



Estimates of Connecticut Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generated, Disposed, and Recycled FY2013

The following MSW statistics are based primarily on data reported to the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) by Connecticut municipalities and by Connecticut permitted solid waste facilities¹. A listing of data qualifiers can be found at the [end of this webpage](#).

MSW disposed includes “regular trash” generated by both the residential and non-residential sectors. It **does not** knowingly include construction and demolition wastes, industrial sludges, or land-clearing debris. MSW recycled includes: [CT designated recyclable items](#) ; other types of MSW recyclables (e.g. food waste, 3-7 plastics, textiles, anti-freeze; etc.); and material reported reused through municipal swap areas.

On July 31, 2014 CT scrap metal processors started submitting annual reports with more complete scrap metal recycling data to DEEP. The preliminary analysis of the first year’s data (FY2014) indicated much higher tonnages of scrap metal recycled than under their old reporting paradigm. [The preliminary 2014 data \(highlighted in turquoise\)](#) is presented in the tables and figures below to illustrate the degree of under reporting in the past.

Questions? Contact [Judy Belaval](#) at the DEEP Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance (860) 424-3237

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Figure 1 - Summary – Connecticut (CT) MSW Reported Generated, Disposed, and Recycled¹ FY2013 (July 2012 - June 2013)

****FY2013 text & stats in blue font reflect FY2014 scrap metal recycling and disposal tonnages (based on new more comprehensive scrap metal processor reporting).**

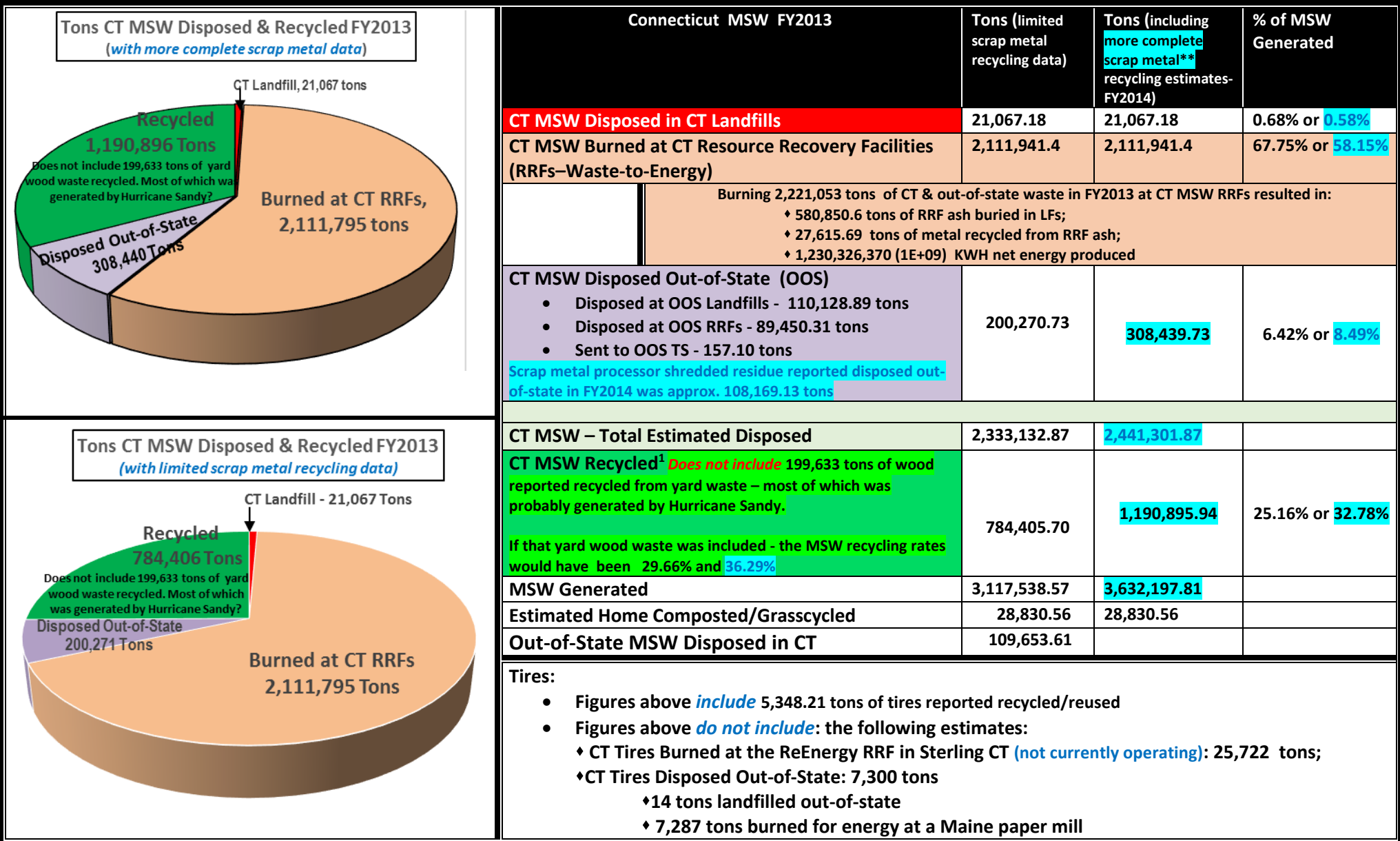
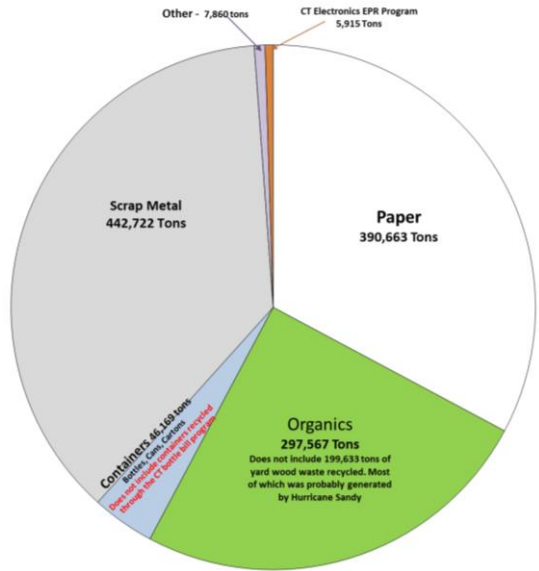
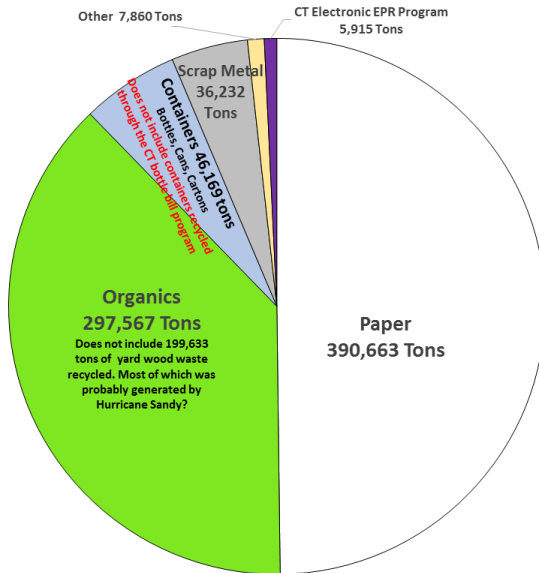


Figure 2 - Summary - Types of Connecticut MSW Reported Recycled¹ FY2013

FY2013 Summary MSW Recycled **with** Additional Scrap Metal Data



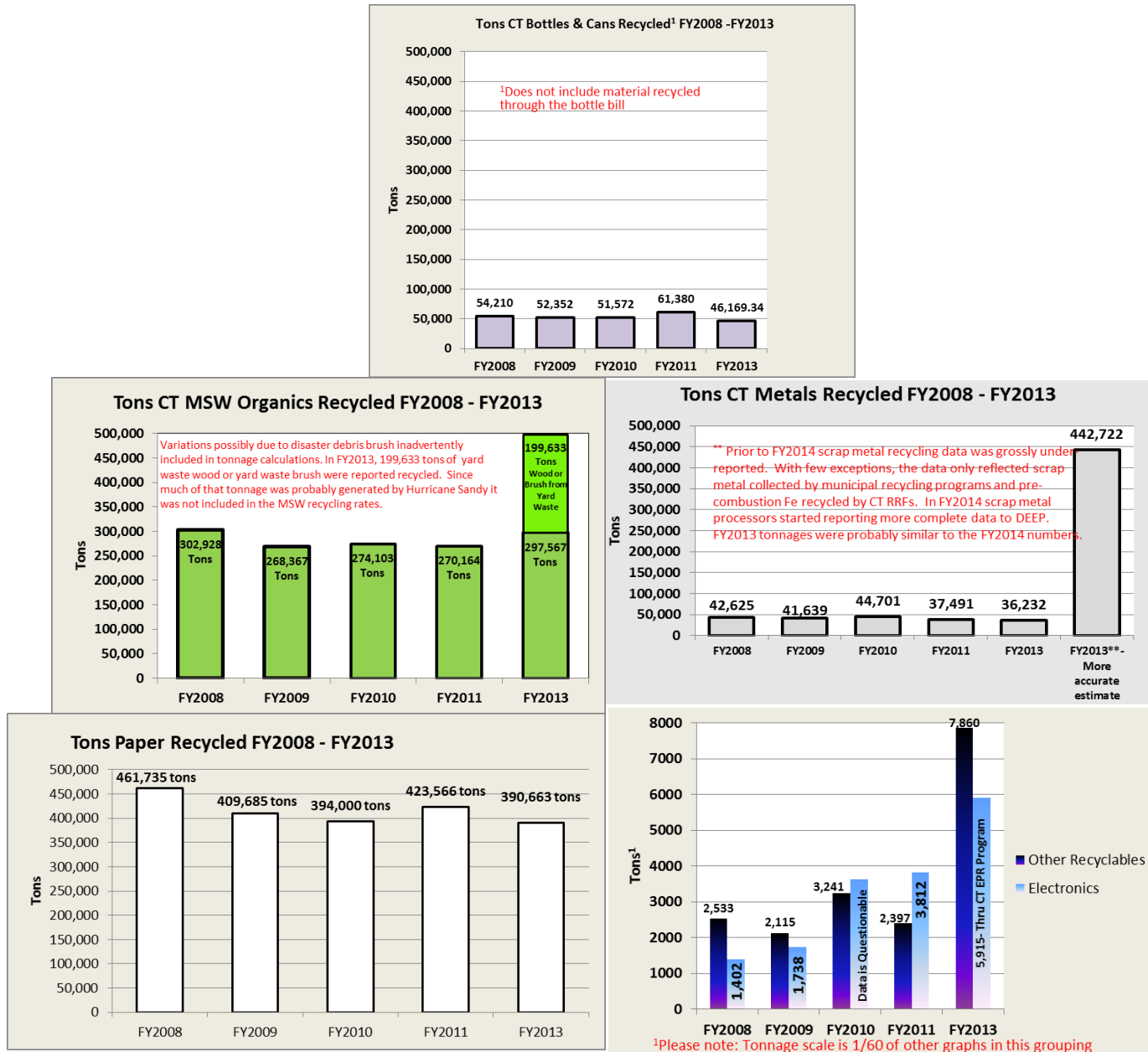
2013 Summary MSW Recycled **without** Additional Scrap Metal Data

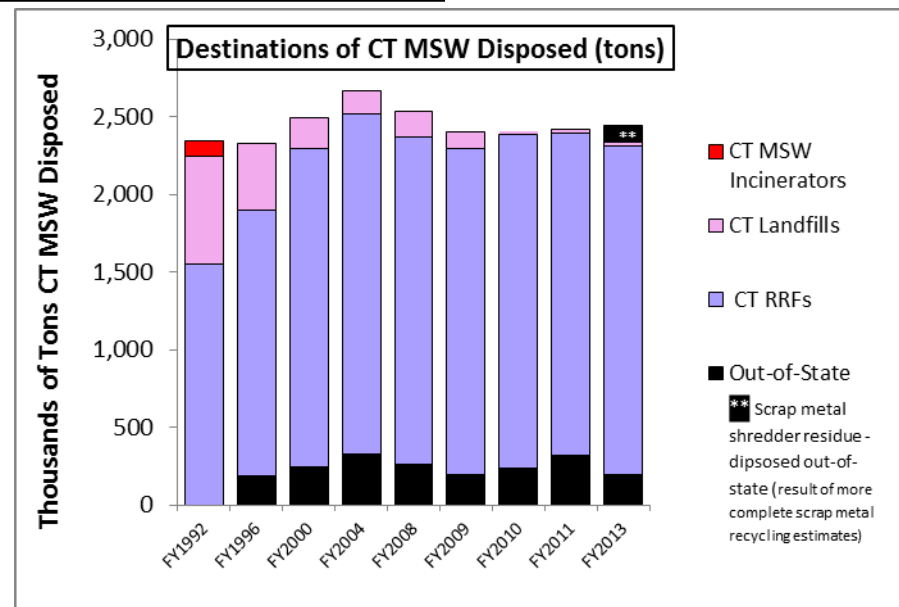
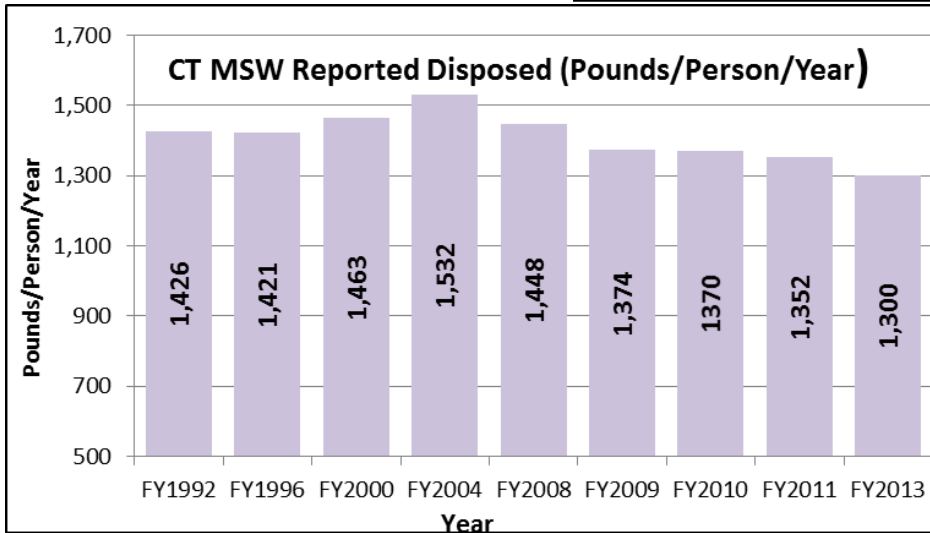
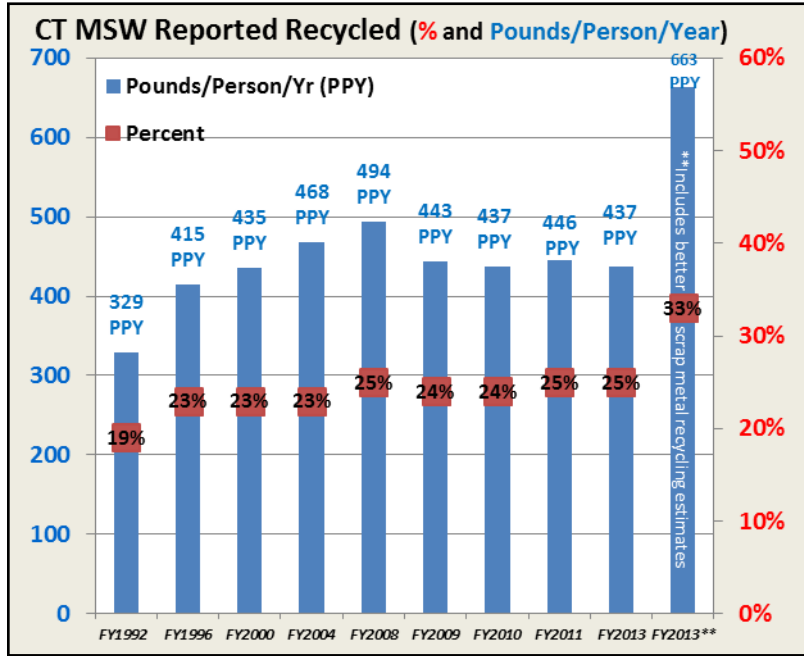


MSW Material Type Reported Recycled	Tons Reported Recycled FY2013
Paper (represents tons marketed)	390,663
Organics <i>Does not include</i> 199,633 tons of yard wood waste recycled. Most of which was probably generated by Hurricane Sandy	297,567
Containers (bottles, cans, cartons) – (represents tons marketed) <i>Grossly under-reported. Doesn't include most of the material recycled through the CT bottle deposit program.</i>	46,169
Scrap Metal – Estimated using more complete FY2014 data provided by CT scrap metal processors <i>FY2014 was the first year scrap metal processors submitted more complete data to DEEP. This estimate includes the scrap metal processors' FY2014 tonnages but is probably representative of FY2013 scrap metal recycling tonnages as well</i>	442,722
(In the past scrap metal recycling tonnages reflected only the amount recycled by municipal scrap metal recycling programs and RRF pre-combustion metal recycled).	
Scrap Metal – Estimated using less complete scrap metal recycling data (i.e. Recycled by Municipal programs + RRF pre-combustion metal)	36,231.76
Other – e.g. waste oil, batteries, tires, mattresses, etc. (Represents tons collected for recycling mostly through municipal programs.) Includes 5,348.21 tons of tires	7,859.79
Electronics - thru CT electronics EPR program	5,915

¹CT recycling tonnages presented above are conservative figures, since they **do not include**: (1) most of the glass, metal, and plastic recycled through the CT bottle deposit law infrastructure; (2) automobile scrap metal; (3) waste oil recycled by businesses or garages; (4) storage batteries recycled through the CT storage battery deposit infrastructure; (5) complete data re commercially recycled materials; (6) material recycled by direct haul from generator to end market or to out-of-state destinations **Glass aggregate reported used as alternative landfill cover is not counted as recycled and is not included in the recycling tonnages.**

Figure 3 – MSW Reported Recycled and Disposed – Historic Perspective (State-wide recycling tonnages for bottles, cans, and paper are based mostly on recycling facility marketed data; recycling tonnages for other materials are based mostly on municipal annual recycling reports (with some exceptions). Disposal tonnages are based on transfer station, landfill, and RRF reports.) ¹Please refer to [data qualifiers](#) at end of this webpage for information regarding under-estimation of recycling tonnages.





The economic downturn of fall 2008 contributed to a reduction in FY2009 (July 2008-June 2009) of both the CT MSW percapita disposal rate and in the CT MSW percapita recycling rate. The lower rates continued in FY2010, FY2011, and FY2013. However, because both the amount disposed and the amount recycled dropped, the FY2009, FY2010, FY2011, FY2013 percent of MSW recycled remained constant.

Factors related specifically to recent amounts of material recycled include the following:

- **Economic Factors**
 - Prior to the 2008 economic downturn demand for finished product was at an all-time high and as a result, so was the demand for feedstock (including recyclables) used to manufacture those products. Often manufacturers and paper mills were forced to accept poorly prepared recyclables in order to meet the increased demand for their products.
 - In 2008, when the demand for finished product dropped due to the poor economy, manufacturers and paper mills (especially those in China) either stopped buying recyclables and/or became more selective about the quality of the recyclables they were purchasing. Recycling facilities that were churning out poorly processed recyclables could no longer market their material. Those recycling facilities that had maintained the quality of their recyclables during times of greater demand, were able to market their recyclables, albeit at a lower price.
 - Other issues effecting the economics of recycling since 2011 include the increased contamination rate of bottles, cans and paper collected single stream, economic slowdown in China, a changing waste stream, and the devaluation of the Chinese currency.
- Many recycling markets experienced a slight rebound in FY2010 and FY2011. However ***in FY2013 China implemented a program at Chinese ports known at “green fence”*** (see 2013 article in [The Christian Science Monitor](#)) and started rejecting loads of recyclables which contain unacceptable levels of contamination. This program has negatively impacted mainly those U.S. recycling processors which send a large percentage of their recyclables to China without really preparing the recyclables to meet market specifications. It remains to be seen how long operation green fence will continue and how that will affect the way recyclables are collected and processed in the U.S. (Waste & Recycling News 7/15/2013). It appears that China has stepped up green fence type of inspections again in 2015.
- **Changing Nature of Waste Streams:**
Over the years the types of materials found in the U.S. MSW stream have evolved, in part due to cultural changes related to the types of media used to provide information, changes in packaging and marketing products, relocation of major manufacturing centers, etc.

Table 1- Trends in Types of MSW Material Generated in the United States

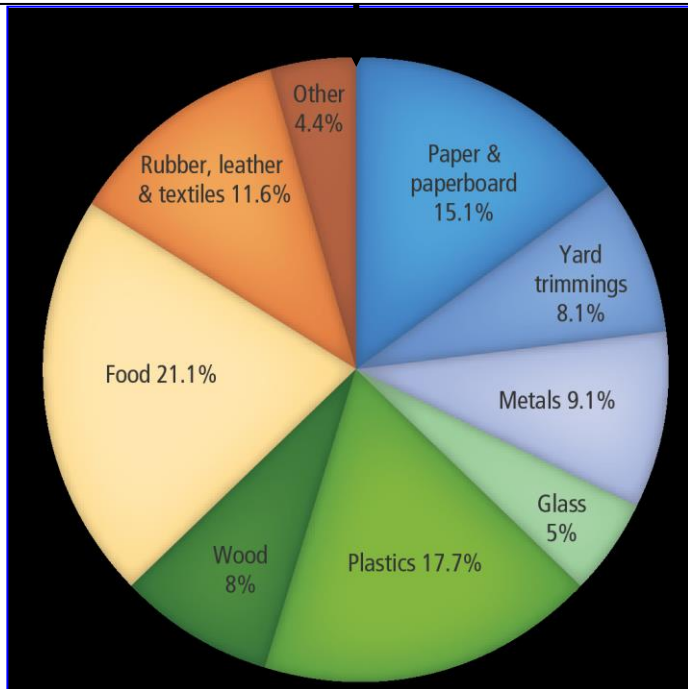
[Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: Facts and Figures 2013 \(US EPA- June 2015\)](#) indicated the following nationwide trends in the amounts of different types of MSW annually **generated** (amount recycled + amount disposed) since 2000:

Examples of Materials with Decreasing ↓ Tonnage Generation in the U.S. 2000-2013	Examples of Materials with Increasing ↑ Tonnage Generation in the U.S. 2000-2013
Newspaper (67% recycled in 2013) 14,790,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 8,050,000 tons generated in 2013 – in spite of additional mechanical papers included in this category since 2010.	Paper plates and Paper Cups (Negligible amount recycled in 2013) 960,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 1,320,000 tons generated in 2013
Magazines (54% recycled in 2009; % recycled not available for 2013) 2,230,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 1,410,000 tons generated in 2013	Clothing and Footwear (14.4% recycled in 2013) 6,470,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 11,120,000 generated in 2013
Office Papers (74% recycled in 2009. ; % recycled not available for 2013) 7,420,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 4,770,000 generated in 2013	Towels and Sheets and Pillowcases (18% recycled in 2013) 820,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 1,280,000 tons generated in 2013
Standard Mail Papers (63% recycled in 2009; % recycled not available for 2013) 5,570,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 4,150,000 tons generated in 2013	Plastic Packaging (14.6% recycled in 2013) 11,190,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 13,980,000 tons generated in 2013

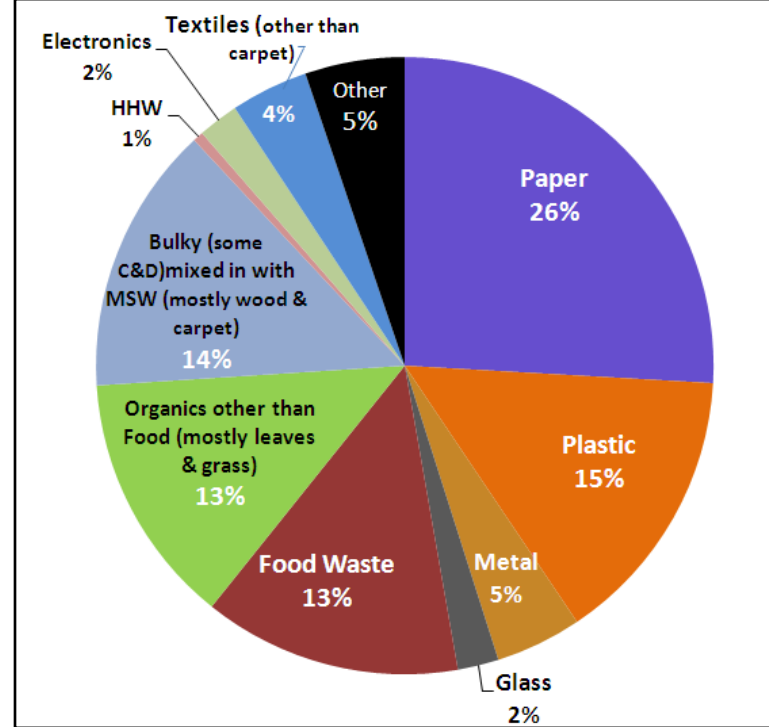
Examples of Materials with <i>Decreasing</i> ↓ <i>Tonnage Generation</i> in the U.S. 2000-2013	Examples of Materials with <i>Increasing</i> ↑ <i>Tonnage Generation</i> in the U.S. 2000-2013
Glass Packaging (34% recycled in 2013) 11,040,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 9,260,000 tons generated in 2013	Carpets and Rugs (6.3% recycled in 2013 - % recycled has decreased since 2000) 2,460,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 3,820,000 tons generated in 2013
	Food Scraps (5% recycled in 2013) 30,700,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 37,060,000 tons generated in 2013
	Furniture and Furnishings (0.1% recycled in 2013) 8,120,000 tons generated in 2000 vs 11,620,000 tons generated in 2013

Figure 4 – Types of Materials Found in MSW Disposed

[Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: Facts and Figures 2013](#) (US EPA- June 2015) showed the following national data regarding major types of MSW disposed in **2013**.



A *Connecticut* MSW disposal characterization [study](#) conducted in **2009** at CT RRFs and at one urban municipal TS showed the following major types of materials still being disposed. A 2015 update of that study is currently being conducted in CT.



The 2009 CT MSW disposal characterization [study](#) indicated that *CT designated (mandatory) recyclable items still accounted for approximately 27% of the weight of CT MSW disposed, and food waste accounted for another 13.5% of the CT MSW disposed in 2009*. In addition there was a high

percentage of other recyclable material still being disposed in CT. By maintaining and expanding source reduction and recycling efforts, Connecticut will continue to realize local and global environmental benefits while at the same time avoiding increased public expenditures for additional disposal capacity. ***However, simply collecting material for recycling is not recycling; recycling occurs when the material is used to make a product, and the cycle is not complete unless those recycled content products are purchased and used. Therefore material needs to be recovered for recycling in a manner that maximizes quality and value.***

*Connecticut has the potential to do a much better job of source reduction and recycling and **needs to do that in a manner that ensures the quality and value of the material collected for recycling.***

Figure 5 - National Recycling Rates of Selected Products, 2013 ([Advancing Sustainable Materials Management 2013 Fact Sheet – US EPA June 2015](#))






Table 2 – Connecticut MSW – Detailed Statistics FY2013 – Includes Residential and Non-Residential MSW


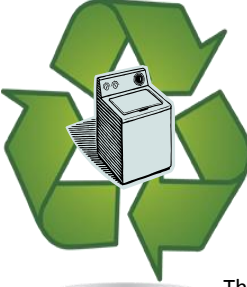
(please see note re CT data qualifiers)

FY2013 MSW Recycling Estimates (Including Source Separated Composting)	CT Data- With incomplete Scrap Metal Recycling Estimates	CT Data With More Complete Scrap Metal Recycling Estimates	National Data <u>US EPA Data</u>
MSW RECYCLED (TONS) <i>(CT data is based on recycling facility and volume reduction facility reports; annual municipal recycling reports (AMRRs); RRF pre-combustion metal reported recycled; and organics recycled but not reported on AMRRs)</i>	784,406	1,190,896	87,200,000
POPULATION OF THE 169 CT TOWNS July 2012 (beginning of FY2013)	3,590,347	3,590,347	
MSW RECYCLED TPY (tons/person/year)	0.2184	0.3317	0.2756
MSW RECYCLED PPY (Pounds/Person/Year)	437	663.4	551.15
MSW RECYCLED PPD (Pounds/Person/Day)	1.20	1.82	1.51
FY2013 MSW Disposal Estimates (landfilled and/or incinerated with or without energy production)			
MSW DISPOSED (TONS)	2,333,133	2,441,302	167,000,000
MSW DISPOSED TPY (tons/person/year)	0.6498	0.6800	0.5274
MSW DISPOSED PPY (Pounds/Person/Year)	1,299.6	1360	1,054.8
MSW DISPOSED PPD (Pounds/Person/Day)	3.56	3.73	2.89- A 2015 national study claims that EPA underestimates the amount of MSW disposed.
FY2013 MSW Generated Estimates (recycling + disposal)			
MSW GENERATED (TONS)	3,117,539	3,632,198	254,000,000 A 2015 national study claims that EPA underestimates the amount of MSW generated and estimates it at 382,500,000 tons in 2013.
MSW GENERATED TPY (tons/person/year)	0.8683	1.01	0.803
MSW GENERATED PPY (pounds/person/year)	1,736.6	2,020	1,606
MSW GENERATED PPD (Pounds/Person/Day)	4.76	5.53	4.40 (6.8 - national study)
FY2013 % MSW ESTIMATED RECYCLED			
% MSW RECYCLED (CT figures based on data reported to CTDEEP by CT recycling facilities and by CT municipalities on their AMRRs)	25.16%	32.79%	34.3%
% MSW RECYCLED + % Estimated Home Composted/Grasscycled (CT figures based on data reported to CTDEEP by CT recycling facilities and by CT municipalities on their AMRRs)	26.08%	33.58%	

Table 3 - Connecticut MSW Reported Recycled¹ by Material Type FY2013 – (see [note #1](#) in Figure 1) (BCP = bottles, cans, paper)

Material Category	Recyclable Item Reported Marketed or Collected for Recycling	Tons Marketed or Collected FY2013
<p>CONTAINERS- Glass, Metal, Plastic - Bottles, Cans, & Other Containers 46,169</p> <p>Tonnage mainly based on data obtained from <i>marketed</i> reports submitted by CT solid waste facilities permitted to process source separated recyclables. Some municipal recycling report data also included. <i>Does not include most of the beverage containers recycled through the CT bottle deposit program.</i></p> 	METAL CONTAINERS	4,269.85
	GLASS CONTAINERS	22,730.13
	PLASTIC - HDPE - MIXED OR PIGMENT FY2013	2,366.57
	PLASTIC - HDPE – NATURAL	1,411.60
	PLASTIC - PET – CLEAR	1,093.69
	PLASTIC - PET - MIXED OR PIGMENT	1,900.81
	Plastic Mixed or Other	8,696.26
	ESTIMATE of CONTAINER PORTION of MATERIAL REPORTED MARKETED as SINGLE STREAM – 11%	3,020.23
	ESTIMATE of CONTAINER PORTION of MATERIAL REPORTED MARKETED as DUAL STREAM – 11%	680.2
	<p>ELECTRONICS - 5,914.75 tons This figure only represents <i>residential electronics collected and recycled through the CT Electronics EPR Program</i> i.e. it does not include electronics recycled from non-residential sectors and therefore underestimates the amount collected for recycling.</p> 	ELECTRONICS (CRTs, Televisions, electronics) – through CT EPR Program
<p>ORGANICS – 297,567 tons</p> <p>Based on tonnage reported received and composted at municipal compost sites (FY2013 Annual Municipal Recycling Reports) and tonnage reported received and recycled or composted by CT recycling facilities processing source separated organics (quarterly reports).</p> 	Tons of Yard Waste (leaves, grass, yard waste) Reported Received and Composted at Municipal Compost Sites (does not include any organics reported sent by the municipalities to CT recycling facilities).	113,301.31
	Tons of Food Scraps and Cooking Oil or Grease Reported Sent by Municipalities to a Recycling Destination other than a CT Recycling Facility	88.66
	Tons of Yard Waste (leaves, grass, yard waste, finished compost) Reported Received by CT Recycling Facilities from CT direct haul or from municipal TS or municipal compost sites (i.e. does not include yard waste received from regional SW facilities) - tried not to include C&D organic waste or landclearing waste; does not include out-of-state organics received by CT facilities.	169,870.28

Material Category	Recyclable Item Reported Marketed or Collected for Recycling	Tons Marketed or Collected FY2013
ORGANICS (cont'd) <i>Tonnages of wood chips and brush from yard waste reported received by municipalities and recycling facilities were especially high in FY2013 i.e. 199,633 tons and were not included in the FY2013 MSW recycling stats; it was assumed the higher tonnages included mostly disaster debris from Hurricane Sandy and were not typical of annual yard waste wood generation rates.</i>	Tons of Food Scraps Reported Received by CT Recycling Facilities from CT Generators (not including received from regional SW facilities); does not include out-of-state organics received by CT facilities.	3,442.76
	Tons of Manure and Animal Bedding Reported Received by CT Recycling Facilities from CT Generators (not including received from regional SW facilities); does not include out-of-state organics.	9,650.04
	Cooking Oil – Received by CT Biodiesel facilities	79.18
	Food Waste & Grease/Fryolator Oil recycled by Mohegan Sun casino	1,135
	Total	297,567.23
	Tons of Wood Chips from Yard Waste Reported Received by CT Recycling Facilities	50,822.51
	Tons of Wood Furniture, Pallets, Logs Reported Received by CT Recycling Facilities	9,648.64
	Tons of Brush from Yard Waste Reported Received by CT Recycling Facilities	88,574.58
	Tons of Brush from Yard Waste Reported Received by CT Municipal Compost Sites	50,587.33
	Total Tons Wood and Brush from Yard Waste and Other Sources. This tonnage was not included in the MSW recycling rate.	199,633.06
PAPER - 390,662.83 tons Tonnage based mainly on data obtained from <i>marketed</i> reports submitted by CT solid waste facilities permitted to process source separated recyclables. Some municipal recycling report data also included.	Books	72.23
	Boxboard	804.44
	Coated Bookstock	255.92
	Corrugated	163,717.19
	Magazines	110.28
	Newspaper	73,877.16
	Office- High Grade White Ledger Paper	2,535.64
	Office Paper	31,102.84
	Other Paper Grade	437.8
	Paper Mixed	80,840.3
	Phone Books	2.17

Material Category	Recyclable Item Reported Marketed or Collected for Recycling	Tons Marketed or Collected FY2013
 <p>PAPER (cont'd)</p>	Paper as Part of a Marketed Single Stream Recyclable Mix (Estimated that paper was 89%, by weight, of the single stream mix)	24,436.45
	Paper Collected Dual Stream but Weighed Together with Containers (estimated that paper was 89% by weight of the material collected dual stream).	5,503.42
	Printer Paper Waste	6,966.99
 <p>SCRAP METAL 36,231 tons Based on data obtained from the FY2013 Annual Municipal Recycling Reports and FY2013 RRF Operation Reports. There were an additional 27,615.69 tons of post-combustion Fe recycled from RRF ash. (Ash is categorized as a "special waste") not included in the MSW tonnages.</p> <p>The amount of scrap metal reported recycled grossly underestimates the total amount of scrap metal recycled from CT since it only represents scrap metal recycled through municipal and some state agency programs and CT RRFs. It does not include most scrap metal recycled from commercial and institutional sectors nor scrap metal sold by individuals.</p> <p>Starting in FY2014 CT scrap metal processors started reporting more complete scrap metal recycling data to DEEP. Preliminary FY2014 data indicates an over 10x increase in scrap metal tonnages reported recycled (e.g. 442,732 tons - may include some non-MSW scrap metal). This provides an example of the extent to which scrap metal recycling was historically under-reported.</p>	Scrap Metal – Represents only scrap metal recycled through municipal programs (with one or two exceptions) and MSW scrap metal marketed by CT permitted recycling facilities (not by scrap metal processors) . (15% subtracted from AMRR reported amount to account for residue)	23,522
	Scrap Metal – RRF Pre-Combustion	12,709.32
OTHER MSW Recycled - 7,859.79 tons	Automotive Recyclables - Includes: Anti-Freeze, Oil Filters, Storage Batteries, Waste Oil (mostly through municipal programs) Only represents amount recycled through municipal programs as reported on the FY2013 AMRRs. This does not represent the total recycled from Connecticut	1,346.26

Material Category	Recyclable Item Reported Marketed or Collected for Recycling	Tons Marketed or Collected FY2013
Based mainly on data obtained from the FY2013 Annual Municipal Recycling Reports (AMRRs) <i>unless otherwise indicated.</i>	Ballasts <i>Only represents amount recycled through municipal programs as reported on the FY2013 AMRRs. This does not represent the total recycled from Connecticut</i>	0.53
	Batteries (Other) <i>Only represents amount recycled through municipal programs as reported on the FY2013 AMRRs. This does not represent the total recycled from Connecticut</i>	5.74
	Freon <i>Only represents amount recycled through municipal programs as reported on the FY2013 AMRRs. This does not represent the total recycled from Connecticut</i>	1.84
OTHER MSW Recycled (cont'd)	Mattresses – <i>Based on tonnage reported recycled by CT mattress recycling facilities (scrap metal was included here - but not in scrap metal data to avoid 2x counting)</i>	487.57
Based mainly on data obtained from the FY2013 Annual Municipal Recycling Reports (AMRRs) <i>unless otherwise indicated.</i>	Mercury Lamps; Fluorescent Lamps; Hid's; Specialty Lamps <i>Only represents amount recycled through municipal programs as reported on the FY2013 AMRRs. This does not represent the total recycled from Connecticut</i>	37.98
	Nickel – Cadmium Rechargeable Batteries <i>Only represents amount recycled through municipal programs as reported on the FY2013 AMRRs. This does not represent the total recycled from Connecticut</i>	18.95
	Textiles - <i>Only represents amount recycled or reused through municipal programs as reported on the FY2013 AMRRs. This does not represent the total recycled from Connecticut</i> The total amount collected and reused/recycled through charitable and for-profit textile recyclers is not reported to or tracked by DEEP	612.43
	Tires – Whole tires <i>reported recycled by CT tire VRFs (VRPs) – does not include incinerated tires.</i>	5,348.21
	Laser Toner Cartridges <i>Only represents amount recycled through municipal programs as reported on the FY2013 AMRRs. This does not represent the total recycled from Connecticut</i>	0.28



QUALIFIERS FOR DATA USED TO CALCULATE CONNECTICUT MSW RECYCLING, DISPOSAL, GENERATION RATES

Recycling Data Qualifiers:

- Recycling data is based on information provided on: quarterly reports submitted to the CTDEEP by CT solid waste facilities permitted to process source separated recyclable items and CT regional solid waste transfer stations permitted to transfer recyclables, and the annual municipal recycling reports (AMRRs) submitted to the CTDEEP.
- The tonnage of leaves or other yard waste recorded as being recycled at municipal sites is usually estimated on the basis of cubic yards. The reliability of the conversion factor may be affected by the moisture content of the leaves and other material.
- An estimate of the amount of yard waste and food waste backyard composted and the amount of grass “grasscycled” is based on descriptions in the AMRRs of municipal or regional programs to promote those activities.
- Recycling tonnages generally **do not** include glass, metal, and plastic beverage containers recycled through the Connecticut bottle deposit law infrastructure.
- Tonnages of non-residential material recycled **are generally under-reported** and **do not include**:
 - Most of the commercial scrap metal recycled
 - CT scrap metal processors started reporting more complete scrap metal recycling data to the CT DEEP in FY2014. The tables above include preliminary FY2014 data to demonstrate the degree of under reporting in FY2013 and in prior years;
 - Automobile scrap metal;
 - Waste oil recycled by businesses or garages;
 - Most of the storage batteries which are recycled through the Connecticut storage battery deposit infrastructure;
 - Material backhauled by retail chains to out-of-state distribution centers for recycling or other recyclable material which does not pass through a permitted CT solid waste facility
- For some materials e.g. waste oil, textiles, lead acid storage batteries, etc. the amount estimated recycled generally only reflects the amount reported collected for recycling by municipal recycling programs as reported in the AMRRs, and does not reflect total CT amounts recycled.
- The amount of yard waste, leaves, food waste recycled or composted was estimated using municipal and facility data.
- The amount of mattress material, tires, bottles, cans, and paper recycled was estimated using tonnage reported marketed to brokers, beneficiators, secondary recycling processing facilities, or end users by Connecticut recycling processing facilities.
- It is important to note that the recycling data reported to DEEP does **not necessarily reflect the amount actually used to make products**. For example, the amount of residue generated at and disposed by secondary processing facilities (e.g. glass beneficiators) and the amount of residue and unusable materials disposed by end users (e.g. paper mills or other manufactures) is not reflected in the recycling statistics.
- Material used as alternative daily landfill cover material is not knowingly included in the recycling statistics.
- Material (other than waste oil) burned for energy is not considered recycled.

MSW Disposal Data Qualifiers

- Disposal data is based on information provided on quarterly reports submitted to the CTDEEP by Connecticut permitted solid waste facilities including resource recovery facilities (waste-to-energy facilities), landfills, solid waste transfer stations, recycling facilities (residue), C&D VRPs (MSW separated out from C&D waste and disposed), and annual municipal recycling reports submitted to the CTDEEP.
- As of July 31, 2011 data regarding MSW hauled directly out-of-state for disposal is now [required to be reported](#) to municipalities and to the CTDEEP by collectors hauling such MSW. However, compliance with that reporting requirement may not be complete as yet. Therefore, there may be additional tonnages of MSW **disposed** that is not included in the CT MSW statistics.
- Tonnages of MSW disposed do not always include the tonnage of disposed bulky MSW (furniture, carpets, etc.) which is often reported to the CTDEEP as "bulky waste" or as “construction and demolition (C&D)” waste. It is anticipated that in future reporting – the term “bulky waste” will be replaced by more specific waste categories such as: “Construction and Demolition Waste”; “Oversized MSW” (furniture, carpets, mattresses, etc.); “Landclearing” debris (logs and stumps); and “Yard Waste”.
- MSW disposal figures represent residential and non-residential disposal.