Regulatory Requirements

The law requires that businesses arrange for recycling services for the following types of organic waste: food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, non-hazardous wood waste and food-soiled paper Multifamily complexes must arrange for recycling services for the same material with the exception of food waste and food-soiled paper. Most organic waste is recyclable through methods such as composting, mulching, and anaerobic digestion. Organic recycling services often accept a wide variety of different types of organic waste. Check with to learn how to arrange for recycling.

Businesses and multifamily complexes must start recycling organic waste by the following dates:

April 1, 2016 – generators of 8 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week;
January 1, 2017 – generators of 4 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week;
January 1, 2019 – generators of 4 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week;
January 1, 2020 – generators of 2 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week, if statewide disposal of organic waste is not decreased by half.

Success Stories

Albertson s grocery stores in San Diego have participated in the collection of food scraps for compost and food rescue for disadvantaged communities since 2011. Edible food is donated to the Feeding America food bank, and inedible food is sent for composting at the Miramar Greenery, operated by the City of San Diego. Fifteen stores participate in this program, resulting in 58 tons of edible food donations and 37 tons of food scraps composted annually.

The Hyatt Regency hotel in Sacramento began a food and green waste collection program in 2011. This high-rise hotel has 503 guest rooms, 4 restaurants, and a main kitchen serving about 1,975 meals daily. In the first year, the hotel diverted more than 243 tons of food waste to Clean World Partners, an anaerobic digestion facility, where it is converted into renewable natural gas for fuel.

The City of Riverbank and Gilton Solid Waste Management, Inc. hauling company are here to help you comply with the new state requirements. Read this brochure to learn more about organic waste collection and recycling options available to you

RESOURCES

Local Resources:

Gilton Solid Waste Management, Inc.
(209) 527-3781
www.gilton.com

City of Riverbank
Development Services Department
(209) 863-7191
www.riverbank.org

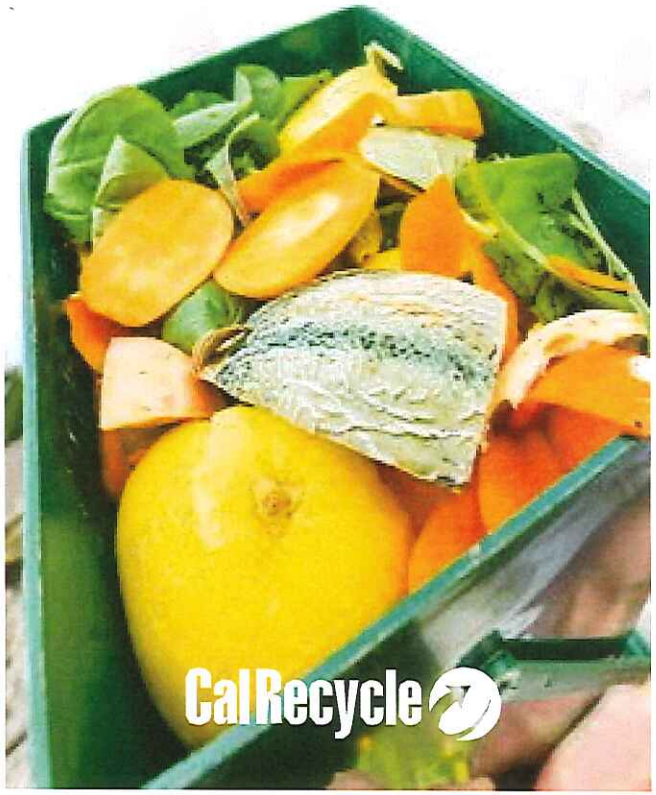
State Resources:

Mandatory Organic Recycling Home Page
http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/Commercial/Organics/

Mandatory Organic Recycling Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).
http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/Commercial/FAQ.htm

CalRecycle Food Scrap Management Home Page at
http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/Food/default.htm

California Businesses and Multi-family Dwellings Will Soon Be Required to Recycle Their Organic Waste



The State of California requires all Businesses and Multi-family Dwellings to recycle organic waste effective April 1, 2016

NEW ORGANICS RECYCLING LAW

New state law AB 1826 requires businesses, including public entities, and multifamily complexes to recycle their organic waste on or after April 1, 2016.

HOW TO COMPLY

Businesses and multifamily properties can comply with the new requirements by taking one or any combination of the following actions, provided that the action is in compliance with their local ordinances and requirements:

1. Source-separate organic waste from other waste and subscribe to an organic waste recycling service that specifically includes collection and recycling of organic waste.
2. Recycle organic waste onsite or self-haul for organics recycling.
3. Subscribe to an organic waste recycling service that includes mixed-waste processing that specifically recycles organic waste.
4. Sell or donate the generated organic waste.

TYPES OF ORGANIC WASTE

Businesses must arrange for recycling services for the following types of organic waste:

- food waste
- green waste
- food-soiled paper
- landscape and pruning waste
- non-hazardous wood waste

Multifamily complexes with five (5) units or more must arrange for recycling services for the same material with the exception of food waste and food-soiled paper. Most organic waste is recyclable through methods such as composting, mulching, and anaerobic digestion.

WHO MUST COMPLY

Businesses and multifamily complexes must start recycling organic waste by the following dates:	
April 1, 2016	generators of 8 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week
January 1, 2017	generators of 4 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week
January 1, 2019	generators of 4 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week

WHAT TO RECYCLE

FIBER MATERIALS

Paper, newspaper, junk mail, cardboard, magazines, catalogs, paper milk/juice/egg cartons, bagged shredded paper.

GLASS BOTTLES AND JARS

Clean and empty glass food and beverage containers.

PLASTICS

Clean and empty plastic food, water and beverage containers numbered 1-7.

METALS

Empty beverage containers, aluminum, steel and aerosol cans, and other metals.

ORGANICS (April 2016)

Food waste *

Food-soiled Paper *

Wood Waste

Landscape and Pruning Waste

* Multi-Family residences are exempt from recycling food and food-soiled paper waste.

For More Information, Contact:

Gilton Solid Waste Management, Inc. (209) 527-3781, www.gilton.com

CalRecycle: www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/Commercial/Organics

City of Riverbank, Development Services Department (209) 863-7191, www.riverbank.org

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