

UNIVERSAL RECYCLING FOR K-12 SCHOOLS

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Vermont Agency of Natural Resources



Universal Recycling changes our view from "waste" to...

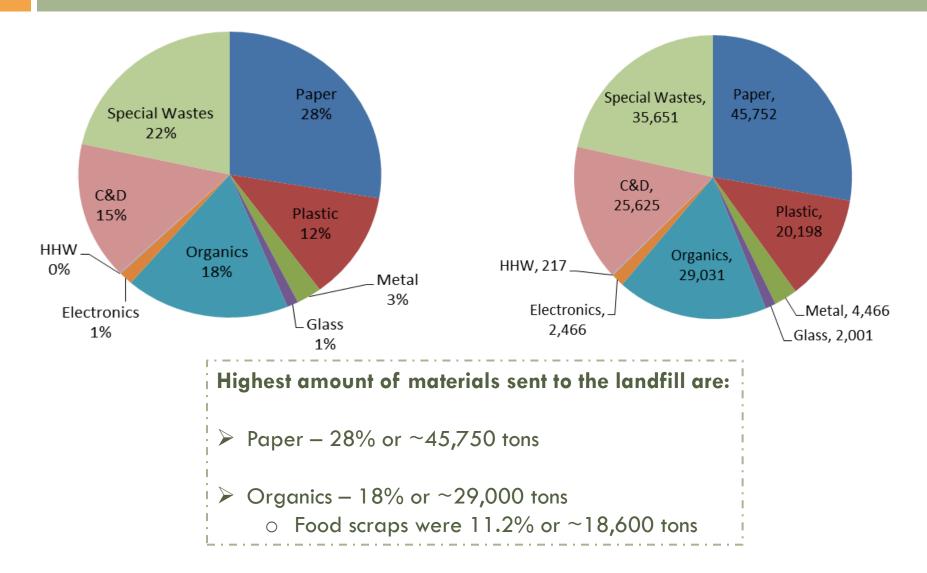
Materials Management

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Universal Recycling Law (Act 148)

- Most significant change to VT solid waste law since 1988
- Approved unanimously by legislature
- Focuses on recyclables and organics
 Mandated recyclables #1 & #2 plastics, glass, aluminum, paper
 Leaf and yard debris and food scraps
- Intent is to provide more consistent services statewide, that offer choices and incentives
- Phased approach to allow development of infrastructure

ICI MSW by percent and weight



Universal Recycling law summary:

Bans disposal of:

- listed recyclables by 2015,
- leaf & yard debris and clean wood by 2016,
- food scraps beginning with largest generators in 2014 and phased in to a full ban by 2020
- Mandates parallel collection by facilities/haulers that collect trash:
 - Iisted recyclables by 2014/2015

(at no additional charge for residential recyclables),

- leaf & yard debris by 2015/2016, and
- food scraps by 2017



"Listed Recyclables" – Includes most commonly recycled materials

Metal: aluminum and steel cans, aluminum foil, aluminum pie plates,

Glass: bottles and jars from foods and beverages,

Plastic: #1 and #2 (PET and HDPE) plastic bottles, containers and jugs,

Paper: corrugated cardboard, white and colored paper, newspaper, magazines, catalogues, paper mail and envelopes, boxboard, and paper bags.

Recycling in Public Spaces

Recycling collection
 containers <u>must</u> be
 available in publically
 owned places by 2015



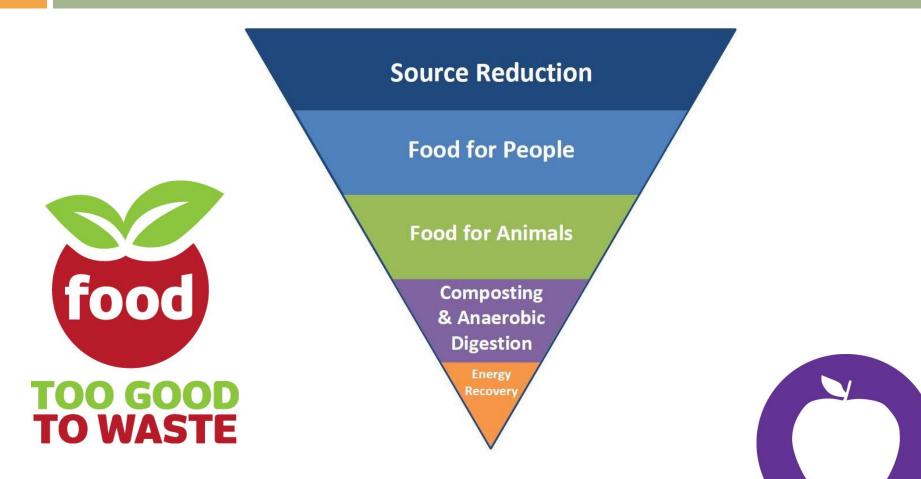
*Except in restrooms

Universal Recycling law summary:

- Phased in mandates for larger generators to divert food residuals, <u>if there is a facility within 20</u> <u>miles</u>
 - 2014 for generators > 104 tons/year 2 tons/wk
 - 2015 for generators > 52 tons/year 1 ton/wk
 - 2016 for generators > 26 tons/year 0.5 ton/wk
 - 2017 for generators > 18 tons/year 0.34 ton/wk
 - <u>2020</u> all food scraps banned regardless of distance



Food Recovery Hierarchy



Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (1996) – helps protect food donors from liability associated with donated food.

So where are these facilities?*

- Cookeville Compost Corinth
- Green Mountain Compost Williston
- Grow Compost Moretown
- Hudak Farm Swanton
- Kingdom View Compost Lyndon
- TAM Organics Bennington
- Vermont Compost Co. Montpelier
- Vermont Natural Ag. Middlebury
- Windham SW District Brattleboro
- Wise Worm Compost Burke

*Be sure to check with your composter before sending materials to them

See also Find-A-Composter.com.



Photo courtesy of CVSWMD

What can be composted?



<u>All Food Scraps</u> including spoiled, rotten, stale:

- Meat, fish, & bones/shells
- Milk, cheese, & other dairy
- Veggies & fruits
- Bread, pastas, grains, beans, nuts
- Soups & sauces
- Eggs & eggshells
- Oils & fats
- Coffee grounds & filters

Wood chips, waste hay and grain Manures Landscape debris (leaves, brush) Paper, cardboard* (*contact composter)

Who's hauling food scraps?



Tote washing. Photo courtesy of CVSWMD

White River Junction Region

- Cookville Compost, Bob Sandberg
 Windsor County
- Casella Resource Solutions

Addison County - Casella Resources Solutions Brattleboro Region

- Triple T Trucking
- Goodenough Rubbish

Bennington Region

- TAM Waste Management
- Casella Resource Solutions

Central Vermont - CVSWMD

Chittenden County Region

- Casella Resource Solutions
- Gauthier Trucking Co.
- Myers Container Service

Mad River/Randolph - Grow Compost Morrisville Region - Highfields Composting Rutland Region - Casella Resource Solutions St. Albans Region - Northwest Solid Waste Mgmt District

St. Johnsbury Region - Highfields Composting



0.25 tons/week = 13 tons/year

Below the 2017 18 tons/year threshold.

Compliance required by July 2020.

Calculating Food Waste at Your School

Elementary	1.13
Middle	0.73
Elementary/Middle	0.93
High School	0.35
K-12	0.72
Pre-school	1.13
College/University	1.13

13 pounds/student/week



"Waste" Goes to School...

- 1. Gather ALL Stakeholders & Champions
 - Assess Gaps and Current/Future Costs
- 2. Create Action Plan & Assign Roles
- 3. Deploy Infrastructure



- Recycling beside every trash receptacle (except restrooms)
 - Height appropriate containers in cafeteria sorting area
- 4. Educate and Train Students, Staff, and Faculty
 - Seek help from solid waste entity
- 5. Launch, Measure Progress, Meld with Curriculum, and Retrain



Northeast Resource Recovery Association <u>www.schoolrecycling.net</u>

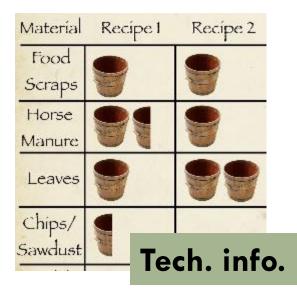
- Recycling/Composting Lesson Plans
- School Composting Guide and much more...
- Northeast Recycling Council <u>www.nerc.org</u>
 - Case Studies, Recycling Guides, and much more...
- Cornell Waste Management Institute <u>http://compost.css.cornell.edu/schools.html</u>
 - Teacher Page, Trash Goes to School Guide
 - Compost Troubleshooting Guide and much more...

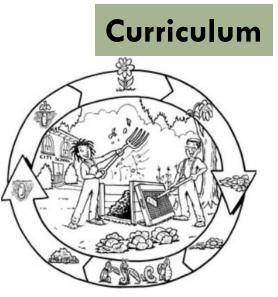


Design ideas Designing a Bin System for Hot Composting Highfields CENTER FOR COMPOSTING

HighfieldsComposting.org







Benefits of Universal Recycling

- Saves resources.
- Reduces GHG emissions.
- Sustainable Practice Going Green.
- Supports new jobs, businesses and farming.
- □ Value of materials, now considered commodities.
- Reduces landfill space needs.
- □ No more smelly trash.





Waste Prevention & Sustainability

Tweak.
Don't give up.
Celebrate SUCCESS!



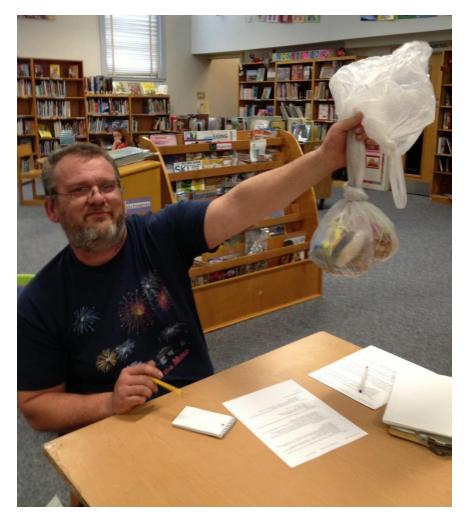


Photo of Dale Durant at Charlotte Central School

Contact Details & Website

For assistance contact: josh.kelly@state.vt.us bryn.oakleaf@state.vt.us

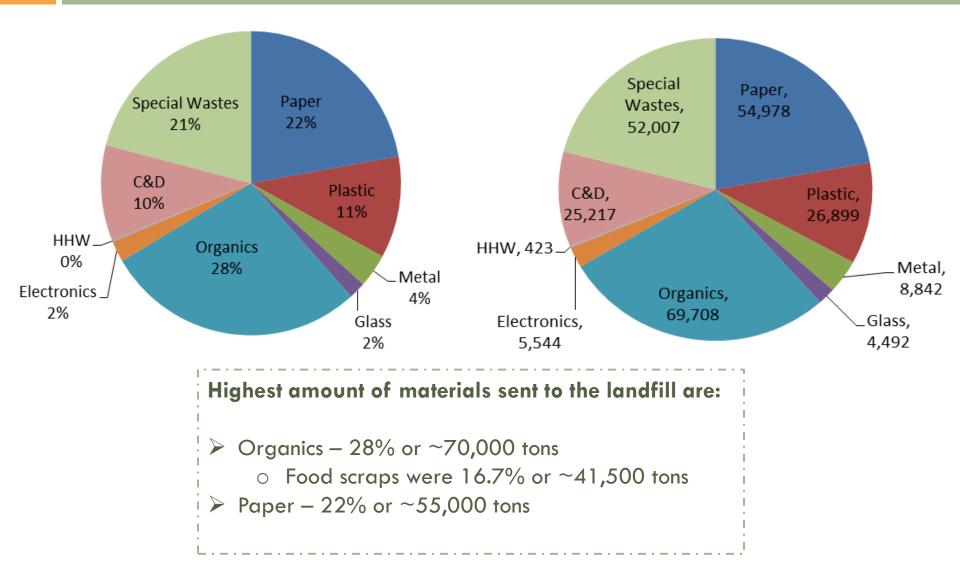
802.522.5897 802.522.5783

Website: <u>www.recycle.vermont.gov</u> or search for: "Universal Recycling VT" and follow us on Twitter: @VTrecycles

Questions?

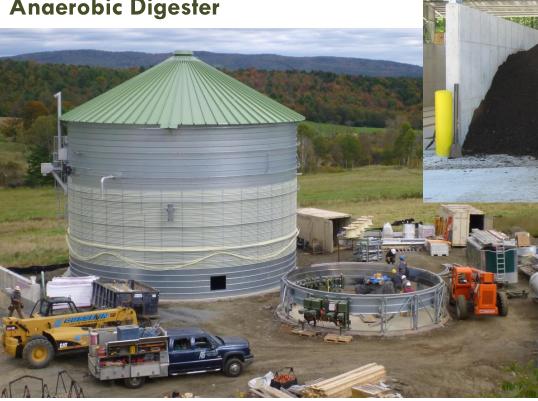


Residential MSW by percent & weight



What is a "facility"?

Vermont Technical College's Anaerobic Digester





Green Mountain Compost Facility