“We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.”
– Albert Einstein
Solid Waste Management Hierarchy

- Waste Prevention & Reuse
- Recycling & Composting
- WTE, Landfill Disposal
This **General Permit** authorizes the operations of municipal transfer stations for solid waste, including recyclables. It is issued under the authority of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), and it is administered by the Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division in DEEP’s Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance.

A general permit establishes mandatory operating conditions for conducting an activity, using procedures that are protective of human health and the environment.
This General Permit authorizes municipalities only to construct and operate a municipal transfer station and recycling center subject to the following:

• a maximum processing capacity of up to one thousand (1,000) tons per day of solid waste including recyclables; and

• transfer, with limited opportunities to process: municipal solid waste; construction and demolition waste; furniture, mattresses, rugs and carpets; metal, including appliances containing chlorofluorocarbons (freon); propane tanks; used oil and waste anti-freeze; used oil filters; paper and cardboard; clean wood (brush, stumps, logs, pallets and woodchips); treated wood (painted, creosote etc.); tires; food, beverage and plastic containers; leaves and grass clippings; food scraps; covered electronic devices; lead-acid and mixed batteries; used electronics; mercury-containing lamps; mercury-containing equipment; capacitors and fluorescent light ballasts; yellow grease; architectural paint; household items for reuse; textiles and shoes; and other recyclables, if approved by DEEP.
Municipal Transfer Station General Permit

Materials Needing Proper Disposal

- Municipal solid waste;
- Construction and demolition waste and oversized MSW (aka bulky waste) such as furniture, mattresses, rugs and carpets;
- Metal, including appliances containing chlorofluorocarbons (freon);
- Propane tanks;
- Used oil and waste anti-freeze, and used oil filters;
- Treated wood (painted, creosote etc.);
- Lead-acid and mixed batteries, mercury-containing lamps, mercury-containing equipment, capacitors and fluorescent light ballasts;
- Covered electronic devices and used electronics.
Materials for Reuse &/or Recycling

• Mixed or source separated recyclables aka "blue bin" materials including:
  • paper and cardboard;
  • metal, glass and plastic food and beverage containers;
  • Separate glass container collection;
• Leaves and grass clippings; food scraps; clean wood (brush, stumps, logs, pallets & woodchips)
• Yellow grease;
• Architectural paint;
• Textiles, shoes and eyeglasses;
• Furniture, household items or reusable building materials.
MIRA, a waste-to-energy facility in Hartford closed in July 2022

- They burned about 1/3 of CT's Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).

- Now, Connecticut is shipping about 40% of its MSW (860,000 tons) per year to out-of-state landfills.

- Neither environmentally or economically sustainable.
CT Coalition for Sustainable Materials Management

Over 100 Municipalities have been working with DEEP Commissioner Katie Dykes to develop a menu of solutions to the waste crisis.
CCSMM Priorities

• Reduce more waste
• Support reuse
• Recycle more
• Reduce contamination in recycling
• Recover more food for human consumption or animal feed
• Increase food scraps for composting and/or anaerobic digestion
• Implement new approaches like Unit-Based Pricing and EPR (extended producer responsibility) programs.
Unit-Based Pricing

(AKA Pay-As-You-Throw)

Trash is managed like a utility, in that the generator pays for what they generate – removing the cost from municipal taxes to waste generators.
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- EPR or Extended Producer Responsibility is a mandatory type of product stewardship initiated with legislation.
- Requires producers take responsibility for its products - extends post-consumer management of that product and its packaging;
- Shifts financial and management responsibility, with government oversight, upstream to the manufacturer and away from the public sector;
- Could provide incentives to manufacturers to incorporate environmental considerations into the design of their products and packaging;
- More program specific info to follow.
Local Initiatives

**Glass:** More towns are collecting glass separately from other recyclables at town transfer stations, increasing quality.

**Zero Waste Schools Coalition:** Wilton schools are implementing zero waste initiatives in schools: reusable trays, food scrap collection, sharing tables, etc.

**Sustainable Materials Management Grants:** Food scrap collection programs. Participating towns listed on next slide.

**Food Scrap Collection at Transfer Stations:** Many towns are adding food scrap collection at their transfer stations.

**Businesses:** Bright Feeds is turning food scraps into animal feed; Stop & Shop using Flashfood App to reduce waste; coffee shops in Middletown are starting a reusable cup program.
MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL GRANTS & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT (SMM) GRANT PROGRAM

September 21, 2021 - CT DEEP announced the availability of grant funding and technical assistance for Connecticut municipalities and regions through the Sustainable Materials Management (SMM) Grant program, pursuant to Public Act, Spec. Sess., June 2021, No. 21-2, § 308.

DEEP invites proposals seeking grant funds to help municipalities and regional waste authorities initiate and scale up Unit-Based Pricing (UBP) and food scrap collection efforts.

CT DEEP will also provide technical assistance through a contracted service provider to assist during the application process in development of a long-term strategy pursuant to Spec. Sess. P.A. 21-2, § 308.

• 55 “Expressions of Interest” received
• 31 UBP + food scrap collection programs
• 16 FS-only programs (transfer station drop-off or curbside collection)
• 35 applicants invited to Phase 2 (to apply for funding)
• 18 CT cities and towns notified of funding decision
• 3 regional groups notified of funding decision
SMM GRANT PROGRAM

Grants have been approved by DEEP for the following towns and regional groups:

Ansonia
Bethany
Bethel
**Bethlehem**
Deep River
Guilford
Kent
Madison
Meriden
Middlebury

Middletown
Newtown
Seymour
Stonington
Rocky Hill
West Hartford
West Haven
Woodbridge

**Woodbury**

South Central Regional Council of Governments (SCRCOG)

**Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments (NVCOG)**

Housatonic Resources Recovery Authority (HRRA)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pilot Program</th>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>November 2022</th>
<th>December 2022</th>
<th>January 2023</th>
<th>February 2023</th>
<th>March 2023</th>
<th>April 2023</th>
<th>May 2023</th>
<th>June 2023</th>
<th>July 2023</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Haven</td>
<td>Co-collection</td>
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<td>Middletown</td>
<td>Co-collection</td>
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<td>Ansonia</td>
<td>Co-collection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stonington</td>
<td>Separate Collection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deep River</td>
<td>Transfer Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seymour</td>
<td>Co-collection Route</td>
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<td>Guilford</td>
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<td>Madison</td>
<td>Co-collection (subscription)</td>
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<td>Bethel</td>
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<td>Kent</td>
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<td>Scheduled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilot Program</td>
<td># of Weeks of Data</td>
<td>Collection Type</td>
<td>Clean Food Capture Rate</td>
<td>Food Scraps Captured (cumulative lbs)</td>
<td>Contamination Rate (prior week)</td>
<td>Waste Reduction</td>
<td>Curbside Diversion (Recycling + Food Scraps)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ansonia</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Co-Collection</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>132,869</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>51%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deep River</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Drop Off</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>22,520</td>
<td>Under 10%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<td>Middletown</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Co-Collection</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>38,545</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Seymour</td>
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<td>Co-Collection</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stonington</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Separate Collection</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>62,720</td>
<td>Under 10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Haven</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Co-Collection</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>284,308</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodbury</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Drop Off</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>13,300</td>
<td>Under 10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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</table>
EPR: Extended Producer Responsibility

- EPR is a mandatory form of Product Stewardship
- Voluntary product stewardship examples = IKEA, Best Buy, Staples accepting batteries, bulbs, toner for proper disposal and/or recycling; Some retailers accepting plastic film/bags
- EPR
  - Shifts financial management of that product and its packaging with government oversight;
  - Intention is to provide incentives for producers to incorporate environmental considerations into the design of their products and packaging.
- CT Product Stewardship Council – coalition of municipalities and others working to pass EPR laws on products that are toxic, hard to handle and/or financially burdensome
EPR: Mercury Thermostats

- Sale of mercury thermostats banned in 2004
- Thermostat manufacturers est. a program in 1998
- Prohibition of disposal of all household thermostats began in 2014
- Coordinated by the Thermostat Recycling Coalition, an organization primarily serving heating, ventilation and air conditioning contractors by providing collection points at electric wholesalers
- Mandatory program participation passed in 2012; target audience is contractors
EPR: Used Electronics

- Passed in 2007, effective Feb. 2011
- Law requires municipalities to provide a free drop off location for covered electronic devices (CEDs); free electronic recycling for residents
- CT DEEP coordinates this program; permitting certified electronic recyclers (CERs)
- CEDs are also banned from disposal and must be recycled.
EPR: Leftover paint

- Passed in 2011, effective 2013
- PaintCare – Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) for leftover paint, representing paint manufacturers
- Leftover paint can be brought to Household Hazardous Waste events, Transfer Stations, or participating businesses (ex. hardware & paint stores)
- Large quantities generated by painting contractors can schedule a special pick-up.
- PaintCare provides collection, recycling and disposal in addition to education & outreach and annual reporting to DEEP.
EPR: Mattresses

• Passed in 2013, Effective 2014
• Mattress Recycling Council (MRC) = Product Responsibility Organization (PRO), representing mattress manufacturers
• Municipalities are not required to collect mattresses, but can for their residents. Mattresses in CT are recovered for recycling at no cost to municipality, nor residents
• MRC contracts with mattress recyclers, assists mattress retailers, provides education & outreach and annual reporting to DEEP
EPR: Gas Cylinders

- Passed in 2022, effective 2025
- Gas Cylinders cause explosions and fires
- Stewardship plans are due to the DEEP Commissioner on July 1st

The Housatonic Resources Recovery Authority will be presenting to the propane industry in June to help them prepare for the implementation of the NEW Gas Cylinder Extended Producer Responsibility legislation that will take effect in 2025.

The presentation will include the current collection programs available to residents. We’d appreciate your help in gathering information that can be included in the presentation.

If you DO NOT have a program, please still complete the survey. This is helpful information for industry to understand the gaps in collection.

After completing the survey, PLEASE email 1-2 landscape photos of your collection area, if you have a program, to tammy@hrra.org

Click HERE to complete the short survey by the end of the week.
EPR Implementation Process

- Passage of the law
- Producers and producers' designees, such as a PRO (producer responsibility organization) create/submit stewardship plans for approval by CT DEEP
- Upon approval, plans are put in place for the start date as designated by the law
- Ongoing reporting, incl. auditing, conducted and provided to CT DEEP
Products Considered for EPR Legislation in the Past

- Batteries (2014)
- Carpet (2014)
- Tires (2014)
Products Considered for EPR This Legislative Session

- Tires
- Smoke Detectors
- Packaging
What is Recycling?
What is Recycling?

- Buy Products with Recycled-Content
- Collection
  - Recycling (Reclamation)
  - Sorting and Processing
  - Baled to Specification
  - Sold to End-Market (Reclaimed)
  - Made into New Product (Recycled)
What is Recycling?

Recycling (Reclamation)

Buy Products with Recycled-Content

Collection

Sorting and Processing

Baled to Specification

Sold to End-Market (Reclaimed)

Made into New Product (Recycled)

What is Recycling?
What is Recycling?

- **Collection**
- **Sorting and Processing**
- **Baled to Specification**
- **Made into New Product (Recycled)**
- **Sold to End-Market (Reclaimed)**
- **Buy Products with Recycled-Content**

**Recycling (Reclamation)**

- Sold to End-Market (Reclaimed)
- Baled to Specification
- Made into New Product (Recycled)
- Buy Products with Recycled-Content
- Recycling (Reclamation)
- Collection

**What is Recycling?**
What is Recycling?

- Buy Products with Recycled Content
- Collection
- Recycling (Reclamation)
- Sorting and Processing
- Sold to End-Market (Reclaimed)
- Made into New Product (Recycled)
- Baled to Specification

What is Recycling?
What is Recycling?

- Buy Products with Recycled-Content
- Made into New Product (Recycled)
- Collection
- Recycling (Reclamation)
- Sold to End-Market (Reclaimed)
- Sorting and Processing
- Baled to Specification

Made into New Product (Recycled)
- Collection
- Recycling (Reclamation)
- Sold to End-Market (Reclaimed)
- Sorting and Processing
- Baled to Specification
What is Recycling?

1. **Collection**
2. **Sorting and Processing**
3. **Baled to Specification**
4. **Made into New Product (Recycled)**
5. **Sold to End-Market (Reclaimed)**
6. **Recycling (Reclamation)**
7. **Buy Products with Recycled-Content**

Recycling (Reclamation)
Residential Mixed Recycling Composition

- Contaminants: 18.2%
- Steel Cans: 1.7%
- Aluminum Cans: 0.6%
- Glass Bottles: 17.2%
- Other Recyclable Plastic: 2.3%
- Plastic Bottles: 4.9%
- Aseptic/Cartons: 0.4%
- Recyclable Paper: 54.6%

Composition of CT Single Stream Recycling
Changing Market Conditions

China’s National Sword Policy

Impacts of COVID-19

Supply & Demand Issues + Inflation
## Northeast Recycling Markets – Fiber/Paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiber Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Insights</th>
<th>Primary Markets (Uses)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCC (old corrugated cardboard)</td>
<td>$32.50/ton, same as last month</td>
<td>$+5 from 2020 low ($37.50); +32¢ from national avg ($32.19)</td>
<td>Corrugated boxes, linerboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMP (residential mixed paper)</td>
<td>-$1.50/ton, same as last month</td>
<td>$+3.50 from 2020 low ($5); -$2.56 from national avg ($1.06); generally rises and falls at a discount to OCC</td>
<td>Use as an additional fiber mixed in for corrugated boxes and lower grade packaging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NERC Regional Recycling Markets Report, March 2023
## Northeast Recycling Markets – Plastic Containers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plastic Resin Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Insights</th>
<th>Primary Markets (uses)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural HDPE (Milk jugs)</td>
<td>67¢/lb; +1.25¢ from last month</td>
<td>+31.5¢ from 2020 low (35.5¢); +3.24¢ from national avg (63.56¢)</td>
<td>Packaging and some construction; versatile because not dyed; some used in milk/water jugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored HDPE (Detergent jugs)</td>
<td>13¢/lb; +2.75¢ from last month</td>
<td>+9.5¢ from 2020 low (3.5¢); +0.84¢ from national avg (12.16¢)</td>
<td>Construction (pipes, etc.), construction markets are soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PET (Water, Juice Bottles)</td>
<td>14.25¢/lb; +1.25¢ from last month</td>
<td>+8.12¢ since 2020 low (6.13¢); +66¢ from national avg (13.59¢)</td>
<td>Beverage industry; fiber (although this industry is cutting back due to weak markets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP (Berry containers, Yogurt tubs, etc.)</td>
<td>9¢/lb; +3.5¢ from last month</td>
<td>+6.5¢ from 2020 low (2.5¢); +0.87¢ from national avg (8.13¢)</td>
<td>Construction, construction markets are soft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HDPE** – High Density Polyethylene  
**PET** – Polyethylene Terephthalate  
**PP** – Polypropylene

Source: NERC Regional Recycling Markets Report, March 2023
## Northeast Recycling Markets – Metal Containers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Insights</th>
<th>Primary Markets (Uses)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Cans</td>
<td>77.5¢/lb; same as last month</td>
<td>-47.38¢ from Mar 2022 high ($1.24/lb); +38.37¢ from 2020 low (39.13¢)</td>
<td>Cans; Can sheet production up 8.4% (2022)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steel Cans</td>
<td>$182.50/ton; $+25 from last month</td>
<td>$+111 from 2020 low ($71.50); $-9.06 from national avg ($191.56)</td>
<td>Electric Arc Furnaces (EAF); 70% of US production is EAF which relies on scrap; steel output down worldwide 4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NERC Regional Recycling Markets Report, March 2023
How Do We Recycle?
We Recycle & Dispose of Items In Many Ways
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs
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Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs

TRASH

RECYCLABLES: MIXED or SOURCE SEPARATED

BRUSH

BULKY WASTE

TEXTILES

ELECTRONIC WASTE

MATTRESSES

BATTERIES

FOOD SCRAPS

PLASTIC FILM

BULBS

PAINT

TIRES

OILS
Connecticut’s Bottle Bill Program

• 1978: Law Passed, 1980: Implemented
• Initial purpose was litter reduction
• 2009: Program expanded to include water containers and amended to send unclaimed deposits to the General Fund
• 2021: Public Act 21-58 passed, significantly modifying the program
Containers Included in the Bottle Bill

• Year Added:
  • 1980: beer, soft drinks, carbonated mineral water (5c)
  • 2009: water (5c)
  • 2021: hard seltzer, hard cider, plant water, juice, juice drink, tea, coffee, kombucha, plant infused drink, sports drink or energy drink (effective 1/1/23)
• Increased deposit to 10c (effective 1/1/24)
Miniature Liquor Bottles

• Public Act 21-58: requires liquor wholesalers to assess a five-cent surcharge on miniature alcohol bottles to retailers (and in turn, consumers), collect the surcharges in a separate account, and send the collected surcharges back to the municipalities in which the transactions occurred.

• Miniature alcohol bottles (<= 50 ml) containing spirits or liquor

• Effective 10/1/21 (previous stock exempted)

• The Wine & Spirits Wholesalers of CT (WSWC) are managing this program.

• WSWC made distributed first payment April 2022
Are We Recycling Right?
Recycling- It’s the Law!

What year did CT pass legislation mandating that certain materials be recycled?

a) 1975
b) 1989
c) 2012
Items Designated (Mandated) for Recycling:

- Glass & Metal Food & Beverage Containers  
- Plastic Containers (PET or PETE #1)  
- Plastic Containers (HDPE #2)  
- Corrugated Cardboard  
- Scrap Metal, including appliances  
- Ni-Cd Rechargeable Batteries (from consumer products)  
- Waste Oil (crankcase oil from internal combustion engines)  
- Leaves (must be composted)  
- Lead Acid Battery or Motor Vehicle Batteries  
- Commercially Generated Source Separated Organic Materials (Only applies to those businesses compelled to do so per CGS Section 22a-226e)  
- Boxboard  
- Newspaper  
- Magazines  
- White & Colorful Office Paper
Items Designated (Mandated) for Recycling:

- Glass & Metal Food & Beverage Containers
- Plastic Containers (PET or PETE #1)
- Plastic Containers (HDPE #2)
- Corrugated Cardboard
- Scrap Metal, including appliances
- Ni-Cd Rechargeable Batteries (from consumer products)
- Waste Oil (crankcase oil from internal combustion engines)
- Leaves (must be composted)
- Lead Acid Battery or Motor Vehicle Batteries
- Commercially Generated Source Separated Organic Materials (Only applies to those businesses compelled to do so per CGS Section 22a-226e)

WHY IS RECYCLING SO CONFUSING?
New product introductions of consumer packaged goods, 1998-2020

The number of new food and beverage products saw substantial decreases followed by proportional rebounds in 2010 and 2016, and had a relatively smooth decline between 2016 and 2019 before increasing slightly in 2020.


Data as of May 2021.

Source: https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/chart-gallery/gallery/chart-detail/?chartId=55155
The Recycling Arrows

- Plastic Resin Codes
- Do not determine whether or not an item is accepted in CT’s mixed recycling program
- Blue Bin/Mixed Recycling Program = Plastic CONTAINERS only
- Instead, use the RecycleCT app or website www.recyclect.com
The Universal List in CT: What’s In, What’s Out

DEEP, in partnership with Material Recovery Facility (MRF) Operators & RecycleCT

What Materials are detrimental?
- Items, materials, or products that:
  1) Could be harmful to employees or present a safety concern
  2) Can shut down or harm equipment
  3) Reduce the value of commodities

5/23/2023
The RecycleCT Wizard and App

- A searchable, comprehensive database of items with information about what waste or recycling stream they are accepted in
- App available on:
  - App Store (for Apple/iPhones)
  - Google Play Store (for Android devices, e.g. Samsung, Google Pixel, etc.)
- Widget available for:
  - Municipal websites
  - Other community websites
RecycleCT Wizard App
Translated into 16 different languages

- English
- Spanish
- French
- Portuguese
- Simplified Chinese
- Czech
- Welsh
- German
- Haitian Creole
- Hungarian
- Japanese
- Khmer
- Korean
- Punjabi
- Russian
- Vietnamese

Did you say yes?
Sorry. It’s a no for shredded paper.
2015 Waste Characterization Study Results

- Recyclable Paper: 54.6%
- Glass Bottles: 17.2%
- Steel Cans: 1.7%
- Other Recyclable Plastic: 2.3%
- Plastic Bottles: 4.9%
- Aseptic/Cartons: 0.4%
- Aluminum Cans: 0.6%
- Contaminants: 18.2%
Top 5 Contaminants in CT’s Mixed Recycling:

- Plastic Bags
- Bottle Caps
- Shredded Paper
- Bagged Materials
- Tanglers (garden hoses, hangers, clothes, etc.)
MYTHBUSTING (no more wishcycling)

- PIZZA Boxes are IN
- PLASTIC = Only containers (bottles, jars, jugs, tubs, berry containers, clam-shell)
  - No black plastic
  - No expanded polystyrene (aka Styrofoam)

- NO paper cups, paper plates, paper napkins, paper tissue, paper takeout containers
- NO toys, pots & pans, hangers
- NO scrap metal
Bagged Materials: Which are Mixed Recycling and which are Trash?
Plastic Bags & Other Film at CT MRFs
Plastic Bags & Other Film at CT MRFs
Plastic Bags & Other Film at CT MRFs
Plastic Bags & Other Film at CT MRFs
Why Quality Matters

Recycling (Reclamation)

Buy Products with Recycled Content

Collection

Sorting and Processing

Made into New Product (Recycled)

Sold to End Market (Reclaimed)

Baled to Specification

Made into New Product (Recycled)
Glass Recovered at CT MRFs (2015)

Time for a game of I Spy...
Glass Recovered at CT MRFs (2015)

Pens, Pencils, Markers, Tampon Applicators, Toothbrushes, Lip Balm, Toothpaste, Batteries, Razors, Bottle Caps, Craft Jewelry, Nail Polish, Coffee Pods, Squeeze Nozzles, Rx Bottles, Plastic Utensils, etc.
Other Items to Keep Out of the Recycling Bin

- Batteries
- Syringes
- Propane Tanks
- Ammunition
- Lawnmower Blades
- Knives or other Utensils
- Diapers
- Tampon Applicators
Resources Available for your Recycling Program

• RecycleCT Wizard available to install on town webpage www.recyclect.com
• Download/promote the RecycleCT Wizard App for your phone
• Follow RecycleCT on Facebook, Twitter and/or Instagram
• Review What’s IN, What’s OUT list to ensure you’re not “Wish Cycling”
  • Just because you “Wish” it could be recycled, does not make it acceptable in the blue bin
Thank You!

• Download the RecycleCT App to get the best info on Recycling in Connecticut
• Download resources at RecycleCT.com
• Grab materials at the table
  • Flyers
  • Posters
  • Magnets
  • Pencils
Recyclable vs. Acceptable

Just because an item is made of recyclable material, doesn’t mean it is acceptable in the mixed recycling program.