

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP



Bundles of recycled items are the end result of the process at Penn Waste's facility in Manchester Township.

PHOTOS BY PAUL KUEHNEL/YORK DAILY RECORD

'Tis the season to recycle

Center busy handling holiday recyclables

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Penn Waste's recycling center in Manchester Township is a busy place. Two shifts of workers process about 450 tons of recyclables five days a week — everything from empty milk cartons to shampoo bottles to that can of Coors Light you drank during last week's Ravens game. The facility, which opened in February on Mia Brae Drive, replacing two smaller buildings, will process about 95,000 tons of recyclables this year in its first nine months. That's up from 81,000 tons in 12 months in 2014. But business really ramps up during the holidays, when Penn Waste's customers recycle the boxes that held their Christmas presents. Processing will jump by about 25 percent. "This time of year, the biggest thing we see is cardboard," said Amanda

Davidson, Penn Waste's director of communications. The company handles recycling for 66 municipalities in six counties including a number in York County. The 96,000-square-foot facility is like a Disneyland ride for your recyclables. Used egg crates, plastic soda bottles and mayonnaise jars all chug up steep conveyor belts and glide over large metal rollers, while the machinery rumbles in the background. **So, where do your recycled items end up?** Here are eight things to know: 1. Magazines are recycled into newspapers, telephone directories and paperboard. 2. Paperboard, mixed paper and junk mail are paper towel rolls, new paperboard and the paper backing on roof shingles. 3. Cardboard is recycled into paper bags, new paperboard and new cardboard. 4. Notebook and com-



Cardboard is separated out early in the recycling stream at the Penn Waste recycling facility in Manchester Township.

puter paper are recycled into toilet paper, facial tissue and new notebook paper. 5. Steel and tin cans are recycled into bicycle parts, rebar and appliances. 6. Glass is recycled

into new bottles and jars and sand used in road construction. 7. Plastics are recycled into outdoor play equipment, backpacks and insulation for jackets. 8. Orange juice and milk cartons are recycled

into tissues, paper towels and computer paper. **Recycling dos and don'ts** Here are some of the items Penn Waste accepts for recycling.

- Rinse and remove the caps and lids:
- » cardboard boxes of all sizes
 - » aluminum beverage cans
 - » steel food and beverage cans, aerosol cans, paint cans
 - » clear brown, blue or green glass or beverage containers
 - » plastic containers, #1 through #7, including yogurt containers
 - » clean pizza boxes
 - » cereal and other food boxes
 - » cartons for orange juice, milk, soup, wine and other beverages
 - » newspapers, magazines, telephone books and junk mail
- Here are some of the items Penn Waste doesn't accept for recycling:
- » Styrofoam
 - » Aluminum foil
 - » Packing peanuts
 - » Bubble wrap
 - » Christmas lights
 - » Plastic grocery bags
 - » Plastic bubble wrap
 - » Light bulbs
 - » Broken glass
 - » Needles and medical waste
- Source: Penn Waste. For more information on recycling visit their website, www.pennwaste.com

PACKAGE DELIVERIES

Amazon unveils new Prime Air drone prototypes

BRETT MOLINA
USA TODAY

Amazon revealed the latest prototype of drones it will deploy as part of its Prime Air service using the unmanned aerial devices to deliver packages in less than 30 minutes. According to details released Sunday by the online retailing giant, Amazon says the drones weigh 55 pounds and can carry packages weighing up to 5 pounds. The drones fly under 400 feet and use "sense and avoid" technology to dodge potential obstacles en route to their delivery destination. "We are testing many different vehicle designs and delivery

mechanisms to discover how best to deliver packages in a variety of environments," a statement from Amazon said. "We have more than a dozen prototypes that we've developed in our research and development labs. The look and characteristics of the vehicles will evolve over time." A video released by Amazon shows the drone scanning an area near the delivery address to find a landing spot, followed by a hatch opening from the bottom to drop the package. Amazon said it is testing drones in "multiple international locations." The company said the service will launch once the company has

"the regulatory support needed to safely realize our vision." In March, the Federal Aviation Administration granted Amazon approval to fly drones for research into the Prime Air service after first revealing plans to work with drones for deliveries two years ago. Other companies are also exploring drones as a new method of package delivery. Earlier this month, Wal-Mart sought permission from the FAA to start drone testing, while Google reportedly revealed during an air traffic control convention in Washington, D.C., that it wants to launch a drone service in 2017.

EMERGENCY LOANS

Federal Reserve officially ends too-big-to-fail lending

NATHAN BOMEY
USA TODAY

The Federal Reserve adopted a rule Monday prohibiting it from extending emergency loans to failing companies, formalizing a policy that was central to congressional reform efforts in the wake of the global financial crisis of 2008 and 2009. The rule narrows the Fed's ability to intervene to prevent companies that are supposedly "too big to fail" from collapsing. The new standard would have prevented the Fed from bailing out AIG and Bear Stearns during the financial crisis, Fed chair Janet Yellen said. Instead, the Fed can

only lend to "a program or facility" with what the board described as "broad-based eligibility," meaning it must aid at least five firms or entities. During the financial crisis, the Fed took similar action to bolster liquidity in the market for mortgages, auto loans and student debt, for example. The rule also would bar the Fed from lending to insolvent companies. The new rule traces its legal origin to the Dodd-Frank Act, which President Barack Obama signed into law to enforce new regulations on Wall Street and expand federal oversight in the wake of the Great Recession. The Dodd-Frank Act "eliminated the author-

ity to lend for the purpose of aiding a failing firm or preventing a firm from entering bankruptcy or another resolution process," Yellen said. Still, Yellen noted that the Fed retains the authority to improve lending capacity in the midst of a general crisis. "Emergency lending is a critical tool that can be used in times of crisis to help mitigate extraordinary pressures in financial markets that would otherwise have severe adverse consequences for households, businesses and the U.S. economy," she said. "The Federal Reserve has long had this authority but has used it only sparingly and only in severe financial crises."