

# From Throw-Aways to (Nearly) Zero Waste In the Quick-Serve Restaurant Industry: Seattle's Solution to a Packaging Problem



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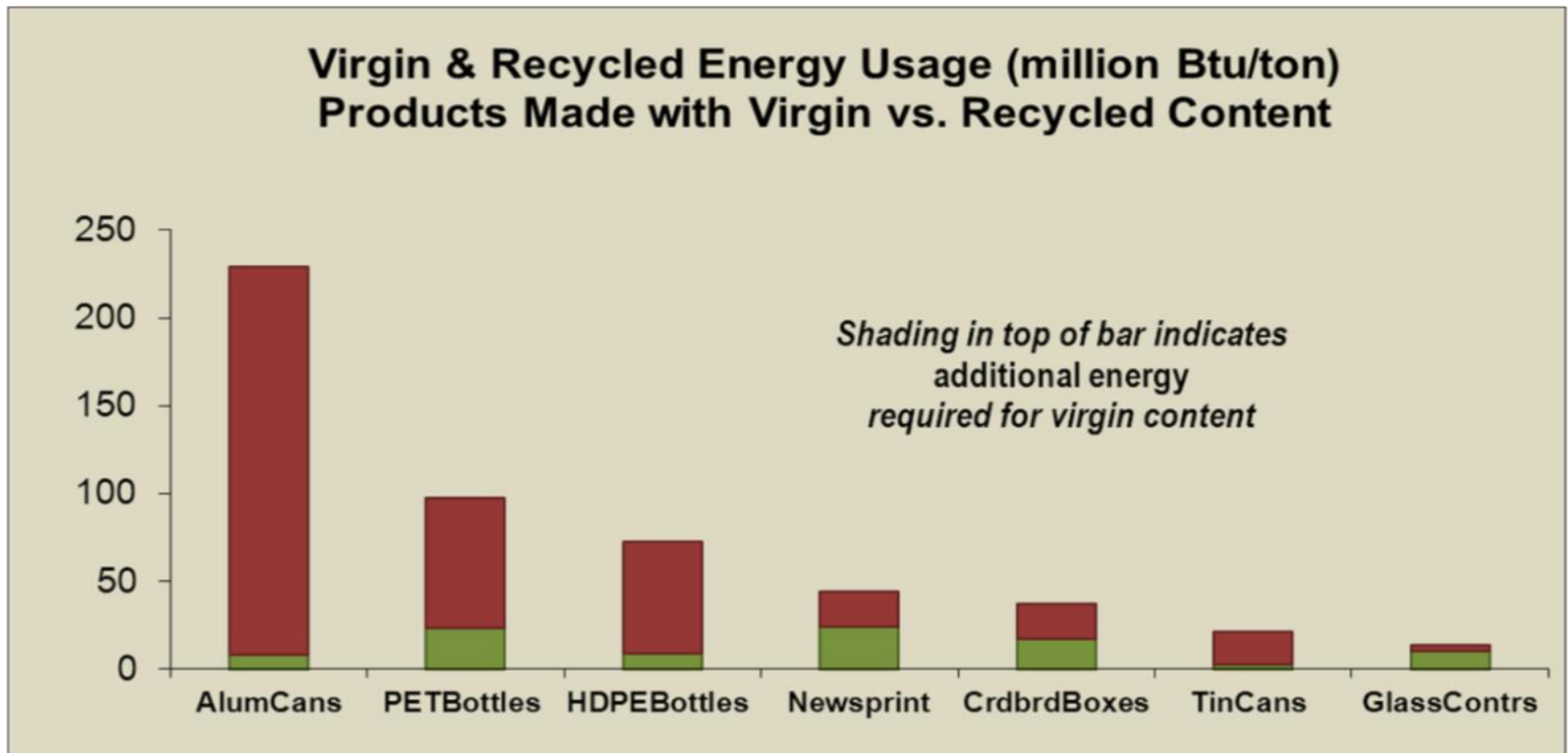
# Sustainability in simple terms...

- ❑ *Means being able to do the same thing or produce the same thing, the same product, over and over without drawing down the world's limited resources.*
- ❑ That has to include recovering the materials used to make things – *and packaging* – at the end of each product's useful life.
- ❑ *Yes, there's a lot to do upstream, but for the moment, let's talk about end-of life.*

# Sustainability has to mean...

- ❑ 100% recovery of the materials we use in products and packaging for reuse in the next generation of products and packaging.
- ❑ That rules out landfilling.
- ❑ And let's be honest: It also rules out incineration – even when some energy is recovered.

# Energy savings from recycled feedstocks compared to virgin.



Jeff Morris, Sound Resource Management

**So, to avoid this, what do we do?**



# Our “Zero Waste” resolution focused on throw-aways.

- *“By mid-2008, SPU will conduct a comprehensive study of products, packages and ingredients that could be banned or otherwise discouraged....”*
- *“Initial products for review will include non-compostable plastic shopping bags and Styrofoam food containers.”*

From Resolution 30990, the “Zero Waste Resolution,” 2007

# Which focused us on food service packaging. No more of this:



# That looked like a good idea, but there was a fatal flaw.

## Our study told us:

All the replacements for EPS food service ware were worse for the environment.

- Heavier – more costly to ship.
- Denser – used more material.
- Eternal – almost never break down in a landfill or anywhere else (though that also applies to EPS).
- And usually not recyclable – certainly not when contaminated with food – but neither is EPS.



**And what about those leftover soggy fries? The real problem looks something like this:**





# Is Zero Waste realistic?

## What's in the waste from QSRs?

- Pre-packaging materials – some will be garbage, some recyclable plastics.
- Food prep waste – compostable.
- Food service ware and packaging – almost all can be composted.
- Packaging is the vehicle for capturing front-of-house leftover food.
- So the answer is yes (almost).

# So how big is the problem, really?

- ❑ In 2012, we shipped **3,571 tons** of non-compostable single-use food service products 250 miles by train to the landfill.
- ❑ **That packaging filled 128 shipping containers on 64 rail cars.**
- ❑ Assume that the leftover food collected with that single-use packaging was merely equal in weight to the plastic and paper...
- ❑ **Altogether, that's 256 shipping containers and 128 rail cars of waste per year just from Seattle QSRs.**





## To get the packaging out of the garbage:

- ❑ Seattle banned EPS food service ware effective January 1, 2009
- ❑ **And, effective July 1, 2010** – 18 months later
- ❑ The City required ALL single-use food service packaging to be either:

**Compostable, or  
Recyclable.**

- ❑ Compostable preferred.
- ❑ **(Because food-contaminated service ware is not recyclable; it's garbage.)**







# Compost



All food scraps

Coffee grounds, cream, & tea bags

Paper napkins, towels



Food-soiled paper

No-lin cardboard paper

No-lin cardboard cups



Paper plates

Biodegradable cutlery

Disposable products, wood shop sticks, & stir sticks

For more info: [seattleu.edu/sustainability](http://seattleu.edu/sustainability)



Place these kinds of items in this bin  
**NO PLASTIC**



# Recycle



Glass bottles

Cans & tin

Plastic bottles



Plastic lids & caps

Lid with flat T tops

Paper



Paper packaging

Rigid, laminated paper

Corrugated cardboard

For more info: [seattleu.edu/sustainability](http://seattleu.edu/sustainability)



Place these kinds of items in this bin



# Trash

**STOP!**

Is that **compost** or **recycle**?

Or trash:



Wet food paper

Plastic packaging

Non-recyclable packaging



Cardboard packaging

Lid for bins & tables with

For more info: [seattleu.edu/sustainability](http://seattleu.edu/sustainability)



Place these kinds of items in this bin

**cleanScapes**  
Your Friends Public Utility

# CleanEvent Station

Thank you for doing your part to keep this event, our City, and our world clean, green and beautiful.

**Food Waste**  
COMPOST. FOOD FOR THE SOIL.

**Recycling**  
IF YOU CAN'T REDUCE. RECYCLE.

**Garbage**  
THINK BEYOND WASTE.

**Way to Throw!**  
[www.waytothrow.com](http://www.waytothrow.com)





# What made it work?

1. A strong regional composter.
  - ❑ Based on established residential Food and Yard Waste collection.
2. **Product testing to prove compostability.**
  - ❑ So restaurants know what they can use.
3. Outreach to increase commercial food waste collection for composting.
  - ❑ Synergy with front-of house compostables disposal in quick serve restaurants (QSRs).
4. **Biopolymers. Thanks to industry, increasing availability of compostable service ware.**
  - ❑ From 70 to more than 700 products now.

# What made it work?

- 5. Lots of outreach to restaurant and packaging industries.
  - Product fairs and workshops where new products were shown;
  - Stakeholder meetings that brought restaurants, manufacturers and distributors together;
  - Direct mail to Seattle food service businesses – including institutions.
  - Regular presence at restaurant industry trade shows;
  - Thousands of site visits – still!
  - And a few fines for EPS use.
- 6. Local curbside and commercial recycling systems that accept coated papers and nearly all plastics.

# We've had some success so far.

- ❑ Between 2008 and 2012, the amount of food-grade EPS in Seattle commercial garbage dropped from 516 tons/yr. to 174 tons.
- ❑ From Seattle Mariners stadium, 566 tons of food waste including 100+ tons of packaging was composted in 2013.
- ❑ Of an estimated 3,000 tons of food waste collected from QSRs, 1,000 tons is packaging.
- ❑ Before we started this program, all of those tons were landfilled.

# Contamination is a problem.



# Looking ahead to a solution.

- ❑ **All “dine-in” single-use, throwaway food service ware and packaging to be compostable – middle of 2015.**
- ❑ Food courts deemed “dine-in.”
- ❑ **All “take-out” or “doggy box” packaging will also be compostable.**
- ❑ The exception will continue to be hot and cold beverage cups which may be recyclable.



# Two problems solved.

**Universally compostable Quick-Serve food service packaging means:**

- No single-use, throw-away paper or plastic service ware or packaging goes to the landfill.**
- Compostable packaging serves as the vehicle to keep leftover food out of the landfill, reducing green house gases.**
- Those 128 railcars disappear.**

# Related, supportive policies.

- ❑ **Seattle is considering banning all organic waste from garbage.**
- ❑ Both residential and commercial.
- ❑ It would all be diverted to compost.
- ❑ **This likely will push Seattle's overall recycling rate past 60%, our goal in 2015.**
- ❑ (Single-family residential already tops 70%)

# Challenges we face together.

- ❑ **Growing the compost industry.**
- ❑ Expanding compostable packaging regulations to more U.S. cities – or states.
- ❑ **Better product labeling. The customer has to know what to do with it.**
- ❑ Convincing some in the packaging industry that recycling is not the answer; it doesn't capture the leftover food.

# Close to real sustainability.

- ❑ In our Quick-Serve Restaurant industry we've linked the single-use packaging and leftover food to the organic cycle of carbon neutrality.
- ❑ *It's sustainable. We can do the same things and produce the same things, the same products, over and over and over without drawing down the world's limited resources.*
- ❑ Caveat: There are upstream – sourcing – issues, and those are conversations you'll also have during this conference.

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