cutlery, teapots,

Metal Uses.







#3 — #7 PLASTICS

- What is it: Plastic containers with Resin codes that fall between #'s 3-7. These resin codes are used to give us information regarding the chemicals used to make the container.
 - #3:V, PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) Window panes, chemical bottles, flooring, toys, plumbing
 - #4:LDPE (Low Density Polyethylene) Shopping bags, squeezable bottles, lids, bread bags
 - ◆ #5: PP (Polypropylene) Yogurt containers, straws, syrup and medicine bottles, automotive trim
 - #6: PS (Polystyrene) StyroFoam, difficult to recycle, egg cartons, packing peanuts, to go cans
 - ◆ #7: Other, Misc. All other plastics not fitting into #1-6. Contains Polycarbonate, BPA's. Examples: sunglasses, phone cases, baby bottles, DVD's, snowboards, car parts
- Where is it: C&D sites, department stores, grocery stores, retail centers, office buildings, schools, stadiums, manufacturing plants.
- Contamination: Food residue, oil, and grease are the most common contaminants. Also includes gasoline, ink, hazardous chemicals
- Rebate: No! The current market dictates that this is a chargeable material. Due to the various different chemical compositions, we would not rebate a customer for a mix load of these plastics. Once sorted, we can sell as a baled commodity on the back end.
- Baled or Loose: Virtually all of this material will be sourced as loose material. Single Stream recycling via our municipality contracts will be our best source for these items. We will accept smaller bales, break them open, and bale again into larger ones.











Average Bale weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 1,250
 -1,400 lbs a piece. Most baled plastics from our manufacturing customers weigh in around 300-500 lbs



PP #5: POLYPROPYLENE

- What is it: Polypropylene is used for similar applications as polyethylenes, but is generally stiffer and more heat resistant so is often used for containers filled with hot food. It too has a simple chemical structure making it very versatile. Its crystallinity (structural order affecting hardness & density) is quite high, somewhere between LDPE and HDPE. Properties: strength, toughness, resistance to heat, chemicals, grease & oil, barrier to moisture
- Where is it: Polypropylene is typically used in: yogurt and ketchup containers, straws, bottle caps, Rubbermaid containers, baby bottles, car bumpers. Residential single stream and manufacturers are going to be our best source of this material.
- Contamination: Main source of contamination food and chemical residue. Fibers and metal remnants will also contaminate the material making it unrecyclable.
- Rebate: Not currently. We are currently starting to bale this material separately from the other mixed plastics (#3-#7) due to new market studies showing that it could potentially be more valuable isolated by itself.
- Baled or Loose: Virtually all of this material will be sourced as loose material. The bulk of this material will come from residential single stream recycling.
- Average Bale Weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 950-1,150 lbs a piece. Due to how versatile this material is, bale weights will often vary based on the ability to compact certain items.























ASEPTIC CARTONS

- What is it: Aseptic boxes, also known as drink boxes or Tetra-Pack material, were introduced into the United States in 1981 to house liquids, primarily beverages such as milk, fruit juices and wine. By weight, aseptic boxes are 70% paper (used for stiffness and strength), 24% polyethylene (used in four different layers to seal the package tightly) and 6% aluminum foil (used as a barrier against air and light). The boxes can protect beverages for a year or more without refrigeration.
- Where is it: Everywhere! Beverage manufacturers are using more and more aseptic containers due to their low cost, and high availability. Grocery stores, food/beverage manufacturers, schools, restaurants and stadiums.
- Contamination: Any remaining liquids or material inside the container could be cause for contamination. Any kind of traces of fiber, metals, or plastics will also contaminate the container. Along with grease, oil, gasoline and other hazardous materials.
- Rebate: No. Although we do sell the commodity in bales on the backend, this material is sourced by single stream residential recycling and rarely would we offer a rebate. A rebate would come into play if a customer produces large volumes of this material, and can keep it separate from their other recycling streams.
- Baled or Loose: The majority of the time you will see this material it will be loose, comingled with other containers and plastics.
- Average Bale Weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 1,200-1,500 lbs a piece. Most of the bales you will come across out in the field are between 600 - 900 lbs.







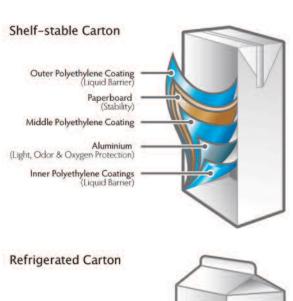


















MRP - MIXED RIGID PLASTIC

- What is it: MRP stands for Mixed Rigid Plastics, it is the fastest growing recyclable material, and is compiled of non-bottled plastics, such as: laundry baskets, milk crates, plastic drums, totes, 5 gallon buckets, flower pots, shelving, and car bumpers.
- Where is it: MRP has several different grades.

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- ◆ Grade A 100% Clean, non MRF material straight from manufacturers.
- Grade B MRF material sourced at our facility.
- ◆ HDPE Rigid Clean #2 rigid, example- White 5 gallon buckets.
- Materials must be stripped and pure, for example: Car bumpers- all other metals, lights, insulation and rubber must be removed.
- Contamination: Caked on dirt, mud, wood, metal remnants and leftover fibers can cause contamination. To prevent contamination, always rinse the recyclable material when possible.
- Rebate: No! Again, this is an item that we do sell as a baled commodity on the backend, but rarely would rebate a customer. The volumes would need to be large and the material would need to be sorted, and cleaned.
- Baled or Loose: Virtually all of this material will be sourced as loose material.
 Many items will be large and bulky and difficult to bale. End users prefer this commodity to be as big/bulky as possible, avoid breaking down into smaller pieces when possible.
- Average Bale Weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 950-1,150 lbs a piece. Due to how awkward and bulky these items tend to be, the bales are lighter in comparison to

























SOP - SORTED OFFICE PAPER

- What is it: SOP stands for "Sorted Office Paper". This consists of shredded or predominantly white, office paper.
- Where is it: Biggest sources of shredded paper are offices, insurance companies, schools, courthouses, municipality buildings, and businesses. Any company that deals with delicate document destruction would be a great source of shredded paper.
- Contamination: Any metal or plastic particles will cause contamination. Food residue, grease, oil and other hazardous material will also cause contamination.
- Rebate: Yes! Shredded paper is something that we actively rebate the customer for. Most of the time, the rebate will be for a mixed load, with different percentages of cardboard and office paper.
- Baled or loose: We recycle both at our facility. Whenever possible, baled material is always preferred. When it is baled, we can get more tonnage in each run, cutting down our operating costs. Another common way to accept this material would be in Gaylords, a lot of offices have the capacity to shred their paper, but not bale it. A Gaylord is a great way to store shredded paper until pickup.
- Average Bale Weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 2,400-2,700lbs a piece. In the field, you will most likely see the paper being stored in Gaylords. They can range anywhere from 350-600 lbs each.

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FOILS

- What is it: Aluminum foil. Commonly used for cooking and baking in households.
 Of the most common recyclable materials: aluminum, glass, paper, metals, corrugated paperboard and plastics, aluminum is the only material infinitely recyclable, 100 percent recyclable, and pays for itself.
- Where is it: All around us. Aluminum is recycled through a variety of programs.
 The most commonly recognized consumer programs are curbside and municipal.
 In these programs, items like aluminum foil, aluminum baking trays and pie pans are recycled. Used aluminum beverage cans are kept separate, and baled by themselves.
- Contamination: Contamination is the biggest obstacle in recycling aluminum foil. Many times, people do not clean or rinse off their foil after using it, making it contaminated. For that reason, many recycling centers around the country do not accept aluminum foil. Aerosol is another contaminant.
- Rebate: Yes! Aluminum is the most valuable material in the recycling bin, with annual payouts exceeding 800 million.
- Baled or loose: Majority of this material will be loose, sourced via single stream recycling. There are some manufacturers that will store and bale their own aluminum; however, if they have high volumes of aluminum, chances are they are going directly to a metal scrap yard.
- Average Bale weight: Average bales that we make at the facility are around 1,000-1,200 lbs a piece. If you do happen to come across any bales in the field, they will weigh in somewhere between 500 800 lbs depending on size.



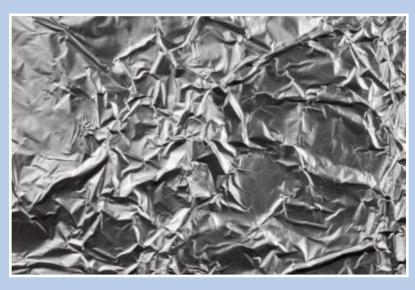




















E-WASTE

- What is it: Electronic Waste. E-waste is the term used to describe old, end-of-life
 or discarded appliances using electricity. It includes computers, consumer electronics, refridgerators, etc which have been disposed of by their original users. E
 waste is all types of waste containing electrically powered components. E-Waste
 contains both valuable materials as well as hazardous materials which require
 special handling and recycling methods.
- Where is it: Inside old televisions, office buildings that are getting renovations and new IT equipment, schools, municipalities, etc. All outdated electronics of yester year are considered E-Waste. Even modern day electrical appliances that consumers are looking to upgrade are considered E-Waste. LCD/CRT monitors, mobile phones, printers, refrigerators
- Contamination: is different with E-Waste compared to other commodities. The valuable material lies in the motherboards, circuit boards, ROMs, and within the precious metals inside the component. The plastic that houses these circuits, the other materials binding them together are considered contaminants.
- **Rebate**: Absolutely not! E-Waste is costly to properly dispose of. We have to charge our customers when we take in E waste, because more times than not, we have to pay a fee to dispose of it on the back end.
- Baled or loose: Not applicable. These items are best stored stacked on pallets, or inside gaylords and shrink wrapped to a pallet
- Average Bale weight: Not applicable.























LIGHT BULBS

- Where is it: Fluorescent light bulbs and compact fluorescent light bulbs contain mercury, which is considered a hazardous material. These items need to be carefully disposed of as to not harm the environment. Older, candescent style light bulbs can be thrown away in your trash.
- Where is it: Inside each and every household. Various communities offer "recycling days" where residents can come and drop off hard to dispose of items such as fluorescent light bulbs. We accept them at TotalRecyle for a fee. We can offer pick up, and disposal to our existing customers but we would need to charge for transportation, and disposal.
- Contamination: For our partner to take and dispose of fluorescent light bulbs, the bulbs need to be free of any dirt or debris.
- Rebate: Absolutely not! Light bulbs are costly to properly dispose of. We have to charge our customers when we take them in, because we have to pay a fee to dispose of them on the back end.
- Baled or loose: Not applicable. These items are best stored inside gaylords and shrink wrapped to a pallet. Or placed inside designated boxes specifically for fluorescent light bulb disposal.
- Average Bale Weight: Not Applicable.























USED TIRES

- Do we take them?: Yes! We can take in used tires from our customers for a fee.
- What do we do with them?: We have an agreement with:

Emanuel Tires 1304 Conshohocken Rd Conshohocken, PA 19428 610-277-4520

- Contamination: Tires must be off the rim, and free of caked on mud, dirt, grass or debris.
- Rebate: None! We have to pay transportation and disposal fees so it is important that we charge a fee when we accept them from our customers.
- How are we charged: Emanuel Tires groups the tires into 2 groups. Passenger vehicle, and off road tires. They charge us per ton.
 - ◆ Passenger Tires We are charged \$120.00/Ton. Roughly 80-100 car tires equal a ton.
 - ◆ Off Road Tires We are charged \$190.00/Ton. These vary too much to be able to estimate a tire count per ton.

























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Allegheny Scrap Metal Gibraltar: Butch

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NAR Electronics Hatfield: Ed Horning

Cell: 518-269-8065

Email: Ed@NARElectronics.com

Freon Disposal

On Site: David York Cell: 267-205-6079



TotalRecycle Public Drop-off

Hours: Thursday and Friday 12 pm-5 pm

Saturday 7am -12 pm











MATERIAL SAMPLES

This form was created so we can have a uniform procedure for collecting, and delivering samples for recycling. Below is an example for your records. Please fill out this form to the best of your ability; when dropping off a sample, the more information you can leave, the quicker, and more accurately I can get you a quote for your proposal. A blank copy can be found on the server at: F:\TotalRecycle\Public\Sales Documents.



SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM

Sales Representative: James Nash

Customer/Prospect: Bengal Converting

Type of Business: Paper Converting

Service Address: 1155 Main Street

Linfield, PA 19468

Phone number/ Contact: Scott Korn

610-245-5900

Sample Material information: 3 different types of fiber/paper scraps

Volume: 38,000 Lbs/ Month total.

Details: I've brought back 3 different samples of material from Bengal converting: 1 brown grade of paper and 2 different white grades of paper. Customer is currently getting rebated \$75.00/Ton for Brown, \$230/Ton for white, and \$320/Ton for the other white grade. Customer generates roughly 9 tons of brown material and 10 tons total of the whites. I am unsure of the grades or names of material. Material is sourced from scrap rolls of paper, and scraps created during the converting process. To my knowledge, it is clean. Material currently is being taken to New Jersey.

EQUIPMENT USED IN THE RECYCLING PROCESS

- Front Load Container: A complete line of front load commercial steel containers, steel trash bins and steel dumpsters ranging in sizes from 1 cubic yard to 8 cubic yards for Front Load Garbage Collection Trucks.
- 2. **Rear Load Container:** These containers are available in sizes from 2 yards up to 10 yards. They're typically used for waste applications.
- 3. **Open Top Container:** Open-top containers are generally made of corrugated steel. The floor is made of wood. It has the following typical distinguishing structural features. The roof consists of removable bows and a removable tarpaulin. ... Usual open-top container dimensions are 20' and 40'.
- 4. Self-contained Compactor: Self Contained Compactors are available in many standard sizes that can also be configured to meet specific needs. Self Contained Compactors are built for applications that require storage and removal of wet waste. Outdoor compactors such as these can help prevent contamination of work areas as well as public areas. Like other compactors, the benefits of Self Contained Compactors are numerous. Unlike Stationary Compactors, the Self Contained Compactor is designed so that the compactor is attached to the container and the entire machine is hauled to the disposal site. In addition to substantially reducing labor and collection costs, the compactors can also help discourage scavengers, reduce insect and rodent problems, control odor, reduce fire hazards, prevent overflowing dumpsters and much more.
- 5. Open Compactor:
- 6. Grocery Baler:











EQUIPMENT USED IN THE RECYCLING PROCESS



1. Front Load Container



2. Rear Load Container



3. Open Top container



4. Self-contained compactor



5. Open Compactor



6. Grocery Baler