

WHAT IS MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)?

OUR TRASH, OR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE, IS COMPRISED OF VARIOUS MATERIALS AMERICANS COMMONLY THROW AWAY AFTER BEING USED.



**MSW DOES NOT INCLUDE
INDUSTRIAL, HAZARDOUS
OR CONSTRUCTION WASTE.**





EVERY YEAR,
AMERICANS
CREATE



258
MILLION TONS



OF
TRASH



169
MILLION
TONS



END UP IN
LANDFILLS
AND INCINERATORS



THE IMPACT



RECYCLING HELPS TO CREATE **CLEANER LAND,**
AIR AND WATER AND BETTER HEALTH.



ANNUALLY, THIS ELIMINATED
MORE THAN **181 MILLION**
METRIC TONS OF CO₂ EQUIVALENT
EMISSIONS REDUCED WHICH IS

COMPARABLE TO
REMOVING THE
ANNUAL EMISSIONS

FROM OVER
38 MILLION
PASSENGER VEHICLES.



RECYCLING *AND*
COMPOSTING
89 MILLION TONS
OF MSW...

SAVED ALMOST
1.1 QUADRILLION
BTU OF ENERGY.

THAT'S
THE SAME
AMOUNT

OF ENERGY
CONSUMED BY OVER
25 MILLION
U.S. HOUSEHOLDS
IN A YEAR.

**EVERY
TON**
OF PAPER RECYCLED



CAN SAVE
THE *ENERGY*
EQUIVALENT

OF
322
GALLONS
OF GASOLINE.

RECYCLING
1 TON OF
ALUMINUM CANS
CONSERVES

EQUIVALENT TO
21 BARRELS
OF OIL

OVER
152 MILLION
BTUs,



1,024 GALLONS
OF GASOLINE.

Economic Impact of Recycling in Illinois (2010)

- Based on a “whole model approach” it is estimated that the combined ***direct, indirect and induced impacts of Illinois’ Recycling, Recycling Reliant and Reuse Industries contribute:***
 - A total of 111,500 jobs;
 - Payroll of \$3.6 billion
 - \$30.3 billion in additional gross receipts; and,
 - Over \$1 billion in state and local taxes



Recycling Challenges

- The national recycling rate stays at the 34% - 35% level since 2010
- New packaging and new materials
- Consumer preferences affect packaging waste generation
- Recycling contamination limits marketability of recovered material