

# 7. *Waste Management and Resource Recovery*

## Purpose

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*Ensure high quality waste management services for Alachua County residents and minimize the amount of waste directed towards landfills and the environment.*

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## Introduction

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### Solid Waste and Climate Change

A significant way humans impact the environment and climate change is through overconsumption and unsustainable waste management practices. Municipal solid waste is a large source of GHGs, primarily due to the contributions from landfills and waste collection systems. Emissions from landfills are the result of decomposing organic materials that release carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>). According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), “municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills are the third-largest source of human-related methane emissions in the United States....”.<sup>1</sup> Another consideration are the emissions generated as part of solid waste collection and transportation. Efforts aimed at reducing the amount of solid waste generation can have a significant impact on addressing climate change.

### Solid Waste in Alachua County

In 1998, Alachua County closed the Alachua County Southwest landfill, located at 19401 SW Archer Rd, Archer, FL. Upon closure, the County determined it was in the best interest of the community to outsource landfill disposal. The County currently contracts to dispose of solid waste at the New River Regional Landfill in Raiford, Florida. The current agreement expires in 2027.

Prior to disposal, collected solid waste is transported to the Leveda Brown Environmental Park, located at 5115 NE 63rd Avenue, Gainesville (Figure 7.1). Materials are screened for prohibited waste and hazardous materials before being compacted and transported to the New River Landfill, located 35 miles from the Environmental Park. The County transports an average of 775 tons of solid waste per day, which translates to 33 trips per day.

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<sup>1</sup> EPA, “Frequent Questions About Landfill Gas.”

## LEVEDA BROWN ENVIRONMENTAL PARK



Solid Waste Transfer Station



Materials Recovery Facility (Recyclables)



Hazardous Waste

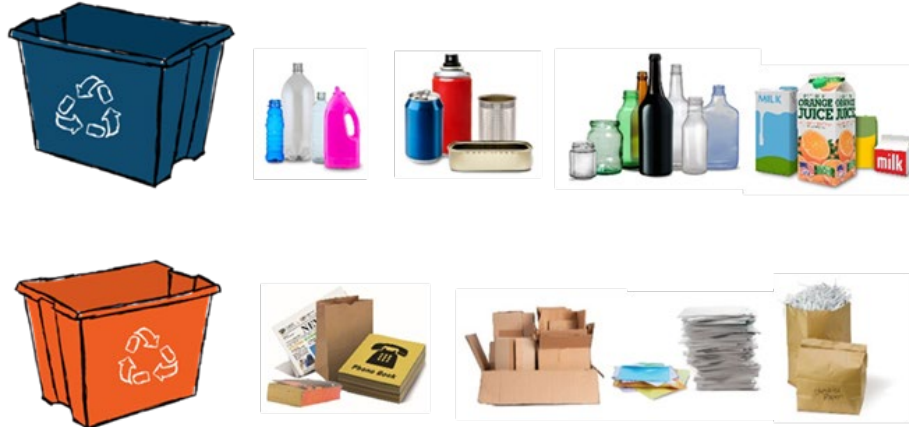
**Figure 7.1: Leveda Brown Environmental Park**

### *Residential Collection*

Waste collection for residents within the County varies based upon location. The County provides weekly waste and recycling collection within the designated mandatory curbside collection area. Garbage cart sizing is currently a Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) rate structure with annual costs ranging from \$203.89/yr. (20-gallon) to \$330.00/yr. (96-gallon) (Figure 7.2). Recycling is collected utilizing a dual stream system in orange and blue 18-gallon bins to separate recyclables (Figure 7.3). Educational programs and materials are provided through the County's Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Department. County residents outside the mandatory curbside collection area may subscribe to curbside pickup through private services with any of the franchises waste haulers in the County or utilize the Rural Collection Centers (RCCs) or the Leveda Brown Environmental Park.



**Figure 7.2. Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) rate structure**



**Figure 7.3: Dual Stream Recycling System**

The five RCCs positioned throughout the County offer recycling (plastic, metals, glass, mixed paper, cardboard), household hazardous waste disposal, yard waste recycling, bulk material disposal, and garbage waste disposal (Figure 7.4). The Leveda Brown Environmental Park accepts recycling (plastic, metals, glass, mixed paper, cardboard), scrap metal, tires, yard waste, household hazardous waste, and garbage disposal. It also provides further educational outreach to the community.

## RURAL COLLECTION CENTERS

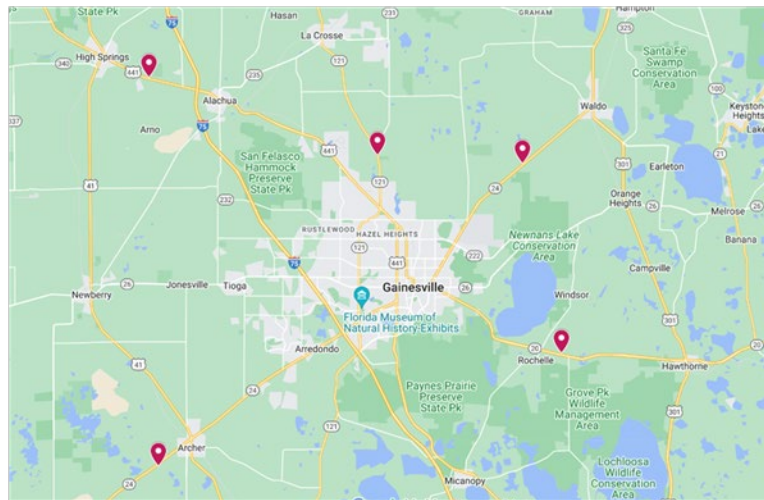
### Locations

### Disposal

Garbage  
Recycling  
Yard Waste  
Scrap Metal  
Hazardous Waste

### Reuse Area

Lightly used items  
Paint



## Figure 7.4: Rural Collection Centers

### *Commercial Collection*

Commercial solid waste collection is provided by the County as part of an exclusive franchise agreement. Recycling collection services are provided by an open franchise, or free market, system. Businesses in the County are required to recycle the following materials: steel cans, aluminum cans, glass containers, plastic containers, magazines, newspapers, office paper, and corrugated cardboard.

### *Hazardous Waste Collection*

The Hazardous Waste Collection Program provides a county-wide system for the proper disposal, reuse, and recycling of hazardous materials; automotive fluids, household chemicals, unwanted pharmaceuticals, waste vegetable oil, latex paint and electronic waste materials generated by households and small businesses. Materials are collected primarily at the Hazardous Waste Collection Center, located at the Leveda Brown Environmental Park. Additional drop off sites are located within each of the five Rural Collection Centers. Through a grant from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), Hazardous Waste Management also conducts hazardous waste collection events in Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Lafayette, Nassau, Putnam and Union counties.

### *Composting Services*

A current concern in the waste sector is the lack of access to composting. In Alachua County, there are drop-off locations for composting provided by Beaten Path Compost, the UF Student Compost Cooperative, UF Field and Fork Gardens, and the Gainesville Giving Garden. There are limited options for those who do not live in the Gainesville area, do not have access to a car, are of limited mobility, or do not have the ability to compost at home. Because composting is one of the primary ways individuals can reduce their waste, effort should be put into providing more composting services for Alachua County residents.

## **Alachua County Comprehensive Plan**

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The Solid Waste Element of the County's Comprehensive Plans contains the policies designed to provide for the clean, efficient, economical, and environmentally sound management of solid waste resources in the County. Several policies and objectives within the Plan that directly address solid waste and resource recovery practices are listed in Appendix B.

## **Past and Current Efforts**

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## Zero Waste in Alachua County

In 2021, Alachua County and the City of Gainesville approved a Joint Zero Waste Strategy Report and Implementation Plan. The Report includes key findings from the analysis of potential zero waste strategies accompanied by their associated review from the community during stakeholder engagement, as well as the final implementation plan recommended for adoption.

The movement towards Zero Waste in Alachua County has been active for several years and continues to gain momentum from the public, private, and non-profit sectors. The City of Gainesville has set a goal to divert 90% of its waste by 2040 and established a Zero Waste Subcommittee to assist in driving initiatives. In addition, Zero Waste is a forefront topic for the County and City's Joint Water and Climate Committee. Both the County and City have begun implementation of Zero Waste policies to reduce single-use items and promote waste reduction strategies within their daily operations.

In Alachua County and the City of Gainesville Zero Waste is defined as: *“The conservation of all resources by means of responsible production, consumption, reuse and recovery of products, packaging, and materials by minimizing discharges to land, water, or air that threaten the environment or human health.”*

Additionally, the definition is supported by five guiding principles for evaluating Zero Waste strategies to increase material recovery rates and foster reuse throughout the community. They are as follows:

- Keep Resources Local
- Foster Job Growth
- Emphasize and Support Upstream Solutions
- Mitigate Climate Change
- Maximize Resource Access and Environmental Services

A key principle within Zero Waste is the establishment of a Circular Economy (Figure 7.5). Circular Economy is a whole-system approach based upon repositioning disposal and reuse opportunities. Through this process, less raw materials are consumed for production, more manufactured materials remain in use, and commodities are recycled to continue to maximize the value of material. This concept allows resources to have a continuous life cycle through multiple uses and purposes, rather than limiting their life span to simple production that results in waste.





**Figure 7.5: Circular Economy<sup>2</sup>**

The Joint Zero Waste Strategy Report and Implementation Plan includes a list of recommended zero waste strategies. The strategies are divided into three categories: General Recommendations, Organic Materials Recovery, and Recyclables and Construction and Demolition Materials Recovery. Additionally, the recommendations are listed in three different phases for implementation. Tables 7.1 through 7.4 present a description of the Phase I strategies and a brief status update.

## Program Highlight

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### Alachua County Zero Waste Grant

In general, local governments and their staff have well defined roles and responsibilities. Establishing a new program or conducting pilot programs can often become mired in red tape as staff attempt to establish the policies, procedures, funding mechanisms, staffing, etc. which are necessary to implement them. To combat this, local governments have the opportunity to partner with community organizations, private businesses, and non-profits which have much more flexibility with their internal systems. One example of such a partnership is the Alachua County Zero Waste Grant.

The Alachua County Zero Waste Grant was first established in 2022 with the stated goal of stoking innovation, spurring development, and encouraging the enhancement of waste reduction programs for the benefit of the residents of Alachua County.

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<sup>2</sup> U.S. Public Interest Research

The initial round of Zero Waste Grants resulted in three recipients:

1. **The Repurpose Project** – Enhancement of reusable material collection and delivery abilities,
2. **The Repurpose Project** – Assessment of the quality, quantity, and value of reusable materials being disposed of at the County's Transfer Station, and
3. **Beaten Path Compost** – Increase compostable materials collection capacity.

The Repurpose Project is a local reuse center focused on reducing the amount of material sent to the landfill. They operate a number of retail facilities to receive and sell used furniture, construction materials, household items, and more. For the grant to enhance their reusable material collection and delivery abilities, The Repurpose Project used the funds to purchase an additional box truck, doubling their fleet. Having this additional truck assisted the community by removing the transportation barrier for donating or purchasing reusable items. Through the year-long reporting period of the grant, this additional box truck enabled them to collect 252,857 lbs. of items from the public to be diverted from the landfill through their facilities. In addition, the box truck delivered 154,023 lbs. of items back to the community for customers who may not have otherwise been able to transport the item to their home.

The Repurpose Project's second grant was not about enhancing an existing program but rather collecting data on the solid waste system to analyze a community need. To assess the quality, quantity, and value of reusable materials being disposed of at the County's Transfer Station, staff from the Repurpose Project would intercept vehicles as they approached the tipping floor of the Transfer Station to see if there were items which could be diverted to a higher use than being sent to a landfill. Participation by the approaching vehicles was purely optional and all of the items selected would have been disposed of at a landfill. During the collection and reporting period, a total of 1,574 items totaling 56,812 lbs. were collected for reuse. Of the items collected, 959 of them were taken to The Repurpose Project's retail facility named Reuse Planet. These items were tracked during a 90-day period to see if they were sold. During that time, 89% of the items were sold and given a second life outside of being landfilled. The items which were not tracked through the point of sale were taken to separate facilities which did not have the ability to track them items through the point of sale.

The recipient of the third grant, Beaten Path Compost, is a small-scale composting operation based in Gainesville, FL. They collect material from both residential and commercial properties with a large portion of their collections being residential units in the City of Gainesville. Through this grant, Beaten Path Compost was able to expand their collection capacity by adding a second flat-bed vehicle to their fleet. Although it occurred beyond the reporting period, the additional capacity allowed them to expand their program through the City of Gainesville by nearly 1/3, adding an additional 200 households to the curbside compostable material collection plan.

During the summer of 2025, Alachua County issued a request for proposals for a second round of Zero Waste Grants. The grant review committee members are recommending two projects to the Board of County Commissioners for approval. The first project is through O-Town Compost and involves the collection of compostable materials at the County’s Rural Collection Centers. The second project is with Lost and Found GNV to help grow their bulk item collection program from multi-family residential complexes.

Through the completed grant projects and the recommended future ones, Alachua County and their community partners have demonstrated that such collaborations can help local governments address current issues in a timely manner within their existing systems.

## Strategies and Action Items

### Goal 7.1 – Increase intergovernmental collaboration and Lead by Example.

#### *STRATEGY 7.1.1 - Establish a Solid Waste Reduction Goal and Formalize by Adopting a Resolution on Zero Waste*

A key step towards Zero Waste in Alachua County is ensuring that local governments are willing and able to participate in Zero Waste initiatives. Intergovernmental collaboration will be necessary to tackle such a large-scale goal. A significant obstacle is the inconsistent recycling management practices in the County and the municipalities.

Table 7.1 Action Items for Increasing Intergovernmental Collaboration for Waste Reduction (Strategy 7.1.1)				
Action Items	Jurisdiction	Pros	Cons	Status
<b>Establish a Solid Waste Reduction Goal and Formalize by Adopting a Resolution on Zero Waste.</b>	County	Establishes a formalized commitment and foundation for Zero Waste initiatives in the community.	Funding requirements to fulfill goal. Inconsistent waste management practices across jurisdictions. Public support for initiative. Requires intergovernmental coordination.	Not started



<b>Implement a Zero Waste Procurement Policy.</b>	County	Supports the circular economy in the area and allows governments to lead by example.	Funding requirements to fulfill goal. Public support for initiative. Requires intergovernmental coordination.	In progress
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## Goal 7.2 – Establish Public-Private Relationships between Alachua County and Private Entities to Facilitate Zero Waste Goals

***STRATEGY 7.2.1** – Increase the amount of accessible opportunities for the private sector to reduce waste.*

The private sector plays a large role in the amount of waste Alachua County and its residents accumulate, indicating a need to foster more public-private relationships with them. The private sector is an essential partner to meet Zero Waste goals. Table 7.2 provides action items dedicated to encouraging public-private relationships that increase progress towards Zero Waste. The County continues to seek suitable tenants for the EcoLoop industrial park.

**Table 7.2 Action Items for Increasing Private Sector Opportunities to reduce waste (Strategy 7.2.1)**

Action Items	Jurisdiction	Pros	Cons	Status
<b>Establish Public and Private Partnerships to Facilitate Innovative Research and Develop New Technologies for Managing Solid Waste in Alachua County and City of Gainesville.</b>	County	Encourages innovation, utilizes existing infrastructure, and incorporates Zero Waste planning into the EcoLoop Park Business Plan.	Will require political buy-in, support, and potential funding.	Ongoing. County staff continues to seek potential projects for the EcoLoop Industrial Park.
<b>Develop Partnerships with the Private Sector to Implement a Large-Scale Reuse Program.</b>	County	Large waste reduction impacts based upon case	Requires private sector interest, capital, and	Ongoing. See Program Highlight section.

		<p>study programs. Fosters circular economy. Generates job growth. May be more financially advantageous than disposal fees.</p>	<p>warehouse or infrastructure for the collection of salvaged materials and storefront for sales. Requires political support. May require altering of current collection contracts to ensure appropriate Designated Facility for receipt of materials or allow for the infrastructure for salvaging of materials to be co-located at the facility.</p>	
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<b>Revise Future Contracts and Franchise Agreements with Collections and Processing Vendors to Include Requirements and Incentives Addressing Zero Waste.</b>	County	Can lead to higher diversion rates and the ability to meet established goals. Allows the County and City greater control of their procurements and may be linked to educational and outreach programming to increase public awareness.	County exclusive franchise includes provision to allow for organics collection once feasible in area. Curbside yard waste processing agreement going out next year with goal of using a composter.	Completed.
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### Goal 7.3 – Phase Out Organics from Waste

***STRATEGY 7.3.1** – Increase resident and commercial opportunities and accessibility for composting.*

The County Waste Management Team aims to expand composting opportunities for its residents. It is an effective way to lower GHG emissions from food waste, utilize the waste for other purposes, and reach the County’s zero waste goals.

An organics processing facility is necessary to facilitate the diversion of organics from the waste stream, making the process much faster and smoother. However, both the residential and commercial sectors still must be incentivized to participate in composting.

**Table 7.3 – Action Items for Increasing Resident Opportunities for Composting (Strategy 7.3.1)**

Action Items	Jurisdiction	Pros	Cons	Status
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<b>Develop a Plan to Phase Organics from Garbage Collection.</b>	County	Will ensure adequate feedstock for any future organics processing facility. Will allow for a comprehensive assessment of requirements to ensure a viable and successful organics processing facility.	May require revisions to collection contracts. Plan will need political and public support and buy-in to be viable. May require changes to customer collection programs including new containers or new setout procedures.	Ongoing. See Program Highlight section.
<b>Expand Food Recovery Networks to Include Food Pantries.</b>	County, Private Sector	Fosters partnerships among different sectors of the community. Increases awareness of hunger and poverty initiatives within the County and City. Redirects excess food to those within the County and City in need. Reduces	May require new resources for transporting materials. May require incentives or social marketing campaigns to increase participation of food service vendors.	Not started

		organic materials in need of reprocessing or disposal.		
<b>Add Incentives to Current Residential Backyard Composting Programs and Expand.</b>	County	Builds upon an existing program and infrastructure . Reduces the collection and processing burden on the communities by having materials processed at the source.	Program participation may already be maxed. Incorporating incentives may not have an adequate return on investment.	County provides frees wire composting bins kits
<b>Establish the Processing Facility Infrastructure Necessary for Diverting Organic Materials from the Waste Stream.</b>	County, Private Sector	Current processing of organic materials is limited to yard waste. Establishing an organics processing facility will allow for the diversion of over 20% of materials from the County and City’s solid waste stream and foster partnerships.	Will require planning, space, and adequate funding. Financial sustainability of the processing facility will require adequate materials collected to process (feedstock). Feedstock will be needed to ensure	Gaston Tree Debris Recycling; mulch and compost  County Line Landfill: compost  Leveda Brown Environmental Park: mulch  Lifesoiils: compost (under construction)

			adequate operations and to leverage any potential private sector interest.	
<b>Develop Infrastructure for the Collection of Organic Materials.</b>	County, Private Sector	Allows for greater diversion of organic materials. Can foster partnerships with the private sector and interlocally. Allows for consistent messaging and branding to encourage greater participation and stability.	Infrastructure may require staffing or operational changes to resource recovery centers, carts, or other collection bins, as well as a collection fleet. May additionally require modifications to solid waste ordinances. Significant public education and outreach to inform customers of programmatic changes and to improve diversion potentials	Beaten Path residential collection  O-Town Composting commercial collection.



## Goal 7.4 – Recycling

### *STRATEGY 7.4.1 – Expand recycling programs and opportunities within the County.*

Recycling is one of the main methods by which the County can achieve its Zero Waste goals. Efforts should be put into increasing the recycling capacity of Alachua County and educating citizens and the private sector on best practices. Table 7.4 demonstrates action items dedicated to enhancing the recycling capacity of Alachua County and increasing citizen awareness. The lack of modern public and private infrastructure is a significant obstacle to increasing recycling in the County.

**Table 7.4 Action Items for Expanding Recycling Programs and Opportunities (Strategy 7.4.1)**

Action Items	Jurisdiction	Pros	Cons	Status
<b>Expand Existing Mandatory Commercial Recycling Ordinance.</b>	County	Audits will present clear data on compliance for commercial and multi-family recycling.	Maximum contamination levels may be controversial. Policy changes will require political buy-in and support. Inspection and enforcement will be required to implement effectively.	Not started

<b>Establish Uniform Multi-Family Recycling.</b>	County	Will strengthen the recycling program and increase diversion rates by providing uniformity and simplifying educational programming .	Will require ordinance revisions and political support. Multi-family materials typically have high contamination levels, requiring significant outreach and education efforts, as well as potential carts or equipment for units to recycle effectively.	Limited implementation. Pilot study conducted in 2024
<b>Conduct an Analysis of Recycling and Disposal Fees for the County to Identify Methods for Discouraging the Landfill of Material.</b>	County	Provides the County and City with a clear picture of fees associated with municipal solid waste disposal to evaluate potential areas for deterring landfill material. Can be utilized as a financial foundation for numerous	Will require staffing and/or funding to perform.	Not started

		Zero Waste strategies.		
<b>Expand the Reach of the Business Recycling Toolkit to all Municipalities within the County.</b>	County	Toolkit already developed. Easy strategy to implement.	Will require staff time. May have minimal impacts to diversion levels. May not be suitable for all municipalities depending upon their own ordinances, policies, and programs	Limited implementation
<b>Support Organizations Working on the Implementation of Take-Back Programs.</b>	County	Requires businesses to take-back difficult to manage items such as batteries and lightbulbs and reduces the County and City's need for processing or providing proper disposal.	Will require political buy-in and support. Compositional analysis will require staff time, partnerships, and/or funding to determine appropriate industries to target.	Limited implementation (pharmaceuticals Take-Back programs)
<b>Revise Building Code Standards or Green Building Ordinances to Address Zero Waste Initiatives for C&amp;D Material Diversion.</b>	County, Local Governments	Supports infrastructure investments by ensuring necessary feedstock.	Requires political buy-in and support. May be challenged by the building community. May impact the costs	Not started

			of construction and new development	
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## Triple Bottom Line

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### *People*

Becoming a Zero Waste community has many benefits to our community. Decreasing the amount of food waste, such as by donating excess food to food pantries, increases food security for those most in need. According to the EPA, over one-third of food in the U.S. goes uneaten, which is enough to feed more than 150 million people each year.<sup>3</sup> This is enough to feed the estimated 35 million Americans and over 40,000 Alachua County residents who are food insecure.<sup>45</sup> It also reduces the negative impact of landfills on health, property value, and aesthetics.<sup>6</sup>

### *Profit*

Opting to become Zero Waste and adopt a Circular Economy can impact Alachua County in several ways. These sustainable models create jobs and can save money for both businesses and the County. The EPA found that recycling and reuse, two of the tenants of a Zero Waste Community, created 681,000 jobs and \$5.5 billion in tax revenue in just one year.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, businesses with a circular economic model outperformed “linear” businesses that create waste after use of their products, according to the World Economic Forum. They had lower costs, reduced production times, better resilience against price and supply chain fluctuations, and increased consumer spending.<sup>8</sup>

Municipalities also save money on waste management in the long-term.<sup>9</sup> Less money is spent on collecting litter (which is significant given that the U.S. spends about \$11.5 billion annually on litter cleanup) according to a 2009 study.<sup>10</sup> Residents also pay less money for solid waste collection when they recycle and compost as a result of the County’s Pay-As-You-Throw program.

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<sup>3</sup> EPA, *From Farm to Kitchen: The Environmental Impacts of US Food Waste*, Office of Research and Development, 2021.

<sup>4</sup> FLHealthCharts, “Food Insecurity Rate,” 2023.

<sup>5</sup> Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research, “Alachua County.”

<sup>6</sup> EPA, “Recycling Basics and Benefits.”

<sup>7</sup> EPA, “Recycling Economic Information (REI) Report,” *Sustainable Materials Management*.

<sup>8</sup> Jensen, “8 ways the circular economy will transform how business is done,” *World Economic Forum*, 2023.

<sup>9</sup> Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, *Zero Waste to Zero Emissions*, 2022.

<sup>10</sup> Mid Atlantic Solid Waste Consultants, *2009 National Visible Litter Survey and Litter Cost Study*, 2009.

## Planet

The Zero Waste approach significantly reduces emissions, with one report estimating it to reduce 1.4 billion metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>11</sup> It also improves the aesthetic and health of waterways in Alachua County, including creeks and lakes.<sup>12</sup>

Reducing food waste reduces deforestation, biodiversity loss, water pollution and scarcity by feeding a growing population without needing to grow more food. It also prevents wasted resources such as energy, land, and fertilizers that come from growing food only for it to go uneaten.<sup>13</sup>

Proper disposal of household hazardous waste helps stop nonpoint source pollution.<sup>14</sup> Additionally, most of the hazardous waste the County receives is recycled, further benefiting environmental health.<sup>15</sup>

## Community Engagement

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To provide the community with thorough, transparent information regarding where their waste goes, County staff created the website entitled Alachua County Recycles. This site provides information on the County's solid waste programs and accurate data on the number (in tonnage) of recyclables collected and the processing facilities they went to.

Similar to Alachua County Recycles, the City of Gainesville's Zero Waste Wizard provides information on recyclable goods, specifically what can and cannot be recycled and specific bins that recyclables go in. Residents can look up hundreds of different items and the site will explain how and where to dispose of those items properly.

Table 7.5 presents a list of Zero Waste resources in Alachua County. The original list is included in the Joint Zero Waste Strategy Report and Implementation Plan.

Name	Items Accepted
Alachua Habitat for Humanity ReStore	Clothing, Household Goods, Furniture, Appliances
Batteries Plus Bulbs	Batteries Plus Bulbs
Battery Land	Rechargeable Batteries
Battery Source	Rechargeable Batteries
Best Buy	Electronics, Batteries, Wires, Cords, Cables,

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid* footnote 8.

<sup>12</sup> EPA, "Learn About Aquatic Trash," *Trash-Free Waters*.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid* footnote 2.

<sup>14</sup> University of Florida Facilities Services, "Hazardous Waste."

<sup>15</sup> Alachua County, "About the Hazardous Waste Collection Center (HWCC)."

	Plastic Bags
Bj's Thrift Shop	Clothing, Household Goods, Electronics
Cartridge World	Printer Ink Cartridges and Toners
CMC Recycling of Gainesville	Aluminum Cans and Scrap, Auto Parts, Bikes, Brass, Cookware, Copper, Ferrous Metals, Garden Tools, Hardware, Lawnmowers, Metal Clothes Hangers, Metal Tags, Musical Instruments – Metal, Nonferrous Metals, Pipes, Radiators, Scrap Metal, Stainless Steel, Tools, Zinc
Entenmanns Gainesville Thrift	Clothing, Household Goods
eco ATM	Smartphones, Tablets, Cell Phones
Flashbacks Recycled Fashions	Clothing
Gainesville Junk Removal	Furniture, Appliances, Misc. Scrap Metal
Goodwill	Clothing, Household Goods
Haven – Attic Resale	Clothing, Household Goods
Home Depot	Light Bulbs, Rechargeable Batteries
Humane Society of North Central Florida Thrift Store	Clothing, Household Goods
JCPenney	Plastic Bags #2 and #4
Kohls	Plastic Bags #2 and #4
Lowes	Plastic Bags #2 and #4, Cell Phones, CFLs, Lead-acid Batteries, Lithium-ion Batteries, Nickel-cadmium Batteries, Nickel-metal Hydride Batteries, Nickel-zinc Batteries, Plastic Plant Materials (No Single-use Batteries)
Melody's Memories	Clothing
Office Depot	Ink and Toner Cartridges
Office Max	Ink and Toner Cartridges
Outreach Thrift	Clothing, Household Goods
Plato's Closet	Clothing
Publix Super Markets	Plastic Bags #2 and #4, Plastic Egg Cartons, Paper Bags, Plastic Film #2 and #4
Recycling Services of America	Office Paper, Cardboard, Bottles, Cans
Salvation Army	Clothing, Household Goods
Sam's Club	Plastic Bags #2 and #4, Car Batteries, Marine Batteries
Sandy's Savvy Chic Resale	Clothing



Boutique	
Sound Ideas	Small Electronics
Sprint Store	Cell Phones
St. Patrick's Thrift Shop	Clothing, Household Goods, Furniture
St. Vincent De Paul Thrift Shop	Clothing, Household Goods, Furniture
Target	Plastic Bags #2 and #4, Cell Phones, Inkjet Cartridges, MP3 Players
T-Cellular	Cell Phones
The ARC of Alachua County	Clothing, Household Goods
The Heart of Gainesville Thrift Store	Clothing, Household Goods, Furniture
The Repurpose Project	Clothing, Household Goods, Furniture, Appliances
Tools for Schools	Office / Classroom Supplies
Trademark Metals Recycling	Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals, White Goods, and Appliances
Uniquities Consignment Shop	Furniture, Home Goods, Clothing
Walmart	Plastic Bags #2 and #4, Car Batteries, Marine Batteries
Watson C&D	Aluminum Scrap, Asphalt, Brass, Brick, Carpet, Carpet Padding, Ceiling Tiles, Ceramics
Whole Foods	Batteries, Corks, Plastic Bags, Brita Filters, Yogurt Cups and #5 Plastics
WeeCycle of Gainesville	Clothing, Furniture, Household Goods

Note: List is subject to change and may not be all inclusive.

**Table 7.5: Zero Waste Resources**

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