

MRF Operations and Revenue

Presented to CRRA Conference

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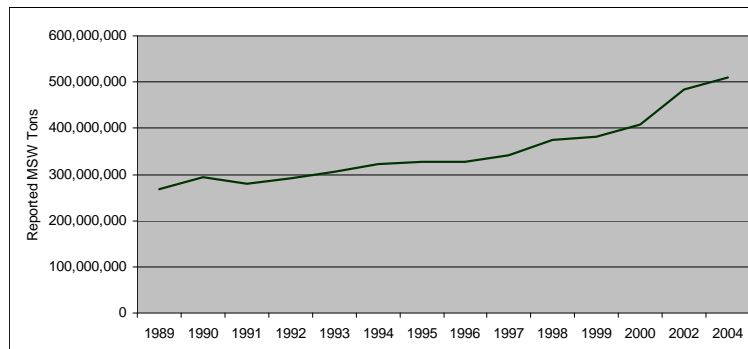
President

August 4, 2008



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Reported MSW Generation



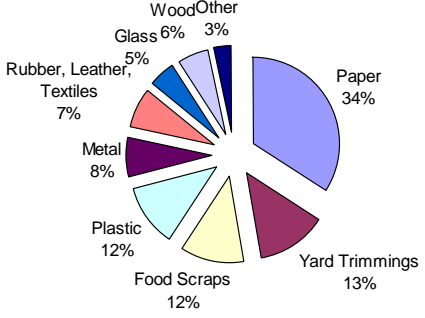
•Source: Biocycle, April 2006




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Waste Facts

- Each person in U.S. today generates 1,606 lbs. per year
 - 1,752 lbs. per year in 2010
- What is in our waste?
 - Recyclables
 - Feasible now to recycle up to 50-70%
 - Energy content of remainder: 5,500 BTUs per pound
 - Coal at 9,000 BTUs per pound




Total: 245 Million Tons (Before Recycling)
Source: US EPA, 2005 data


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Recycling Energy Savings and CO2 Impacts

Source: National Resources Defense Council

Energy Savings Per Ton Recycled					
Materials	Grade	% Reduction of Energy*	Million BTUs	Equivalent in Barrels of Oil	Tons CO2 Reduced
Aluminum		95	196	37.2	13.8
Paper**	Newsprint	45	20.9	3.97	-0.03
	Print/Writing	35	20.8	3.95	-0.03
	Linerboard	26	12.3	2.34	0.07
	Boxboard	26.	12.8	2.43	0.04
Glass	Recycle	31	4.74	0.9	0.39
	Reuse	328	50.18	9.54	3.46
Steel		61	14.3	2.71	1.52
Plastic	PET	57	57.9	11	0.985
	PE	75	56.7	10.8	0.346
	PP	74	53.6	10.2	1.32
Mixed MSW		na	na	na	na


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What are your goals?

- Diversion
- \$\$\$\$
- Facilities/Services
- Public-Private Partnerships
- Union
- Schedule



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What do you have now? What do you want?

- Collection on a task system
- Union contract constraints
- Asset review
- Contracts review
- Organization review
- Maintenance review
- Input from customers
 - What do they want?
- Benchmark comparisons to others



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What does it cost?

- Full cost management review
- Functionality benchmarking
- Look for areas to improve
- Revenues review
 - Are all customers being charged?
 - Are customers charged the right amount?

Functionality	Amount
Waste Collect - Contract	\$17.29 million
Litter Bin Collect	\$0.064 million
Waste Collect - City	\$0.57 million
Disposal (North LF)	\$12.34 million
Trash Processing (Wood, WG)	\$1.11 million
Recyclables Collection	\$3.49 million
Recyclables Processing	\$0.47 million
Other Reduce/Recycling	\$0.28 million
HHW	\$0.045 million
Other	\$1.08 million
TOTAL COST	\$36.74 million



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What options to consider?

- Changing collection frequency
- Dual vs. single stream for recyclables
- MRF services from existing or new
- Adding food waste to yard waste
- New carts
- Closing collection market
- Mandatory commercial recycling requirements
- Food waste routes for commercial customers



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Recyclables Processing/MRF

MRF = Materials Recovery Facility

Recyclables sorted by machine, air, magnet, and hand into each marketable material category

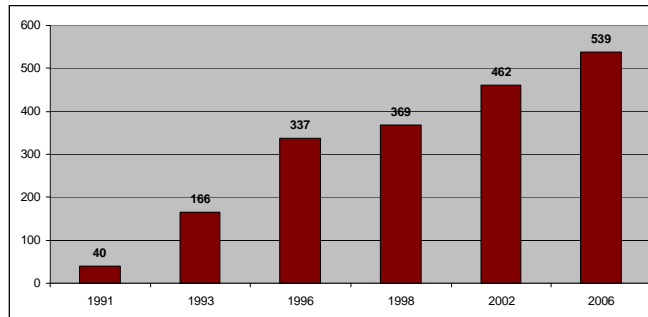
Single-stream processing trend now



•Waste Management, Inc., Elkridge, MD



MRFs Operating in the U.S.



•Source: Governmental Advisory Associates, Inc.



•Loose Newsprint



•Mixed Paper and baled Aluminum Cans



Reaching Greater Diversion Economically

- Combine tonnages for better economies of scale; implement regionally
- Control both residential and commercial collection
 - And, delivered efficiently making use of technologies
- Carts and boxes for recyclables
- Contracting
 - Longer term
 - Collection unbundled from processing and disposal
 - Service Fee formula for processing; market risk sharing
- Variable rate pricing, aka Pay as You Throw
- Aggressive and never ending public education and promotion
- Politics on the +++ side



Value of Recyclables in One Ton of Waste Sorted and Sold to Markets

Year	\$ per Ton Equivalent
1994	\$40.00
1995	\$104.00
1998	\$48.00
2005	\$85.00
2008	\$150.00

Source: GBB internal data base



Residential Container Redemption Value in California Curbside Recyclables

Note: CRV Values are averages of 2002 – 2005

Material	\$ / Container (# /Ton)	CRV Avg. Value (\$/Ton)	% of Residential Recycling	Weighted Revenue (\$/Ton)
Mixed Glass	\$ 0.04 (3,740)	\$117.00	15.5%	\$18.14
Aluminum	\$ 0.04 (59,000)	\$1,978.25	0.3%	\$5.93
PET	\$ 0.05 (25,600)	\$1,173.56	1.1%	\$12.91
HDPE	\$ 0.07 (10,200)	\$289.73	2.4%	\$6.95
Subtotal (CRV Value)				\$43.93 / ton

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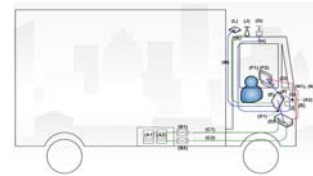
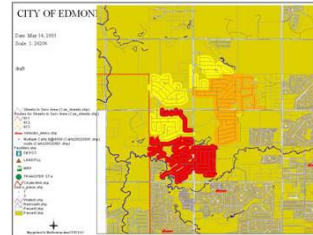
Factors that Drive Cost Down

- ✓ Unbundling collection from processing
- ✓ Long-term contracts
- ✓ Automated collection
- ✓ Every other week collection for recyclables and yard waste
 - ✓ Even once per month for recyclables
 - ✓ Seasonal for yard waste
- ✓ Call in bulk service

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Factors that Drive Cost Down

- ✓ Software and services
 - ✓ Computerized Routing
 - ✓ GPS
 - ✓ Asset management
 - ✓ Customer service
 - ✓ Web site and email reminders for customers
 - ✓ Cell phones, especially Nextels
- ✓ Maintenance contracts
- ✓ Closed market contracting



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Public Education And Information

- Assure funding every year
 - \$ 3 per capita per year is great
 - \$1 per capita per year is maintenance
 - Extra \$\$ when changes are being made
- Involve public relations capability in designing and branding
- Consistent messaging in all media delivery points
- Dedicated internal staff to carry it out
- Funding included in service contracts so budgets are raided



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Common Elements for Successful Recycling Programs

- ✓ Large carts for residents to place mixed paper or single stream materials
- ✓ Large and well marked containers for separated materials
- ✓ Closed market collection services either provided efficiently by municipality or under long-term contract with private service provider
- ✓ Large MRF either publicly owned or under long-term contractor with reasonable revenue sharing back to municipality
- ✓ Pay as you throw charging system or user fees
- ✓ Sustained and excellent public education program
- ✓ Supportive public officials
- ✓ Higher demographics definitely help
- ✓ Urban or suburban environment
- ✓ High avoided disposal costs




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Barriers to Increased Residential Recycling – Single-Family Homes


- ❑ Unorganized, open-market, collection services
- ❑ No state of the art MRF at a reasonable scale
- ❑ Elected officials unwilling, not motivated to take on changes needed
- ❑ Un-sustained public education and outreach at an appropriate funding level
- ❑ Lack of mandatory regulations/ordinances
- ❑ Storage bins are too small
- ❑ Expensive/inefficient collection services even in closed markets
- ❑ Value of recyclables not getting back to the residences – wrong business model



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Santa Monica



- Phase I – Operations and Rate Review
 - Balance the rates
 - How can we increase recycling to 70%?
 - How can we improve our infrastructure?
- Phase II – Procurement
 - Commercial collection services
 - Processing and transfer services
- Phase III – Implementation
 - Contracting
 - Permitting/Financing/Construction
 - Operations

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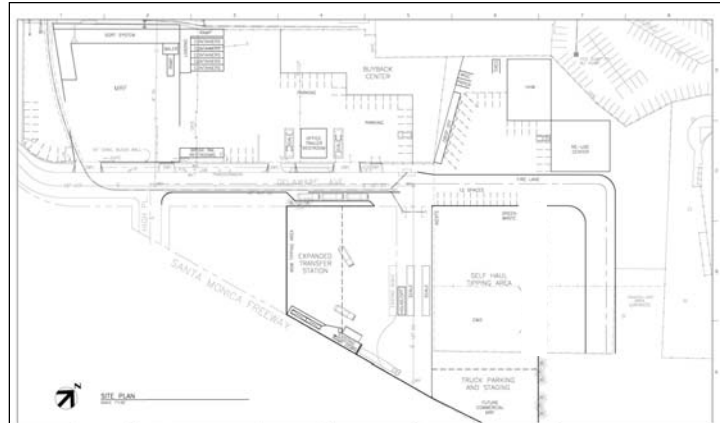
Santa Monica Status



- Collection market closed
 - City awarded all collection services
- Preliminary Term Sheet executed amongst City, Southern California Disposal, Inc., and Allan Company to provide long-term public-private partnerships for contracted processing and transportation
 - SCD to improve existing transfer facility and operate self-hauler area for waste, process residue, C&D, and organics
 - City to provide City Yard for MRF building, convenience drop off, redemption center, and HHW
 - Allan to provide recycling equipment and services
 - Recyclables revenue sharing today would bring approx. \$65 per ton net to City (May 2008 values)
- Organics and waste to be transferred to off-site processor for recycling and disposal respectively

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Conceptual Facilities Layout



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D. Costs

- Allan Company – Pays City
 - \$30 per ton for City recyclables plus market revenue share of 50% of value greater than \$135 per ton
 - \$4.50 per ton host fee for recyclables sold
 - Escalation on revenue and host fee amounts
 - Signing bonus \$526,000

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D. Costs (Continued)

- SCD – Charges City
 - Transfer facility cost - \$14.18 to \$16.41 per ton
 - Administrative fee - \$1.00 per ton
 - Haul cost (50 mile radius) - \$7.10 per ton
 - Total Cost - \$22.28 - \$24.51 per ton
- Disposal costs pass through
- Escalation on fuel and CPI
- SCD pays Host Fee of \$1 per ton landfilled, regardless of source
- SCD purchases City surplus equipment for \$213,600



Zero Waste Movement



*How much waste is GBB for?
...as little as possible!*



Thank you!

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