

Recycling and Reuse Policy

THIS POLICY SHOULD ENSURE THAT EVERY USABLE PART OF GARBAGE HAS A DESTINATION TO REUSE THE USABLE MATERIALS IN THE PROCESSING OF WASTE, EVEN IF IT IS THROWN AWAY IN THE SAME MANNER, AND THAT WASTE IS REUSED FROM WASTE DISPOSAL SITES.

RECYCLE PLASTIC BOTTLES INTO ASPHALT

The usage of plastic bottles to make asphalt is a good investment for every person, because plastic waste has ended up in our oceans, and overseas, and the plastic bottles can be recycled and turned into a slurry that can be mixed with aggregate, to make asphalt. It simply requires investment in the economy, to build industrial facilities that reuse plastic waste, such as from plastic bottles or other plastic products, that are usually thrown away, to make asphalt products.

ASPHALT AGGREGATE RECYCLING

The reuse of aggregate from old asphalt roads is also another investment that should be made around the world.

LITHIUM BATTERY RECYCLING

The collection and reuse of lithium from lithium batteries is also a good investment for every person, because lithium is sparse, and lithium batteries leak toxic chemicals into ground water tables, and have the potential to catch fire, when placed in the trash. Lithium battery recycling would work through the collection of all obsolete lithium batteries within each community, through a **recycling sponsor organization** (RSO) such as the Lyons Club, at a location that is visited several times a year, such as a wireless retailer or electronics retailer.

The **recycling sponsor organization** (RSO) is a non-profit community-based organization, that would produce revenues for charitable causes, by collecting the recycled materials at various locations around their community, and then transporting and selling the recycled materials, as part of a Federal grant program to fund the organization and to pay per-diem employees stipend checks to collect and transport the recycled materials to various businesses, that purchase the recycled materials from the RSO. The per-diem employees would also be re-imbursed for their travel expenses, and other expenses associated with

their business activities, which recycling coordinators, funded by the Federal grant program on the basis of how many per-diem employees there are for each RSO, would manage as full-time employees with full benefits.

The Federal grant program would also fund the purchase and installation of recycling drop-off boxes, that would be placed at various locations around each community, based on criteria established on the basis of each recycled material, such as frequency as to how often the materials would be recycled, what types of recycled materials they are, and also how often the locations where the recycled materials would be collected at would be visited, and for what purpose, by consumers in the community. The Federal grant program would also pay the business for the usage of floor space, on the basis of the value, as it pertains to the business's rent or lease, for the placement and usage of the business's floor space, for the recycled materials drop-off box, and also provide advertising materials, including signs, stickers, and computer graphics, for the business to participate in the Federally-funded recycling program.

The lithium batteries would be collected in a fireproof ***lithium battery deposit box*** (LBDB) that would have a chute, that would open and close, and when closed, the contents of the chute would fall to the bottom of the LBDB. The LBDB would be metal, to contain any potential of any fire. There would be warning signs and affixed labels on the LBDB, to ensure that customers do not deposit trash or any foreign objects, including water or chemicals or other types of batteries, into the LBDB.

The ***lithium battery deposit box*** (LBDB) would have a remote imaging system, and a wide variety of sensors that local fire officials and local law enforcement could monitor, to ensure that lithium batteries are collected safely, and only by authorized ***recycling materials collection officials*** (RMCO). A humidity sensor would alert LBDB officials of any moisture in the LBDB, because can be dangerous to expose lithium batteries to moisture or humidity.

Lithium batteries would be collected from the bottom of the container, like the way a metal U.S. mail deposit box works, with a plastic or wax cardboard box at the bottom of the lithium battery deposit box, to catch the lithium batteries that fall from the chute, and to allow a quick swap of the container by ***lithium battery deposit box*** (LBDB) ***recycling materials collection officials*** (RMCO).

The fire-proof box would have a remote signaling system, that would detect when the lithium battery deposit box is getting full, or alert ***lithium battery deposit box*** (LBDB) ***recycling materials collection officials*** (RMCO) on a regular schedule, that it is time to

collect the lithium batteries. The remote signaling system would send an email, with a photograph from inside the LBDB, to show how full the LBDB is.

The recycled lithium batteries would be purchased from the **recycling sponsor organization** (RSO) first be delivered to a **lithium battery disassembly and refining** (LBDR) company, that would disassemble the recycled lithium batteries from their plastic and metal containers, to obtain the lithium materials out of the recycled lithium batteries, and then refine the lithium products, extracting and removing all foreign materials, such as cathodes and anodes, wires and circuitry, and any other elements or compounds, such as sodium, to isolate the lithium.

The pure refined lithium would be paid for by and delivered as a product to lithium battery manufacturing companies, from the **lithium battery disassembly and refining** (LBDR) companies.

Both the **recycling sponsor organization** (RSO) and the **lithium battery disassembly and refining** (LBDR) companies would produce a significant amount of revenue, independent of the Federal funding program.

WEAPON RECYCLING

The recycling of weapons, including knives and guns, is a valuable investment for everyone, not only because the recycling program gets weapons off the street level, however also because the valuable metals can be collected and transported to weapons **recycling sorting and processing** (WRSP) businesses, that use machinery to cut plastic and wood components away from metal components, and separate different types of metals, into different sorting bins, and also render the weapons unusable.

METAL RECYCLING PROGRAMS

Bulk sorted bins of specific metals can be purchased by metal foundry companies, and the scrap metal can be melted down into specific metal products, such as steel beams, that can be used to build buildings.

WOOD AND PLASTIC RECYCLING PROGRAMS

The plastic and wood would also be sorted into bins, which would also be recycled, by transporting the plastic recycling companies that reuse plastic waste products, and by transporting the wood to recycling companies that reuse wood scraps.

A weapons recycling program should be funded by the U.S. government, to have secured locked drop-off bins placed at several key locations in each community, such as weapons dealers, managed by **weapons recycling coordinators** (WRC) that work full-time at each of these locations, to evaluate the value of each weapon, and pay each weapon owner that presents a weapon for recycling a price that is comparable to the value of the weapon, or the **market price**, to get the weapon off the street level.

The **market price** is always lower than the cost of purchasing a new weapon of the same type, however the market price is usually compatible with the concept of getting weapons off the street level, and supporting the humanities, to fund non-criminal activities, such as providing funds for purchasing business supplies to start a new business or going back to school. The market price can vary, including from time to time, and is finalized by collecting the story of how the owner obtained the weapon, and what it was used for, and additionally, what the weapons recycler is going to use the money for.

A district manager for the weapons recycling program determines how much a weapons recycler gets paid, based on the details entered into the computer system, and communicates the amount to the **weapons recycling coordinator** (WRC), and a promissory note is provided to the weapons recycler, to take to a financial institution, to fund the legal activities of the individual or family. Financial regulations ensure that the moneys spend from the weapons recycling programs are not used to purchase additional weapons, or to conduct or commit criminal activities.

RECYCLE OBSOLETE VEHICLES

The recycling of obsolete vehicles, including vehicles that cannot be repaired, anymore, is a valuable investment for everyone, not only because the recycling program gets obsolete vehicles off the street level, however also because the valuable metals can be collected and transported to **vehicle disassembly, sorting, and processing** (VDSP) recycling businesses, that use machinery, such as diamond saws and arc cutting to cut metal, and other tools to remove plastic and wood components away from metal components, and separate different types of metals, into different sorting bins, as well as plastic and wood components, and deliver the recycled materials in large sorted bins to recycled **materials processing and refining facilities** (MPRF).

This process allows obsolete vehicles to have their metal components melted down to make other metal products, such as new automotive parts, metal beams that can be used to build buildings, and even for the construction of military aircraft, equipment, vehicles, and

vessels. Additionally, plastic derivatives can be chopped up into small pieces, and melted down to be used to make new plastic parts and components, by using sorted plastics by type and color. Additionally, recycled wood can be ground up and used to make particle board and other wood byproducts.