



Indiana Department of Environmental Management

2020 Recycling Index Report

Overview of 2020 data reported by municipal solid waste recyclers required to report recycling activities to meet the 50 percent recycling goal mandated by the Indiana legislature.

Office of Program Support
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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Executive Summary

The 2020 Recycling Index Report provides information collected from municipal solid waste (MSW) recyclers. The recyclers are legislatively required to report recycling activities under IC 13-20-25. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) provides the report to fulfill its requirement to give an overview of 2020 state recycling data as well as evaluate Indiana’s progress in achieving a 50% recycling goal.

In 2020, the state recycling rate remained steadily at 19.1%, slightly above last year’s rate of 18.6%. The MSW generation from in-state origins was 8.9 million tons. Approximately 75% goes to landfills, 19% gets recycled, and 6% goes for waste-to-energy. Recyclables are estimated to originate from source-separated materials mainly from industrial, commercial, institutional (ICI) sectors (45%), wood waste and organics from communities/ICI for mulch, animal bedding, and compost (35%), and single-stream collection (20%).

Recycling activity reports were submitted by 145 registered recycler facilities. The total amount of shipped recyclables for end-use markets was 1,305,365 tons consisting of 55% paper and cardboard, 19% wood waste, 12% glass, 6% single-stream/mixed, 3% plastic, 3% other, and 2% metal (ferrous and non-ferrous). The reported data is representative of the statewide infrastructure for what is collected and shipped through Indiana’s regional MRFsheds, the areas around a material recovery facility (MRF) that funnels recyclables to a particular MRF. Direct hauls to end-use markets are another significant source of recyclables such as from big-box retail distribution centers and large manufacturing facilities, in which case the reporting is voluntary and may not be submitted. Also, metal salvage yards are exempted from mandatory reporting of metals from the MSW stream.

Nearly 2.7 million tons of additional material would need to be recycled to reach a 50% recycling goal as based upon the current MSW stream. The MRFshed is a large portion of the recycling infrastructure and may need to triple throughputs to reach this goal, which includes collection from residential and ICI sectors. Also, expansion of direct hauls with reporting and more diversion of food waste/organics would be needed. Other steps involve evaluating waste characterization studies for targeting infrastructure needs.

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Recycling Goal

According to **IC 13-20-25-1 State Recycling Goal**, which was passed by legislation (HEA 1183) in 2014, the goal of the state is to recycle at least fifty percent of its municipal waste. Per definition, the MSW originates from the operation of residential, municipal, commercial, or industrial establishments and community activities in the state.

IC 13-11-2-133 states:

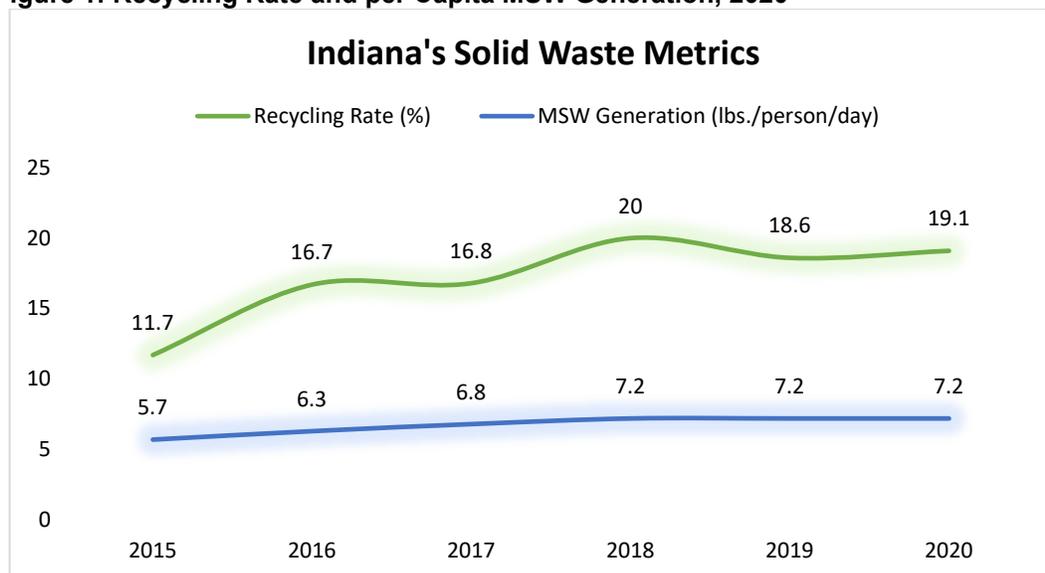
“...municipal waste means any garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste, and other similar material resulting from the operation of residential, municipal, commercial, or institutional establishments and community activities.”

A recycling rate can be calculated to determine how Indiana is meeting its recycling goal by estimating the overall MSW generated against the materials reported as recyclable.¹ The measurement standard established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is:

$$\text{Recycling Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{MSW Recovered for Recycling and Composting (tons)}}{\text{MSW Generation (tons)}} \times 100$$

The MSW generation is the sum of tonnage amounts for disposal, recycling, and composting as shown in TABLE 1. Tonnage estimates from Indiana origins are given with supporting data references for each of the waste management classifications. The recycling rate in 2020 was 19.1% while MSW generation (lbs./person/day) did not change from last year, as shown in Figure 1, remaining at 7.2.

Figure 1: Recycling Rate and per Capita MSW Generation, 2020

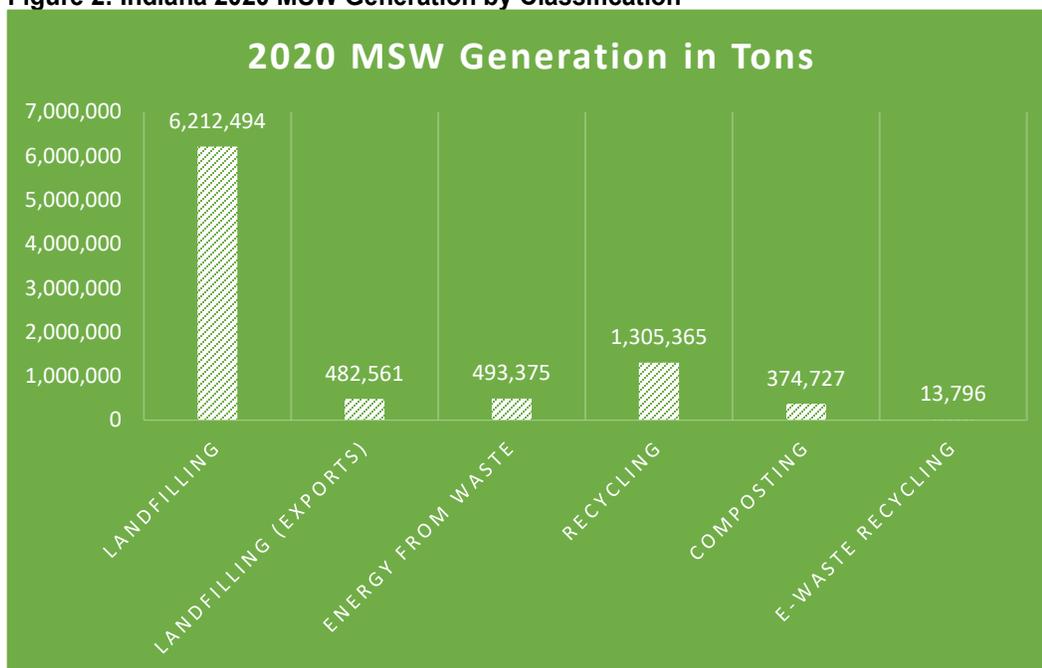


¹ Standardized definitions for determining a recycling rate are described in the U.S. EPA publication, [“Measuring Recycling: A Guide for State and Local Governments.”](#) Also, EPA’s most recent report, [“Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2018 Fact Sheet.”](#) gives national statistics for MSW generation, recycling, and disposal.

TABLE 1: Indiana MSW Generation and Classification Data (2020)

Classification	Tons	Data Reference
Disposal through Landfilling (in-state)	6,212,494	The data is aggregated from Solid Waste Land Disposal Facility Reports. This is the total amount of MSW from Indiana origins received at in-state landfills for disposal. It does not include non-hazardous industrial process wastes and construction and demolition (C&D) debris.
Disposal through Landfilling (out-of-state)	482,561	This amount was estimated from Indiana exports of MSW as reported by neighboring states. Other supporting data included the Solid Waste Processing Facility Report which consists of waste sent for disposal at out-of-state landfills from Indiana transfer stations.
Energy from Waste	493,375	The data are aggregated from Solid Waste Processing Facility Reports. This is the total amount of MSW from Indiana origins received at the Indianapolis Resource Recovery facility for disposal. It does not include non-hazardous industrial process wastes and C&D debris.
Recycling	1,305,365	The data are aggregated from Recycling Activity Reports. This is the total amount of recyclables from MSW as reported by shipments to (a) in-state manufacturers and users, (b) out-of-state destinations, and (c) arranged through brokers.
Composting	374,727	The data are aggregated from Registered Composting Facility Reports. This is the total estimated amount of waste received at Indiana compost facilities including yard trimmings, food waste, and other organic materials. It does not include wood waste processed into mulch.
E-waste Recycling	13,796	The data are aggregated from IDEM, Electronics Recycling Annual Report, and E-Cycle Collector/Recycler Registration Reports. The data is for all types of e-waste including covered electronic devices for Indiana's E-Cycle program. Total shipments are tracked by destination categories.
Total	8,882,318	

Figure 2: Indiana 2020 MSW Generation by Classification



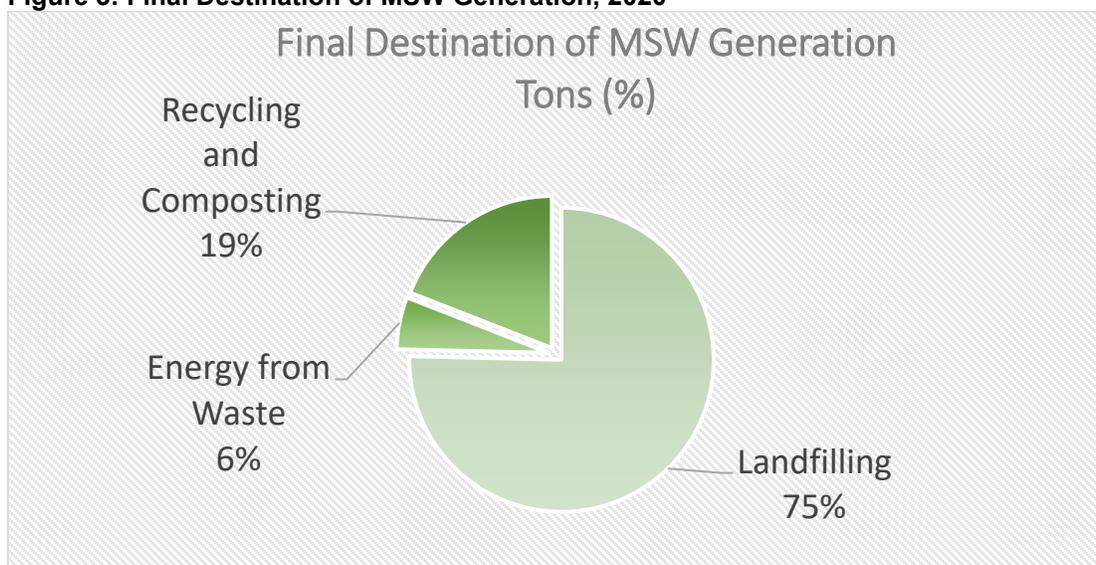
The total MSW recovered for recycling and composting is the sum of recycling, composting, and e-waste amounts. The numbers used below can be represented in Figure 2 and TABLE 1. The calculation is made accordingly:

MSW Recovered for Recycling and Composting
 $= 1,305,365 + 374,727 + 13,796$
 $= 1,693,888 \text{ tons}$

The 2020 Indiana Recycling Rate then is calculated as:
 $(1,693,888 \text{ tons} / 8,882,318 \text{ tons})$
 $\times 100 = 19.1\%$

Materials not part of the MSW generation are excluded from the recycling rate measurement and are evaluated by other metrics. They include metals from construction and demolition (C&D) activities as well as concrete and asphalt, autobody, coal ash, foundry sand, and alternate daily cover.

Figure 3: Final Destination of MSW Generation, 2020



Recycling is key to the circular economy, and right now, more than half of our waste goes into a landfill, never returning as a commodity to re-enter the economy. Every year, the 75% of MSW generation that enters a landfill, as shown in Figure 3, will be reproduced year after year. However, Indiana can increase diversion of MSW and decrease MSW generation by reducing waste, reusing materials, and recycling. When MSW is viewed as a resource for generation of new products, less waste is created, and less raw natural resources are used to create new products.

Indiana tracks the amount of waste and recycling in the state. Mandatory reporting by permitted solid waste facilities in the state, including MSW landfills, transfer stations, and waste-to-energy facilities, began in 1990. The reporting includes the origin (state and county), waste type (MSW, C&D, foundry waste, coal ash, flue gas desulfurization waste, and others), and amount of solid waste received. In addition, landfills report the amount of waste received for reuse such as alternate daily cover and transfer stations to report the amount of solid waste sent to other states. Mandatory reporting of recyclables from recycler facilities began in 2014.

Reports are submitted online through Re-TRAC, IDEM Solid Waste and Recycling Data Reporting Program. They include:

1. Solid Waste Land Disposal Facility Report
2. Solid Waste Processing Facility Report
3. Recycling Activity Report
4. Registered Composting Facility Report
5. Electronics Recycling Annual Report and E-cycle Collector/Recycler Registration (E-waste)
6. Annual Tire Report.

The remainder sections only cover the recycling data from Recycling Activity Reports.

Recycling Activity Report Requirements

Recycling (IC 13-20-25-6) is the recovery of recyclable materials from the MSW stream, such as from garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom waste, office waste, or other similar material, for use or reuse, conversion into raw materials, or for use in the production of new products.

A **recycler** is defined as the owner or operator of a facility where recycling may occur, including a landfill, an incinerator, a material recovery facility (MRF), or a solid waste management district. A recycler is also defined as a recyclable materials broker who arranges the collection, transportation, delivery, recycling, or reuse of recyclable materials.

Recycling activities are required to be reported to IDEM during a calendar year (January 1 – December 31), either on an annual or quarterly basis.

Recyclers must submit reports for each of their facilities that conduct recycling activities.

Persons managing wastes not defined as municipal, such as those involved in automotive scrap metal processing, automotive salvage, or industrial wastes, are not required to report recycling of these wastes. However, they may do so voluntarily. IDEM has included in this report the tabulation of all reported materials but does not count recycling of non-MSW materials towards the 50 percent recycling goal.

Recyclers must report, in tons, the types of recyclable material from Indiana origins that it ships to in-state recycling facilities, in-state manufacturers/end users, or out-of-state destinations. IC 13-20-25 requires reporting the following types of recyclable materials:

- 1) Glass
- 2) Metal, including white goods (ferrous)
- 3) Metal (non-ferrous)
- 4) Paper and cardboard (all grades)
- 5) Plastic and plastic products
- 6) Single stream recyclable materials, and
- 7) Any other distinct type of recyclable material not specified in 1) through 6).

The recycler definition for reporting does not include manufacturers/end users that use recyclables as a feedstock to produce basic products such as glass container mills, fiberglass facilities, iron, and steel foundries, non-ferrous foundries, mini-steel mills, paper mills, and plastic processors for flake and pellets.

The next section discusses the collection method of the information and the data reported.

Reporting Method/Data Collection

Recyclers submit a recycling activity report through IDEM's Solid Waste and Recycling Data Reporting Program, a web-based materials management system for aggregating data. The information recyclers are required to report includes:

- 1) Name and location of the recycler's establishment, and facility registration type. This includes landfill, transfer station, waste-to-energy plant, composting facility, processing facility, waste tire facility or recycler facility. The latter type is for facilities not included in the other categories.
- 2) Principal business activity conducted
- 3) Type of operation
- 4) Type of materials including glass, metal, paper, plastic, single stream (mixed), and other
- 5) Quantity, in tons, for each type of recyclable that was transported from the reporter's establishment, or in the case of a broker, the quantity of each type of material for which they arranged transportation or delivery, and where the material was transported, which would include other in-state recycler facilities, persons in Indiana that use the raw materials or reuse the product without further recycling, and out-of-state locations. The destination categories are defined as:
 - a. Recycler Facility - This refers to a recycling facility such as an MRF with intermediate consolidating, sorting, shredding, or baling operations. The reporting included the location of the receiving recycler facility (name/city/state).
 - b. Broker - This refers to shipments transported through a broker to final destinations. The reporting included the principal address of the broker (name/city/state).
 - c. Manufacturer/end user - This refers to a production facility of basic products that used the recyclables as a raw material without further offsite recycling. Examples included glass container mills, foundries, steel mini mills, smelting and refining operations, plastic processors for flake and pellets, and pulp and paper mills. Reporting included the location of the receiving manufacturer/end user (state or foreign country).

The geographic grouping of communities for collection and processing of recyclables through the same MRF is known as the MRFshed. Indiana has seven major MRFs that sort single-stream

recyclables as well as other regional MRFs that focus on source-separated recyclables mainly consisting of paper (fiber) from the ICI sectors. Other types of reporting facilities include transfer stations and community recycling hubs.

Generally, recyclables are collected and routed through MRFs on a regional basis with the exception of wood waste and organics that require material-specific processing. They originate from the residential sector and the ICI sectors. The latter group may account for a large percentage of MSW and generated recyclables. However, some sources such as big-box retailers may directly ship their recyclables to end-users and not use MRFs, in which case the reporting is voluntary and may not be submitted. More detail about the Indiana MRF infrastructure is given in the report by GT Environmental, "[Indiana Recycling Infrastructure and Economic Study](#)."

Reporting Results

IDEM received recycling activity reports from 145 registered recycler facilities for shipments of recyclables in 2020. The facilities are grouped by principal business activity, as shown in TABLE 2.

TABLE 2: Number of Facilities Submitting Recycling Activity Reports by Principal Business Activity

Principal Business Activity	Number of Facilities Submitting Reports
Solid Waste Management Company	44
Solid Waste Management District	63
Government	10
Business	22
Not-for-Profit	3
College / University	1
Brokers	2
Total	145

The reporting tracks recycling shipments by material type, amount, and destination category (recycler facility, broker arranged, and manufacturer/end-user). The data are further categorized by shipments to in-state recycler facilities as well as shipments for end-use markets (broker arranged, in-state manufacturer/end-user, and out-of-state destinations). The tonnage amounts in the latter groups are counted towards the recycling rate measurement. Appendix A provides a detailed breakdown of the amount of MSW recyclables generated for shipment by destination category and county origin of facilities.

Reported shipments of recyclables to in-state recycler facilities were 230,013 tons in 2020. The amounts by material type are given in Figure 4. This is helpful to discern local collection efforts from cities, towns, and solid waste management districts especially for shipments of curbside recyclables to MRFs. Compost and electronic waste (e-waste) are not listed as a material since their recycling amounts are reported in separate reports (see TABLE 1). The category of "Other" measures any other distinct type of recyclable material from MSW including household hazardous waste (HHW).

Another category of recycling is for non-MSW materials (per statute). It allows registrants to voluntarily record amounts of other recyclable materials from non-municipal solid waste, such as

scrap metal and aggregate from construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and non-hazardous industrial materials. The reported amounts consist mainly of aggregates.

Figure 4: Shipments to In-State Recycler Facilities

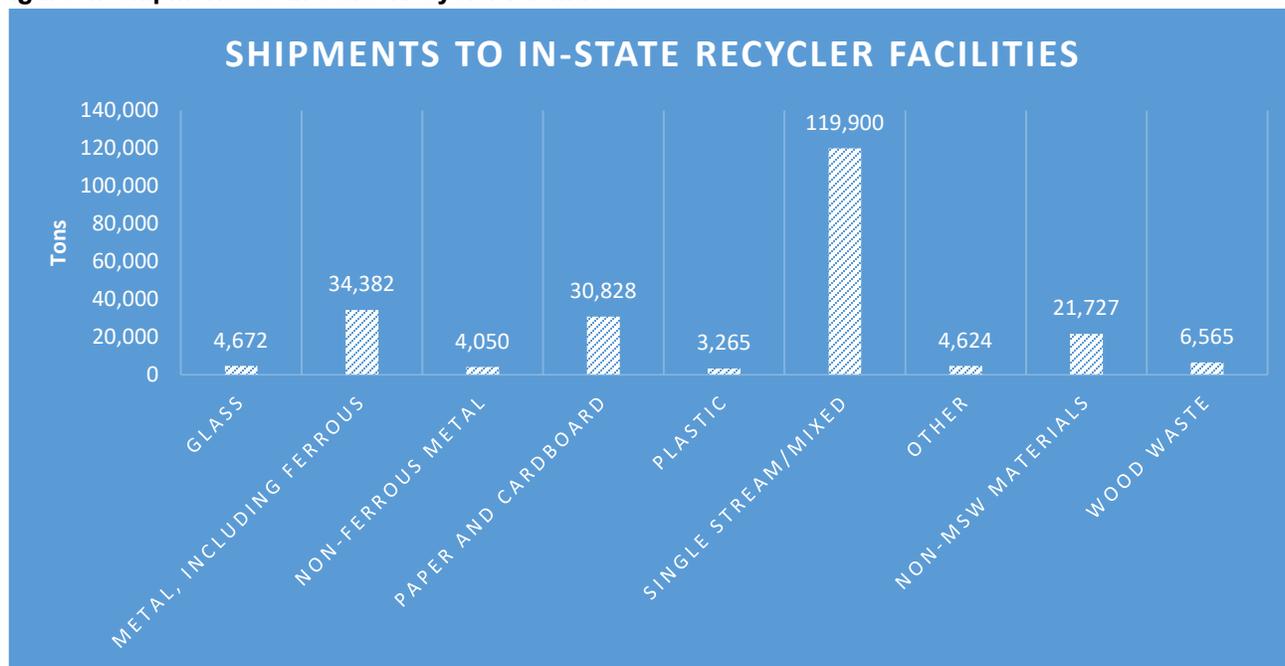


TABLE 3 provides a breakout of recycling shipments by market destinations, which are counted in the recycling rate measurement. There are three types of destinations listed below. Brokers often buy and sell recyclable materials then arrange to have them shipped from one location to another by haulers or processors. Broker arranged shipments generally sell to end-use markets. Recycling shipments are also tracked for supplying in-state manufacturers/end users and out-of-state destinations. In 2020, the total amount of reported MSW recyclables for end-use markets was **1,305,365 tons**.

TABLE 3: Shipments of Recyclables by Material Type and Destination (2020) for Recycling Rate

MATERIAL TYPE	SHIPMENTS OF RECYCLABLES BY MARKET DESTINATION			
	Broker Arranged Shipments (Tons)	In-State Manufacturers/ End Users (Tons)	Out-of-State Destinations* (Tons)	Total (Tons)
Glass	9,922	54,750	85,353	150,025
Metal, including white goods (ferrous)	1,211	26,026	485	27,722
Metal (non-ferrous)	1,226	1,599	1,308	4,133
Paper and cardboard (all grades)	136,138	287,714	295,060	718,912
Plastic	4,584	10,925	25,031	40,540
Single Stream/Mixed	5,911	6,091	66,821	78,823
Other	839	5,477	28,449	34,765
Wood Waste	725	169,240	80,480	250,445
Total	160,556	561,822	582,987	1,305,365

* Shipments to out-of-state recycler facilities and/or manufacturers/end users.

The total tons in TABLE 3 is the number used for the sum of recycling (see TABLE 1). Shipments of recyclables to in-state recycler facilities from Figure 4 are also part of the tonnage in TABLE 3 as reported by MRFs. This tracking prevents double counting towards our recycling goal.

Total shipments of recyclables by material type from the MSW stream are shown by weight and percentage in Figure 5 and Figure 6, respectively. The percent market destination of recyclables is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 5: Percentage of Recyclables by Material Type, 2020

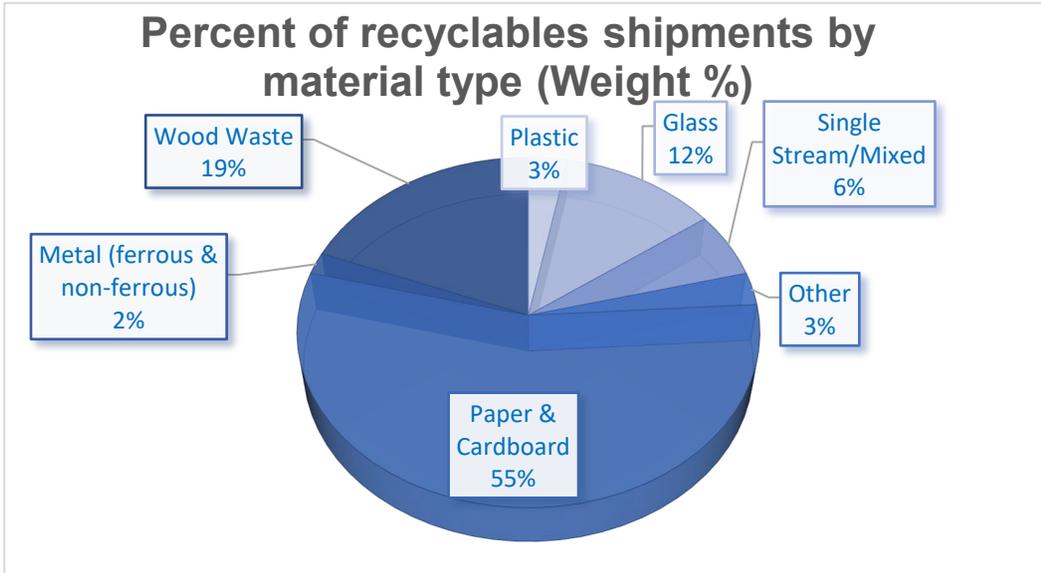


Figure 6: Shipments of Recyclables by Material Type, 2020

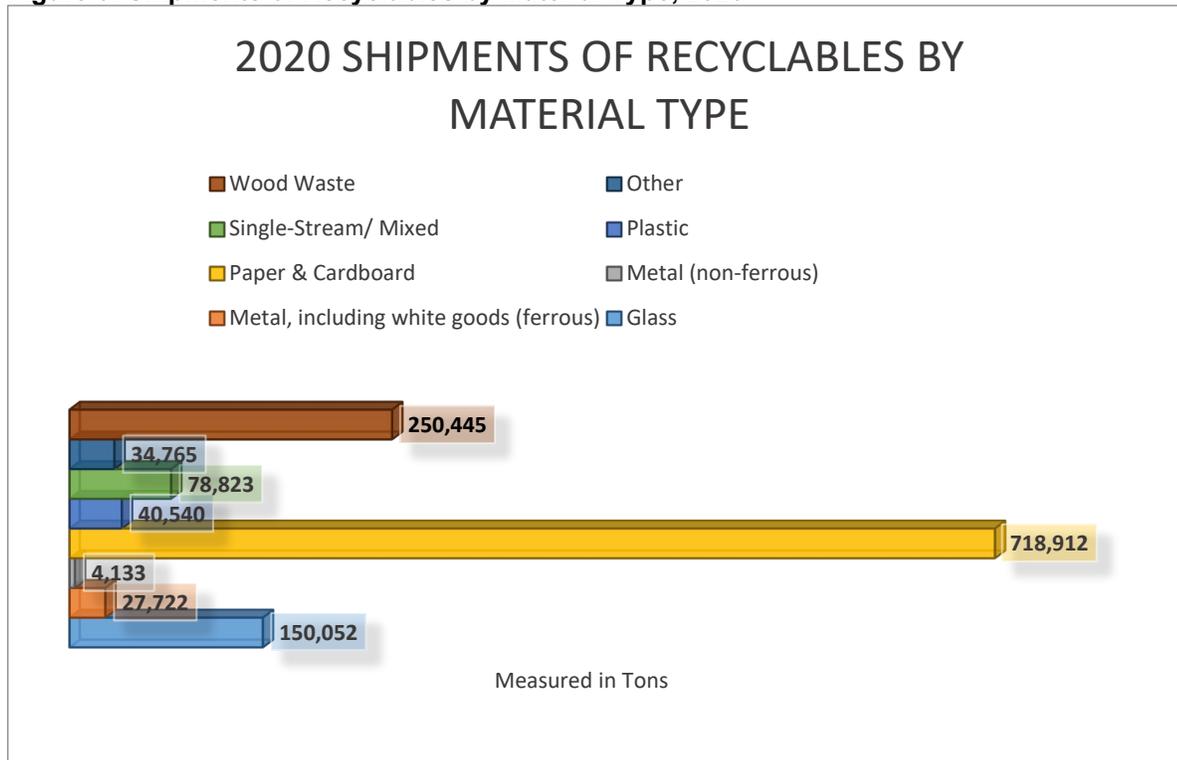
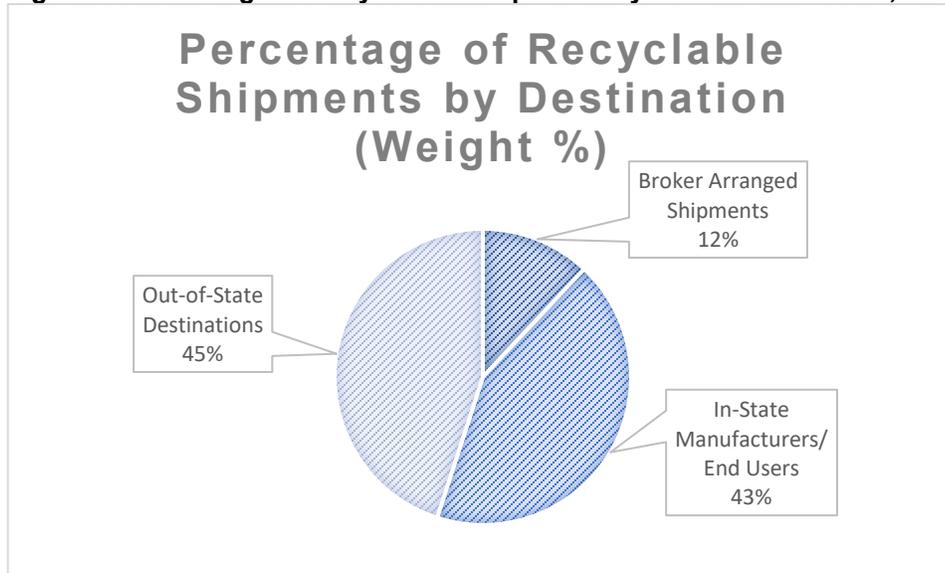


Figure 7: Percentage of Recyclables Shipments by Market Destination, 2020



Looking at the percentage of recyclables shipments from largest percentage to smallest, 55 percent of the total tonnage consisted of paper/cardboard, 19 percent was wood waste, 12 percent was glass, and six percent was single stream (mixed) recyclables. The smallest categories by tonnage were other, plastic, and metal (both ferrous and non-ferrous), which accounted for about eight percent of the recyclable materials shipped together.

Discussion of Results

Indiana's 2020 recycling rate was 19.1 percent, which is just above the rate for the previous year at 18.6%. Overall recyclables reported for MSW Generation were at 1.7 million tons, up by about 55,124 tons. This is mainly from larger amounts of wood waste/mulch, paper and cardboard, and plastic materials. The largest categories, not including compost and e-waste, were paper/cardboard, followed by wood waste/mulch and glass. The reported MSW waste disposal at Indiana landfills was about the same as in 2019 at 6.2 million tons.

The waste and recycling infrastructure for MSW in the state collected 8.9 million tons of materials from in-state origins. Approximately 75% goes to landfills, 19% gets recycled, and 6% goes for waste-to-energy. Recyclables are estimated to originate from the following:

1. Source-separated mainly from the industrial, commercial, and institutional sectors (45%)
2. Wood waste and organics from communities and industrial scrap as used for mulch/animal bedding/compost (35%)
3. Single stream from the residential sector (20%)

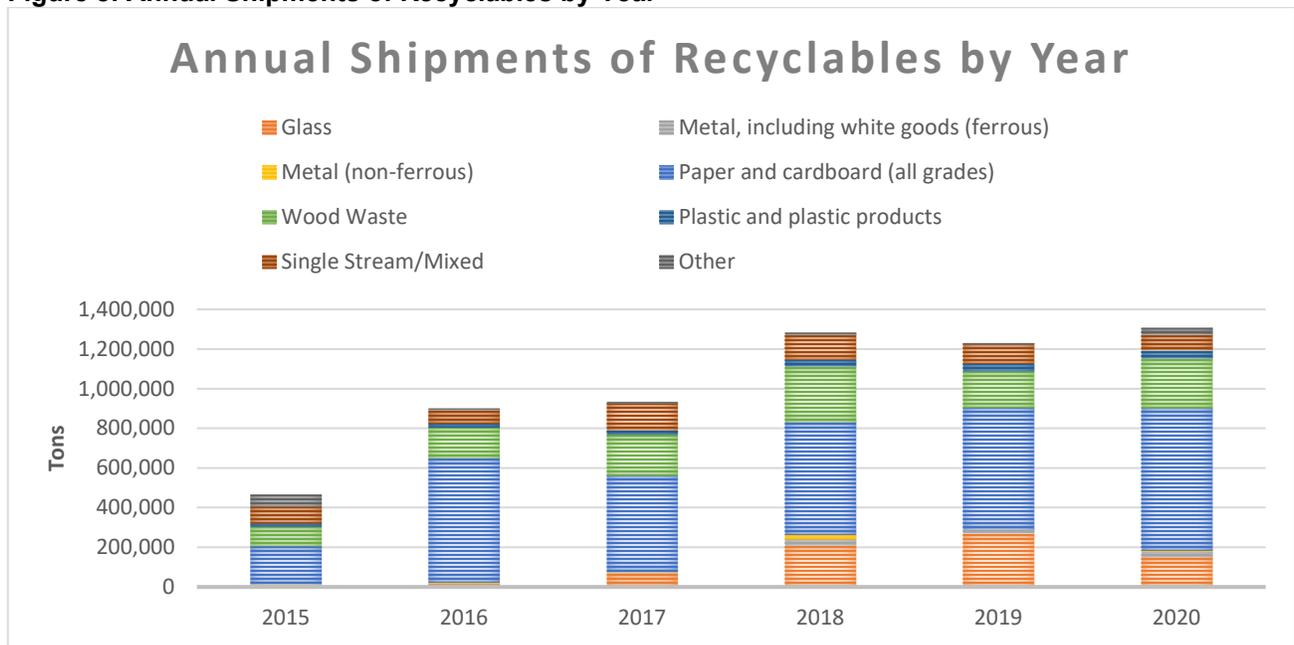
Annual shipments of recyclables by material type, year, and tons, as reported from recycling activity reports, are given in TABLE 4 and Figure 8. This includes total recyclables for broker arranged shipments, in-state manufacturers/end users, and out-of-state market destinations. Most of the infrastructure supports paper and cardboard shipments. While the MRFshed supplies a large portion of the recyclables from the residential sector as well as the ICI sectors, direct hauls are another significant part of the recycling infrastructure such as from big-box distribution centers, large industries, and shipments arranged through brokers.

In 2020, Walmart, Kroger, Home Depot, Target, and Giant Eagle submitted recycling activity reports totaling almost 200,000 tons of recycling shipments from Indiana stores. This was a part of efforts to reach out to big-box retailers.

TABLE 4: Shipments of Recyclables from MSW by Material Type and Year, Tons

Material Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Glass	6,432	16,936	70,535	206,420	267,807	150,025
Metal, including white goods (ferrous)	3,379	1,518	1,601	34,621	18,624	27,722
Metal (non-ferrous)	3,479	2,794	2,757	22,336	2,675	4,133
Paper and cardboard (all grades)	192,838	628,494	485,608	567,082	614,283	718,912
Wood Waste	98,860	153,844	208,372	281,379	183,794	250,445
Plastic and plastic products	15,002	18,552	20,080	33,821	38,169	40,540
Single Stream/Mixed	84,968	69,510	136,047	125,518	97,605	78,823
Other	62,360	8,080	8,524	10,022	6,616	34,765
Total	467,318	899,728	933,524	1,281,199	1,229,224	1,305,365

Figure 8: Annual Shipments of Recyclables by Year

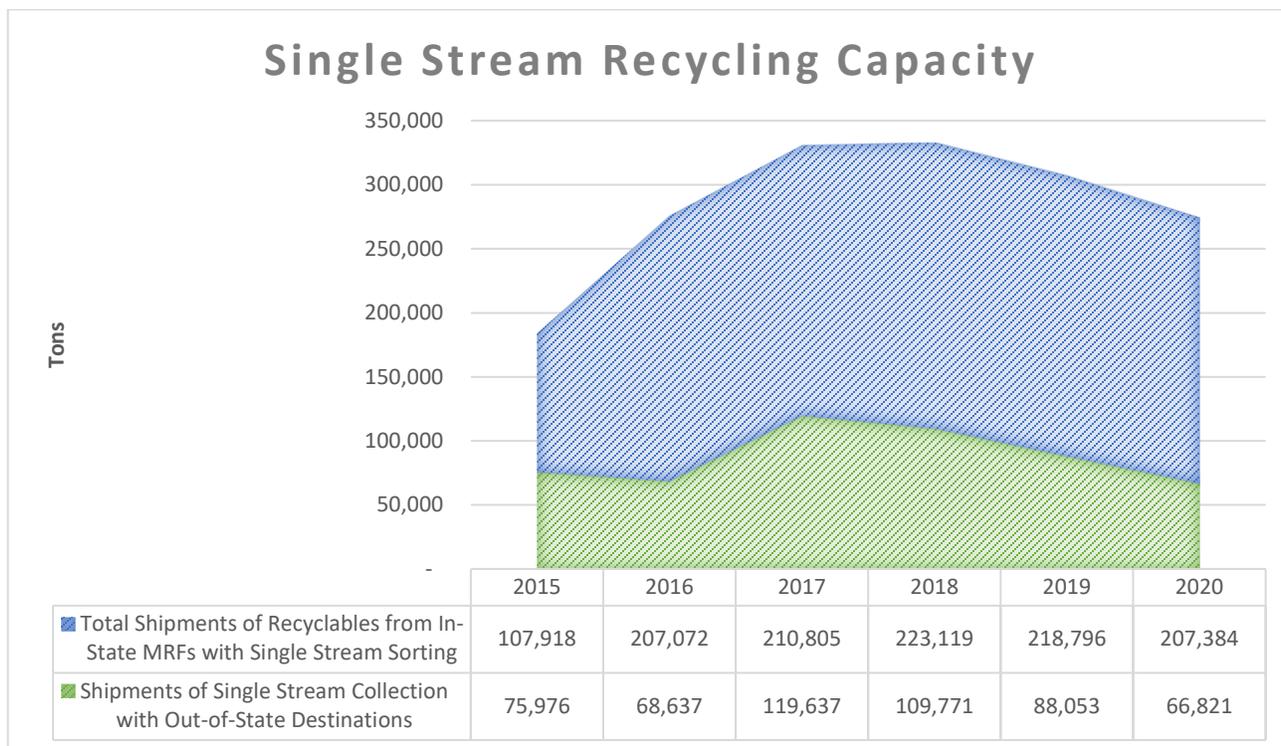


Solid waste metrics for the state are impacted by activities in the residential sector as well as the ICI sectors. Typically, about 40 to 50 percent of the MSW generation comes from the latter sectors. That meaning, the ICI sectors may have a greater impact on recycling than the residential sector. Knowing what they produce and how we can collect it will have the most impact on our recycling system. Waste characterization studies can provide more insight into the MSW composition, especially for the residential sector.

Also, the recycling rate is a broad measurement that includes standard recyclables (glass, metals, paper, plastics) and wood waste for mulch and compost. Having such a broad measurement means that we must have different types of infrastructure to be able to successfully collect and process all material. By monitoring how much we process annually, we can understand where our infrastructure needs to be improved.

Right now, we need improvement in collections before we can expand our infrastructure. There is almost a 10% drop in single-stream recyclables compared to last year as shown in Figure 9. Indiana has seven MRFs that provide nearly all the in-state sorting of single-stream recyclables for end-use markets. Total shipments of recyclables sorted by MRFs were 207,384 tons in 2020 consisting of paper (75%), glass (11%), plastic (7%), metals (4%), and others (3%). The statewide collection of single-stream recyclables was approximately 274,205 tons in 2020. This includes approximately 66,821 tons of single-stream recyclables sent to out-of-state MRFs from transfer stations or having direct hauls from border locations.

Figure 9: Indiana Recycling Capacity for Single Stream Collection



Overall, waste disposal and recycling shipments in Indiana have not changed much in the past three years. Although some recycling data is not required to be reported, current data reporting through the Re-trac system provides consistent tracking to help assess Indiana’s progress towards its recycling goal.

	2019	2020
Population	6,730,000	6,790,280
Per Capita Disposal	2,139	2,126
Per Capita Diversion	489	502
Per Capita Waste Generation (lbs./person/year)	2,628	2,628

Indiana’s population increased, while waste generation remained the same. But, slightly more waste was diverted than the previous year, resulting in less waste disposal.

Nearly, 2.7 million tons of additional material would need to be recycled for achieving the 50% goal as based upon the current MSW Generation. This may require tripling the shipments of recyclables from the state’s MRFs, which includes collection from residential and ICI sectors. Also, expansion of direct hauls with reporting and much more diversion of food waste/organics are needed. Each of these efforts has unique infrastructure needs.

Conclusion

IDEM strives to provide accurate data regarding recycling and waste material management. The reporting of actual recycling numbers by recyclers provides credibility in achieving recycling goals and helps to determine long-term infrastructure needs for sustainable materials management. The information provided is a conservative account and as the agency continues to better understand the recycling community, the numbers should not only increase but help recognize recycling efforts throughout the state. Milestone efforts in the waste and recycling industry and by communities have resulted in more than a million tons of annual shipments of recyclables from Indiana.

The circular economy has become a driving force especially with today's focus on sustainability. Recycling is a crucial portion of the circular economy because it provides for local investments, avoids unwanted waste accumulation in the environment, creates jobs, and conserves resources.

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A: NUMBER OF RECYCLABLES GENERATED FROM EACH COUNTY FOR SHIPMENT

County Location of Reporting Facilities	Number of Facilities	Shipments to In-State Recycler Facilities (Tons)	Shipments through Brokers (Tons)	Shipments to In-State Manufacturers / End Users (Tons)	Shipments to Out-of-State Destinations (Tons)
Adams	1	516	0	49	0
Allen	3	11,419	5,418	16,594	43,387
Bartholomew	1	2,157	0	3	0
Benton	1	209	0	0	0
Blackford	1	0	0	53,797	71,561
Boone	3	197	20	21,153	0
Brown	1	531	0	0	128
Carroll	1	127	0	0	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	2	0	0	0	26,395
Clay	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	1	11	0	0	0
Crawford	1	30	0	0	255
Daviess	1	58	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	0
Dearborn	1	96	764	0	560
Decatur	2	3,606	0	0	0
Delaware	1	369	93	7,113	1,076
Dubois	2	439	0	0	5
Elkhart	4	0	44,219	75,740	52,576
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0
Floyd	1	786	0	0	786

Fountain	1	220	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	1	1	342	557	0
Gibson	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	2	57	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	3	1,504	0	32,447	253
Hancock	1	485	0	0	0
Harrison	0	0	0	0	0
Hendricks	9	16,879	0	12,448	53,656
Henry	1	805	0	0	0
Howard	2	1,642	0	0	0
Huntington	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	3	1,484	0	4,898	2,372
Jasper	1	36	0	40	464
Jay	1	305	0	0	0
Jefferson	2	994	0	0	775
Johnson	2	438	0	0	0
Knox	3	676	0	0	0
Kosciusko	1	1,709	0	0	0
Lake	8	26,011	5,246	71,010	30,564
LaPorte	2	8,738	0	0	0
Lawrence	2	669	387	25,000	0
Madison	2	11,942	195	0	0
Marion	11	38,186	59,514	54,169	101,530
Marshall	1	321	0	1	17
Martin	0	0	0	0	0
Miami	1	1,546	0	0	0
Monroe	2	10,259	0	0	0
Montgomery	1	10,552	0	0	236
Morgan	1	1,340	0	0	0
Newton	1	248	0	0	0
Noble	1	3	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	0	0	0	0	0
Owen	0	0	0	0	0
Parke	0	0	0	0	0
Perry	1	146	508	0	11
Pike	1	100	0	0	0
Porter	6	3,474	1,330	120,607	19,702
Posey	1	78	689	0	69
Pulaski	1	782	652	107	61
Putnam	2	995	0	0	0
Randolph	1	1,026	0	0	0

Ripley	0	0	0	0	0
Rush	1	127	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	2	696	2,410	0	2,474
Spencer	1	169	967	0	131
St. Joseph	2	15,062	5,963	0	5
Starke	0	0	0	0	0
Steuben	1	4,053	0	0	0
Sullivan	1	45	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0
Tippecanoe	3	13,061	0	0	0
Tipton	1	468	52	0	0
Vanderburgh	4	1,305	19,054	5,445	53
Vermillion	1	75	0	0	0
Vigo	3	1,322	256	0	0
Wabash	2	3,651	0	0	91
Warren	1	0	0	0	462
Warrick	1	791	0	0	774
Washington	1	551	0	0	0
Wayne	4	701	342	0	285
Wells	1	32	0	0	116
White	1	826	145	229	80
Other	7	1,149	12,642	60,415	172,077
Grand Total	145	208,286	160,556	561,822	582,987

Note: The data are aggregated from Re-TRAC, 2020 recycling activity reports for recyclables from municipal solid waste (MSW). The data is aggregated by county location of each reporting facility. The number of recyclables is blank if the county was part of a multiple solid waste management district, had no reporting facilities, or submitted no data. Other includes facility accounts such as big-box retail stores and brokers that report corporate tonnages from Indiana.