



C&D: Where We Need to Go to Recover More

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CT Solid Waste Advisory Committee, Hartford, CT,
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How to Recover More?

- Reframe the conversation
 - Materials, Resources, Debris, Scraps
 - How does Department view these materials?
- Incentives – to reduce, reuse, recover for recycling
 - PAYT
 - EPR
- Support Research & Development – using raw commodities/feedstocks
- Need to Re-Buy products with recycled-content

Connecticut – C&D Update

- Proposed Regulation Changes
 - Legal Classification
 - Permitting
- Asphalt Roofing Shingles - DOT Specification
- Scrap Metal
- EPR:
 - Mercury Thermostats, Paint, Mattresses
 - 2015: Carpet, Tires

Type of Waste	Legal Classification in Connecticut	Examples	Recycling Data Collected
Landclearing debris	Bulky waste (Change to “Landclearing debris”)	Tree stumps, tree tops	
Demolition waste (from buildings)	Bulky waste	Concrete, wood, brick, plaster, roofing materials, wallboard, metals, carpeting, insulation	Wood, asphalt roofing shingles, wallboard, metals, carpet
Construction waste (from buildings)	Municipal solid waste ADD C&D from buildings	Pallets, wood scraps, wallboard, siding and roofing scraps, packaging, partially used paints and stains, carpeting. Foam padding, insulation	Pallets, wood scraps, wallboard, asphalt roofing shingles, used paints & stains, carpet
Highway construction and demolition waste	Bulky waste, municipal solid waste	Asphalt, concrete, steel, related construction and demolition wastes, utility poles, railroad ties, brick, block, rock	
Oversized municipal solid waste	Municipal solid waste ADD Oversized MSW	Furniture, furnishings, carpeting, rugs	In red: proposed changes

Proposed changes

- Looking to Create Categories of Exempt Materials
 - Materials that have been processed, may no longer be considered “solid waste” (i.e. the processed materials; the commodities)
 - These materials may no longer require “solid waste permit”
 - Examples:
 - Glass cullet, foam, cotton batting (from bottles, industrial scrap, mattresses)
 - Mulch, animal bedding (from clean wood)
 - Finished Compost (from organics, food scraps, leaves)



Asphalt Roofing Shingles DOT Pilots

DOT testing specification with
RAS (Enfield)

- October 2012 – section of pavement
 - 3% RAS
 - 0% RAP
- July 2013 – section of pavement (Manchester)
 - Full-depth reclamation project
 - Wearing surface contains 15% RAP and 5% RAS
 - Lab testing on the reclaimed base, base course of RAP (no RAS) and the wearing surface



Asphalt Roofing Shingles

- Fall 2014 – CT DOT will introduce permissible language in specification, allowing RAS and increasing allowable RAP
- Timed for 2015 paving season – for VIP contract

Public Act No. 13-285

Act Concerning Recycling and Jobs

Effective October 1, 2013

Section 2 – Scrap Metal Processors

- **Closing Data Gap through Reporting of Scrap Metal Recycling**
- Provide commodities markets with information about amount of scrap metal.
- Close data gaps to ensure data-driven decision-making.
- Continues current exemption from permitting, provided data reports are submitted.

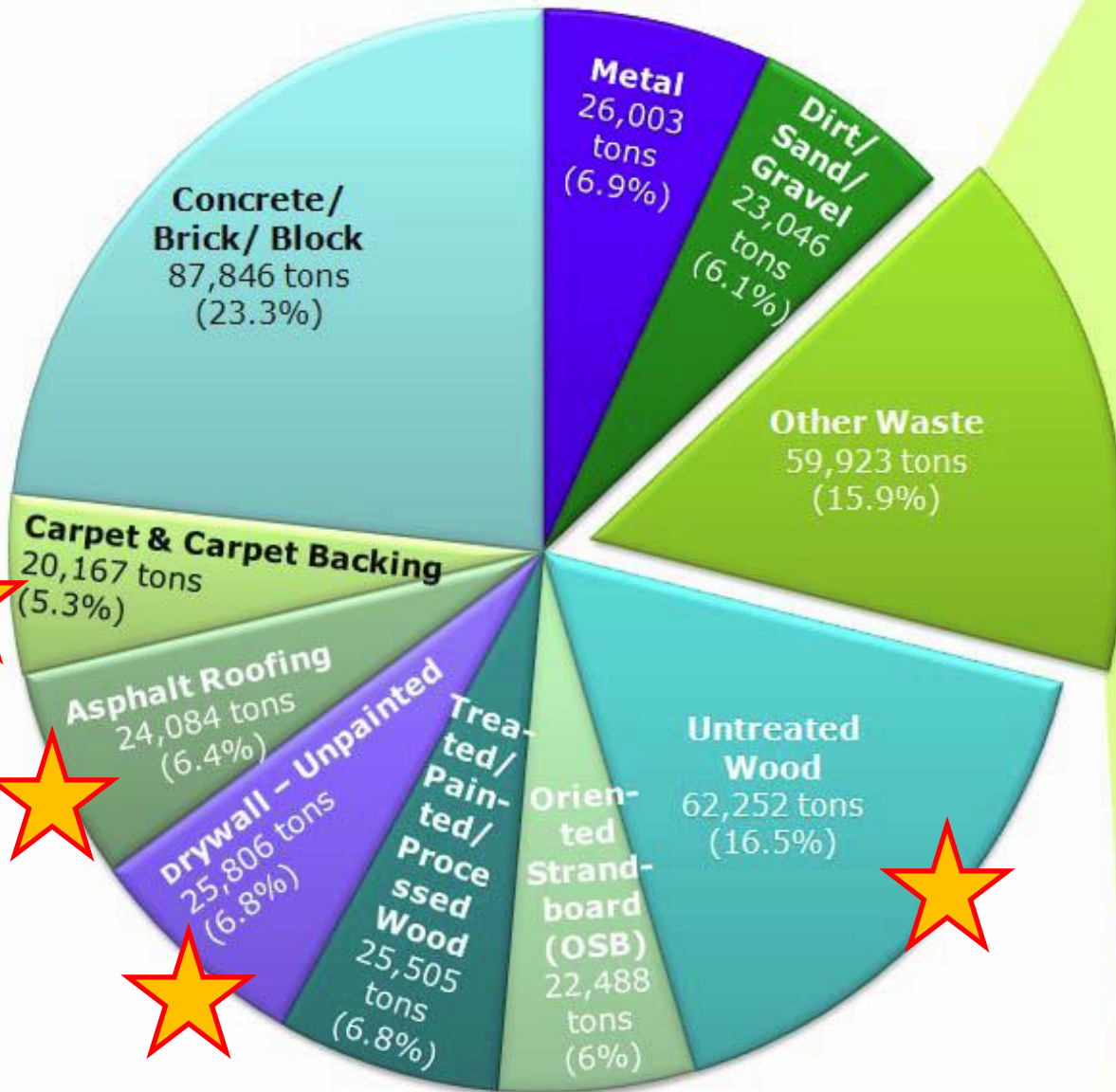
Sec. 2. Section 22a-208f of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 22a-208a, a scrap metal processor, as described in section 14-67w, shall not be required to obtain a permit under section 22a-208a if on or before July 31, 2014, and annually thereafter, such scrap metal processor submits to the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, the amount of scrap metals generated within the borders of the state and purchased or received by such processor for the prior state fiscal year, including a good faith estimate of the amount received directly from in-state construction or demolition sites. Such report shall identify the monthly amounts of scrap metal generated within the state, other recyclable materials generated within the state and recycling residue generated, each of which was sent out by such processor, and indicate the destination facility type for such materials, including an indication of whether such facility is in this state.

EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility

- Unused Paint; law 2011, program 2013
 - www.ct.gov/deep/paintrecycling
- Mercury Thermostats; law 2012, program 2013
 - www.ct.gov/deep/thermostatrecycling
- Mattresses; law June 2013, program 2015
 - www.ct.gov/deep/mattressrecycling
- Carpet; dialogue 2014, legislation 2015
 - *Webpage coming soon!*
- Batteries; (alkaline, rechargeable) dialogue 2014, legislation 2015
- Tires; (reach out to Tom Metzner)

Mecklenburg County, NC 2008 C&D Debris Composition Study



Other Waste

- Unclassified, 8,301 tons, (2.2%)
- Bagged MSW, 4,867 tons, (1.3%)
- Other C&D, 4,793 tons (1.3%)
- Pallets & Crates, 9,621 tons, (2.6%)
- Green Waste, 7,676 tons, (2.0%)
- Glass, 3,420 tons, (0.9%)
- Plastic, 4,124 tons, (1.1%)
- Paper, 17,119 tons, (4.5%)



Reuse

- Need to support and expand deconstruction industry;
 - Separate license?
 - Tie to demolition permit
- Encourage building & renovation contractors
 - Remove materials for reuse
 - Donate materials to local reuse centers
- Buy used building materials from our local reuse centers



Increasing Supply

- Require Construction and/or Demolition Waste Management Plans
 - Tie to local building/demo permits
 - Tie to state or municipal funding
 - Link with financial incentive
 - Provide strong educational materials on where markets are, expectations for preparing
 - Could require materials with strong markets to be recovered for recycling (local ordinances?)

WHICH BIN DOES IT GO IN?



NEWSPAPER & CARDBOARD



PLASTIC & ALUMINUM



YARD WASTE



COFFEE CUP SLEEVES



STIR STICKS



CUPS



LIDS



LIPSTICK LIDS



BROKEN UMBRELLAS



BROKEN HEARTS



LOTION



LOTION BOTTLE



FINGER NAILS



EGGSHELLS

STRIVING FOR ZERO LANDFILL CONTENT!

WE CAN HARBEN!

... INTO EIGHTHS, AND TAKE IT WITH YOU WHENEVER YOU GO

Local Ordinances: Increases Supply

Most C&D reuse and recycling ordinances or policies that are implemented include the following:

- Recycling of C&D debris
- Reusing building materials on the project site
- Deconstruction to maximize reuse
- Specifying types and quantities of materials recovered for reuse and recycling
- Reporting requirement
- Compliance tools including fees and penalties for non-compliance



Recycling

- Local ordinances
- Separating recyclables at the job site
 - Higher quality
 - Require strong & constant education
- Support & encourage recycling business development
 - Stronger ties with DECD; expanding the reuse and recycling sector

Procurement: Increases Demand

- Product high quality, clean materials
- Specifications
 - Ex. shingles
- Environmentally Preferred Products
 - Recycled-content



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