

BERKELEY ADOPTS *Zero Waste* GOAL!

ON MARCH 22, BERKELEY'S CITY COUNCIL UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A ZERO WASTE RESOLUTION — ONE OF THE FIRST IN THE NATION. THE RESOLUTION OFFICIALLY ADOPTS A 75 PERCENT WASTE REDUCTION GOAL FOR 2010, AND ESTABLISHES A ZERO WASTE GOAL FOR 2020.

What does Zero Waste mean? If it can't be reduced, reused, repaired, rebuilt, refurbished, refinished, resold, recycled, or composted, then it should be restricted, redesigned, or removed from production. The goal is to combine aggressive resource recovery and industrial redesign to eliminate the very concept of waste. Eventually, the community's resource-use system will emulate natural cyclical processes, where no waste exists.

While Zero Waste may seem like an ambitious aim, Berkeley's history is full of people taking chances on new ideas. The idealism that seems to thrive here has produced many tangible demonstration projects that have helped spawn programs in cities across the globe.

For example, over thirty years ago, the Ecology Center pioneered curbside

residential recycling. Much has changed since those early days, when a single flatbed truck roamed the streets collecting bundled newspaper. Today, Berkeley's recycling programs (residential, commercial, and drop-off) are a multimillion-dollar enterprise providing over 40 green-collar jobs and saving nearly 20,000 tons of resource-rich material from the landfill. Curbside recycling has gone from a "crazy" vision to an environmentally sane, mainstream service offered across the country.

While citizens of Berkeley may take pride in our lengthy and persistent commitment to reducing waste, conserving resources, and creating jobs, much remains to be done. Berkeley has yet to reach the 75 percent diversion goal set by the voters of Alameda County under 1990's Measure D. We need to continue innovating if we hope to edge closer to the Zero Waste future the Berkeley City Council envisions for 2020.

WHAT MAKES BERKELEY DIFFERENT?

Unlike most of our neighboring communities, Berkeley possesses its own recycling and solid waste facility, which is operated by the city and three local nonprofits — the Ecology Center, Community Conservation Centers (CCC), and Urban Ore. This unique situation offers many important benefits. Local control allows for higher environmental standards and greater efficiency, as well as familiarity with our own waste stream. Costs for these services are kept low, and good green-collar jobs remain in the city rather than being sent elsewhere or automated out of existence.

Other East Bay cities contract their solid waste programs out to corporate waste haulers, who transport their garbage and recycleables to large-scale regional facilities, where little is known about what actually happens to it. Because Berkeley's solid waste program is in-house, we get to decide what happens with our materials.

Continued on next page.



STAYING TRUE TO THE VISION

As an example of local control, Berkeley voters mandated that collected recyclable materials be put to their “highest and best use.” This is why we sort glass into three color camps — green, brown, and clear — while many other recyclers have eliminated this step. The bottles we collect are melted down and turned into bottles again at a regional foundry. Some end up back in Berkeley at Pyramid Brewery.

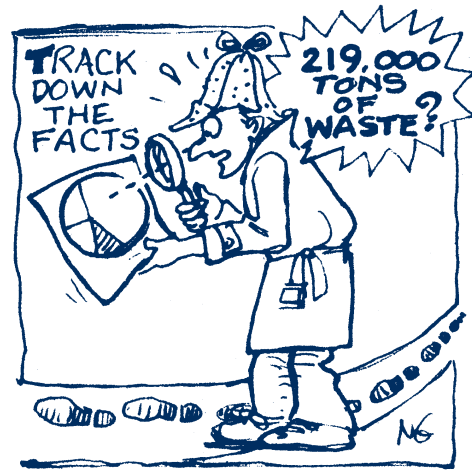
The energy and resources that went into making the glass in the first place are conserved. When glass of different colors is mixed and melted, a murky color results that is unfit for new bottles. Mixed glass can be “down-cycled” into asphalt or fiberglass insulation, but often it is used instead of dirt as “alternative daily coverage”—the sandy covering heaped over trash at the landfill every day to keep flies and odors down. But when Berkeley’s residents place glass bottles in their recycling bins, they can be sure those bottles actually get recycled and don’t end up in the dump.

FOR-PROFIT VS. NON-PROFIT

In 2001, the Ecology Center transitioned its fleet of recycling trucks to run on biodiesel, an alternative fuel made from recycled restaurant grease. Later, Berkeley’s garbage trucks, school buses, heavy equipment, and fire trucks also made the switch to biodiesel. This significantly lowered asthma and cancer-causing emissions released by our fleets as well as the city’s dependence on foreign oil. Had Berkeley’s recycling program been handled by corporate haulers, such a forward-thinking initiative would never have gotten off the ground. Unlike the Ecology Center, corporate waste haulers are rarely proactive on issues unrelated to their bottom line, such as air quality and vehicle emissions.

Furthermore, for-profit solid waste companies such as Waste Management, Inc. or BFI own landfills. They charge per ton for every scrap of waste that goes to the landfill; therefore they have a financial interest in communities

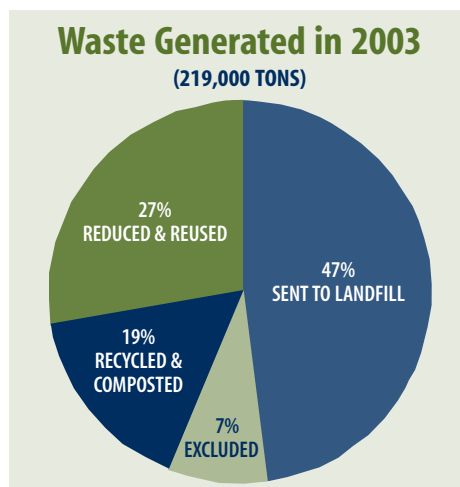
continuing to generate large quantities of garbage. It is a core part of their business. They also offer recycling services because most cities demand it, but minimizing waste is not their mission.



JOBS & REVENUE STAY IN BERKELEY

Because Berkeley’s solid waste operation is locally based, the jobs generated by the city’s waste stream remain local. The city has its own fleet and unionized crew, as does the Ecology Center and the Community Conservation Centers (CCC). A model “green-blue” partnership, recycling is an environmental endeavor that provides local, good-paying, green-collar jobs. Recycling helps support the local nonprofits, businesses, and community agencies that partner with the city to handle discards.

Between the Ecology Center and CCC, Berkeley’s institutional recycling programs constitute a multi-million-dollar industry. This money stays here; it doesn’t leave in the form of shareholder profits or CEO bonuses.



COMMUNITY RECYCLING SAVES \$\$\$

Even with all the extra steps required — sorting, baling, cleaning, and selling of those bottles, cans, and papers — recycling remains a cheaper alternative than paying landfill fees, thanks to the income generated by selling the materials. Recycling contradicts the myth that communities must choose between jobs and the environment. Recycling creates jobs while costing the residents less.

BERKELEY UPS THE ANTE

In 1976, Berkeley was the first city to officially include household recycling in its solid waste management plan. In 1984, the citizens of Berkeley passed a ballot measure that set a recycling goal of 50 percent. At the time, many people said this was an impossible goal.

Five years later, the California legislature passed AB939, the California Integrated Waste Management Act, which required each county to reduce the tons of garbage sent to landfill by 50 percent compared to their 1990 base level, by the year 2000. AB939 also established stiff penalties for those that failed to meet that goal. In 1990, Alameda County residents passed Measure D, a ballot initiative that created a disposal fee at county landfills to help pay for recycling programs as well as establishing a 75 percent countywide diversion goal for 2010. Pushing the commitment to waste reduction to its natural conclusion, this year the Berkeley City Council approved a goal of Zero Waste by 2020.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

“Diversion” refers to how much of a city or county’s waste — waste that would otherwise end up in the landfill — is recycled, reused, or not generated in the first place. In 1990, Berkeley was generating an estimated 188,000 tons of garbage a year. In 2003, due to increased population and economic activity, that calculated figure had risen to 219,000 tons. However, only 105,000 tons were reported as garbage sent to landfills, resulting in a 53 percent diversion rate.

The remaining 114,000 tons were recycled, composted, excluded, or assumed to be eliminated from the waste stream or diverted to destinations such as yard sales and thrift stores. While we have now officially surpassed the state and county's 50 percent diversion rate, we are only actually recycling or composting through measurable programs about 19 percent of the total calculated generated waste. We can do better.

The good news is that we have strong programs and have made steady progress. The curbside recycling program has grown significantly over the last decade and the composting programs have almost doubled in just the last four years.

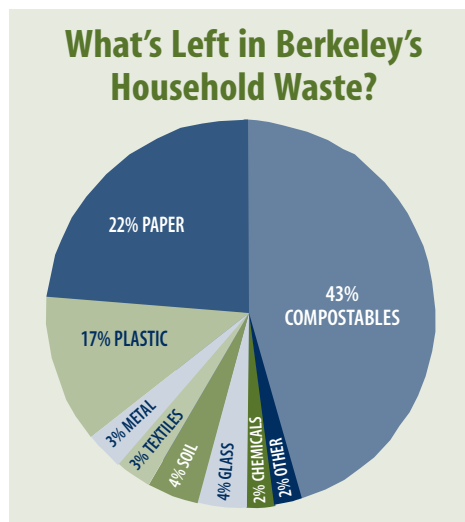
By having a local solid waste and resource recovery system, Berkeley has been able to closely track the materials that pass through our transfer station and to fine-tune our waste management plan to our specific waste stream. Our Cash for Trash study shows that there are very few bottles and cans left in the waste stream. However, fully 22 percent is recyclable paper, and 43 percent of what is left in household "waste" is compostable!

Berkeley is currently developing a plan to reach the next benchmark set by the county: 75 percent diversion. Composting more material will be central to the plan.

ZERO WASTE

We at the Ecology Center envision a future without waste. Some people say that zero waste is a dream that can never be achieved. This is the same refrain we heard when the Ecology Center insisted that residential curbside recycling could save money, recover resources, and create jobs. This begs the question: If you are not for zero waste, then how much waste are you for?

A few barriers stand in the way of Berkeley's 2010 goal of 75 percent diversion. Much waste flows from construction and demolition operations, and recycling participation is low in apartment buildings. We also have no control over manufacturers' choices to make un-recyclable products with



extraneous packaging. These obstacles and others can be overcome with the same imagination and dedication Berkeley residents displayed over thirty years ago, when a group of volunteers put their vision to work, and the modern recycling movement was born.

KITCHEN SCRAPS AT THE CURB

How can we capture the kitchen scraps and other compostables that are currently in household garbage cans? Compostable materials need to be collected weekly; Berkeley does not want to generate new odors with our perishable discards. But weekly collection involves more trucks and drivers on the road, which means more expense. Or does it?



If residents placed all compostable material (yard debris, kitchen scraps, soiled paper) into the green cart, yard debris and food scraps could be collected weekly at the curb. Some neighboring cities are already doing this. Our recycling would continue to be collected weekly in three streams, as it is now: paper in one stream, cardboard in another, and containers in the third. The remaining rubbish in the gray cart could then be collected every other week.

In this plan, those trucks and drivers currently picking up trash weekly would shift to picking up food and yard debris, and drivers currently picking up yard debris biweekly would shift to picking up rubbish biweekly. Without the food waste, the remaining garbage would be mostly dry rubbish — plastic film, packaging, broken ceramics, etc. — and therefore could sit for two weeks without problem. Weekly rubbish collection could still be offered for those with special needs. The same number of trucks and basic resources would be dedicated, but a considerable tonnage would be taken out of the garbage stream and redirected into the compost stream.

THE PROBLEM WITH SINGLE STREAM

Some municipalities have added food waste to the weekly pickup by commingling recyclables: combining cardboard, paper, glass, aluminum, and plastic in a single cart. With this approach (called "single-streaming"), the quality of the recyclable materials is significantly downgraded. Glass gets broken, making it hard to sort. Paper gets glass bits in it, which can destroy paper-processing mills. With single-streaming, the cost of collection is reduced, but the new carts and trucks are expensive, sorting and processing costs are increased, and the revenue from material sales is reduced due to the degraded quality of the materials. While more tons are collected, less of it may actually end up recycled. We don't want to compromise the quality of our recycling in order to add the compost program. To meet Alameda County's 75 percent diversion goal, we'll need both. **RC**

Get Wise WITH YOUR Waste!

WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH ALL THAT GOOD STUFF YOU WANT TO GET RID OF

PAPER, PLASTIC, BOTTLES, AND CANS

The Ecology Center picks up recyclables in bins left at the curb.

We accept glass beverage bottles, glass food containers, glass jars, glass soda bottles, aluminum cans, aluminum foil and pans, cat and dog food cans, food cans, soda cans, tin cans, and #1 and #2 plastic narrow-necked bottles. We also accept cardboard, catalogues, cereal boxes, computer paper, cracker boxes, junk mail, magazines, mixed paper, newspaper, phone books, and white paper.

- To order recycling bins, call 527-5555

FOOD SCRAPS

Composting turns kitchen scraps into soil conditioner. It improves fertility, helps soil retain moisture, and reduces runoff. The average composting household diverts 750 pounds per year from the landfill. The following services are available to Alameda County residents who want to begin composting: discount compost bins, how-to brochures (in English, Spanish, and Chinese), master composter classes, hands-on workshops, and a free video entitled “Do the Rot Thing: The Simple Art of Home Composting.”

- *Call the Composting Information Rotline: 444-SOIL*

YARD WASTE AND WOODY WASTE

About one fifth of a typical Berkeley resident's discards are plant debris. The City of Berkeley collects plant debris every other week in biodegradable paper bags or green plant debris carts. Grass clippings, leaves, pruning, brush, and unpainted wood scraps can be tossed into these containers, and the discards will be turned into compost and mulch for agricultural uses. After the holidays, Christmas trees may be placed at the curb next to the plant debris cart.

- *For more info or to order a cart, call 981-7270*

SHOES

Nike's Reuse-A-Shoe Program gives worn-out athletic shoes new life as sporting surfaces. The shoe components are transformed into ball fields, weight room flooring, running track, basketball courts, tennis courts, and playground surfacing.

- *Drop off your athletic shoes at Transports: 655-4809*



NEED TO LIGHTEN YOUR LOAD?

CLOTHING

Over four million tons of post-consumer textiles enter the waste stream every year, and most of it goes to the landfill. The following businesses accept used clothing for rags, reuse, or resale:

- CCC: 524-0113
- Goodwill: 534-6666
- Square Meals Project: 649-8154
- Urban Ore: 841-SAVE

COMPUTERS AND ELECTRONICS

The Alameda County Computer Resource Center recycles and/or refurbishes computers, monitors, laptops, keyboards, mice, cell phones, pagers, modems, cables, circuit boards, hard drives, copy & fax machines, printers, scanners, handhelds, televisions, VCRs, radios, tape players, video games, electric typewriters, generators, radio transmitters, walkie talkies, speakers, cables, wires, CDs, laser disks, jewel cases, diskettes, video tapes, audio tapes, cathode ray tubes (CRTs), and tools such as nail guns, circular saws, and soldering tools. Read more about ACCRC on page 6.

- *ACCRC at 528-4052.*

CELL PHONES AND RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES

An estimated 500 million used cell phones will be stockpiled and awaiting disposal in 2005. Cell phones can be shipped to a facility where they are either refurbished or recycled. Both working and non-working cell phones can be taken to:

- **ACCRC: 528-4052**
- **CCC: 524-0113**

In addition to cell phones, these businesses accept the rechargeable batteries found in cordless electronics:

- **ATT&T Wireless: 486-0668**
- **Office Depot: 525-0176**

The nickel, iron, and cadmium in the batteries are reclaimed for use in stainless steel production or to make new batteries.

APPLIANCES

Your old refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, washers, and dryers can be recycled at:

- **Berkeley Transfer Station: 981-7270**
- **J. Caseber Washers and Dryers: 548-4419**
- **CCC: 524-0113**

Typically, recyclers will charge a fee for the proper disposal of freon, a hazardous material found in refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and water coolers. Take your small, working appliances to:

- **Urban Ore: 841-SAVE**
- **The Square Meals Project: 649-8154**

ODDS & ENDS

Used Sporting Equipment

- **Sports4Kids Swap Shop: 868-1591**
- **Wilderness Exchange: 525-1255**

Bicycles & Bike Parts

- **Missing Link: 843-4763**
- **Tinker's Workshop: 644-2577**
- **Recycles Bike Shop: 665-1889**

Mattresses & Box Springs

- **Berkeley Transfer Station: 981-7270**

Toys, Games

- **Goodwill: 534-6666**

Books, Music, Videotapes

- **Berkeley Public Library: 981-6100**

Shipping & Packing Material

Most shipping and packaging stores will accept and reuse packing peanuts and wrapping material.

Office Supplies, Art Supplies, Zippers, Fabric, Buttons, Beads, etc.

- **East Bay Depot for Creative Reuse: 547-6470**

Furniture, Cabinets, Housewares, Collectables, Art, Doors, Windows, Sinks, Tubs, Lumber, Bricks, Lighting, Locks, Tools, and Motors

- **Urban Ore: 841-SAVE**

Less Waste Equals:

- Less landfill eating up open space
- Decreased cost of waste handling and disposal
- Less energy and water used to process virgin products
- Less wilderness decimated for resource extraction
- Fewer landfill leaks contaminating groundwater
- Less foul-smelling, flammable, landfill gases contributing to global warming
- More jobs

Visit Alameda County's best guide to recycling and reuse:

www.STOPWASTE.org

Or call:

1-877-STOPWASTE



FREE AT LAST!

CLOSING the LUBE LOOP:

Motor Oil Recycling

Motor oil never wears out. It just gets dirty. Once water and contaminants are removed from collected used oil, it is given new life as a "re-refined" base oil.



When motor oil leaks from trashcans or is poured onto the ground or into storm drains, it can contaminate soil, groundwater, streams, and rivers. By recycling it, you protect the environment and conserve energy and natural resources. Producing motor oil from re-refined stock requires less energy than making it from crude oil.

According to the California Oil Recycling Enhancement, oil manufacturers must pay the state 16¢ for each gallon of lubricating oil sold in California. Individuals who recycle get paid 16¢ for every gallon of used motor oil returned to a Certified Used Oil Collection Center.

Testing has confirmed that re-refined oil performs equal to virgin oil, and the price is also comparable. Re-refined oil certified by the American Petroleum Institute complies fully with carmakers' warranty requirements and is subject to the same stringent refining, compounding, and performance standards applied to virgin oil products.

The California Highway Patrol, the County of Los Angeles, the City of Sacramento, CalTrans, the City of San Francisco, and Ventura County all use re-refined oil in their fleets. Strengthen the recycling loop by buying recycled product. Ask your local auto supply store or oil change business to carry re-refined oil.

Certified Used Oil Collection Centers:

- Art's Automotive
- Firestone
- Berkeley Transfer Station
- Kragen Auto Parts
- Jim Doten's Honda
- Oil Changers
- Jiffy Lube

For a free used oil recycling kit, call 525-1630.

Treasure & Training in Hi-Tech Trash

The Alameda County Computer Resource Center (ACCRC) embodies the recycling spirit at its very best: resourceful, environmentally responsible, and beneficial to those in need.

ACCRC: 1501 Eastshore Highway • (510) 528-4052 • www.accrc.org

When old computers are dropped off at ACCRC, the employees and volunteer technicians fix the equipment and donate it to people who cannot afford to buy similar technology. Each year ACCRC recycles up to 15,000 computers and donates an average of 100 refurbished computers per month to schools, nonprofits, and low-income people. Even Cuba's medical system has benefited from ACCRC's computers!

ACCRC also bridges the digital divide by providing free computer training to local, low-income people. Interns learn how to fix and identify computer parts, install and use Suse Linux, and identify the quirks and capabilities of various models. Volunteer technicians produce 5 to 30 computers a week by rebuilding old machines.

Donated equipment that is beyond repair is recycled responsibly. Machines are stripped of useful parts, and the remaining glass, metal, and plastics go to raw-materials recyclers. Nothing goes to Asia, where electronics recycling is notoriously toxic. A handling fee is charged for most types of equipment, which covers transportation, domestic scrap plastic and metal recycling fees, and the logistics associated with hazardous materials. We think manufacturers should pay for this, not residents!

It's Not Waste 'til You Waste It!

The majority of consumer products cannot be recycled. That's why the other two "R"s — reuse and reduce — are so important.

FURNITURE: Buy furniture with washable slipcovers. Fabric stores have lists of seamstresses who can make custom slipcovers for your old favorites. Reupholster, repair, and refinish.

FOOD PACKAGING: Buy in bulk, bring your own bags, and buy concentrated drink mixes, juices, and cleaners. Purchase items packaged in refillable containers, recyclable materials, or minimal packaging. Bring a cloth bag or a backpack when you shop. Store leftovers in reusable storage containers.

PAPER: Make double-sided copies, use email, and avoid unnecessary print-outs. Print on the backside of used paper. Turn used paper into notepads. Remove your name from mailing lists.

DISPOSABLES: Avoid single-use or disposable products like disposable razors, pens, lighters, foam/paper cups, plastic utensils, cameras, and batteries.

APPLIANCES: Before buying, determine if a product is designed to be discarded when it malfunctions. Spending more to buy a quality product may save money in the long run.

TOOLS: Borrow or rent items such as power tools and motorized yard equipment from Berkeley's tool lending library.

TREASURE HUNT: Shop at thrift stores, consignment shops, garage sales, flea markets, and antiques shops.

MATERIALS EXCHANGE: The East Bay Depot For Creative Reuse is one place to find or donate almost anything that is useful, clean, and non-toxic.



The Wastie Awards: *The latest landfill-bound products*



As *SF Gate* columnist Mark Morford writes, "Thank God... for modern ultraconvenience. Thank God for the corporate household-product industry, so thoroughly glutted on excess merchandise and overinvention they can't possibly think of things we actually need anymore. Who knew you needed a new toilet brush to replace that tough metal one you had that lasted years? No one, that's who!"

And so, in the spirit of those who buy SUVs as oil prices soar and greenhouse gases accumulate overhead, we would like to honor some of the new products on the market that exemplify defiance and/or denial in the face of great waste. Neither cost-effective, necessary, nor environmentally reasonable, these products run short on justification and long on landfill space.

Disposable Toilet Brushes: Clorox ToiletWand and Scrubbing Bubbles Fresh Brush feature single-use heads that click on to a flimsy plastic handle. Clorox advertises, "You can do something you've never done before: toss the ick away for good!" The Scrubbing Bubbles marketers aim their pitch squarely at the 1950s housewife in all of us when they coyly suggest that ordinary toilet brushes "can hold onto germs when you put them away." Fresh Brush, which degrades into a pulpy, chemical flotilla in the toilet, has even trademarked this eco-conscious phrase for the new millenium: "Flush the Mess Away."

Disposable DVDs: With Flexplay's disposable DVD, consumers have 48 hours after opening the package to watch movies before an oxidation process renders the disks unusable. Flexplay uses the language of perishability that worked so well for mass-produced beer: "Unopened discs stay 'fresh' in the package for about one year." Unfortunately for the makers of Flexplay, consumers burdened by rental returns and late fees already have an alternative. It's called Netflix — one of several tried and true movie reuse programs..

Disposable Dishcleaning Products: Dawn Wash 'n Toss and Palmolive DishWipes, single-use dish pads injected with detergent, are the latest revolution in dish technology. Both come in big tubs made from virgin plastics and are marketed as means to "simplify your life." Apparently, simplification in this case involves spending more and generating more trash. Thanks to "durable tri-layer construction," DishWipes "last a full load of dishes." Since when did "durable" describe something that only survives a single dishwashing?

Where Do My *Recyclables* Go?

- 1 The recycling crew picks up your recycling bins from the curb and empties the contents into two separate compartments in the truck** — one for containers and one for fibers. When they have finished their route, the crew transports your materials to the Berkeley Recycling Yard, where they are off-loaded into two processing streams.
- 2 The fiber stream is sorted by hand into mixed paper, newspaper, and cardboard on a specially designed conveyor system.** It is then compacted into bales for shipment.
- 3 The mixed paper and newspaper is exported to China, where it is made into newspaper or boxboard,** the material from which shoe and cereal boxes are made. Cardboard is trucked to a mill in Washington, where it is made into new cardboard. Sometimes it is exported to China for the same purpose.
- 4 Containers are sorted into commodities (glass bottles, tin cans, aluminum cans, and plastic narrow-necked bottles) on a partially mechanized conveyor system.** Tin is separated from aluminum by a large magnet and an eddy current separator — a type of electromagnetic field that repels aluminum, blowing cans onto the aluminum conveyor. Plastic bottles are pulled off the conveyor by hand, and the remaining glass is hand-sorted into three color categories.
- 5 Tin cans are compacted into bales and trucked to Schnitzer Steel in Oakland,** where the metal is shredded and shipped to a steel mill in Tacoma for manufacture into various products.
- 6 Aluminum cans are compacted into bales and shipped to Anheuser-Busch.** It is then distributed to smelters, where it is manufactured into new aluminum cans.
- 7 Color-sorted glass is trucked to a "beneficiator" in San Leandro, where it is cleaned of labels and impurities.** It is then shipped to factories in San Leandro, Oakland, and Lodi and made into new bottles.
- 8 Narrow-neck plastic containers are perforated mechanically and compacted into PET(#1) and HDPE(#2) bales for shipment.** Currently, HDPE bales are exported to China to be made into benderboard (flexible garden border) and other products. PET bales are exported to China to be made into carpet and other products.

recycled content

Recycling News & Information from Berkeley & Beyond!

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I want to support the ECOLOGY CENTER'S GREAT WORK! Where do I sign up?

Individual donations make it possible for the Ecology Center to continue our work, guiding Berkeley toward a healthier, greener, more just future and serving as a model for what other cities can do.

Please join us and become a member!

Use the **enclosed envelope** or donate online at:

www.ecologycenter.org/donate

Membership Benefits include:

- Subscription to *Terrain* Magazine
- 10% Discount at the Ecology Center Store
- 10% Discount at Ecology Center Farmers' Market Booth
- Borrowing Privileges at Ecology Center Library
- Discounts on Sustainable Living Classes

The Ecology Center:

SO MUCH MORE THAN RECYCLING!

Since 1969, the Ecology Center has been devising ways to move Berkeley toward a more sustainable future... one that includes clean air, zero waste, lots of delicious, organically grown produce, and an informed, empowered citizenry.

You may know us as the nonprofit that collects your curbside recyclables, but we do so much more!

- **Berkeley's Farmers' Markets**, all three, rain or shine, all year round.
- *Terrain Magazine*, an environmental publication full of thoughtful, locally-relevant articles, available at area stores and cafes.
- Free and low-cost classes, films, and book signings.
- The Environmental Resource Center and Hotline, where the public can get accurate and in-depth information.
- Eco-Calendar, a comprehensive list of environmental and social justice-related classes, events, and actions.
- Farm Fresh Choice, a program that makes fresh, affordable produce and nutrition information available to residents of South and West Berkeley.
- The Ecology Center Store, where you can find environmental, social justice, gardening, and children's books, in addition to gardening supplies, recycled goods, and products for environmentally-friendly living.



RECYCLING HOTLINE: 510 · 527 · 5555 ■ GENERAL INFORMATION: 510 · 548 · 2220 ■ www.ecologycenter.org



ecology center

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