

2009

Connecticut State-wide Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Composition and Characterization Study

Prepared for:

State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance/Solid Waste Management Program

Prepared by:

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Purpose of Characterization Study: Connecticut State Solid Waste Management Plan, 2006

- Plan serves as the basis for Connecticut's solid waste management decision making through 2024
- Plan has a target of a 58% Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) diversion rate by the year 2024; current diversion rate is 30%
- Strategy 6-7 of the Plan required CTDEP to conduct a solid waste characterization study for the purpose of better targeting waste disposal diversion efforts
- CTDEP initiated the first ever Connecticut statewide MSW characterization study in 2009

Objectives of the Study

- Develop waste composition data that is statistically representative of the State's generated Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) disposed at permitted solid waste management facilities
- Quantify the estimated weight of each material type disposed at permitted solid waste management facilities
- Separately quantify waste composition from Residential and Institutional/Commercial/Industrial (ICI) sources

Objectives of the Study (continued)

- Identify potentially recoverable recyclable and compostable materials found in the disposed MSW stream that could be targeted to meet Plan diversion goal
- Improve existing solid waste programs and plan for the types of facilities that may be needed
- Design the study so that it can be replicated at a future date

Sampling Locations



Participating Facilities

- Bristol Resource Recovery Facility (RFF): 650 ton per day (TPD) mass burn RRF located in Bristol, CT; Owned and operated by Covanta Bristol, Inc.; 16 municipalities deliver waste to this facility
- CRRA Mid-CT Project (Hartford) RDF: 2850 TPD refuse derived fuel (RDF) facility operated by CRRA, resulting fuel conveyed to an adjacent power plant operated by Covanta; accepts waste from 70 municipalities
- CRRA Southeast Project (Preston) RRF: 690 TPD mass burn RRF facility serving communities in southeastern CT around Preston, CT; CRRA owns this facility which is operated by Covanta
- New Haven Municipal Transfer Station: 700 TPD facility accepting MSW and C&D wastes; owned by the New Haven Solid Waste and Recycling Authority; privately operated (under contract)
- Wheelabrator Bridgeport RRF: 2250 TPD mass burn RRF owned and operated by Wheelabrator Bridgeport, L.P. serving the greater Bridgeport area

Participating Facilities

Bristol Resource Recovery Facility (RFF)



CRRA Mid-CT Project (Hartford) RDF



Wheelabrator Bridgeport RRF

New Haven Municipal Transfer Station

CRRA Southeast Project (Preston) RRF



Definition of Waste Sectors

- Residential waste brought to permitted solid waste facilities by commercially or municipally operated vehicles, in which 80% or more of the waste is from single family and/or multi-family residential sources
- Institutional/Commercial/Industrial (ICI) waste brought to permitted facilities by commercially operated vehicles, in which 80% or more of the waste is from ICI sources. Excludes Construction and Demolition debris, as well as bulky waste
- Unacceptable loads loads that contain less than 80% of either residential or ICI wastes, and loads originating from outside of Connecticut

Study Design

- Statistically valid sampling
 - 98 Residential waste samples
 - 160 Industrial/Commercial/Institutional (ICI) samples
- Conducted over two seasons
 - February/March, 2009
 - October, 2009
- Random selection of trucks at each facility
- Random selection of sample from truck load
- Sorted into 68 material categories

Material Categories

- Paper 9 subsets
- Plastic 14 subsets
- Metal 8 subsets
- Glass 5 subsets
- Organics 6 subsets
- Construction and Demolition 8 subsets
- Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) 9 subsets
- Electronics 4 subsets
- Other Wastes 5 subsets

Material Categories (continued)

Excerpt from the Hand-sort Tally Sheet:

iper Organics (wood, yard)			
OCC/Kraft Paper	Food Waste		
Offshore Cardboard	Branches & Stumps		
High Grade Office Paper	Prunings & Trimmings		
Magazines/Catalogs	Leaves & Grass		
Newsprint	Manures		
Phone Books & Directories	R/C Organic		
Other Recyclable Paper	Construction and Demolition		
Compostable Paper	Asphalt, Brick, & Concrete		
R/C Paper	Wood - Treated		
Plastic	Wood - Untreated		
PET Bottles/Jars (non-haz)	Asphalt Roofing		
PET Containers-non bottles (non-haz)	Drywall/Gypsum Board		
Plastic CT Dep. Bev. Containers	Carpet		
HDPE Bottles (non-haz)	Carpet Padding		
HDPE Containers other than Bottles	R/C C&D		
Plastic Containers #3-#7 (non-haz)	Household Hazardous Waste		
Expanded Poly. Non-Food Grade	Ballasts, CFLs, & Other FLs		
Expanded Poly. Food-grade	Batteries - Lead Acid		
Durable Plastic Items	Other Batteries		
Film	Paint		
Grocery/Merchandise Bags	Sharps		
Other Film	Vehicle & Equipment Fluids		
Pallets - Plastic	Empty Metal, Glass, & Plastic Cont. (Haz.)		
R/C Plastic	Pesticides & Fertilizers		

Study Analysis

- Composition of each sample represents the ratio of each material weight to the total weight of the sample
- Sample composition averaged across all samples to derive state-wide waste composition, by percentage for each material
- Composition percentages applied to total Residential and total ICI waste tonnage to estimate total weight of each material disposed in CT waste stream (Overall statewide = 44% ICI and 56% Residential)

Loader Delivering a Sample



Samples Waiting to be Sorted



Crew sorting sample



Statewide MSW Disposal Composition: Combined Residential and Institutional/Commercial/Industrial (ICI)

- Residents and ICI disposed of 2,380,000 tons (rounded) of MSW in Calendar Year 2009
- ~ 80 % of the Overall disposed MSW stream was accounted for under the major material categories :
 - Organics at ~ 27% (~623,000 tons);
 - Paper at ~ 26% (~617,000 tons);
 - Construction and Demolition at ~ 14% (~335,000 tons);
 - Plastics at ~ 15% (~350,000 tons)

(Note: % is by weight)

Most Common Materials, by Weight State-wide Disposed MSW, 2009

	Overall	Residential	ICI
Material	Percent	Percent	Percent
Food Waste	13.5%	13.7%	13.2%
Compostable Paper	8.2%	9.8%	6.1%
Leaves & Grass	7.2%	10.7%	2.9%
OCC/Kraft Paper	5.8%	2.7%	9.8%
Wood - Treated	4.7%	3.8%	5.8%
Durable Plastic Items	3.6%	2.8%	4.6%
Other Recyclable Paper	3.6%	4.2%	2.9%
Other Film	3.5%	3.9%	3.0%
Carpet	3.5%	4.0%	2.9%
Remainder/Composite (R/C) Organic	3.2%	4.0%	2.1%
Wood - Untreated	2.7%	0.5%	5.4%
(R/C) Plastic	2.4%	2.0%	3.0%
Prunings & Trimmings	2.2%	3.1%	1.0%
Sum of Percents	64.1%	65.2%	62.7%

Overall Composition of Statewide Disposed MSW



State-wide Residential Disposed MSW Waste, 2009



State-wide Institutional/Commercial/Industrial (ICI) Disposed MSW, 2009



Recommendations for Future Waste Composition and Characterization Studies

- Work toward an improved system of tracking and reporting amounts of Residential versus Institutional/Commercial/Industry (ICI) MSW disposed
- Conduct future waste characterizations on a 7 10 year cycle to monitor significant changes in composition
- Materials categories should remain as close to the ones used in the current Study as possible to assure comparable data
- Consider more targeted generator samples from different types of commercial establishments
- Include composition of materials recycled through
 Connecticut permitted Intermediate Processing Centers

Contact Information

 CTDEP website (Final Report and related documents): http://www.ct.gov/dep

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 - Bristol Resource Recovery Facility and Covanta
 - CRRA Mid-CT Project (Hartford) and Covanta
 - CRRA Southeast Project (Preston) and Covanta
 - New Haven Solid Waste and Recycling Authority
 - Wheelabrator Bridgeport, L.P.