



BEHIND THE SCENES

From blue carts to brand-new products

Ever wonder what happens to your recyclables after you toss them into your blue bin? Let's take a quick trip through the recycling journey:

1. Into the Blue Cart They Go

Cardboard, paper, cans, glass bottles, and rigid plastics all go in together. Be sure all containers are empty, clean, and dry. One cart, many materials, all ready for their next life!

2. Off to the Transfer Station

Your mixed recyclables head to the Oroville Transfer Station, where they're piled and prepped for the next big step.

3. Onward to the MRF

At the Material Recovery Facility (MRF), a team of people and high-tech machines get to work. They separate everything into clean, tidy streams so each material can be transformed into something new.

SORTED FOR REMANUFACTURING

Cardboard and Paper

Paper of all kinds is sorted by grade, then dropped into a massive, blender-like pulping drum with warm water. It swirls into pulp while staples, tape, coatings, and ink are filtered out. What's left is rolled into fresh sheets, ready to make something new.

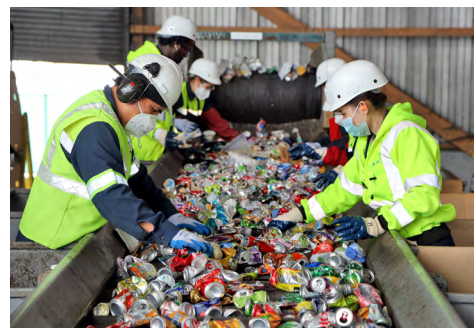
Metal and Cans

Cans get washed, shredded, and melted in enormous furnaces. Heat naturally removes labels and coatings.



After sorting, recyclables are baled according to type — metal, plastic, paper, cardboard — and sold for remanufacturing.

The clean metal is cast into solid ingots or thin sheets — materials that can be recycled again and again.



Rigid Plastics

Plastics are sorted by resin type and ground into tiny flakes. After washing and density separation, they're melted

into small pellets called nurdles. These nurdles are the building blocks of new plastic items:

- #1: water and soda bottles
- #2: detergent bottles and milk jugs
- #5: tubs and yogurt cups

Glass Bottles and Jars

Glass is separated by color, then workers remove the labels and caps. The glass is washed, dried, and crushed into small pieces called cullet. Cullet is melted to 1600 °F, then molded into new containers. Glass, like aluminum, is infinitely recyclable.

INDUSTRIAL-GRADE COMPOSTING

FROM BONES TO BACON —

EVERYTHING GOES

IN THE GREEN CART

You've probably heard that meat, cheese, and bones don't belong in a backyard compost pile. At home, they can turn sour, smell bad, and take ages to break down. But Recology's composting isn't a backyard hobby — it's an industrial-scale operation built to handle the toughest organics.

Here's how we turn every kitchen scrap and piece of food-soiled paper into nutrient-rich compost:

1. Size reduction. All material is fed into large-scale shredders and grinders to reduce its size, enabling faster processing. This material ranges from food scraps to yard clippings.

2. Aerated static pile system. This composting process includes three crucial components: moisture, forced air oxygenation, and temperature. Microbial activity helps break down the material into smaller particles, and sustained elevated temperatures help kill harmful bacteria.

3. Curing and screening. The material is moved to curing windrows to allow additional time for microbes to continue breaking it down. After several weeks, the material is loaded into large compost screens, which separate the finer, finished compost from larger, unbroken material.

4. Final product. Finished material is then tested to ensure it meets all regulatory requirements and our guaranteed nutrient standards. After receiving passing results, the finished product is sold to a wide variety of customers, ranging from local farmers to large industrial operations.

The finished compost is used to enrich the soil, retain water, and boost yields.

So next time you're putting food scraps in your green cart, feel confident that meat, cheese, and even bones are being transformed into a valuable resource.



DON'T DUMP,

RECYCLE E-WASTE RIGHT

Electronic waste, more commonly called e-waste, is one of the fastest-growing types of discards. But, be warned, it cannot go into any curbside container.

Instead, bring your discarded gadgets to an authorized drop-off facility where a certified recycling program does the heavy lifting.

Whether it's a toaster, coffeemaker, computer, smartphone, power drill, remote-controlled toy, or even a drone, all of these items qualify as e-waste.

By steering these items and all electronics away from the landfill and into proper recycling streams, you help keep hazardous materials out of the environment and give valuable components a second life.

E-waste can be dropped off at the Recology Transfer Station, 2720 South Fifth Avenue in Oroville, 8 AM–4 PM Monday–Friday and 8:30 AM–4 PM Saturday.



FRIENDLY REMINDER: COLLECTION SERVICE CALENDAR

Your green organics cart is serviced every week and the blue recycling cart every other week.

The blue highlighted weeks (right) show the schedule for recycling collections.

For a free full-year calendar, contact Recology Butte Colusa Counties at **530.533.5868**.

Your green organics cart is now serviced every week! Place your food scraps, food-soiled paper, and yard trimmings in the cart and set out weekly.



APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				



Recycling weeks marked in blue. Place your refuse and recycling cart at the curb by 6 AM.



NEVER PLACE THESE ITEMS IN YOUR LANDFILL BIN

- Sharps and medication
- Fluorescent bulbs
- Flammables, pesticides, or herbicides
- Electronic waste

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL DROP-OFF

Recology Butte Colusa Counties
2720 South Fifth Avenue, Oroville 95965
9 AM – 2 PM first & third Fridays of the month