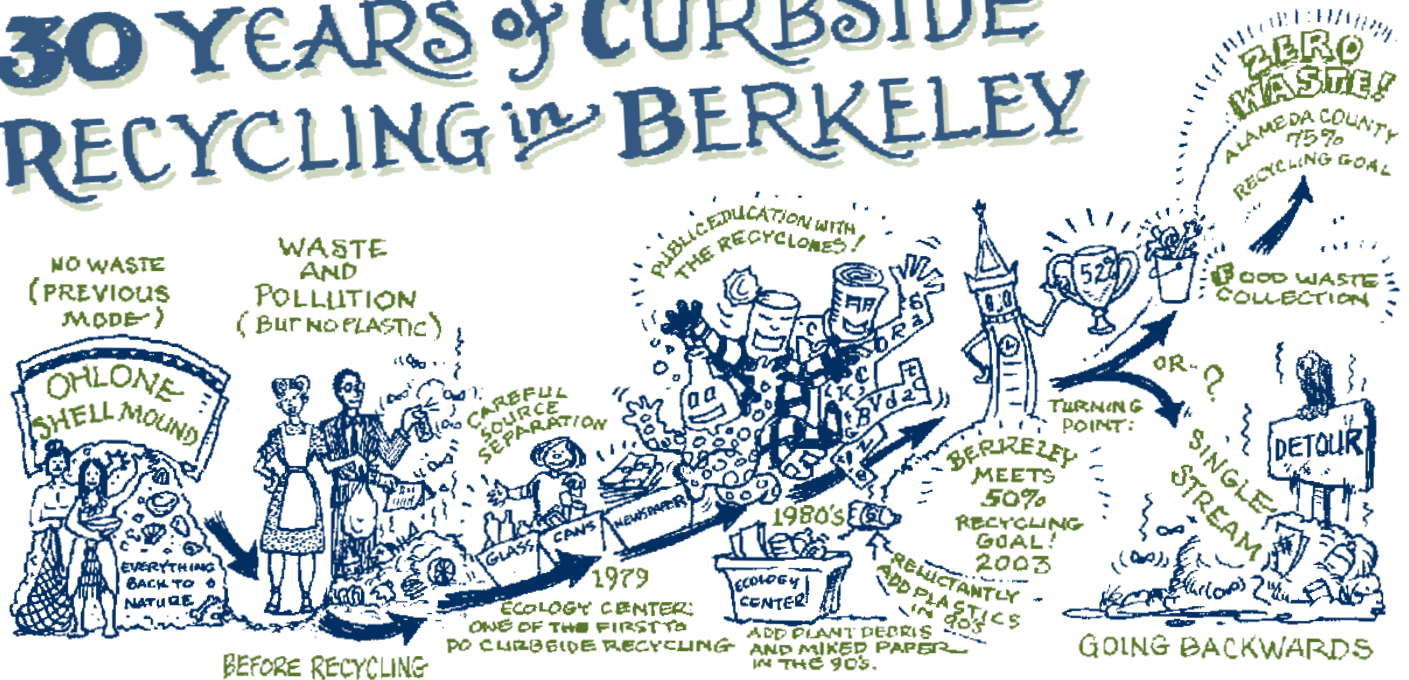


30 YEARS of CURBSIDE RECYCLING in BERKELEY



SINCE 1973, THE ECOLOGY CENTER HAS BEEN COLLECTING RECYCLABLE MATERIALS FROM THE RESIDENTS' CURBSIDES. THIS YEAR WE CELEBRATE 30 YEARS OF CURBSIDE RESIDENTIAL RECYCLING AS ONE OF THE NATION'S OLDEST AND LONGEST RUNNING CURBSIDE COLLECTION PROGRAMS, AND A MODEL FOR MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS ACROSS THE GLOBE.

Recycling provides a valuable case study in a successful environmental program, which has reduced the environmental impacts of our resource-hungry consumer culture while creating good blue-collar job opportunities. Some may still question whether recycling really does anything, but from the recycling yard it is easy to see that the 8,000 tons of materials recovered through recycling each year are making an important difference here and abroad.

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

During the late 1960s, local residents got together and started working on different types of recycling programs. Ecology Action, a local non-profit at

the time, managed to strike a deal with the local network of Coop Supermarkets (sites now owned by Andronico's and Whole Foods) to create a network of volunteer-run drop-off sites for the collection, processing and resale of recyclable discards. It was mostly bundled newspaper, cans and non-reusable bottles.

As the project developed, it became clear that the recycling programs needed paid staff and institutionalized support. It also became clear that weekly curbside collection would dramatically increase the participation rates and thus the total tonnages diverted from the dump. At that time, residents were more aware of the impacts of their waste because the dump was at the north end of the Berkeley marina under what is now Cesar Chavez Park.

In early 1973, several of the people working on the drop-off sites managed to get a federal grant to start up a pilot project for residential curbside collection of bundled newspaper. This grant needed a home and an organization

to implement the plan that had been proposed. Thus, the country's first curbside recycling program found its home at the Ecology Center.

Like many other initiatives and efforts, the Ecology Center has worked with local visionaries and idealists to put in place tangible demonstration projects and services. As recycling continued to become accepted in other places, people went to work on legislative efforts to build state and county

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Please join us to
Celebrate 30 Years of Curbside Recycling
at our
Gala Dinner
the Evening of
November 20th, 2003

CALL KAREN SUSAG
(510) 548-2220, ext 222
FOR MORE INFORMATION

City of Berkeley Dumps Diesel!

IN JANUARY OF 2003, THE CITY OF BERKELEY TOOK A MAJOR LEAP AWAY FROM PETROLEUM DEPENDENCE. BASED ON A COMMUNITY DESIRE TO REDUCE POLLUTION, DECELERATE GLOBAL WARMING, AND PREVENT OIL-BASED WARFARE, THE CITY REPLACED ITS TOXIC DIESEL FUEL WITH 100% BIODIESEL — A CLEANER, VEGETABLE-BASED ALTERNATIVE.

Berkeley continues to demonstrate its environmental commitment and leadership, and is now the largest municipal fleet in the United States utilizing 100% biodiesel! With the exception of fire engines, all diesel vehicles belonging to the City of Berkeley currently run on 100% biodiesel.

ECOLOGY CENTER RECYCLING LEADS THE WAY

The Public Works Department made the change with broad and deep support from the Mayor, City Council, and five community advisory commissions. This transition was made possible because of the Ecology Center's leadership, operational experience, and chutzpa. The Ecology Center's Recycling truck fleet was one of the first fleets in the nation to take the Biodiesel challenge back in 2001. Since then, the Ecology Center has provided extensive technical advice to other fleets locally, and across the nation.

A University of California student, Desiree Sideroff, advocated the use of biodiesel to the Associated Students of the University of California (ASUC) composting program and they began using it in a collection vehicle. After learning the benefits of this alternative fuel, Desiree approached the Ecology Center with her knowledge. As a result, the Ecology Center's recycling fleet tried biodiesel for a week, and has used it exclusively ever since.

Biodiesel is a sustainable fuel used extensively throughout Europe. Until recent years, it was not widely available in the US. The biodiesel currently utilized by the City of Berkeley is manufactured at a new plant in Southern California. The plant derives

biodiesel from used vegetable grease from restaurants and other industrial sources. A new plant, currently under construction in San Jose, may provide a more local source in the future.

**Have you noticed the
SMELL OF FRENCH FRIES
as a SCHOOL BUS or
GARBAGE TRUCK goes through
your neighborhood?
If you have, you are already
benefiting from CLEANER AIR
due to the CITY OF BERKELEY'S
conversion to vegetable-based
BIODIESEL FUEL!**

HOME BREW BIODIESEL

Classes scheduled at the Ecology Center teach people how to "home brew" their own biodiesel fuel for small scale and individual use. There is a growing movement of "Do-It-Yourself" groups producing their own biodiesel and making bulk purchases to get price breaks. The Ecology Center sponsors the Berkeley Biodiesel Cooperative, which is our area's local user/producer group.

BIODIESEL SLOWS GLOBAL WARMING

Unlike gasoline, diesel, natural gas, coal, and electricity or hydrogen produced from a petroleum source, the carbon in biodiesel originates in the atmosphere instead of below the earth's surface. During photosynthesis, plants consume the carbon dioxide already existing in our atmosphere as they release oxygen, and produce oils stored in their seeds. In contrast, petroleum diesel and other fossil fuels pull ancient carbon from beneath the earth's surface and release it into the atmosphere, increasing the atmosphere's capacity to trap in heat from the sun. Biodiesel produces 70% less greenhouse gas than conventional diesel, even taking into

account the fossil fuels utilized for agricultural production and manufacturing.

While there are many alternative fuels emerging, there is no perfect solution, other than reducing our energy demands. When compared to conventional diesel, biodiesel reduces emissions of green house gasses (-70%), soot particulates (-55%), volatile organic compounds (-55%), carcinogens and reproductive toxins (-85%) and carbon monoxide (-45%). While it completely eliminates the sulfur oxides that cause acid rain and other problems, biodiesel slightly increases the nitrous oxide emissions by 5%, which contributes to smog.

AN EXCELLENT TRANSITION FUEL

Biodiesel is an excellent transition fuel that can be used to "clean up" existing engines while awaiting funding and infrastructure to convert an entire fleet to technologies such as electric, hydrogen fuel cells, hybrid power, or compressed natural gas. Since there are no hard conversion costs or costly vehicle modifications, existing diesel fleets can convert for a fraction of the cost of converting a whole fleet to any other alternative fuel.

Biodiesel exhaust smells like french fries. As it is a biodegradable vegetable product, slightly different management and storage protocols are required. Biodiesel is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and is the only fuel to pass the stringent Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) tier II testing. It can also be used on a temporary basis, allowing reversion to diesel any time.

The City of Berkeley Public Works staff has been very proactive concerning biodiesel conversion. The community at large has benefited from their leadership. Using their example, it will be easier to convince Bay Area fleets such as AC Transit, MUNI, the Ports, and other commercial and municipal fleets to convert to this sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. **RC**

Single Stream Recycling...

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE

TODAY, MANY LARGE RECYCLING PROGRAMS ARE SWITCHING TO A "SINGLE STREAM" COLLECTION SYSTEM. RESIDENTS HAVE ONE LARGE CART IN WHICH THEY PLACE ALL OF THEIR RECYCLABLE MATERIALS — NEWS-PAPER, MIXED PAPER, GLASS BOTTLES, TIN AND ALUMINUM CANS, AND PLASTIC CONTAINERS — WHICH ARE THEN SEPARATED AT MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES (MRFS, PRONOUNCED "MURFS"), SUCH AS THE RECYCLING CENTER AT SECOND STREET AND GILMAN OPERATED BY THE COMMUNITY CONSERVATION CENTERS. SOUNDS GOOD, BUT THERE IS A CATCH... **SINGLE STREAM CAN YIELD THE FEWEST TONS ACTUALLY RECYCLED!**

BERKELEY'S RECYCLING PROGRAM

The Ecology Center runs a three-stream program: all containers (cans and bottles) go in 14-gallon blue recycling bins, paper (mixed and news) goes in paper bags or gets bundled, and the third stream is cardboard, which is flattened and bundled. We also subscribe to the "highest and best use" approach to recycling that strives to close the loop on recycling, making the recycled material back into its original product. For instance, our program ensures that glass is sorted into three colors so that it can be turned back into bottles. Unsorted glass is used in asphalt and insulation, and is frequently used instead of dirt or tarps to cover garbage at the end of each day (called Alternative Daily Coverage) back at the landfill.



DIFFERING OPINIONS

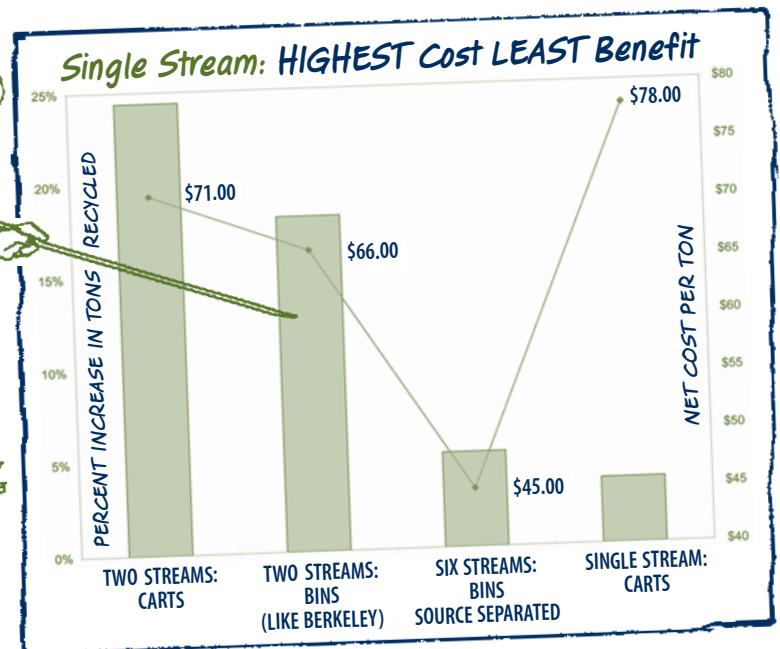
There are differing opinions about the efficiency of single stream collection. Proponents argue that more material can be collected if residents do not have to think about sorting their recyclables. They also claim that it is less costly because collection can be less frequent if a single large can is used, thus saving on collection costs. Others maintain that single stream collection increases the processing cost, increases the amount of non-recyclable material (garbage) in the system, and reduces the quality of materials to be sold. Paper manufacturers, for instance, are concerned because the recycled paper they get from single stream programs is so highly contaminated with broken glass (which eventually becomes fine sand as it moves through the paper mill) that it destroys their equipment.

WHAT DO THE STUDIES SAY?

Until recently, no one had done a comprehensive comparative field study looking at the full spectrum of separation options, including all of the costs and revenues. In May of 2002, the Eureka Recycling program of St. Paul, MN

released "A Comparative Analysis of Applied Recycling Collection Methods in Saint Paul" (www.eurekarecycling.org). Berkeley residents should look over this report because Berkeley and Saint Paul have some similarities regarding recycling programs, including a long history of household separation of materials and a deep commitment to high environmental standards.

The study focused on three key indicators: environmental impacts (i.e., highest and best use of materials and total tons recycled), cost (including collection, processing and the net cost after material sales), and customer satisfaction (what does the client value, and what would make them recycle more). Six different collection scenarios were studied: complete household separation (six streams); four



two-stream scenarios (i.e., mixed or co-mingled containers, and mixed paper and cardboard), one of which included the addition of a kitchen waste (household organics) collection program; and one single stream scenario.

SINGLE STREAM = FEWEST TONS RECYCLED

What they found in this study is that the single stream program did indeed increase the total tons of material collected. However, it actually produced the fewest tons of material recycled. With the exception of the added kitchen-waste program, single stream was the least cost-effective program due to high processing costs and low sales revenue from materials. It had the highest customer satisfaction (compared to their baseline six-stream program) in terms of ease of use, but customers of single stream collection were not willing to pay for the convenience, nor were they comfortable with throwing away so much of what they thought they were recycling. **RC**

The **PROBLEM** with **PLASTICS** in Berkeley

IN THE FALL OF 2000, THE ECOLOGY CENTER CURBSIDE RECYCLING PROGRAM RELUCTANTLY BEGAN COLLECTING PLASTIC CONTAINERS. WHILE MANY RESIDENTS WERE HAPPY WITH THE CHANGE, THE ECOLOGY CENTER HAS REMAINED CRITICAL.

Plastic containers downcycle rather than recycle, and they are not only energy intensive to produce and reuse, but some are also extremely toxic to produce and dispose of. In the past decade, the use of disposable plastic containers has skyrocketed, replacing less toxic and less resource-intensive containers. Cheap plastic containers are used increasingly in single-serving mini-packaging and are even replacing chip bags and baby food containers.

DOWN CYCLE NOT RECYCLE?

The chasing-arrows logo, used to label the different types of plastic, is misleading as plastic “down cycles”



rather than recycles. Due to the chemical/molecular structure of plastic resins, it is difficult to reprocess plastics back into their original forms. For example, Coca Cola bottles never again appear as 100% recycled Coca Cola bottles. Plastics are produced as part of the oil refining process, and because the U.S. government subsidizes the petroleum industry, virgin plastic resins are extremely inexpensive. Recycled plastic costs more to produce than virgin plastic, so there is no incentive



to use recycled materials. Pepsi, one of the world’s largest distributors of disposable plastic containers, had initially promised to include at least 5% recycled resins in their bottles, but the Grassroots Recycling Network only recently won the decade-long battle to make them keep that promise.

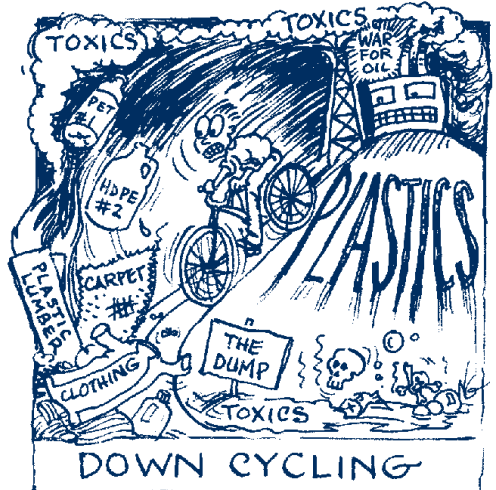
INTERNATIONAL WASTE TRADE?

Unfortunately, plastics collected in Berkeley are part of the international waste trade. There simply are no viable local markets for bottle-to-bottle recycling. Currently, the High Density Poly Ethylene (HDPE # 2) collected in Berkeley is sold to Epic Recycling, in Richmond, California, where the bottles are made into a plastic lumber product (an example of down cycling). But plastic lumber is highly flammable, and if there had been much of it in firestorms like the one in the Berkeley hills in 1991, the plastic lumber would have added long-burning fuel to that fire.

Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET #1), another plastic, is not reprocessed locally. According to the American Plastics Council (a pro plastics publicity and lobby group), up to 90% of the PET plastics collected in California, Oregon and Washington are exported to the Shanghai region of China where they are reprocessed into fiberfil for clothing, sleeping bags and pillows. Despite China’s prohibition against the importing

of recycled plastics, its present use of PET reflects its aggressive development of a plastics industry which will switch to using virgin resins when China becomes fully integrated into the World Trade Organization. No one knows what will happen to west coast plastic disposables when that happens.

The Ecology Center has no information about conditions in Shanghai’s recycling plants, but we are concerned about environmental pollution standards and workers’ rights. A previous Greenpeace campaign exposed India’s recycling plants as sweatshops, where employees, underpaid and over worked, were regularly exposed to toxins, and recycling facilities directly polluted the surrounding environment. Similar studies have unearthed recycling industry negligence and abuses across the global south. **RC**



SO WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- ▶ Let manufacturers who still use glass know you appreciate it.
- ▶ Reduce your purchasing of disposable plastic containers.
- ▶ Reuse the plastic containers that you do purchase.
- ▶ Educate your neighbors regarding the problems with plastics.

From Waste Management to Zero Waste:

THE GLOBAL MOVEMENT FOR ZERO WASTE INITIATIVES



The “three commandments” of ecological living, “Reduce, Reuse and Recycle,” may be the most widely recited environmental motto of the twentieth century. This approach to waste management has allowed us to reach the state-mandated goal of 50% diversion — something people said could never be done. This means that compared to 1990, when AB939 was passed, we are sending less than half the garbage tons to the dump! Now, the County of Alameda has again raised the bar by setting a new goal of reaching 75% diversion by the year 2010. To reach this goal, we can take additional practical steps within the current approach, such as collecting household food waste, but ultimately we will have to rethink the basic approach to waste management. As the three Rs have become mainstream, environmental groups are now focusing on a fourth “R”: Redesign.

The concept of Redesign is part of an emerging new environmental philosophy called Zero Waste. The Grass Roots Recycling Network (GRRN), a non-profit organization that promotes Zero Waste, called the philosophy “a design principle that includes recycling but goes further by taking a ‘whole system’ approach to the vast flow of waste and resources through human society.” Instead of making waste solely a municipal and consumer problem, Zero Waste seeks to place the responsibility on product manufacturers for reducing the effects of the garbage they create.

According to GRRN, Zero Waste “re-designs the current, one way industrial system into a circular system modeled on nature’s successful

strategies by aiming to eliminate rather than manage waste.” Zero Waste philosophy extends beyond the purely environmental realm to include social justice, with a vision of helping communities create jobs while eliminating waste; increasing civic participation while measuring self-sufficiency, and holding corporate waste-makers responsible, while addressing the root causes of environmental destruction.

This may sound complicated, but Jeffrey Hollender, CEO of Seventh Generation, called Zero Waste “the mother of environmental no-brainers.” With Zero Waste, it’s not only the environment that wins, but more and more companies are seeing the advantages of waste elimination. For example, Hewlett Packard has reduced its wastage by more than 90% and reaped substantial savings in the process.

When manufacturers design production systems that factor out waste by taking responsibility for the final destination of their products, recycling becomes less of an individual or municipal burden. Not only does this save vast amounts of energy by eliminating the need for transportation and reprocessing; it’s also very good public relations.

The Ecology Center promotes Zero Waste through a lecture series called Globalization and Garbage, and is developing classes to help local residents turn their homes into Zero Waste households. The Center also supports the development of a City of Berkeley Zero Waste Policy, setting goals for the municipal government and providing leadership for other governments and the local business community.

Other communities and governmental entities that have or plan to adopt Zero Waste Measures include the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (2000), Seattle, Washington (1998); Carrboro, North Carolina (1998); Carrboro, North Carolina (1998). Here in California, City and County of San Francisco, Del Norte County (2000), and Santa Cruz County (1999), have passed Zero Waste plans or resolutions. **RC**



Where Old Computers Go to Die

EXPORTING TOXIC ELECTRONIC WASTE TO ASIA

WHAT HAPPENS TO OUR OBSOLETE COMPUTERS? MANY OF THEM ARE MOVING DOWNSTREAM TO CHINA — POISONING RIVERS, GROUND WATER AND WHOLE COMMUNITIES.

Discarded electronic equipment, or “e-waste,” is one of the fastest growing waste streams in the industrialized world. The public’s desire for the newest and fastest computers and electronics available, coupled with poor design and planned obsolescence on the part of manufacturers, is creating mountains of waste. Cheap labor and lax environmental standards overseas make it ten times more profitable to export e-waste than to recycle it domestically. An estimated 50% to 80% of the electronic waste collected for “recycling” is exported. Workers in India, China, Vietnam and other developing countries, working under extremely toxic conditions, are paid as little as 75 cents per day to crack computer parts and salvage the metals they contain.

The e-waste trade is creating a global health and environmental nightmare. Although it is not well known, e-waste contains a witches’ brew of toxic substances, including lead and cadmium in circuit boards, lead oxide and cadmium in monitors, mercury in switches and flat screen monitors, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in older transformers, brominated flame retardants on printed circuit boards, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) cable insulation. These substances and their by-products are known causes of many different types of cancer, as well

as reproductive harm, immune disorders, learning disabilities, and other tragic modern health problems.

Common salvage practices include open burning of plastic waste, river

and drinking water are being contaminated. In addition, the burning of PVC and brominated flame retardants creates dioxins and furans, two of the most deadly compounds known to

humankind, responsible for cancers and hormone disruption.

Making matters worse, dioxins and furans don’t stay put; when plastic parts are burned in China, the dioxins that are created can arrive as soon as six days later in California on wind currents.

Exporting Harm, a documentary by The Basel Action Network (BAN), which works to stop the illegal trade of toxic waste, details the horrific and toxic conditions of family run “recycling” businesses in the Guangdong Province of China. In response to the publicity generated in part by this film, China has claimed they will crack down on the illegal smuggling of computer waste from the US and Japan. The documentary can be ordered at

www.ban.org/exportingharm_film.htm, and can be checked out of the Ecology Center’s library.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Currently, the expense of collecting and disposing of discarded electronics is borne by taxpayer-funded government programs, primarily at the local level. Groups such as Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition are calling for manufacturers and distributors to assume responsibility for these costs, so that they will be financially motivated to design products that are clean, safe, durable, reusable, repairable, upgradable, and easy to disassemble and recycle. The Electronics Take It



dumping of acids, and dumping of plastics in large pits and river-ways. Workers are exposed to lead, mercury, and other heavy metals, which are also contaminating the water, soil, and air. Entire river ecosystems are being destroyed, while food sources

RECYCLING RESOURCES

- ▶ **CELLPHONES:** The *Call to Protect* campaign collects wireless phones to be given to victims of domestic violence for security reasons. To donate, mail the phone, battery, and charger to: *Call to Protect, 2555 Bishop Circle West, Dexter, MI 48130-1563. www.wirelessfoundation.org/12give/index2.cfm*
- ▶ **COMPUTERS AND OTHER ELECTRONICS:**
 - Computers and most other electronics should be disposed of at the *Alameda County Computer Resource Center*, in Berkeley, which refurbishes many of them for redistribution in the Bay Area, and responsibly dismantles and recycles them here in North America. Call them at **510-434-1325**.
 - The *Berkeley Transfer Station* also responsibly recycles most electronics. Call them at **510-981-7270**.

Back! Campaign advocates for Extended Producer Responsibility. This calls on manufacturers to:

- Take responsibility for collection, disassembly, reuse and recycling
- Reduce use of hazardous materials in manufacturing
- Incorporate recycled content and remanufactured components into new products
- Apply health and safety standards to manufacturing and recycling facilities throughout the product chain, end unsafe labor practices, and require that recycling is done in an environmentally sound manner.

E-WASTE LEGISLATION SB20

The Take It Back Campaign had a major victory when on August 29th Senator Byron Sher's legislation SB20 passed out of Assembly Appropriations Committee. SB20 requires that a fee be assessed on the sales of all televisions and computers at the time of purchase to fund cost-free and convenient collection and recycling of e-waste when the items are no longer wanted. The

initial fee, effective April 1, 2004, is set between \$6 and \$10 based on device size. The legislation requires manufacturers to reach recycling targets at specific future dates as set by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. SB20 also requires manufacturers or their designees to notify the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) if they intend to export e-waste for "recycling." This sort of legislation is essential if we are to change the patterns of consumption and disposal that plague our throw-away society.

CELL PHONES ARE E-WASTE TOO

As technology advances, obsolete electronic devices pile up with increasing speed. Cell phones, which have a lifespan even shorter than most other electronic gadgets, are on their way to becoming a colossal waste problem. Within three years, Americans may be disposing of 130 million cellular telephones a year, according to the environmental research organization Inform. The electronic waste stream doesn't stop with computers, televisions, and cell

SO WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- ▶ **Corporations respond to consumer pressure. Send a letter to electronics companies urging them to accept responsibility for their products and design for the environment and human health.** You can find sample letters and more about the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition Electronics Take It Back! Campaign at www.svtc.org/act_now/index.html.
- ▶ **Before making your next electronics purchase, consider whether you really need a new machine.** Consider repairing a broken machine rather than replacing it and purchase used equipment whenever possible. (Contact the Ecology Center for reuse and repair resources.)

phones, either. Our lives are cluttered with temporary toxic trash like stereos, VCRs, printers, microwave ovens, etc. All of it should be designed to be non-toxic, long-lasting, upgradable and easy to repair and recycle. **RC**

30 YEARS OF RECYCLING IN BERKELEY *continued from page 1.*

institutional resources to support the wholesale mainstreaming of recycling.

THE DUMPS ARE FULL, WHAT NOW?

When the landfills in the San Francisco Bay filled up and expansion of these dumps was outlawed, real, large-scale concrete solutions were needed to address the emerging solid waste crisis. One proposal emerged here as it has across the globe: Build waste incinerators to burn the trash and use the heat produced to generate electricity. The idea sounded good enough, and there were companies ready to build and creditors ready to finance these new "Waste to Energy" projects. One was even planned to be built right here in West Berkeley. But as activists and scientists began to look deeper at these projects, horrifying outcomes were predicted. It became evident that the burning of garbage is

extremely toxic, producing dioxin, one of the most toxic substances known. And even when burned matter is conserved, the toxic ash then has to be dealt with, resulting in very high economic and/or environmental cost.

Thus, the first garbage war broke out in Berkeley. Opponents to the project included the Ecology Center who stood firm in demanding that we should "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle" rather than burn and choke. When the dust finally settled, recycling had won. And because the Ecology Center had a viable demonstration program in place, we could credibly state that recycling would be effective. Other cities followed suit and today there is not a single "Waste to Energy" plant in the Bay Area.

A VISION OF ZERO WASTE

Today, the Ecology Center works with residents under contract with the

City of Berkeley Solid Waste department to provide weekly curbside collection of mixed paper, cardboard, and mixed containers. This has helped the city reach the state-mandated goals of reducing dumping in the landfills by 50% over the last 10 years.

But the Alameda County Waste Management and Recycling Board has set a new goal: Vision 2010. This raises the bar to a 75% diversion rate by the year 2010. In seven short years, we will need to make some significant changes to meet this goal, such as beginning the collection of kitchen waste. When we started, they said we would never make any major impact through recycling. Then they said we could never reach the 50% diversion goal. There are those today who believe it is impossible to reach the 75% goal. But we must see beyond that and begin to envision a Zero Waste society. **RC**



ecology center

COMMUNITY • ENVIRONMENT • JUSTICE

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**RECYCLING NEWS
and INFORMATION**
from Berkeley and Beyond!



Join Us **AND MAKE A DIFFERENCE...**

Since 1969, individual donations have made it possible for the Ecology Center to educate and organize for a better environment and community. The Ecology Center is on the forefront of important issues, fighting local battles for our global environment. From the 1972 oil spill, to the battle against trash incinerators, to the City of Berkeley going 100% biodiesel in its fleet of trucks, to fighting genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in your food, the Ecology Center has provided leadership, action, and expertise for the environmental movement. We cannot do this without your support!

Your tax-deductible donation will help the Ecology Center offer accurate and in-depth information through our **Environmental Hotline and Environmental Resource Center**. You will also support our **Farmers' Markets, Farm Fresh Choice** program, and **Bookstore**. Your gift

will help publish **Terrain magazine** and get this progressive educational resource into our high schools. Join us in the fight to improve Berkeley's environment!

WITH MEMBERSHIP YOU WILL RECEIVE:

- **Subscription to Terrain Magazine**
- **10% Discount at the Ecology Center Store**
- **Borrowing privileges at the Environmental Resource Center Library**
- **Discounts on our Sustainable Living Course Series**

We urge you to join us and support the Ecology Center, one of the oldest grassroots environmental organizations in the country. Please come and visit us at: **2530 San Pablo Avenue in Berkeley.**

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

Yes! *I want to support the **ECOLOGY CENTER'S** important work!*

with a contribution of: \$35 \$50 \$100 \$250 \$500 \$1,000

\$20 — low income membership

Enclosed is my **CHECK** payable to "Ecology Center" **CHARGE** my: VISA MasterCard

CARD NUMBER: _____ EXPIRATION DATE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

NAME: _____ E-MAIL: _____ SIGN ME UP FOR FOR E-MAIL ALERTS AND A BI-WEEKLY CALENDAR OF EVENTS

ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

Please use enclosed envelope or mail to: Ecology Center • 2530 San Pablo Avenue • Berkeley, CA 94702