



UW RECYCLING ANNUAL REPORT 2019

BUILDING SERVICES DEPARTMENT

UNIVERSITY *of* WASHINGTON





UW RECYCLING

FISCAL YEAR 2019 ANNUAL REPORT
BUILDING SERVICES DEPARTMENT

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UW RECYCLING MISSION STATEMENT

UW Recycling provides innovative recycling, composting and waste reduction solutions with unmatched passion for the health of our campus and our planet.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

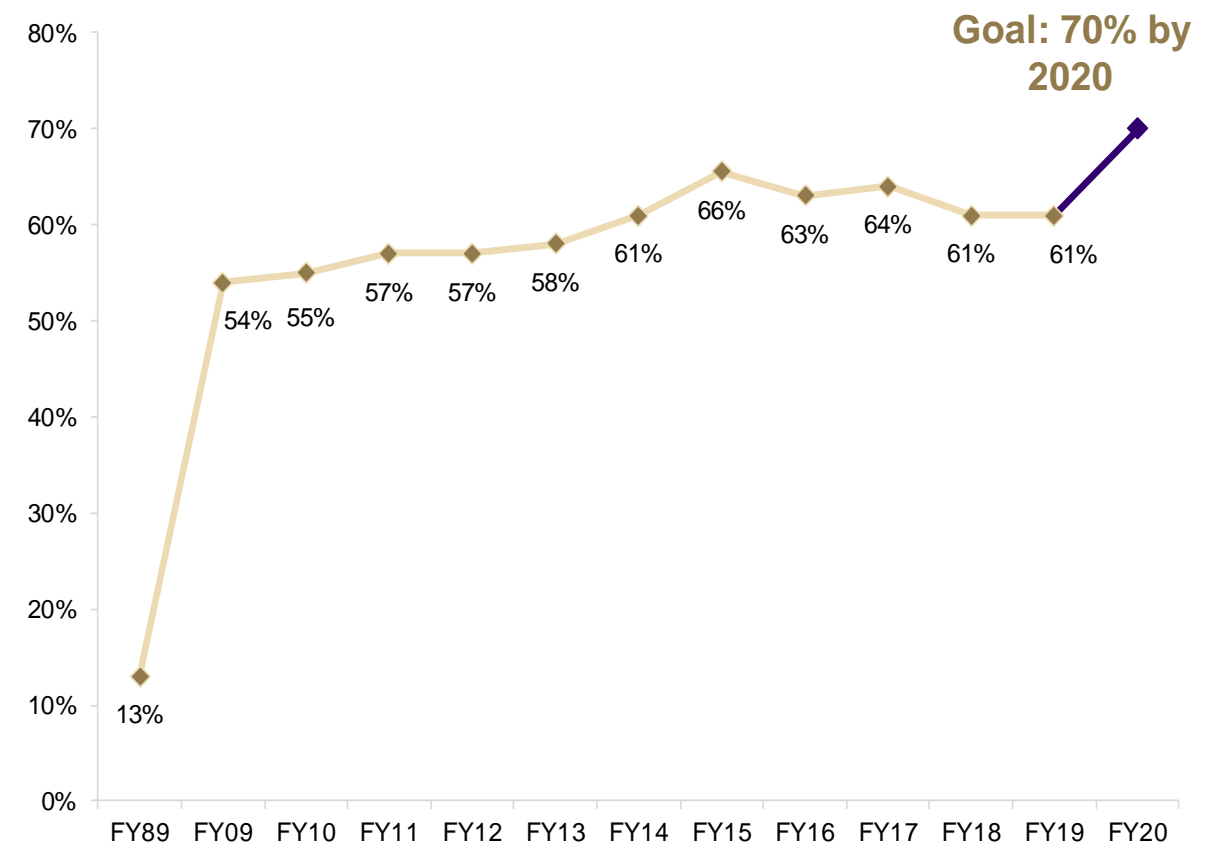
KEY POINTS

- 61% diversion rate
- Saved more than \$1.5 million by recycling, composting and reusing
- Net reduction of 11,037 tons of greenhouse gas emissions

INTRODUCTION

The Fiscal Year 2019 UW Recycling Annual Report provides an overview of the University of Washington's campus recycling and solid waste program in Seattle from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019.

DIVERSION RATE



FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Each year, UW Recycling monitors its program's success and develops new initiatives to help drive waste diversion efforts. This year UW Recycling continued to raise overall awareness about the waste diversion goal of 70% by 2020. Specific educational and infrastructural accomplishments for fiscal year 2019 include:

- Won a Husky Green Award for demonstrating leadership, initiative and dedication to campus sustainability.
- Implemented the MiniMax waste diversion program in 36 buildings across campus, completing a full rollout of the program across the University of Washington Seattle Campus.
- Diverted over 44 tons of donated material and recycling through SCRAM, our student moveout program. UW Recycling and our vendors also collected 18 tons of material at Husky Neighborhood Cleanup. This event prevents illegal dumping and increases safety for students residing in the area north of campus.
- Planned and implemented the first Trash-In event since 2013, sorting through 712 pounds of waste with 73 student and staff volunteers.
- Taught four separate composting overview lab sessions for Food Systems (NUTR302) course. This provided hands-on learning opportunities and information on composting systems to over 100 students.
- Conducted recycling outreach and education to staff, faculty, students and visitors through departmental presentations, tabling events, and the engagement of student groups in events. For example, including EcoReps during RecycleMania and SAGE during football bluebag distribution.
- Presented information about UW Recycling programs such as MiniMax and the Waste Characterization Study at several statewide and national conferences (i.e., Washington State Recycling Association, Washington and Oregon Higher Education Sustainability Coalition, WasteExpo, and the Sustainable Packaging Coalition Impact Conference).
- Collaborated with the Custodial Services' Participatory Ergonomics Team to review and approve new public area bin design options for renovated and new construction areas.

DIVERSION RATE: 61%

The diversion rate is an indicator of how successful the University of Washington is in keeping materials out of the landfill. It is used to measure how the institution is doing compared to previous years, other higher education institutions, and the City of Seattle. The diversion rate is calculated by dividing the total tons of material diverted from the landfill by the total tons of waste generated by the UW's campus in Seattle.*

RATE CALCULATION

The diversion rate for fiscal year 2019 was 61%, consistent with 61% in fiscal year 2018. The total amount of material recycled increased by 193 tons and the total amount of material landfilled increased by 73 tons compared to the last fiscal year.

UW Recycling monitors the waste diversion numbers each quarter and tries to identify trends or causes for any fluctuations. The department also develops annual program plans centered on increasing waste diversion. For fiscal year 2019, the focus was on continued educational outreach and waste collection infrastructure improvements throughout campus — as well as the implementation of waste diversion programs such as MiniMax, increased public area composting, and restroom paper towel composting.

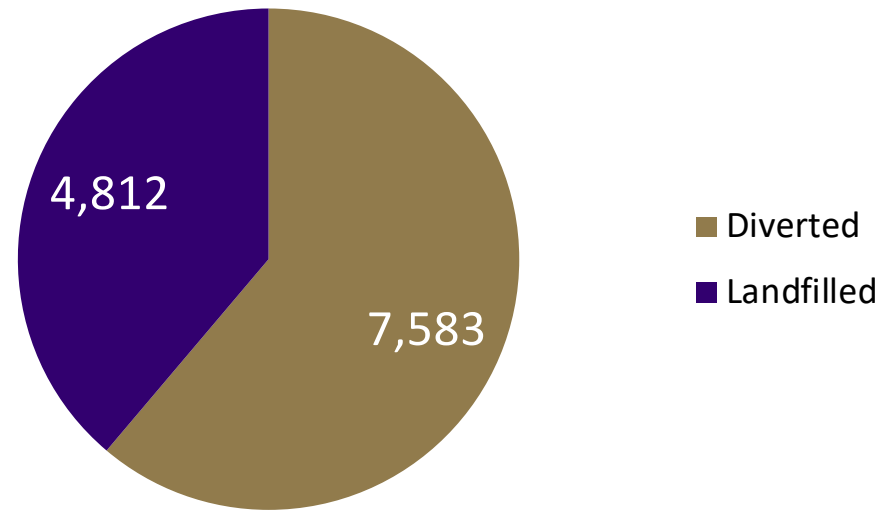
ENSURING ACCURACY

In 2019, UW Recycling took the initiative to conduct a route audit with its food waste collection vendor, Cedar Grove, in order to determine updated weight estimates for compostable materials being collected from campus. As a result of the adjustment, the waste diversion for the following fiscal years are lower than the reported fiscal year 2015 numbers.

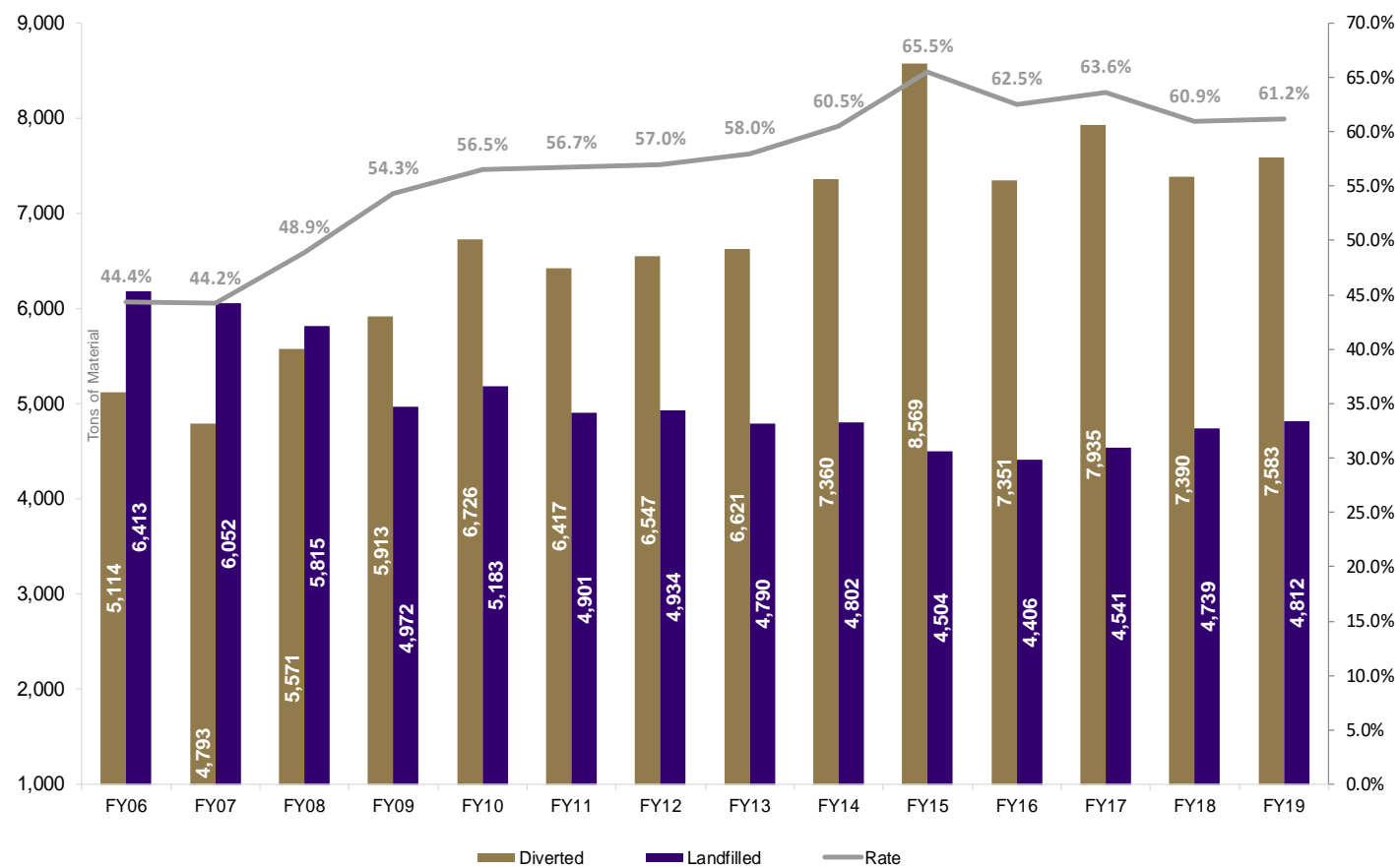
One of the reasons for decreased weight estimates involves which waste is collected. Compostable material has become lighter over the years and now consists of more lightweight or fluffy compostable plastic and paper packaging. We are also composting more by volume rather than actual weight, which is how the diversion rate is calculated.

*Details on what materials are included in this calculation can be found in the Waste Streams section on page 7.

2019 DIVERTED TONNAGE VERSUS LANDFILL TONNAGE



ANNUAL DIVERTED & LANDFILLED TONNAGE



NET AVOIDED DISPOSAL COST

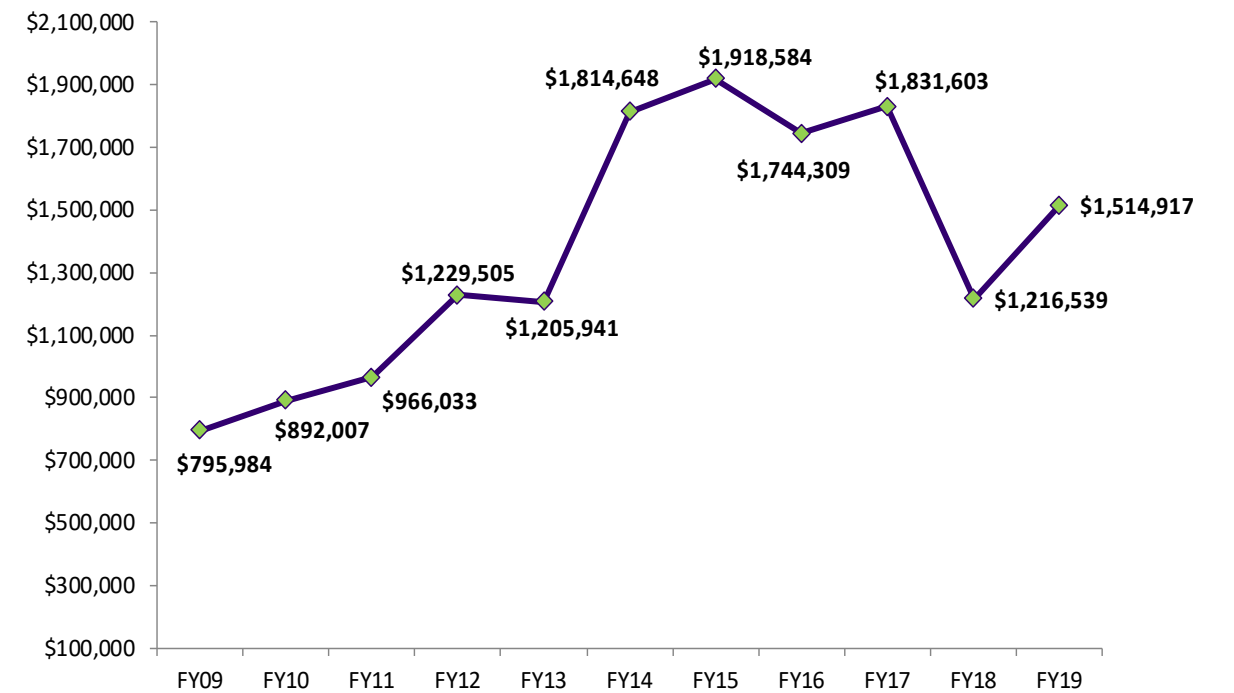
Net avoided disposal cost is a calculation that shows the financial benefits of UW Recycling’s program and the cost savings that recycling provides. The net avoided disposal cost is calculated by looking at two things: the cost to landfill materials versus recycle materials and the overall program and operation costs to run the recycling and solid waste program.

Note that recycled and landfilled special wastes are not included when calculating the net avoided disposal cost. Recycled special waste cannot be landfilled and does not contribute to the savings achieved through recycling. Its inclusion in the net avoided disposal cost would significantly increase the average cost per ton to recycle — thereby misrepresenting the overall average cost per ton to recycle. Recycled special waste includes electronics, fluorescent bulbs and electronic media.

Landfilled special waste is not included when calculating the net avoided disposal cost because the high costs associated with its disposal would skew the average cost per ton to landfill. Landfilled special waste includes biowaste and sharps.

Once the figures are calculated, we subtract the average cost per ton to recycle from the average cost per ton to landfill. Then we multiply the difference by the total tons recycled. A positive net avoided disposal cost demonstrates that it costs less to recycle than to landfill waste. The fiscal year 2019 net avoided disposal cost was \$1,514,917.

NET AVOIDED DISPOSAL COST



CARBON FOOTPRINT

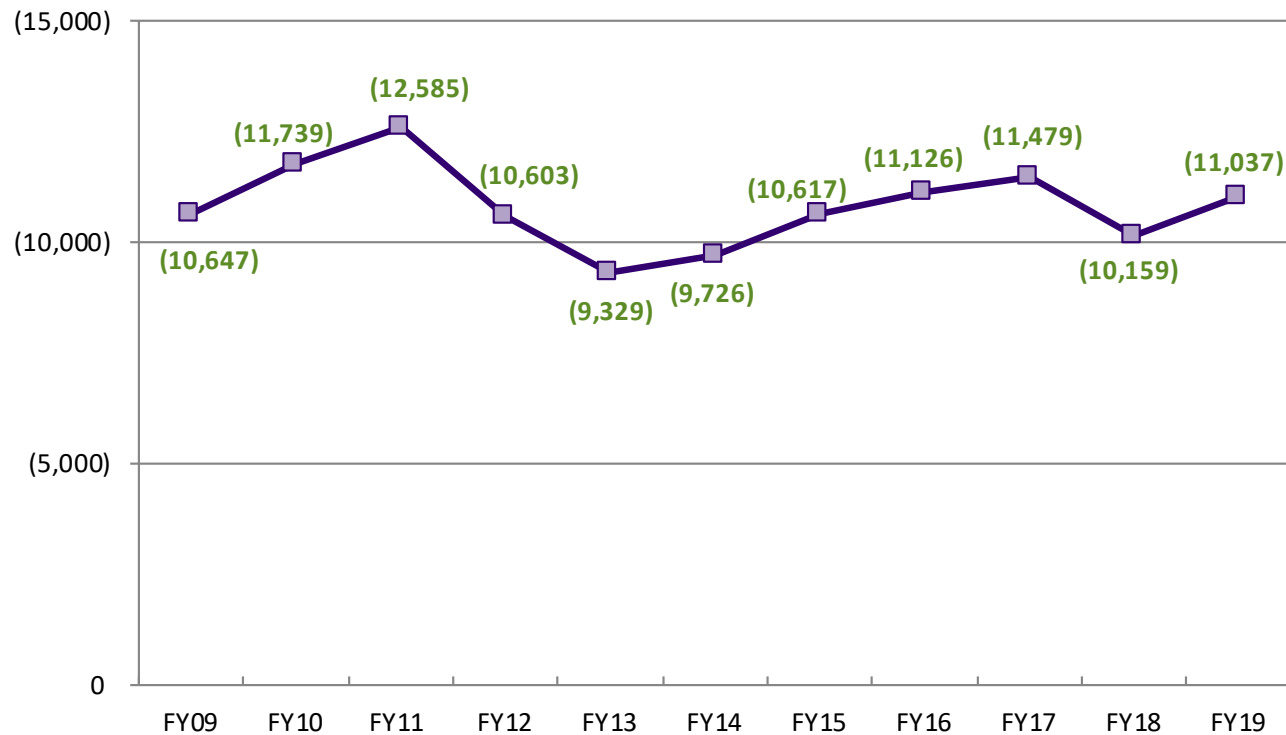
The collection of solid waste produces greenhouse gas emissions in three primary ways:

- Disposal: The anaerobic decomposition of waste in landfills produces methane, a greenhouse gas 21 times more potent than carbon dioxide.
- Transportation: Shipment of waste to disposal sites produces greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion used in transport.
- Manufacturing: Fossil fuels are used to obtain raw materials and manufacture new items, a process which produces greenhouse gases.

Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Waste Reduction Model (WARM) is designed to estimate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reductions associated with various waste management strategies. By calculating emissions in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e), the model divides waste into multiple categories depending on waste type and allows the user to designate landfill, incineration, recycling, or composting as the method of disposal. The chart below shows greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions over the past 10 years. The numbers in parentheses represent the net reduction of GHG emissions as a result of the University's recycling and composting programs.

NET REDUCTION OF GHG EMISSIONS



UW Recycling's Carbon Footprint

A carbon footprint is defined as the total set of GHG emissions caused directly and indirectly by an individual, organization, event or product. By diverting 61% of the waste generated in fiscal year 2019, the University's recycling and solid waste programs had a net reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of 11,037 MTCO₂e. The WARM tool (version 14) reports net emissions only from the mixed municipal solid waste category, while recycling and composting are considered less GHG intensive. The results of the WARM calculations are in the chart below.

WARM Calculations

MATERIALS	TONS	MTCO ₂ e
Mixed Municipal Solid Waste	4,812	0
Food Scraps	1,718	(1,040)
Yard Trimmings	421	28
Cardboard	315	(978)
Concrete	154	(22)
Dimensional Lumber	204	(299)
Leaves	65	25
Mixed Metals	379	(1,670)
Mixed Paper	507	(1,740)
Mixed Recyclables	1,933	(5,121)
Personal Computers	85	(218)
Tires	4	(2)
FY 19 TOTAL	10,597*	(11,037)

What Do These Numbers Mean?

The recycling efforts at the University of Washington have a positive effect on our environment and our community. In fiscal year 2019, the University's recycling and solid waste programs:

- Conserved energy equivalent to 490 American households' annual energy consumption.
- Reduced energy consumption equivalent to 9,700 barrels of oil.
- Reduced pollution equivalent of taking 2,324 cars off the road for a full year

* The total tons listed in version 14 of the WARM tool calculation are lower than total tons of material generated during fiscal year 2019 due to the limited materials recognized by the WARM model.

WASTE STREAMS

DIVERTED RECYCLED WASTE STREAMS

Recycled materials accounted for 61% (7583 tons collected) of the total materials disposed of in fiscal year 2019. On campus, recycled materials are consolidated into combined material streams that mirror industry standards and are categorized as follows:

Combined Fiber:

Combined fiber is cardboard, mixed paper, and combined paper/cardboard. This does not include fiber tonnage that is recycled through single-stream receptacles, which is captured below in the Mixed Recyclables stream.

Food Waste:

Food waste includes any food, compostable paper, compostable packaging and serviceware.

Wood and Landscape Waste

Wood/landscape waste includes untreated and unpainted wood and pallets, as well as landscape debris.

Mixed Recyclables:

Mixed recyclables are collected in mixed recycling bins or single-stream bins. Mixed containers includes all container-type items that are accepted by our recycling vendor, such as bottles, cans, cups, jars, cartons, jugs, plastic film and aseptic packaging. Single-stream recycling combines both mixed containers and paper.

Recycled Special Waste

Materials that are banned by law from landfill disposal due to their potentially toxic properties, or materials that must be recycled separately, include:

- Batteries, electronic media (disks), and electronics (cell phones, computers and televisions)
- Fluorescent lighting, lead, mercury and refrigerants
- Printer/copier cartridges and components
- Styrofoam, mattresses, textiles and tires
- Used cooking oil collected from campus dining facilities
- White goods (freezers, refrigerators, watercoolers, etc.)

Construction Waste

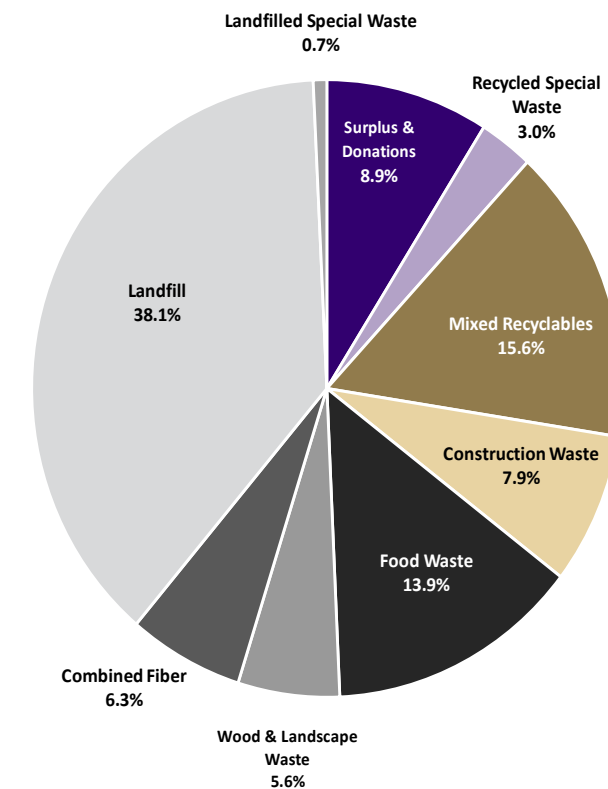
Construction waste includes mixed construction and demolition (C&D) materials, concrete, asphalt and metal. Mixed C&D includes treated or painted wood, metal, carpet and concrete/asphalt when those items cannot be separated out from the rest of the material. When possible, concrete, asphalt and metal are collected separately for recycling.

Surplus and Donations

Resold items and donations are included in our waste diversion because the University of Washington measures its sustainability performance by using the [Sustainability Tracking, Assessment & Rating System™ \(STARS®\)](#). STARS® includes reselling as a criterion for waste diversion.

All items purchased with University funds or given to the University that are no longer needed by a department—whether they are in working or non-working condition—must be transferred to UW Surplus for recycling, resale or disposal. Tonnage for resold items, donations collected from SCRAM (our student move-out program) and food donations collected from UW Housing & Food Services cafés and dining locations are captured in the surplus and donations stream. However, tonnage for all surplus items that are recycled is captured in the construction waste stream.

2019 OVERALL WASTE STREAMS



LANDFILLED WASTE STREAMS

Landfilled materials collected on campus accounted for 39% (4,812 tons collected) of the total materials disposed of in fiscal year 2019. The materials are defined in the following categories:

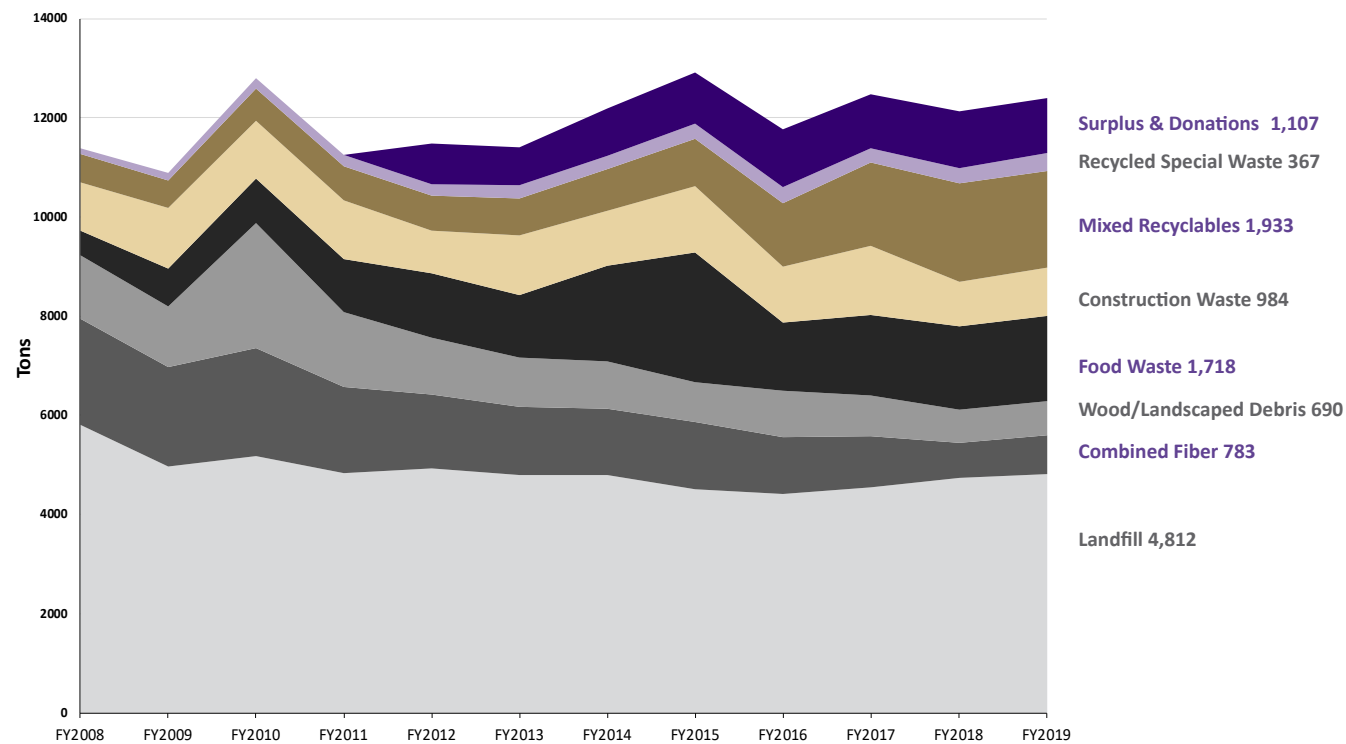
Solid Waste:

Solid waste includes all materials that cannot be recycled through one of the above listed streams or is placed in containers labeled as 'trash' or 'landfill.' These materials are sent to the landfill for disposal. According to the 2018 Waste Characterization study, 62% of the material sent to the landfill as solid waste is recyclable or compostable. This means that 2,983 tons of the material sent to the landfill could have been recycled or composted.

Landfilled Special Waste:

Landfilled special waste is regulated by state law and must not be disposed of in the regular waste stream. This category includes biowaste and sharps waste. Biowaste is material that may be contaminated with biohazardous material (including recombinant or synthetic DNA/RNA) and is hauled by a UW contracted vendor that treats the material prior to disposal. Sharps refers to instruments used to puncture or perform incisions which in turn can injure waste handlers if disposed of in a regular waste container.

HISTORICAL TREND OF WASTE STREAMS



The graph above shows the historical trend of various material streams and how they impact our overall waste diversion. As expected, food waste and organics have been driving our success.



UW Recycling Compaction Vehicle

HIGHLIGHT: MINIMAX OFFICIALLY CAMPUS-WIDE

After expanding the MiniMax infrastructure program to the second largest building in the United States – the Magnuson Health Sciences Center – as well as 8 other buildings during the last fiscal year, UW Recycling implemented the program in the remaining 33 academic buildings before the end of November 2018. During this project, the UW Recycling team also planned and implemented the MiniMax systems into new construction – Life Sciences in August 2018, Bill & Melinda Gates in December 2018, and the new Burke Museum in February 2019.

The waste sorting program is now fully operating in 160 academic and facilities buildings on the University of Washington’s campus in Seattle.

Collaboration and communication were key in meeting this goal. It all started in October 2017, when UW Central Administration announced its support of MiniMax by mandating the implementation of the program in the remaining 57 buildings on campus.

Two fixed duration project assistants were hired and joined UW Recycling’s student assistant, creating a team of three working solely on the 2018 MiniMax expansion. “Recruiting and training new staff that could work well together while collectively planning, coordinating and implementing a complex project was a major priority for our department,” said UW Recycling Manager Liz Gignilliat.

The total infrastructure improvements of the 2018 MiniMax expansion to 57 buildings breaks down to:

- 3,175 deskside MiniMax bins
- 696 individual public area bins with new lightweight, easy to clean lids and instructional landfill recycling/compost labels
- 232 hallway public area bins for compost
- 232 hallway public area bins for recycling
- 468 compost bins in kitchens and other eating areas
- 844 recycling bins in common areas such as office suites and conference rooms
- 382 restrooms conversions to paper towel composting

All 57 converted buildings are cleaned by Building Services Department custodians. Now that over 3,175 deskside MiniMax containers have been distributed, the same number of plastic bag liners from private offices are no longer discarded on a daily basis.

Additionally, since it isn’t necessary for custodians to check thousands of office bins, approximately 42.3 hours are collectively redirected every day to essential cleaning tasks (such as addressing high-traffic areas like restrooms and entryways).

Something of this scale does not come without its challenges. “We had to rethink everything to make the expansion plan work,” said UW Recycling Manager Liz Gignilliat. “To remain cost effective and even more efficient than we’ve been during this process, we had to find temporary storage across campus and rely on assistance from other UW Facilities teams—including UW Custodial Services, UW Facilities Stores and UW Moving,” said Gignilliat.

“It feels so good to finally confirm that all academic and facilities buildings on campus are participating in MiniMax,” said Program Support Supervisor Erica Bartlett. “It’s been a long time in the making since the program initially started as a pilot in 2008. I’m excited to see the full impact this program will continue to have on UW’s waste diversion and waste reduction rates.”



Program Assistant Todd Carey, Program Assistant Kevin Terrado, student intern from Greening Health Sciences committee, and Program Support Supervisor Erica Bartlett tabling about the MiniMax



McMahan Hall SCRAM station filled with student donations

HIGHLIGHT: SCRAM

Student Cleanup, Recycle, and Move out, also known as SCRAM, is an annual donation collection event held during the week of student move out in the campus residence halls and apartments. During the week of SCRAM, UW Recycling collaborates with vendor partners such as U-District Food Bank, UW Food Pantry, Northwest Center, and the Downtown Emergency Services Center (DESC) to collect clothing and textiles, household items, electronics, toiletries, emergency backpacks, donatable food items, and any additional bulky items that students may be looking to dispose of as they move out of the residence halls. These items are then provided to in need communities in the Seattle area, and in some cases to students here on campus. During this event, donations are collected from 16 different locations over six days. A second, smaller SCRAM event is held in the month of August for students moving out of 12 month apartment housing.

During the week, UW Recycling delivers and removes containers as well as monitors sites to collect toiletries, backpacks, and any undonatable food to be composted. In the week after SCRAM, the UW Recycling team sorts through donations brought back to the warehouse, composts food that cannot be donated, boxes up toiletries, opens backpacks to verify the correct items are inside, and separates any additional donations out into boxes that will be provided to vendor partners once sorting is completed. This year, UW Recycling sorted through over 4 tons (over 8,000 pounds!) during this donation sorting week.

This year marked the 15th annual SCRAM, which received the highest number of donations in its recorded history with donations increasing by 9 tons, from 34 tons in 2018 to 44 tons in 2019. Overall, 35 tons of donatable items were collected by Northwest Center, 3 tons by U-District Food Bank, 5 tons by DESC, and 0.5 ton by UW Food Pantry. The largest increase in donations can be attributed to a jump in household item donations to Northwest Center, increasing from 8 tons in 2018 to 14 tons in 2019. Without SCRAM, all of these materials would have been disposed of as garbage.

HIGHLIGHT: OUTREACH & EDUCATION

As a part of UW Recycling's goal of reaching 70% diversion by 2020, the team focused on outreach and education efforts on campus to increase community awareness of how to improve waste management practices. The team interfaced with university students, faculty, and staff as well as external community members through several events across campus. These events ranged from tabling activities, to coordinated student led outreach campaigns, and scheduled educational presentations. Examples of some of the outreach projects implemented in 2019 are outlined below.

One significant highlight involved the UW Recycling team teaching four separate ninety minute lab sessions about composting to nutrition students in the Food Systems (NUTR302) course. The team discussed the history of composting, provided a hands on sorting activity to review the details of what goes where, and provided detail on the status of composting on campus.

To support summer camp programs on campus, UW Recycling led presentations to elementary, middle, and high school students. This was part of an effort to engage with the larger community and the next generation of UW students. For example, the Materials Science & Engineering MatCamp is a materials-science-based summer day camp for high school students. UW Recycling held an interactive waste sort and provided a tour of the City of Seattle North Transfer Station to help students understand proper sorting and waste disposal process.

An outreach campaign that involved heavy student engagement was RecycleMania, an annual collegiate diversion competition the University of Washington consistently participates in. This year, UW Recycling worked with the EcoReps team to promote improved reduction, reuse, and recycling behaviors on campus. As a part of this campaign, UW Recycling tabled in collaboration with EcoReps in front of the Husky Union Building to act as a resource to answer questions and encourage the student community to engage with their waste. UW Recycling also led and supported a 'Get Caught Green Handed' event in By George Café, one of the larger public cafes on campus. This event involved student volunteers engaging café customers as they disposed of their waste, congratulating individuals who recycled or composted correctly.

Through these campaigns and others such as conference presentations, Dawg Daze tabling, and various 'Trash Talk' presentations for staff and faculty groups on campus, 5,298 individuals in total were engaged with over the course of the 2019 fiscal year. Each of these contacts was an opportunity to foster education and connection with the larger UW community, which is one of UW Recycling's key goals.



UW Recycling Program Coordinator Adam Fehn tabling during Earth Day 2019

HIGHLIGHT: UW TRASH-IN RETURNS

For the first time in six years, UW Recycling held a Trash-In to determine how much compostable and recyclable material is thrown out instead of diverted from the landfill at the University of Washington Seattle campus.

Dressed in Tyvek suits and protective gloves provided by UW Recycling, over 80 volunteers worked in shifts at sorting stations set up under a massive tent on Red Square on Friday, April 19, 2019. Volunteers included individuals representing: UW faculty, staff and students, Cedar Grove, Harborview and Seattle Public Utilities. The event was held during UW Earth Week, which leads up to the UW Earth Day celebrations.

Organizing an event such as this is a major investment in time, so the team (led by UW Recycling Program Coordinator Adam Fehn) started planning in February 2019. “While there were many things that we had to plan for with this event, first and foremost was the safety of our volunteers,” said Fehn. “We had to make sure that we ordered all of the necessary personal protective equipment and initiated best practices to keep everyone participating in the event safe, happy and healthy.”

UW Building Services Department Director Gene Woodard supported the team as a volunteer sorter. “I appreciated my fellow volunteers’ strong concern for the environment and how enthused they were to learn what the UW community can do to reduce what is sent to the landfill,” said Woodard.

“A lot of people think that when material is thrown into a garbage bin, it will be sorted and saved later, rather than hauled 300 miles to be stored in a landfill forever,” said Gignilliat.

“Throughout the event, I was able to personally reflect on the consequences of the waste I quickly produce without much thought,” said UW Recycling Student Assistant Nawon Kim.

Only 28% of the waste sorted during the event was actually garbage. Almost half (46%) of the recyclables collected were not able to be recycled because they were too dirty. The data from this year’s Trash-In corroborates with findings from the 2018 Waste Characterization Study. “Both sets of data indicate that a large amount of reclaimable material is being thrown in the landfill especially compostable material,” said Fehn. “They signify that we as a campus have a lot more work to do when it comes to composting our waste correctly.”

Liquids in waste and recycling cause contamination for other recyclable items. Because it’s so important

Results of sorting 712 lbs. of waste

- 336 lbs. of compost
- 76 lbs. of clean recycling
- 65 lbs. of dirty recycling (sent to the landfill)
- 202 lbs. of garbage
- 33 lbs. of liquids

Sorting through data

UW Recycling observed that 47% of the waste thrown away overall was compostable, including:

- serviceware
- coffee cups
- straws
- clamshell packaging

for recycling to be empty, clean and dry in order to be successfully recycled, volunteers dumped any liquids they came across into a liquid collection bucket. Roughly four gallons of liquid from a variety of beverage containers were collected (that would have otherwise contaminated the recyclables).

“In a society where a lot of the waste we produce is forgotten right after they are tossed away and ‘wishcycled,’ a Trash-In is a rare and valuable experience for faculty, staff and students to come together to confront and explore the way we waste,” said Nawon.



Volunteers sorting materials at the 2019 Trash-In

COLLECTION SERVICES

Two types of collection services are provided at the University of Washington: self-haul and vendor provided. The type of service provided depends on the amount and material generated.

Self-Haul Service

UW Recycling crew collects recyclables (cans, bottles and paper) and waste in University-owned collection vehicles from the loading docks of most central campus buildings that accommodate totes or 2-yard dumpsters. The materials are transferred to designated recycling collection and waste disposal sites in Seattle.

UW Recycling crew also collects auxiliary recyclables or recyclable materials (i.e., Styrofoam, toner cartridges, electronic media, pallets, scrap metal) that can be diverted from the waste stream, but cannot be comingled with the standard recycling containers found in campus buildings or at the loading docks. All materials are collected by a box truck or pickup truck from the building loading docks and consolidated into larger roll off containers for collection by multiple vendors. This important service is integral to our overall waste diversion planning and ensures recyclable material does not end up in a landfill.

Vendor-Provided Service

All other service on campus is provided by vendors. Contracted vendors provide service for waste and recycling, organics, combined fiber, electronics, appliances and fluorescent lighting. Non-contracted vendors provide service for electronic media and small personal electronics, printer/copier cartridges and components, and Styrofoam.

Cedar Grove

Provides collection and composting of organics including food waste, compostable serviceware, clean wood/pallets and landscape debris. The contract with Cedar Grove began in January 2009 for a term of six and a half years, with renewable extensions of two years (for up to a total of six years).

EcoLights

The vendor used by Washington state that provides collection and recycling of fluorescent lighting. UW Recycling has been included on the state's fluorescent lighting contract since fiscal year 2010.

Electronics Recyclers International

Provides collection and recycling of electronics, computers, monitors and peripherals.

Greendisk

Provides collection and recycling of non-confidential electronic media, including CDs, DVDs, videotapes, small personal electronics, and electronic accessories (such as power cords, hard drives and chargers).

Cartridge Recycle Center

Provides collection and recycling of printer/copier cartridges and components, fuser drums, imaging units and transfer rollers.

Styro Recycle

Provides collection, processing, and recycling of Styrofoam packing peanuts, polystyrene blocks and boxes, and PDPE #4 foam.

Total Reclaim

Provides collection and recycling of appliances, including refrigerant gases and white goods; designated vendor used by Washington state.

Waste Management (WM)

Provides collection and disposal of municipal solid waste and treated biomedical waste, hauling and disposal of treated sharps, and collection and processing of recyclables. WM collects from buildings and facilities that generate large volumes of waste and/or recyclables, including residence halls and dining facilities, Magnuson Health Sciences Center, Facilities Maintenance & Construction trade shops, and campus industrial yards.

Waste Management also provides service during special cleanout or renovation projects, for large-scale special events including Husky Football, and when a location requires regular weekend service, such as the University of Washington Medical Center. The contract with WM began in January 2009 for a term of six and a half years, with renewable extensions of two years (for up to a total of six years).

PROGRAM COSTS & OPERATIONS

The success of the UW Recycling program is due primarily to the financial commitment of the UW. The University of Washington provides funding for hiring and maintaining appropriate staffing levels, leasing and operating collection vehicles, purchasing equipment and supplies, and investing in improved infrastructure. An example of improved infrastructure is purchasing waste, recycling, and compost collection containers and placing them in the most effective locations.

FY 19 EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$628,285
Benefits	\$239,380
Vehicles/Fuel	\$135,950
Disposal via Seattle Public Utilities	\$335,754
Other	\$22,760
Supplies	\$51,194
Equipment	\$251,299
Electronic Recyclers International	\$38,882
Waste Management	\$1,229,470
Styro Recycle	\$2,900
Total Reclaim	\$33,696
EcoLights	\$28,948
Greendisk	\$5,200
Cedar Grove	\$456,037
Cascadia Consulting	\$18,663
Recharged disposal to self-sustaining units*	(\$1,420,694)

Total Expenditures: \$2,057,723

FY 19 REVENUE

Paper/Cardboard Recycling	(\$1,417)
Metal Recycling	(\$25,140)
Recharged Work Orders**	(\$220,595)
Total Revenue	(\$247,152)

FY 2019 Total Budget* \$1,810,571

*UW Recycling pays for disposal for the entire University, including departments that have self-sustaining budgets that bear their portion of costs. UW Recycling recovers the costs for self-sustaining departments by recharging these costs back to the departments. In fiscal year 2019, total recharges to self-sustaining University departments for waste, recycling, and compost collection and disposal. **UW Recycling charges hourly rates for the operations team to provide services such as special event waste container rental, delivery, set up and collection. UW Recycling also purchases containers for new and renovated buildings, recharged to Capital Projects and self-sustaining groups.

UW RECYCLING OPERATIONS

FY 19 STAFF

16 Staff Members (15 FTE)

ADMINISTRATION

Administrative Manager (1 FTE)
 Program Support Supervisor II (1 FTE)
 Program Coordinators (2 FTE)*
 Communications Specialist (1 FTE)
 Program Assistant (1.5 FTE)
 Student Assistant (.5 FTE)

OPERATIONS

Program Operations Manager (1 FTE)
 Truck Lead (1 FTE)
 Waste Collectors (3 FTE)
 Litter Collectors (2 FTE)

WAREHOUSE

Driver/Warehouse Worker (1 FTE)

VEHICLES

Rear-load waste & recycling compaction vehicles (3)
 Box truck (1)
 Utility pickup trucks (3)

*One program coordinator is shared with our sister operational unit, Custodial Services, within Building Services Department.

LOOKING AHEAD: FISCAL YEAR 2020 PRIORITIES

This upcoming year, our efforts will continue to focus on minimizing the amount of food waste and recycling that is still discarded in the landfill, and reduce overall contamination among all waste streams. We hope to do so through consistent educational outreach, infrastructural improvements and innovative programming.

Educational Outreach

- Grow partnerships across campus to become a regular resource for the WholeU, Combined Fund Drive, First Year Programs, students and UW faculty.
- Increase “Trash Talk” presentations to faculty, staff and student groups, as well as incorporate our tabling outreach into the UW New Employee Orientation called Welcome Day.
- Create new online waste diversion training for UW Facilities new employee orientation.
- Design new engaging and visual outreach materials to show the transformational recycling process.
- Continue to foster the development of the student-driven RecycleMania planning to maintain our lead with Pac-12 schools in overall recycling and increase our ranking among Universities nationwide. The campaign, which lasts eight weeks, will focus on waste reduction and promote groups on campus that help our community reduce waste.

Innovative Programming

- Switch to source-separated plastic film recycling to comply with new City of Seattle mixed recycling guidelines.
- Increase food recovery programs across campus to divert edible food from compost, recycling and landfilled waste streams.
- Improve waste infrastructure in high traffic buildings to increase capacity for collecting compost on campus.
- Pilot liquid collection containers next to recycling bins to prevent contamination in the recycle stream, reduce and improve custodial ergonomic safety.
- Pilot tools to reduce the amount of plastic liners in the recycling with custodial staff.
- Continue annual Trash-In on campus to raise recycling awareness and education.



Photo: Kyler Martin

THANK YOU

UW Recycling thanks the University’s students, faculty, staff and community partners for their commitment to the environment, willingness to recycle, and overall support of the program. It is through everyone’s collective efforts that the University of Washington has achieved such great success in sustainability.

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