

Recycling - Based  
Waste Management  
Action Plan for the  
Communities of  
Sullivan County, NH

Update December 2015

The 2015 update to the *Recycling-Based Waste Management Action Plan for the Communities of Sullivan County, NH* was written by Mary Delahanty, graduate of Antioch University New England with a Master of Science in Resource Management and Administration. Mary currently works as Recycling Coordinator for the Town of Billerica, Massachusetts.

Special thanks to Katie Lajoie for her help in editing this report. Katie is a registered nurse and long-time Sullivan County resident who was on the steering committee that helped develop the *Action Plan*. She currently serves on the board of the American Environmental Health Studies Project.

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# Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
Acronyms	5
Introduction: Overview of the 2007 Antioch New England Institute (ANEI) Report <i>Recycling-Based Waste Management Action Plan for the Communities of Sullivan County, NH</i>	6
Wheelabrator Incinerator	8
Annual Facility Reports – 2014	10
Commercial Solid Waste Haulers	12
Tools for Managing Solid Waste	13
Local Efforts in Sullivan County Following the Release of the <i>Action Plan</i>	15
Other Significant Developments Following the Release of the <i>Action Plan</i>	19
Next steps /Moving Forward	29
Resources	32
Appendix	33

***It's Not Waste Until It's Wasted***

## Executive Summary

The 2007 release of Antioch New England Institute's *Recycling-Based Waste Management Action Plan for the Communities of Sullivan County, NH (Action Plan)* provided a needed blueprint for programs that protect the environment, create jobs, and help generate revenue for municipalities. Residents and their elected officials were actively involved in developing the *Action Plan*.

Recycling and waste disposal have been high profile issues in Sullivan County for almost thirty years, due in large part to a Wheelabrator waste incinerator that operated in Claremont from 1987 to 2013.

This update looks beyond Wheelabrator to new possibilities for Sullivan County. It chronicles events since 2007 that have shaped opportunities for recycling and composting in the Connecticut River Valley. Government agencies, businesses, non-profits, schools, and private citizens have all contributed to this effort.

The update recommends action steps for Sullivan County municipalities:

- Undertake an extensive public education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses on how to reduce waste and expand opportunities for reuse.
- Introduce curbside recycling where curbside trash collection already exists.
- Provide support for composting, with seasonal yard waste collection in the more densely populated communities. Start a food waste collection for restaurants and schools. Partner with local and regional composting facilities to increase composting rates in Sullivan County.
- Encourage reuse of construction and demolition materials.

The update also provides links to organizations and reports that can help communities build the infrastructure and partnerships that are central to successful recycling programs.

## Acronyms

AFR	annual facility report
ANEI	Antioch New England Institute
ANR	Vermont Agency of Natural Resources
C&D	construction and demolition
DES	New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
ERRCO	Environmental Resource Return Corporation
GDS	Gobin Disposal Services
MRF	materials recovery facility
MSW	municipal solid waste
NCES	North Country Environmental Services
NRRA	Northeast Resource Recovery Association
PGA	processed glass aggregate
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UVLSRPC	Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission
WOW	Working on Waste
WSWMD	Windsor Solid Waste Management District

## Introduction

In February 2007 Antioch New England Institute (ANEI), a non-profit consulting and outreach arm of Antioch University New England in Keene New Hampshire, released a comprehensive *Recycling-Based Waste Management Action Plan for the Communities of Sullivan County, NH (Action Plan)*. The *Action Plan* is based on making recycling and waste reduction the priorities for Sullivan County in planning for the future.<sup>1</sup>

The 2007 report was funded in part by a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) grant. Project Director was Paul Markowitz, working for ANEI; James Gruber, Executive Director of ANEI, played a lead role in visioning the *Action Plan* and in organizing the community involvement.

Sullivan County is situated in southwest New Hampshire along the Vermont border and is comprised of the City of Claremont and 14 rural towns: Acworth, Charlestown, Cornish, Croydon, Goshen, Grantham, Langdon, Lempster, Newport, Plainfield, Springfield, Sunapee, Unity, and Washington. It covers an area of 528 square miles with an estimated population of 43,103 as of 2015.<sup>2</sup>

The *Action Plan* was developed with wide-spread participation of county residents and public officials. The Steering Committee included the Executive Director of the Northeast Resource Recycling Association (NRRRA), elected officials from Claremont and Newport, the transfer station operator for the town of Unity, and a member of the Sullivan County Commission in Newport.<sup>3</sup>

The *Action Plan* recognized that Sullivan County had environmental and economic reasons to reduce the amount of residual waste that was sent to a landfill and/or incinerator. In 2007 the average recycling rate for the county was about 13%, well below the state goal of reaching 40% by 2000.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Antioch New England Institute. (2007). *Recycling-Based Waste Management Action Plan for the Communities of Sullivan County, NH*. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>The State of New Hampshire. (n.d.). *About Sullivan County*. Retrieved from [http://www.sullivancountynh.gov/index.php?n=about\\_sullivan\\_county](http://www.sullivancountynh.gov/index.php?n=about_sullivan_county)

<sup>3</sup>Pages 5 and 6 of the *Action Plan* list members of the Steering Committee and the Advisory Committee in addition to ANEI staff and others who helped develop the report.

<sup>4</sup>Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 8. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf>

The Steering Committee adopted a resolution to move toward 50% recycling within five years.<sup>5</sup> The *Action Plan* included proposed actions to (1) address waste reduction, (2) increase resident participation in recycling, (3) encourage backyard composting, (4) manage construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and (5) promote proper disposal of household hazardous waste.

The *Action Plan* advocates for the local governments to make waste reduction and recycling priorities for Sullivan County. The programs proposed by the *Action Plan*<sup>6</sup> require a commitment of time and effort and in some cases financial support. The conclusion to the 2007 report states:

This *Recycling-Based Waste Management Action Plan* has been prepared to lay the foundation for building long-term sustainability for waste reduction and recycling programs in Sullivan County. ANEI encourages all individuals to use this document as a stepping stone to promote recycling and other waste reduction practices in their communities.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 8. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> A full description of the proposed new programs and facilities appears in the *Action Plan*, page 9.

<sup>7</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 53. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf>

## Wheelabrator Incinerator

There is a long history of controversy between Wheelabrator and the Sullivan County Regional Refuse Disposal District. The fact that the initial contract with Wheelabrator did not go to a public vote created early controversy. For a time tipping fees at Wheelabrator had been very high and communities were penalized if they did not provide a guaranteed annual tonnage to the incinerator.

There were also serious concerns about toxic chemicals, including mercury and dioxins, being released by Wheelabrator.<sup>8</sup> In addition, the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission ruled in 2002 that ratepayers had been overcharged for the electricity that Wheelabrator generated by burning waste.<sup>9</sup>

When the Wheelabrator incinerator finally closed in September 2013 it was a great relief to many people in the county. After the incinerator accepted its last trash delivery, the communities that had used the incinerator needed to have another option in place for disposal. Rather than moving toward a collaborative model, the communities made independent decisions about how to handle their municipal solid waste (MSW).

It had already been an option for residents to use a private hauler rather than bring trash and recycling to a municipal transfer station. As more people chose to use private haulers, less material came into their municipal transfer station. This reduced the expense to the community but also gave the community less control over what happened to material both before and after it was collected.

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<sup>8</sup> In 2006, thirty-five local health care professionals called for closure of the Wheelabrator incinerator in Claremont, citing unacceptable and unnecessary health risks for area residents. See Health Care Professionals' Statement. (2006, January). *Waste Incineration: An Unacceptable Risk*. Print.

<sup>9</sup> New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission. (2002, March 29). Order on Petition. *DE 00-110 Connecticut Valley Electric Company Petition for an Order for Refunds under Section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act (PURPA) Order No. 23,939*. Page 66. Retrieved from <http://www.puc.state.nh.us/Regulatory/Orders/2002ORDS/23939e.PDF>



With the changes that occurred after the closing of the incinerator, it became more difficult to determine the amount of recycling and residual waste generated in the county. Recycling and MSW tonnages processed at transfer stations are reported to the NH Department of Environmental Services (DES); however, that only reflects a portion of the material generated in the county.

Despite the variety of methods for handling waste disposal, Sullivan County has economic and environmental reasons to work toward a zero-waste model in which as much material as possible is diverted through active reuse, recycling, and composting programs. The long-term sustainable approach recommended in the *Action Plan* is still very relevant to 2015.

## Annual Facility Reports – 2014

For the fifteen communities in Sullivan County, eleven municipal annual facility reports (AFR) were filed for 2014. Neither Plainfield nor Langdon operates a transfer station. Sunapee and Springfield use the same facility in Sunapee. Casella Waste Management operates the Gobin Disposal Services (GDS) transfer facility in Newport. GDS accepts material from a variety of sources and locations, including MSW from outside Sullivan County. The GDS AFR does not show separate information for the Town of Newport.

All New Hampshire transfer stations are required to file an AFR with DES. Recyclables, residential MSW, commercial/industrial MSW, and C&D debris are reported. DES provided copies of the 2014 municipal AFRs for the communities in Sullivan County.<sup>10</sup>

Each municipal transfer station operates under the guidelines established by DES, but much of the day-to-day operation is decided at the local level. Using the AFRs it is possible to see what the transfer stations have in common. For example fiber, both paper and cardboard, accounts for a large percent of the material collected at all of the transfer stations.

The AFR includes tonnage for recycled items such as paper, cardboard, aluminum, steel and tin cans, glass bottles, and plastic containers with resin codes #1 - #7. The AFR also includes textiles, scrap metal, tires, propane, and acetylene tanks. Transfer stations may also collect batteries, fluorescent lamps, electronic items, mercury containing devices, and/or used motor oil.

Of the eleven reports received, six transfer stations reported accepting leaf and yard waste. None accepted food waste. Ten transfer stations had a brush pile; three reported they chipped the brush and six reported they burned brush. One transfer station did not indicate what they did with their brush pile.

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<sup>10</sup> Sharon Yergeau, Supervisor of the Solid Waste Compliance Assurance Section at New Hampshire DES, released the annual facility reports for the 2015 *Action Plan* update.

The AFRs can also show when communities have tried something new. For example, glass can be collected for processed glass aggregate (PGA)<sup>11</sup>. Five transfer stations in Sullivan County did so in 2014. PGA is a resource for the community. It can be used in many of the same ways sand is used in construction: for drainage projects or as a base for roads or sidewalks. PGA is an excellent example of reuse.

The NRRRA has been working with member communities to direct them to one of the six NRRRA PGA host sites in New Hampshire. These sites can process PGA for other communities. Keene and New London are the two PGA host sites closest to Sullivan County. The NRRRA also provides member communities with marketing assistance designed to help communities to manage their own recycling programs.<sup>12</sup>

In the *Action Plan*, recycling rates for the county were based primarily on the 2006 DES report for “Recycling and Waste Generation Tonnages.”<sup>13</sup> A comparable report with current information has not been located. A recycling rate can be calculated for each transfer station but that does not necessarily reflect an accurate recycling rate for the community, especially when many residents are using private haulers.

An AFR only shows the material that passes through a transfer station.<sup>14</sup> Determining what private haulers do with the material they collect is not as easy a task. In order to get an accurate recycling rate for a community it would be necessary to combine data from the transfer station/facility with tonnage from all haulers that work in the community.

DES does calculate a recycling rate for the state using tonnage of solid waste received at New Hampshire landfills and incinerators as well as tonnage of recyclables from the AFRs.<sup>15</sup> DES was not able to provide a current recycling rate for Sullivan County.

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<sup>11</sup> New Hampshire the Beautiful. (2003). *PGA Glass* [Video file]. Produced by Accompany Video Production. The *PGA Glass* video is available at <http://www.nrra.net/> and at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rHBMOXReYok&feature=youtu.be>

<sup>12</sup> Northeast Resource Recovery Association. (2011). Retrieved from <http://www.nrra.net/>

<sup>13</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 16.

Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> See appendix for a summary of 2014 data from facilities in Sullivan County.

<sup>15</sup> According to Sharon Yergeau at DES, the most recent recycling rate calculated for the state is 29% for 2012.

## Commercial Solid Waste Haulers

New Hampshire requires waste haulers to “register to do business” in the state. DES defines a commercial hauler as anyone who engages in the collection, transportation, or delivery of solid waste, including recyclable materials, for profit.<sup>16</sup> The purpose of the registration is to maintain “a mailing list of solid waste haulers that are required to annually report the quantity, source, and destination of solid waste they collect and haul in New Hampshire for profit.”<sup>17</sup>

Starting in 2011, each registered hauler is required to file an annual Solid Waste Hauler Report to the Waste Management Division of DES. The annual report makes it possible for DES to know how much material is collected by commercial haulers. The Solid Waste Hauler Report is available on-line. See the link in footnote 17.

The report requires haulers to list quantity (in tons), source (by town), and destination/disposal facility for three categories of material collected in New Hampshire: (1) mixed solid waste, which includes residential and commercial trash, rubbish, and bulky waste; (2) recyclable material that was separated from the trash; and (3) C&D debris.

According to Sharon Yergeau, individual communities may request copies of the annual Solid Waste Hauler Report filed by haulers; however, the hauler reports are not compiled by DES.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> State of New Hampshire, General Court. (2008, August 26). *Title V Public Health. Chapter 149-M Solid Waste Management, Section 149-M:29-a. Hauler Registration*. Retrieved from <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-29-a.htm>

<sup>17</sup> New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services. (2014). *Solid Waste Hauler Registration*. Retrieved from <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/waste/swrtas/permit-sw-hauler-registr.htm>

<sup>18</sup> Yergeau, Sharon. "Question About Solid Waste Hauler Report." Message to the author. 22 Dec. 2015. E-mail.

## Tools for Managing Solid Waste: Waste Bans

Waste bans, also referred to as disposal bans, can be used by individual municipalities as well as at the state level. According to a 2011 study done by the Northeast Recycling Council, almost all states had at least one item banned from disposal in solid waste facilities.<sup>19</sup> One example of a waste ban is the disposal ban on items containing mercury. According to section 149-M:58 of New Hampshire's solid waste management law "No person shall knowingly dispose of mercury-added products in solid waste landfills, transfers stations, or incinerators."<sup>20</sup>

In addition to mercury added products, New Hampshire also bans the following from solid waste facilities: untreated infectious waste, contained gaseous waste, liquid wastes, wet cell batteries, leaf or yard waste, computers, video display devices, media recorders or players, and the wood component of C&D debris.

## Tools for Managing Solid Waste: Mandatory Recycling

Some states have mandatory recycling laws, and those states often ban specific recyclable material from disposal at solid waste facilities. The expectation is that more of the material can be recovered. As discussed in more detail below, Vermont's Universal Recycling Law (Act 148) has disposal bans -on the following recyclable materials: plastic containers #1 and #2, glass jars and bottles, aluminum and steel cans, and cardboard and newspaper.<sup>21</sup> State-wide waste bans in Massachusetts include recyclable paper and metal and plastic containers.<sup>22</sup> Individual Massachusetts communities may have mandatory recycling by-laws.

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<sup>19</sup> Northeast Recycling Council. (2011, June 24). *Disposal Bans & Mandatory Recycling in the United States*. Retrieved from [https://nerc.org/documents/disposal\\_bans\\_mandatory\\_recycling\\_united\\_states.pdf](https://nerc.org/documents/disposal_bans_mandatory_recycling_united_states.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> State of New Hampshire, General Court. (2008, August 26). *Title V Public Health. Chapter 149-M:Solid Waste Management. Section 149-M:58- Disposal Ban*. Retrieved from <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/ras/html/x/149-m/149-m-mrg.htm>

<sup>21</sup> Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Waste Management and Prevention Division. (2015, March 9). *Vermont's Universal Recycling Law (Act 148)*. Retrieved from <http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/solid/act148.htm>

<sup>22</sup> Northeast Recycling Council. (2011, June 24). Retrieved from [https://nerc.org/documents/disposal\\_bans\\_mandatory\\_recycling\\_united\\_states.pdf](https://nerc.org/documents/disposal_bans_mandatory_recycling_united_states.pdf)

## **Tools for Managing Waste: Adding Enforcement**

Using waste bans in conjunction with mandatory recycling laws can improve recycling rates. Licensing private haulers and setting clear expectations of what is required of the haulers will increase compliance.

Haulers can be required to leave solid waste behind if the generator has not separated recyclable material from the trash. Municipalities can also require haulers to report violations to them.

Sullivan County should consider working more closely with their private haulers. As a first step, haulers could be required to register in each town in which they collect solid waste/recyclables. Haulers could be required to provide each municipality with a copy of the Solid Waste Haulers Report which they are required to file with DES. Any community that introduces curbside recycling can establish hauler requirements at the same time.

Attachment J in the 2007 *Action Plan* contains a *Sample Ordinance for Conditions of a Hauler's License*.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 78. Retrieved from [www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf](http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf)

## Local Efforts in Sullivan County Following the Release of the *Action Plan*

- In October 2007, Resource Recycling Systems ([www.recycle.com](http://www.recycle.com)) released a follow up study looking at the viability of a materials recovery facility (MRF) for the county.<sup>24</sup> *Recycling Collection and Processing Options for Sullivan County, NH* was prepared for the Sullivan County Commission, the City of Claremont, the Town of Newport, and ANEI. The report considers several scenarios for a MRF.

For citizens outside of the four largest towns, the transfer stations will still be the main area to recycle. For each of the scenarios, it is assumed that all of the transfer stations convert to the same type of collection scheme and deliver their recyclables to the MRF.<sup>25</sup>

- Unity started a Pay-As-You-Throw program in 2008.<sup>26</sup> Residents purchase special bags for trash at their transfer station. Recycling at the transfer station is free. Unity introduced a free vehicle permit sticker for residents to ensure the transfer station is only used by Unity residents.
- Claremont Schools Recycle

This 2008 video explains how Claremont schools are helping to increase recycling in the city. The video highlights recycling activities at the Claremont Middle School, Disnard Elementary School, Stevens High School, and the Sugar River Valley Regional Technical Center.<sup>27</sup>

In addition to schools in Claremont, schools in Acworth, Charlestown, Grantham, Newport, Unity, and Washington are members of the School Recycling Club through NRRA.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Resource Recycling Systems. (2007). *Recycling Collection and Processing Options for Sullivan County, NH*. Retrieved from <http://waste.uvlsrpc.org/files/7313/5829/2583/SullivanCountyRecyclingOptions.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> Resource Recycling Systems. (2007). Page 8. Retrieved from <http://waste.uvlsrpc.org/files/7313/5829/2583/SullivanCountyRecyclingOptions.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> Town of Unity, NH. (n.d). *Pay As You Throw Recycling Program*. Retrieved from <http://nebula.wsimg.com/8cdb750eaf753a8cb339f53c461fee25?AccessKeyId=CEE855C82380EFCF0847&disposition=0&alloworigin=1>

<sup>27</sup> Working on Waste. (2008, June 19). *Claremont Schools Recycle* [Video file]. Retrieved from <http://50.241.100.253:5620/Cablecast/Public/Show.aspx?ChannelID=1&ShowID=2929>

<sup>28</sup> Northeast Resource Recovery Association. (2013). *The Club-The NRRA School Recycling Club*. Retrieved from <http://www.schoolrecycling.net/members/>

- *The Valley Green Journal* published its first edition in September 2012. The mission statement is printed in every issue: “Our mission is to foster grassroots connections, locally and globally, to help grow caring communities based on sustainable agriculture: we emphasize living in concert with nature and conserving lands, waters, and wildlife.”

The September 2013 issue of *The Valley Green Journal* included an article titled “Composting Food and Yard Waste-A Win-Win for Our Communities.” The February 2014 issue published “Recycling and Composting - Turning Solid Waste Into Solid Profits,” and April 2014 featured “Saving Dollars by Recycling.” *The Valley Green Journal* is a free monthly newsletter.<sup>29</sup> The publication is one avenue for the type of public education that the *Action Plan* identifies as “the underpinning of any successful recycling program.”<sup>30</sup>

- In Croydon, the Always Something Farm collects organic material to compost and sells finished compost, loam, and bark mulch. The farm began composting in 2012. They do not charge for drop-off of yard trimmings or vegetative trimmings.<sup>31</sup>
- In September 2013, DES held workshops in Grantham and in Lempster for solid waste operators and municipal officials. A new manual containing best management practices was distributed at the workshops.<sup>32</sup>
- On July 10, 2014, the Northeast Waste Management Officials’ Association - presented “Pay-As-You-Throw for Trash in the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Region.”<sup>33</sup> Plainfield and Unity were included as successful case studies in the presentation.

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<sup>29</sup> Bywater, C. (Publisher/Graphic Design/Sales) & Lambert, J. (Writer/Editor). *The Valley Green Journal*. Retrieved from <http://www.valleygreenjournal.com/>

<sup>30</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 10. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf> -

<sup>31</sup> Always Something Farm. (n.d.). *Products and Services*. Retrieved from <http://www.asfarm.com/Location.html>

<sup>32</sup> New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services. (2014). *Best Management Practices for New Hampshire Solid Waste Facilities*. Retrieved from <http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/publications/wmd/documents/wmd-13-01.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> Griffith, J. (2014, July 10). *Pay-As-You-Throw for Trash in the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Region*. Northeast Waste Management Officials’ Association. Pages 8 and 9 reference Plainfield and Unity. Retrieved from [http://www.newmoa.org/solidwaste/projects/smart/UVLSRPC\\_PAYT\\_7-10-14.pdf](http://www.newmoa.org/solidwaste/projects/smart/UVLSRPC_PAYT_7-10-14.pdf)



- The Claremont City Council convened an Ad-Hoc Transfer Station Committee in 2014. Committee members are Charlene Lovett, Joe Osgood, and Bob Picard. Minutes for the meetings are available using the link in footnote 34.<sup>34</sup>

At the January 5, 2015 meeting, members of the public addressed the newly formed committee to express their belief that Claremont should recycle more. Residents also wanted to see trash haulers get involved in recycling. Committee members agreed there is a need for cost effective ways to encourage recycling.

The Ad-Hoc committee has been discussing how to better cover Claremont's transfer station expenses. One option is to require people to purchase special bags for trash. The committee visited the Unity transfer station in the summer of 2015. Unity is able to cover about 75% of its transfer station expenses by requiring special bags.<sup>35</sup>

The *Action Plan* recognizes that Claremont is the “economic hub of the region.”<sup>36</sup> Claremont's desire to reassess its recycling program can set a positive example for Sullivan County. Implementing curbside recycling for residents who already receive curbside waste collection is a step proposed by the *Action Plan*.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> City of Claremont, NH. (2015). *Transfer Station Ad Hoc Committee*. Retrieved from <http://www.claremontnh.com/claremont/search-results.aspx?kw=transfer%20station%20ad%20hoc%20committee>

<sup>35</sup> Griffith, J. (2014, July 10). Page 9. Retrieved from [http://www.newmoa.org/solidwaste/projects/smart/UVLSRPC\\_PAYT\\_7-10-14.pdf](http://www.newmoa.org/solidwaste/projects/smart/UVLSRPC_PAYT_7-10-14.pdf)

<sup>36</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 14. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf>

<sup>37</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 9. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf>

- The Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission (UVLSRPC) has a household hazardous waste website that lists scheduled collections for NH communities. In 2015 the following Sullivan County communities participated: Claremont, Cornish, Goshen, Lempster, Newport, Plainfield, Springfield, Sunapee, Unity, and Washington. According to UVLSRPC, “these household hazardous waste collections are provided to reduce the amount of hazardous materials being disposed of in landfills and incinerators, or dumped down the drain and into our drinking water.”<sup>38</sup>

Other active projects managed by UVLSRPC include the Sullivan County Transfer Station Attendant Lunch Meetings. Transfer station attendants and managers are encouraged to use the meetings to share information and discuss common problems.

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<sup>38</sup> Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission. (2015). *Household Hazardous Waste*. Retrieved from <http://hhw.uvlsrpc.org/hazardous-waste-collections/>

## **Other Significant Developments Following the Release of the *Action Plan***

What follows is a chronological description of some of the important events, meetings, and regulations that have taken place since 2007. They represent an on-going interest in moving toward long-term sustainable waste reduction programs for Sullivan County.

### **2007-2008 The Governor and DES support the ban on incineration of C&D waste.**

In a statement to the Senate Energy, Environment and Economic Development Committee (April 24, 2007), DES Commissioner Thomas Burack stated:

DES supports the permanent extension of the prohibition on the burning of C&D wood because it is sound public policy to protect human health and the environment from the uncertain quality of emissions that may result from combustion of such materials, and because there are better ways to manage these materials. Burning C&D wood is not the best management practice for disposing of it. Instead, a combination of aggressive source reduction, processing to separate components that can safely and economically be reused or recycled, development of new markets for reused and recycled wood components, and disposal of unusable residuals in state-of-the-art lined landfills represents an environmentally superior strategy that DES believes is best for New Hampshire citizens.<sup>39</sup>

In 2007, New Hampshire Governor John Lynch also expressed his support for a ban on incineration of C&D debris. According to the Governor, with a ban “we are protecting the health of our citizens, our environment, and our economy.”<sup>40</sup> The ban went into effect in New Hampshire on January 1, 2008.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Burack, T., Commissioner, NH Department of Environmental Services. (2007, April 24). *Correspondence to Senator Martha Fuller Clark, Chairman, Senate Energy, Environment and Economic Development Committee*. Retrieved from [http://gencourt.state.nh.us/SofS\\_Archives/2007/senate/HB428S.pdf](http://gencourt.state.nh.us/SofS_Archives/2007/senate/HB428S.pdf), pages 93-94

<sup>40</sup> New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services. (2007, September/October). Governor’s Message. *Environmental News* [Concord, NH]. Page 1. Retrieved from <http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/newsletters/en/documents/07sept.pdf>

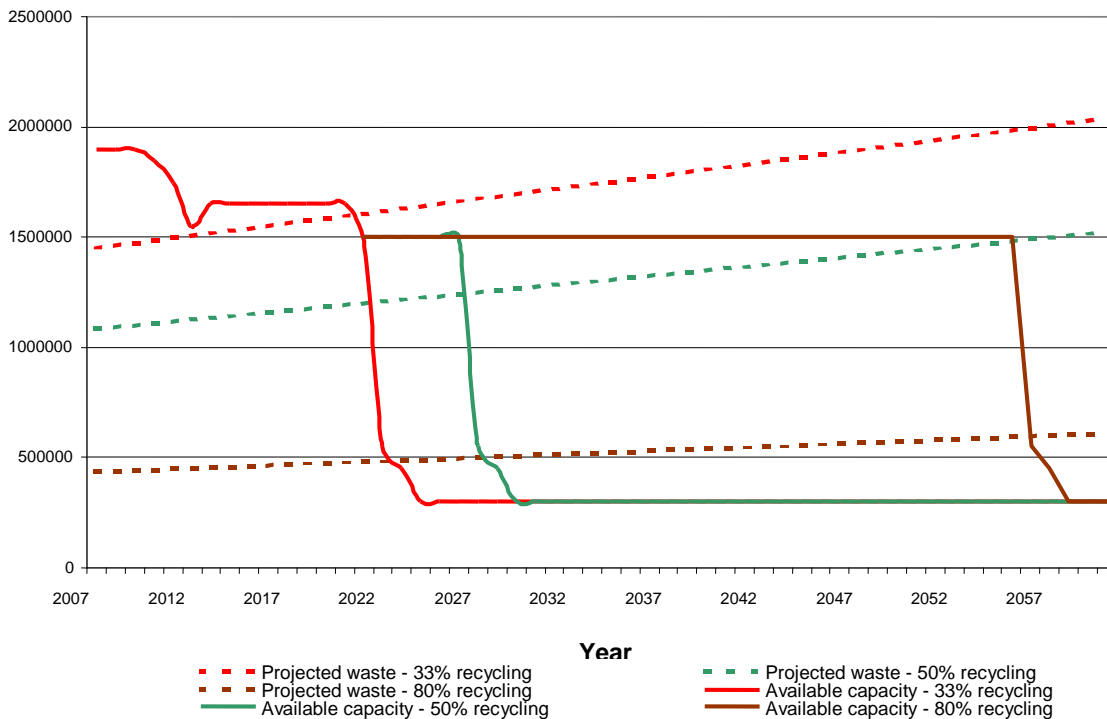
<sup>41</sup> State of New Hampshire. (effective 2008, January 1). *Title X Public Health Chapter 125-C Air Pollution Control Section 125-C:10-c*. Retrieved from <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/X/125-C/125-C-10-c.htm>

## 2011 Governor’s commission issues landfill report.

In response to the decision to ban incineration of C&D wood, Governor Lynch convened a Commission to Study Requirements for Safe and Secure Landfills. The Commission issued a report in November 2011.<sup>42</sup> The report details management and disposal options for C&D.

The Commission’s report includes the following graph<sup>43</sup> to show how increased recycling could extend landfill capacity. A 50 % recycling rate could extend landfill capacity by five years, and an 80% rate could extend capacity by 35 years.

**Disposal Capacity Projection with Enhanced Recycling**



The Commission report explains that both reuse of materials and increased recycling are effective ways to extend landfill capacity.

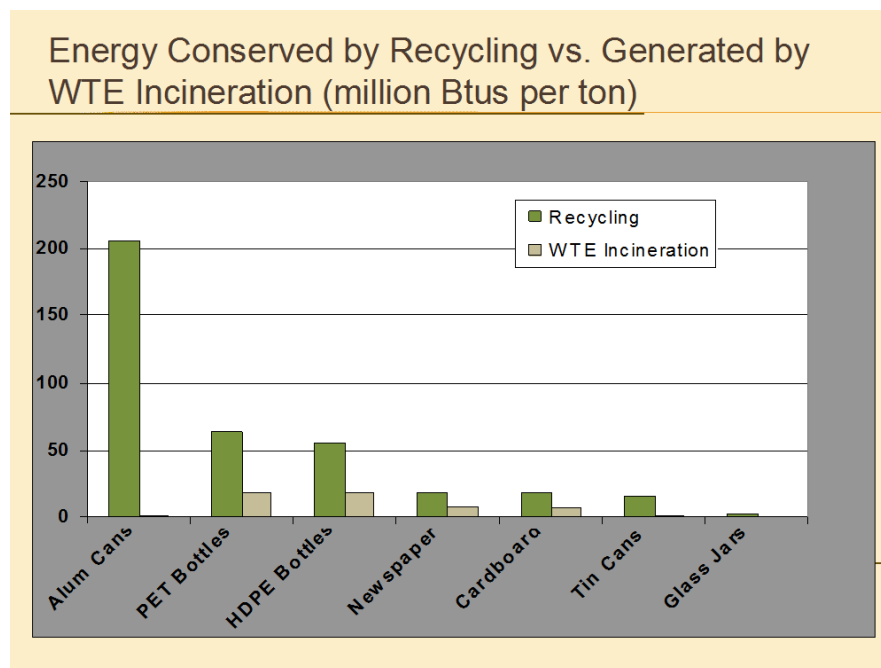
<sup>42</sup> HB 672 Commission to Study Requirements for Safe and Secure Landfills. (2011, November 1). *Preliminary and Final Commission Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/statstudcomm/reports/1878.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> Graph by David Sussman, Wilmot, NH. Cited as Figure 2 on page 9 of *Preliminary and Final Commission Report*, HB 672 Commission to Study Requirements for Safe and Secure Landfills. (2011, November 1). Retrieved from <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/statstudcomm/reports/1878.pdf>

## 2011 Local group releases report on the Wheelabrator incinerator in Claremont.

Working on Waste (WOW) is a citizens' initiative promoting safe alternatives to waste incineration. *The Wheelabrator Incinerator in Claremont, NH -A Working on Waste Report* was released in 2011.<sup>44</sup> The report reviews the risks of incineration in general as well as data specific to the Claremont incinerator. The report offers safe alternatives to incineration.<sup>45</sup> The report also explains why incineration is not green energy. Economist Jeffrey Morris states that “recycling...consumes less energy and imposes lower environmental burdens” than incineration or landfilling. The following chart is from the Sound Resource Management Group and was used in the WOW report with permission.<sup>46</sup>

### Energy Conserved by Recycling vs. Generated by Incineration



<sup>44</sup> Working on Waste. (2011). An addendum was added in 2015. Retrieved from [www.americanhealthstudies.org/wheelabrator-claremont.pdf](http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/wheelabrator-claremont.pdf)

<sup>45</sup> Working on Waste. (2011, with addendum 2015). Pages 12-13

Retrieved from [www.americanhealthstudies.org/wheelabrator-claremont.pdf](http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/wheelabrator-claremont.pdf)

<sup>46</sup> Morris, J., Sound Resource Management. Graph: *Energy Conserved by Recycling vs. Generated by Incineration*. Cited on page 12 of the Working on Waste report. Retrieved from [www.americanhealthstudies.org/wheelabrator-claremont.pdf](http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/wheelabrator-claremont.pdf)

## **2012 DES extends Wheelabrator's Title V air permit. Citizens file appeals.**

In September 2012, DES extended the federal Title V air permit for the Wheelabrator incinerator. In response, thirty-one people collectively appealed the decision to the New Hampshire Air Resources Council (ARC). The appeal asked for revocation of the permit and a transition plan that includes closure of the incinerator. The appeal cited the Clean Air Act and the DES public record to support the requested relief.

The ARC denied the appeal. On April 17, 2014, thirty of the original appellants collectively challenged the ARC decision with an appeal to the New Hampshire Supreme Court. The Court upheld the DES decision to extend the permit, and the Court subsequently denied the appellants' *Motion for Reconsideration*.<sup>47</sup>

As a result of the court's decisions, Wheelabrator continues to have a Title V operating permit. Concern by many residents about Wheelabrator's operating practices and the related risks to public health by this incinerator were front page news articles during this appeal process.

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<sup>47</sup> Air Resources Council. *Docket Number 12-11 ARC*.  
New Hampshire Supreme Court. *Docket Number 2012-0242*.

## 2012 -Vermont completes a waste characterization study.

The State of Vermont completed a Waste Composition Study in 2012. DSM Environmental <sup>48</sup> prepared the final report in May 2013. The study was commissioned by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, in advance of Act 148. The goal was to estimate the composition of MSW and C&D debris from residential and industrial/commercial/institutional sectors. <sup>49</sup>

Material was sorted at two transfer stations in August and at two transfer stations in November. MSW was sorted into 55 primary categories. Because of the scope of the sample, the data represent state averages and are not meant to reflect each individual transfer station.

Composition of Vermont residential MSW by weight was estimated as follows:

Paper	22%
Plastic	11%
Organics	28%
Special Wastes*	21%
C&D	10%
Metal	4%
Glass	2%

\*The category Special Wastes includes: textiles/leather, diapers/sanitary products, carpet/padding, batteries, rubber, furniture/ bulky items, and all other waste.

The waste composition study used in the *Action Plan*<sup>50</sup> was done by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection in 2003. It used different categories which is one of the challenges of comparing studies. In both studies, organics and paper represent the largest percent by weight. Paper comprised 32% and organics 24% of MSW in the 2003 study. A more recent study by the Department of Environmental Protection in Pennsylvania was not available for comparison.

Sullivan County's waste stream could be expected to be similar to Vermont's.

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<sup>48</sup> DSM Environmental Services, Inc. (n.d.). <http://www.dsmenvironmental.com/>

<sup>49</sup> Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (2013, May). *State of Vermont Waste Composition Study*. Prepared by DSM Environmental Services. Retrieved from <http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/solid/documents/finalreportvermontwastecomposition13may2013.pdf>

<sup>50</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Pages 17 and 18. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf>

## 2012 Vermont passes Universal Recycling Law (Act 148).

According to the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (ANR), the Vermont Legislature unanimously passed the Universal Recycling Law in 2012. The law bans disposal of recyclables (metal, glass, plastics #1 and #2, and paper/cardboard) by July 1, 2015; leaf and yard debris and clean wood by July 1, 2016, and food scraps by July 1, 2020. It also requires solid waste haulers and facilities to collect these same materials.<sup>51</sup>

ANR designed standardized symbols for recycling, food scraps, and trash. Symbols can be downloaded at

<http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/solid/URsymbols.htm>



These symbols were created to help implement the Universal Recycling Law. Along with a 2 page summary sheet,<sup>52</sup> they are effective outreach tools.

In the January 13, 2015 *Brattleboro Reformer*,<sup>53</sup> ANR Secretary Deb Markowitz states the Act 148 law is “as much economic as it is environmental. At the end of the day, if there's value in the things that we're putting in the landfill, then we're really losing an opportunity.”

An August 12, 2015 *Valley News* editorial states “this ambitious new law is off to a strong start” and the phased-in mandate to recycle leftover food “is already resulting in a surge in big donations to food banks and pantries.”<sup>54</sup>

The law also provides a great example for Sullivan County.

<sup>51</sup> Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Waste Management and Prevention Division. (2015, March 9). Retrieved from <http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/solid/act148.htm>

<sup>52</sup> Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Agency of Natural Resources. (2014). *Universal Recycling Law (Act 148) Summary Sheet*. Retrieved from [http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/solid/documents/UR\\_SummarySheet\\_CURRENT.pdf](http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/solid/documents/UR_SummarySheet_CURRENT.pdf)

<sup>53</sup> Faher, M. (2015, January 13). New recycling mandates signal 'culture shift' in Vermont. *Brattleboro Reformer* [Brattleboro, Vermont]. Retrieved from [http://www.reformer.com/localnews/ci\\_27314273/new-recycling-mandates-signal-culture-shift-vermont](http://www.reformer.com/localnews/ci_27314273/new-recycling-mandates-signal-culture-shift-vermont)

<sup>54</sup> Editor. (2015, August 12). Editorial: Waste Not in Vermont. *Valley News* [West Lebanon, NH]. Retrieved from <http://www.vnews.com/opinion/18137962-95/editorial-waste-not-in-vermont>



## **2013 Windham Solid Waste Management District in Brattleboro, Vermont releases composting report and invites New Hampshire municipalities to participate in Vermont's composting programs.**

With funding from the USDA, the UVLSRPC subcontracted with the Windham Solid Waste Management District (WSWMD) in Brattleboro, VT to help expand organic recycling programs in Vermont and New Hampshire.

WSWMD's 2013 *Blueprint for Organics Recycling in the Connecticut River Valley of New Hampshire and Vermont*<sup>55</sup> is a comprehensive study. It recognizes the potential for increased composting in Sullivan County and provides practical suggestions for moving forward.

The *Blueprint* identifies community-specific generators of food residuals in the Upper Lake Sunapee Region, including schools, restaurants, supermarkets, and stores.<sup>56</sup> The *Blueprint* has recommendations for expanding food residual composting facilities in the Connecticut River Valley.<sup>57</sup> One section of the report helps transfer stations evaluate the potential for on-site composting of food with yard waste. Transfer stations could also consider using drop off containers to collect food waste which could then be transported to a compost facility located off-site.<sup>58</sup>

The *Blueprint* also references New Hampshire's composting regulations.<sup>59</sup> The *Blueprint* recommends a revision of the regulations for small facilities and consideration of a food/residual organics ban like Vermont. Massachusetts and Connecticut also have similar waste bans in effect. The Massachusetts commercial waste ban became effective in October 2014. At present, the waste ban applies only to businesses and institutions that dispose of one ton or more

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<sup>55</sup> Windham Solid Waste Management District. (2013). *Blueprint for Organics Recycling in the Connecticut River Valley of New Hampshire and Vermont*. Prepared by Windham Solid Waste Management District for the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission. Retrieved from <http://www.uvlsrc.org/files/6614/0017/7807/USDACompost2013.pdf>

<sup>56</sup> Windham Solid Waste Management District. (2013). Appendix 7. Retrieved from <http://www.uvlsrc.org/files/6614/0017/7807/USDACompost2013.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> Windham Solid Waste Management District (2013). Pages 23-25. Retrieved from <http://www.uvlsrc.org/files/6614/0017/7807/USDACompost2013.pdf>

<sup>58</sup> Windham Solid Waste Management District. (2013). Pages 17-18. Retrieved from <http://www.uvlsrc.org/files/6614/0017/7807/USDACompost2013.pdf>

<sup>59</sup> Windham Solid Waste Management District. (2013). Appendix 6. Retrieved from <http://www.uvlsrc.org/files/6614/0017/7807/USDACompost2013.pdf>

organic material per week. Compliance information is available online for businesses and/or institutions and for their waste haulers.<sup>60</sup>

As writer and editor of *The Valley Green Journal*, Jan Lambert of Charlestown, NH has done an excellent overview of the Brattleboro composting operation.<sup>61</sup> In her article “Municipal Composting in Brattleboro Leads the Region: Transforming Trash to Rich Compost,” Ms. Lambert interviews Bob Spencer, Executive Director of WSWMD. She notes his “vision for involving the surrounding Connecticut River tri-state region in a comprehensive plan to recycle its waste stream of organics.” This will “cut down drastically on the amount ending up in landfills.”



**Bob Spencer, Executive Director of the Windham Solid Water Management District, poses in front of a pile of compost that is currently a “work in progress.” The piles are monitored (inset) at two different depths to ensure adequate temperatures are reached to achieve a quality, pathogen-free compost.<sup>62</sup>**

Windham County, Vermont and Sullivan County, New Hampshire share similar characteristics. Both have smaller cities with surrounding rural towns. Both counties border the Connecticut River Valley and have farm land used primarily by smaller farms.

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<sup>60</sup> Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. (2015). *Commercial Food Waste Disposal Ban*. Retrieved from <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/recycle/reduce/food-waste-ban.html>

<sup>61</sup> Lambert, J. (2014, October). Municipal Composting in Brattleboro Leads the Region: Transforming Trash to Rich Compost. *The Valley Green Journal* [Putney, VT]. Pages 1, 6-7. Retrieved from <http://www.valleygreenjournal.com/archives-sept-2012-june-2015/october-2014/>

<sup>62</sup> Photo and caption were printed in the October 2014 issue of *The Valley Green Journal*. Retrieved from <http://www.valleygreenjournal.com/archives-sept-2012-june-2015/october-2014/> Used with permission.

## **2013-2014 Wheelabrator closes its incinerator in Claremont, and subsequent public meetings address alternatives.**

The Wheelabrator incinerator in Claremont ceased operations in September 2013 after 26 ½ years of operation. The *Times Argus* has provided a concise history of the incinerator and its closure.<sup>63</sup>

In the *Times Argus* article on 8/2/2013, Cathy Jamieson, Solid Waste Program Manager at Vermont's ANR, was asked about the upcoming closure of the Wheelabrator incinerator. Ms. Jamieson said the 2012 Universal Recycling Law in Vermont viewed incineration as a waste of valuable resources. She stated, "More than 50% of what we throw out has value and why would we consider burning that?"

Claremont area residents convened two public meetings in April and May 2014 to discuss how to increase conservation, recycling, and composting in Sullivan County.

The first meeting, on April 23 in Newport, featured both Vanessa Keith (transfer station manager for Unity, NH) and Bob Spencer referenced above.<sup>64</sup>

As noted above, Unity implemented a pay-as-you-throw system in 2008.<sup>65</sup> According to the *Action Plan*:

In many communities, strategies like unit-based pricing for garbage collection (commonly known as Pay-As-You-Throw) have created tremendous incentives for residents and businesses to reduce waste and have resulted in higher landfill diversion rates. Rather than using the tax base to build new landfills or incinerators, communities have invested in recycling, composting, and reuse facilities.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> Smallheer, S. (2013, August 2). Wheelabrator Incinerator to Close Next Month. *Times Argus* [Barre, Vermont]. Retrieved from <http://www.timesargus.com/article/20130802/NEWS03/708029927>

<sup>64</sup> Sullivan County Recycles. (2014, April 23). *Municipal Recycling & Composting: Cutting Waste & Saving Money* [Video file]. Retrieved from <http://50.241.100.253:5620/Cablecast/Public/Show.aspx?ChannelID=1&ShowID=6858>

<sup>65</sup> Town of Unity, NH. (n.d). Retrieved from <http://nebula.wsimg.com/8cdb750eaf753a8cb339f53c461fee25?AccessKeyId=CEE855C82380EFCF0847&disposition=0&alloworigin=1>

<sup>66</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 23. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf> -

A follow-up public meeting on May 15 in Claremont included Michael Durfor (executive director of NRRA), James Gruber (core faculty member in the Environmental Studies Department at Antioch University New England), and George Murray (solid waste manager for the City of Lebanon, NH).<sup>67</sup>

The presentations on May 15 are noteworthy for their discussion of the history of resource management in Sullivan County and regional opportunities going forward. Readers can view both the April and May meetings using the links in footnotes 64 and 67.

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<sup>67</sup> Sullivan County Recycles. (2014, May 15). *Recycling in Claremont* [Video file]. Retrieved from <http://50.241.100.253:5620/Cablecast/Public/Show.aspx?ChannelID=2&ShowID=6712>

## Next Steps /Moving Forward

Sullivan County has put a significant amount of time and effort into developing and implementing the *Action Plan*. The county should feel good about what has been accomplished to date and should consider using extensive outreach to residents and businesses to keep the public informed and involved.

### To Recap:

The City of Claremont and the Town of Newport, along with the Sullivan County Commission and ANEI, looked into four different options ranging from consolidating recyclables at a county transfer station to building a MRF that would benefit the whole county. The study *Recycling Collection and Processing Options for Sullivan County, NH* included detailed Next Steps on pages 35-36.

<http://waste.uvlsrpc.org/files/7313/5829/2583/SullivanCountyRecyclingOptions.pdf>

Windham Solid Waste Management District is interested in expanding WSWMD's composting program into the Connecticut River Valley of New Hampshire.

In May 2013, Brattleboro, the largest community in WSWMD (12,046 population), implemented curbside collection of food residuals and non-recyclable paper.<sup>68</sup> Claremont's population is comparable at 13,294 ().<sup>69</sup> Claremont could use Brattleboro as a model for setting up a curbside composting program. The *Blueprint for Organics Recycling in the Connecticut River Valley of New Hampshire and Vermont* is filled with information Sullivan County could use. <http://www.uvlsrpc.org/files/6614/0017/7807/USDACompost2013.pdf>

The 2007 *Action Plan* includes Recommendations for Moving Forward, starting with declaring waste reduction and recycling as priorities. "Both the general public and the private sector need to know that local government officials are

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<sup>68</sup> Windham Solid Waste Management District. (2013). Page 2. Retrieved from <http://www.uvlsrpc.org/files/6614/0017/7807/USDACompost2013.pdf>

<sup>69</sup>

NH Home Town Locator. (2015). *Claremont, NH Profile: Facts, Maps & Data*. Retrieved from <http://newhampshire.hometownlocator.com/nh/sullivan/claremont.cfm>

serious in their intent and commitment to making recycling a reality in Sullivan County.”<sup>70</sup>

The *Action Plan* supports a “Zero Waste” approach.<sup>71</sup> There are many different definitions of Zero Waste. The Zero Waste International Alliance adopted the following peer-reviewed, internationally accepted definition:

Zero Waste is a goal that is ethical, economical, efficient and visionary, to guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials are designed to become resources for others to use.

Zero Waste means designing and managing products and processes to systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them.

Implementing Zero Waste will eliminate all discharges to land, water or air that are a threat to planetary, human, animal or plant health.”<sup>72</sup>

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency:

Forty percent of U.S. greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are linked to use of material goods and their disposal. Resource conservation and good end-of-life materials management offer important opportunities to reduce national GHG emissions.

The term “materials management” refers to the life cycle of materials as they trace their course through the economy, from raw material extraction to product manufacture, transport, use, source reduction, reuse, recycling, and disposal.”<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>70</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 49. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf>

<sup>71</sup> Antioch New England Institute. (2007). Page 8. Retrieved from <http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan.pdf>

<sup>72</sup> Zero Waste International Alliance. (2009). *ZW Definition*. Retrieved from <http://zwia.org/standards/zw-definition/>

<sup>73</sup> United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2015, July 8). *Solid Waste and Materials Management*. Retrieved from <http://www3.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/state/topics/waste-mgmt.html>

ANEI's *Action Plan* includes detailed recommendations for Sullivan County to move forward. Building on what the county has done since 2007, the following recommendations are realistic and accomplishable.

- Undertake an extensive public education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses on how to reduce waste and expand opportunities for reuse.
- Introduce curbside recycling where curbside trash collection already exists.
- Provide support for composting, with seasonal yard waste collection in the more densely populated communities. Start a food waste collection for restaurants and schools. Partner with local and regional composting facilities to increase composting rates in Sullivan County.
- Encourage reuse of C&D materials at construction, renovation, and deconstruction projects.

There are resources available to help Sullivan County move forward. Every pound of waste diverted through reuse, recycling, and composting saves money. Even more important, diversion saves natural resources and energy. Moving toward Zero Waste is investing in our children's future.

The following section provides links to organizations and reports that can help communities build the infrastructure and partnerships that are central to successful recycling programs.

## Resources

*Blueprint for Organics Recycling in the Connecticut River Valley of New Hampshire and Vermont*

<http://www.uvlsrc.org/files/6614/0017/7807/USDACompost2013.pdf>

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Waste Management Division

<http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/waste/>

Northeast Recycling Council

<https://nerc.org>

Northeast Resource Recovery Association

<http://www.nrra.net/>

Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association

<http://www.newmoa.org/>

*Recycling-Based Waste Management Action Plan for the Communities of Sullivan County, NH*

<http://www.americanhealthstudies.org/action-plan>

*Recycling Collection and Processing Options for Sullivan County, NH*

<http://waste.uvlsrc.org/files/7313/5829/2583/SullivanCountyRecyclingOptions.pdf>

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1

<http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-1-new-england>

Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission

<http://www.uvlsrc.org/>

Windham Solid Waste Management District

<http://www.windhamsolidwaste.org/>



## **Appendix**

The following pages are a summary of data collected from the AFRs filed by communities in Sullivan County. The table includes communities with a transfer station that is managed by the municipality.

The City of Newport has a privately operated transfer station. Casella Waste Management operates the GDS transfer facility in Newport. GDS accepts material from a variety of sources and locations, including MSW from outside Sullivan County.

Residents who use a private hauler for trash collection may be bringing some recycling to a municipal transfer station. Private haulers make their own arrangements for disposal of material.

For these reasons it is difficult to determine accurate recycling rates for each community. The summary pages provide information on how waste is collected at the transfer stations and are useful for that reason.

## NH DES Annual Facility Reports – 2014

### Tonnage collected

<b>Material</b>	<b>Acworth</b>	<b>Charlestown</b>	<b>Claremont</b>	<b>Cornish</b>
Dual Stream			238.70	46.00
Single Stream				
Containers:		1.58		
[Aluminum-tin-steel]				
Containers:	15.67	48.42		
[Metal and Plastic]				
Containers:				
[Plastic only]				
Electronics	3.49	12.45	11.35	
Fiber:				
Corrugated Cardboard		118.78		
Fiber: Mixed Paper	43.25	131.61		61.00
Glass: PGA		93.59	50.05	
[Processed Glass Aggregate]				
Glass :				
[Excluding PGA]				
Plastic-Rigid				
Scrap Metal	2.50	56.98	15.29	17.00
Textiles	2.40			
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.31</b>	<b>463.41</b>	<b>315.39</b>	<b>124.00</b>

## NH DES Annual Facility Reports - 2014

### Tonnage collected

<b>Material</b>	<b>Croydon</b>	<b>Goshen</b>	<b>Grantham</b>	<b>Lempster</b>
Dual Stream		30.49		
Single Stream				
Containers:	0.53	2.40	8.91	3.95
[Aluminum-tin-steel]				
Containers:				
[Metal and Plastic]				
Containers:	8.00		32.91	12.85
[Plastic only]				
Electronics	0.50	2.02	15.10	4.95
Fiber:				
Corrugated Cardboard	17.00		41.53	
Fiber: Mixed Paper	17.32	43.25	107.54	38.38
Glass: PGA	12.86		80.41	
[Processed Glass Aggregate]				
Glass :				12.36
[Excluding PGA]				
Plastic-Rigid				
Scrap Metal	12.01	5.50	51.13	25.67
Textiles			10.18	
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.22</b>	<b>83.66</b>	<b>347.71</b>	<b>98.16</b>

**NH DES Annual Facility Reports – 2014**  
**Tonnage collected**

<b>Material</b>	<b>Springfield &amp; Sunapee</b>	<b>Unity</b>	<b>Washington</b>
Dual Stream			
Single Stream			
Containers:	8.28	7.42	
[Aluminum-tin-steel]			
Containers:			* 63.50
[Metal and Plastic]			
Containers:	20.84	8.07	
[Plastic only]			
Electronics	2.92	2.19	10.50
Fiber:			
Corrugated Cardboard	84.02	9.03	
Fiber: Mixed Paper	170.78	36.29	52.00
Glass: PGA		18.90	
[Processed Glass Aggregate]			
Glass :	88.62		
[Excluding PGA]			
Plastic-Rigid			
Scrap Metal	93.56	18.02	65.50
Textiles			
<b>Total</b>	<b>469.02</b>	<b>99.92</b>	<b>191.50</b>

\* Washington includes all containers in one total

## NH DES Annual Facility Reports -2014

### Destination - Market or Disposal

	<b>Recyclables</b>	<b>Construction &amp; Demolition Waste</b>	<b>Residential Solid Waste</b>
Acworth	NRRA	Ruggiero	Ruggiero
Charleston	NRRA	NCES Naughton	NCES Naughton
Claremont	Casella –Dual Stream NRRA	Casella	Casella
Cornish	unknown	unknown	unknown
Croydon	NRRA, Sunapee TS , New London TS	Casella	Casella
Goshen	NRRA	Naughton	Naughton
Grantham	NRRA	Casella	Casella
Lempster	NRRA	Naughton	Naughton
Newport	Northeast Waste MRF	Casella	Casella
Sunapee & Springfield	NRRA	NCES	NCES
Unity	NRRA	Casella Ruggiero	Casella Ruggiero
Washington	Keene MRF	ERRCO	Carbury Landfill