

# **Tips on Implementing** a Successful Food **Waste Program**

- ▶ Use a designated container/ pail to place your food waste
- ▶ To reduce odors and pests, keep food waste in your freezer or fridge until it's ready to be disposed of
- ▶ Dispose of food waste in your property's food waste container (these are generally found near the trash and recycle dumpsters)
- ▶ Place a sorting guide in your kitchen as a reminder of how to properly dispose of waste



## **Avoid Contamination**

Keep your recycling and organics free of contamination

## Did you know trash can contaminate your recycling or organics?

By eliminating materials that don't belong, you help ensure recyclables and organic materials are properly handled and processed. If a recycling load contains trash or nonrecyclables, it may no longer be valuable or recyclable. Similarly, trash or recycling in organics containers may lead to the whole organics load being disposed of as trash.

Ensuring that items are properly sorted and disposed of helps keep the enclosure areas clean, avoids contamination fees and ensures that we're following State and local mandates.





FAQs about overloaded dumpsters

#### What is an overloaded dumpster?

Typically, if the lids do not sit flat on the dumpster, it is considered overloaded. Overloaded dumpsters happen when more material is loaded in the dumpster than it can handle.

### Why is an overloaded dumpster an issue?

Overloaded dumpsters often result in materials not making their way into the truck upon tipping. Materials on the top of the dumpster will often end up on the ground.

## *Is there a fee for overloaded dumpsters?*

Yes, there is a charge per occurrence. Ensuring you have correct service levels is more cost-effective than overloading a smaller dumpster or not having the correct frequency of service.

#### **COMMON OVERLOADS**

Furniture, mattresses and other bulk waste (such as boxes not broken down) are common overloads for multi-family properties, especially when tenants are moving in and out. Please consider donating these items or checking nearby facilities to inquire about disposal options.

# **Multi-family Service Guide**

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Sustainability in Action



# Recycling

#### **PLASTICS**

Rigid plastic containers

#### **METAL CANS**

 Food and beverage metal cans: steel, tin, bimetal and aluminum



#### **CARDBOARD & PAPER**

- Envelopes
- Office paper
- Newspaper
- Magazines
- Junk mail
- Catalogs
- Phone books
- ✓ Brochures
- Greeting cards
- File folders
- Paperback books

#### **GLASS**

Clear and colored glass



# **Food Waste**

#### **FOOD SCRAPS**

- ✓ Fruit
- ✓ Vegetables
- ✓ Bones
- ✓ Coffee grounds
- ✓ Dairy products
- ✓ Eggshells
- Fish and meat
- ✓ Grain products
- ✓ Baked goods

#### **FOOD-SOILED PAPER**

- ✓ Pizza boxes
- Paper plates





# Landfill

- ✓ Plastic utensils
- ✓ Packing peanuts
- ✓ Juice pouches
- Chip bags
- Snack wrappers
- Polystyrene foam
- ✓ Dishware
- ✓ Diapers
- ✓ Pet waste
- ✓ Plastic bags✓ Food trays or
- containers

  ✓ Other trash





Plastic bags, food waste, yard waste, light bulbs, batteries, ceramics or dishes, electronics, clothing, polystyrene foam, hazardous waste, garden hoses, construction waste, pizza boxes, pots or pans, shrink wrap, clear (packaging) tape, furniture



Non-clear plastic bags, bamboo, dead animals, dirt, rocks, sand, lawn sod, manure or pet waste, palm fronds, oleanders, wood (coated or painted), wood from construction projects, recyclable materials, burn material or ash, trash, yard waste, oil, grease



## NO

Batteries, construction materials, fluorescent bulbs, electronic waste, hazardous waste, hot ashes, medicines, needles and medical sharps, tires, used motor oil/filters

# **Mandatory Recycling & Organics Laws**

## Mandatory Organics Recycling Law (SB 1383)

Effective January 1, 2022, Senate Bill (SB) 1383 requires all residents, multi-family properties, and businesses in California to recycle food and yard waste (organics), along with food-soiled paper products, to combat climate change. SB 1383 also expanded traditional recycling requirements to be a statewide mandate for all.

Acceptable commercial food waste includes fruits, vegetables, pasta, grains, rice, beans, dairy, prepared food, eggshells, and bones. Acceptable food-soiled paper includes napkins, tea bags, coffee grounds, and paper bags/plates/towels.

Unacceptable materials include trash, recyclables, liquids, fats, oil, grease, diapers, treated or painted wood, pet waste, dirt, rocks, sand, ash, or concrete.

## Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling Law (Assembly Bill [AB] 1826)

Requires businesses that generate 2 cubic yards or more of waste per week, and multifamily properties with 5 or more units, to recycle organic waste.

# Mandatory Commercial Recycling Law (AB 341)

Requires businesses that generate 4 cubic yards or more of waste per week, as well as multi-family complexes with 5 units or more, to recycle. Items that must be recycled include paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, cans and glass. All these items can be combined together into one recycling cart.

