

Calendar Year 2012 Report of  
Beverage Container Sales,  
Returns, Redemption, and  
Recycling Rates



California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

**May 2013**

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# Executive Summary

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The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) announces recycling and redemption rates for California Redemption Value (CRV) beverage containers for calendar year 2012. Public Resources Code Section 14551(a) requires CalRecycle to publish the recycling and redemption rates biannually. The recycling rate is the number of CRV beverage containers redeemed divided by the number of CRV beverage containers sold. The redemption rate is the recycling rate with the addition of food and beverage containers not currently included in the program but which have been recycled, and refillable beverage containers. The overall calendar year 2012 recycling rate is 82 percent and the redemption rate is 84 percent, which equates to more than 17.2 billion CRV beverage containers recycled by Californians.

California remains the nation's leader in total quantity of bottles and cans recycled.

The improved economics of recycling and increased public awareness of the beverage container recycling program are contributing factors that continue to deliver positive benefits to California's environment. Products manufactured from recycled feedstock often require less energy than using virgin resources, and lower energy consumption results in fewer greenhouse gas emissions, which are considered a significant contributor to climate change.

Each year Californians consume more than 252.1 million barrels of oil<sup>1 2</sup> in the residential sector and emit an estimated 156.4 million metric tons of greenhouse gases<sup>3</sup> through residential use and passenger cars. The annual impact of recycling 17.2 billion beverage containers saved the equivalent of 5.3 million barrels of oil and reduced the equivalent of 471,000 metric tons of carbon in greenhouse gas emissions, which equates to eliminating the energy consumption of more than 278,000 households for one year.<sup>4</sup>

# Introduction and Other Main Sections

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## ***Background of the California Beverage Container Recycling Program***

California's Beverage Container Recycling Program is unique among states that have a beverage container return system. In most other bottle deposit states, the cans and bottles are returned to the store where the containers were purchased. Californians enjoy a more convenient form of container recovery with more than 2,400 certified recycling centers and hundreds of curbside recycling programs statewide.

CalRecycle's Division of Recycling administers the program. Enacted by the 1986 California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (AB 2020, Margolin, Chapter 1290, Statutes of 1986), the program seeks to make beverage container recycling integral to the California economy. The program's primary goal is to achieve and maintain high recycling rates for each beverage container type covered in the program, thereby reducing beverage container litter in the state.

The program is funded through redemption payments made to CalRecycle by beverage distributors on each beverage container sold in the state. Redemption payment revenues are deposited into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Consumers receive CRV payments from the fund when they return empty beverage containers to certified recycling centers.

The program involves recycling centers, beverage manufacturers and distributors, retail dealers, local conservation corps, and other participants to ensure Californians have convenient opportunities to recycle their beverage containers. The Division of Recycling is responsible for participant certification and registration, regulatory compliance, and grant funding distribution, as well as technical and educational assistance to industries and groups involved in beverage container recycling.

Beverage containers currently covered by the program include those filled with carbonated mineral and soda water and other similar carbonated soft drinks, non-carbonated soft drinks, wine coolers and distilled spirit coolers, beer and malt beverages, non-carbonated water including non-carbonated mineral water, sport drinks, coffee and tea drinks, vegetable juice in containers 16 ounces or less, carbonated and non-carbonated fruit drinks that contain any percentage of fruit juice, and 100 percent fruit juices that are packaged in containers less than 46 ounces.

In 2012, more than 21.1 billion CRV beverage containers were sold in California, of which 17.2 billion were returned for recycling, making the overall recycling rate 82 percent for that year. As of 2009, CalRecycle reached one of the program's primary goals: achieve an 80 percent recycling rate for all CRV aluminum, glass, plastic, and bimetal beverage containers sold in California.

## ***How Information Is Gathered***

CalRecycle gathers beverage container sales and returns information directly from program participants. This information is subject to audit and is considered reliable in depicting accurate recycling rates.

Recyclers provide beverage container returns information to CalRecycle. As consumers return empty beverage containers through the various recycling systems, recyclers receive CRV reimbursements in addition to other program funds as specified by statute. The claims for payment submitted by recyclers provide data on the quantities of beverage container materials actually received. Recyclers report data by weight and material type and CalRecycle staff converts the data into container counts.

Sales information is gathered from distributors when they pay the redemption payment of five cents for each beverage container under 24 fluid ounces and 10 cents for each beverage container of 24 fluid ounces or greater.

In calculating recycling rates for each material type, CalRecycle divides the volume of beverage containers returned by the volume of beverage containers sold. The calculation is performed bi-annually. The first calculation is performed for the period January through June and the second calculation is performed for the period July through December. Combining the sales and returns calculations from the two periods provides the calendar year recycling rate.

## ***Recycling and Redemption Rates Analysis***

The “All Materials” calendar year 2012 recycling rate is 82 percent and the redemption rate is 84 percent. During calendar year 2012, returns of CRV beverage containers increased 3 percent overall, while sales also showed an increase of 4 percent.

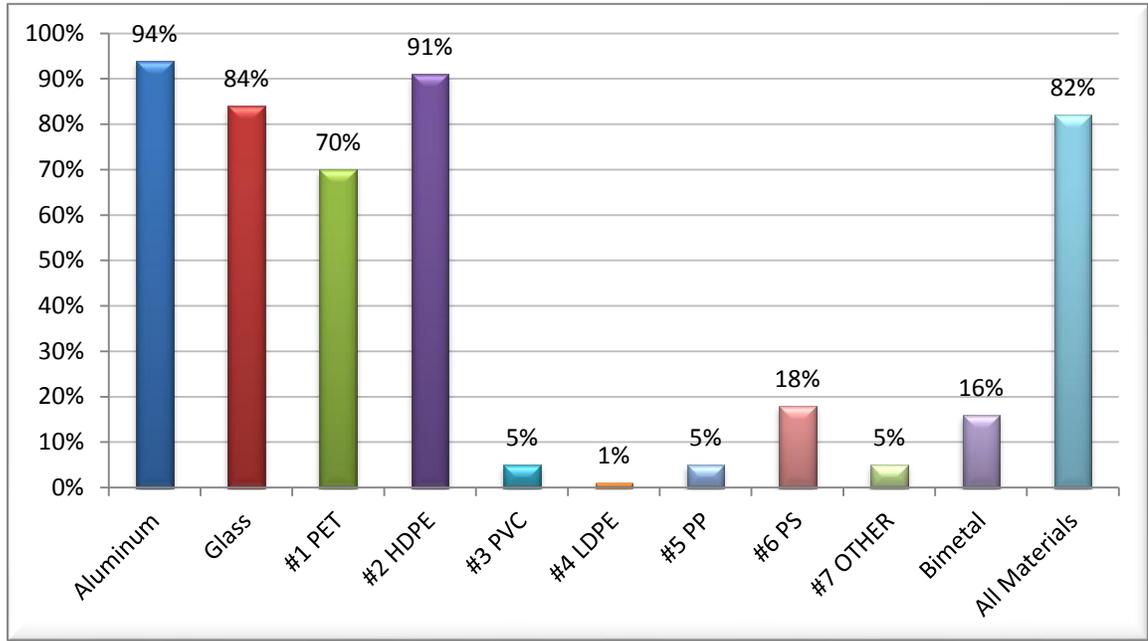
Of the 21.1 billion CRV beverage containers sold, 17.2 billion CRV beverage containers were returned in 2012. In addition, more than 1.3 billion empty postfilled food and drink containers were returned for recycling. Postfilled food and drink containers are containers not currently covered under the program.

Factors that may influence recycling and redemption rates are:

- Economy—consumers more/less likely to redeem beverage containers for CRV;
- Continued consumer education and convenience;
- Continued growth in curbside and collection programs; and
- Increased awareness and commitment for a greener environment.

Chart #1 shown below and Table #1 provide the recycling rates by material type for calendar year 2012.

**Chart #1 – Calendar Year 2012 Recycling Rates by Material Type**



**Table #1 – Calendar Year 2012 Recycling Rates by Material Type**

Material	Recycling Rate
Aluminum	94%
Glass	84%
#1 PET	70%
#2 HDPE	91%
#3 PVC	5%
#4 LDPE	1%
#5 PP	5%
#6 PS	18%
#7 OTHER	5%
Bimetal	16%
All Materials	82%

### ***Comparative Analysis of Beverage Container Sales and Returns, Postfilled Returns, and Recycling and Redemption Rates***

Changes in beverage container sales and returns, postfilled returns, and recycling and redemption rates between 2011 and 2012 are shown in Table #2, which includes aluminum, glass, #1 PET plastic, and #2 HDPE plastic only, since these material types have moderate to high volumes, making a year-to-year percentage change more meaningful.

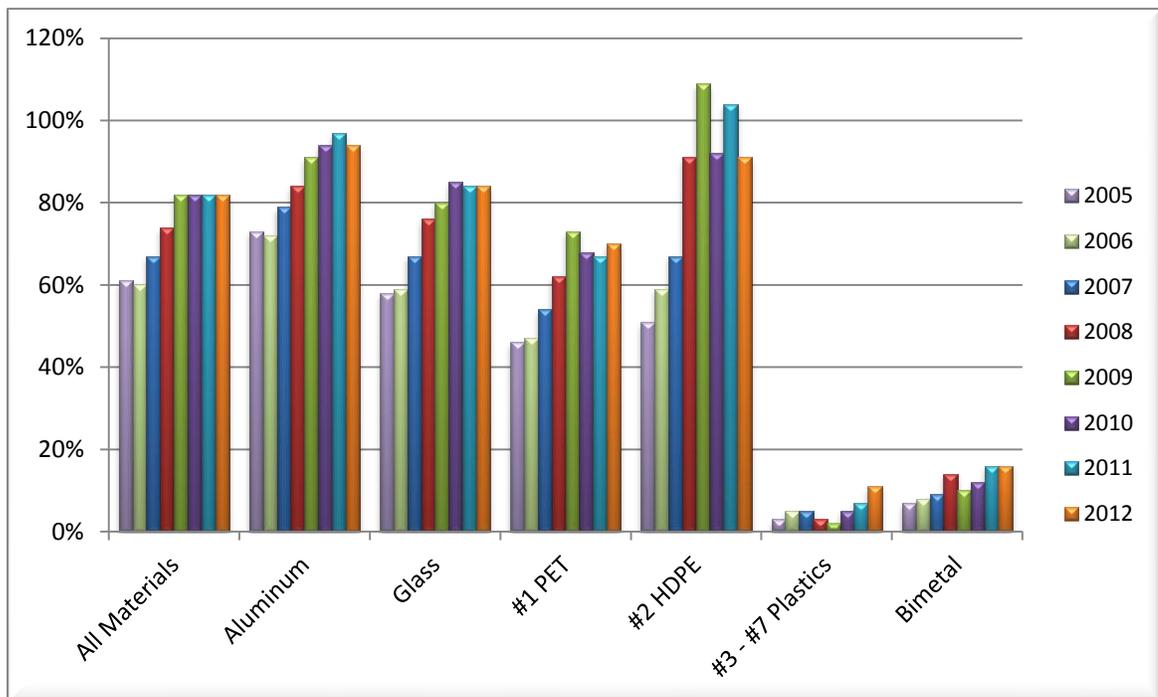
Plastic resins #3 - #7 and bimetal are not listed because they are based on very low volumes of sales and returns. Relatively small changes in the number of containers redeemed can result in a large percentage change that may be misleading. For example, a single manufacturer changing from one material type to another can have significant impacts on the percent change.

**Table #2 – Changes in Beverage Container Sales and Returns, Postfilled Returns, and Recycling and Redemption Rates from 2011 to 2012**

Material Type	% Change Sales	% Change CRV Returns	% Change Postfilled Returns	Change in Redemption Rate Points	Change in Recycling Rate Points
Aluminum	1%	-2%	59%	-3	-3
Glass	3%	3%	3%	0	0
#1 PET	6%	10%	23%	3	3
#2 HDPE	15%	1%	-5%	-41	-13

To illustrate long-term trends in the recycling rate, Chart #2 shows recycling rates for calendar years 2005 through 2012 for all material types. Chart #2 indicates a positive trend with increasing recycling rates from 2005 to 2009.

**Chart #2 – Comparison of Recycling Rates Calendar Years 2005–2012 All Material Types**



## ***The Rise of CRV to Increase Recycling of Containers***

CalRecycle first began collecting redemption payments from beverage distributors and disbursing CRV to recyclers in late 1987. The initial redemption payment and refund value was established at one cent per container. In 1989, the program increased the redemption payment to two cents for every beverage container sold, while the CRV was two cents for a single beverage container and five cents for every two beverage containers (SB 1221, Hart, Chapter 1339, Statutes of 1989).

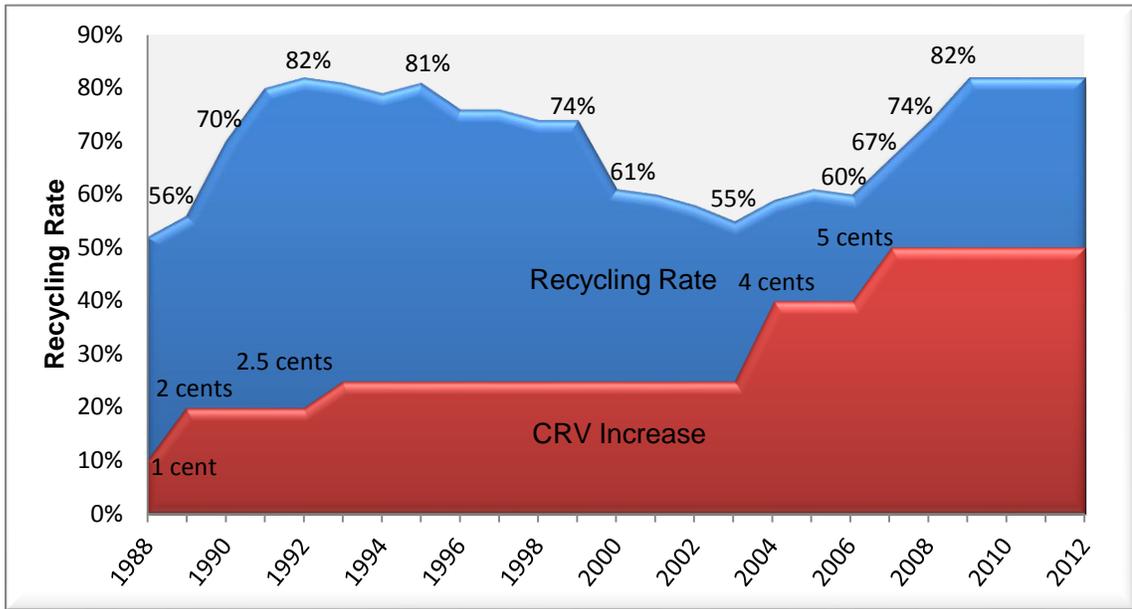
In 1989, the “All Materials” recycling rate was 56 percent. The recycling rate increased over the next three years, resulting in an “All Materials” recycling rate of 82 percent in 1992 when the refund value increased to two and one-half cents per container under 24 ounces and five cents per container 24 ounces or greater. However, as sales increased more rapidly than returns, the “All Materials” recycling rate declined from 82 percent in 1992 to a low of 55 percent in 2003.

Effective Jan. 1, 2004, the refund value was increased to four cents per container under 24 ounces and eight cents per container 24 ounces or greater (AB 28, Jackson, Chapter 753, Statutes of 2003). The recycling rate for “All Materials” increased by four percentage points to 59 percent in 2004 and by an additional two percentage points to reach 61 percent in 2005.

With the enactment of AB 3056 (Assembly Natural Resources Committee, Chapter 907, Statutes of 2006), effective Jan. 1, 2007, the refund value paid to consumers increased to five cents for beverage containers less than 24 ounces, and 10 cents for containers 24 ounces or greater, while the redemption value paid by distributors remained four and eight cents, respectively, for the period of Jan. 1, 2007 to June 30, 2007. On July 1, 2007, the redemption value paid by distributors increased to five and 10 cents.

Chart #3 depicts the relationship between the CRV paid and the recycling rate over time. In general, within two or three years of each CRV increase, the recycling rate increased and then peaked. Chart #3 shows the “All Materials” recycling rate from the beginning of the program through 2011. As shown in Chart #3, there has been a significant increase in the years since the CRV increased on Jan. 1, 2007.

**Chart #3 – CRV Increase vs. Recycling Rate**



The sharp decreases in recycling rates during calendar years 2000 and 2001 were due primarily to a change in the total sales resulting from the passage of SB 332 (Sher, Chapter 815, Statutes of 1999) and SB 1906 (Sher, Chapter 731, Statutes of 2000). These two pieces of legislation added new beverages and beverage container types, primarily new plastic resins, to the program. These actions created a notable rise in the sales of beverage containers, specifically polyethylene terephthalate (PET). As a result, returns lagged behind sales causing a notable decline in the recycling rates.

### ***Participant Shares Analysis by Material Type***

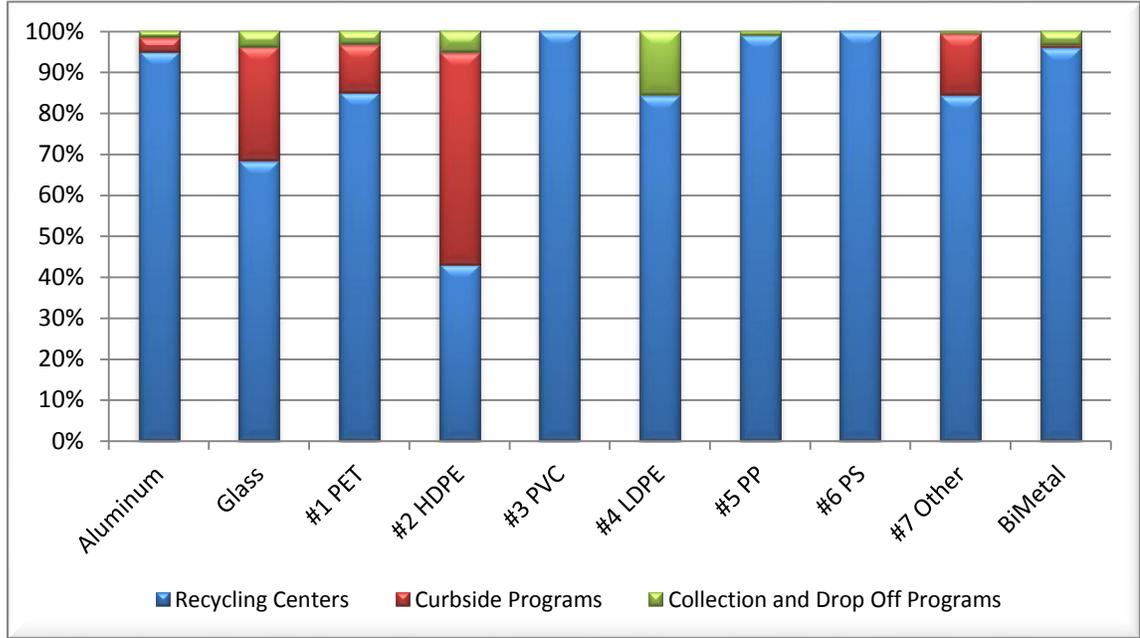
CalRecycle analyzes participant shares annually and reports the percentages of returns of CRV and postfilled material by participant type.

In 2012, most beverage container material types were redeemed primarily at recycling centers. Table #3 and Chart #4 illustrate the percentages of each material redeemed by participant types including recycling centers and reverse vending machines (RC/RV), curbside programs (CS), dropoff or collection programs, and community service programs (CP/SP) for calendar year 2012.

**Table #3 – CRV Material Participant Shares Analysis for 2012**

	ALUMINUM	GLASS	#1 PET	#2 HDPE	#3 PVC	#4 LDPE	#5 PP	#6 PS	#7 OTHER	BIMETAL
<b>RC/RV</b>	95%	68%	85%	43%	100%	84%	99%	100%	84%	96%
<b>CS</b>	3%	28%	12%	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	1%
<b>CP/SP</b>	2%	4%	3%	5%	0%	16%	1%	0%	1%	3%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Chart #4 – CRV Material Participant Shares for 2012**

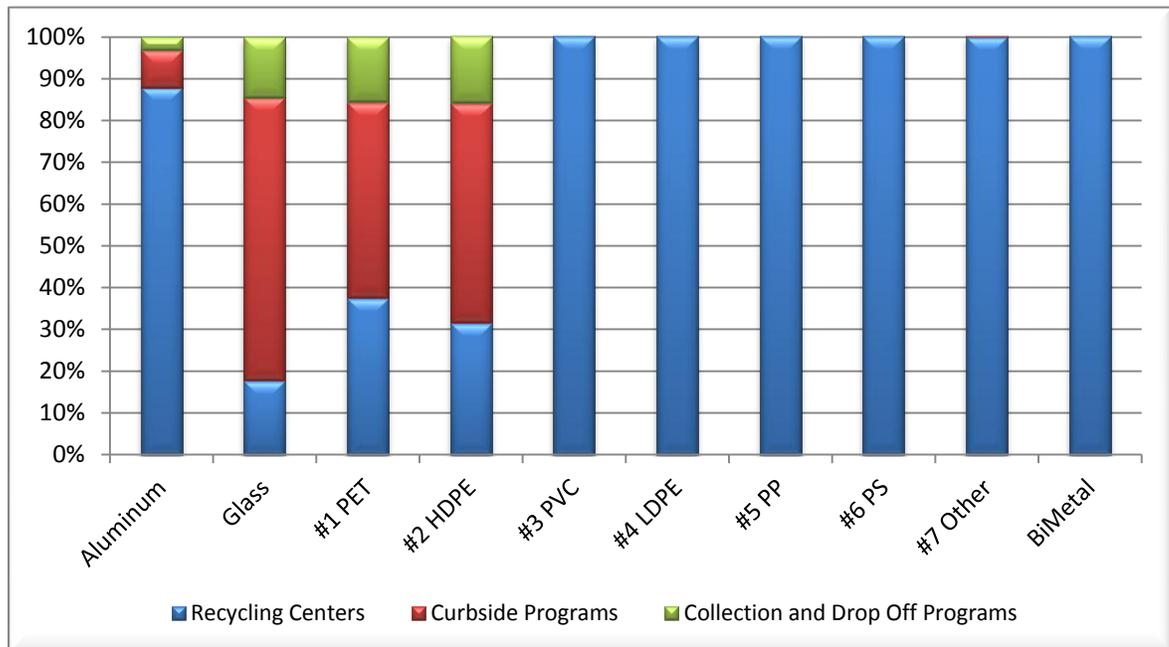


A postfilled container means any container that had previously been filled with a beverage or food which is not currently covered under the program (i.e., non-CRV containers). Table #4 and Chart #5 illustrate the percentage of postfilled material collected by participant types.

**Table #4 – Postfilled Material Participant Shares Analysis for 2012**

	ALUMINUM	GLASS	#1 PET	#2 HDPE	#3 PVC	#4 LDPE	#5 PP	#6 PS	#7 OTHER	BIMETAL
<b>RC/RV</b>	88%	18%	37%	31%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>CS</b>	9%	68%	47%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>CP/SP</b>	3%	14%	16%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Chart #5 – Postfilled Material Participant Shares for 2012**



In 2012, postfilled containers for glass, #1 PET, and #2 high density polyethylene (HDPE) were collected primarily through curbside programs, while postfilled aluminum was collected primarily through recycling centers. The primary factor illustrated by the participant shares analysis is the impact of CRV on the mode of collection. CRV material that is light and easy to handle, such as aluminum, will be brought primarily to recycling centers where consumers receive a refund. Non-CRV material that is heavier or less easy to handle such as glass, #1 PET plastic, and #2 HDPE plastic will have a larger percentage collected by donation programs, including curbside, dropoff and collection programs, and community service programs. This is not the case for plastic resins #3 - #7 and bimetal. Curbside programs rarely report these material types because they require extensive sorting to extract the CRV containers.

### ***Market Share Changes and Their Impact on the “All Materials” Recycling Rate***

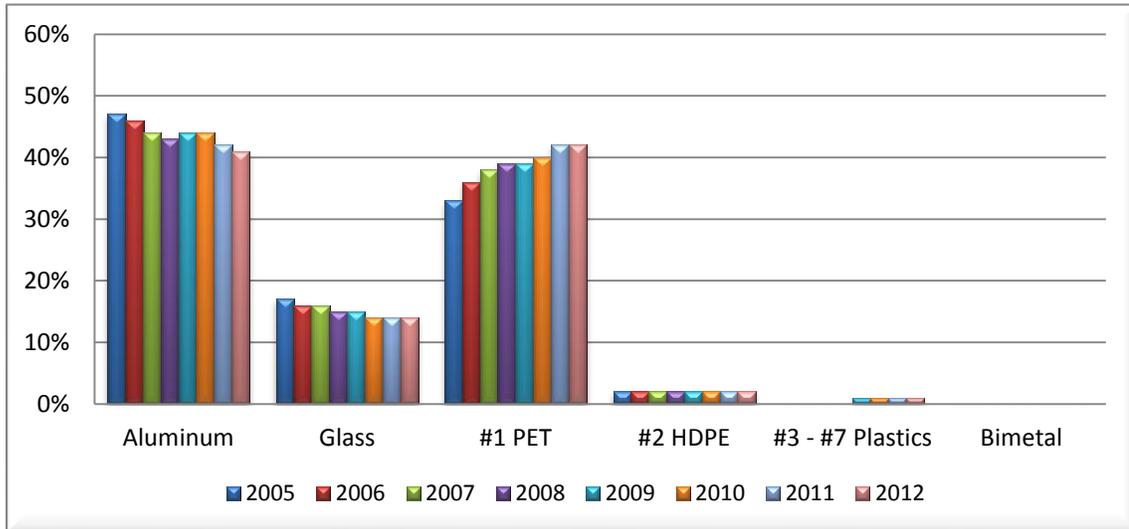
Traditionally, aluminum had always had the largest market share per sales volume compared to other material types. The “All Materials” recycling rate generally followed the same trend as aluminum. However, since the inclusion of new beverages and container types into the program in 2000, there has been a decrease in the aluminum market share and an increase in the market share of #1 PET plastic.

A contributing factor to the decline in shares of aluminum beverage containers sales may be a growing preference for the use of plastic containers by the beverage container industry as well as by consumers. In addition, convenience stores offer refrigerated, single-serve soft drinks and bottled non-carbonated water in resealable plastic containers. This is not prevalent with aluminum

or glass container types. As a result, aluminum and glass market shares of beverage container sales and returns have been on a slow decline since the year 2000, while at the same time, #1 PET plastic's market share continues to increase. The market share for returns indicate the same trends as seen in the market share for sales.

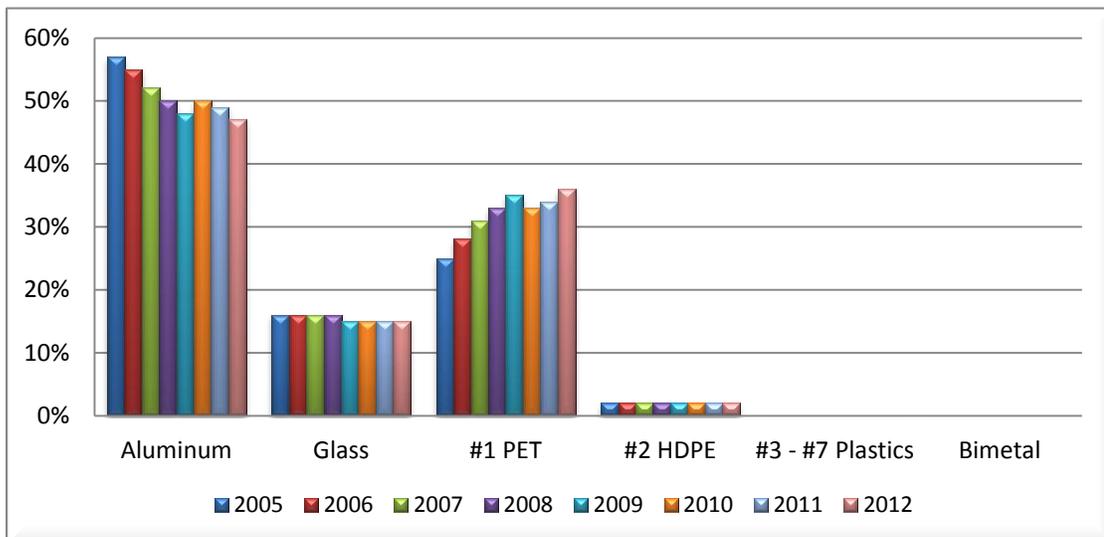
Chart #6 illustrates the transition of beverage container sales market shares from aluminum and glass to #1 PET plastic based on market changes.

**Chart #6 – Market Share of Beverage Container Sales Calendar Years 2005–2012**



Both charts #6 and #7 illustrate the very limited market shares of #2 HDPE, plastic resins #3 - #7 and bimetal. Chart #7 illustrates the decrease in market shares of returns for glass and aluminum and a slight increase in the market shares of returns for #1 PET plastic.

**Chart #7 – Market Share of Beverage Container Returns Calendar Years 2005–2012**



## ***Impact of Adding Plastics #3 - #7 to the Beverage Container Recycling Program***

In January 2000, when new beverages were added to the program, changes to the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act also brought new container types, specifically plastics #2 HDPE, #3 vinyl/polyvinyl chloride (PVC), #4 low density polyethylene (LDPE), #5 polypropylene (PP), #6 polystyrene (PS), and #7 Other.

The plastics #3 - #7 resin containers had not been commonly collected previously and had limited established markets. They have been sold in limited volumes with a combined beverage container sales market share of less than one percent. Even if 100 percent of the #3 - #7 resin plastic beverage containers had been redeemed in 2011, the “All Materials” recycling rate would not have changed by more than one percent. While their low recycling rates are not causing any significant reductions in the “All Materials” recycling rate, CalRecycle continues to work to raise awareness of the recyclability of these containers and to establish markets for them.

A primary tenet of the beverage container recycling law is to ensure that every container material type proves its own recyclability. To support this goal, it includes the processing payment and processing fee components. When the cost of recycling is greater than the scrap value of a beverage container material type, the beverage manufacturer using that packaging material type must pay a processing fee to offset the recyclers’ expenses. Recyclers receive processing payments as reimbursement for their expenses. For containers that may not be economical to recycle, this mechanism makes producers of beverage containers responsible for a portion of the costs of recycling. If the cost of the processing fee exceeds the benefit of the container used, it may encourage manufacturers to use containers that can be recycled more economically.

## ***Departmental Actions to Increase/Improve Recycling***

- **Quality Incentive Payments – \$10 million:** To improve the quality of glass material going to processors. The material must be cleaned and color sorted and must originate from a curbside, community service program or drop-off or collection program.
- **Plastic Market Development Program – \$10 million:** To improve the quality of plastic material from a processor to an end user manufacturer producing a product in California. The processor must wash and process empty plastic beverage containers into a flake, pellet or other form of plastic material in the state.
- **Curbside Supplemental Payments – \$15 million:** Payments to curbside programs to spend on recycling efforts.
- **Payments to Cities and Counties – \$10.5 million:** Payments for beverage container recycling and litter cleanup activities.

- **Local Community Conservation Corps Grants – \$19.5 million:** Payments to certified community conservation corps that are designated by a city or county to perform litter abatement and recycling activities.
- Since 2006, has provided more than 100,000 Recycling Starter Kits to assist offices, exercise clubs, schools, and other businesses in starting a beverage container collection program. The kits include a recycling bin and technical assistance to start and maintain the program. Orders may be placed for the kits at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Consumers/RSKOrder.htm>.
- Leveraged media outreach by advertising the toll-free information hotline (1-800-RECYCLE) and the consumer-friendly CalRecycle website ([www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/)). This source of recycling information is used extensively and is updated regularly to provide consumers and program participants with the latest information on program changes. To assist in developing a consistent statewide message, CalRecycle provides public access to marketing resources, which can be ordered by telephone at 1-800-RECYCLE or downloaded from <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/BevContainer/Consumers/PosterOrder.htm>.

## ***Environmental Benefits from Recycling Beverage Containers***

To determine the amount of greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved through recycling, CalRecycle used the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Waste Reduction Model (WARM) to calculate the total greenhouse gas emissions in metric tons of carbon equivalents. The U.S. EPA model was created to assist solid waste planners and organizations in tracking and calculating greenhouse gas emission reductions. The model totals the greenhouse gas emissions of the baseline and of alternative waste management practices – recycling, source reductions, landfilling, and more.

In 2012, a total of 21.1 billion aluminum, glass, #1 PET, and #2 HDPE CRV beverage containers were sold in California. Of these, Californians recycled 17.2 billion, or 82 percent of aluminum, glass, #1 PET, and #2 HDPE beverage containers. By recycling these beverage containers, Californians saved resources and reduced greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to:

- 471,000 metric tons of carbon equivalents;
- 5.3 million barrels of oil; and
- 278,000 households' annual energy consumption.<sup>5</sup>

There is still room for improvement because 3.9 billion aluminum, glass, #1 PET, and #2 HDPE CRV beverage containers were landfilled or littered in 2012. If these additional beverage containers were recycled, Californians could further save resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to:

- 60,000 metric tons of carbon equivalents;
- 806,000 barrels of oil; and
- 41,000 households' annual energy consumption.<sup>6</sup>

Chart #8 shows the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by primary material type (aluminum, glass, #1 PET, and #2 HDPE beverage containers) using the current 82 percent recycling rate for 2012 versus if these beverage containers had a 100 percent recycling rate.

**Chart #8 – Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions Based on 82 Percent of Beverage Containers Recycled vs. 100 Percent Recycled**

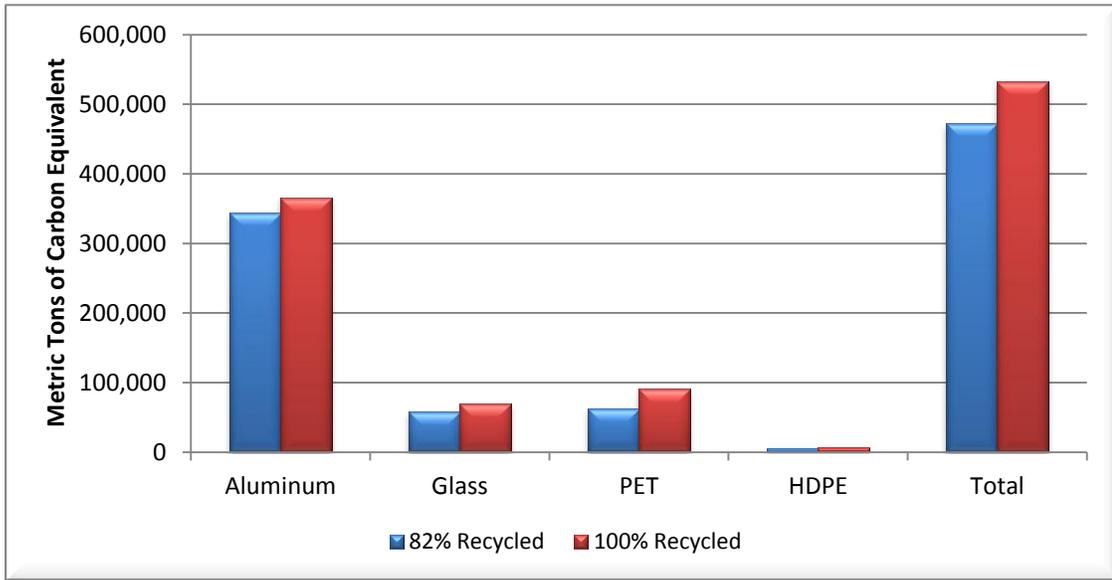
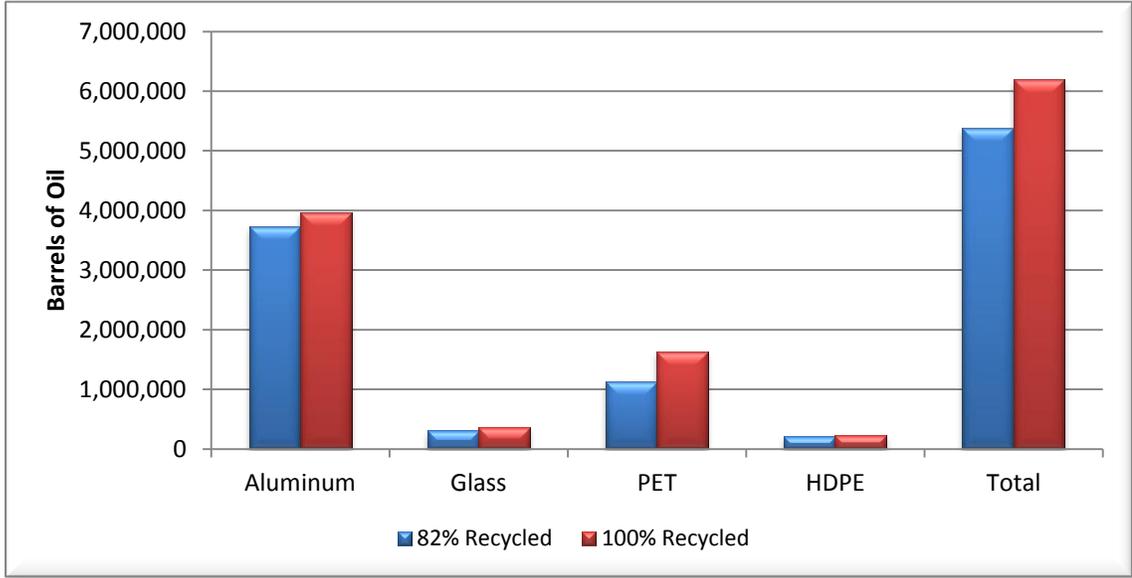


Chart #9 shows the energy savings in barrels of oil by material type using the current 82 percent recycling rate for 2012 versus a 100 percent recycling rate. As shown in the chart, the energy impacts vary by each material type, but recycling results in significant energy savings for all of the top four materials.

**Chart #9 – Energy Savings Based on 82 Percent of Beverage Containers Recycled vs. 100 Percent Recycled**



The annual energy consumption in the residential sector in California is 252.1 million barrels of oil.<sup>7 8</sup> The total energy savings based on the 2012 volume of aluminum, glass, #1 PET, and #2 HDPE container materials returned for recycling in California, as compared to the material being landfilled, is 5.3 million barrels of oil, or 2 percent of the total annual energy consumed by California residences.

Energy savings associated with recycling various materials are driven largely by the difference between manufacturing the material using virgin feedstocks and manufacturing the material using recycled feedstocks. The energy factors presented demonstrate that conscientious recycling and waste management can lead to substantial energy savings and greenhouse gas emission reductions.

# Source Reference Notes

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Energy Information Administration Database, retrieved from

<http://www.eia.gov/state/data.cfm?sid=CA#Consumption>

<sup>2</sup> Based on conversion of 1 barrel of oil = 5.8 million BTU

<sup>3</sup> California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, retrieved from

[http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/tables/ghg\\_inventory\\_scopingplan\\_00-10\\_2013-02-19.pdf](http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/tables/ghg_inventory_scopingplan_00-10_2013-02-19.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Based on Waste Reduction Model (WARM) developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, retrieved from [http://epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/waste/calculators/Warm\\_home.html](http://epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/waste/calculators/Warm_home.html)

<sup>5</sup> ibid

<sup>6</sup> ibid

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Energy Information Administration, retrieved from

<http://www.eia.gov/state/data.cfm?sid=CA#Consumption>

<sup>8</sup> Based on conversion of 1 barrel of oil = 5.8 million BTU

# CALENDAR YEAR REDEMPTION AND RECYCLING RATES

# HISTORICAL

ALUMINUM	REDEMPTION	RECYCLING	SALES	RECYCLED	REFILLABLE	POSTFILLED
2012	94	94	8,638,801,146	8,123,249,346	0	208,967,732
2011	97	97	8,528,534,391	8,297,656,638	0	131,255,848
2010	94	94	8,830,503,071	8,262,251,598	0	183,283,911
2009	91	91	9,200,376,864	8,354,269,499	0	145,503,506
2008	84	84	9,539,853,194	8,004,343,689	0	44,421,762
2007	79	79	9,613,050,224	7,616,879,727	0	88,490,455
2006	72	72	10,018,815,900	7,217,550,376	0	10,495,163
2005	73	73	9,649,079,960	7,073,940,741	0	16,864,583
2004	76	75	9,764,193,509	7,361,715,276	0	3,312,941
2003	67	70	9,595,275,797	6,682,353,680	0	58,635,725
2002	74	74	9,420,894,816	6,971,154,448	0	85,989,348
2001	75	75	9,426,681,445	7,036,772,391	0	75,404,003
2000	76*	76*	9,521,709,518	7,086,969,721	0	73,859,460
1999	80	80	9,189,990,393	7,348,438,576	0	155,372,430
1998	80	80	9,273,717,898	7,381,508,007	0	178,559,988
1997	80	80	9,192,062,677	7,391,944,684	0	206,552,057
1996	80	80	9,046,339,201	7,257,109,422	0	157,451,082
1995	84	84	8,996,915,732	7,565,437,626	0	293,381,456
1994	82	82	9,640,060,625	7,859,363,654	0	150,118,131
1993	84	84	9,473,124,532	7,926,540,025	0	214,496,528
1992	85	85	9,849,092,574	8,378,479,015	0	204,306,718
1991	85	85	9,735,460,863	8,235,715,915	0	170,214,314
1990	76	76	9,859,752,871	7,478,135,392	0	153,794,134
1989	64	64	9,231,958,871	5,940,283,700	0	49,407,050
1988	62	61	8,829,125,615	5,416,522,775	0	358,327,175
GLASS	REDEMPTION	RECYCLING	SALES	RECYCLED	REFILLABLE	POSTFILLED
2012	96	84	2,995,935,708	2,519,706,355	558	468,025,919
2011	96	84	2,900,759,697	2,439,782,363	808	455,012,720
2010	95	85	2,925,441,274	2,482,262,726	618	420,232,943
2009	91	80	3,131,130,270	2,519,321,210	1,697	440,461,371
2008	84	76	3,339,106,477	2,523,961,411	7,525	391,349,224
2007	75	67	3,489,108,046	2,330,774,614	9,638	389,179,670
2006	66	59	3,608,513,760	2,112,947,786	2,821	370,369,583
2005	65	58	3,466,533,078	2,013,762,725	2,130	353,661,624
2004	63	56	3,479,268,354	1,955,998,098	128,867	342,089,880
2003	58	51	3,389,513,062	1,723,047,987	364,085	314,717,017
2002	59	52	3,426,758,463	1,788,856,334	380,457	314,008,206
2001	62	54	3,469,509,699	1,868,554,693	378,452	362,368,007
2000	60*	54*	3,342,291,557	1,828,493,003	4,193,806	315,211,767
1999	71	60	2,699,056,360	1,563,428,698	56,547,053	381,756,617
1998	75	63	2,547,082,395	1,533,478,471	78,152,008	379,486,791
1997	79	67	2,488,007,100	1,575,406,811	90,836,718	383,973,447
1996	82	69	2,432,063,268	1,574,020,543	102,421,509	400,541,247
1995	86	74	2,477,905,727	1,731,621,270	111,828,496	376,815,597
1994	84	73	2,554,889,789	1,735,423,078	125,310,440	384,421,672
1993	86	75	2,524,975,195	1,753,023,220	147,140,942	369,469,526
1992	95	72	2,638,669,944	1,718,900,206	168,996,240	718,914,546
1991	85	71	2,837,961,367	1,802,801,890	198,954,148	508,723,118
1990	60	57	3,252,914,365	1,644,555,614	215,792,631	183,272,912
1989	45	40	3,136,247,664	945,069,624	304,045,641	216,179,258
1988	44	35	3,165,716,125	664,948,766	441,803,396	324,349,294

#1 PET	REDEMPTION	RECYCLING	SALES	RECYCLED	REFILLABLE	POSTFILLED
<b>2012</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8,987,380,757</b>	<b>6,261,353,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>226,008,864</b>
2011	67	67	8,506,386,719	5,691,492,496	0	184,324,414
2010	68	68	8,047,937,685	5,479,307,708	0	176,256,081
2009	73	73	8,181,154,963	6,005,759,655	0	158,405,528
2008	62	62	8,603,054,451	5,322,655,475	0	146,233,004
2007	54	54	8,318,703,619	4,526,823,914	0	137,690,275
2006	47	47	7,798,923,048	3,644,524,984	0	141,107,582
2005	46	46	6,858,895,480	3,124,591,752	0	130,597,359
2004	39	39	6,415,159,040	2,512,392,756	0	121,121,275
2003	36	35	5,553,858,516	1,947,144,218	0	125,886,380
2002	36	36	4,732,756,528	1,687,585,835	0	106,089,707
2001	37	36	4,032,761,142	1,435,601,027	0	112,531,165
2000	34*	34*	3,239,139,000	1,181,701,068	0	73,332,339
1999	79	65	1,278,411,247	829,974,260	0	223,909,692
1998	69	57	1,284,678,834	731,421,805	0	193,778,325
1997	69	58	1,206,774,464	698,322,157	0	168,565,032
1996	69	59	1,028,068,545	607,521,858	0	127,904,829
1995	74	64	760,783,391	488,882,966	0	99,011,197
1994	80	71	605,667,834	429,468,272	0	77,573,604
1993	76	70	577,329,580	403,344,084	0	58,323,616
1992	75	68	549,907,144	371,540,845	0	58,814,794
1991	58	56	530,597,819	299,758,173	0	20,829,383
1990	31	31	558,856,452	171,828,692	0	8,298,647
1989	7	7	556,680,692	37,863,612	0	1,221,987
1988	5	4	560,093,605	24,327,749	0	2,971,618
#2 HDPE	REDEMPTION	RECYCLING	SALES	RECYCLED	REFILLABLE	POSTFILLED
<b>2012</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>361,328,577</b>	<b>330,556,020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>491,647,800</b>
2011	264	104	313,253,833	325,908,263	0	516,331,345
2010	235	92	328,475,429	302,278,255	0	483,678,996
2009	239	109	333,773,107	363,460,377	0	452,634,864
2008	210	91	340,429,976	311,121,660	0	420,195,579
2007	172	67	380,601,853	256,710,868	0	411,767,176
2006	168	59	368,095,875	217,278,376	0	412,468,760
2005	149	51	390,610,134	199,446,347	0	393,714,308
2004	131	47	425,894,436	198,752,419	0	370,342,710
2003	97	34	525,379,842	176,430,068	0	342,980,733
2002	118	42	427,072,126	181,466,591	0	331,509,039
2001	110	39	457,575,262	177,141,048	0	336,565,235
2000	98*	22*	385,191,241	93,243,804	0	345,788,475
#3 PVC	REDEMPTION	RECYCLING	SALES	RECYCLED	REFILLABLE	POSTFILLED
<b>2012</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>259,977</b>	<b>12,130</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139</b>
2011	15	15	288,373	44,672	0	467
2010	0	0	740,085	950	0	23
2009	0	0	986,777	1,846	0	0
2008	8	8	948,340	78,331	0	1,399
2007	14	14	752,626	107,992	0	6
2006	19	19	314,221	60,124	0	529
2005	6	6	570,261	36,597	0	1,693
2004	5	5	922,688	45,486	0	3,719
2003	5	4	1,151,133	48,650	0	7,218
2002	1	1	3,518,723	19,920	0	5,642
2001	2	1	3,519,764	51,490	0	4,172
2000	2*	2*	2,259,829	46,244	0	9,514

<b>#4 LDPE</b>	<b>REDEMPTION</b>	<b>RECYCLING</b>	<b>SALES</b>	<b>RECYCLED</b>	<b>REFILLABLE</b>	<b>POSTFILLED</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22,943,164</b>	<b>323,117</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,156</b>
2011	1	1	21,433,162	305,845	0	25,058
2010	1	1	17,732,929	134,941	0	9,340
2009	1	1	10,393,343	85,146	0	5,705
2008	0	0	8,828,872	14,277	0	3,222
2007	0	0	6,888,846	10,778	0	5,543
2006	0	0	6,462,289	5,782	0	12,055
2005	0	0	6,900,494	8,140	0	1,265
2004	0	0	5,862,416	2,951	0	473
2003	0	0	7,301,050	2,575	0	13,214
2002	0	0	13,679,022	2,417	0	10,423
2001	1	0	14,066,167	9,638	0	106,864
2000	0*	0*	893,623	228	0	47
<b>#5 PP</b>	<b>REDEMPTION</b>	<b>RECYCLING</b>	<b>SALES</b>	<b>RECYCLED</b>	<b>REFILLABLE</b>	<b>POSTFILLED</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,518,323</b>	<b>129,398</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,068</b>
2011	6	3	1,065,288	34,744	0	29,587
2010	4	4	695,958	24,392	0	2,890
2009	1	1	1,353,506	12,435	0	3,300
2008	1	1	1,709,379	13,082	0	623
2007	3	3	2,210,175	77,063	0	572
2006	2	2	3,945,154	73,484	0	3,867
2005	1	1	3,074,850	22,976	0	942
2004	1	1	3,139,197	21,889	0	0
2003	1	1	1,790,682	12,098	0	6,925
2002	2	1	1,107,605	16,537	0	5,057
2001	8	7	514,294	34,721	0	6,094
2000	10*	10*	811,660	79,025	0	2,529
<b>#6 PS</b>	<b>REDEMPTION</b>	<b>RECYCLING</b>	<b>SALES</b>	<b>RECYCLED</b>	<b>REFILLABLE</b>	<b>POSTFILLED</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>80,123,381</b>	<b>14,661,171</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>756,930</b>
2011	10	10	71,353,426	7,247,675	0	270,644
2010	8	8	61,330,815	4,664,795	0	309,558
2009	3	2	62,646,529	1,309,518	0	429,732
2008	1	1	51,728,106	607,647	0	21,768
2007	1	1	33,996,598	387,283	0	40,131
2006	1	1	32,432,195	247,029	0	12,488
2005	1	1	32,641,452	205,317	0	19,544
2004	0	0	52,667,652	82,155	0	22,238
2003	0	0	74,408,481	32,680	0	50,193
2002	0	0	73,390,428	26,699	0	9,144
2001	0	0	49,856,952	39,758	0	13,855
2000	0*	0*	26,362,287	66,534	0	3,281
<b>#7 OTHER</b>	<b>REDEMPTION</b>	<b>RECYCLING</b>	<b>SALES</b>	<b>RECYCLED</b>	<b>REFILLABLE</b>	<b>POSTFILLED</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52,566,232</b>	<b>2,754,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>446,632</b>
2011	8	7	49,979,611	3,374,367	0	628,976
2010	11	10	27,481,289	2,864,262	0	378,301
2009	9	8	37,945,726	2,998,099	0	383,619
2008	7	7	35,934,816	2,427,064	0	271,432
2007	7	6	40,366,526	2,579,342	0	266,837
2006	5	4	41,525,903	1,788,663	0	229,111
2005	6	6	29,787,510	1,801,073	0	76,924
2004	10	10	25,369,712	2,541,878	0	126,225
2003	1	1	25,520,391	290,781	0	33,095
2002	0	0	20,544,424	41,234	0	10,531
2001	0	0	10,842,578	19,820	0	10,112
2000	1*	1*	14,656,909	80,409	0	23,362

<b>BIMETAL</b>	<b>REDEMPTION</b>	<b>RECYCLING</b>	<b>SALES</b>	<b>RECYCLED</b>	<b>REFILLABLE</b>	<b>POSTFILLED</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28,031,840</b>	<b>4,365,312</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>459,554</b>
2011	17	16	26,417,008	4,286,242	0	288,894
2010	13	12	23,385,562	2,893,998	0	326,352
2009	10	10	38,733,488	3,694,325	0	301,084
2008	14	14	31,632,517	4,306,701	0	347,164
2007	10	9	38,942,741	3,699,321	0	401,092
2006	8	8	41,529,914	3,235,096	0	356,523
2005	8	7	47,178,540	3,508,551	0	432,928
2004	6	5	65,019,282	3,020,186	0	1,057,274
2003	6	6	68,296,985	4,098,082	0	520,747
2002	2	1	56,396,942	785,045	0	156,002
2001	1	1	47,846,889	523,120	0	164,993
2000	1*	1*	25,093,499	297,767	0	63,323
1999	11	11	2,270,648	260,797	0	15,370
1998	13	13	2,088,892	264,603	0	10,246
1997	19	19	2,252,193	432,794	0	27,375
1996	17	17	2,230,519	388,095	0	29,890
1995	21	21	2,268,190	484,539	0	21,375
1994	17	17	2,506,373	430,610	0	10,470
1993	19	19	3,655,432	683,945	0	16,945
1992	12	12	6,453,684	796,519	0	42,330
1991	14	14	6,353,803	878,207	0	59,958
1990	3	3	10,529,837	314,760	0	34,415
1989	2	2	10,643,975	199,890	0	354,570
1988	0	0	7,683,421	13,237	0	300
<b>ALL MATERIALS</b>	<b>REDEMPTION</b>	<b>RECYCLING</b>	<b>SALES</b>	<b>RECYCLED</b>	<b>REFILLABLE</b>	<b>POSTFILLED</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>21,169,889,105</b>	<b>17,257,111,007</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>1,396,530,794</b>
2011	84	82	20,419,471,508	16,770,133,305	808	1,288,167,953
2010	84	82	20,263,724,097	16,536,683,625	618	1,264,478,395
2009	84	82	20,998,494,573	17,250,912,110	1,697	1,198,128,709
2008	75	74	21,953,226,128	16,169,529,337	7,525	1,002,845,178
2007	69	67	21,924,621,254	14,738,050,903	9,638	1,027,841,756
2006	61	60	21,920,558,259	13,197,711,698	2,821	935,026,546
2005	62	61	20,485,271,759	12,417,324,219	2,130	895,371,171
2004	61	59	20,237,496,286	12,034,573,093	128,867	838,076,736
2003	56	55	19,242,495,939	10,533,460,820	364,085	842,851,246
2002	60	58	18,176,119,077	10,629,955,059	380,457	837,793,099
2001	62	60	17,513,174,192	10,518,747,707	378,452	887,174,501
2000	62*	61*	16,558,409,123	10,190,977,803	4,193,806	808,294,098
1999	76	74	13,169,728,648	9,742,102,332	56,547,053	761,054,109
1998	76	74	13,107,568,019	9,646,672,886	78,152,008	751,835,350
1997	78	76	12,889,096,434	9,666,106,446	90,836,718	759,117,911
1996	78	76	12,508,701,533	9,439,039,918	102,421,509	685,927,048
1995	83	81	12,237,873,040	9,786,426,401	111,828,496	769,229,625
1994	80	79	12,803,124,621	10,024,685,614	125,310,440	612,123,877
1993	82	81	12,579,084,739	10,083,591,274	147,140,942	642,306,615
1992	85	82	13,044,123,346	10,469,716,585	168,996,240	982,078,388
1991	82	80	13,110,373,852	10,339,154,185	198,954,148	699,826,773
1990	70	70	13,682,053,525	9,294,834,458	215,792,631	345,400,108
1989	56	56	12,935,531,202	6,923,416,826	304,045,641	267,162,865
1988	55	52	12,562,618,766	6,105,812,527	441,803,396	685,648,387

\* Due to the addition of new beverages on January 1, 2000 from the passage of SB332, the calculation of the redemption and recycling rates for 2000 was based on the sales and return data reported from March - December 2000. This is to account for the two month sales lag. However, the totals for the sales, recycled, refillable and postfilled columns are for January - December 2000.

\*\* Beginning 2003, all recycling and redemption rates are presented as whole numbers.

**Biannual Report of Beverage Container Sales, Returns, Redemption & Recycling Rates**

ALUMINUM	REDEMPTION	RECYCLING	SALES *	RECYCLED	REFILLABLE	POSTFILLED
July - Dec 2012	90	90	4,666,795,798	4,192,872,529	0	95,612,760
Jan - June 2012	99	99	3,972,005,348	3,930,376,817	0	113,354,972
July - Dec 2011	95	95	4,504,934,972	4,276,266,506	0	66,000,958
Jan - June 2011	100	100	4,023,599,419	4,021,390,132	0	65,254,890
<b>GLASS</b>						
July - Dec 2012	89	78	1,631,276,579	1,275,379,211	108	237,636,748
Jan - June 2012	104	91	1,364,659,129	1,244,327,144	450	230,389,171
July - Dec 2011	90	80	1,569,309,154	1,250,723,592	491	225,280,322
Jan - June 2011	102	89	1,331,450,543	1,189,058,771	317	229,732,398
<b>#1 PET</b>						
July - Dec 2012	65	65	5,096,583,951	3,336,754,728	0	107,634,000
Jan - June 2012	75	75	3,890,796,806	2,924,598,713	0	118,374,864
July - Dec 2011	64	64	4,655,268,228	2,997,479,223	0	91,181,421
Jan - June 2011	70	70	3,851,118,491	2,694,013,273	0	93,142,993
<b>#2 HDPE</b>						
July - Dec 2012	195	80	205,749,586	164,585,857	0	245,416,325
Jan - June 2012	260	107	155,578,991	165,970,163	0	246,231,475
July - Dec 2011	253	102	162,151,320	165,974,070	0	251,978,218
Jan - June 2011	276	106	151,102,513	159,934,193	0	264,353,127
<b>#3 PVC</b>						
July - Dec 2012	6	6	138,545	7,692	0	43
Jan - June 2012	4	4	121,432	4,438	0	96
July - Dec 2011	20	20	191,791	39,046	0	256
Jan - June 2011	6	6	96,582	5,626	0	211
<b>#4 LDPE</b>						
July - Dec 2012	3	1	12,366,063	180,923	0	161,681
Jan - June 2012	2	1	10,577,101	142,194	0	38,475
July - Dec 2011	2	2	13,498,557	216,472	0	18,333
Jan - June 2011	1	1	7,934,605	89,373	0	6,725
<b>#5 PP</b>						
July - Dec 2012	16	14	460,829	66,657	0	8,172
Jan - June 2012	3	3	2,057,494	62,741	0	8,896
July - Dec 2011	10	4	410,979	17,306	0	26,052
Jan - June 2011	3	3	654,309	17,438	0	3,535
<b>#6 PS</b>						
July - Dec 2012	20	20	41,851,360	8,460,046	0	436,359
Jan - June 2012	16	16	38,272,021	6,201,125	0	320,571
July - Dec 2011	11	11	39,865,263	4,299,100	0	152,041
Jan - June 2011	9	9	31,488,163	2,948,575	0	118,603
<b>#7 OTHER</b>						
July - Dec 2012	5	5	29,244,160	1,414,527	0	199,888
Jan - June 2012	7	6	23,322,072	1,340,190	0	246,744
July - Dec 2011	8	7	29,385,536	2,103,504	0	291,421
Jan - June 2011	8	6	20,594,075	1,270,863	0	337,555
<b>BIMETAL</b>						
July - Dec 2012	16	15	15,520,698	2,341,073	0	197,582
Jan - June 2012	17	16	12,511,142	2,024,239	0	261,972
July - Dec 2011	17	17	14,215,237	2,384,023	0	153,753
Jan - June 2011	16	16	12,201,771	1,902,219	0	135,141
<b>ALL MATERIALS</b>						
July - Dec 2012	79	77	11,699,987,569	8,982,063,243	108	687,303,558
Jan - June 2012	91	87	9,469,901,536	8,275,047,764	450	709,227,236
July - Dec 2011	81	79	10,989,231,037	8,699,502,842	491	635,082,775
Jan - June 2011	88	86	9,430,240,471	8,070,630,463	317	653,085,178

**CALCULATION OF REDEMPTION AND RECYCLING RATES**

A = number of empty beverage containers returned  
 B = refillables returned  
 C = postfilled food or drink packaging containers returned  
 D = number of beverage containers sold

**Redemption Rate =**  $\frac{A + B + [C - (0.05 \times (A + B))]}{D}$  (The value in brackets [ ] is included only when greater than zero.)

**Recycling Rate =**  $\frac{(A+B)}{D}$

CONTAINER PER POUND RATES (CRV / POSTFILLED)	ALUMINUM	GLASS	#1 PET	#2 HDPE	#3 PVC	#4 LDPE
July - Dec 2012 (RCs Only)	28.7 / 32.96	1.86 / 0.95	15.7 / 6.2	6.8 / 4.82	26.7 / NA	37.5 / NA
CONTAINER PER POUND RATES (CRV / POSTFILLED)	#5 PP	#6 PS	#7 OTHER	BIMETAL		
July - Dec 2012 (RCs Only)	8.9 / NA	112.4 / NA	3.7 / NA	5.8 / NA		

**FOOTNOTE:**

\* Because of the delay between the time a container is distributed for sale and the time it is returned for recycling, the Department has determined the average "Return Time" as two months. The sales shown reflect this two month lag period.  
 \* Beginning 2003, all recycling and redemption rates are presented as whole numbers