RUTLAND COUNTY
SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

Rutland County Solid Waste District

2023 Annual Report

Administrative Offices
2 Greens Hill Lane
Rutland, Vermont 05701
Phone: 802-775-7209
Fax: 802-773-5796

Stay connected to our World
Website: www.rcswd.com

Follow us on

Contents

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

Rutland County Solid Waste District is a union municipal district that was formed in 1979 to promote the proper management of solid waste within the towns of Rutland County. We educate and strive to reduce waste in a sustainable and economical matter by giving our residents and businesses the option of recycling electronic waste, food scrap collection, and much more.

The Rutland County Solid Waste District provides waste disposal services to its 18 member communities with a population of 47, 751 residents. We help with the tracking and reporting of disposal data, certification/permitting of solid waste facilities, and help Town Transfer Stations stay in compliance by conducting quarterly in-district courtesy inspections. Just as a Supervisory Union ensures that each school is in compliance with State and Local regulations, we do the same for our member-towns' transfer stations, haulers and businesses. We also do thirty-two Hazardous Waste Rover runs to our member towns, as a permanent HHW Depot that is open 6 days a week by appointment. This process allows for the safety required for the customer and staff to accomplish what is required. This process ensures the proper safety protocols required for customers and staff are implemented to accomplish what is required for the safe handling and disposal of hazardous waste. This access is more than three times as much as what any other District offers and is night and day over offering the minimum of two HHW events a year. Beyond that, we provide resources and technical assistance to ensure that everyone has access to necessary solid waste management best practices.

District Towns

Brandon, Castleton, Clarendon, Danby, Hubbardton, Ira, Killington, Mendon, Mount Holly, Mount Tabor, Pittsfield, Pittsford, Poultney, Proctor, Rutland City, West Rutland, Wallingford, and Wells.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The Rutland County Solid Waste District is a municipality, and the Board of Supervisors generally operate under the same guidelines and state statutes similar to that of a town selectboard, pending any other differences that may be noted in the District's own charter.

Each Supervisor has a weighted vote on the Board. The number of votes is based on a rate of one vote per 100 registered voters of that particular town. The Board regularly meets on the first Wednesday of the month at 6:30pm at the District Office located at 1 Smith Road Rutland, VT 05701. Since COVID-19, the Board has also been meeting in person and virtually.

Board of Supervisors

Town	Representative	Appointed	Alternative
Brandon	Gabe McGuigan	2009	Vacant
Castleton	James Leamey	2023	Tim Gilbert (V-Chair) (2008)

Clarendon	Dave Potter	2021	Bill Bixby
Danby	Steve Haines	2017	Vacant
Hubbardton	Rick Grabowski	2023	Vacant
Ira	Larry Taggart (Chair)	1993	Robert Toppin
Killington	Jay Hickory	2023	Vacant
Mendon	Susannah Loffredo	2015	Vacant
Mount Holly	Chad Farrar	2023	Clint Wolley (2013)
Mount Tabor	Vacant		Vacant
Pittsfield	Ann Kuendig	2021	Susana Rubin (2021)
Pittsford	Nancy Gaudreau	2016	Bill Drummond (2020)
Poultney	Paul Donaldson	2019	Vacant
Proctor	Carrie Dougherty-Covey	2016	John Corliss (2021)
Rutland City	Bill Gillam	2019	Vacant
Rutland City	Vacant		Vacant
Rutland City	Vacant		Vacant
Wallingford	Bruce Dobbins	2023	Vacant
Wells	Fran Gilman	2023	Paul Woodruff
West Rutland	Chet Brown	2019	Vacant

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board, a subgroup of the Board of Supervisors, meets on occasion, often just before the full Board of Supervisors meet. This would be the first Wednesday of each month at 6:15pm, or when requested by the District Manager to act on more time-sensitive matters.

Executive Board

Town	Representative	Appointed
Ira	Larry Taggart (Chair)	1993
Castleton	Tim Gilbert (V-Chair)	2008
Rutland City	Bill Gillam	2019

Mendon	Susannah Loffredo	2015
Proctor	Carrie Covey	2020

STAFF

Position	Official	Phone	email
District Manager	Mark S. Shea	802-775-7209 ex. 202	mshea@rcswd.com
Waste Reduction Program Manager	Breanna Franzoni	802-775-7209 ex. 203	programs@rcswd.com
Treasurer	Gregory Giles	802-775-7209 ex. 205	g.giles@rcswd.com
Outreach Coordinator	Desna Jenkins	802-775-7209 ex. 206	outreach@rcswd.com
Office Manager	Eric Palmer	802-775-7209 ex. 204	officemanager @rcswd.com
Recycling Operator	Tyler Whille		
Scale House Operator	Daniel Rice		
HHW Operator	Lee Hewes		
Recycling Program Generalist II	Wayne Belock		
Recycling Assistant (PT)	Jerome Trapeni		
Recycling Program Generalist I	Glen Moyer		

DISTRICT MANAGERS' REPORT

In this year's report you will see information covering all aspects of our operations. Rutland County Solid Waste District offers a variety of solid waste, recycling, waste education, household hazardous waste, composting and administrative support programs for our eighteen member municipalities, residents, and businesses. Some services are also available to non-District communities on a fee for service basis. In addition, the District operates a regional drop-off center and transfer station at 14 Gleason Road in Rutland City. District programs, facilities, rate information, and a virtual 24 hour-7 days a week information portal is now available on our website, www.rcswd.com.

The RCSWD has completed the Districts Solid Waste Implementation Plan (SWIP) for the 2020–2025-time frame.

The State requires that all communities have a current SWIP in place that meets the requirements of the State's Material Management Plan and delineates how solid and hazardous waste will be managed in the District towns for this five-year period. The community's involvement in drafting and developing this document was highly encouraged. The District has worked and will continue to correspond with local residents, schools, and businesses informing them about recycling, composting, hazardous waste, and the many programs that we offer.

Waste Disposal: During 2023, residents and businesses in our member municipalities disposed of approximately 35,099 tons of municipal solid waste which includes the construction and demolition activity along with a significant amount of bulky waste.

Recycling: The District owns a Material Recovery Facility (MRF), recycling center in Rutland City that is leased to Casella Waste Management for their operations. The MRF accepts Zero Sort recycling from transfer stations, commercial haulers and large generators for processing and sale for re-use. The facility currently receives approximately 32,204 tons of recyclables a year from a large geographical area. Since we began tracking material in 2013 the facility has processed over 259,843.27 tons of recyclables.

Household Hazardous Waste: Hazardous wastes have properties or contain chemicals which make them dangerous or capable of having harmful effects on public health or on the environment. The hazardous properties are ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. A hazardous waste is considered to have been "generated" when it is put into a container for disposal, or a determination has been made that the material no longer has a use.

Rutland County Solid Waste District operates an extensive Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program for district residents and small business generators. The program operates year-round from the Gleason Road facility. Appointments can be scheduled at www.rcswd.com/hhw. In addition to being open from 8:00am to 2:00pm, we provide an additional 32 collections events within eighteen member towns through the spring, summer, and fall. The HHW program collects and safely disposes of dozens of hazardous, flammable, and toxic materials. The RCSWD HHW also collects electronic waste and has collected over 45.95 tons of this material.

Managing Hazardous Waste in Your Home is a great read and can help you mitigate your needs in a safer manner. When visiting our Depot, please think safety first, do not rush, show up on the time you made your appointment, wear a mask if warranted, and have a paper note with the list of items and volumes of each you want recycled, follow staff safety instructions. Also, never leave items behind that are not accepted in-hand by our highly trained staff.

Other Programs: The District also offers other waste management programs, education and reduction programs, including construction and demolition waste, clean wood and composting. The District is continuing with its free "Merry Mulch" program in collecting and processing over 1,000 Christmas trees again this year. The District also has been working with and providing recycling materials or information to various local organizations including the Rutland Master Gardener's Club, the Rutland Dismas House, Rutland Neighborhood Program, and Vermont Southwestern Council on Aging, Rutland Hospital and Women's Network & Shelter and the Rutland County Humane Society.

Projects completed include: 2023 continued to be a year living with COVID-19 and its variants . The District kept its doors and operations going without noticeable disruptions. To keep the

public and staff safe, the district has approached this global health pandemic very conservatively. We continued to follow recommended protocols from CDC, VOH, VACCD, OSHA, VOSHA and the Governor's Office.

We implemented a coronavirus prevention program that was the most effective way to reduce the spread of the virus, consistent with OSHA protocols. The agency's guidance recommends several essential elements in a prevention program:

- Conduct a hazard assessment.
- Identify control measures to limit the spread of the virus.
- Adopt policies for employee absences that don't punish workers as a way to encourage potentially infected workers to remain home.
- Ensure that coronavirus policies and procedures are communicated to both English- and non-English-speaking workers.
- Implement protections preventing retaliation on workers who raise coronavirus-related concerns.

These included staff and customers wearing masks, washing, and sanitizing your hands, limiting contact points, and social distancing. It has been observed that customers are following these practices. Employee training was documented and evaluated periodically for proficiency.

Consistent with user survey request, we developed an Online Annual Permit Process. Annual permits can be obtained online at www.rcswd.com from the comfort of home in about 3 minutes. If you do not have access to a computer, you can obtain a permit in person at our administrative offices located at 1 Smith Road, in Rutland City.

– – –

Due to the Global Pandemic and the need to have additional room for in person meetings the Board of Supervisors held their meeting at the Council Building, room 107 on 16 N. Street Ext., Rutland, Vt

On January 19, 2023, the Board of Supervisors approved the 2024 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for $270,000, 2024 Budget Plan for $2,519,505, and MRF Budget Plan for $88,400.

In January, the district received a new Caterpillar Excavator 312GC. This was purchased with the assistance of a USDA Rual Development Grant for $69,520.00

In January of 2023, the district received $44,587.17 for a SWIP grant from the State of Vermont, this is used to subsidize household hazardous waste program expenses.

The district continued throughout the spring and summer in its involvement in the Vermont Product Steward Committee. This committee met on a regular basis to develop legislation for its district members' needs. At the end of legislative session, the Legislature did pass a EPR for HHW via Act 58. This requires manufacturers of covered household hazardous products to provide free statewide collections of these covered products. (see more detail within).

In February 2023 the district received reimbursement for a Vermont Department of Agriculture Grant of $8,408.00.

In February to December 2023, the district received a grant from USDA Rual Development SWM for $34,000.00 to provide outreach to 12 of our most rural member towns. Outreach goals consisted of mailing each resident in member community's relevant engagement materials. The goals were to increase diversion rates in participating communities, and increase recycling, and composting. Also, to provide technical support, best practices to towns with transfer stations, build relationships, and share resources and lessons learned. This included the District meeting with each community's Selectboard and Participatory Advisor Committee (PAT) to identify community specific priorities and needs. The District discussed the pre and post survey tools and outreach options for each resident to participate in. A second meeting occurred to discuss the survey results and analysis of their specific town. Final analysis consists of retrieving data from a pre and post survey tool to retrieve detail data and show progress of all the participating communities. (see report below)

Discover Books approached the district to assist in recycling books. RCWSD reached out to entities that would like this service. Today towns said yes: Brandon, Castleton, Clarendon, Hubbardton, Killington, Pittsford, Proctor, Rutland City, Wallingford, West Rutland, and many more throughout southern Vermont.

In March the district received a new 2023 Toyota forklift, model MDL 50-8FGY25.

In March, RCSWD at the Gleason Road transfer station continued to make available to district members **free** woodchips and mulch for their gardening project.

In March 2023, the district received a new Toyota forklift.

In April through October the RCSWD HHW Rover provided 32 Household hazardous waste disposal events to our member towns. This access is many times more than any other entity in New England and far exceeds the State of Vermont's requirement of having two events each year. In addition to this, RCWD maintains and operates a Large Quantity HHW facility, which is open to the public from Monday – Saturday from 8:00am to 2:00pm by appointment.

June 14, 2023, ANR contracted with MSW Consultants to conduct an combined gate surveys at the Gleason Rd transfer station and multiple other sites to extrapolate a statewide waste generation and sampling plan for MSW hand-sorts for the next year.

In June 2023, Fabian Earth Moving helped us with dust mitigation, adding crushed stone, a culvert repair, and ditching at the transfer station for $9,026.00. This was also applied to help extend the surface to reach the leaf and brush drop off area. This effort is intended to assist customers not getting stuck in the mud and reduced the amount of water coming from the solar farm above the transfer station.

July's equipment bid process resulted in the sale of the district's 994 Yale Forklift Model 50-8FGU25 for $6,625.00.

On July 10th and 11th, Vermont experienced torrential rains and floods. The Governor called an emergency, which allowed for federal assistance. The effect on the District was minimal compared to many located north of us.

New lane striping at the Gleason Road transfer station, a coat of paint on the scales, and added directional signage to assist customers, and make their trip safer and more efficient.

On September 12, 2023, the district's 1 Smith Road property received an approved stormwater permit (3245-IND) from the Agency of Natural Resources Department of Environmental Conservation. It was promptly recorded with the City Clerk.

October's equipment bid process resulted in the sale of the district's 1980's Komatsu Excavator, Model P0200LC-3 for $4,000.00, and the 1997 F-800 Ford Box Truck for $1,000.00.

The Poultney Mettowee Natural Resource Conservation District (PMNRCD) continues to monitor the revegetation and the restoration of last year as part of a wetlands permit restoration project completed 3 years ago. PMNRCD will also be maintaining and watering their work for the period needed for the State permit.

In September 2023, The RCSWD website was revised and updated to a more user-friendly tool. Users will find at least three different means to search. The site included a powerful search engine, an A-Z search tool that assists users to dispose of materials in the proper manner, it describes who we are, the many programs offered, our facilities, services, and the 'find it fast' drop-down is a quick tool to bring you to the most popular sections of the site.

In November 2023 RCSWD reached out to member towns with a transfer station with a training program to assist their transfer station staff with personnel development related to their daily operations. This link to this video webinar is: https://dec.vermont.gov/content/epr-program-outreach-and-training-resources. This link is for special recycling https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/product-stewardship. Also, a Transfer Station Operator Training Workshop hosted by WSWMD, was made available to all transfer station operators, town officials, state officials, or anyone interested in transfer station operations.

In November 2023, the district contracted with Teresa Miele, owner of HR Acquired, LLC to review our District administration forms and procedures and suggest improvements where warranted.

There have been two RCSWD complementary transfer station reviews for each this year. For the most part the second one showed many improvements. This service is intended to assist each town to stay within State compliance requirements, assist operators with questions, resources, and best practices. VT-DEC performs many unannounced inspections at our member towns this year. For the most part, they were smaller findings, that were quickly responded to. RCSWD prides itself in assisting our member towns in avoiding large non-compliance fines. This is usually in the spring and fall.

Also in this challenging year, we were able to assist in many towns' transfer stations re-certification, amendments, and closure plans required by the State. Each was submitted for approval to the State. In the end of the year, we have been more connected to our member towns on several levels. Several member towns got a chance to identify what services they can safely and efficiently offer at this time. This could save these towns thousands of dollars trying to comply, but failing due to not having the needed resources to succeed at this time.

The District has been involved in working with VT Stormwater Division in complying with the latest regulations for a required 3-9050 permit. This is also known as the three-acre rule that includes impervious surfaces. In the beginning of this project our engineers, Sanborn | Head &

Associates, Inc., based upon what was known at the time, estimated that this project could cost as much as $30,000. After working more with the State this price is now estimated to be about $380,000.00. This project is expected to be put out to Bid in February of 2024

With better recycling market in the second half of the year; and by obtaining grant monies, we plan for success by continuing to seek grantors to assist in funding our Capital and program needs.

— — —

Other quick access tools include a blue annual permit button, an orange HHW appointment button, a brown button for minutes and agenda, a green button for common forms and documents, and again, the dark blue button to subscribe to E-Alerts. This will allow the user to be kept in the loop on all that is happening. One can pick and choose what fits for them. This tool will allow those that do not like to be surprised on anything to be well informed. E-mail alerts will allow them to not have to ask again, "why wasn't I told about … ". The final six-pack of buttons is the search the A-Z list. This will provide guidance on what to do with your items.

Our social media channels are another great means that keep all informed and engaged in recycling, with news for today and tomorrow. Like and follow us on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, You Tube, Pinterest, and Front Porch Forum.

The District has made many enhancements in their social media channels, especially when it comes to public engagement. We thank you for following us.

We hope you find this year's annual report of use to you. If you are unable to find what you are looking for, please reach out to me at (802) 775-7209 ext. 202.

Sincerely,

Mark Shea

DISTRICT TOWNS PROFILES

Include Brandon, Castleton, Clarendon, Danby, Hubbardton, Ira, Killington, Mendon, Mt. Holly, Mt. Tabor, Pittsford, Poultney, Proctor, Rutland City, Wallingford, Wells, and West Rutland.

Brandon

The Brandon Transfer Station is located at 31 Corona Street and is privately operated by Wyman's Timber Harvesting & Services.

Transfer Station Phone: 802-770-9113

Zero Sort Recycling: There will no longer be Free recycling with trash until further notice. Due to the rising cost of recycling, the added recycling fees will be effective immediately:

30-gallon bag/container or bigger will be $1.00 each
Smaller bags or containers will be $.50 each

** A list of the only acceptable CLEAN recycling items will be provided with this notice. ***CLICK HERE FOR LIST****

Any recycling with non-acceptable or dirty items will be considered trash and charges as trash. Clear plastic bags are preferred. We are sorry for any inconvenience...and will be working with every customer to help.

Thank you for your patience and understanding.

2024 RCSWD Household Hazardous Waste - Brandon Collection Dates:

- **April 20** - 8:00am - 10:00am
- **May 25** - 8:00am - 10:00am
- **Sept 28** - 8:00a - 10:00am

Pricing

- Trash: $.20 per pound with $2.00 minimum (under 10 lbs.)
- Food Compost: $0.10 with $.50 minimum
- Cardboard/Boxboard: Free
- Couches: $20
- Recliners: $15
- Chairs: $12
- Mattress: $20
- Box Spring: $10
- Air Conditioner: $20

- All Refrigerators: $20
- Humidifiers: $15
- Scrap metal: Free EXCEPT appliances containing freon
- Clean wood (untreated, unpainted): Free
- Leaf/Lawn debris: Free
- Co-mingled (zero-sort) recycling: 30 gallon bag/container or bigger will be $1.00 each. Smaller Bags or containers will be $.50 each

Effective September 21, 2020:

1. At this time, we will no longer be taking **e-waste**. This includes computers, televisions, and all electronics. We will let you know when we will be taking it again.
2. All **metal** needs to be put into our large container. There will be signs showing you where to put it.
3. Food compost. Our **food composting** needs to contain only food… no paper towels, napkins, wax paper, plastics, k-cups etc.… please use a container or one bag to bring it into us…. not food wrapped in multiple bags.

For the most up to date information, visit the Brandon Transfer Station Facebook Page!

More at https://www.townofbrandon.com/departments/transfer-station-recycling/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Castleton

Town Manager: Michael A. Jones Phone 802-468-5319 ext. 203

Transfer Station Operator Jacob Wilcox (802) 468-3005

The Castleton Transfer Station located at 393 Staso Road serves all of Castleton and Hubbardton.

A new permit is required each year on July 1st. The permit fee for the first vehicle is $40.00. The second vehicle permit is $20.00. A third vehicle is $10. Permits are valid from July 1 to June 30 of each year. Vehicle must be present in order to obtain a sticker. Stickers **ARE** to be affixed on the outside of the vehicle.

For questions about fees or recycling call (802) 468-3005. If there is no answer, please leave a detailed message and a phone number. The Transfer Station is staffed by two full-time employees.

To use to the Transfer Station, you must reside in either Castleton or Hubbardton and have a valid Transfer Station permit affixed to your vehicle. Vehicle permits are available for purchase at the Transfer Station for Castleton residents and at the Hubbardton Town Clerk's Office for Hubbardton residents. Bag stickers are available at the Castleton Transfer Station, Hubbardton Town Clerk's, Prunier's

Market, Beverage King, and Castleton Corners Gas & Deli. For a sheet of green stickers, it is $45.00 or $4.50 per sticker. For a sheet of red stickers is $20.00 or $2.00 per sticker. Temporary day passes are $5.00 each and can be purchased onsite.

The transfer station accepts all forms of legal type payment (cash, check, credit/debit cards). All credit/debit transactions carry a convenience fee.*

2024 SUMMER HOURS May 1 – September 30 Tuesday & Thursday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Saturday 8:00 am – 2:00 pm

2023-2024 WINTER HOURS October 1 – April 30 Tues/Thurs/Sat 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

COMPOSTING LAW CHANGES

Effective July 1, 2020, Vermont state law bans disposal of food scraps in the trash or landfills.

Food scraps include pre- and post-consumer food waste that is derived from processing or discarding of food and that is able to be used through one of the following options: food donation for people in need, animal feed, composting, or anaerobic digestion.

On July 1, 2020, trash haulers must offer food scrap collection services to non-residential customers and apartments with 4 units or more, unless another hauler is willing to provide that service.

Residents are separating their food scraps into buckets or bins and either using local food waste drop-offs (like transfer stations), curbside food scrap haulers, or composting in their backyards.

Vermont state law allows residents who compost in their backyards to dispose of meat and bones in the trash even after July 1, 2020.

Residents are NOT required to compost in their backyards and can choose to bring food scraps to drop-off facilities or use curbside food scrap haulers. Residents can ask their trash hauler if they provide food scrap collection. Residents can find drop-off facilities and food scrap haulers at VTrecycles.com or by contacting their local solid waste management entity at 802recycles.com.

To learn how to prevent food waste and manage your food scraps, visit VTrecycles.com.

More at https://www.castletonvermont.org/transfer-station

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Clarendon Vermont

Clarendon

1577 Route 7B Central phone: 802-775-9650

Punch cards: $10.00 or $20.00 (available for purchase from Town Clerk with cash or check or at the transfer station with a check)

Window Stickers: $3.00 (available for purchase from Town Clerk with cash or check)

Kitchen bag: One punch
30-gallon bag: Two punches
Over 30-gallon bag: Three punches

One punch is equal to $1.00

Tuesday	10:00 AM to 5:00 PM
Thursday	10:00 AM to 5:00 PM
Saturday	8:00 AM to 1:00 PM

Zero sort now available

Casella Zero Sort Recycling: http://www.casella.com/what-we-do/recycling/zerosort-recycling
Rutland County Solid Waste: http://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid
Universal recycling page: http://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/universal-recycling

The transfer station now has a container for composting. Here are some composting tips: Brochure

Citizens of the Town of Clarendon are reminded that construction waste, including all treated and/or painted wood, may not be burned at the Transfer Station.

More at https://www.clarendonvt.org/transfer_station.html

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Danby

Town Offices phone 802-293-5136

TRASH, FOOD WASTE and RECYCLING items may be disposed of at the Danby Town Garage:
Hours are Monday, Wednesday and Saturday 7 am – 4 pm, closed on holidays.
There is a fee for trash disposal; recycling is free.
More details about fees and accepted recycling HERE.

Rutland County Solid Waste website HERE, and its 2024 calendar HERE.
January 14, 2021 NOTICE from the Town of Danby Select Board HERE.

As of July 1, 2020, the State of Vermont prohibits food scraps/organic materials
to be disposed of in combination with other acceptable trash items,
see details of Vermont's Department of Environmental Conservation information HERE.

TOWN OF DANBY RECYCLING POLICY
NOTICE
INDIVIDUALS FOUND TO HAVE PLACED NON-RECYCLABLE ITEMS IN
THE DANBY RECYCLING COMPACTOR, THAT ARE REJECTED BY OUR WASTE HAULER,
WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REIMBURSING THE TOWN FOR ANY FEE ASSESSED AGAINST
THE TOWN FOR SAME.

More at https://www.danbyvt.org/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Hubbardton

Town Office: 802-273-2951

The Castleton Transfer Station located at 393 Staso Road serves all of Castleton and Hubbardton. A new permit is required each year on July 1. The permit fee for the first vehicle is increasing beginning 7/1/2020. For more go to: https://www.castletonvermont.org/transfer-station

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Ira

Town Clerk: Karen Davis Phone 802-235-2745

More at https://townofira.com/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Killington

Phone Number: 802-422-4499 Staff: Santos Ramos

Location: 2981 River Road (Behind Town Garage)

Hours:
Winter (November 4, 2023 to March 30, 2024)
Saturday & Monday 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Sunday 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Summer (April 6, 2024 to October 28, 2024)
Saturday & Monday 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Staff: Jay Hickory
Services:

1. Collection & transfer of solid waste deposited by residents and property owners of the Town (Pass & punch card required) *
2. Recycling Center for residents and property owners of the Town. *****

*** Residents of Condominium complexes with more than 8 units (per Site Plan Review/PUD approval) are not eligible for any disposal services except for BULKY Item Days. There is a Condo Resident Pass specifically for Bulky Days available for $25/year.**

If you need to dispose of solid waste outside the normal operating hours of the Transfer Station or have construction & demolition debris or other non-acceptable waste, residents and property owners of Killington can go to the **Rutland County Solid Waste District Transfer Station & Drop-off Center** located on **Gleason Road** in **Rutland**. Follow this link (RCSWD) for pricing and hours of operation. For more information on disposal of hazardous household waste, follow this link (HHW).

Killington Food Shelf Donations can by dropped off at the Transfer Station on Saturday, Sunday and Monday!

NEW! - Zero Sort Recycling. See information flyer below.
NEW! – Composting

2024 Transfer Station Rate Schedule Nov 01 2023
Zero Sort Information

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Mendon

Town Administrator: Sara Hebert Tully Phone: 802-772-1662 ext. 2

More at: http://www.mendonvt.org/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Mount Holly

Town Office: (802) 259-2391

Mount Holly's Transfer Station is located on Sharon Lane.

The Transfer Station is open Wednesdays, 4 pm to 7pm and Saturdays, 8 am to 2 pm, during the spring and summer seasons. The Transfer Station is open Saturdays 8 am to 2 pm and Sundays 9 am to 12 pm during the fall and winter seasons.

TRANSFER STATION STICKERS

The transfer station does not accept cash. All solid waste brought to the transfer station must be paid for with solid waste stickers, purchasable at the Town Office.

Effective September 1, 2023, stickers are $3/each.

Stickers may be purchased in person with cash or check. Credit cards are not accepted. Stickers are also purchasable from the Town Office via mail. Those choosing to purchase by mail must please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your order, along with your check payment.

Each sticker pays for a trash bag that holds 30 gallons or less. The disposal of certain items require the use of additional stickers.

RECYCLING, FOOD WASTE, CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, WOOD, METAL SCRAP & DONATIONS

All residents are encouraged to familiarize themselves with collection and disposal policies at the Mount Holly Transfer Station, which follow state guidelines.

Please review the following sorting and collection guidelines before bringing items to the Transfer Station. If you have a question, please ask an attendant first.

- **Batteries + Lightbulbs:** The Transfer Station cannot accept batteries nor lightbulbs; attendants will refuse such items if they are dropped off. You may bring batteries and lightbulbs to the Gleason Road Transfer Station.
- **The Swap Shed**: Donations must meet specific, posted guidelines. Please do not donate anything that is not accepted at the Swap Shed, including clothing, shoes and computer electronics.
- **The Burn Pile**: The Burn Pile is for untreated, unpainted wood only. Fiberboard, plywood, pressure-treated wood and painted wood cannot be burned and must be placed in the C&D bin; stickers may apply to some items.
- **Food Scraps**: Per Vermont state law, food waste may not be disposed of with household trash. All food scraps must be composted in the marked bins. Sawdust is available to add to bins after disposal.
- **Metal Scrap:** Only items and appliances containing 80% metal or more may be brought to the scrap metal pile; computer electronics, appliances containing hazardous waste; and metal items containing less than 80% metal are not accepted.
- **Appliances:** Appliances containing 80% or more metal material and containing no hazardous waste or waste oil may be disposed of with metal scrap. Note that refrigerators, air conditioning units and dehumidifers all contain freon, and must be brought to the Gleason Road Transfer Station for proper freon removal and recycling.
- **Hazardous Waste**: Hazardous materials, including paint, are only collected on specific collection days. Watch the *Chit Chat* and *Newsflash* for announcements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Mount Holly residents may use the District Solid Waste Transfer Site on Gleason Road.
- Vermont's Waste Not Guide

More at http://www.mounthollyvt.org/town-services/transfer-station/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Mount Tabor

Town Office phone: 802-293-5282

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Pittsford

Operator: Brookside Services at (802) 236-3033, (802) 353-2351, or by email at brooksideservicesllc@gmail.com.

HOURS OF OPERATION:
WEDNESDAY 12:00 PM TO 5:00 PM
SATURDAY 8:00 AM TO 1:00 PM

Operations at Pittsford's Transfer Station, where garbage can be taken and recyclables disposed of, are run by Brookside Services, an independent contractor.

Brookside Services Current Rates are:
Trash: $.20 a pound with $2.00 minimum (Under 10lbs)
Compost: $.15 a pound with $.75 minimum (Under 5lbs)
Zero sort recycling: $1.00 per every 30-gal bag or equivalent.

- A list of the only acceptable CLEAN recyclable items is available at the Town Offices or the Transfer Station during normal operating hours.
- Any recycling with non-acceptable or dirty items will be considered trash and charged as trash.

Cardboard: Free for the first 30-gal tote or bag equivalent- after is $1.00 per 30-gal bag or equivalent

- Cardboard must be broken down.

Additional Item pricing:
Couches: $20.00
Recliners: $15.00
Chairs: 12.00
Mattress: $20.00
Box Spring: $10.00
Air Conditioners: $20.00
Refrigerators: $20.00
Dehumidifiers: $15.00
Humidifiers: FREE

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

TOWN OFFICE HOURS
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m..
phone/fax 802-746-8170

More at http://www.pittsfieldvt.com/

The town of Pittsfield joined Rutland County Solid Waste District March 30, 2021.

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Poultney

Town Manager Paul A. Donaldson Phone: 802-287-9751

More at https://www.poultney.vt.gov/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Proctor

Town Manager: Judy Frazier Phone: 802-459-3333 Ext. 13

More at http://proctorvermont.com/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Rutland City

Please call Rutland County Solid Waste at 802-775-7209 for answers to these questions.

More at https://www.rutlandcity.org/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Wallingford

Town Administrator: Sandi Switzer Phone 802-446-2872

Hours: Monday: Noon – 5:00 PM Wednesday: Noon – 5:00 PM Saturday: 8:00 AM – Noon

Attendants: Jim Regula, Art Nemeth, and Gerry Reynolds.

Wallingford Transfer Station 90 Waldo Lane Wallingford, VT 05773 802-446-2524

ATTENTION PARENTS FOR YOUR CHILD'S SAFETY, PLEASE HAVE THEM REMAIN IN THE VEHICLE AT ALL TIMES

Books. Discover Books installed a book bin at the Wallingford Transfer Station for the collection of clean, good conditioned hard and soft covered books, CDs, DVDs and audiobooks (no garbage or other recyclables should go in the book bin). Discover Books will sort thru these items for distribution to others AND it keeps them out of the solid waste stream. Transfer station employees ask that you make sure items are clean and in good condition and separated from Zero Sort recyclables before you arrive at the facility so the drop off is quick. Please, NO Magazines. Thank you.

Plastics. The transfer station has partnered with the Trex Plastic Film Recycling Program to provide special bins to accept: grocery bags, bread bags, bubble wrap, dry cleaning bags, newspaper sleeves, ice bags, plastic shipping envelopes, zip-lock and other re-closable food storage bags, cereal bags, case overwrap, salt bags, pallet wrap and stretch film, wood pellet bags (flattened and stacked), produce bags. As with all recycling, the materials should be relatively CLEAN. These items must go in the specially marked bins and NOT mixed with Zero Sort. Trex does NOT accept pet food bags, mesh/net

produce bags, pool covers, frozen food bags, candy bar wrappers, chip bags, six pack rings, vinyl shower curtains (see transfer station employees if you have questions).

Used Oil no longer accepted at transfer station.

Transfer Station Fees click here.

Summary of transfer station fees; 30-gallon bag will be 4 punches, smaller bags will be 2 punches; pickup truck 4-foot box $25; 6-foot box $40; 8-foot box $50; dump truck $90. Tire fees include $5 for passenger; $7 for truck no rim; $19 for oversized; and $47 for tractor. Used oil is no longer accepted. Only 1 lb. propane tanks will be accepted at $2 each.

Wallingford is a member of the Rutland County Solid Waste District. Residents may use the Gleason Road facility with a $15 per calendar year permit available through RCSWD.

Stickers for Vehicles

Vehicles entering the Transfer Station must display municipal stickers. Stickers may be purchased at Town Hall or the Transfer Station at a cost of $3 each. Must provide proof of residency.

Punch Cards

Property owners will receive a 50- and a 20-hole punch card with their property tax bills. Additional cards may be purchased at the Transfer Station or Town Hall at a cost of $20 and $50 each. Per orders of the Selectboard, starting February 1, 2020, punch cards may only be used for bags of garbage. Residents will be assessed fees to dispose of furniture, appliances and other items.

Food Scraps

As of July 1, 2020, state regulations banned food scraps from the solid waste stream. Food scraps cannot be thrown away with garbage. You may either compost or put food scraps in the designated bin at the transfer station. Rutland County Solid Waste District sells residential compost bins. For more information, visit http://www.rcswd.com/, or call (802) 775-7209.

The Wallingford Transfer Station accepts residential food scraps. Compostable bags for kitchen food scrap collectors are sold at the transfer station at a cost of $4 for a box of 25 of the 3-gallon bags.

Items allowed in the food scrap bin: vegetables and fruit peels, dairy products, meat, fish, bones, bread, rice, pasta, tea bags, grounds, filters, cooking oil, eggshells and soiled napkins.

NOT allowed in the food scrap bin: cans, bottles, glass, paper products, cardboard, plastic bags, Styrofoam, disposable cups or cutlery, shrink wrap, motor oil and grease, pet or human waste, hazardous materials.

For More Information, click here.

Hazardous Household Waste

Rutland County Solid Waste District will sponsor free Household Hazardous Waste collection days at the Transfer Station on May 18 2024 from 8:00am – 10:00am;
July 20, 2024 from 11:00am to 1:00pm, and
September 21, 2024 from 8:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m.

In order to use this program, residents must adhere to the following requirements: All participants must remain in vehicle with a mask on until notified. All materials to dispose of must be organized such that it can be placed upon a table in little time. Do not use garbage bags. A staff member will process

paperwork to include contact information. Before arriving to drop off, participants must have a completed, materials drop-off list. This materials list should be legible with each material and volume on it. When this is completed, participants will be asked to exit the vehicle and place materials on table, and maintain social distancing. Excessive materials will not be accepted and will be referred to the Gleason Road facility. Nothing will be returned (gas cans etc.). Please leave your pets at home. RCSWD staff reserve the right to refuse service to anyone that does not follow these requirements.

Zero Sort
The Wallingford Transfer Station has Zero Sort recycling, so you no longer have to sort your recyclables. Just drop all your recyclables into in the Zero Sort bin. Reminder, bring your recyclables in a clear bag or container so employees can ensure garbage is not being mixed with recyclables. Vermonter's Guide to Recycling

E-Waste
Residents may bring electronic waste to the Transfer Station and place in the appropriate bins in the shed. For a list of accepted items, click on here.

Vermont's Universal Recycling Law (Act 148)
The Vermont Legislature unanimously passed the Universal Recycling Law in 2012, which bans disposal of recyclables (metal, glass, plastics #1 and #2, paper and cardboard) by July 1, 2015; leaf and yard debris and clean wood by July 1, 2016; and food scraps by July 1, 2020.

For more information about Act 148, visit the Department of Environmental Conservation's web site at http://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/universal-recycling.

Yard Waste

Residents may bring leaves as well as yard waste under 1-inch in diameter to the transfer station on Saturdays. Yard waste fees: $2 per 30-gallon bag, $30 per yard.

Leaves must be in compostable/biodegradable bags. Bags may be purchased at the transfer station ($1 for 2 bags) or at supply stores like Home Depot (remember, bags must be biodegradable/compostable). Brush, limbs and other yard debris must be no larger than 1-inch in diameter. See Transfer Station attendants to pay fees before dropping off yard waste in the designated area.

The Town of Wallingford belongs to the Rutland County Solid Waste District. Therefore, residents may also bring yard waste to the RCSWD Transfer Station on Gleason Road in Rutland. The district accepts leaves and grass, plus brush up to 24 inches in diameter and unlimited length for nominal fees. The leaves and grass clippings are used in a food waste compost program. The brush is chipped and sold to a biomass facility for the generation of electricity. Screened composted materials are available as a ready-for-the-garden finished product at $20 per ton (subject to availability).

RCSWD Transfer Station at Gleason Road.

RCSWD has implemented an on-line process for obtaining permits. Please visit rcswd.com and select "Permits – Purchase Transfer Station Permits Online" at the top of the page to purchase your 2024 Annual Transfer Station Permit. Customers with valid permits receive discounted rates. Permits are $15 each for primary residents of Wallingford.

For more information on services and offerings, visit Rutland County Solid Waste District: https://www.rcswd.com/

Trash Burning Trash burning is illegal in Vermont. The state's Agency of Natural Resources has a public education effort called "Don't Burn Vermont" to inform Vermonters about the harmful effects of trash

burning, the penalties for violating the law, and low cost and convenient alternatives. You can find out more by visiting their website at www.dontburnvt.org or calling 802-241-3840.

More at https://www.wallingfordvt.com/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Wells

Town Clerk/Treasurer: Nora Sargent Phone 802-645-0486

The Wells Transfer Station is located on Bull Frog Hollow Road.

A Sticker is required to be purchased for $5 from the Town office only, in order to access the transfer station and to bring Hazardous waste on designated days and to bring material to RCSW on Gleason Rd in Rutland VT. YOU STILL NEED TO PURCHASE YOUR PUNCHCARDS AS WELL TO DISPOSE OF YOUR GARBAGE.

The Wells Transfer Station is located on Bull Frog Hollow Road. Transfer Station permits and punch cards are available for residents with 911 addresses in Wells. The purchase of a Transfer Station Permit from the Transfer Station by CHECK ONLY. The fee is **$40.00 per card**. Punch Cards are required in order to dump garbage.

CLOSED ALL MAJOR HOLIDAYS

The transfer station is closed on all major holidays. If the holiday falls on a Sunday, we will be open on Saturday instead.

Transfer Station Summer Hours (Memorial Day Weekend-Indigenous Peoples' Day Weekend)

Wednesdays, Saturdays, & Sundays: 10:00 am – 2:00 pm

Transfer Station Winter Hours (Indigenous Peoples' Day -Memorial Day Weekend)

Wednesdays & Sundays: 10:00 am – 2:00 pm

We will check to make certain that only Wells generated trash & recycling is taken to the transfer station. Nothing from out of town is allowed. This will be enforced, and punch cards revoked. If you move out of town, you forfeit your privileges.

Anything that goes in bulky waste can be paid by checks or using punches. It is up to the attendant's discretion on fees charged.

Transfer Station Bulky Waste Rates 2023

AS OF NOVEMEBR 17, 2022 WE NO LONGER TAKE E-WASTE. ALL E-WASTE WILL NEED TO BE TAKEN TO ANOTHER FACILTY THAT ACCEPTS IT.

We do not accept anything with refrigeration, no fluorescent light bulbs, no building materials, no batteries. For a complete list please contact the Town office.

Zero-sort recycling is now available, and recycling is required, all boxes must be broken down. All trash must be BAGGED. ****Garden plastic and boat wraps are NOT accepted as recycling. ****

Composting starts July 1st, 2017. In the Town of Wells Composting Bin, WE ACCEPT:

- Fruits
- Veggies
- Coffee Grounds, Filters, Tea Bags
- Egg Shells

Rules subject to change at any time.

Hazardous Waste Collection: You must fill out the form below before you come to the Transfer station on these dates and have proof of residency.

hazardous waste day form

Transfer station sticker form for Hazardous waste day and RCSW district

NEW TRANSFER STICKER REQUIREMENTS AS OF JULY 1, 2023

A Sticker is required to be purchased for $5 from the Town office only, in order to access the transfer station and to bring Hazardous waste on designated days and to bring material to RCSW on Gleason Rd in Rutland VT. YOU STILL NEED TO PURCHASE YOUR PUNCHCARDS AS WELL TO DISPOSE OF YOUR GARBAGE.

Hazardous Waste Collection: **June 8, 2024 & Sept. 7, 2024 12:00-2:00 PM both days**
Hazardous waste accepted items
Hazardous Waste Collection Requirements

More at https://wellsvt.com/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

WEST RUTLAND
VERMONT

West Rutland

Town Manager Mary Ann Goulette Phone 802-438-2263

More at https://www.westrutlandtown.com/

Also, at the Rutland County Solid Waste District https://www.rcswd.com/. The Recycle hot line is 802-773-4083

Rutland County Solid Waste District
Regional Transfer Station and Drop-off Center
14 Gleason Rd., Rutland, VT
802-775-7209

Monday – Saturday 7:00am to 3:00pm

Pay by the Bag: Trash Drop-off/Recycling	Pay by Weight: MSW/C&D ***All other items must be recycled***	Household Hazardous Waste Depot Appointments can be made at www.rcswd.com

Annual Permit Fee: (January to December) Obtain your annual permit at *https://www.rcswd.com*

	District Program	**Non-District Program**	**No Permit Program**
Residents	$15.00	$60.00	
Businesses	$30.00	$90.00	
MSW - Kitchen Bag	$2.00<20/lb	$3.00<20/lb	$5.00<20/lb
MSW - Green Bag	$3.00 ~ 30/lb	$4.00 ~ 30/lb	$6.00 ~ 30/lb
MSW - Contractor Bag	$5.00 >35/lb	$6.00 >35/lb	$8.00 >35/lb
MSW / C & D	$150.00/ton	$165.00/ton	$185.00/ton
Bulk Scale Minimum	$13.00	$15.00	$17.00
Computer's & Peripherals	*Call for information*	*Call for information*	*Call for information*
Non-covered e-waste items	$1.00/lb.	$1.00/lb.	$2.00/lb.
Recyclables	*Free*	*Free*	*Not Accepted*
Food Waste/ Organics	$1.00/gal	$1.00/gal	$2.00/gal
Kitchen Scrap Collector	$20.00	$25.00	*Not Accepted*
Green Cone Digester	$160.00	$180.00	*Not Accepted*
Soil Saver Composter (black)	$85.00	$100.00	*Not Accepted*
Recycle Bins	$7.00	$8.00	*Not Accepted*
Compost bags/case of 25 bags	$5.00	$6.00	*Not Accepted*
Tires: * Motorcycle	$2.00 ea.	$3.00 ea.	$4.00 ea.
Car, Small Truck, SUV	$4.00 ea.	$5.00 ea.	$6.00 ea.
Truck Tires	$6.00 ea.	$7.00 ea.	$8.00 ea.
Oversized Tires	$18.00 and up	$19.00 and up	$20.00 and up
Tractor Tires	$500/ton	$600/ton	$700/ton
White Goods	$5.00 ea.	$6.00 ea.	$10.00 ea.
Refrigerators/AC units/ Dehumidifiers	$16.00 ea.	$20.00 ea.	$25.00 ea.
HHW (residential)	*Call for information*	*Call for information*	*Not Accepted*
Used Motor Oil (HHW)	$0.50/gal	*See HHW schedule*	*Not Accepted*
Propane tank (1lb)/(20lb good)	$1.50/$3.00 ea.	$1.50/$3.00 ea.	*Not Accepted*
Propane tanks 20lb (bad condition)	$6.00 ea.	$6.00 ea.	*Not Accepted*
Fire Ext./All Other's	*Call for information*	*Call for information*	*Not Accepted*
Scrap Metal	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*
Clean Wood/ Log Lengths	$60.00/ton	$75.00/ton	$90.00/ton
Leaves/Grass Clippings (non-contaminated)	$40.00/ton $1.00 paper bag	$50.00/ton $1.00 paper bag	$70.00/ton
Brush (non-contaminated)	$50.00/ton. $2.00 paper bag	$60.00/ton $2.00 paper bag	$80.00/ton.
Asphalt Shingles♥	$145/ton	$160.00/ton	$180.00/ton
Asbestos♥	$600.00/ton	$625.00/ton	*Not Accepted*
Concrete with Rebar♥	$60.00/ton	$70.00/ton	*$90.00/ton*
Clean Concrete♥	$50.00/ton	$60.00/ton	$80.00/ton

For more details, check us out at https://www.rcswd.com/regional-transfer-station

* To qualify, Commercial and District Town accounts shall unload tires into the trailer. Accepted as Scalehouse

♥ These items shall be segregated separately from MSW/C&D Shall be accepted and coordinated via the Recycling Center.

NOTE: These prices are subject to change without notice.

Rutland County Solid Waste District
Regional Transfer Station and Drop-off Center

14 Gleason Rd., Rutland, VT
802-775-7209
Monday – Saturday 7:00am to 3:00pm

We Recycle

Tin/Aluminum:	All food and beverage tin and aluminum cans and clean pie pans, rinsed clean.
Refrigerators:	Doors must be removed from refrigerators prior to disposal.
Glass:	Clear, green, and brown, rinsed clean.
Plastic:	#1, (containers) #2 colored, (containers) #2 natural, and #5 containers.
Corrugated Cardboard:	After it is broken down, we accept brown double-walled with wavy center typically used in shipping boxes. We do recycle pizza boxes without food residue.
Boxboard:	After it is broken down, we accept cereal, pasta and shoe boxes or other uses of the same material such as paper egg cartons. We do not recycle white boxes or boxboard boxes containing metal parts.
Newspaper:	Newspapers and inserts. Please remove newspapers from paper and plastic bags.
Office Paper and Junk Mail:	Envelopes, colored paper, phone books, glossy paper and junk mail.
Magazines, Catalogs, and Hard Covered Books	
Textiles:	Clean and dry delivered in clear plastic bags.
Computers/Electronics:	TV's, P.C. type systems, and peripherals included monitor, printer, keyboard at no cost. Other electronics and similar small items with a cord will have a nominal charge.
Food Waste:	Food scraps, fruits, vegetables, dairy, bread, grains, meats and bones, oils, sauces, eggs, coffee grounds, and filters.
Household Hazardous Waste:	Oil and latex paints, cleaners, disinfectants, pesticides, fertilizers, fungicides, herbicides, poisons, chemicals. Fluorescent bulbs, auto fluids and finishers, used oil.

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

2024 Household Hazardous Waste Disposal Prices

(802) 775-7209 | www.rcswd.com

All HHW Items are only accepted with a valid RCSWD permit.			*Please note: $5 administration fee for all non-district customers*	
Material (*=EPR items, for more information, see back)	**In-District Resident**	**Non-District Resident**	**In-District CEG**	**Non-District CEG**
Latex/Oil Paint / gal *	*No cost*	*No cost*	*No cost*	*No cost*
Lead Paint Chips / gal	*No cost*	16.68	17.96	20.53
Sludge / gal	*No cost*	14.05	15.13	17.30
Thinners, Turpentine, Gasoline, etc./ gal	*No cost*	7.79	8.39	9.58
Solid / Questionable thinners, turpentine, etc. / gal	*No cost*	11.23	12.10	13.82
Adhesives, glues, epoxy resins, glazing, etc. /gal	*No cost*	10.02	10.79	12.34
Misc: Chem: Alkaline, oxidizers, pool, etc. / gal	*No cost*	54.64	58.84	67.25
Acids / gal	*No cost*	60.76	65.44	74.78
Liquid Pesticides / gal	*No cost*	20.90	22.51	25.73
Solid Pesticides / gal	*No cost*	19.62	21.13	24.14
Antifreeze /gal	*No cost*	8.09	8.71	9.95
Motor Oil / gal ($7.50 charge for questionable)	0.50	0.65	0.70	1.12
Oily Rags & Speedy dry / gal	*No cost*	14.05	15.13	17.30
Aerosol Cans/ each	*No cost*	2.09	2.25	2.58
Fluoresent- CFL *	0.70	0.91	0.98	1.12
Fluorescent- Broken	1.50	1.95	2.10	2.40
Fluoresent- 2ft * (cost only applies after 10 bulbs)	0.28	0.36	0.39	0.45
Fluoresent- 4ft * (cost only applies after 10 bulbs)	0.56	0.73	0.78	0.90
Fluoresent- 8ft * (cost only applies after 10 bulbs)	1.12	1.46	1.57	1.79
Fluoresent- "U" and circular shaped * (cost only applies after 10 bulbs)	1.60	2.08	2.24	2.56
HID and tanning bulbs *	3.00	3.90	4.20	4.80
Light Ballast- PCB	2.63	3.42	3.68	4.21
Light Ballast- Non-PCB	0.73	0.95	1.02	1.17
Thermostats/ each *	*No cost*	*No cost*	*No cost*	*No cost*
Device Contained Mercury / lb	5.00	6.50	7.00	8.00
Propane Tank- 1lb	1.50	1.95	2.10	2.40
Propane Tank- 20lb	3.00	3.90	4.20	4.80
Propane Tank- 20lb (Poor Condition)	6.00	7.80	8.40	9.60
Propane Tank- 100lb	45.00	58.50	63.00	72.00

Effective January 1, 2024

Eligible EPR Program Items	
Architectural Paint	Architectural Paint is collected from consumers at no cost throught the RCSWD HHW Depot with a valid permit. RCSWD also collects architectural paint at no cost during annual rover events, see **www.rcswd.com** under '*Find it Fast*' for the most up to date rover schedule.
Mercury Containing Lamps	A total of **10** mercury containing lamps per visit are able to be collected from resideintiual customers at no cost. Any amount of mercury containing bulbs over 10 brought during a visit, at Gleason Rd or during a rover event, will incur a fee per bulb.
Thermostats	Thermostats are accepted at no cost from both residential and commercial entities. Thermostats are also collected during rover events at no cost.
Batteries	Batteries are accepted at no cost to the consume at RCSWD. Batteries types that are accepted at no cost include: AAA, AA, 9-volt, D-cell, button cell, Nickel Metal Hydride, Nickel Cadmium, Alkaline and Lithium Ion.

For additional information and resources please visit the following websites:

Rutland County Solid Waste District Website- **https://www.rcswd.com/**
Vermont DEC Website- **https://dec.vermont.gov/about-dec/a-z/waste-topics**
EPR Information & Limits- **https://www.vtrecycles.com**

Rutland County Solid Waste District
2024 HHW Rural Rover Collection Schedule

Gleason Road HHW facility is open Mon-Sat (7am - 2pm)
(Online appointment recommended[1] in advance for the Gleason Rd facility)

NEW | Call us to find out more on the drop-in days

APRIL 6, 2024	**CASTLETON** 7:30AM - 11:00AM	**WEST RUTLAND** 12:00AM - 2:00PM
APRIL 13, 2024	**MT. HOLLY** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	**KILLINGTON / PITTSFIELD** 11:30AM - 1:30PM
APRIL 20, 2024	**BRANDON** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	**PITTSFORD** 11:00AM - 1:00PM
APRIL 27, 2024	**POULTNEY** 8:00AM - 10:00 AM	**IRA** 11:30AM - 1:30PM
May 4, 2024	**PROCTOR** **11:00AM - 2:00AM**	
MAY 11, 2024	**DANBY/MT. TABOR @ DANBY T.S** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	
MAY 18, 2024	**WALLINGFORD** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	**CLARENDON** 11:00AM - 1:00PM
MAY 25, 2024	**BRANDON** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	**PITTSFORD** 11:00AM - 1:00PM
JUNE 1, 2024		**POULTNEY** 11:00AM - 1:00PM
JUNE 8, 2024	**CASTLETON** 8:00AM - 11:00AM	**WELLS** 12:00PM - 2:00PM
JUNE 15, 2024	**IRA** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	**WEST RUTLAND** 11:00AM - 1:00PM
JUNE 22, 2024	**MT. HOLLY** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	**KILLINGTON / PITTSFIELD** 11:30AM to 1:30PM
JULY 20, 2024	**DANBY/MT. TABOR @ DANBY T.S** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	**WALLINGFORD** 11:00AM - 1:00PM
SEPT 7, 2024	**CASTLETON** 8:00AM - 11:00AM	**WELLS** 12:00PM - 2:00PM
SEPT 14, 2024		**POULTNEY** 11:00AM - 1:00PM
SEPT 21, 2024	**WALLINGFORD** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	**CLARENDON** 11:00AM - 1:00PM
SEPT 28, 2024	**BRANDON** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	**PITTSFORD** 11:00AM - 1:00PM
OCT 5, 2024	**KILLINGTON / PITTSFIELD** 8:00AM - 10:00AM	**PROCTOR** 11:30AM - 1:30PM

2024 HHW RURAL COLLECTION SCHEDULE

Questions call[1]: 802-775-7209; or visit www.rcswd.com

HAZARDOUS WASTE & ROVER EVENTS

Rutland County Solid Waste District operates an extensive Hazardous Waste collection program for residential and small business generators. This program operates year-round from the Gleason Rd facility by appointment. Appointments can be scheduled on our website at the following link- https://www.appt.rcswd.com/. A valid permit number is required for all hazardous waste appointments. Small business generators are required to call or email Breanna Franzoni, RCSWD Program Manager at Phone: (802) 775-7209 x 203 Email: programs@rcswd.com to schedule an appointment for hazardous items.

Rutland County Solid Waste District provides scheduled rural collections at each of the following district towns: Castleton, West Rutland, Mt. Holly, Killington/Pittsfield, Brandon, Pittsford, Poultney, Ira, Proctor, Danby/Mt. Tabor, Wallingford, and Clarendon. In 2023, RCSWD made 34 collection runs to our town transfer stations. The 2024 HHW Rural Collection Schedule is available now on our website- https://www.rcswd.com/hhw-rover.

What Is Household Hazardous Waste?

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) includes any household products labelled "caution, toxic, danger, hazard, warning, poisonous, reactive, corrosive, or flammable." Many of these products are very common and can be purchased from local hardware, automotive and grocery stores to be used in our houses, garages, lawns, and gardens. Since these products are so common and easy to purchase, many people forget that HHW can be extremely harmful to their health or the environment.

How Do I Transport Household Hazardous Waste to HHW Collection Events & Locations?

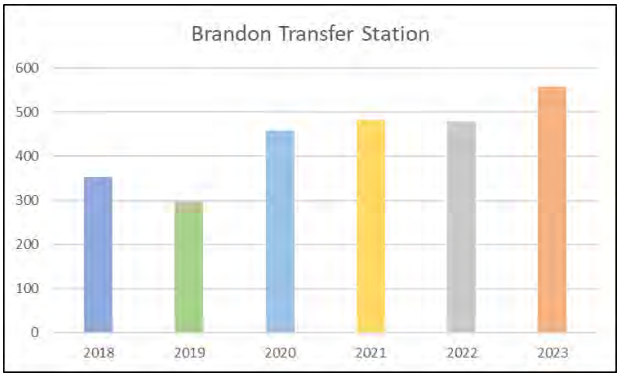
- NEVER mix products. Mixing products can cause explosive or poisonous chemical reactions.
- Keep products in their original container with the original label intact.
- Secure products for transport so they won't tip or leak.
- Keep products away from children and animals.
- Store products in the back end of the car, away from the passenger compartment.

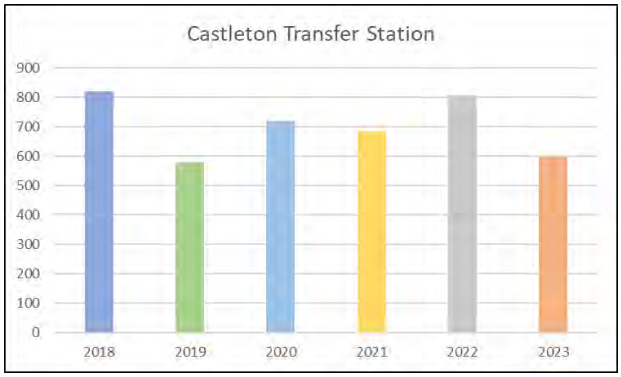
Are RCSWD Staff Members Required to be Trained to handle HHW?

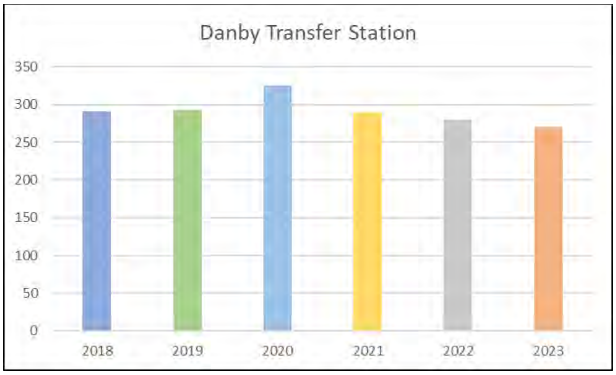
Staff members are required to successfully attend initial training and annual trainings and pass and maintain vigorous practices, standards, record keeping consistent with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Certified contractors safely dispose of dozens of hazardous, flammable, and toxic materials, including mercury-containing bulbs and devices, paint, batteries, automobile fluids and household chemicals.

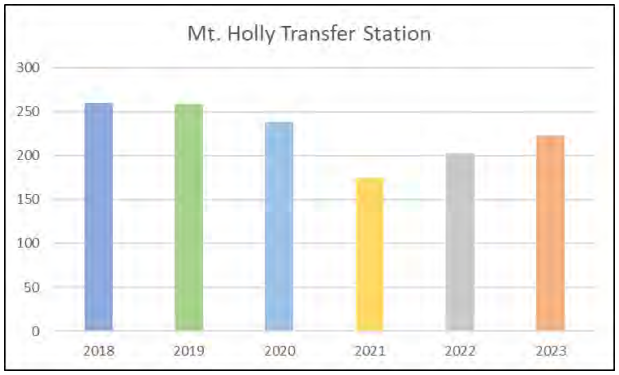
MSW Tons

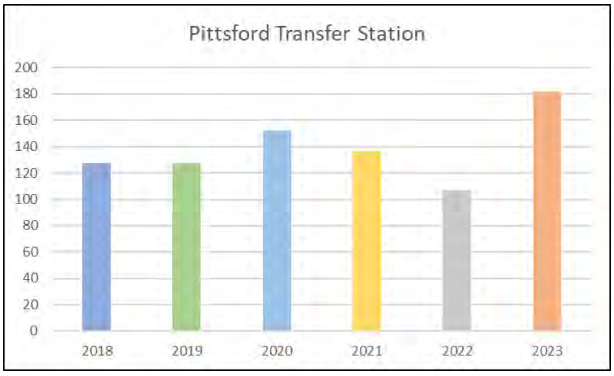
2018 vs. 2019 vs. 2020 vs. 2021 vs. 2022 vs. 2023

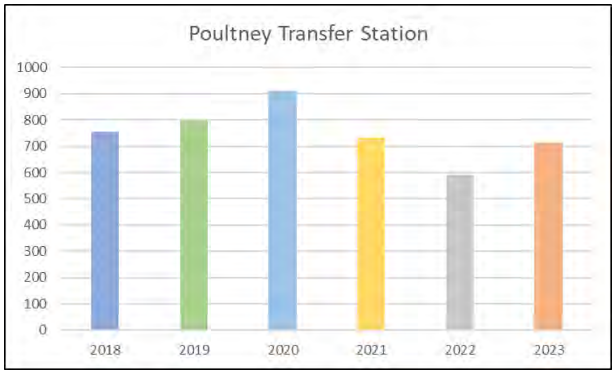


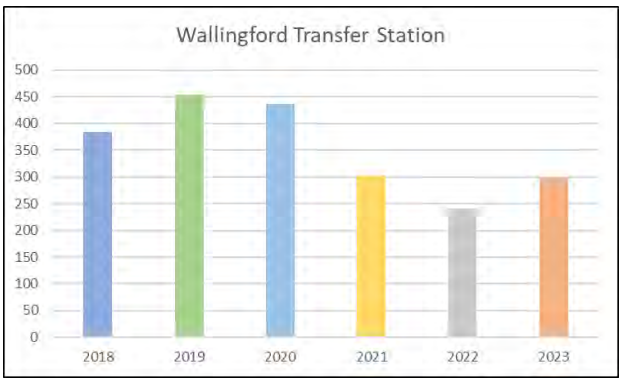










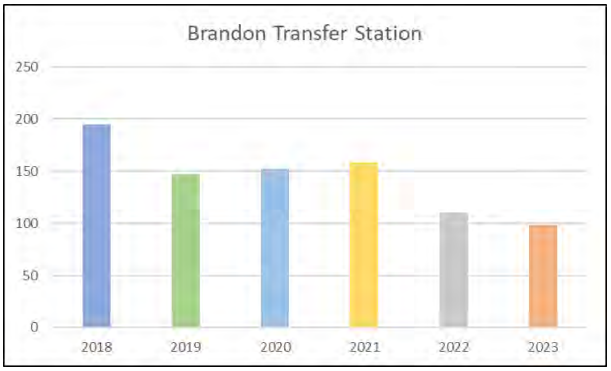

Wallingford Transfer Station
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023

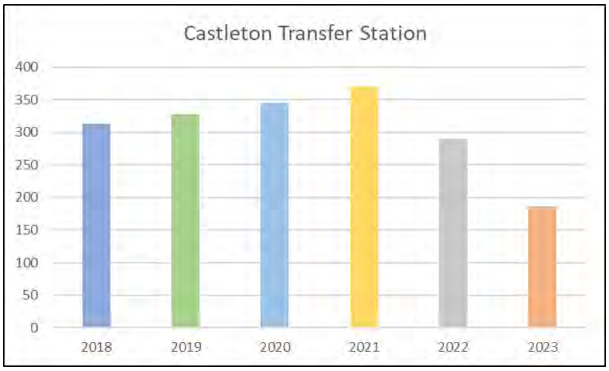

Wells Transfer Station
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023

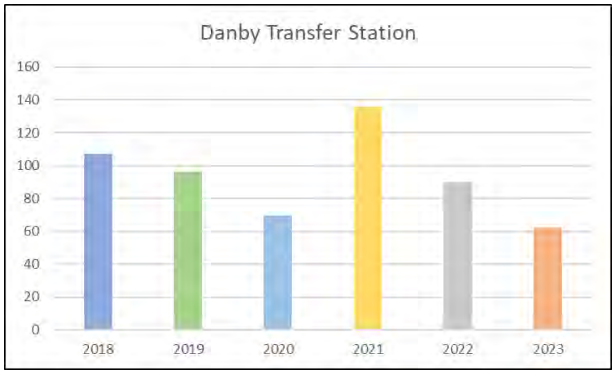

Gleason Transfer Station
40000
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023

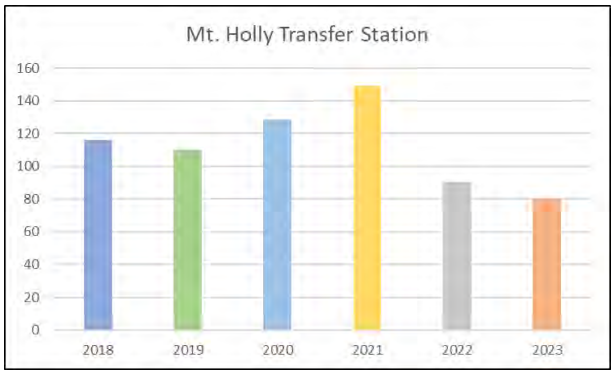
Recycling Tons

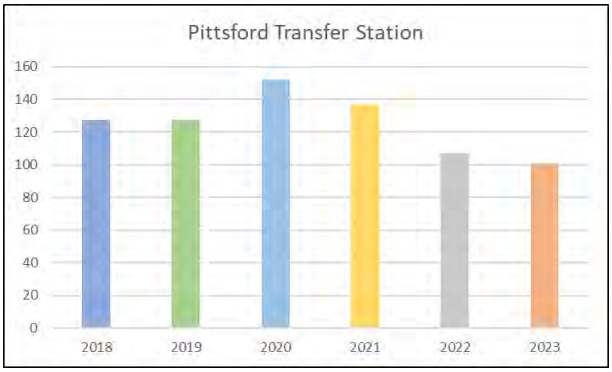
2018 vs. 2019 vs. 2020 vs. 2021 vs. 2022 vs. 2023

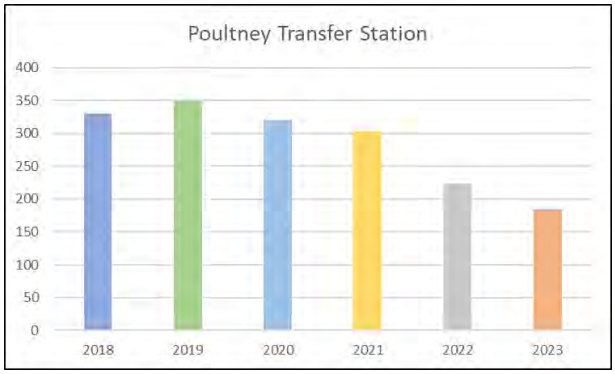


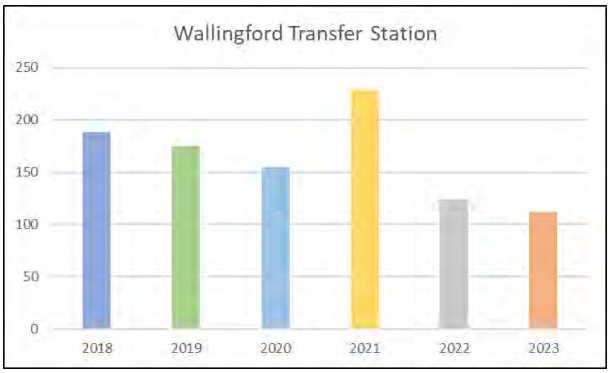




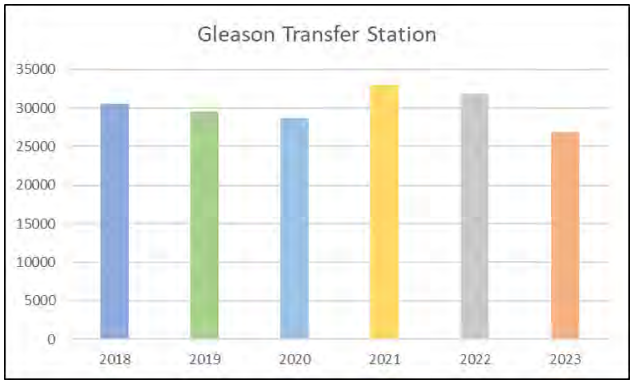






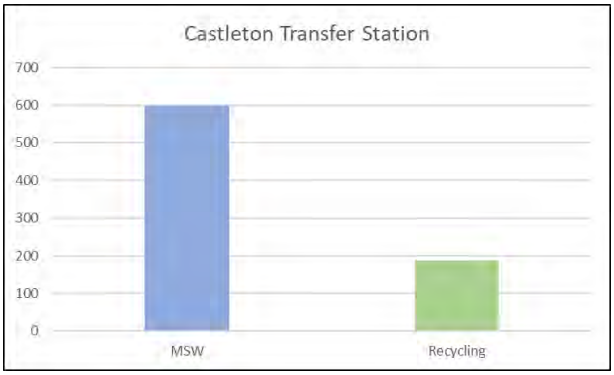

Wallingford Transfer Station
250
200
150
100
50
0
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023

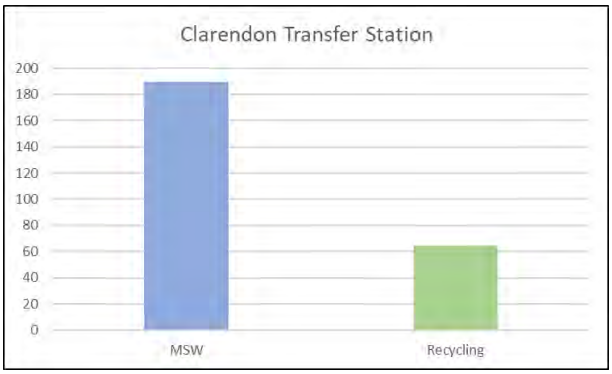

Wells Transfer Station
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023

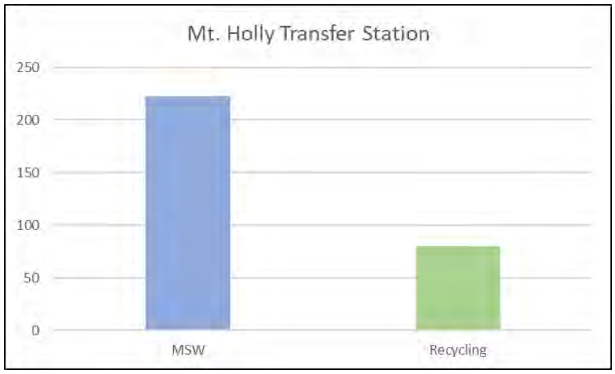

Gleason Transfer Station
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023

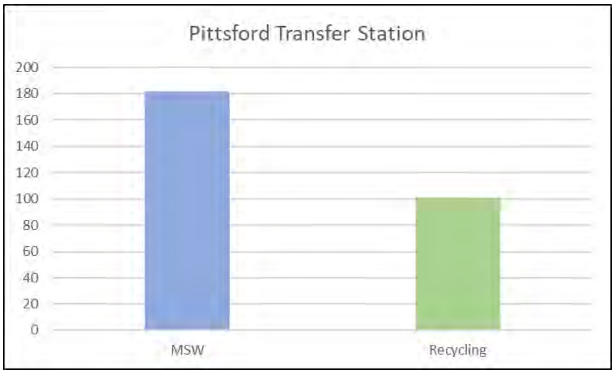
2023 Tons

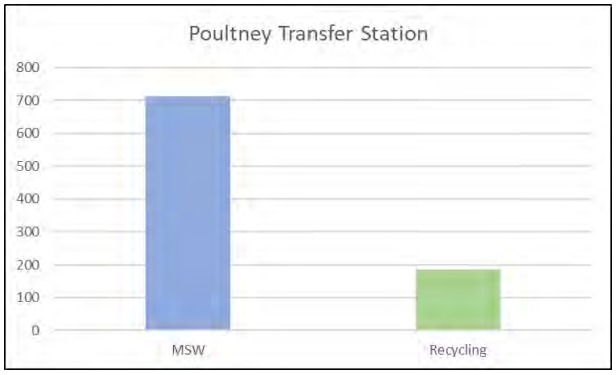
MSW & Recycling



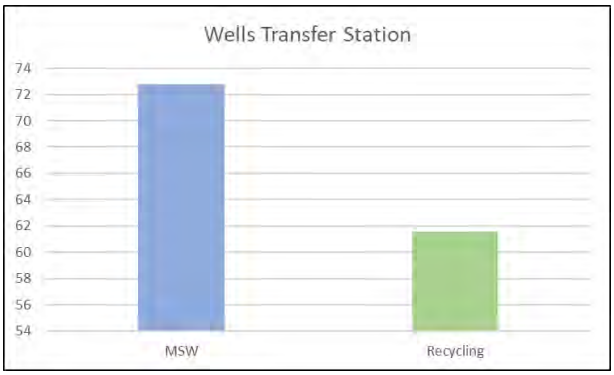









Wallingford Transfer Station
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
MSW
Recycling


Wells Transfer Station
74
72
70
68
66
64
62
60
58
56
54
MSW
Recycling


Gleason Transfer Station
40000
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
MSW
Recycling

Fig 1. 2023 HHW Quantities for both the Gleason Rd Facility and Rover Events

	Year 2020		Year 2021		Year 2022		Year 2023	
	HHW Tons	HHW Pounds	HHW Tons	HHW Pounds	HHW Tons	HHW Pounds	HHW Tons	HHW Pounds
RCSWD	75.55	151,100	121.32	316,380	119.60	239,200	106.86	213,720
Mobile Runs								
Brandon	5.56	11,120	3.21	6,420	3.79	7,580	3.32	6,640
Castleton	7.36	14,720	5.81	11,620	6.37	12,740	5.78	11,560
Clarendon	0.82	1,640	0.58	1,160	0.61	1,220	0.45	900
Danby	2.35	4,700	2.87	5,740	2.11	4,220	2.41	4,820
Killington	2.33	4,660	2.67	5,340	2.79	5,580	2.34	4,680
Mt. Holly	3.65	7,300	3.31	6,620	3.55	7,100	3.66	7,320
Pittsford	3.02	6,040	2.98	5,960	2.87	5,740	3.04	6,080
Poultney	3.22	6,440	4.26	8,520	4.13	8,260	4.51	9,020
Proctor	0.39	780	0.29	580	0.42	840	0.23	460
Wallingford	3.58	7,160	4.07	8,140	3.25	6,500	2.78	5,560
Wells	2.35	4,700	2.48	4,960	2.56	5,120	2.67	5,340
W. Rutland	0.33	660	0.73	1,460	0.54	1,080	0.34	680
Total Volume	**110.51**	**221,020**	**154.58**	**309,160**	**152.59**	**305,180**	**138.39**	**276,780**
Total Disposal Cost	**$103,290.00**		**$152,171.00**		**$171,734.00**		**$176,923.69**	

Fig 2. RCSWD collected roughly 385 gallons of Pesticides from both the Gleason Rd facility and the rover events. The total cost to dispose of the pesticides took in was $3,700.

Pesticide Data 2023	
Manifest #	Unit Volume (gallon)
018385335FLE	55 GAL
018669123FLE	110 GAL
018727752FLE	165 GAL
019289459FLE	55 GAL
Total Volume	**385 GAL**
Total Disposal Cost	**$3,700**

Fig 3. In 2023, we saw that the cost for HHW disposal continues to rise. The total disposal costs for 2023 were $176,923.69.

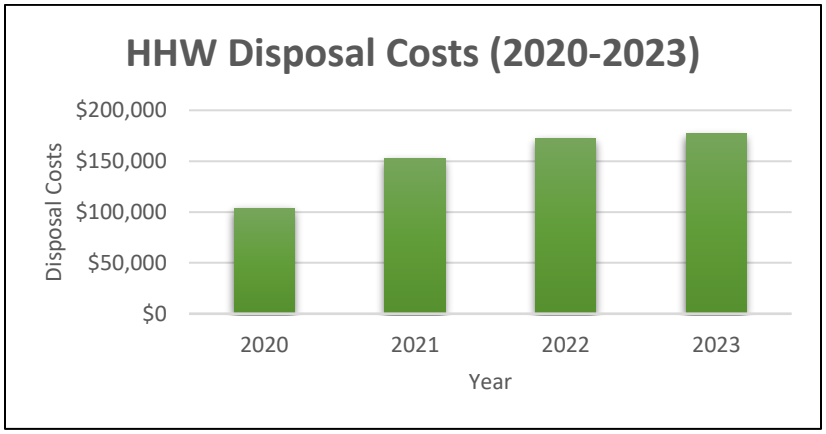


Fig 4. Roughly 400 individuals from district towns participated in rover events in 2023.

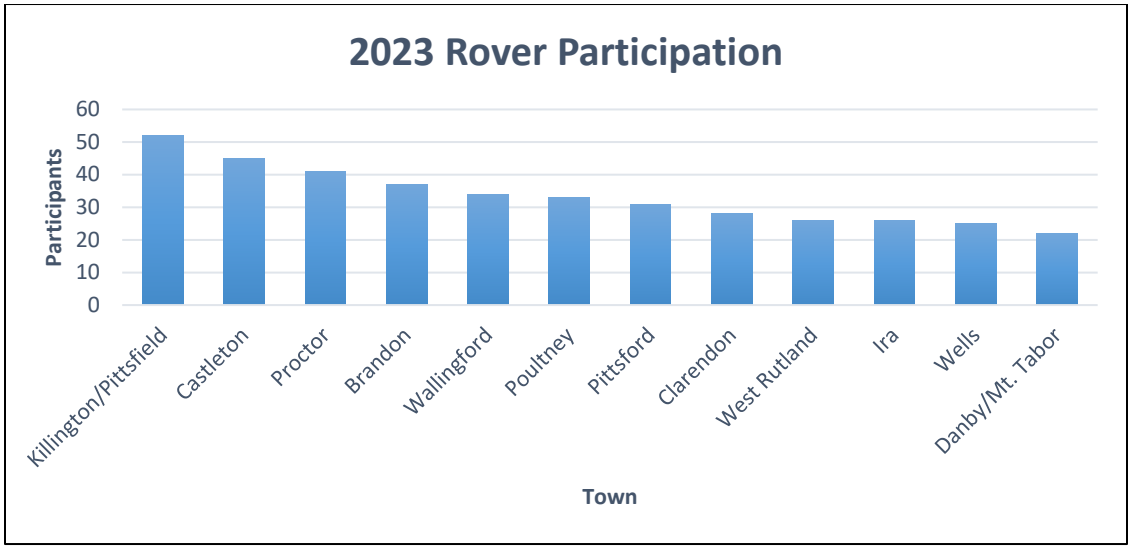
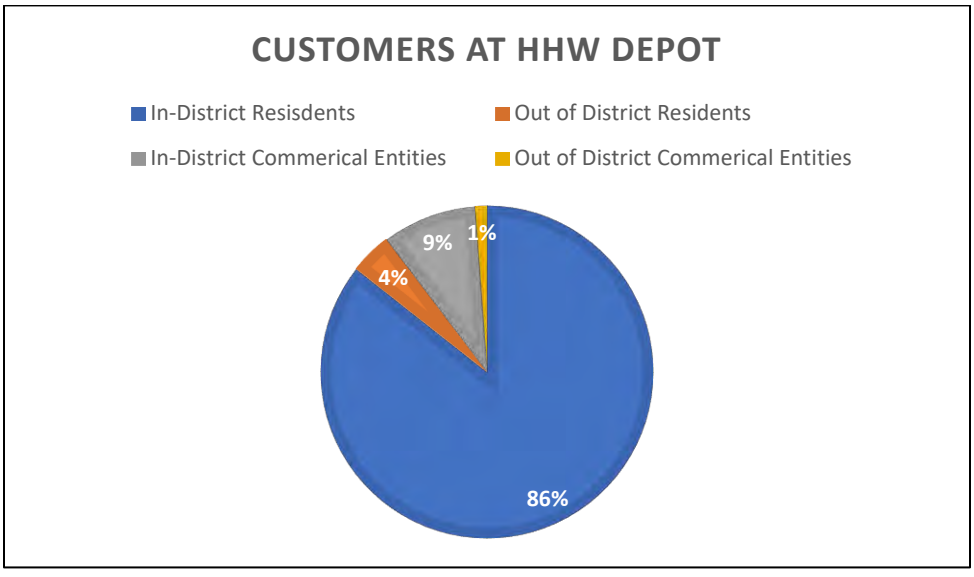


Fig 5. Roughly 786 individuals used the permanent Gleason Rd facility to dispose of their HHW. There was an average 3% household participation rate.

District Type	Customers
In-District Residents	673
Out of District Residents	32
In-District Commercial Entities	72
Out of District Commercial Entities	9
TOTAL	**786**

Fig 6. Ratio of Customer types who visited the Gleason Rd Facility to dispose of HHW.



Discover Books Book Collection Program Launches in Rutland County

Rutland County, Vermont (July 12, 2023) – The Solid Waste Alliance Communities (SWAC) and Rutland County Solid Waste District (RCSWD) are pleased to announce their collaboration with Discover Books to launch a book collection program in multiple locations in Rutland County. Collection locations should be in place by the end of July 2023.

Approximately 2 billion pounds of books in the U.S. are wasted each year! Although books are mostly paper, they are challenging to recycle because of the adhesives that bind them.

Discover Books is a book collection and online reselling company which re-distributes, resells, donates, and recycles used books giving books a new life through online sales and charitable donations.

Since its inception, Discover Books has donated over 10 million books to non-profit organizations in North America and internationally. That number continues to grow. They have also recycled over 500 million pounds of paper, saving books from landfill demise.

Discover Books believes reuse is the best possible form of recycling and focuses on getting used books into the hands of people who want and need them most rather than allowing them to become waste.

In addition to all hardcover and softcover books, Discover Books also collects videos, DVDs, and audiobooks. To find a location near you, visit https://goo.gl/maps/or4gVS221PhSnnnJ6. To schedule a one-day collection, visit www.discoverbooks.com

discover books

let the stories LIVE on

About Us

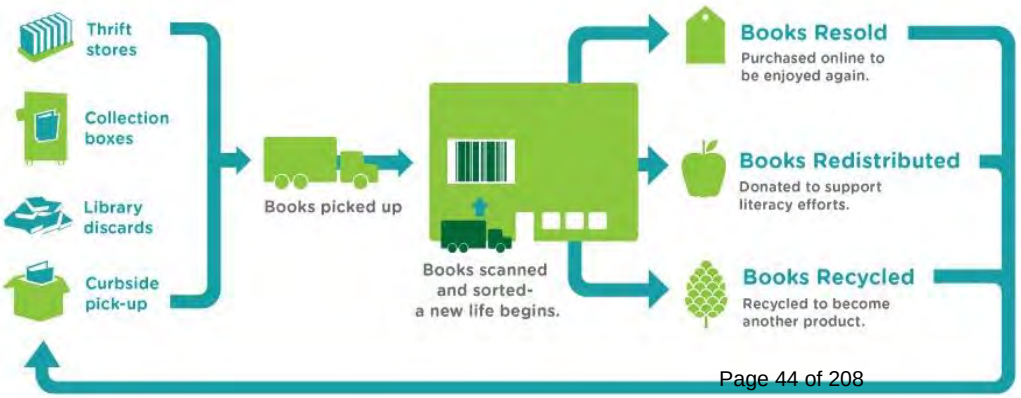
"Discover Books is a technology driven organization that efficiently collects, sorts and gives books a new life through online sales and charitable donations.

Our Mission

- Diverts thousands of lbs. of books from the landfill every year
- Donates books back into the communities that need books
- Supports local non-profits, schools and churches funding programs
- Promotes Reading, Recycling and Re use of Books

Keeping Books in Motion
Our Process:

- Fully insured - insurance certificates available
- Each box is waterproof and tamperproof
- The size of the bin is 44” X 44” X 72”
- 888 toll free number and website for people to contact us
- All books are either reused or recycled, never landfilled – as of September 2023 3.4Mil Lbs.



VOTE YES FOR HOUSE BILL 67:

Extended Producer Responsibility for Household Hazardous Waste in Vermont

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) includes any household products that are toxic, poisonous, reactive, corrosive, or flammable. Because these products are so common and easy to purchase, many people forget that HHW can be extremely harmful to their health and the environment. Vermont municipalities are required by law to keep HHW out of landfill-bound trash **to protect Vermont's water quality and human health.** Municipalities do this by operating special collection events or facilities around the state, paid for by towns and Solid Waste Management Entities (SWMEs).

Problems with the Current System

1. Costs of collecting HHW are increasing dramatically. HHW collection costs have increased more than 50% for some municipalities due to a limited number of service providers, and labor and supply chain shortages. In 2022, municipalities spent more than $2.2 million on these vital services with some Vermont towns spending between $100-$400 to manage a single carload of household chemicals. These cost increases are not sustainable. Municipalities face increased pressure to charge collection fees at events, which can drive residents to store dangerous chemicals at home, hide chemicals in their trash, pour them down the drain, or dump them illegally on Vermont's landscape and waterways.

2. Producers of hazardous products are not invested in Vermont's environment. Vermont municipalities have no influence on how products are made but are responsible for managing them when they become waste. HHW is the most toxic portion of the waste stream and the most expensive to manage, but producers have no stake in their end-of-life management. Those who profit from their products should be responsible for minimizing their environmental impact.

3. Vermont municipalities are doing a good job, but much more needs to be done. Despite our efforts, it's estimated that 855 tons of HHW is still being disposed into Vermont's landfill each year. Cost-cutting measures have resulted in fewer collection events. Without producer support, public participation and collection rates will begin to fall. Municipalities require a reliable funding source to increase collection and keep toxic chemicals out of the environment.

The Solution: Extended Producer Responsibility for HHW (H.67)

H. 67 establishes an EPR program for HHW in which producers of hazardous products form a Stewardship Organization (SO) that will assume responsibility for the cost of collection and disposal of their unwanted leftover products. The SO will use existing HHW programs in Vermont and add additional collections if necessary to meet specific performance goals.

Above: A Busy HHW Collection Event in Lamoille County

(continued on back)

HHW EPR Law | **Summary & FAQ**

The Vermont Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Law (Act 58 of 2023) requires manufacturers of "covered household hazardous products" to provide free statewide collection of covered household hazardous products.

Frequently Asked Questions

Produced by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (ANR), Department of Environmental Conservation, Solid Waste Management Program, 802-828-1138, www.VTrecycles.com.

1. **Q: What is a covered household hazardous product?**
   A: A "covered household hazardous product" means a consumer product offered for retail sale in Vermont that meets the following characteristics:
   - The product must be a consumer product (defined as products regularly used or purchased to be used for personal, family or household purposes), **and**
   - The product must be contained in the receptacle in which the product is offered for retail sale; **and** the product must meet either of the following:
     - The product or a component of the product is a hazardous waste under subchapter 2 of the Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Regulations regardless of the status of the generator (generator is the person who generates the covered product waste brought for collection, it is not the manufacturer of the product in this instance) of the hazardous waste; **or**
     - The product is a gas cylinder. (see Question 2 below for details on gas cylinders).

   Covered products do not include:
   - any product sold only for industrial or business to business use (i.e., no retail sale in Vermont);
   - a product not contained in the receptacle in which the product is offered for retail sale;
   - an empty container which once contained a covered household hazardous product (with the exception of gas cylinders);
   - a primary or rechargeable battery;
   - a lamp that contains mercury;
   - a thermostat that contains mercury;
   - architectural paint;
   - a covered electronic device as that term is defined in 10 V.S.A. §7551;
   - a pharmaceutical drug;
   - citronella candles;
   - flea and tick collars;
   - any pesticide required to be registered with the VT Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets, such as pool and hot tub cleaner, insect repellents, turf products, and cleaning products containing bleach and other antimicrobial agents;
   - and products that are intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled on, sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part of a human for cleansing, moisturizing, sun protection, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering appearance, unless designated as a hazardous material or a hazardous waste by the Secretary of Natural Resources.

2. **Q: What types of gas cylinders are "covered" and included in this EPR law?**
   A: Covered cylinders include:

A. All nonrefillable cylinders sold to a consumer for personal or household use with a water capacity not exceeding 50lbs, including:
   - spray foam insulating products,
   - cylinders containing flammable pressurized gas, helium, or carbon dioxide.

B. Single use and rechargeable handheld fire extinguishers up to 50 pounds water capacity,
C. Refillable propane cylinders not exceeding a water capacity of one pound.

Note that medical or industrial-grade cylinders are not covered.

3. **Q: Are empty product containers of covered household hazardous products considered covered products that must be collected through this HHW EPR Program?**
   A: No, empty product containers are not required to be collected under this HHW EPR Program by collection sites. However, any empty gas cylinders as outlined above are covered and must be collected.

4. **Q: Who is a covered entity that can use this HHW EPR Program's services?**
   A: A covered entity is any person who presents to a collection facility or collection event any number of covered household hazardous products. This includes households and Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) businesses, as Vermont municipal Solid Waste Management Entities (SWMEs) are required by state law to collect from these entities. The products they present must be covered, unless the manufacturer can demonstrate the product is sold only to industry and has no consumer facing retail sale in Vermont.

5. **Q: When will the HHW EPR Program begin?**
   A: [Refer to the HHW EPR Timeline for full details]
   Collection Plan Implementation: 6 months after ANR approval, Stewardship Organization must implement the Collection Plan (potentially March 1, 2026, assuming plan approval is complete by October 1, 2025).
   Sale Prohibited of Household Hazardous Products that Don't Participate: 6 months after ANR approval of Collection Plan, manufacturers which are not registered with the Product Stewardship Organization cannot sell covered household hazardous products in Vermont.

6. **Q: When will the ANR fee come into effect?**
   A: ANR will submit a recommended annual registration fee to the Legislature no later than January 15, 2024. If approved, this fee would be due from the stewardship organization when it registers on January 1, 2025.

7. **Q: When are manufacturers required to be registered with the stewardship organization and pay fees?**
   A**:** State statute does not specify a date by which manufacturers must participate in a stewardship organization. However, statute does specify that, on or before January 1, 2025, a stewardship organization must register with ANR and provide a list of manufacturers, brands, and covered products of each manufacturer participating in the stewardship organization. The stewardship organization must submit a collection plan by July 1, 2025. Only one collection plan for all manufacturers will be accepted and approved for the first collection plan. Six months after approval, sales are prohibited in Vermont for covered products from manufacturers who are not participating (online retail sales and traditional brick and mortar retail). In order to meet the requirements of the statute, manufacturers should consider collaborating and forming a stewardship organization prior to the January 1, 2025, deadline.

8. **Q: The Stewardship organization may not create "unreasonable barriers for participation" for manufacturers of covered household hazardous products. What is an example of an "unreasonable barrier"?**
   A: An example of an unreasonable barrier could be if a stewardship organization were to charge excessive fees on company competitors or fees that were not reasonable; for example based on market share or toxicity of product.

9. **Q: What is the process if more than one stewardship organization registers, or if no stewardship organization registers by January 1, 2025?**
   A: Act 58 requires that there be only one stewardship organization for the first plan period. If ANR receives multiple stewardship organization registrations or no collection plan, the Agency will notify manufacturers that they have failed to meet their obligations under Act 58, provide a limited period to come into compliance, and take appropriate action to ensure appropriate compliance outcomes if there is a failure to meet the requirements of Act 58.

10. **Q: When will municipal Solid Waste Management Entities (SWMEs) receive reimbursement for HHW collection from the product stewardship organization?**
    A: The stewardship organization will be responsible for funding program implementation 6-months after ANR approves the Collection Plan. Assuming the program begins approximately March 2026, SWMEs will begin to see reimbursement funding around 2027 for costs they incurred since program implementation began. ANR will help facilitate a conversation between the stewardship organization and SWMEs about program implementation for covered products collected at HHW collection programs.

11. **Q: What is an orphan covered product?**
    A: "Orphan covered product" means a covered household hazardous product for which no manufacturer is participating in a stewardship organization. Examples of orphaned covered products could be a product which is no longer being manufactured and there is no manufacturer to hold responsible to participate in the stewardship organization, or a covered product contained in its original container, but the label is missing or too damaged to read the manufacturer. However, if the product is not in the receptacle in which it was offered for retail sale, it would not be considered an "orphan covered product". The Stewardship organization's collection program must provide free statewide collection for all orphan covered products.

11a. Q: What orphan covered products will the stewardship organization be responsible for?
A: The stewardship organization will be responsible for any covered product for which there is no manufacturer to hold responsible, whether due to manufacture non-compliance in participating in stewardship organization, or there is no longer a manufacturer as the product is no longer manufactured.

11b. Q: How much orphaned covered product waste is there in VT HHW collections?
A: Anecdotal information from SWMEs collecting HHW suggests that orphaned covered products that are no longer manufactured is a relatively small portion of their regular Vermont HHW collections. However, since orphaned covered product is defined as products which no manufacturer is registered with the product stewardship organization, this estimation can only be made after ANR registers a stewardship organization and manufacturers participate in stewardship organization. The Agency has a proven track record of working with Stewardship Organizations to pursue compliance for manufacturers that are found to be selling covered products into Vermont without participating in an approved Stewardship Organization or collection plan/program.

11c. Q: How will the Agency enforce against non-compliant manufacturers of covered products?
A: The Agency has experience taking compliance action against manufacturers that sell covered products into Vermont but are not participating in an approved Stewardship Organization or Collection Plan as required by state EPR laws. This includes issuing successful stop sales and Notices of Alleged Violation (NOAV) to online and brick and mortar retailers, compelling noncompliant manufacturers to join the Stewardship Organization and pay their representative fees and fining non-compliant producers. Penalties are evaluated on a case-by-case basis, but one manufacturer paid $20,000 in addition to the cost of coming into compliance.

12. **Q: Is there data or information on municipal sites accepting HHW materials (e.g., addresses) and events (frequency, length, etc.)?**

A: There are eight permanent HHW facilities operated by SWMEs in Addison County, Chittenden County, Northeast Kingdom (seasonal), Northwestern Vermont, Windham County, Windsor County (seasonal) Bennington County, and Rutland County, and one more proposed to be established in Washington County in 2024. Two independent towns (Canaan and Whitingham) have HHW facilities that serve only the town's residents on two days per year. The remainder of the State is served by approximately 31 single-day HHW collection events operated by a hazardous waste contractor hired by the SWME.

See SWME map and Map of HHW facilities for overview of these facilities.
ANR will share direct contact information for all municipal Solid Waste Management Entities (SWME) collecting HHW in VT and arrange a meeting(s) with manufacturers and the stewardship organization.

13. **Q: What types of HHW materials are commonly accepted at municipal facilities or events?**
A: HHW events and collection facilities accept all covered household hazardous products along with materials from other EPR programs and landfill banned materials that are not covered by any other program. Common examples include acids, aerosols, bases, fire extinguishers, flammables, solvents, automotive fluids, propane tanks, pool chemicals, photo chemicals. ANR is creating a Covered Household Hazardous Product Category list to share publicly soon. Look for it on ANR's HHW webpage here: https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/product-stewardship/hhw-epr.

14. **Q: What types of limitations, if any, do municipal sites have on who they accept materials from (e.g., only residential) or on the amounts of HHW they can receive?**
A: SWMEs are required by the State's Materials Management Plan to offer regular collection of HHW and Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) hazardous waste (such as schools and small businesses). If SWMEs opt to participate in the Vermont HHW EPR collection program, then they will need to accept all covered products from any Vermont household and Very Small Quantity Generators with no limits for region boundaries. SWMEs with facilities will need to adhere to certification requirements for allowable storage capacity. Annual information on the amounts of certain HHW and VSQG wastes that SWMEs collected can be found in the State's Diversion and Disposal Reports in the last tables at the back of the report that focus on HHW.

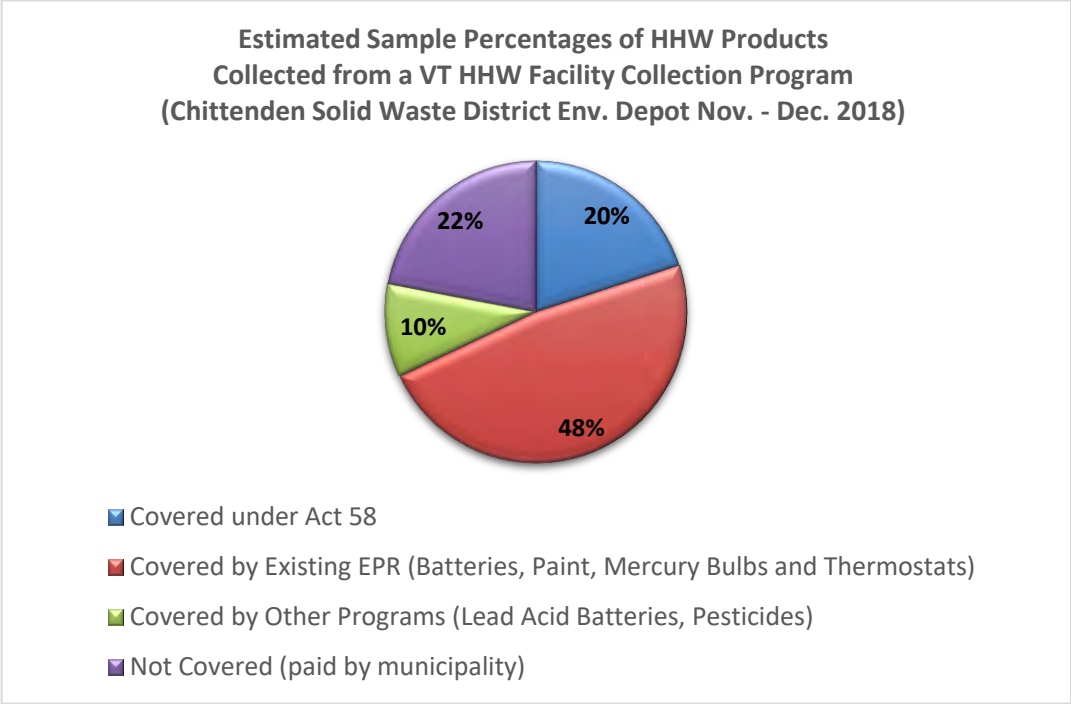
15. **Q: Is there data on the amount collected annually by HHW type and any information related to seasonality?**
A: Statewide Diversion and Disposal Reports provide an annual HHW/VSQG waste collection totals and the SWME facilities that are open year-round have more specific details related to seasonality and/or lab packs. The HHW data is on the last pages of the 2021 Diversion and Disposal Report. Here's a link to 2021 Diversion and Disposal Report - TABLES and FIGURES ONLY or try this link to the Archive of Historic D&D Reports.

16. **Q: Is there data on how municipal costs are broken out, such as by HHW material type? How will program costs be determined?**
A: SWMEs have this specific data from their facility and collection event invoices. ANR is working with SWMEs to gather more cost data. SWMEs will be able to provide more data on the estimated amounts of covered products that they are collecting at their HHW collections.

It is estimated that the Vermont HHW EPR law will cover less than 20% of the material—by weight—that HHW programs collect. While the weight-based proportion of HHW that would be "covered" is estimated at 20% or less, the proportional cost allocation could be higher given that some HHW has higher costs to safely manage than other HHW. SWMEs and the manufacturers' Stewardship organization will need to come to agreement on costs that will be covered.

17. **Q: ANR currently provides an estimate that 20% of products collected at HHW events will be covered under HHW EPR. What other products are collected at HHW events and are they currently covered by EPR programs?**

A:



18. **Q: What information is available on how municipalities are currently contracting for services (collection and processing), or data on the types of designated HHW materials accepted at municipal facilities or events?**
A: The Agency is currently aware of about 4-5 Hazardous waste contractors serving Vermont SWMEs including (but not limited to); Heritage, Republic Services (ENPRO & US Ecology), Clean Harbors, Triumvirate Environmental.

19. **Q: What does a disposal ban entail?**
A: On July 1, 2025, the disposal ban on "covered household hazardous products" goes into effect, which states that "No person shall knowingly dispose of…covered household hazardous products." ANR will conduct outreach to facilities, haulers and the public on the disposal ban and provide information on local collection locations for proper disposal. The addition of this disposal ban gives ANR authority to take enforcement actions for any person that knowingly disposes of "covered household hazardous products."

20. **Q: Will the annual participation rate be measured statewide or for each SWME?**
A: Annual participation rate will be determined statewide. The average annual statewide participation rate for 2021 was 8%. The stewardship organization is required to maintain at least a 5% statewide participation rate for the first approved collection plan term (maximum of 5 years).

21. **Q: What are ANR's expectations for public outreach requirements for the stewardship organization?**
A: Like other Vermont Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs, the stewardship organization shall submit an education and outreach program as part of the collection plan they submit to the Agency for review and approval. ANR commonly connects and assists with coordination amongst EPR stewardship organizations and SWMEs to conduct cost effective statewide public education and outreach that raises public awareness. According to statute, messaging must include not only proper handling and disposal options for covered products but also source reduction information for consumers to reduce leftover covered household products, such as

using less toxic alternatives when possible. All public outreach requirements are outlined in the statute under the collection plan section under 10 V.S.A. §7183 and may include media advertising, retail displays, articles, and other outreach efforts.

22. **Q: In the Annual Report, it must contain information on "the volume and weight by hazard category, as defined by the Secretary…" will ANR use standard hazardous waste management hazard categories for this information?**
    A: Yes, ANR will use the same hazard categories that SWMEs and Hazardous waste contractors currently use such as flammables, acids, bases, etc.

23. **Q: In the Annual Report, it must contain "the weight or volume by hazard category of covered household hazardous products sold in the State in the previous calendar year by a manufacturer participating in a stewardship organization's collection plan." Does ANR want this information aggregated, or will there be more specificity in the reporting?**
    A: Total material collected under the appropriate hazard category as provided by the SWME HHW collection programs will be sufficient.

24. **Q: Beginning September 1, 2030, and every 5 years thereafter, the stewardship organization must hire a third-party contractor to audit the collection plan. Does ANR expect this to be completed by a financial auditor or by an environmental consultant?**
    A: The third-party auditor shall examine the effectiveness of the program in collection and disposal of covered products, convenience and accessibility and the cost effectiveness of the program and make comparisons to other similar programs in other jurisdictions. The Agency anticipates that this work would be best completed by an environmental consultant or another party with experience evaluating EPR programs.

Additional Resources:

A. VT HHW EPR web page
B. HHW EPR Timeline
C. Resources for determining Pesticide Registration Status
D. VT Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
E. Covered Household Hazardous Product Categories List (DRAFT)

Solid Waste
Management Program
802-828-1138
www.VTrecycles.com

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Department of Environmental Conservation

WHAT EPR FOR HHW WILL DO

- Cost of collection and disposal will be covered for municipalities resulting in an annual savings to Vermont residents and businesses of approximately $2.2 million. This will allow Vermont municipalities to direct more resources toward residential recycling and food scrap diversion to save diminishing landfill capacity.
- The EPR program also includes increased education and outreach, which will bolster HHW collections and keep more of these toxic chemicals out of Vermont's environment.
- Small businesses that currently pay for disposal of leftover chemicals will have these costs eliminated under this program.
- EPR for HHW brings producers to the table to develop a plan that creates cleaner land and water for all Vermonters. Producers of these products will now have a stake in making Vermont a healthier place to live, and this incentivizes the manufacturers to develop less toxic products.

Vermont retailers would not have any responsibility under this EPR program. There will be no fee on products at retail locations.

Extended Producer Responsibility is Successful in Vermont

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a proven solution in Vermont for the sustainable end-of-life management of materials that are difficult or expensive to divert from the waste stream. **Vermont's existing EPR programs for electronics, mercury lamps and thermostats, paint, and batteries are tremendously successful.** These programs are popular with Vermonters who enjoy the increased collection convenience at no cost, resulting in some of the highest collection rates for these materials in the US.

What Products are Covered in H.67?

Any hazardous product that isn't already collected as part of a EPR program in Vermont would be covered by H. 67, including the following:

✔ Adhesives	✔ Lubricants/degreasers
✔ Aerosols	✔ Mineral Spirits
✔ Automotive chemicals	✔ Non-refillable propane cylinders
✔ Cleaning solutions	✔ Paint thinners/removers
✔ Furniture strippers	✔ Pool/hot tub chemicals
✔ Hobby/craft supplies	✔ Rust remover
✔ Acids	✔ Tar and bug remover
✔ Lighter fluid	✔ Turpentine

Questions? Contact your local solid waste representative: https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/local-districts

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation
Waste Management & Prevention Division, Solid Waste Management Program
One National Life Drive, Davis 1, Montpelier, VT 05620-3704
[phone] 802-828-1138 [web] VTrecycles.com

DATE: April 27, 2023

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection in Vermont

What is HHW?

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) is the most toxic part of the solid waste stream and would be considered federally regulated Hazardous Waste when the waste is produced by non-residential waste generators such as a business, school, or institution. If released it can harm water quality and plant, animal, and human health.

HHW includes common waste products labeled "caution, toxic, danger, hazard, warning, poisonous, reactive, corrosive, or flammable" such as:

- Aerosols
- Automotive additives
- Flammable degreasers
- Flammable lubricants
- Flammable liquid adhesives
- Furniture strippers
- Glues and adhesives
- Grout/Masonry cleaners
- Hazardous cleaners
- Hobby and craft supplies
- Kerosene
- Lighter fluid
- Mineral Spirits
- Paint thinners
- Paint and varnish remover
- Pesticides
- Pool and hot tub chemicals
- Rust remover
- Tar and bug remover
- Turpentine

HHW Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

In 2022 H115 and now H.67 have been introduced to create a safe collection program for HHW funded by HHW product producers—commonly called an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program. The following 20 producers are estimated to produce about 60% of Vermont's HHW[1]:

1. RPM International Inc
2. The Sherwin-Williams Company
3. Reckitt Benckiser Group plc.
4. S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.
5. The Clorox Company
6. W. M. Barr
7. 3M
8. Henry Company
9. Zep Inc.
10. BISSELL Homecare, Inc.
11. Weiman Products, LLC
12. Turtle Wax, Inc.
13. Colgate-Palmolive Company
14. Spectrum Brands
15. Dap Products Inc.
16. Church & Dwight Co., Inc.
17. Rug Doctor LLC
18. Miracle Sealants Company
19. Sopus Products
20. Arch Chemicals, Inc.

[1] According to a 2019 Product Stewardship Institute report contracted for by ANR-DEC

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation
Waste Management & Prevention Division, Solid Waste Management Program
One National Life Drive, Davis 1, Montpelier, VT 05620-3704
[phone] 802-828-1138 [web] VTrecycles.com

Increasing Costs

For more than 30 years, Vermont municipalities have been required by law to collect HHW, however costs for one day collection events have increased as much as 50%. Some towns are spending $100-$400 per carload and an average of $2.2 million per year (according to DEC's survey data) to protect human health and the environment (see Figure 1. below for example data on rising costs).

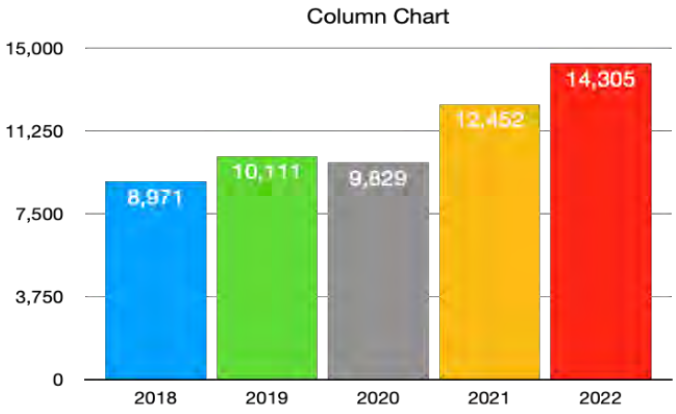
A shrinking pool of service providers coupled with both labor and supply chain shortages have forced solid waste management entities to spend more, or charge users more, to continue to provide these vital services. Charging customers more for doing the 'right thing' can lead residents and businesses to dump harmful waste in their trash or worse, illegal dumping. This threatens the health and safety of solid waste haulers and facility operators, contaminates landfill leachate, and can harm the environment.

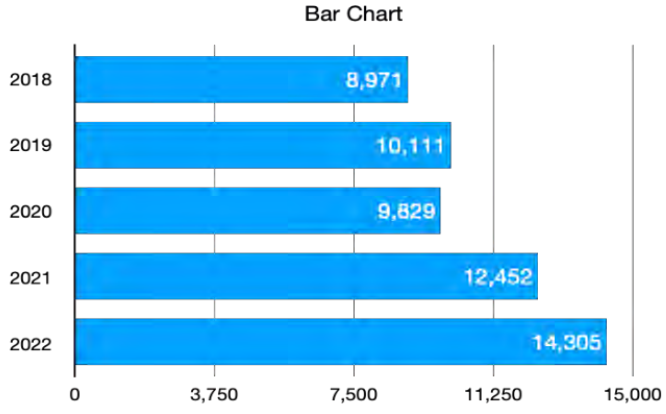
Figure 1. Londonderry Solid Waste Group HHW Costs

This is solely the hazardous waste contractor costs for a single collection event in June of each of these years without associated costs of advertising, labor, mailing, etc.

Total Contractor Cost HHW Collection Event June

Year	Cost per collection
2018	8,971
2019	10,111
2020	9,829
2021	12,452
2022	14,305



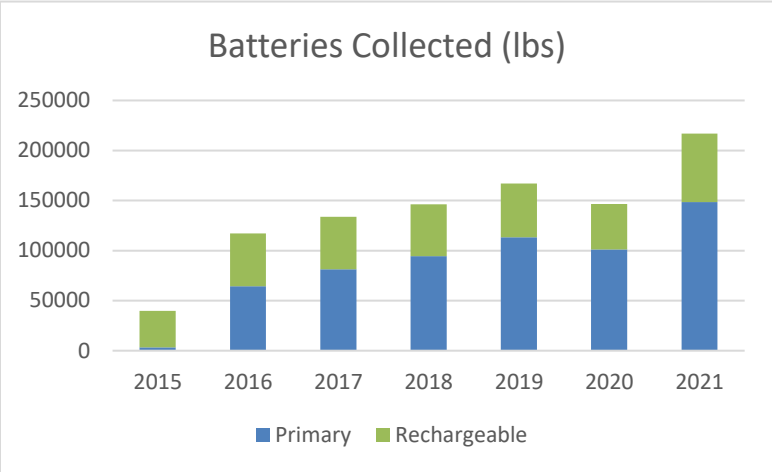


What do EPR Programs do?

Vermont's five (5) existing producer responsibility programs provide free and convenient collection, recycling, and safe management of dangerous and difficult to recycle materials including: mercury bulbs, mercury thermostats, electronic devices (TVs, computers, printers), paint, and batteries. These programs successfully reduce municipal costs and result in some of the highest collection rates in the country.

For example, as the only state with a primary battery producer responsibility program, Vermont recycles more batteries per-capita than any other state (see Figure 2.).

Figure 2. Battery Producer Responsibility



WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL

Spill Management

To Report a Spill:
During regular office hours: **802-828-1138**
(M-F 7:45am – 4:30pm EST)

24-Hour HAZMAT HOTLINE: **800-641-5005**

National Response Center: **800-424-8802**
(for impacts or potential impacts to surface water)

The **Spill Response Team** assesses the environmental impact of hazardous materials spills, oversees the cleanup of spills, and enforces environmental laws and regulations triggered by releases of hazardous materials to the environment **(**See:Vermont Statutes Specific to Spills and Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (VHWMR), 7-105). A team member is available 24-hours a day, 7 days a week, year-round. The Spill Response Team works with first responders and responsible parties to determine if a spill impacts or threatens sensitive receptors such as surface waters or drinking water wells and ensures the cleanup is performed to State standards. Team members oversee the cleanup of a spills, and work with Environmental Enforcement to enforce applicable environmental regulations. The Spill Response Team has the authority to hire cleanup contractors when the responsible party cannot be identified in a timely manner or is unwilling/unable to conduct the cleanup. It is also obligated to pursue cost recovery from potentially responsible parties when State funds have been expended.

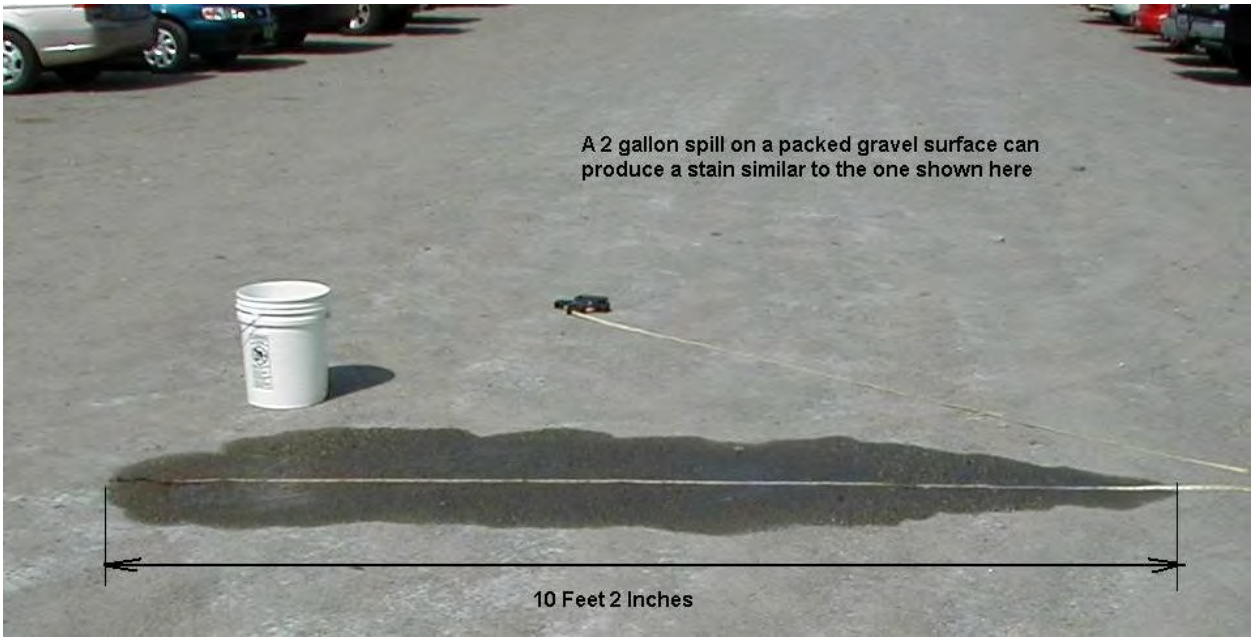
Spill Reporting:

Spills must be reported immediately (as the response allows). Do not report a spill by email, text or any written form of communication. You must talk directly with someone from Emergency Management or a member of the Spill Response Team. Leaving only a voicemail will not suffice. Use the spill reporting numbers above. Do not call Spill Response Team members' direct lines to report a spill. For spills that impact (or potentially impact) surface water, you will *also* need to call the National Response Center. For general program questions or information about reporting requirements contact Mike Nucci at (802) 828-1138 (or request to speak to a different program member if Mike is unavailable).

What types of spills need to be reported?

- Any discharge of hazardous waste, or release of hazardous material that exceeds 2 gallons;
- A discharge of hazardous waste, or release of hazardous material that is less than or equal to 2 gallons and poses a potential or actual threat to human health and the environment;
- A discharge of hazardous waste, or release of hazardous material that equals or exceeds its corresponding reportable quantity under CERCLA as specified under **40 CFR § 302.4.**

Please see Hazardous Material Spill Response Fact Sheet for additional information.



Note: *All discharges of hazardous waste, or releases of hazardous materials that exceed 2-gallons, are required to be reported. The above photo illustrates what a 2-gallon spill may look like on a packed gravel surface.*

Spill Database:

The Spill Database contains recent and historical spill information including the release location, type of product released, nature of incident and more. To find out spill manager contact information for a specific spill, search the database using the facility name, address, responsible party, or report number. Once you have located the spill, click "view".

Important Spill Management Links:

Spill Reporting Form (NEW) - This form may be submitted to document initial and potentially follow-up response actions conducted to address releases of hazardous materials.

Cleanup Contractors List (RECENTLY UPDATED) - A list of cleanup contractors that perform work in Vermont.

Consultant's List - A list of environmental consultants that perform work in Vermont.

HHW ROVER EVENT PHOTOS

Other References:

- Organic Material: https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/materials-mgmt/organic-materials
- Recycling: https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/materials-mgmt/recycling
- Plastic Bags: https://dec.vermont.gov/content/plastic-bags
- Construction & Demo Waste: https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/materials-mgmt/construction-waste
- Tires: https://dec.vermont.gov/content/tires
- Safe Disposal of Sharps: https://dec.vermont.gov/content/safe-disposal-sharps
- Household Hazardous Waste: https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/materials-mgmt/HHW
- Product Stewardship: https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/product-stewardship
- Vermont's Universal Recycling Law: https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/universal-recycling

2023 OUTREACH REPORT

From book recycling, the State Fair and Green Up day, to transfer station inspections, Star Wars and parades, RCSWD has been busy in the community.

2023 OUTREACH SUMMARY

Rutland County Solid Waste District (RCSWD) promotes its mission of waste recycling, reduction, reuse, and diversion of organics and hazardous waste through outreach to our community in various ways. This includes presentations, workshops and tabling at schools, businesses, community groups and events. This year we shared recycling tips, upcoming events, rover times and locations, board meeting times, and event photos on our social media presence through Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, LinkedIn, and Front Porch Forum.

RCSWD continues to promote and sell blue-bin recycling containers (2 sizes), food scrap buckets and kitchen collectors, SoilSaver brand composters, and Green Cone Solar Digesters. Each receptacle sold comes with literature on the intended use of the receptacle. We also provide stickers for “recycling” and “food scraps” so that other types of containers can be correctly labeled.

RCSWD was invited to the Brandon Independence Day Parade and the Poultney 4th of July Parades. We cruised along decked out in our country’s best colors in our Household Hazardous Waste Rover truck. Our last parade of the year was the Rutland Halloween parade. We also set up a resource and outreach table at the 177th Vermont State Fair which offered information about Act 148 Vermont's Universal Recycling Law and boosted awareness about landfill bans and proper sorting.

Community events were plentiful. In post-pandemic 2023, Rutland began to return to gathering together and RCSWD was there to offer bins for solid wastes, tables with recycling and diversion information, and games and presentations. RCSWD was at Green Up Day, the Jedi Trails event, the Rutland Pride Festival, the Magical Mischief event, Area 802: Face Your Fears, and Mount Holly’s own Cider Days.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH 2023

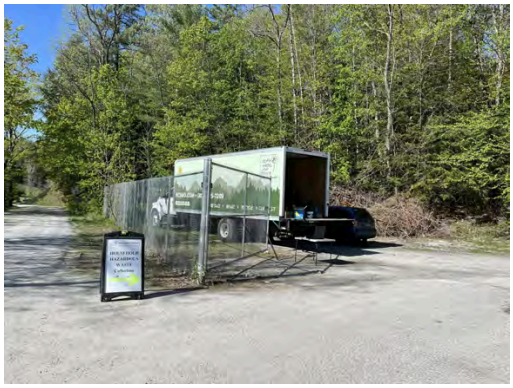
Parades: RCSWD was invited to the Brandon Independence Day Parade and the Poultney 4th of July Parades. We cruised along decked out in our country's best colors in our Household Hazardous Waste Rover truck. Our last parade of the year was the Rutland Halloween parade.

Brandon Independence Day Parade, July 1, 2023

Poultney 4th of July Parade, July 4, 2023

Other Events:

Rover Event: RCSWD announces its Rover events on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Linked In, and on the Front Porch Forum. Rover events bring the “Gleason Street” transfer station to our smaller district towns. These events start in April and run most Saturdays through October.

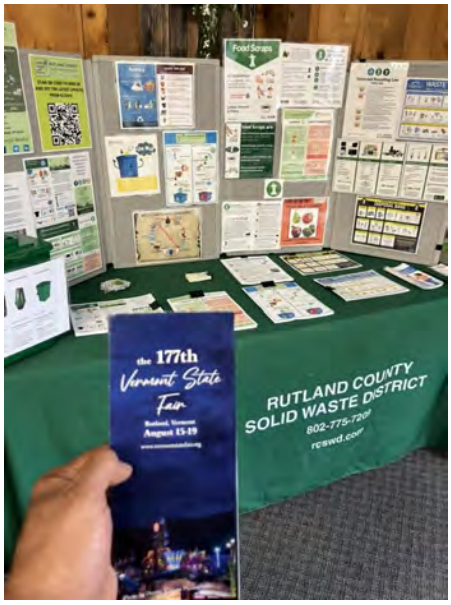


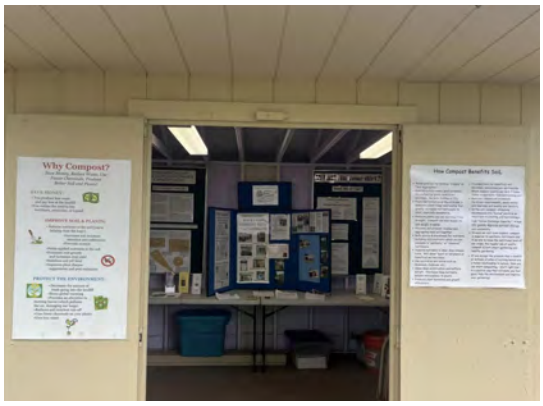
Jedi Trails Event: Celebrating Star Wars “May the force be with you” for May the 4th, the community gathered on May 7th (close enough) for the Jedi Trails event. We provided receptacles for solid waste and recycling as well as a table for sharing information on recycling, diversion, HHW, and composting. Hosts were dressed as Jedi masters, stormtroopers, and Star Wars princesses.

Cider Days Event: Mount Holly celebrated apple cider (actually all things apple) on Saturday and Sunday Oct. 7-8. We provided waste and recycling receptacles and were there for all the fun. Cider Days features live music, food, beer and crafts vendors, petting zoo, a library book sale, fall colors, all while watching fresh cider being made on an antique apple press. We were very busy there.

Area 802: Face Your Fears: Halloween alien abduction themed event that drew hundreds of adults, teenagers, and children. For this event we collaborated with Social Tinkering and we were able to pass out candies and our tri-fold resource flier, and increase our email serve list.

Vermont State Fair: The 177th annual Vermont State Fair ran from August 15 to the 20th and had us pairing with the master gardeners on recycling and composting. We set up a display table with informative posters and grab-and-go fliers and brochures. And to boost the composting theme, we were paired with displays from local agriculture groups on composting. We love *THE* fair.





Magical Mischief Event: RCSWD sponsored this event celebrating fantasy, folklore, and fairytales.

Rutland Pride Festival: Through rain and storms, the festival continued on as though it were a sunny day. And RCSWD was there with the waste and recycling bins.

Wheels for Warmth Tire Drop: October 26-28, 2023. Partnering with CVOEO, Capstone Community Action, BROC, VT DMV, and Casella, Wheels for Warmth raises funds for emergency heating assistance. Used tires are donated, then checked by the DMV for at least one more season's worth and then sold to raise money for heating assistance.


15"
$15.00
16"
$20.00
17"
$25

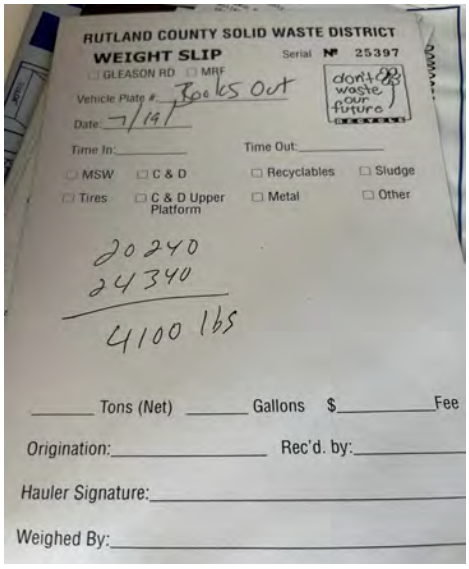
Book Drop Collection 2023

RCSWD, along with Discover Books, began a successful book collection campaign involving putting spiffy blue receptacles around our district for book and magazine collection. We ended up diverting over 16,000 pounds of books that would have otherwise ended up in our landfill.

Here are the locations we have serviced so far, and the weight collected.

Silver McPhee Chittenden	1045 pounds
Rutland Town Transfer	1016 pounds
Rutland Regional	9339 pounds
Rutland Free Library	2619 pounds
Wallingford Transfer	1516 pounds
Tinmouth Transfer	526 pounds

The other locations were checked, but did not require service.



GREEN UP DAY 2023

Green Up Day, May 6, 2023 was another huge success! It was a stunningly beautiful day! We had over 40 volunteers and filled a trailer with green bags of collected trash.






SCHOOL OUTREACH 2023

As part of our SWIP requirements, RCSWD ensures all K-12 public and private school children, faculty and staff understand state disposal bans and how to reduce waste, reuse, recycle, compost, donate, and safely and responsibly manage materials. Outreach consisted of in-person visits to each school to meet with head custodians and principals to educate about Act 148, landfill banned items, hazardous waste disposal, and organics diversion. We also provided brochures and presentations on Universal Recycling and Composting to staff and students. We visited Danby, Wallingford, Proctor, Pittsford, Brandon, Clarendon, and Mount Holly schools. We also did local outreach through the public libraries.

We continued our outreach at the Rutland Allen Street Campus, where RCSWD had collaborated, planned, and built a winterized/insulated three bin compost system at Allen St Campus last year. This year the commitment carried on as we continued to assist and train the students and staff on composting. The school recycling capacity and efforts keep growing thanks to RCSWD visits, meetings, and teaching classes how to properly reduce, reuse & recycle.

On August 25th, we met with local Boy Scout troop #0120 and gave a presentation on recycling and composting. The boys were attentive and courteous and asked many questions about what we do here at RCSWD.

On October 10th, RCSWD outreach guided the Nesobe kindergarten class on a tour of the Brandon transfer station. The students learned about where wastes go and how they can help with recycling and proper waste diversion.

BUSINESS OUTREACH 2023

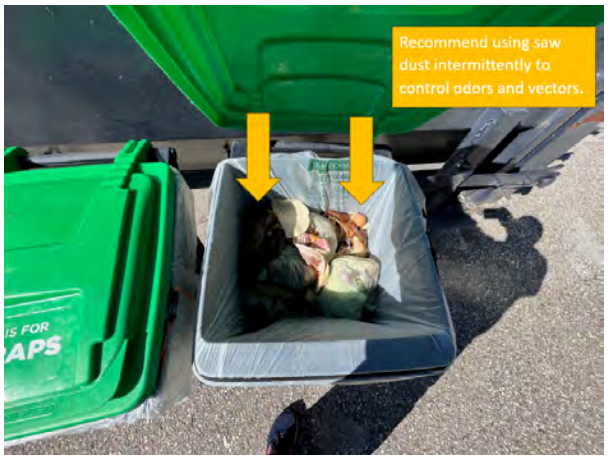
RCSWD visited 11 businesses in 2023 within RCSWD towns. Businesses were asked if they diverted organics/food waste, leaf/yard/brush, blue-bin recyclable, EPR/special recycling, and household hazardous waste from landfills. All businesses contacted are diverting food waste and adhering to Act 148, the Universal Recycling Law. The majority of businesses used Casella Waste for MSW, recycling and food scraps.

TOWN TRANSFER STATION OUTREACH 2023

In 2023, RCSWD conducted courtesy town transfer station inspections to ensure they are in compliance with their materials management plan. We follow and use the same inspection worksheet as the Vermont DEC and we inspect for proper storage of certain special recycling and proper handling and storage of hazardous waste materials such as freon-containing appliances, used oil, and household batteries.

Upon completion of the inspection, RCSWD sends the transfer station a copy of our inspection report with deficiencies and recommended improvements. We take many photos in our courtesy inspection reports and each shortcoming is noted and pointed out in the picture to assist in correcting it.

RCSWD's courtesy inspections were able to help identify shortcomings at each transfer station and that helped address the issues to meet state compliance.



VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation
Waste Management & Prevention Division, Solid Waste Program
One National Life Drive, Davis 1 802-828-1138
Montpelier, VT 05620-3520 VTrecycles.com

April 17, 2023
SENT VIA EMAIL
RE: Battery Safety Supplies

To all Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facilities,

The Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has purchased battery safety supplies and damaged, defective, recalled (DDR) battery recycling kits for all public and private solid waste transfer stations and HHW facilities. HHW facilities will also receive a 55-gallon drum for proper storage of lithium batteries and a high watt (over 300 watts) battery recycling kit.

DEC is working to distribute these supplies to all facilities in conjunction with a safety training on general battery identification and safety and how to use these supplies.

According to a 2021 EPA report on battery fires in solid waste and recycling "The findings indicate that there were more than 240 fires caused by lithium-ion batteries at 64 facilities between 2013 and 2020. The most common sources identified were batteries from small consumer devices, including cell phones, tablets, laptops, hoverboards, and e-cigarettes. It is important that such batteries be handled separately from regular household trash and instead be brought to electronics recyclers or hazardous waste collection facilities." Several battery fires have already been reported at Vermont solid waste management facilities. To protect workers and facilities, the DEC Solid Waste Program is making these battery safety supplies available.

In exchange, any facility who accepts these safety supplies must agree to attend a battery safety training provided by VT DEC Solid Waste Program staff and Call2Recycle staff either in-person or via a virtual Teams training. Multiple training options will be offered. Main points of distribution will be from the Addison County Solid Waste Management District transfer station in Middlebury and the Windham Solid Waste District transfer station in Brattleboro. Assistance in distribution may be provided via other entities or solid waste program staff as requested.

Each HHW facility will receive a wall mount Lithium-Ion battery Incident Kit, a DDR battery recycling kit, an over 300-watt battery recycling kit (no photo shown) and a 55-gallon drum with Cellblock for lithium battery storage.

Please note, any battery safety supplies no longer able to be used for this purpose must be offered back to VT DEC.

If you have questions, please contact Mia Roethlein at mia.roethlein@vermont.gov or 802-522-5926 of the DEC Solid Waste Program who is overseeing this project. For more information about battery recycling and Vermont's free "Special Recycling" battery collection program, visit www.VTrecycles.com or www.call2recycle.org/vermont/.

Thank you for your efforts to keep your facilities, staff, and customers safe around proper battery management.

Sincerely,

Mia Roethlein

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

State of Vermont, Department of Environmental Conservation
Waste Management & Prevention Division
1 National Life Drive – Davis 1
Montpelier, VT 05620-3704

August 27, 2015

RE: Vermont's Universal Recycling Law: July 1, 2015 Summary

Dear Solid Waste Hauler,

As you know, Vermont's Universal Recycling Law (Act 148 of 2012) seeks to significantly increase diversion of recyclables and organics from landfills statewide. The law established phased-in landfill bans on listed recyclables, leaf and yard debris, clean wood, and food scraps. It also requires haulers and facilities that offer trash collection to also provide collection services for recyclables, leaf and yard debris (but not clean wood), and food scraps. This letter outlines what you need to do to comply with the law.

If you transport solid waste for compensation, you are considered a commercial solid waste hauler and subject to these requirements, regardless of the size of the vehicle you use to transport waste (see 10 V.S.A. Chapter 159, Section 6607a(b)(1)(B)).

RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS

1. **Effective July 1, 2015**, listed recyclables are banned from disposal in trash
    a. **Paper** – white, mixed, newspaper, magazines, paper bags
    b. **Cardboard** – corrugated, boxboard
    c. **Aluminum -** cans, foil, pie pans
    d. **Steel** – cans and containers
    e. **Glass** – bottles and jars from food/drinks
    f. **Hard Plastics** – bottles, containers, and jugs #1 PET and #2 HDPE

2. **Effective July 1, 2015**, haulers that offer collection of trash must offer collection of listed recyclables for all customers (including residents, businesses, and institutions), or, subcontract with another hauler to provide these services to their customers.

3. **Residential Recycling – Bundled Service, Bundled Charge:** For residential customers, haulers must bundle (combine) the collection costs for trash and recycling, however, haulers may charge a stop fee for recycling collection services. Since all residents that produce trash also produce recyclables, all of a hauler's residential trash customers must have recycling collection services, and the cost of this service must be bundled with trash collection costs. The ANR/DEC Solid Waste Program considers "residential customers" to include: single family homes, multi-family dwellings, townhouses, condominiums, apartments, and mobile home parks. For purposes of implementing the Universal Recycling law, hotels, motels, campgrounds, and dormitories are not considered "residential customers".

4. Enclosed is a guidance document on how haulers and facilities can explain recycling costs to their customers. If a residential customer requests curbside pickup of recyclables *only* (without trash), a hauler may charge a fee for that service call or stop.

5. **Commercial Recycling:** Haulers may charge commercial and institutional customers a separate fee for the collection of recyclables.

6. **Recycling Collection Frequency:** Haulers should collect recycling at least as often as trash is collected, and in a recycling container that is at least as large as the trash container.

LEAF AND YARD DEBRIS REQUIREMENTS

1. **Effective July 1, 2016,** haulers that offer collection of trash must offer collection of leaf and yard debris, or, subcontract with another hauler to provide these services to their customers.

2. Leaf and yard debris are banned from disposal in trash as of July 1, 2016.

3. Haulers may charge separately for the collection of leaf and yard debris.

4. Customers may choose to manage leaf and yard debris on their own property (compost, mow leaves in, etc.), or have it collected by haulers.

5. Haulers should collect leaf and yard debris at least 1-2 times per month in the spring and the fall, from approximately April 1st – May 30th and October 1st - November 30th. During summer months (June, July, and August), haulers should, at minimum, offer leaf and yard debris collection on an as-needed basis.

See the attached Leaf, Yard and Clean Wood Debris Guide for more detail.

To help you inform your customers of what is required to be recycled, a copy of a handout for residents and businesses is enclosed. You are also encouraged to utilize the **State Standardized Symbols** and other outreach materials that are available for free download from the ANR Solid Waste Program's website: www.recycle.vt.gov

If you have questions concerning Universal Recycling or your obligations under the law, please contact Mia Roethlein at (802) 522-5926 or by email at mia.roethlein@vermont.gov.

Thank you for your efforts to help Vermonters recycle.

Sincerely,

Mia Roethlein
VT DEC Solid Waste Program

Enclosures:
Guidance on Explaining Recycling Costs
Leaf, Yard, and Clean Wood Debris Guide
Recycling Handout

Haulers

Frequently Asked Questions

1. **Q: I haul with a truck that has a payload (rated capacity) of 1 ton or less. Does that mean I am exempt from the hauling requirements in Act 148?**
   A: No. Effective **July 1, 2014,** all haulers regardless of the size or hauling capacity of their vehicle must obtain a solid waste hauling permit from ANR Solid Waste Program and must meet the hauling requirements in Act 148.

2. **Q: Am I required to pick up recycling?**
   A: Yes. As of July 1, 2015, the following listed recyclables are banned from disposal and all haulers of trash must offer collection of these recyclables:
   - Aluminum and steel cans
   - Aluminum foil and aluminum pie pans
   - Glass bottles and jars from foods and beverages
   - #1 and #2 plastic bottles and jugs
   - Corrugated cardboard
   - Boxboard
   - White and colored paper
   - Newspaper, magazines, catalogues, paper mail and envelopes, and paper bags

   Haulers may not charge a separate fee for recycling but may increase trash hauling fees to cover recycling costs. You may also subcontract these services to another hauler.

3. **Q: Am I required to pick up food scraps and leaf/yard debris?**
   A: Curbside haulers are no longer required to offer collection of leaf and yard debris but must offer food scrap collection services to nonresidential customers and apartment buildings with four or more residential units by July 1, 2020. Commercial haulers are not required to offer collection of food scraps if another commercial hauler provides food scrap collection services in the same area and has sufficient capacity to provide service to all customers. Haulers may charge separate fees for this service and may also subcontract with another hauler to provide this service.

4. **Q: If I run a bag-drop, what are my rules for food scraps and leaf/yard debris?**
   A: All bag-drop or fast-trash haulers are required to offer seasonal collection services for leaf/yard debris from April 1 to December 15 and year-round collection for food scraps. As with your current fast-trash operation, you will be required to remove all trash, recycling, food scraps, and leaf/yard debris from your collection site by the next business day.

5. **Q: Do I need to pick up recycling and food scraps every time I pick up trash?**
   A: Recycling should be picked up at least as often as trash and in a container that is at least as large as the trash container provided. Haulers may choose to pick up recyclables along with, or alternating with, regular trash. While there are no rules for frequency of food scrap pickup, we recommend that haulers pick up food scraps on at least a weekly basis to reduce and discourage odors, insects, rodents, and wildlife. See the Parallel Collection Fact Sheet for further detail on frequency of collection.

6. **Q: Is anyone going to enforce the landfill bans on recyclables, food scraps, leaf/yard debris and clean wood debris?**
   A: Yes. The Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) does have enforcement authority under 10 V.S.A. Section 8003(a), and some solid waste management entities may also have enforcement authority under local laws. However, education and outreach will be the primary method of implementing Universal Recycling.

7. **Q: What happens if all our competitors don't offer collection of recyclables or food scraps as required by the law? Doesn't this give them a price advantage? And what can we do about it?**
A: If you discover that certain haulers are not following the law, you can file a complaint with the Agency of Natural Resources.

8. **Q: What can I do if my customer leaves banned material at the curb?**
A: You have two options. You can leave the banned material at the curb along with a notice indicating why it's being left behind and instructions on what the customer needs to do in order for you to pick it up (i.e. sort the materials properly or put them back out on the designated day). Or you can pick up the material separately, provide a notice in your invoice that the materials were sorted improperly, and indicate if an additional fee has been added as a result.

9. **Q: If my customers put banned materials in their trash and I haul it to the dump without knowing it, will I face a penalty, fine, or other actions?**
A: No. The law only prohibits individuals and companies from knowingly disposing of banned materials in the solid waste stream destined for the landfill (dumpsters, trash cans, trash bags, etc). However, if you do dispose of banned materials with full awareness, you may be held responsible.

10. **Q. What is, and is not, allowed in terms of customer fees for these new required services?**
A: The Universal Recycling Law (Act 148) does not dictate hauler prices, but there are some general guidelines. (1) Haulers can't charge separate fees for pickup of Act 148 listed recyclables. (2) You can, however, increase your prices for trash collection to offset the cost of collecting recyclables. But if you do this, you should clearly explain the cost increase to your customers, so your new rate structure is transparent. (3) You are allowed to charge separate fees for the collection of food scraps and leaf/yard debris. (4) All municipalities and haulers must implement unit-based pricing, in which charges to residential customers are based on the volume or weight of the trash collected.

11. **Q: Will we be provided with educational materials on the Universal Recycling Law (Act 148) to give to our customers?**
A: Yes. There are educational materials posted at VTrecycles.com. When requested, ANR will distribute them to haulers to include in customer invoices, mailings, etc.

12. **Q: I'm considering handling the pickup of food scraps and leaf/yard debris myself. What permits do I need?**
A: You must obtain a Solid Waste Haulers Permit from the State of Vermont, and you must also comply with local hauler licensing requirements in your solid waste management entity.

13. **Q: Is there any financial assistance available to help small haulers purchase equipment for hauling food scraps and leaf/yard debris?**
A: There are no grants available at this time. But the Agency of Natural Resources will pass along information on potential low-interest financing opportunities as they become available. You might also check with your local solid waste management entity to see if they have any funding or financing options.

Contact your local solid waste management entity or town manager at 802recycles.com to learn more about local recycling ordinances and resources.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Department of Environmental Conservation
Solid Waste Program
1 National Life Drive, Davis 1, Montpelier, VT 05620
(802) 828-1138
VTrecycles.com

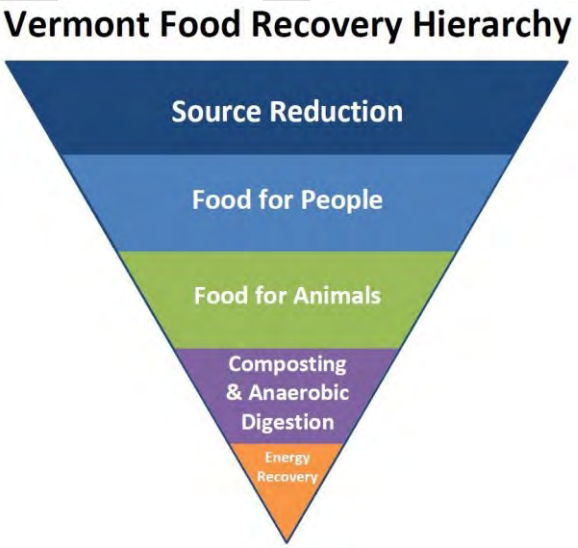
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Department of Environmental Conservation

Food Recovery Hierarchy Guidance

Vermont's Universal Recycling (UR) Law bans food waste from the trash. Food waste includes leftovers, food scraps, and excess food. To help prevent food waste and put these resources to good use, ANR has developed the following guidance on the Food Recovery Hierarchy.

Section 6605k of the UR Law outlines Vermont's priorities for managing food waste through the **Food Recovery Hierarchy.** The first priority is waste reduction, followed by feeding people, feeding animals, composting, and anaerobic digestion. Energy recovery refers to the burning of clean wood and won't be discussed in this Guidance. To support a statewide organics recycling system that includes feeding people and animals, de-packaging technology, resource recovery, anerobic digestion, composting, energy production through anaerobic digestion, vermiculture, and more, ANR has developed the following guidance on the food recovery hierarchy.

Food waste must be managed according to the following order of priority uses:
(1) Reduction of the amount generated at the source,
(2) Diversion for food consumption by humans,
(3) Diversion for agricultural use, including consumption by animals,
(4) Composting, land application, and anaerobic digestion, and
(5) Energy recovery.



Businesses and institutions, such as colleges, hospitals, supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants, and food manufacturers, who generate food scraps[1] must manage them according to the hierarchy as outlined:

(1) Reduce the amount of food scraps generated. Identify all the areas of your facility or business where food scraps are produced and conduct a waste audit to learn about your food scrap baseline. Keeping track of what and how much food is wasted will help identify the greatest

[1] Food scraps are 1) parts of food that are typically discarded rather than eaten: peels, rinds, cores, eggshells, seeds, pits, bones, shells, coffee grounds and filters, loose-leaf tea, and fats/oils/ grease, and 2) food that was not finished: "plate scraps" or leftovers that went bad. Any type of food can become food scraps—bread, pasta, soup, vegetables, fruit, sauces, meat, fish, dairy, sweets, etc. Make sure there are no produce stickers, butter packets, plastic bags, twist ties, or other non-compostable items in your food scraps. Ask your composter or hauler if they accept other organic materials, such as residual animal feed, wooden stir sticks, or compostable paper.

opportunities for savings, and help you plan the right number of collection bins and pickup frequency. Once you figure out your biggest sources of food waste, you can target those areas. Spoiled food? Modify your purchasing habits or storage procedures. Table scraps? Reduce portion sizes or change menus according to customer preferences. For more tips, consult our resources to reduce food waste for businesses.

(2) Donate edible food to help feed people in need through food donation and hunger relief organizations. Large grocers should have a system for donating excess, quality, edible food. The Vermont Foodbank can connect you with a recipient organization that will get your surplus food to those in need. Resources on Food donation and Food Donation guidance.

(3) Explore options for **animal consumption**.
The Agency of Agriculture allows providing food scraps to chickens, at a small scale. Some food scraps from food manufacturing, such as spent brewery grain and whey, can be fed to animals. Many food manufacturers and some grocers have formed beneficial relationships with farmers and animal feed companies. Find a hauler who works with a farm on the statewide list of food scrap haulers.
To prevent the spread of diseases, the Agency of Agriculture prohibits feeding pigs food scraps that have touched meat or fish, including their organs, bones, and juices. To learn more, consult Feeding Food Scraps to Pigs and the Agency of Agriculture's Guidance on Feeding Food Scraps to Pigs.

(4) Separate food scraps for **compost** or **anaerobic digestion**
Send what cannot be donated for human consumption or used for animal feed to compost or anaerobic digestion. Keep your food scraps free of trash (PLU stickers, plastic bags, twist ties, ketchup packets, etc.).

To get started, ask if your hauler provides food scrap collection services or find a food scrap hauler at VTrecycles.com. You may haul your own food scraps to a farm, transfer station, compost facility, or digester if they are willing to accept them. Ask what is accepted—facilities may not accept napkins, and many do not accept compostable service ware. Connect your local solid waste management entity or the Solid Waste Program for no-cost assistance and resources or explore the Solid Waste Program's FAQ for Businesses.

If you have questions, please contact the DEC Solid Waste Program at anr.scrapfoodwaste@vermont.gov or 802-828-1138.

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Department of Environmental Conservation

Haulers & Facilities | Parallel Collection Fact Sheet

This document clarifies the parallel collection requirements of the Universal Recycling law for solid waste haulers, mobile solid waste collection operations (i.e. "bag drop" or "fast trash") and certified facilities (transfer stations, recycling centers, landfills). It also provides guidance for the frequency of collection and the on-the-ground, day-to-day application of these requirements. **Parallel collection** refers to the requirement of solid waste haulers and facilities to collect recyclables, leaf and yard debris, and food scraps at the same location as trash.

RECYCLING

A. The following recyclables (referred to as "listed recyclables") are banned from the landfill July 1, 2015:
   a. **Metal**: aluminum and steel cans, aluminum foil and pie plates,
   b. **Glass**: bottles and jars from foods and beverages,
   c. **Plastics**: #1 and #2 (PET and HDPE resin types) containers,
   d. **Paper**: corrugated cardboard, white and colored paper, newspaper, magazines, paper mail and envelopes, boxboard, and paper bags.

Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers:

B. Facilities (transfer stations and landfills) and Bag-drop haulers that offer collection of solid waste must offer collection of listed recyclables to all customers (except commercial haulers) by July 1, 2014.

C. Facilities may charge separate fees for the collection of listed recyclables. Bag-drop haulers may not charge a separate line item fee to residential customers[1] for the cost of collection of listed recyclables, but may incorporate those costs into the charge for the collection of solid waste. Bag-drop haulers may turn away customers that only bring listed recyclables or may charge a nominal fee to collect recyclables without trash.

Curbside Haulers:

D. Haulers that offer collection of trash must offer collection of listed recyclables for all customers (including residents, businesses, and institutions) by July 1, 2015 or subcontract with another Hauler who can provide these services to their customers.

E. For residential customers[1], haulers must bundle trash and recycling collection as one service and may not charge a separate line item fee for the cost of collecting listed recyclables. Haulers may adjust the charge for collecting trash to account for the collection costs for recyclables.

F. Haulers may charge commercial customers for the collection of listed recyclables.

G. If a residential customer requests curbside collection of listed recyclables **only** (without trash collection services) from a Hauler, the Hauler may charge a fee for that service call or stop.

H. Recycling Collection Frequency: Haulers should collect recycling at least as often as trash is picked up and in a recycling container that is at least as large as the trash container provided.

---

1 **Residential Customers include: single family homes, multi-family dwellings, townhouses, condominiums, apartments, and mobile home parks. For purposes of implementing the Universal Recycling law, hotels, motels, campgrounds, and dormitories are not considered "residential customers."**

LEAF AND YARD DEBRIS, AND FOOD SCRAPS

A. Leaf, yard, and clean wood debris are banned from the landfill July 1, 2016 and food scraps are banned from the landfill July 1, 2020.

Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers:

B. Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers that offer collection of solid waste must offer at least seasonal (April 1 – Dec. 15) collection of leaf and yard debris by July 1, 2015 to all customers and may charge fees for these services.

C. Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers must offer collection of food scraps by July 1, 2017 to all customers and may charge fees for these services.

Curbside Haulers:

D. Curbside haulers that offer collection of solid waste must offer food scrap collection to nonresidential customers and apartment buildings with four or more residential units unless another hauler will provide that service. Haulers may charge for the collection of food scraps from all customers and may subcontract with another hauler who can provide this service to their customers.

E. Frequency of Collection:
   a. **Food Scraps:** Haulers should collect food scraps, at minimum, weekly during all warmer months (approximately May 1st –October 31st) and at minimum, every other week during all cooler months (approximately November 1st-April 30th). In no instance should food scrap collection frequency create a health hazard or nuisance.

ANR encourages the use of the **state standardized recycling symbols** for all containers and signage. Symbols are available for free download from the Universal Recycling Information webpage here: VTrecycles.com.

Photos of Brattleboro's curbside compost pilot collected by Triple T Trucking. (Image Source: Windham Solid Waste Management District)

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Department of Environmental Conservation
Waste Management & Prevention Division, Solid Waste Program
1 National Life Drive, Davis 1, Montpelier, VT 05620-3704
(802) 828-1138
VTrecycles.com

For information on local recycling ordinances and resources please contact your solid waste planning entity found in the link below, or contact your town manager. 802recycles.com.

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Department of Environmental Conservation

August 2022

Financial Reports

- Public Hearing Notice
- 2024 Budget Schedule
- 2024 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)
- 2024 Budget Plan
- 2024 Budget Detail
- 2023 Unaudited Financial Reports

RUTLAND COUNTY
SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

OFFICES OF:
Board of Supervisors
Mark S. Shea, District Manager
e-mail: mshea@rcswd.com

Rutland County MRF
2 Greens Hill Lane
Rutland, VT 05701
office (802)775-7209;
fax (802)773-5796

Notice of Public Hearing

This is to inform the public that the Board of Supervisors of the Rutland County Solid Waste District will hold its annual Budget Plan & CIP Hearing for 2024.

The hearing is scheduled for

Wednesday, December 27, 2023 at 6:00 p.m.
1 Smith Rd, Rutland, Vt

A Virtual Meeting at GoTo Meeting link:
https://meet.goto.com/684309829

The purpose of the hearing is to receive comments from the public regarding the proposed District budget for 2024. The Board of Supervisors will not act upon the budget at that time. The Board of Supervisors are scheduled to approve the budget Plan and CIP at their regular meeting on January 3, 2024.

Anyone wishing to review the proposed budget may obtain a copy at the District Office, 1 Smith Road, Rutland.

A copy is also listed on the Districts' website at **rcswd.com**. Inquiries by mail should be directed to: Mark S. Shea, District Manager, RCSWD, 2 Greens Hill Lane, Rutland, VT 05701 or telephone (802) 775-7209 ext. 202.

Posted 12/12/2023.

RUTLAND COUNTY
SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

Offices Of:
Board of Supervisors
Mark S. Shea, District Manager
E-MAIL: mshea@rcswd.com

Rutland County MRF
2 Greens Hill Lane
Rutland, VT 05701
Voice (802): 775-7209
Fax: (802) 773-5796

TO: RCSWD Board of Supervisors

FR: Mark S. Shea, District Manager

DA: December 27, 2023

RE: 2024 BUDGET SCHEDULE

Another budget year is approaching us. I again propose the following Budget Schedule for 2024.

October 4, 2023	Board of Supervisors provided draft Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Board members will provide the Manger feedback on the document.
November 1, 2023	Board of Supervisors Draft Budget Plan Proposal and CIP provided to the Board. The Board will provide goals and objectives on the Budget Plan to the Manager.
November 15, 2023	E-Board Meeting to work on Budget (*flexible*)
December 6, 2023	Board of Supervisors move to finalize Draft Budget Plan Proposal (no quorum obtained. Information meeting)
December ~~26~~ 27, 2023	Budget Hearing
January 3, 2024	Board of Supervisors Approves 2024 Budget

Please approve this such that we are on the same page and that we can plan the holiday schedule too.

Approved: October 4, 2023

RUTLAND COUNTY
SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

2024 Budget Plan

&

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

Building on Infrastructure, safety, and convenient programs

Approved:

Index

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ACTIONS

Attached please find the proposed general FY2024 budget plan, and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) budget, and Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Each of these budgets are balanced. The proposed 2024 CIP was presented to the Board of Supervisors on October 4, 2023. The CIP and budget plan was reviewed by the Board of Supervisors – Executive Board on November 15, 2023. The CIP and budget plan was reviewed by the Board of Supervisors on December 6, 2023. At this time, the BOS approved the budget plan for a duly noticed public hearing scheduled for December 27, 2023 at 6:00pm. These documents will be presented at the Board of Supervisors January 3, 2024 for approval. Please consider within the budget narrative, the budget summary and budget detail sections for a comprehensive understanding of the Districts' operations.

OUR MISSION

Our mission is to reduce reliance on landfills through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling programs. To accomplish this, the District works closely with member-towns, schools, businesses, and institutions to provide technical assistance, education, and tools designed to reduce waste and capture valuable resources through recycling, donating and composting.

OUR VISION

To reduce waste in a sustainable and economical matter by giving our residents and businesses the means of recycling electronic waste, food scrap collection, household hazardous waste disposal and much more.

2024 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP)

The Capital Assets of a Solid Waste District and their condition are critical to the quality of services that a municipality can provide. Capital asset expenditures can be more controversial than other expenditures because they typically involve large sums of money, often raised through debt financing, and not every citizen will agree as to the necessity of each project that is undertaken. By using a well thought out capital improvement program, the district can plan for replacement of assets, potential capital reserve funding, operating budget expenditures, and debt service expenditures. Within the district abilities, it is limited greatly, such that it can borrow for a term up to one year without bringing the question to the voters of each member town.

Vermont law provides for adoption of a capital budget and plan at 24 V.S.A. § 4430 and encourages that the capital improvement plan conforms to the organization goals and objectives. Capital Improvement

policies need to be general and flexible to accommodate the district's political will, while still providing enough guidance to enable sound financial choices. Therefore, the policy will generally consist of guidelines designed to stimulate an informed debate to encourage the most enlightened choices, rather than trying to force efficient or effective decisions by way of a rigid menu of policy choices. Determining the criteria for selecting projects in advance will take the emotion out of the selection process.

The Detail for 2024

40-yard roll-off Container & Cover

Over the last few years, we have been replacing transfer station containers due to their very poor condition. In 2024, $20,000 will be needed to continue this need. A 40-yard container with a cover will be needed to increase convenience for customers and employees to discontinue source separating of plastics (#1 PET, #2 HDPE Natural, #2 HDPE Colored). By mixing these, this will need extra processing, more contracted pulls and will bring less revenue to the district. We are also looking into our metal collection operations, which will need two (2) additional 40-yard containers.

Caterpillar 938G Wheel Loader

Presently our 2000 Caterpillar 938G Loader has ~10,303 hours on it. This is a lot. This year we need to start planning to accumulate funds for its end-of-life solution. This year $40,000 will start this fund.

Transfer Station Scalehouse Project

In 2022 we put $50,000, and again in 2023 we place into the fund for a new 26-foot box truck. With $100,000 added last year we planned to replace the existing 1995 International truck with a new one. On November 1, 2023, the Board of Supervisors indicated that a new Box Truck is not needed. In its stead, these funds will be allocated to a new Scalehouse at the transfer station in 2024. This project will consist of placing a new Scalehouse on the opposite side of the scale and removing the existing inefficient and deteriorating structure. Current industry Scalehouse operations are set up such that one (1) employee is needed to effectively. This project will need to be completed with little or no downtime. On November 1, 2023, the Board of Supervisors indicated that it would like to add $50,000 to this fund, given $150,000 for this project.

Recycling - HHW Facility Project

In prior years this plan proposed to add $40,000 for repairing the Recycling Center Support Pillars. On November 1, 2023, the Board of Supervisors indicated that it would like to transfer this $40,000 in 2024, plus another $50,000 to build a new recycling and household hazardous waste facility with city water and sewer.

Transfer Station asphalting/stone mitigation

For the past few years, the district has been mitigating stormwater, wetlands, and road erosion issues at the transfer station. To continue this multi-year approach, $30,000 will be needed for transfer station asphalting and stone work.

RCSWD Diversion Grant

As a new program in 2023, RCSWD created a competitive grant opportunity for member towns and funds to improve their ability to fulfill our mission to reduce reliance on landfills through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling programs from fund balance. This program was funded with $25,000 in 2023. Thus far no disbursements have been drawn on this. These funds will carry over to the 2024 year.

MRF Stormwater Project

For the last few years, the district has had on the table a pending state mandated stormwater project. During this time, monies have been reserved to fund this project. There was $35,000 funded in the 2020 budget. Also,in this budget there is $22,285 left over from the transfer station wetlands project. In 2019 there was $70,000 reserved for this project. In 2022 this totaled another $50,000 was added to $177,285. In 2023 and in 2024 another $100,000 was added to this fund given $487,285 to this project. It has been estimated that this project could cost more than estimated. It is also known that we will need to have this project done within five (5) years. As a more efficient process it is recommended that this project be completed in one year. On November 1, 2023, the Board of Supervisors indicated that it would like to proceed with doing this project in one year. Bid documents are being created to allow for this project to be put out to bid early in 2024.

Previous years updates:

Our 1994 Yale forklift was well over its useful life. A new 2023 Toyota Model 50-8FGU25 Forklift was purchased for $33,700.

We replaced our 1980's Kamatsu Excavator, which was no longer functional. With the help of a USDA rural development grant of $69,520, and additional $91,000 in this fund for 2023, this long awaiting purchase was realized in 2023 with a Caterpillar Excuvator Model 313GC. The Kamatus Excavator and the 1997 Ford Box Truck were also sold.

Total funds for the 2024 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) are $270,000.

2024 DRAFT RCSWD Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)									
Replacement Schedule				1	2	3	4	5	
Expenses		Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Invested
Ford F250 Truck	Good	2019							$0.00
Recycling Center Support Pillars	Bee damaged		$ 30,000						$0.00
40 yard roll-off containiner & cover	End of life		$ 13,500	$20,000		$ 15,000		$ 16,000	$76,600
Toyota Forklift (Model 50-8FGU25)	1 hrs.	2023	$ 35,000						$0.00
Caterpillar 131 GC	New	2023	$ 91,000						$0.00
Caterpillar 938G Wheel Loader	94,239 hrs.	2000		$ 40,000	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	$340,000
2006 International 26 foot Box Van	173,389 miles	1995	$ 50,000						$0.00
Recycling - HHW Facility				$ 30,000	$175,000	$ 175,000	$ 175,000	$195,000	$790,000
Transfer Station Scalehouse Project				$ 50,000					$150,000
2022 Ford 26 foot Box Van	New	2022							$0.00
Transfer Station asphaulting/stone				$ 30,000			$ 30,000		$60,000
RCSWD Diversion Grant			$ 25,000	carry over	$ 15,000				$25,000
MRF Stormwater Project	EPA 3 acre-rule		$100,000	$100,000					$487,285
			$344,500	$270,000	$265,000	$265,000	$280,000	$286,000	$1,928,885

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT PROFILES

In March of 2023 we received a new Toyota Forklift Truck Model 80-F8GU25. It has a 4500 lb. capacity. This replaced the 1994 Yale forklift. It currently has 23.09 hours on it.

In January of 2023 we received a new Caterpillar Excavator Model 313GC. This was in part from a grant from USDA. It currently has 84.0 hours on it. This purchase replaces the 1980's Kamatsu Excavator which found a buyer.

2022 Ford F-650 Box Truck with liftgate was purchased in 2022 with funds in part from a State grant. It has 3,842 miles on it. This vehicle is to replace the 1997 Ford Box Truck

2019 Ford F-250 Pickup truck with a plow and spreader. This vehicle has primarily been used for plowing snow and grounds to do maintenance. The vehicle has 2,588 miles on it.

2000 Caterpillar 938 G Loader was purchased in 2000 and had 167 hours on it. The original price was $98,463. The district paid $14,000 for a trade in, which brought the final cost to $84,463.00. Currently it has 10,303.0 hrs. on it. It is used for loading truck, pushing brush, C & D, metal, and several other transfer station purposes.	
Recycling center has undergone many years of delayed maintenance. The pillars have been weakened by bee infestation and damage. Several years ago, It was projected that this work will be needed in ~2024 at a cost of ~$40K, and that is if the pillars hold out till then. This year I would like to bring the $40,000 reserved for this project to be utilized for larger structure that will house the recycling center programs with the household hazardous waste depot program. This facility would include a new and safer traffic pattern that maximizes customer convenience and workflows. It would also include running water and sewer.	 New Facility design and construction
We are planning to add three (3) 40-Yard roll-off containers and one cover in 2024 for the mixed plastics and metal program. In the future, we will have additional containers that have not been replaced in over 20 years and are at their end-of-life. Presently, labor and welding repairs are needed on a regular basis. There is only so much we can do to keep them functioning at this time.	
2006 International Box Truck automatic, lift gate under CDL requirement. It now has 178,207 miles on it. It is used primarily to transport recyclables to the MRF. It is planned that this will be retired in 2024.	 
In 2024, $150,000.00 will be funded to replace the old transfer station Scalehouse. Draft photo (more to come)	

2024 Budget Plan Environmental Conditions:

The 10,000-foot view …
Inflation increases not seen in 40 years, and Markets are Down: Here's Why …

Some communities are shocked to learn that their community's costs for curbside single stream recycling is now one third more than their cost to dispose of trash. To understand what's happening with recycling markets. The following information and charts are designed to help members understand the current recycling markets and share accurate information with local decision-makers in your community.

The Short Answer: The economy is expected to cool off because the Federal Reserve is raising interest rates to reduce inflation. That, in turn, reduces recycling market pricing during a slower economy.

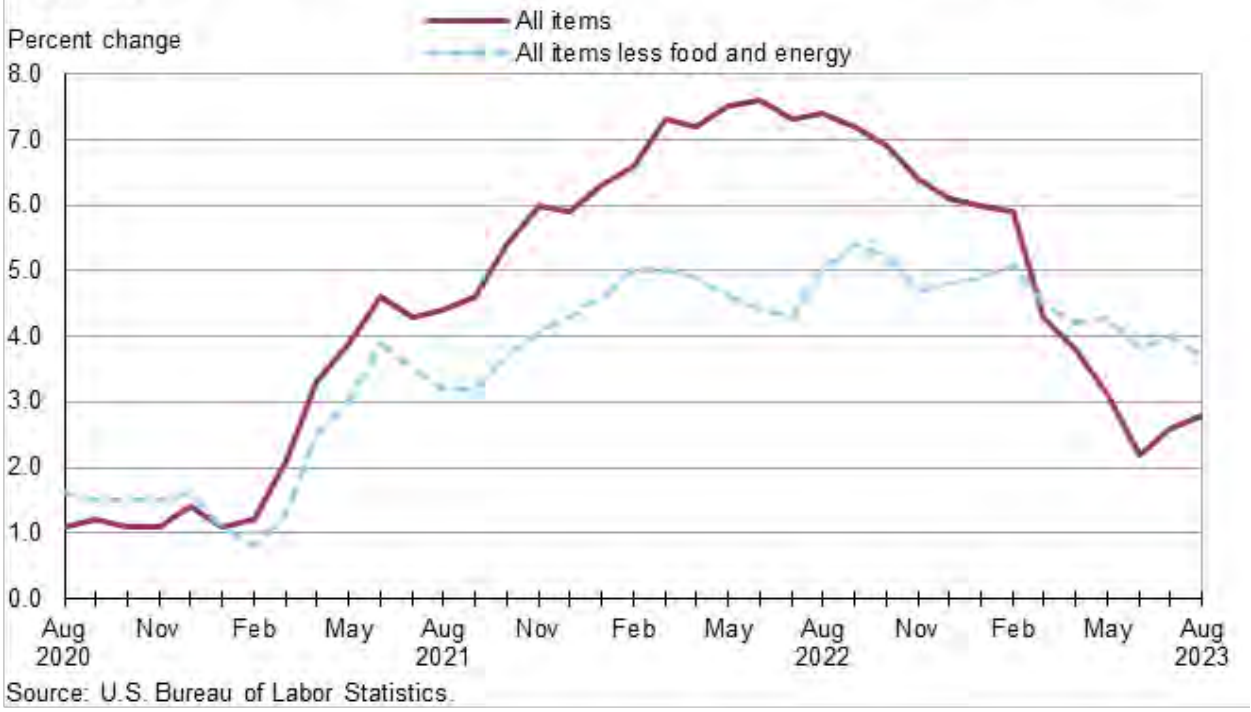
The Details: To reduce high inflation, the Federal Reserve — the central bank of the United States — has been increasing the federal funds rate. The federal funds rate is essentially the target interest rate banks and other financial institutions pay to borrow funds. The goal of the Federal Reserve is to raise interest rates enough to slow down the economy and reduce the rate of inflation. A slower economy and rising interest rates decrease consumer spending, which in turn reduces demand for recycled materials as a feedstock for new products and packaging. Experts anticipate that the Federal Reserve will continue increasing rates through the end of 2023 and is uncertain in 2024.

In addition, many manufacturers and retailers have had a difficult time predicting demand in this COVID/post-COVID economy, complicated in a global increase of conflict. Retail stores have recently had high inventory due to lower sales as Americans spend more on services than consumer goods. High inventory lowers the demand for recycled material as feedstock for making new goods. We can expect to see the unemployment rate increase as the economy slows down, which will reduce consumer spending (though one silver lining is that reduced consumer spending tends to also reduce the amount of waste generated by consumers).

Impacts on Communities: As recyclable commodities decrease in value, communities with source separated recycling are receiving less revenue for their recyclables or even paying to recycle some materials. Communities with dual or single stream recycling based on variable rates are seeing their costs for those programs increase.

Over the last 12 months, the Northeast all items CPI-U index increased 2.8 percent.

Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change in CPI-U, Northeast region, August 2020–August 2023



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Recycling Markets Value Reports in 2013

All Reporting MRFs	Blended Value April - June 2023	Percentage Change from Previous Quarter
Without residuals	$85.63	10%
With residuals	$76.99	13%

There was a slight decrease in values this quarter.

All Reporting MRFs	Blended Value July - September 2023	Percentage Change from Previous Quarter
Without residuals	$72.77	-15%
With residuals	$63.95	-17%

Slight Uptick Followed by Decline in Material Values Between April and September 2023

Market Report for the periods April – June 2023 and July – September 2023 showed a slight rise in the average commodity price for Q2 followed by a decline in Q3. The average value of all commodities dropped by 6% with residuals and 7% without from Q1 to Q3.

Average Value Per Ton Trends: Q2 2019 – Q3 2023

Slight Uptick Followed by Decline in Material Values Between April and September 2023

Market Pricing - Prior Nine-Year Averages

As demonstrated by the following charts, the average value for fibers and plastics increased significantly in 2021 before the current downturn in market pricing in late 2022. As shown by these charts, fluctuations in pricing for recyclable commodities are common over time.

Bottom Line: Recycling markets go up, and recycling markets go down. RCSWD urge member communities to stay the course during this market downturn and avoid making drastic changes to recycling programs that will be difficult to reverse when recycling markets inevitably improve.

<u>As of October 2022</u>

The commodities market downturn continues to punish MRFs, with plummeting prices for OCC, mixed paper, PETE and HDPE this month. For OCC, the current price isn't horrible by historical standards, but the speed at which values have nose-dived over the past couple of months is notable. Other recyclables have fallen far below the four-year average. The national average price for corrugated containers is down 32%, from an average $114 per ton to a current average $78 per ton. This compares with $169 per ton this time last year.

According to historical data from RecyclingMarkets.net, the OCC price has averaged about $82 over the past four years, so the current price isn't much lower than recent history. But the latest drop has been remarkably fast – it has fallen over 40% in just two months this summer. Meanwhile, mixed paper also took a dive, falling from $44 per ton last month to $18 per ton this month, or a drop of 59%. This compares with $96 per ton this time last year. The current price is still well above the doldrums of late 2019 and early 2020, when mixed paper had negative values, but it's still the lowest it's been in two years. The average over the past four years was $29 per ton.

Sorted residential papers are down 17%, from $99 to $82 per ton. One year ago, the price was $118 per ton. The only good fiber news was in sorted office papers, which remain steady at $241 per ton this month, compared with an average of $164 one year ago. In plastics, the numbers are equally dismal. The national average price of PETE beverage bottles and jars dropped again this month, by 27%. The price is now averaging 7.53 cents per pound, compared with 10.31 cents per pound this time last month. Some regions are still trading as high as 10.00 cents per pound, with most offering as low as 6.00 cents. PETE was trading at 25.31 cents one year ago. By the standards of recent history, the PETE price is bad.

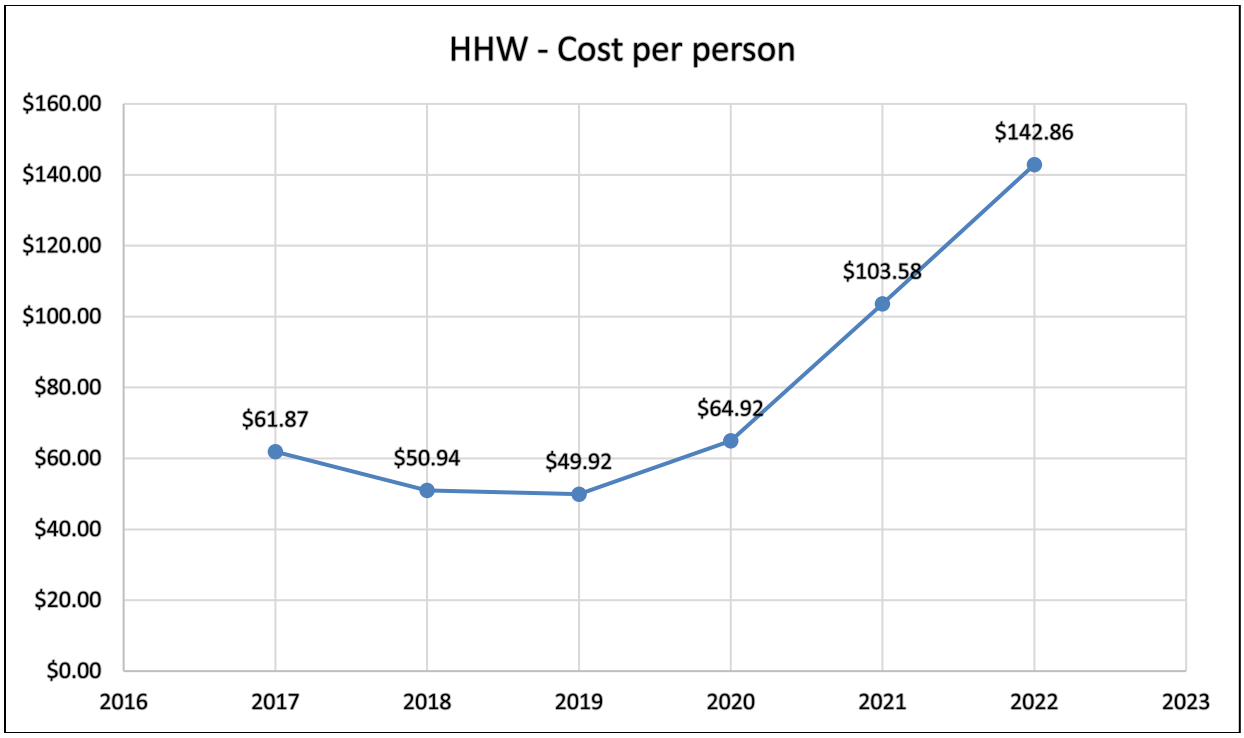
Past RecyclingMarkets.net data shows that, over the past four years, the price has averaged 15.70 cents per pound. That means the current price is less than half the four-year average price. The national average price of natural high-density polyethylene (HDPE) is also down. The price is now around 39.50 cents per pound, compared with 45.50 cents last month, or a drop of about 13%. The price was 108.44 cents this time last year, when it reached a record high. The current price is notably below the last-four-years average of 53.53 cents per pound.

Color HDPE has fallen even more dramatically and is now trading at 6.16 cents per pound. It was 11.88 cents this time last month, meaning it has fallen by 48% in just a month. Color HDPE averaged 58 cents one year ago. The latest numbers aren't good by historical standards either. Over the past four years, bales of color HDPE have averaged 20.25 cents per pound, over three times the current price.

A similar fall in plastics pricing occurred with polypropylene (PP), which is also down by 48%. This grade is now trading for about 8.31 cents per pound, down from 16.13 cents last month. PP was 32.91 cents one year ago.

On a historical basis, the current pricing is exceptionally bad. Over the past three years, the PP bale price has averaged 17.85 cents per pound, or nearly three times the current value. Lastly for plastics, films have also seen notable price drops.

HHW cost has been increasing dramatically over the last three years. Next year some changes will need to be looked at to address today's economy. In 2023 we are expecting a $95,053 deficit in this program.



GENERAL FUND

This year's budget goals were not initially clear after the November 6, 2021, Board meeting. After talking with E-Board members, we learned that infrastructure is important and should be built upon. Rutland County Solid Waste District is still by far the lowest sur-charge price in the State with other Districts'. The consumer price index (CPI-U) rate has increased from 1.1% in 2019, in November 2021 it is reported at 6.1% this year. In November of 2022 it was 7.2%. Last year the district looked at prices and made a few adjustments for customers visiting the transfer station. There are still programs that have not been updated in several years. Each year's program costs more for the district. Each of our vendors' costs go up as well. The business practice is to offset these costs to their customers to stay in business. Last year programs cost to the customers using the transfer station were adjusted. This year, it was propose that the District increase its surcharge by $1.53/ton. The current rate cannot be sustainable. It was also proposed to reevaluate the district status again in May/June 2024 for another possible $0.50/ton increase.

WHAT ARE THE OTHER DISTRICTS SURCHARGEs?

Rutland County's surcharge has historically been amongst the lowest in the state of Vermont. You will see them ranging from $34.00 per ton to much less. The average surcharge for Districts is about a $1.00 over last year average of $24.13.

The next two tables illustrate more detail on the distinguishing pieces from 2002 to 2023.

	2002	2021	2023	% Difference 2023
Casella cost	$66.57	$89.16	$107.13	**37.9% + ***
RCSWD surcharge	$16.97	$19.97	21.47	**21.0%**

* Not including fuel cost increases

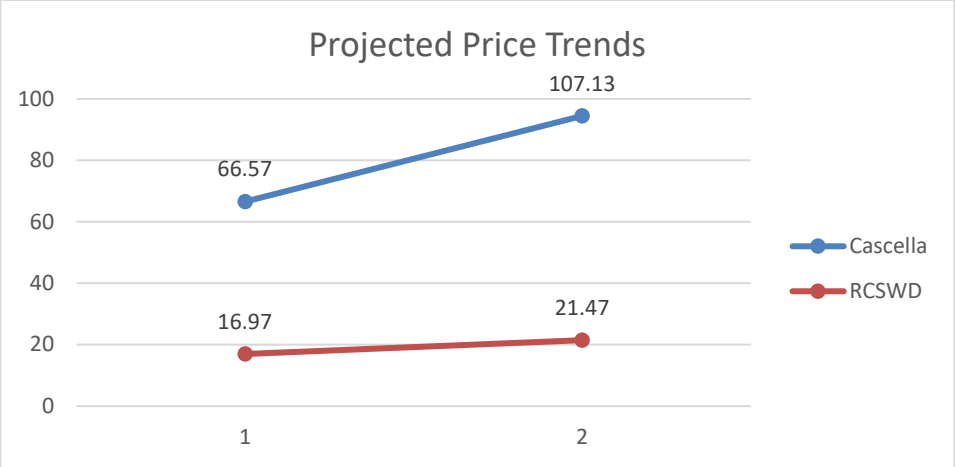
The above table shows that the sustainable company of Casella is increasing their fees at a dramatically higher rate than RCSWD. This difference is more in-line with the rate of CPI over the years.

The below table will show the cost of MSW when the current year's CPI (7.2%) is passed onto the hauler. This price is still dramatically smaller than the $145.00 per ton, for a permitted residential user at our transfer station.

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Currently the District charges	$19.97	$19.97	$20.47	$21.47
Vt Franchise Fee	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
Host Fee	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00
Tip Fee	$62.57	$63.59	$63.59	$67.41
Haul WUSA	$25.16	$25.57	$27.15	$32.72
TOTAL to haulers	$114.70	$116.13	$121.60	$128.60

= district control price = others control price

The above two tables illustrate that the District is NOT keeping up with the rate of inflation and related cost for some time now, which places the District at a disadvantage in maintaining its financial position. Eleven percent is a very large number to fall behind on, and as time goes by, it will be a greater challenge to remain competitive.



it is recommend that the district increases their surcharge to catch up to the consumer price index (CPI-U). This will allow for proper Capital Planning and allow for stabilized price fluctuation for the user, over the long term, in an industry of volatile markets. This will also reduce the financial risk of the district if a substantial threat evolves, such as an expensive piece of equipment failing, or markets prices drop off. The district has the limitation that it cannot borrow money for more than a one year-term, and should prepare for such risks.

2024 BUDGET PLAN PROPOSAL

Big Picture

- Added Transfer Station Lead position. ($80,899)
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) increased 2.8% over last year at this time.
- Medical insurance is increasing by 12%.
- Additional Dental insurance benefit on employee for July to Dec - 6 months at $3,290.10.
- Draft bottom-line number at this point is $2,519,505 or 8.0% above the 2023 year approved Budget Plan. The MRF bottom line is $88,400 or 4% less than last year number.

More Detail

In considering the economic environment we live in today, which includes accelerated inflation not seen in 40 years. Although experts are forecasting better future conditions. It is recommending again that we attempt to remedy this and come into conformity to these conditions. We will need to continue to adjust our surcharge prices to remain a healthy and viable organization in the long run. Several small adjustments at our transfer station will occur also. Adjustment will include a decrease in cost for our leaf and brush program. Increase will include the market changes to Asbestos and household hazardous waste for commercial and out of district customers. EPR programs do offer services for free.

Last year we were able to initiate several cost-saving strategies. These included, but not limited to, enhancements to our web-based permit application process. This became viable after a district-wide survey supported being able to obtain permits from the comfort of their own home or business. This process increased efficiency and revenue, because it included better tools to allow for proper auditing

and allow a level playing field for our customers. By cleaning up the transfer station with clearer signage, and accepting credit/debit cards allowed staff and customers to be safer. Less cash was handled by staff. This has allowed staff to balance their point of sales draw each day. In creating an online appointment calendar for household hazardous waste disposal, we created a safer and efficient means for customers during a global pandemic. Lane striping showed customers a clearer, additional path for services, and it also allowed exiting customers to exit without confusion. Customers were able to receive services on time and did not have to wait in a line. This also saves the district tens of thousands of dollars in this line item alone. Staff were able to be reassigned to cover deficiencies. The increasing cost of HHW disposal services is impacting our bottom line dramatically.

Last year we did more with less with the first half experiencing higher recycling values. It is not the case now. On the topic of inflation, at a high level, inflationary pressures – which has been felt globally are due to an imbalance between supply and demand. The pandemic snarled global supply chains and let prices surge as the U.S economy reopened. Basically, consumers unleashed pent-up demand while there was a shortage of goods. Our expenses are getting greater. This budget will be the continuation of getting us there, or at least heading in the right incremental direction in a world of great uncertainty.

This 2024 budget number is $2,519,505 or 8.0% increase over last year's budget of $2,333,311 for this balanced General Budget Plan.

The Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) balanced budget is $88,400. This is a -4.0% decrease from last year.

Within this year's budget plan format, you will see columns on the 2023 budget, the 2023 actual numbers, and amount used in percentage of budget. You will also see the proposed 2024 budget with a change in dollars and percent, and a notes column. The most noticeable column in this year's budget will include a note giving a description of what it is. These notes will also be indicated in this narrative by program. The budget detail will be included at the end of the narrative section for your review.

Our Programs and Beyond the Notes:

ADMINISTRATIONS

Revenue

- General Revenues include what is received from First Light Fiber lease space, sale of books, and propane tanks.
- Tipping surcharges include an increase of $1.53/ton to $23.00/ton for trash within the district. This is a 7.1% increase over 2023 $21.47 surcharge number. I propose a review of our condition and a possible $0.50 increase in July 2024 as done in previous years.
- Weighing includes what is received at the MRF for weighing various trucks of private haulers.

Expenses

- Legal fees are budgeted at $20,000 this year. The increase of this line is adequate for enforcement of delinquent haulers and recodifying our district ordinances. This could be much higher and a high risk if unfair practices are continuous for the few.
- Enforcement is $10,000 to audit haulers.
- In salary related lines some fluctuation exists due to retirements, new staff, changes in insurances, and changes time worked in each program, and challenges in the amount of time working in each program due to the global pandemic.
- Capital Replacement Fund is the funds going to the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). This year the CIP will be funded with $270,000.
- Repairs and maintenance will be increased to $20,000 to ensure the MRF landscaping accommodates new stormwater infrastructure planned this year and for permit requirements.
- Property and Liability includes changes reflect insurance cost.
- MRF utilities and repairs include water & sewer, Insurance, repairs.
- After reviewing our costs, RCWSD is looking at a 7.9% decrease over last year's line.
- Planned revenues may show a net income of $66,750.

RECYCLING

This program is volatile based upon current markets. Inputs of specific materials may determine operational adjustments if losses increase. 2021 and the first half of 2022 was a good market time. Ongoing review of operations, if warranted, may include price adjustments at the Gleason Road transfer station. Next year to increase convenience for customers and employees we plan to discontinue source separating of plastics (#1 PET, #2 HDPE Natural, #2 HDPE Colored). By mixing these, this will need extra processing, more contracted pulls and will bring less revenue to the district. It is expected that recycling this product will increase revenue loss.

Revenue

- The first half of 2022 did better than the previous year. Since August 2022 the market tanked.
- District Town Recycling includes recycling material brought in from towns separate from the district, based on the market.
- The yard waste program includes revenue from Burlington Electric for the ground materialand from local sources.
- The Backyard Compost Program includes sale of compost bins and kitchen scrappers. Historically, this program has been almost non-existent in practice. On July 1, 2020, Vermont law requires that this material will not be allowed in landfills. When the demand increases, its cost will need to off-set expenses.

Expense

- Recycling Pulls Towns – This is the cost associated with the pull of boxes from the Towns to the MRF.
- Town Recycling Profit refers to revenue given back to the Towns after all costs have been

paid. This is market driven.

- Processing Fee is what the District pays for sorting out recyclables at the MRF. Increased cost is associated with the CPI each year.
- Yard Waste Expense is the cost associated with having a vendor grind the brush and clean wood, then give it away to customers or haul it away.
- Compost Expense is to purchase composters for residents to purchase.
- Education includes promotion of issues related to ACT 148 to the general public.
- After reviewing our costs, we are looking at a 21.5% decrease over last year's figure.
- Planned revenues may show a net loss of $130,185.

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION

Revenue

- This includes material brought in over the scale such as clean wood, asphalt, roofing shingles, yard brush, and leaves, etc.

Expense

- This includes a 37.7% decrease in expense over last year.
- Planned revenues may show a net income of $268,387.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

Revenue

- This includes a 3% decrease in revenue over last year's Expense.
- An added $5.00 charge per visit plus item cost if applicable is in place. Exclusions will include all in district permitted residents, and residential Rover Events to member towns; Extended producer responsibility (EPR) program items, (i.e., paint, bulbs, covered e-waste, household batteries, etc.)

Expense

- This program historically runs at a high deficit each year. This program provides a very high value to member towns. The HHW collection facility is open six days a week from 7:30am to 2:00pm. It also includes outreach to member towns with thirty-two (32) event times each year. It has been indicated that no other entity offers this program at this level of service in the Northeast.
- An additional staff position will allow adequate safety standards be maintained while opening up opportunities to drop off material with or without an appointment for residential customers. This level of service is presentient for a large quantity generator facility.
- This includes a 24.4% increase in expense over last year's expense.
- This budget includes the continuation of fees for non-district residential to be our cost plus 40%, in-district commercial to be our cost plus 40%, non-district commercial to by our cost plus 70%
- Planned revenues show a net loss of $142,974. This is an increase of 24.4% over last year.

FOOD WASTE

Pursuant to Vermont Law, starting July 1, 2020, all food waste shall be recycled and diverted from landfills. It is expected that this material will increase this year.

Revenue

- Revenues include sales received at the transfer station. It is currently $1.00 per gallon.

Expense

- Expenses include the cost to process food waste. This may change with changes in volumes received. This program essentially should pay for itself. Last year this line item was within the recycling program. It is now in the food waste program. This will help in identifying the true cost of each program.
- This includes a 9.7% increase in expense over last year's expense.
- Planned revenues may show a net loss of $9,318.

TRANSFER STATION

The Fees Schedule – a few minor updates will be needed.

Revenue

- Transfer Station Fees include general revenue received over the scales from the general public.
- An 8% increase over last year's number.

Expense

- There is some change to employee benefits, this is a correction in actual cost for staff and benefits working in this program.
- Annual Sticker fees will need to be reviewed for this year to allow for multiple vehicles.
- The transfer station is offering the added convenience of accepting credit/debit cards as an added means of payment. This had an added convenience fee added to the customer cost. This cost covers the users' card cost and their bank charges. The district does not receive monies for this convenience.
- This includes a 34% increase in expense over last year's expense. This is due in part to adding an additional staff person.
- Planned revenues show a net negative income of $110,119.

MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY

Revenue

- Rent Income included in deferred revenue, and actual cash revenue for a portion of this year from leasing the facility.
- Other Financing Source includes an adjustment in insurance.

Expense

- Are self-evident by line. And is a balanced budget.

S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS

Strengths: • It's a balanced budget • It's plans for five years of Capital needs • Potential to increase financial position • Provides the ability to recruit and retain Staff if needed • It offers an incremental approach in offsetting rising cost and high inflation • Adding 1 extra staff at the transfer station will allow adequate safety levels, training, oversight, and coverage.	**Weakness:** • Inflation • Volatile supply chains in the commodity markets
Opportunities: • Adjustments in prices that align with the CPI and market conditions assist the district in obtaining a stronger financial position • The thought of being able to replace the structures at Recycling and HHW facilities with one modern structure is possible with proper planning. Other districts are doing it… • Allows flexibility for new grant opportunities.	**Threats:** • High Inflation • Volatile supply chains in the commodity markets • Not funding Capital projects and further delay maintenance could decrease the districts' financial position • Potential staff fluctuations

The following pages include detail on the 2024 Budget Plan Detail…

Rutland County Solid Waste District
2024 Budget Plan

2024 Budget Plan (Approved)	ACT #	FY 2023 Budget	FY 2023 Actual 12-31-2023	% Used FY 2023	FY 2024 Budget	$$$	%	Note
REVENUE			**100%**					
ADMINISTRATION								
General Revenue	410001	$74,831	$31,264	42%	$26,000	-$48,831	-65%	
Grants Admin	410801	$103,000	$98,330	95%	$0	-$103,000	-100%	
Equipment Sales	410901	$10,000	$11,250	113%	$5,000	-$5,000	-50%	
Tipping Surcharges	490001	$900,000	$837,375	93%	$1,042,298	$142,298	16%	
Weighing	490003	$0	$0	0%	$20	$20	0%	
Total Revenues		$1,087,831	$978,219	90%	$1,073,318	-$14,513	-1%	
RECYCLING								
District Town Recycling	410701	$500	$2,004	401%	$500	$0	0%	
Sale of Recyclables	440404	$30,000	$27,848	93%	$30,000	$0	0%	
Yard Waste Program	480102	$38,000	$15,919	42%	$20,000	-$18,000	-47%	
Clean Wood	410801	$6,000		0%		-$6,000	-100%	
Grants	440410	$0	$0	0%	$0	$0	0%	
Backyard Compost Program	480103	$2,000	$1,920	96%	$2,200	$200	10%	
Total Revenues		$76,500	$47,691	62%	$52,700	-$23,800	-31%	
C&D								
C&D Upper- Shingles	420206	$5,000	$0	0%	$0	-$5,000	-100%	
C&D Upper- Clean Wood	420205	$0	$2,690	0%	$3,000	$3,000	0%	
C&D Mixed Tip	420207	$110,000	$261,499	238%	$280,000	$170,000	155%	
Asphalt	420213	$4,000	$0	0%	$2,000	-$2,000	-50%	ABC program broken out
Brick	420212	$2,500	$0	0%	$1,000	-$1,500	-60%	
Clean Concrete	420210	$6,000	$240	4%	$2,000	-$4,000	-67%	
Concrete w/ Rebar	420211	$5,000	$0	0%	$1,000	-$4,000	-80%	
Total Revenues		$132,500	$264,430	200%	$289,000	$156,500	118%	
HHW								
HHW Service Fees	430303	$50,000	$44,903	90%	$48,000	-$2,000	-4%	sm. adjustments
E-Waste Revenue	430305	$5,000	$2,030	41%	$3,000	-$2,000	-40%	
E-Waste Revenue -Non-covered	430305	$7,000	$8,038	115%	$8,000	$1,000	14%	^fees on non-covered
Grants	430310	$44,580	$48,678	109%	$44,587	$7	0%	
Total Revenues		$106,580	$103,649	97%	$103,587	-$2,993	-3%	
Food Waste								
Food Compost Revenue	480101	$8,900	$6,979	78%	$8,900	$0	0%	
Total Revenues		$8,900	$6,979	78%	$8,900	$0	0%	
Transfer Station								
Transfer Station Fees	420201	$750,000	$794,576	106%	$790,000	$40,000	5%	
Transfer Station Scale Fees	420202	$44,000	$83,690	190%	$70,000	$26,000	59%	
Transfer Station Sticker Fees	420203	$56,000	$45,878	82%	$56,000	$0	0%	
Host Community Fees - CMW	420204	$36,000	$34,013	94%	$36,000	$0	0%	
Sale of Metal	480001	$21,000	$29,795	142%	$29,000	$8,000	38%	
Tire Disposal Fee	490002	$14,000	$11,170	80%	$11,000	-$3,000	-21%	
Total Revenues		$921,000	$999,123	108%	$992,000	$71,000	8%	
TOTAL REVENUE		$2,333,311	$2,400,109	103%	$2,519,505	$186,194	8.0%	
EXPENSES								
ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries-Gen	510005	$705,747	$302,258	43%	$333,048	-$372,699	-52.8%	
Payroll Tax-Gen	510010	$25,000	$31,310	125%	$25,478	$478	1.9%	
Workers Comp-Gen	510011	$26,000	$25,868	99%	$26,000	$0	0.0%	
Unemployment-Gen	510012	$15,000	-$7,968	-53%	$13,000	-$2,000	-13.3%	
Retirement-Gen	510013	$34,565	$30,259	88%	$30,000	-$4,565	-13.2%	
Health Insurance-Gen	510015	$49,361	$36,899	75%	$72,064	$22,703	46.0%	
Office Expenses	510020	$30,000	$41,228	137%	$30,400	$400	1.3%	
Cash Short and Over	510023	$0	$0	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Audit	510025	$16,500	$10,000	61%	$17,400	$900	5.5%	
Legal Fees	510030	$15,000	$5,349	36%	$20,000	$5,000	33.3%	

2024 Budget Plan (Approved)	ACT #	FY 2023	FY 2023	% Used	FY 2024	$$$	%	
		Budget	Actual 12-31-2023	FY 2023	Budget			Note
Professional Fees	510031	$5,000	$11,512	230%	$10,000	$5,000	100.0%	
Sales/Haz Tax	510032	$1,000	$972	97%	$1,020	$20	2.0%	
Advertising/Printing	510035	$7,000	$6,922	99%	$5,000	-$2,000	-28.6%	
Property & Liability	510042	$12,500	$17,422	139%	$15,500	$3,000	24.0%	
Postage	510045	$2,000	$2,403	120%	$1,500	-$500	-25.0%	
Utilities	510050	$11,500	$11,422	99%	$12,500	$1,000	8.7%	
Interest Expense	510060	$2,500	$5,403	216%	$300	-$2,200	-88.0%	
Dues, Subscr. & Meetings	510065	$13,000	$21,763	167%	$13,000	$0	0.0%	
Travel Reimbursement	510070	$1,200	$307	26%	$1,200	$0	0.0%	
Repairs & Maintenance	510075	$5,000	$7,626	153%	$20,000	$15,000	300.0%	MRF landscaping
Equipment Expense	510087	$0	$0	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Enforcement	580812	$12,000	$2,549	21%	$10,000	-$2,000	-16.7%	
Misc Expenses-Gen	510091	$2,000	$2,599	130%	$1,000	-$1,000	-50.0%	
Other Financing Use Expense	510094	$20,500	$19,972	97%	$17,000	-$3,500	-17.1%	
Capital Reserve Fund	510095	$0	$258,517	0%	$270,000	$270,000	100.0%	to CIP
Web Site	510022	$3,000	$0	0%	$3,700	$700	23.3%	
Total Direct Expenses		$1,030,373	$844,592	82%	$949,110	-$81,263	-7.9%	
Net Income		$57,458	$133,628	233%	$124,208	$66,750		
RECYCLING								
Recycling Pulls Towns	520265	$10,000	$1,334	13%	$6,000	-$4,000	-40.0%	
Salaries - RCY	540405	$130,655	$103,427	79%	$85,775	-$44,880	-34.4%	
Payroll Tax-RCY	540410	$8,000	$2,909	36%	$6,562	-$1,438	-18.0%	
Health Insurance-RCY	540415	$31,470	$36,586	116%	$41,198	$9,728	30.9%	
Operating Supplies-RCY	540420	$2,000	$386	19%	$1,000	-$1,000	-50.0%	
Processing Fees-RCY	540430	$33,000	$34,891	106%	$39,000	$6,000	18.2%	
Repairs & Maintenance-RCY	540475	$1,000	$0	0%	$3,000	$2,000	200.0%	
Compost Exp-RCY	540480	$1,500	$0	0%	$0	-$1,500	-100.0%	
Education Expense	540491	$0	$0	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Fuel - Truck RCY	540490	$0	$0	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Yard Waste - Salaries	545105	$0	$979	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	Yard Waste program broken out
Yard Waste - Payroll Tax	545110	$0	$0	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Yard Waste - Health Ins.	545115	$0	$767	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Yard Waste Expense-RCY	540481	$15,000	$0	0%	$0	-$15,000	-100.0%	
Municipal TS Expense	570701	$350	$0	0%	$350	$0	0.0%	
Total Direct Expenses		$232,975	$181,279	78%	$182,885	-$50,090	-21.5%	
Net Income		-$156,475	-$133,588	0%	-$130,185	$26,290		
C & D								
Salaries-C&D	560605	$5,242	$48	1%	$9,797	$4,555	86.9%	
Payroll Tax-C&D	560610	$315		0%	$749	$434	137.9%	
Health Insurance-C&D	560615	$5,215	$23	0%	$4,067	-$1,148	-22.0%	
Hauling-C&D	560679	$0	$20	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Asphalt	520297	$15,000		0%	$1,500	-$13,500	-90.0%	ABC program broken out
Brick	521005	$500		0%	$1,500	$1,000	200.0%	
Clean Concrete	520299	$4,000		0%	$1,500	-$2,500	-62.5%	
Concrete with Rebar	520300	$2,800		0%	$1,500	-$1,300	-46.4%	
Clean Wood -C&D	560680	$0	$0	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Total Direct Expenses		$33,072	$90	0%	$20,613	-$12,459	-37.7%	
Net Income		$99,428	$264,340	266%	$268,387	$168,959		
HHW								
Salaries-HHW	530305	$72,256	$34,322	48%	$91,095	$18,839	26.1%	add staff - fewer appointments
Payroll Tax-HHW	530310	$5,000	$417	8%	$6,969	$1,969	39.4%	
Health Insurance-HHW	530315	$10,540	$9,856	94%	$29,698	$19,158	181.8%	
Operating Supplies-HHW	530320	$9,000	$12,425	138%	$10,000	$1,000	11.1%	
Utilities-HHW	530350	$5,000	$4,465	89%	$5,500	$500	10.0%	

2024 Budget Plan (Approved)	ACT #	FY 2023 Budget	FY 2023 Actual 12-31-2023	% Used FY 2023	FY 2024 Budget	$$$	%	Note
Training-HHW	530360	$6,500	$4,916	76%	$7,000	$500	7.7%	
Repairs & Maintenance-HHW	530375	$11,500	$815	7%	$5,000	-$6,500	-56.5%	
HHW Disposal	530380	$75,000	$93,345	124%	$88,000	$13,000	17.3%	increase access
Fuel-HHW	530390	$300	$0	0%	$300	$0	0.0%	
Misc-HHW	530395	$2,800	$0	0%	$3,000	$200	7.1%	veh added HW insura
Total Direct Expenses		$198,146	$160,559	81%	$246,561	$48,415	24.4%	
Net Income		-$91,566	-$56,910	0%	-$142,974	-$51,408		
FOOD WASTE								
Salaries-Food Waste	540408	$7,811	$5,449	70%	$8,519	$708	9.1%	
Payroll Tax-Food Waste	540411	$700	$417	60%	$652	-$48	-6.9%	
Health Ins-Food Waste	540416	$4,089	$39	1%	$4,547	$458	11.2%	
Compost Collection Program	540480	$4,000	$4,329	108%	$4,500	$500	12.5%	
Total Direct Expenses		$16,600	$10,234	62%	$18,218	$1,618	9.7%	
Net Income		-$7,700	-$3,255	0%	-$9,318	-$1,618	21.0%	
TRANSFER STATION								
Salaries-TS	520205	$140,875	$116,307	83%	$137,874	-$3,001	-2.1%	
Payroll Tax-TS	520210	$8,070	$7,010	87%	$10,547	$2,477	30.7%	
Health Insurance-TS	520215	$16,785	$20,874	124%	$29,698	$12,913	76.9%	
Maintenance - Salaries	511005		$5,945	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Maintenance - Payroll Tax	511010		$85	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Maintenance - Health Ins.	511015		$2,991	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Maintenance & Repairs -TS	520275	$19,000	$7,335	39%	$15,000	-$4,000	-21.1%	
Operating Supplies-TS	520220	$16,500	$18,591	113%	$20,000	$3,500	21.2%	
Utilities-TS	520250	$12,000	$14,135	118%	$13,000	$1,000	8.3%	
Recycling Pulls - TS	520260	$0	$8,690	0%	$10,000	$10,000	100.0%	
Equipment/Capital Exp.	510087	$0	$2,075	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Host Community Fee	520279	$32,000	$33,033	103%	$32,000	$0	0.0%	
MSW Disposal	520280	$500,000	$827,217	165%	$750,000	$250,000	50.0%	
Rubbish Hauling-TS	520290	$55,000	$74,708	136%	$65,000	$10,000	18.2%	
Asbestos Disposal	520295	$3,000	$0	0%	$0	-$3,000	-100.0%	
Metal to CWM	520288	$6,000	$7,658	128%	$8,000	$2,000	33.3%	Metal program broken out
Metal - Salaries	521005		$1,623	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Metal - Payroll Tax	521010		$0	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Metal - Health Insurance	521010	$0	$1,023	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Tire Disposal	520285	$13,000	$14,299	110%	$11,000	-$2,000	-15.4%	
Total Direct Expenses		$822,230	$1,163,756	142%	$1,102,119	$279,889	34.0%	
Net Income		$98,770	-$164,633	-167%	-$110,119	-$208,889		
TOTAL REVENUES		$2,333,311	$2,400,109	103%	$2,519,505	$186,194	8.0%	
TOTAL EXPENSES		$2,333,311	$2,360,425	101%	$2,519,505	$186,194	8.0%	
VARIANCE		$0	$39,684		$0	$0		

RCSWD MRF		FY 2023 Budget	FY 2023 Actual 12-31-2023	% Used FY 2023	FY 2024 Budget	$$$	%	Note
REVENUES			**100%**					
Proc Fees-CWM			$47					
Interest Revenue	01-410303M	$5	$111	2218%	$5	$0	0.0%	
Rent Income	01-410701M	$61,089	$61,089	100%	$61,089	$0	0.0%	
Other Financing Source	01-410750M	$31,000	$19,972	64%	$27,306	-$3,694	-11.9%	
Total MRF Revenues		$92,094	$81,219	88%	$88,400	-$3,694	-4.0%	
EXPENSES								
Office Expenses	01-510020M	$0	$0	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Operating Supplies	01-510021M	$400		0%		-$400	-100.0%	
Professional Fees	01-510031M	$400		0%		-$400	-100.0%	
Prop & Liability	01-510042M	$20,000	$19,972	100%	$22,000	$2,000	10.0%	

Rutland County Solid Waste District
2024 Budget Plan

2024 Budget Plan (Approved)	ACT #	FY 2023 Budget	FY 2023 Actual 12-31-2023	% Used FY 2023	FY 2024 Budget	$$$	%	Note
Interest Expense	01-510060M	$0	$4	0%	$0	$0	0.0%	
Repairs & Maintenance	01-510075M	$300		0%	$500	$200	66.7%	
Water & Sewer	01-510095M	$350	$1,295	370%	$900	$550	157.1%	
Depreciation Expense	01-511010M	$65,000	$62,374	96%	$65,000	$0	0.0%	
Misc Expenses	01-510101M	$5,644		0%	$0	-$5,644	-100.0%	
Total MRF Expenses		$92,094	$83,645	91%	$88,400	-$3,694	-4.0%	
Net Income		$0	-$2,427	0%	$0	$0		
Total Revenues MRF		$92,094	$81,219	88%	$88,400	-$3,694	-4%	
Total Expenses MRF		$92,094	$83,645	91%	$88,400	-$3,694	-4%	
Variance		$0	-$2,427		$0	$0		

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
Comparative Statement of Revenues Expenditures
For the Twelve Months Ending December 31, 2023

	2022 YTD	2023 YTD	Change from Prior Year
Revenues			
General Revenue	$ 37,642.08	$ 31,264.04	(6,378.04)
Distr Town Recycling	5,727.86	2,003.88	(3,723.98)
Grants-Admin	0.00	98,330.00	98,330.00
Equipment Sales	6,800.00	11,250.00	4,450.00
Transfer Station Fees	691,512.68	794,576.44	103,063.76
Transfer Station Scale Fees	17,421.68	83,689.85	66,268.17
Transfer Station Sticker Fees	64,051.70	45,878.33	(18,173.37)
Host Community Fees-CWM	34,746.36	34,012.99	(733.37)
C&D Clean Wood	11,568.55	2,690.45	(8,878.10)
C&D Shingles	295.00	0.00	(295.00)
C&D Mixed Tip	114,572.86	261,499.25	146,926.39
C&D Concrete (Clean)	962.30	240.20	(722.10)
HHW Service Fees	55,145.93	44,902.81	(10,243.12)
E-Waste Revenue (Non Covered)	8,466.91	2,030.10	(6,436.81)
E-Waste Revenue (Covered)	5,150.40	8,037.84	2,887.44
Grants-HHW	53,649.10	48,678.10	(4,971.00)
Sale of Recyclables	50,861.93	27,847.91	(23,014.02)
Sale of Metal	10,642.00	29,795.25	19,153.25
Food Compost Revenue	8,092.00	6,979.04	(1,112.96)
Yard Waste Program Revenue	50,371.42	13,417.40	(36,954.02)
Compost Program Revenue	2,607.48	1,920.40	(687.08)
BRUSH	0.00	2,501.42	2,501.42
Tipping Surcharges	869,184.65	837,375.26	(31,809.39)
Tire Disposal Fees	15,226.10	11,170.02	(4,056.08)
Asphalt/Concrete/Dirt	0.00	18.71	18.71
Total Revenues, Gains & Other Support	2,114,698.99	2,400,109.69	285,410.70
Expenditures			
General - Salaries	293,860.10	302,258.12	8,398.02
General - Payroll Tax	25,816.41	31,309.94	5,493.53
General - Workers Comp	23,675.39	25,867.89	2,192.50
General - Unemployment	11,823.97	(7,967.92)	(19,791.89)
General - Retirement	30,376.05	30,259.29	(116.76)
General - Health Insurance	44,716.49	36,899.32	(7,817.17)
General - Office Expenses	34,476.52	41,227.96	6,751.44
TS - Cash Short and Over	(1.95)	0.00	1.95
Audit	15,400.00	10,000.00	(5,400.00)
Legal Fees	655.00	5,348.92	4,693.92
Professional Fees	2,697.90	11,512.10	8,814.20
Sales/Haz Tax	729.46	971.75	242.29
Advertising	17,313.06	6,922.34	(10,390.72)
Insurance	0.00	3,376.00	3,376.00
Prop & Liab	10,700.54	14,045.63	3,345.09
Postage	601.00	2,403.00	1,802.00
Utilities	11,159.61	11,422.04	262.43

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
Comparative Statement of Revenues Expenditures
For the Twelve Months Ending December 31, 2023

	2022 YTD	2023 YTD	Change from Prior Year
Interest Expense	3,901.73	5,402.52	1,500.79
Dues, Subcr. & Meetings	9,069.59	21,762.98	12,693.39
Travel Reimb	1,264.32	306.81	(957.51)
Repairs & Maintenance	11,643.71	7,626.28	(4,017.43)
Equipment Expense	2,406.08	0.00	(2,406.08)
Misc Expenses-Gen	764.09	2,598.72	1,834.63
Other Financing Use Exp	15,615.80	19,971.98	4,356.18
Capital Reserve Fund	116,659.05	258,516.60	141,857.55
Maintenance - Salaries	4,586.30	5,944.66	1,358.36
Maintenance - Health Ins.	2,394.02	2,991.24	597.22
Transfer Station - Salaries	113,198.35	116,306.74	3,108.39
Transfer Station - Payroll Tax	7,330.95	7,009.72	(321.23)
Transfer Station - Health Ins.	18,279.10	20,874.11	2,595.01
Transfer Station - Supplies	16,700.11	18,590.60	1,890.49
Transfer Station - Advertising	0.00	157.59	157.59
Transfer Station - Utilities	16,399.87	14,134.58	(2,265.29)
TS - Equipment/Capital Exp	79,094.00	2,075.16	(77,018.84)
TS - Recycling Pulls	6,827.32	8,689.67	1,862.35
Recycling Pulls Towns	6,649.75	1,334.46	(5,315.29)
TS - Repairs & Maintenance	59,032.35	7,335.21	(51,697.14)
Host Community Fee	34,485.84	33,032.94	(1,452.90)
MSW Disposal	540,230.21	827,217.24	286,987.03
Tire Disposal	12,504.00	14,299.00	1,795.00
Metal to CWM/Towns	5,040.11	7,657.72	2,617.61
Rubbish Hauling-TS	48,907.55	74,708.32	25,800.77
Asbestos Disposal	2,261.63	0.00	(2,261.63)
Metal - Salaries	1,435.37	1,623.36	187.99
Metal - Health Insurance	808.63	1,022.87	214.24
HHW - Salaries	44,175.18	34,321.81	(9,853.37)
HHW - Payroll Tax	1,381.92	416.83	(965.09)
HHW - Health Insurance	11,917.93	9,855.89	(2,062.04)
HHW - Operating Supplies	9,651.79	12,424.51	2,772.72
HHW - Utilities	5,394.47	4,464.67	(929.80)
HHW - Training	6,348.20	4,915.58	(1,432.62)
HHW - Repairs & Maintenance	11,343.55	815.00	(10,528.55)
HHW - Disposal	81,947.55	93,344.55	11,397.00
HHW - Misc. Expense	2,434.00	0.00	(2,434.00)
RCY - Salaries	91,811.16	103,427.05	11,615.89
FOOD WASTE - Salaries	5,469.99	5,449.08	(20.91)
RCY - Payroll Tax	8,405.89	2,909.31	(5,496.58)
FOOD WASTE - Payroll Tax	417.81	416.83	(0.98)
RCY - Health Insurance	28,255.07	36,585.66	8,330.59
FOOD WASTE - Health Ins.	37.21	39.27	2.06
RCY - Operating Supplies	1,434.82	386.33	(1,048.49)
RCY - Processing Fees	35,413.13	34,890.55	(522.58)
RCY - Repairs & Maintenance	11,450.00	0.00	(11,450.00)
Compost Program Expense	19,574.52	4,329.10	(15,245.42)
Yard Waste - Expense	11,650.00	0.00	(11,650.00)

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
Comparative Statement of Revenues Expenditures
For the Twelve Months Ending December 31, 2023

	2022 YTD	2023 YTD	Change from Prior Year
RCY - Compost Expense	933.00	0.00	(933.00)
Yard Waste - Salaries	2,062.12	978.92	(1,083.20)
Yard Waste - Health Ins.	670.58	767.09	96.51
C&D - Salaries	299.64	47.58	(252.06)
C&D - Health Insurance	98.88	22.53	(76.35)
C&D - Hauling & Disposal	0.00	19.57	19.57
Municipal TS Expense	350.00	0.00	(350.00)
ENF - Enforcement Expense	4,500.70	2,549.48	(1,951.22)
Total Expenditures	2,058,918.49	2,360,424.65	301,506.16
Excess Revenues Over Expenditures	$ 55,780.50	$ 39,685.04	(16,095.46)

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2023

	2022	2023	Change From Prior Year
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Checking1-Peoples Bank	679,838.67	531,710.05	(148,128.62)
Checking3-Def Compensation	16,800.59	5,611.41	(11,189.18)
Cap Replacement-Berkshire Bank	316,721.80	318,146.81	1,425.01
Petty Cash	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
General Accts Receivable	2,625.37	5,722.53	3,097.16
Surcharges A/R	72,423.79	133,372.59	60,948.80
Transfer Station A/ R	43,236.44	56,118.22	12,881.78
HHW A/R	4,413.61	6,814.92	2,401.31
Recycling A/R	4,514.91	3,868.06	(646.85)
Prepaid Expense	2,900.00	3,603.98	703.98
Grants Receivable	0.90	44,587.00	44,586.10
Total Current Assets	1,144,476.08	1,110,555.57	(33,920.51)
Property and Equipment			
Prop/Plant/Equipment	38,784.00	48,924.85	10,140.85
Total Property and Equipment	38,784.00	48,924.85	10,140.85
Other Assets			
Total Other Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Assets	1,183,260.08	1,159,480.42	(23,779.66)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current Liabilities			
General Accounts Payable	4,257.43	1,348.81	(2,908.62)
Transfer Station A/P	53,019.34	13,255.74	(39,763.60)
HHW A/P	13,276.44	19,858.01	6,581.57
Recycling A/P	410.00	316.25	(93.75)
State Tax Payable	6,500.20	4,978.78	(1,521.42)
Unemployment Tax Payable	9,214.52	190.08	(9,024.44)
Deferred Compensation Payable	4,599.96	722.92	(3,877.04)
Accrued Pension Cost	32,529.45	12,383.56	(20,145.89)
Accrued PTO Expense	432.50	0.00	(432.50)
BC/BS Payable	(1,184.62)	0.00	1,184.62
Sales/Haz Tax Payable	147.59	126.83	(20.76)
Total Current Liabilities	123,202.81	53,180.98	(70,021.83)

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2023

	2022	2023	Change From Prior Year
Long-Term Liabilities			
Prepaid Lease-Gleason - L/T	42,711.88	28,969.01	(13,742.87)
Accrued CIP - Stormwater Mit.	160,000.00	387,285.00	227,285.00
Capital Expense Reserves	287,962.05	0.00	(287,962.05)
Accrued CIP - TS Scalehouse	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Accrued CIP - RCY & HHW Fac.	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Accrued CIP - Diversion Grants	0.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Total Long-Term Liabilities	490,673.93	571,254.01	80,580.08
Total Liabilities	613,876.74	624,434.99	10,558.25
Capital			
Fund Balance-Unreserved	513,602.84	495,360.39	(18,242.45)
Net Income	55,780.50	39,685.04	(16,095.46)
Total Capital	569,383.34	535,045.43	(34,337.91)
Total Liabilities & Capital	1,183,260.08	1,159,480.42	(23,779.66)

RCSWD MRF
Income Statement
For the Twelve Months Ending December 31, 2023

	Prior Year-to-Date	Current Year-to-Date	Change From P/Y
Revenues			
Proc Fees-CWM	$ 0.00	$ 46.73	46.73
Interest Revenue	29.93	110.92	80.99
Lease Income-Casella	66,179.62	61,088.88	(5,090.74)
Other Financing Source	15,077.32	19,971.98	4,894.66
Total Revenues	81,286.87	81,218.51	(68.36)
Cost of Sales			
Total Cost of Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gross Profit	81,286.87	81,218.51	(68.36)
Expenses			
Office Expenses	0.22	0.00	(0.22)
Prop & Liability	15,077.32	19,971.98	4,894.66
Interest Expense	0.68	3.93	3.25
Repairs & Maintenance	300.00	0.00	(300.00)
Water & Sewer	865.93	1,295.19	429.26
Depreciation Expense	62,374.20	62,374.20	0.00
Total Expenses	78,618.35	83,645.30	5,026.95
Net Income	$ 2,668.52	($ 2,426.79)	(5,095.31)

RCSWD MRF
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2023

	Prior Year	Current Year	Variance
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Checking-Peoples Bank	80,933.96	140,392.97	59,459.01
General Accts Receivable	5,342.39	5,327.49	(14.90)
Total Current Assets	86,276.35	145,720.46	59,444.11
Property and Equipment			
Property/Plant/Equipment	3,794,945.67	3,794,945.67	0.00
Accum Depreciation	(2,750,233.81)	(2,849,227.33)	(98,993.52)
Furniture & Fixtures	8,699.96	8,699.96	0.00
Equipment	183,550.22	183,550.22	0.00
Accumulated Amortization	(98,190.00)	(98,190.00)	0.00
Bond Costs	98,190.00	98,190.00	0.00
Total Property and Equipment	1,236,962.04	1,137,968.52	(98,993.52)
Other Assets			
Total Other Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Assets	1,323,238.39	1,283,688.98	(39,549.41)
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Current Liabilities			
General Accounts Payable	503.30	0.00	(503.30)
Total Current Liabilities	503.30	0.00	(503.30)
Long-Term Liabilities			
Total Long-Term Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	503.30	0.00	(503.30)
Capital			
Fund Balance-Unreserved	633,240.52	635,909.04	2,668.52
Contributed Capital	686,826.05	650,206.73	(36,619.32)
Net Income	2,668.52	(2,426.79)	(5,095.31)
Total Capital	1,322,735.09	1,283,688.98	(39,046.11)
Total Liabilities & Capital	1,323,238.39	1,283,688.98	(39,549.41)

RUTLAND COUNTY
SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

REDUCE ◊ REUSE ◊ RECYCLE ◊ COMPOST

USDA Technical Assistance and Training and Solid Waste Management Grant Final Report

Prepared by:
Breanna Franzoni
Program Manager
programs@rcswd.com
802-775-7209 x203

Contents

Appendix:

- Outreach promotion and education resources
- Pre/Post survey tools
- Survey data
- Staff hours worked – Q3 and Q4 2023

1. Executive Summary

The intent of this project was to increase recycling and compost rates using outreach and educational community engagements. In the last decade, laws regarding diverting certain materials from the landfill and handling of disposed of materials have changed considerably. Simultaneously, clever techniques for recycling, composting and material management have been innovated.

This project aimed at aligning the knowledge base within 12 rural communities in central Vermont with the new laws and innovative tools where proficiency is needed to be efficient and successful when managing solid waste. RCSWD (1) conducted pre-training research using surveys and other outreach methods to each residents and business, (2) held trainings within each community that will be open to the public, (3) analyzed the current state of solid waste operation and provide technical assistance to better manage these operations, (4) distributed while educating stakeholders in intuitive composting and recycling supplies, and (5) created a digital solid waste management campaign that can be utilized and replicated.

Through research, RCSWD determined that there was a change in most individuals belief system around recycling and composting from each town we were able to collect both pre-survey and post survey data from. It was determined that through a comparison of diversion rates, that each town did successfully reduce the amount of trash entering the landfill.

2. Goals

Household Composting and Recycling

RCSWD will increase household composting and recycling rates in participating communities. RCSWD provided individuals who participated in this grant program with discounted composting and recycling materials to increase participation in both programs. Household composting is the best method for diverting food scraps from the landfill, as an individual's food scraps can be diverted from the landfill through simply composting on the resident's private property. Through the many trainings that will be conducted throughout the course of this project, RCSWD will educate communities in the utilization of innovative composting tools such as digesters and soil savers. RCSWD's expertise in these items will demonstrate to the community how the composting product is beneficial to their environment and cost effective for the consumer.

This project was developed to aid district towns with knowledge deficits and gaps in relation to solid waste management and waste related laws and/or regulations. The PAT (Project Advisory Teams) were created to build on the education and outreach materials given to the members of each 12 towns.

Project Advisory Teams were developed to allow the District to communicate successfully with town members and disseminate outreach materials. With the help of the PAT's, the goal was to determine where town members were lacking in their waste management knowledge to best serve residents with this grant program. Once the members were disseminated the outreach material and participated in any education events such as a webinar, composting workshop, etc., the goal was to provide information on how to discard and recycle all waste materials and measure a behavioral change in town members on their belief system of recycling and composting.

Awareness

RCSWD will increase solid waste material management awareness by conducting multiple community specific trainings. Trainings will be conducted at each participating town and will be geared towards specific community needs. Training topics will include but are not limited to composting, food scraps, plastic and fiber recycling, diversion and generation rates, and federal and state solid waste regulations. RCSWD will identify topics of discussion in advance of the training through meetings, mailings, and surveying engagements.

Additionally, RCSWD will develop and implement a multimedia solid waste training campaign. RCSWD will work with participating towns to ensure that all community resources that are created because of the project will be shared across town and district websites and other digital platforms in uniformity. RCSWD will record and share all trainings digitally.

Technical Abilities

RCSWD will increase the solid waste technical abilities of participating communities. Through community-specific trainings and meetings, RCSWD will act as professional solid waste consultants by solving town-specific solid waste operational problems. RCSWD will assist in the creation or updating of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and/or Management Plans to align them with best management practices, which will create efficiently run operations. RCSWD will analyze the town's current state of solid waste operations, diversion, expenditures, and revenue sources and will offer recommendation and solutions that will make operations more efficient and cost effective.

Share Resources

RCSWD will share resources and lessons learned during this project with rural and small-town communities inside and outside of the project region. Throughout the project, RCSWD will be recording trainings and distributing them to the general public. Other applicable towns and/or solid waste districts may utilize these recordings. Additionally, RCSWD will create a concluding webinar that will frame the issues about rural needs, program options, and overall take-aways from the project.

Diversion

RCSWD will increase diversion rates amongst participating communities. The State of Vermont (2019) states "[a]lmost half of what Vermonters throw away could be diverted from landfills." Diverting materials from the landfill is always a priority of the State of Vermont and RCSWD. This project will provide rural communities with the necessary tools to increase diversion rates.

3. Methodology

Compared to other Solid Waste Districts in the State of Vermont, RCSWD has a unique composition of towns with varying levels of solid waste management experience. The diverse range of experience makes this project all the more applicable and rewarding, as different towns need different levels of specialized assistance from RCSWD. Example characteristics of differences amongst towns, include but are not limited to, possession of transfer station, organizational hierarchy, watershed location, methods of solid waste reporting, etc.

RCSWD has a close relationship with each of its member towns and individual residents within the district. Therefore, RCSWD is optimally qualified to collaborate with the participating communities to engineer a unified educational approach to solid waste management. RCSWD will foster these relationships and apply its solid waste expertise to promote best solid waste management practices in rural areas of central Vermont. RCSWD will accomplish this by utilizing:

Project Advisory Teams

To best understand the specific needs of each rural community within the project, RCSWD will establish Project Advisory Teams (PAT). There will be a PAT for each town, which will include RCSWD personnel, member(s) of Town Board of Selectmen, Town Manager, Town Clerk and/or Public Works Supervisor.

PATs will provide RCSWD with vital information regarding what specific topics need be 'drilled down' on during trainings and technical assistance seminars.

Packet Mailing Engagement

RCSWD will send packets of information to all mailing addresses in each town. Packets will be specific to each location's characteristics. For instance, each town's specific solid waste generation and diversion data will be used to tailor packets to that specific demographic's need. Information will be presented on fun and creative accessories, such as magnets, that will be more successfully maintained and utilized by participants.

Packets will be mailed at the onset of the project to solicit participation from the very beginning of the project. Pertinent project information will be included in each packet, such as schedules and

survey information. By mailing information, RCSWD will be able to engage community members that do not have access to the internet, which is a frequent occurrence in rural areas.

Technical Assistance

RCSWD will provide specialized technical assistance to each of the towns participating in this project. Technical assistance includes hands-on training for applicable town transfer station staff in how to manage solid waste at the applicable transfer station. For participating towns that do not have a transfer station, technical assistance includes training town employees, local haulers and other intricately involved stakeholders in specific solid waste management tactics that can be utilized in lieu of a transfer station.

Supplies

RCSWD maintains an inventory of basic solid waste management supplies for residential customers, which includes small digesters, composters and recyclable containers. RCSWD will provide participating town residents and businesses these miscellaneous solid waste management supplies at a discount to incentivize proper disposal. In addition, to promote engagement and increase recycling, RCSWD will provide participants of trainings and seminars with a complementary recycling bin. Throughout the trainings, RCSWD will educate participants in the proper use and benefits of these supplies and/ or waste management tools.

Training

RCSWD will provide trainings for each participating town. In contrast with technical assistance, trainings will be open to the general public. Furthermore, trainings will be conducted either in-person or remotely, depending on state of the COVID Pandemic. Nevertheless, trainings will be recorded and live streamed, which will allow for broad access throughout the region, State, and Nation. The trainings will encompass statutory solid waste requirements, composting solutions, diversion rates and performance measures, options for disposal through fixed facility or local hauler, etc.

To conclude the project, RCSWD will create a webinar that will demonstrate the ‘take-aways’ from the project. The webinar format will allow all towns to participate at one location. Resulting from the project, the webinar will consist of a presentation of success stories, areas that need improvement and items that need more attention going forward.

Evaluation

Before, during and after the proposed project, RCSWD will be evaluating and analyzing different aspects of the project. Pre-project-surveys will be solicited prior to trainings. RCSWD will solicit engagement for the surveys by sending survey information in the mass mailing packets. The results of the pre-project surveys will help establish specific frameworks for training sessions, as some

stakeholders in some communities will have different needs than others. A per-project survey will assist in drilling down of specific community needs.

In addition, throughout the project, all project participants will be surveyed. RCSWD will gather contact information for individuals who partake in the project and will subsequently distribute surveys to gather data as to what was learned, what can be improved in the community, volume of material generated and diverted, etc. At the conclusion of the project, all participants will be surveyed once again to gauge whether the project improved stakeholders' ability to manage solid waste.

RCSWD will evaluate the multitude of survey quantitative and qualitative data in conjunction with solid waste generation and landfill diversion data to analyze the project's level of success.

4. Research Findings

Wallingford

RCSWD hosted an introductory meeting and training session with the town of Wallingford on April 3rd, 2023. PAT team members present included the: Town Administrator, Town Clerk, and 5 select board members. During the meeting, RCSWD informed the PAT members and members of the public that each home in Wallingford will be receiving a mailing packet with information on how to access the pre-survey, online webinar and post survey. Mailing packets were sent to approximately 690 permanent residents in Wallingford on May 11th, 2023. Wallingford had the most pre-survey engagement out of any other town, with 42 out of 219 participants overall completing the pre-survey for a participation rate of 19%. Post survey participation included 15 residents out of an overall total of 72 post survey participants. Wallingford had a post survey participation rate of 21%.

Through an analysis of both the pre and post surveys it was found that a percentage of individuals who said they recycle everyday increased from 64% to 67% from the pre and post survey, suggesting relative change in behavior. A percentage of Wallingford participants who compost everyday increased from 67% to 87% suggesting an even greater increase in behavioral changes amongst residents.

Question: What items should never go in the trash or the landfill?

Item	Pre	Post	+/- %
Electronics	100%	100%	0%
Tires	100%	100%	0%
Paint, thinner, stains, etc.	100%	100%	0%
Rechargeable batteries	100%	100%	0%

Lead-acid batteries	100%	100%	0%
Pool chemicals	100%	100%	0%
Propane cylinders	100%	100%	0%
Used oil & filters	100%	100%	0%
Leaves & yard waste	83%	83%	0%
Mattresses	83%	83%	0%
Aluminum & steel cans	80%	80%	0%
Glass jars	77%	80%	+3%
Cardboard	74%	83%	+9%
Banana peels, coffee grounds, etc.	66%	83%	+17%
Plastics	66%	67%	+1%
PLU stickers	51%	67%	+16%

Fig 1. This chart shows the percentage of Wallingford participants who determined if each item should go in the trash based on prior knowledge through the pre survey and post knowledge following the webinar. In general, Wallingford residents were able to retain the knowledge they already knew about items that don't belong in the trash or improve on their knowledge following the webinar that was provided to participants.

Question: Do you believe you should recycle?

Fig 2. Pre-Survey

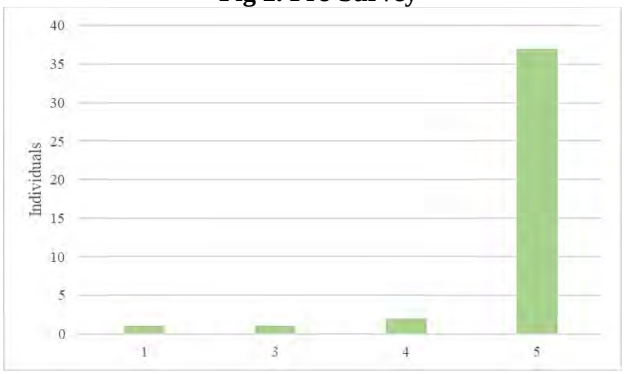


Fig 3. Post Survey

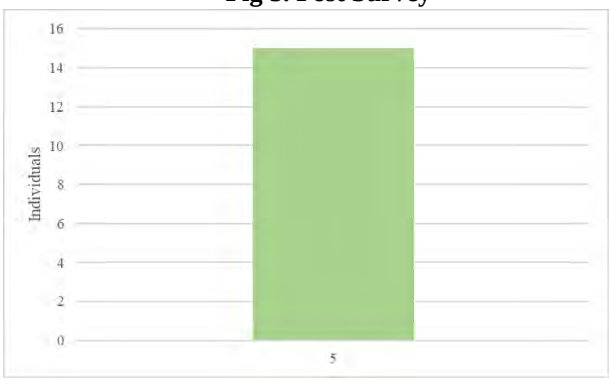


Fig 2 & 3. Figure 2 represents the individuals who believed prior to participating in the webinar and trainings that they should recycle. The pre-survey showed that approximately 88% of participants strongly believed they should recycle, 5% believed they should recycle, 2% didn't agree that they should or shouldn't recycle and 2% believed they should recycle at all. The post survey on Figure 3 showed that 100% of participants strongly believed they should recycle following the webinar.

Fig 4. Wallingford Q3 Diversion Rate Comparison (2021-2023)

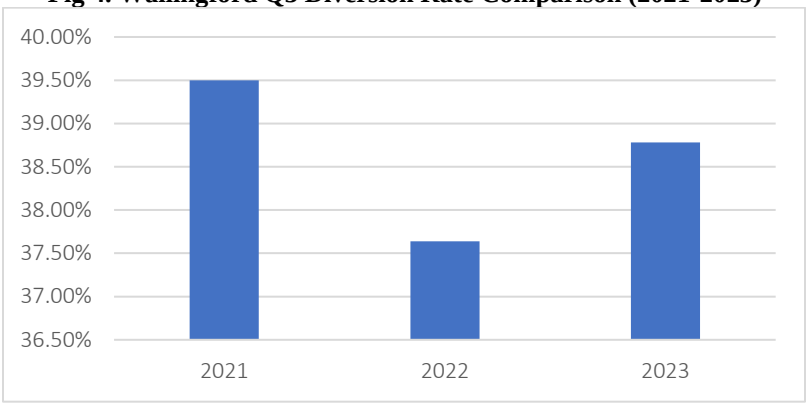


Fig 4. The town of Wallingford's 2023 Q3 diversion rate has shown improvement compared to 2022 Q3. Overall, the diversion rate has stayed relatively equal over the past 3 years.

Danby

RCSWD hosted an introductory meeting and training session with the town of Danby on April 5th, 2023. PAT team members present included the: Select Board Chair, Select Board Vice Chair, Town Clerk, and Town Treasurer. During the meeting, RCSWD informed the PAT members and members of the public that each home in Danby will be receiving a mailing packet with information on how to access the pre-survey, online webinar and post survey. Mailing packets were sent to approximately 541 permanent residents in Danby on April 24th, 2023. Danby had 7 out of 219 participants overall completing the pre-survey for a participation rate of 3%. Post survey participation included 0 residents out of an overall total of 72 post survey participants. Danby had a post survey participation rate of 0%.

Limited data from post the pre survey and post survey made analysis difficult. Based on the limited data collected from Danby residents, RCSWD cannot draw any conclusions on data collected from both the pre and post surveys.

Fig 5. Danby Q3 Diversion Rate Comparison (2021-2023)

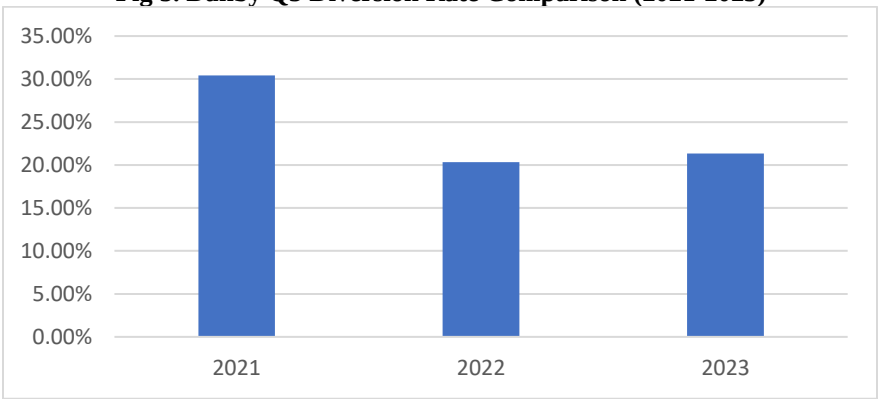


Fig 5. The town of Danby's diversion rate for Q3 2023 of 21.34% shows a slight increase over last year's diversion rate for Q3 2022 of 20.34%.

Mt. Tabor

RCSWD hosted an introductory meeting and training session with the town of Mt. Tabor on April 6th, 2023. PAT team members present included the select board members. During the meeting, RCSWD informed the PAT members and members of the public that each home in Mt. Tabor will be receiving a mailing packet with information on how to access the pre-survey, online webinar and post survey. Mailing packets were sent to approximately 72 permanent residents in Mt. Tabor on April 24th, 2023. Mt. Tabor had 7 out of 219 participants overall completing the pre-survey for a participation rate of 3%. Post survey participation included 0 residents out of an overall total of 72 post survey participants. Mt. Tabor had a post survey participation rate of 0%.

Limited data from post the pre survey and post survey made analysis difficult. Based on the limited data collected from Mt. Tabor residents, RCSWD cannot draw any conclusions on data collected from both the pre and post surveys.

Mt. Holly

RCSWD hosted an introductory meeting and training session with the town of Mt. Holly on April 11th, 2023. PAT team members present included the: Select Board Chair, Select Board Clerk and Select Board members. During the meeting, RCSWD informed the PAT members and members of the public that each home in Mt. Holly will be receiving a mailing packet with information on how to access the pre-survey, online webinar and post survey. Mailing packets were sent to approximately 619 permanent residents in Mt. Holly on May 5th, 2023. Mt. Holly had a total pre-survey participation of 15 individuals for a participation rate of 7%. Post survey participation included 3 residents out of an overall total of 72 post survey participants. Mt. Holly had a post survey participation rate of 4%.

Through an analysis of both the pre and post surveys it was found that a percentage of individuals who said they recycle everyday stayed the same from 67% to 67% from the pre and post survey, suggesting recycling behaviors did not change but stayed the same. A percentage of Wallingford participants who compost everyday increased from 40% to 67% suggesting an even greater increase in behavioral changes amongst residents.

Question: What items should never go in the trash or the landfill?

Item	Pre	Post	+/- %
Electronics	100%	100%	0%
Tires	100%	100%	0%
Paint, thinner, stains, etc.	100%	100%	0%
Rechargeable batteries	100%	100%	0%
Lead-acid batteries	100%	100%	0%
Pool chemicals	100%	100%	0%
Propane cylinders	100%	100%	0%
Used oil & filters	100%	100%	0%
Cardboard	93%	100%	+7%

Mattresses	93%	100%	+7%
Glass jars	93%	100%	+7%
Plastics	93%	100%	+7%
Aluminum	73%	100%	+27%
Banana peels, coffee grounds, etc.	73%	100%	+27%
Leaves & yard waste	67%	100%	+33%
PLU stickers	47%	67%	+20%

Fig 6. This chart shows the percentage of Mt. Holly participants who determined if each item should go in the trash based on prior knowledge through the pre survey and post knowledge following the webinar. In general, Mt. Holly residents were able to retain the knowledge they already knew about items that don't belong in the trash or improve on their knowledge following the webinar that was provided to participants.

Fig 8. Pre-Survey

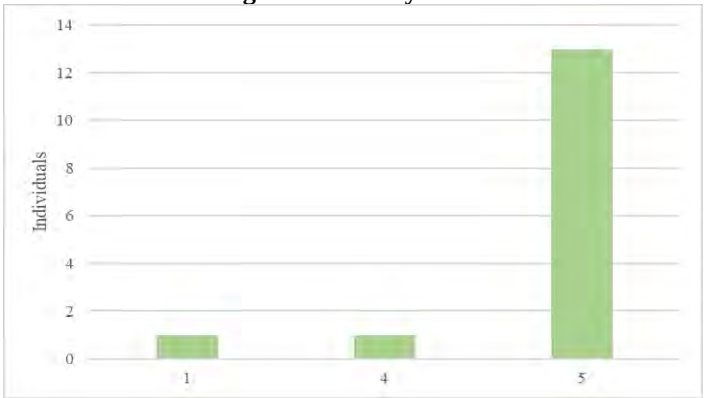


Fig 9. Post Survey

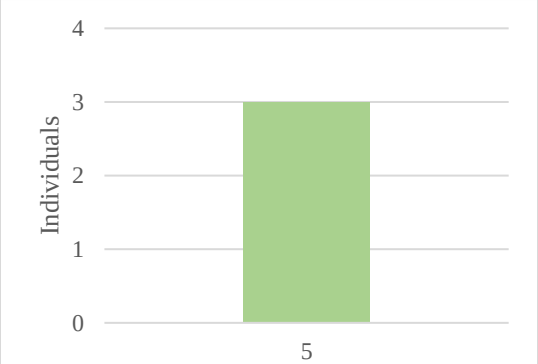


Fig 7 & 8. Figure 8 represents the individuals who believed prior to participating in the webinar and trainings that they should recycle. The pre-survey showed that approximately 87% of participants strongly believed they should recycle, 26% believed they should recycle, and 6% believed they should recycle at all. The post survey on Figure 9 showed that 100% of participants strongly believed they should recycle following the webinar.

Fig 9. Mt. Holly Q3 Diversion Rate Comparison (2021-2023)

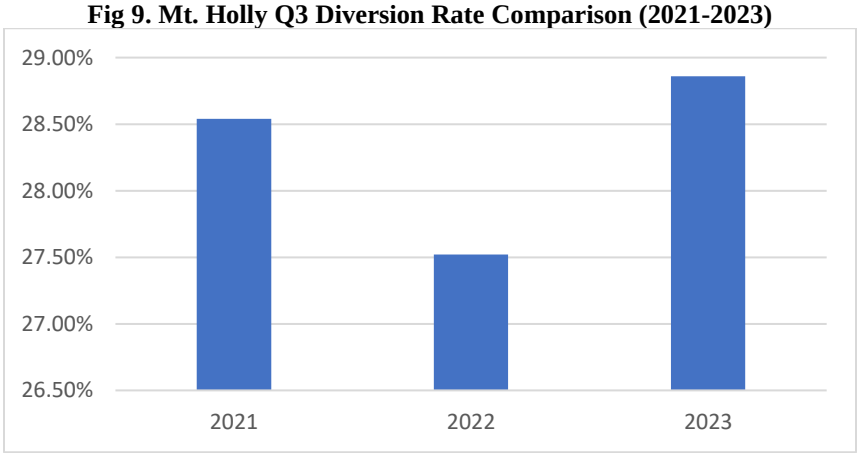


Fig 9. The town of Mt. Holly's diversion rate for Q3 2023 of 28.86% shows an increase over last year's diversion rate for Q3 2022 of 27.52%.

Pittsfield

RCSWD hosted an introductory meeting and training session with the town of Pittsfield on Apri1 13th, 2023. PAT team members present included the select board members. During the meeting, RCSWD informed the PAT members and members of the public that each home in Pittsfield will be receiving a mailing packet with information on how to access the pre-survey, online webinar and post survey. Mailing packets were sent to approximately 400 permanent residents in Pittsfield on June 2nd, 2023. 27 out of 219 Pittsfield residents completed the pre-survey for a participation rate of 12%. Post survey participation included 6 residents out of an overall total of 72 post survey participants. Pittsfield had a post survey participation rate of 8%.

Through an analysis of both the pre and post surveys it was found that a percentage of individuals who said they recycle everyday increased from 62% to 67% from the pre and post survey, suggesting relative change in behavior. A percentage of Pittsfield participants who compost everyday increased from 70% to 83% suggesting an even greater increase in behavioral changes amongst residents.

Question: What items should never go in the trash or the landfill?

Item	Pre	Post	+/- %
Electronics	100%	100%	0%
Tires	100%	100%	0%
Paint, thinner, stains, etc.	100%	100%	0%
Rechargeable batteries	100%	100%	0%
Lead-acid batteries	100%	100%	0%
Pool chemicals	100%	100%	0%
Propane cylinders	100%	100%	0%
Leaves & yard waste	71%	83%	+12%
Banana peels, coffee grounds	71%	83%	+12%
Mattresses	71%	83%	+12%
Plastics	57%	67%	+10%
Used oil & filters	57%	100%	+43%
Glass jars	43%	83%	+40%
Aluminum & steel cans	43%	67%	+24%
PLU stickers	29%	66%	+37%
Cardboard	29%	83%	+54%

Fig 10. This chart shows the percentage of Pittsfield participants who determined if each item should go in the trash based on prior knowledge through the pre survey and post knowledge following the webinar. In general, Pittsfield residents were able to retain the knowledge they

already knew about items that don't belong in the trash or improve on their knowledge following the webinar that was provided to participants.

Fig 11. Pre-Survey

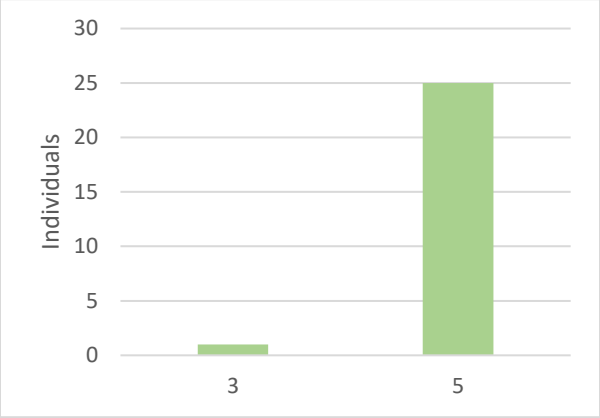


Fig 12. Post Survey

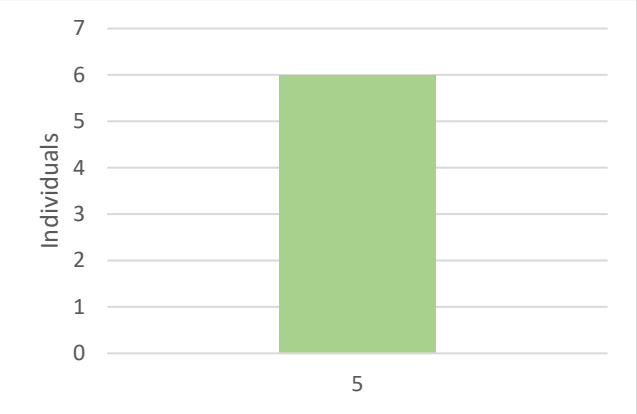


Fig 11 & 12. Figure 11 represents the individuals who believed prior to participating in the webinar and trainings that they should recycle. The pre-survey showed that approximately 93% of participants strongly believed they should recycle and 7 % didn't agree that they should or shouldn't recycle. The post survey on Figure 12 showed that 100% of participants strongly believed they should recycle following the webinar.

Killington

RCSWD hosted an introductory meeting and training session with the town of Killington on April 22nd, 2023. PAT team members present included the select board members. During the meeting, RCSWD informed the PAT members and members of the public that each home in Killington will be receiving a mailing packet with information on how to access the pre-survey, online webinar and post survey. Mailing packets were sent to approximately 233 permanent residents in Killington on June 12th, 2023.7 out of 219 Pittsfield residents completed the pre-survey for a participation rate of 3%. Post survey participation included 3 residents out of an overall total of 72 post survey participants. Killington had a post survey participation rate of 4%.

Through an analysis of both the pre and post surveys it was found that a percentage of individuals who said they recycle everyday increased from 86% to 100% from the pre and post survey, suggesting relative change in behavior. A percentage of Pittsfield participants who compost everyday increased from 86% to 100% suggesting an increase in composting participation amongst residents.

Question: What items should never go in the trash or the landfill?

Item	Pre	Post	+/- %
Electronics	100%	100%	0%
Tires	100%	100%	0%
Paint, thinner, stains, etc.	100%	100%	0%

Rechargeable batteries	100%	100%	0%
Lead-acid batteries	100%	100%	0%
Pool chemicals	100%	100%	0%
Propane cylinders	100%	100%	0%
Used oil & filters	100%	100%	0%
Leaves & yard waste	86%	67%	-19%
Banana peels, coffee grounds	86%	100%	+14%
Mattresses	71%	67%	-4%
Plastics	71%	100%	+29%
Aluminum & steel cans	71%	100%	+29%
Glass jars	71%	100%	+29%
PLU stickers	57%	67%	+10%
Cardboard	57%	67%	+10%

Fig 13. This chart shows the percentage of Killington participants who determined if each item should go in the trash based on prior knowledge through the pre survey and post knowledge following the webinar. In general, Killington residents were able to retain the knowledge they already knew about items that don't belong in the trash or improve on their knowledge following the webinar that was provided to participants. In some cases, knowledge was not retained (Leaves and yard waste, mattresses).

Fig 14. Pre-Survey

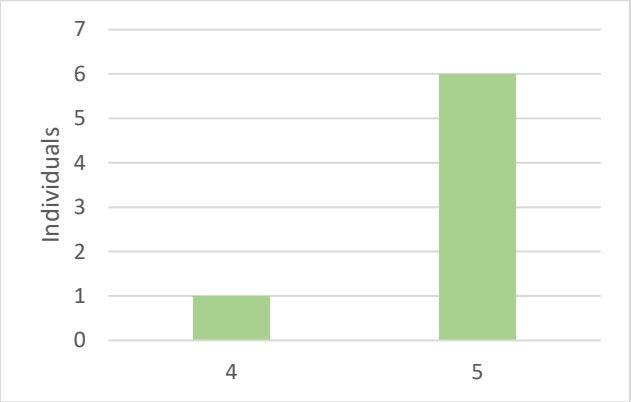


Fig 15. Post Survey

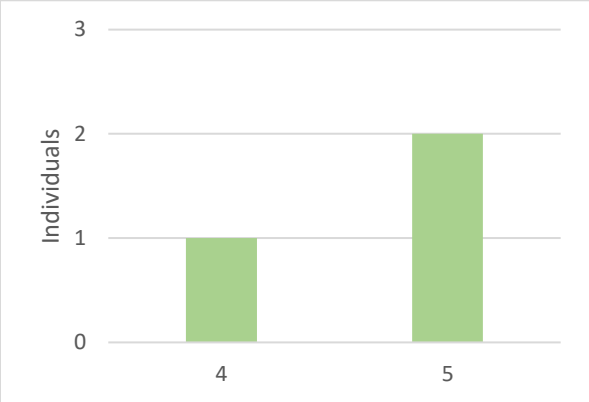


Fig 14 & 15. Figure 14 represents the individuals who believed prior to participating in the webinar and trainings that they should recycle. The pre-survey showed that approximately 86% of participants strongly believed they should recycle and 14% of participants said they believed they should recycle. The post survey on Figure 15 showed that 66% of participants strongly believed they should recycle and 34% said they believed they should recycle following the webinar training.

Fig 16. Mt. Killington Q3 Diversion Rate Comparison (2021-2023)

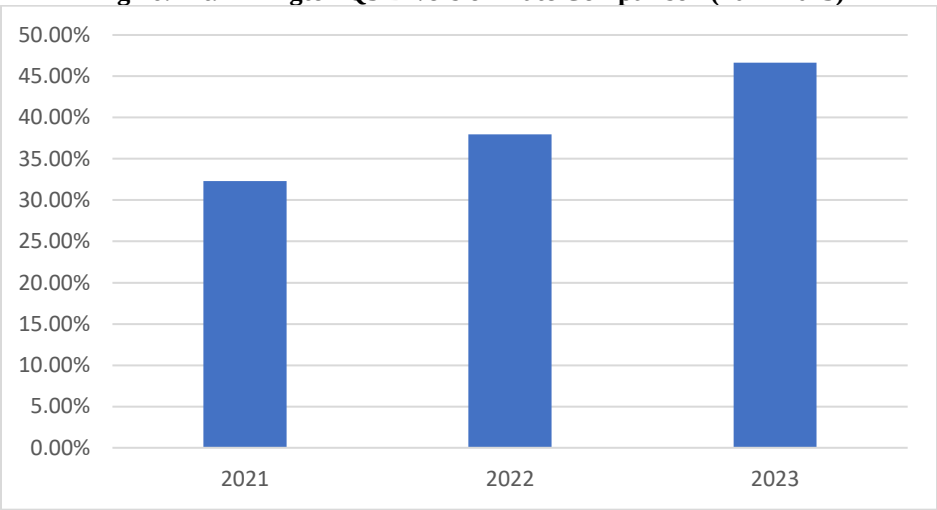


Fig 16. The town of Killington's diversion rate for Q3 2023 of 46.66% shows a significant increase over last year's diversion rate for Q3 2022 of 37.97%.

Hubbardton

RCSWD hosted an introductory meeting and training session with the town of Hubbardton on Apri1 27th, 2023. PAT team members present included the select board members. During the meeting, RCSWD informed the PAT members and members of the public that each home in Hubbardton will be receiving a mailing packet with information on how to access the pre-survey, online webinar and post survey. Mailing packets were sent to approximately 280 permanent residents in Hubbardton on May 5th, 2023. 30 out of 219 Hubbardton residents completed the pre-survey for a participation rate of 14%. Post survey participation included 7 residents out of an overall total of 72 post survey participants. Hubbardton had a post survey participation rate of 10%.

Through an analysis of both the pre and post surveys it was found that a percentage of individuals who said they recycle everyday increased from 67% to 71% from the pre and post survey, suggesting relative change in behavior. A percentage of Hubbardton participants who compost everyday increased from 60% to 100% suggesting an even greater increase in behavioral changes amongst residents.

Question: What items should never go in the trash or the landfill?

Item	Pre	Post	+/- %
Electronics	100%	100%	0%
Tires	100%	100%	0%
Paint, thinner, stains, etc.	100%	100%	0%
Rechargeable batteries	100%	100%	0%
Lead-acid batteries	100%	100%	0%

Pool chemicals	100%	100%	0%
Propane cylinders	100%	100%	0%
Used oil & filters	100%	100%	0%
Leaves & yard waste	86%	67%	-19%
Banana peels, coffee grounds	86%	100%	+14%
Mattresses	71%	67%	-4%
Plastics	71%	100%	+29%
Aluminum & steel cans	71%	100%	+29%
Glass jars	71%	100%	+29%
PLU stickers	57%	67%	+10%
Cardboard	57%	67%	+10%

Fig 17. This chart shows the percentage of Hubbardton participants who determined if each item should go in the trash based on prior knowledge through the pre survey and post knowledge following the webinar. In general, Hubbardton residents were able to retain the knowledge they already knew about items that don't belong in the trash or improve on their knowledge following the webinar that was provided to participants.

Fig 18. Pre-Survey

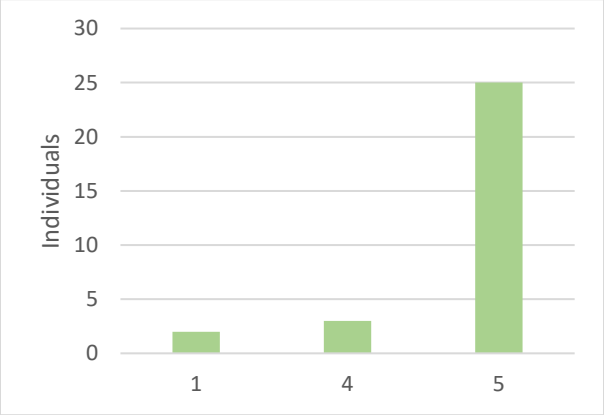


Fig 19. Post Survey

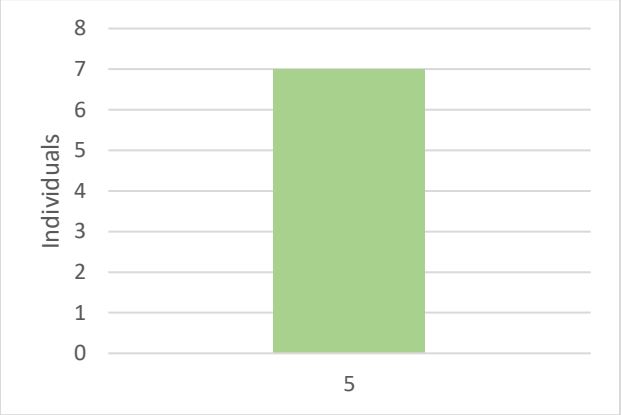


Fig 18 & 19. Figure 18 represents the individuals who believed prior to participating in the webinar and trainings that they should recycle. The pre-survey showed that approximately 83% of participants strongly believed they should recycle, 10% of individuals said they believed that they should recycle, 6% of individuals believed they shouldn't recycle at all. The post survey on Figure 19 showed that 100% of participants strongly believed they should recycle following the webinar.

Proctor

RCSWD hosted an introductory meeting and training session with the town of Proctor on May 8th, 2023. PAT team members present included the select board members. During the meeting, RCSWD informed the PAT members and members of the public that each home in Proctor will be receiving a mailing packet with information on how to access the pre-survey, online webinar and post survey. Mailing packets were sent to approximately 900 permanent residents in Proctor on June 13th, 2023. 27 out of 219 Proctor residents completed the pre-survey for a participation

rate of 12%. Post survey participation included 1 resident out of an overall total of 72 post survey participants. Proctor had a post survey participation rate of 1%.

Limited data from post the pre survey and post survey made analysis difficult. Based on the limited data collected from Proctor residents, RCSWD cannot draw any conclusions on data collected from both the pre and post surveys.

Wells

RCSWD hosted an introductory meeting and training session with the town of Wells on May 9th, 2023. PAT team members present included the select board members. During the meeting, RCSWD informed the PAT members and members of the public that each home in Proctor will be receiving a mailing packet with information on how to access the pre-survey, online webinar and post survey. Mailing packets were sent to approximately 646 permanent residents in Wells on May 22nd, 2023. 9 out of 219 Wells residents completed the pre-survey for a participation rate of 4%. Post survey participation included 2 residents out of an overall total of 72 post survey participants. Wells had a post survey participation rate of 3%.

Limited data from post the pre survey and post survey made analysis difficult. Based on the limited data collected from Wells residents, RCSWD cannot draw any conclusions on data collected from both the pre and post surveys.

Ira

RCSWD hosted an introductory meeting and training session with the town of Ira on May 9th, 2023. PAT team members present included the select board members. During the meeting, RCSWD informed the PAT members and members of the public that each home in Proctor will be receiving a mailing packet with information on how to access the pre-survey, online webinar and post survey. Mailing packets were sent to approximately 646 permanent residents in Wells on May 22nd, 2023. 9 out of 219 Wells residents completed the pre-survey for a participation rate of 4%. Post survey participation included 2 residents out of an overall total of 72 post survey participants. Wells had a post survey participation rate of 3%.

Limited data from post the pre survey and post survey made analysis difficult. Based on the limited data collected from Wells residents, RCSWD cannot draw any conclusions on data collected from both the pre and post surveys.

Mendon

The town of Mendon was unable to participate in this grant program for unforeseen circumstances.

5. Outreach & Dissemination Activities

The following meetings were conducted in conjunction with the dissemination of the grant materials to each participating town:

Town	Introductory Meeting Date	Closing Meeting Date
Danby	April 5th, 2023	November 9th, 2023
Hubbardton	April 27th, 2023	October 23rd, 2023
Ira	May 16th, 2023	November 28th, 2023
Killington	April 22nd, 2023	November 27th, 2023
Mt. Holly	April 11th, 2023	October 10th, 2023
Mt. Tabor	April 6th, 2023	November 14th, 2023
Pittsfield	April 13th, 2023	October 5th, 2023
Proctor	May 8th, 2023	November 13th, 2023
Wallingford	April 3rd, 2023	October 16th, 2023
Wells	May 9th, 2023	November 7th, 2023
West Rutland	April 10th, 2023	October 9th, 2023
Mendon	-	-

In addition to the several meetings RCSWD has took part in, RCSWD also participated in several forms of advertisement (press releases, newsletters, e-mails, phone calls, etc.) to notify the public about this grant program and increase participation. Several towns including: Ira, Pittsfield, Wallingford, and Mt. Holly included the grant information on their websites for residents to access. RCSWD also sent out E-mails to all RCSWD permit holders to notify residents about the program. RCSWD also posted a press release on our own website. RCSWD Outreach Coordinator also hosted a composting workshop for residents to learn more about reducing food waste.

6. Summary

RCSWD was able to collect data from ten out of eleven total district towns that we eligible to participate in this program. RCSWD was unable to collect enough data from some towns to draw any conclusions from the data, as data overall was relatively limited. However, RCSWD was able to have collect enough data to show that diversion rates are increasing in the district overall. This shows that based on the population of each town and the amount of waste produced, less waste is being thrown into the landfill. Recycling rates do show a steady increase across the board as well.

RCSWD was able to successfully meet with town members and officials during the introductory and closing meetings. This gave RCSWD an opportunity to connect with our District town members on a greater level and collaborate on waste related topics such as residential waste permit processes and waste programs.

Career Opportunities ... Read more »

[edit]

RUTLAND COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT

REDUCE | REUSE | RECYCLE | COMPOST

COVID-19 Guidelines

Contact Us

Report A Concern

ABOUT PROGRAMS FACILITIES SERVICES FIND IT FAST

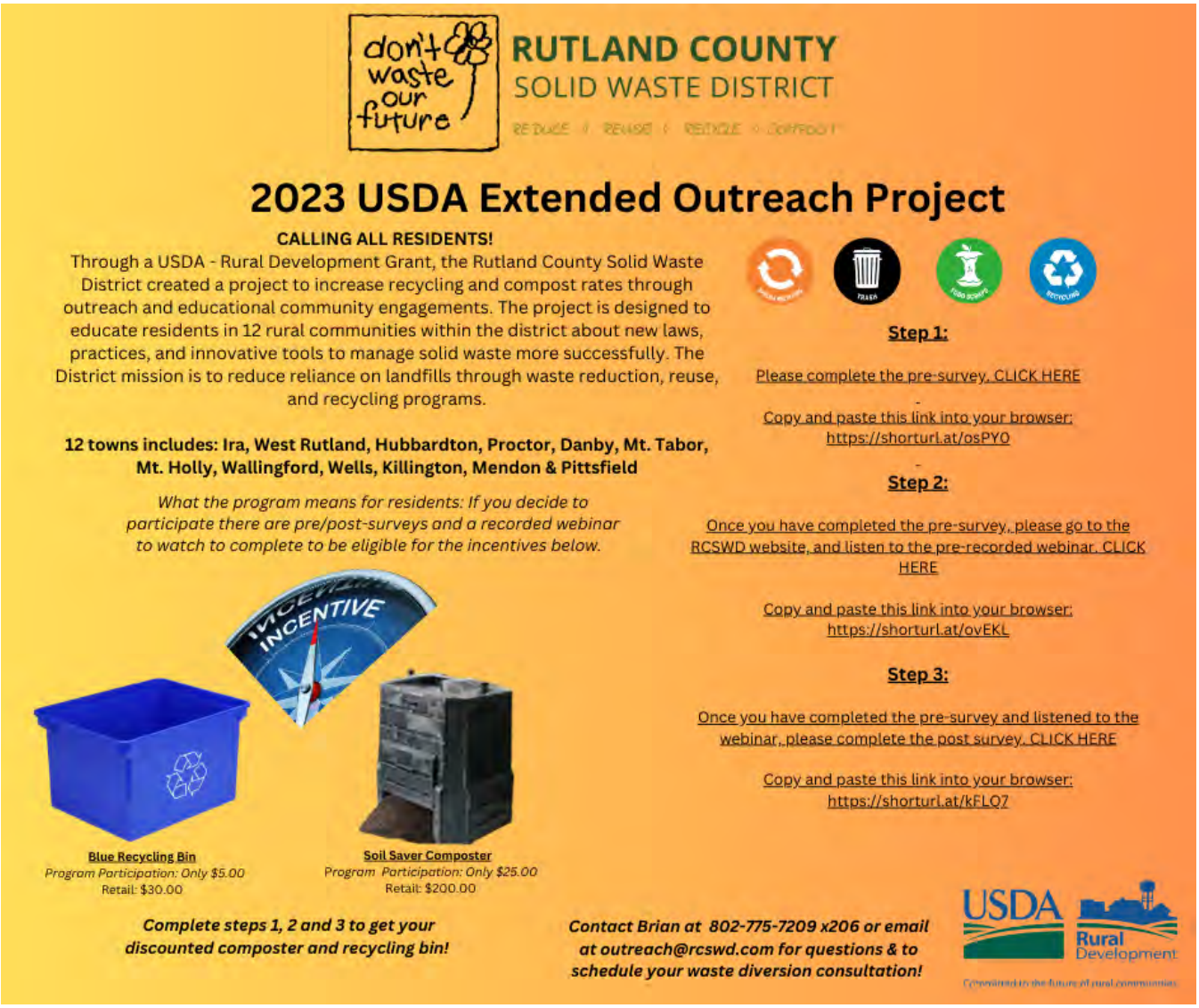
VIEW EDIT REVISIONS CLONE CONTENT UNPUBLISH

Home

USDA Solid Waste Extended Outreach Grant!

Great Incentives, save lots of money and help your community...

POSTED ON: MARCH 27, 2023 - 3:49PM



- Danby, Hubbardton, Ira, Killington, Mount Holly, Mount Tabor, Mendon, Pittsfield, Proctor, Wallingford, Wells, West Rutland -

CALLING ALL RESIDENTS! Through a USDA - Rural Development Grant, the Rutland County Solid Waste District created a project to increase recycling and compost rates through outreach and educational community engagements. The project is designed to educate residents in 12 rural communities within the district about new laws, practices, and innovative tools to manage solid waste more successfully. The District mission is to reduce reliance on landfills through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling programs.

What the program means for residents: If you decide to participate there are pre- and post-surveys to complete to be eligible for the incentives below.

Step 1: Please complete the pre-survey. CLICK HERE or Copy and paste this link into your browser: https://shorturl.at/osPY0

Universal Recycling Law
TIMELINE

JULY 1 2014

- Transfer stations must accept recyclables
- Food scrap generators of 104 tons/year (2 tons/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

JULY 1 2015

- Statewide unit based pricing takes effect, requiring residential trash charges be based on volume or weight
- Recyclables are banned from the landfill
- Transfer stations/Bag-drop Haulers must accept leaf and yard debris seasonally (April 1 - December 15)
- Haulers must offer residential recycling collection at no separate charge
- Public buildings must provide recycling containers alongside all trash containers in public spaces (exception for restrooms)
- Food scrap generators of 52 tons/year (1 ton/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

JULY 1 2016

- Leaf, yard, and clean wood debris are banned from the landfill
- Food scrap generators of 26 tons/year (1/2 ton/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

JULY 1 2017

- Transfer stations/Bag-drop Haulers must accept food scraps
- Food scrap generators of 18 tons/year (1/3 ton/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

JULY 1 2020

- Food scraps are banned from the landfill
- Haulers must offer food scrap collection to nonresidential customers and apartment buildings with four or more residential units unless another hauler will provide that service

» For more information, visit VTrecycles.com.
July 2019

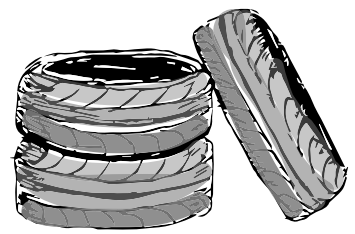
VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

VERMONT STATE LAW

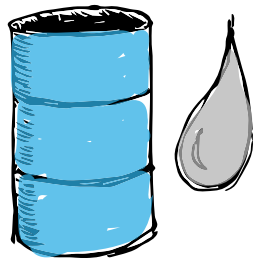
LANDFILL BANS

Paints & Stains, Varnish, Thinner

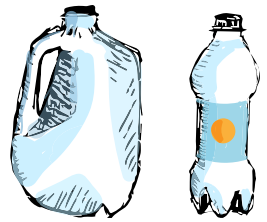
Tires



Waste Oil & Filters



Recyclables



Plastic #1 and #2

Glass jars, bottles

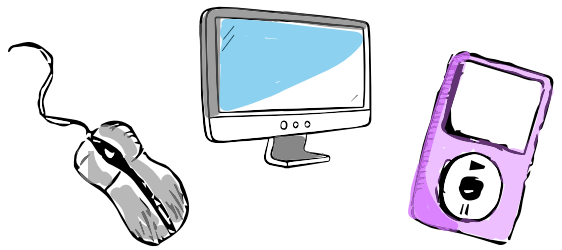
Aluminum & steel cans, aluminum foil

Cardboard, mixed paper, newspaper

Mercury-Added Products

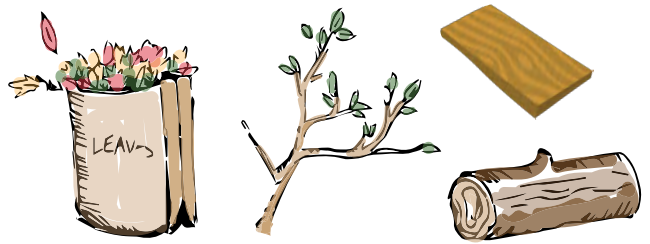
CFLs, mercury switches, thermostats, lamps, thermometers, etc.

Electronics



Computers and accessories, all phones, televisions, MP3 players, VCRs/DVDs, etc.

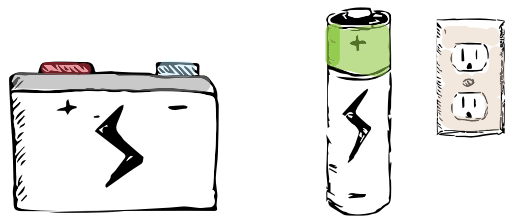
Organics (Compostable Materials)



Clean wood, branches, leaf and yard debris, grass clippings, etc.

Food scraps, including coffee grounds, egg shells, etc.

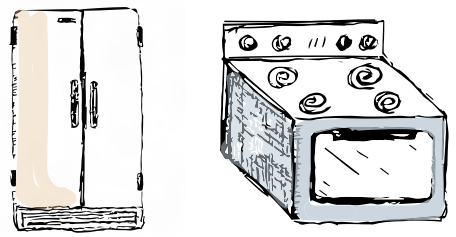
Certain Batteries



Lead-acid

Rechargeable

Appliances (White Goods)



Refrigerators, ranges, washers, dryers, dishwashers, freezers, etc.

Dangerous Wastes

These items are regulated and extremely hazardous to persons handling solid waste:

Explosives. Fireworks. Gasoline.
Sharps. Medical Waste.
Pool Chemicals. Propane Cylinders.
Liquid Waste.

Please use proper disposal methods or keep out of trash.

Keep these items out of the trash!

Ask attendant for details on recycling and alternative disposal options.

Waste Management & Prevention Division
(802) 828-1138 | VTrecycles.com

2021 Edition.

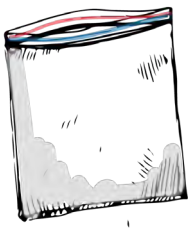
VERMONT

Landfill

All Trash Items

Napkins, tissues

Paper cups, stirrers & straws, plastic utensils



Plastic bags & film, chip and candy wrappers

Styrofoam (all kinds)

When in doubt, throw it out!
It's better than trashing the recycling bin.

Mercury Light Bulbs

Unlimited:

- Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs (CFLs)

Up to 10 per day:

- Fluorescent Tubes
- Circulines
- High Intensity Discharge (HID)
- Mercury Vapor
- U-Tube

NEMA

Find a drop-off location at
www.lamprecycle.org
or call 1-855-63-CYCLE

Thermostats

Don't trash it, CASH it!

GET $5 for every mercury thermostat recycled!

Drop off the entire mercury thermostat. You will receive either a $5 in-store credit or a rebate.

Thermostat Recycling™ CORPORATION

Find a drop-off location at
www.thermostat-recycle.org
or call 1-855-63-CYCLE

Printed on paper made with 30% post-consumer recycled content.

FSC www.fsc.org MIX Paper from responsible sources FSC® C103525

FREE Special Recycling

Manufacturer-Sponsored Battery, Electronics, Paint, Mercury Light Bulb, and Mercury Thermostat Programs

Find a year-round drop-off near you:

1-855-63-CYCLE

or

VTrecycles.com

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Electronics

- Televisions
- Computers
- Monitors
- Desktop Printers
- Computer Peripherals
  (mouse, keyboard, scanner, computer speakers, etc.)

Vermont e-cycles

Find a drop-off location at
www.vtecycles.org
or call 1-855-63-CYCLE

Paint*

Quarts, Gallons, and 5 Gallons
(in original can with label and lid)

- Oil-Based
- Acrylic
- Latex
- Enamel
- Stains
- Shellac
- Lacquer
- Varnish

NO aerosol paint cans
NO empty paint cans
NO unlabeled cans
NO leaking or damaged cans
NO cans of dried paint

paintcare®

Find a drop-off location at
www.paintcare.org
or call 1-855-63-CYCLE

*Costs passed on to consumer at time of purchase

Batteries

- Single-Use Batteries:
  - AA, AAA, C, D
  - 9-Volt
  - Button Cell
  - Hearing Aid
- Rechargeables (up to 11 lbs.)
- Cell Phones (all types, entire phone)

call2recycle®

Find a drop-off location at
www.call2recycle.org/vermont
or call 1-855-63-CYCLE

A Vermonter's Guide to Recycling

PAPER
clean & dry

copy paper, mail & magazines

cardboard & boxboard

CONTAINERS
empty & rinsed clean

metal

glass bottles & jars

plastic bottles, tubs & packaging

MINIMUM SIZE 2 inches

MAXIMUM SIZE 2 feet

MORE INFO
(802) 828-1138
VTrecycles.com

VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Leave 'em out.

These items don't belong in the recycling bin.

NO PLASTIC BAGS
They wrap around sorting equipment & cause shutdowns.
Instead: Bring clean, dry, and stretchy bags to a grocery or hardware store for special recycling. Otherwise put in trash.

NO BATTERIES
They are the leading cause of fires at sorting facilities.
Instead: Bring to a drop off location for special recycling.

NO STUCK-ON FOOD/DRINK
It's gross—and it reduces the value of other recyclables.
Instead: Rinse clean first.

NO SCRAP METAL ITEMS
They can damage equipment.
Instead: Bring to a drop off location for special recycling.

NO CLOTHING
It gets wrapped around equipment and causes shutdowns.
Instead: Donate for reuse, or bring to a drop off location for special recycling.

NO ELECTRONICS
They break, damage equipment, and endanger workers.
Instead: Bring to a drop off location for special recycling.

NO HAZARDOUS CONTAINERS
They pose a risk to workers, even if empty (there's always residue).
Instead: Take to hazardous waste event or facility, or trash if empty.

This is only a partial list. For more details, visit VTrecycles.com.

201902

Mixed Recycling

Paper & Cardboard

Aluminum & Steel

Glass Jars & Bottles

Plastic Bottles & Containers

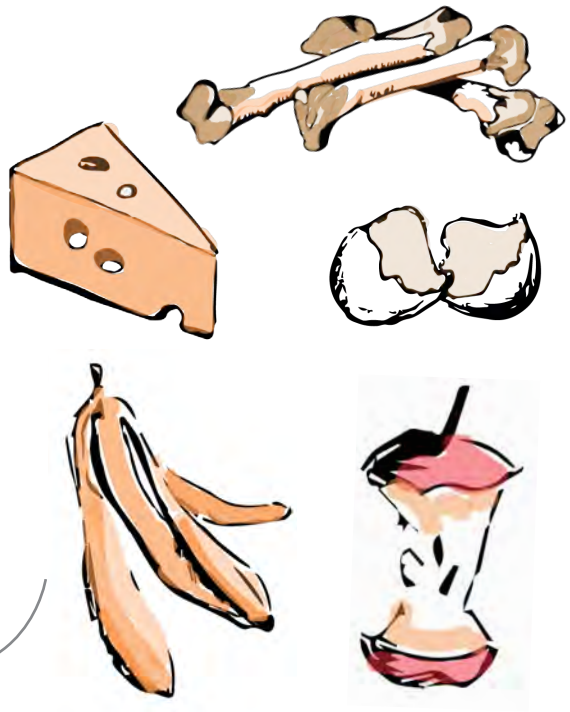
Clean and empty only, please.

VERMONT

Food Scraps

All Food Scraps

Fruits, vegetables, dairy, bread, grains, meat & bones, oils, sauces, eggs



Remove stickers from produce!

#9548

Coffee Grounds & Filters

Returnables

5¢

Select beverage containers

Look for 'VT' on redemption stamp!

Clean and empty only, please.

VERMONT

Haulers & Facilities

This document clarifies the parallel collection requirements of the Universal Recycling law for solid waste haulers and certified facilities (transfer stations, drop-offs, landfills). It also provides guidance from the Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) for the frequency of collection and the on-the-ground, day-to-day application of these requirements. **Parallel collection** refers to the requirement of solid waste haulers and facilities to collect recyclables, leaf and yard debris, and food scraps at the same location as trash.

RECYCLING

A. The following recyclables (referred to as "listed recyclables") are banned from the landfill July 1, 2015:
   a. **Metal**: aluminum and steel cans, aluminum foil and pie plates,
   b. **Glass**: bottles and jars from foods and beverages,
   c. **Plastics**: #1 and #2 (PET and HDPE resin types) containers,
   d. **Paper**: corrugated cardboard, white and colored paper, newspaper, magazines, paper mail and envelopes, boxboard, and paper bags.

Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers:

B. Facilities (transfer stations, drop-offs, landfills) and Bag-drop haulers that offer collection of solid waste must offer collection of listed recyclables to all customers (except commercial haulers) by July 1, 2014.

C. Facilities may charge separate fees for the collection of listed recyclables. Bag-drop haulers may not charge a separate line item fee to residential customers[1] for the cost of collection of listed recyclables, but may incorporate those costs into the charge for the collection of solid waste. Bag-drop haulers may turn away customers that only bring listed recyclables or may charge a nominal fee to collect recyclables without trash.

Curbside Haulers:

D. Haulers that offer collection of trash must offer collection of listed recyclables for all customers (including residents, businesses, and institutions) by July 1, 2015 or subcontract with another Hauler who can provide these services to their customers.

E. For residential customers[1], haulers must bundle trash and recycling collection as one service and may not charge a separate line item fee for the cost of collecting listed recyclables. Haulers may adjust the charge for collecting trash to account for the collection costs for recyclables.

F. Haulers may charge commercial customers for the collection of listed recyclables.

G. If a residential customer requests curbside collection of listed recyclables **only** (without trash collection services) from a Hauler, the Hauler may charge a fee for that service call or stop.

H. Recycling Collection Frequency: Haulers should collect recycling at least as often as trash is picked up and in a recycling container that is at least as large as the trash container provided.

1 **Residential Customers include: single family homes, multi-family dwellings, townhouses, condominiums, apartments, and mobile home parks. For purposes of implementing the Universal Recycling law, hotels, motels, campgrounds, and dormitories are not considered "residential customers."**

Environmental Fact Sheet

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Department of Environmental Conservation
Waste Management & Prevention Division
802-828-1138

Safe Management of Household Lithium Batteries

For lithium batteries from businesses, which must be managed as hazardous waste, contact the Vermont DEC Hazardous Waste Program for requirements at 802-828-1138.

There are two types of lithium-based batteries, **Primary Lithium** (metal) and **Rechargeable Lithium Ion**. Lithium Primary batteries are starting to replace the commonly used alkaline batteries because they are longer lasting. These batteries can be found as AA/AAA, C, D, Coin/Button cell, and 9v and are usually labeled with the word “lithium”. Lithium batteries are used in common household items such as flashlights, cameras, toys, and for medical devices and security systems. Lithium-Ion batteries are rechargeable and are used in vaping devices, many personal electronics such as cell phones, tablets, and laptops, E-Bikes, electric toothbrushes, tools, hoverboards, scooters, and for solar power backup storage. As the industry advances, more and more products will utilize these powerful batteries.

Lithium batteries can cause fires and even explode if managed incorrectly. Keep all lithium batteries out of the trash and out of your household recycling.

1. INDENTIFIYING Lithium primary or Lithium-ion rechargeable batteries

Lithium Primary batteries **may** be marked “Lithium;” button/coin cells may begin with (CR###).

Lithium Primary Batteries (non-rechargeable) can be found as AA/AAA, C, D, Coin/Button cell, and 9v. They are starting to replace many common alkaline batteries because they are longer-lasting.

Lithium-Ion batteries **may** be marked “Rechargeable,” “Lithium Ion,” “Li-ION,” “Li-ion,” “Li-Ion”, “LiPo” (lithium polymer); button/coin cell begins with (LIR###). They **may** or may not have a battery seal or other mark.

2. STORING/HANDLING Lithium Batteries

- Do not remove any lithium battery that is not intended to be replaceable within the product it powers (such as cell phones, vaping devices, thin laptops, and other electronic products).
  - The battery may be glued into the product. Forced removal of the battery can result in an immediate fire or explosion.
  - The battery may be in silver colored, cellophane-type bags or hard-plastic casing. Tearing or puncturing the bag or crushing/penetrating the plastic casing can result in an immediate fire or explosion.
- After removing a spent battery from a product, bag it individually in a clear sealable bag or tape the terminals with clear packing tape.

- This prevents fires resulting from contact with other batteries or other conductive materials.
- Less-durable tapes (such as masking or cellophane tape) and open bags commonly fall off during transport.
- Non-clear bags or tapes (such as duct tape or electrical tape) do not allow a visible identification of the chemistry of the battery when being sorted for recycling and can be a safety hazard to workers.

- Never store ANY batteries where the terminals are touching or anywhere they can come into contact with metal objects such as keys or coins.

- Consider storing large quantities of lithium-based batteries in a separate containment area or building to prevent property loss in the event of a reaction or fire.

3. HIGH WATT-HOUR Lithium-ion batteries (>300 watt-hours)

- Automatically considered a hazardous material, whether they are damaged or not.
- Require CFR49 certification and paperwork to transport or ship.

Watt-hours are calculated by multiplying volts by amp-hours, which are labelled on batteries. These large batteries are commonly found in e-bikes, e-scooters, landscaping tools, and more. Call2Recycle offers a high watt-hour kit that is specially permitted by Department of Transportation to exempt a shipper from CFR49 requirements. Contact your solid waste management district or municipality or Call2Recycle for more information.

4. HANDLING DAMAGED Lithium batteries

Do not use damaged or abused batteries.

- Store outdoors in a watertight covered container filled with sand or kitty litter.
- Contact your solid waste management district or municipality for proper management in your area (VTrecycles.com).

IF a lithium battery starts to swell, smoke, or catch fire

1. Do NOT touch the battery with bare hands.
2. Immediately bring the battery outside (step away as soon as possible to avoid inhalation) and place it in a container of kitty litter or sand(dirt).
3. Contact your solid waste management district or municipality for proper management.

4. RECYCLING Lithium batteries

Primary (single-use) lithium batteries and rechargeable lithium-ion batteries less than 11 pounds* can be recycled at one of the many free manufacturer-funded collection locations across the state. This program also accepts all AA, AAA, C, D, 9-volt, button cell, rechargeable, hearing aid batteries, and cell phones.

To find a location near you go to Call2RecycleVT or call 1-855-63-CYCLE

*For batteries larger than 11 pounds, please contact your solid waste management district or municipality.

LEAF AND YARD DEBRIS, AND FOOD SCRAPS

A. Leaf, yard, and clean wood debris are banned from the landfill July 1, 2016 and food scraps are banned from the landfill July 1, 2020.

Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers:

B. Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers that offer collection of solid waste must offer at least seasonal (April 1 – Dec. 15) collection of leaf and yard debris by July 1, 2015 to all customers and may charge fees for these services.

C. Facilities and Bag-drop Haulers must offer collection of food scraps by July 1, 2017 to all customers and may charge fees for these services.

Curbside Haulers:

D. Curbside haulers that offer collection of solid waste must offer food scrap collection to nonresidential customers and apartment buildings with four or more residential units unless another hauler will provide that service. Haulers may charge for the collection of food scraps from all customers and may subcontract with another hauler who can provide this service to their customers.

E. Frequency of Collection:
   a. **Food Scraps:** Haulers should collect food scraps, at minimum, weekly during all warmer months (approximately May 1st –October 31st) and at minimum, every other week during all cooler months (approximately November 1st-April 30th). In no instance should food scrap collection frequency create a health hazard or nuisance.

ANR encourages the use of the **state standardized recycling symbols** for all containers and signage. Symbols are available for free download from the Universal Recycling Information webpage here: VTrecycles.com.

Photos of Brattleboro's curbside compost pilot collected by Triple T Trucking. (Image Source: Windham Solid Waste Management District)

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Department of Environmental Conservation
Waste Management & Prevention Division, Solid Waste Program
1 National Life Drive, Davis 1, Montpelier, VT 05620-3704
(802) 828-1138
VTrecycles.com

For information on local recycling ordinances and resources please contact your solid waste planning entity found in the link below, or contact your town manager. 802recycles.com.

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Department of Environmental Conservation

Revised April 2021

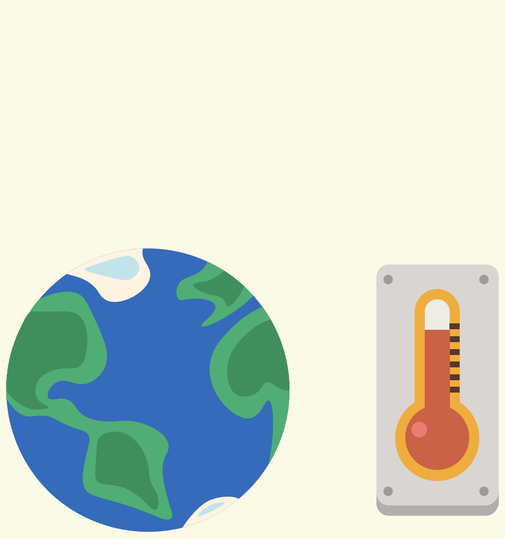
Benefits of Keeping Food Waste out of the Landfill

1

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Feeds People

Rescued food donations **almost tripled** from 2014 to 2017 at the Vermont Foodbank.



2

Reduces

Greenhouse Gas

Emissions

3

Supports

Green Jobs

4

Compost

Restores Soil

5

Reduces

need for

Landfills

VT landfills ~77,000 tons of food scraps each year.

Composting the scraps

instead of trashing them would...

reduce greenhouse gas emissions

as much as not driving ~115 million miles.

That's like driving around Earth 4,629 times!

NOT ACCEPTED

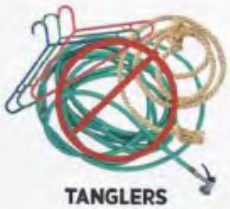
DO YOUR PART TO RECYCLE BETTER™

THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW DON'T BELONG IN YOUR RECYCLING BIN

PLASTIC BAGS

BAGGED RECYCLABLES

CLOTHING/TEXTILES



TANGLERS

SCRAP METAL ITEMS

BATTERIES

MEDICAL WASTE

FOOD WASTE/LIQUIDS

ELECTRONICS

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR EXPLOSIVES

PLASTIC WRAP, FILMS, OR TARPS

WOOD, WASTE, OR TIRES

DISPOSABLE ITEMS

WAXY COATED PAPER ITEMS

CERAMICS OR BAKING GLASS

Universal Recycling | Food Scrap Ban Guidance

Background

On July 1, 2020, Vermont state law bans disposal of food scraps in the trash or landfills.

> *Food scraps include pre- and post-consumer food waste that is derived from processsing or discarding of food and that is able to be used through one of the following options: food donation for people in need, animal feed, composting, or anaerobic digestion.*

On July 1, 2020, trash haulers must offer food scrap collection services to non-residential customers and apartments with 4 units or more, unless another hauler is willing to provide that service.

Why? Keeping food scraps out of the trash saves landfill space and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing food waste saves resources. Food donation has nearly tripled since the law was passed.

What will enforcement look like for the food waste ban?

The Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) prioritizes outreach and compliance efforts on the largest producers of food waste and on complaints we receive. ANR has enforcement authority under 10 V.S.A. Section 8003(a) for solid waste laws and all of Vermont's 11 landfill disposal bans, which includes the food waste ban. ANR has consistently prioritized education and outreach on the food waste ban and has worked to ensure options exist for food scrap collection and drop-off. ANR has supported grant funding for low-cost/subsidized residential composting bins as a way to encourage cost savings through home composting. ANR does not sort through residential trash bags looking for recyclables or food scraps.

Residents

Residents are separating their food scraps into buckets or bins and either using local food waste drop-offs (like transfer stations) or curbside food scrap haulers, or composting at home.

Vermont state law allows residents who compost at home to dispose of meat and bones in the trash even after July 1, 2020.

Residents are NOT required to compost at home and can choose to bring food scraps to drop-off facilities or use curbside food scrap haulers. Residents can ask their trash hauler if they provide food scrap collection. Residents can find drop-off facilities and food scrap haulers at VTrecycles.com or by contacting their local solid waste management entity at 802recycles.com.

To learn how to prevent food waste and manage your food scraps, visit VTrecycles.com.

Businesses/Institutions

Businesses are donating edible food to food shelves and separating food waste into collection carts or dumpsters that food scrap haulers pick up and bring to composting facilities, farms, and digesters.

Vermont state law allows businesses/institutions with established food waste separation programs that include regular staff training to dispose of an insignificant amount of food waste.
The ANR Solid Waste Program considers the following to be examples of "insignificant":

- Occasional, small amounts of food waste that are accidentally thrown in the trash.
- Disposing of small packages, such as one-ounce packets of food waste, that would be extremely time-consuming to de-package, and in small quantities or package sizes too small for depackaging machines.

Businesses/institutions with questions are encouraged to contact ANR Solid Waste Program via email or at 802-828-1138.

To learn how to prevent food waste and manage your food scraps, visit VTrecycles.com.

Commercial Haulers

More than 20 haulers offer food scrap collection and it's currently required by law for bag drop haulers.

According to Vermont state law, commercial haulers are not required to offer collection of food scraps if another hauler provides collection services in the same area and has capacity to provide services to all customers.

Commercial haulers can visit VTrecycles.com for a list of food scrap haulers and the areas they serve.

Commercial haulers that want confirmation that another hauler will offer food scrap collection to customers in their area may contact the Vermont ANR Solid Waste Program.

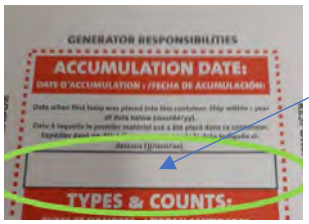
Information on how to haul food waste, food scrap separation signage for customers, and downloadable food scrap symbols, visit VTrecycles.com or contact the ANR Solid Waste Program via email or at 802-828-1138.

Waste Management & Prevention Division
Solid Waste Program
1 National Life Drive, Davis 1, Montpelier, VT 05620
(802) 828-1138 VTrecycles.com

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Department of Environmental Conservation

lamprecycle.org
environmental responsibility starts here

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MERCURY/FLUORESCENT BULBS:



- DO NOT throw fluorescent/mercury lightbulbs (lamps) in the trash.
- Immediately place bulbs in structurally sound containers, sized for the bulbs. Do not stage bulbs in an open container.
- If a bulb breaks when placing it in a collection box, close the box, tape the container closed, and ship it, whether the box is full or not.
- **DATE** the box when the first bulb is placed in the container. Mercury bulbs cannot be stored on-site for more than one year, so the date on the box is a reminder of when to ship.
- Keep boxes shut and manage carefully so the bulbs do not break.
- When the box is full, or one year from date on box, seal with tape and arrange for shipment.

HOW THE MANUFACTURERS' PROGRAM WORKS

- The National Electrical Manufacturers' Association (NEMA) manages the program for the 20+ manufacturers who fund the collection, transport, and recycling of mercury bulbs.
- The Program funding provides FREE recycling for:
  - **Unlimited numbers of CFLs (compact fluorescent lightbulbs).**
  - **10 or fewer non-CFLs (linear, HID, circline, and other mercury-added bulbs) per person per day.**
- Do not accept broken bulbs and do not place broken bulbs in the regular trash. A customer with a broken bulb should contact the solid waste managers in their town or district (find at 802recycles.com).

HOW TO ORDER PROGRAM BOXES

- **SEE OTHER SIDE FOR TYPES OF BOXES AVAILABLE**
- Boxes are "AUTOREPLENISHED" – When a box is shipped for recycling, it goes to a recycling facility in Massachusetts. After the bulbs (lamps) are processed, replacement boxes are shipped from Wisconsin. It can take up to two weeks to get new boxes, so to avoid being without boxes:
  - Ship individual boxes as soon as they are full.
  - Order extra boxes so you always have somewhere to safely store bulbs.
- For existing accounts, request replacement boxes by emailing support@lamprecycle.org or pak.ts@veolia.com.
- If you cannot locate your ID and Password to order boxes, contact pak.ts@veolia.com or call (920) 574-2445.

HOW TO ORDER PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

Free Promotional Materials
- 8.5 x 11 Poster
- Reverse Window Cling
- Shelf-talker for retailers

- Log into your account at **https://lamprecycle.veoliaes.com/home**
- **SUPPLY 239 for posters**

lamprecycle.org
environmental responsibility starts here

AVAILABLE BOXES

HOW TO SHIP PROGRAM BOXES

- Mail-back program boxes come with detailed instructions.
  - Assemble the container. Fill it with bulbs.
  - Use the boxes and prevent breakage.
  - Complete the shipping label.
  - Contact Fed Ex to schedule pick-ups: https://lamprecycle.veoliaes.com/support/request-pickup/usa-pickup?pid=938
  - Instructions online: https://lamprecycle.veoliaes.com/support/request-pickup/usa-pickup?pid=938

WHAT IF A BULB ACCIDENTALLY BREAKS?

You can safely clean up a broken mercury bulb. If a bulb breaks:

- DO NOT VACUUM OR SWEEP – up the broken lamp, as this may spread any mercury vapor that is present to other rooms.
- Ventilate the room by closing all interior doors and vents, opening windows and any exterior doors, (restrict access) for at least 15 minutes.
- Remove all broken materials you can, and do not use a vacuum cleaner.
  - Wear disposable gloves if available
  - Carefully scoop up the glass fragments and powder with a stiff paper or cardboard (such as playing cards or index cards). Pick up any remaining small pieces of glass and powder using sticky tape (such as duct tape).
  - Wipe the area clean with a damp paper towel or disposable wet wipe.
- Place all cleanup materials (cardboard, gloves, tape, etc.) into a glass or rigid container with a lid.
- Wash your hands. Leave windows in the affected room open as long as practical (weather permitting).

WHERE TO GET HELP:

- Program Staff (NEMA) at support@lamprecycle.org or 800-301-1852.
- Recycler Staff (Veolia) at pak.ts@veolia.com or 888-669-9725.
- Program Websites: www.lamprecycle.org or program web portal https://lamprecycle.veoliaes.com/home.

TRAINING VIDEOS

- NEMA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jv0wvh0x5qg
- VT DEC https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KNnhmZNz0_U

FREE collection of Architectural Coatings:

- Interior/exterior: Latex, Acrylic, Water-Based, Oil-Based, Enamel
- Deck Coatings, Floor Paints
- Primers, Sealers
- Stains, Shellacs, Lacquers, Varnishes, Urethanes
- Waterproofing: Concrete, Masonry, Wood Sealers, and Repellents
- Metal Coatings, Rust Preventatives
- Field and Lawn Paints

Paint Can Size and Condition - (Never open the cans)

- 5-gallon containers or smaller.
- Original container with the original label that can be read.
- Sealed and not leaking.
- No empty cans. Cans with dry latex paint are accepted.

DO NOT collect the following products:

Paint thinners	Mineral spirits	Solvents	Aerosol (spray cans)
Auto/marine paint	Art and craft paints	Caulking compounds	Epoxies/glues/adhesives
Paint additives	Colorants	Tints and resins	Roof patch and repair
Asphalt/tar	Deck cleaners	2-compound coatings	Bitumen-based products
Wood preservatives (containing pesticides)	Traffic/road marking paint	Shop applied paints and finishes	Industrial maintenance (IM) coatings

STORAGE STANDARDS:

- Place all paint cans/collected products immediately in collection bins provided by PaintCare.
- Keep collection bin closed except when adding approved PaintCare products.
- Ensure the recycling contractor provides a label for each collection bin. On the collection bin label, write the date the first PaintCare product is placed in the bin. (Paint cannot be stored onsite for more than 1 year).
- Both indoor and outdoor collection bins must be placed on an impervious surface that allows for easy clean-up. Collection bins cannot be placed on dirt or gravel.
- All collection bins must be stored in a secure location. Only drop-off-site staff should have access to the collection bins and storage area. NEVER allow “self-serve” public access to the collection bins.

Thermostat Recycling® CORPORATION

355 Lexington Avenue - 15th Floor | New York, NY 10017 | thermostat-recycle.org

MERCURY THERMOSTAT RECYCLING

Safety Requirements:
The storage and transport of waste mercury thermostats is regulated by state and federal authorities. Personnel who manage waste thermostats at your facility should be familiar with universal waste management requirements below, to protect waste mercury thermostats during storage and transport and to comply with state and federal regulations.

- Do not accept any other product other than thermostats that contain mercury (such as mercury bulbs, liquid mercury, leaking thermostats, etc.).
- Strongly encourage your customers to recycle the whole thermostat with the cover attached. However, the cover is not required. If mercury switches have been clipped from thermostat you must contact TRC at 888-266-0550.
- Place the accumulation start-date label provided on the container and date when the first thermostat is placed in the bin. Per state regulations you must ship the bin back to TRC, so it does not remain on site for more than one year.

Accept Only Wall-Mount Mercury-Switch Thermostats

Thermostats with mercury switches showing glass ampoule containing mercury.

To use the recycling container, follow these steps:

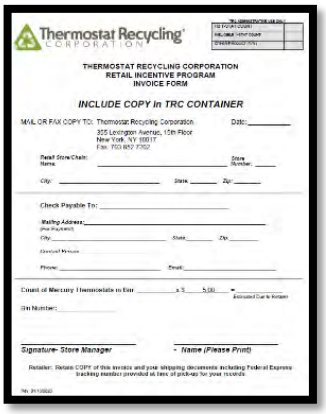
1. Unfold the plastic bag liner and use it to line the recycling/shipping container. Carefully place all collected thermostats inside the plastic liner. Don't forget to provide the $5 in-store credit.
2. Monitor collections closely to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. Training Video: https://youtu.be/BbtAFZmPZ70
3. All supplies for shipment should be in your bin. To prepare to ship, fold the plastic bag liner closed and use the zip tie to seal the bag. **You must include rebate paperwork in container.**
4. Flip the container lid closed, taking care to overlap the "jaws" properly. Secure by placing zip ties through the holes on each end of the container to make sure bin is tightly closed before shipping.
5. Fill in your company name and address on the top of the shipping label.
6. Apply the sticky side of the plastic pouch (provided) directly on to the outside of recycling container. Place the red and white FedEx label inside of the pouch and zip it shut. Call the carrier for pickup – the contact information is on the label. Or, just include the collection container with your next outgoing shipment. Make sure to keep the tracking numbers in case you need to confirm receipt of bin by TRC.
7. The container will be returned to continue in the program, approximately 3-4 weeks.

This document was developed for informational purposes only and does not represent legal advice. TRC expressly disclaims any liability, including but not limited to, consequential or other damages arising out of the use of information contained herein.

355 Lexington Avenue - 15th Floor | New York, NY 10017 | thermostat-recycle.org

Retail Rebate Program Instructions:

- Customer gets instant $5 in-store credit
- $5 coupons tear pad included in recycling container to use with customers
- Facility completes form included in recycling container
- Location keeps one copy and includes the other copy in the recycling container when shipping back to be reimbursed by TRC
- For missing rebate paperwork or shipping materials, contact TRC at (888) 266-0550



In case of mercury spill or leak:

1. Open windows to ventilate the area. Close off the room from other rooms in your facility. Shut the door and close any air pathways (like floor or ceiling grates, air conditioning or heating vents) which will circulate mercury vapors into other areas of the facility.
2. Isolate the area for at least 15 minutes keeping all people and pets away to avoid tracking it into other areas of the facility. DO NOT VACUUM OR SWEEP the mercury.
3. If the spill is larger than **one** thermostat ampule contact the state Spill Response Team - 802-828-1138 or 802-522-5736 during office hours or 24-Hour Reporting 800-641-5005 off hours 800-640-4374.
4. Wear disposable gloves if possible when cleaning the spill. Use stiff cardboard (such as playing cards or index cards) to push mercury droplets together and to scoop up beads of mercury; a flashlight will reflect off shiny mercury beads and make them easier to see.
5. Use the sticky side of duct or masking tape to pick up any remaining mercury beads. Do not vacuum.
6. Place the mercury-contaminated cleanup materials (cardboard, gloves, tape, etc.) into double plastic bags or preferably a glass or rigid sealable container with a lid for containment. In the meantime, store the container (label and separate from your regular trash) - outside the facility in an area inaccessible to children. Contact your local solid waste facility www.802recycles.com for proper disposal of spill cleanup debris. See www.mercvt.org “proper disposal” or call toll free -855-63-CYCLE or (802) 522-5736.
7. Wash your hands or shower if you encountered the mercury.
8. For health questions, call 800-439-8550 and dial zero to speak with an operator. During non-work hours, call Dept. of Health 800-439-8550 or the Northern New England Poison Center at 800-222-1222.
9. Once cleaned up, weather permitting, leave windows in the contaminated room open if practical.

NEED HELP?

Contact TRC at 888-266-0550 or TRC@thermostat-recycle.org

ELECTRONICS DISPOSAL BAN

free! RECYCLING

- Computers, printers, and computer peripherals

free! RECYCLING

- Televisions (all types) and computer monitors
- Personal electronics (such as personal digital assistants and personal music players)
- All telephones (including cell phones), answering and fax machines
- Videocassette recorders (VCRs), digital versatile disc (DVD) players, digital converter boxes and stereo equipment
- Power supply cords (used to charge electronic devices)
- Electronic game consoles





NEED MORE INFORMATION?

1-855-6ecycle
Ecycles.Vermont.gov

Vermont e-cycles
A program of the VERMONT Department of Environmental Conservation

Electronics Banned From VT Landfills:

- Computers, Printers, and Computer peripheral
- Televisions & Computer Monitors
- Personal Electronics (such as PDAs and portable music players)
- All Telephones (including cell phones), answering and fax machines
- VCRs, DVD players, Digital converter boxes and Stereo equipment
- Power Supply Cords (used to charge electronic devices)

Protect Your Personal Data

The security of any personal data or information (such as social security number, tax or banking, business research, etc.) is the sole responsibility of the owner of the electronic device being dropped at a collection location.

Collection locations and the State of Vermont cannot guarantee the security of any data stored on a hard drive, printer, copier or other data device that are collected and stored prior to final recycling.

Some tips for personal data protection are:

- ☑ Do not simply delete files and reformat your hard drive. This does not destroy all the data.
- ☑ Use a specialty "Disk Wiping Software" that repeatedly clears and rewrites the hard drive.
- ☑ One of the best ways to destroy a hard drive is to hammer a nail through it in several places. Deeply scratching the face can also cause enough damage to make it unreadable.
- ☑ The VT e-Cycles site also offers a special listing facilities that offer hard drive destruction. Simply go to www.vtecycles.org and select "Data Security" on the left hand navigation bar.
- ☑ Treat your printers and external data devices with the same care. Some may have a hard drive that needs to be destroyed as well.

Vermont e-cycles
A program of the VERMONT Department of Environmental Conservation

Don't Trash Your Electronics!

1-855-6-ECYCLE

www.vtecycles.org ***1-855-6-ECYCLE*** ***www.vtecycles.org***

VERMONT E-CYCLES IS FREE & AVAILABLE YEAR-ROUND!

who?

Vermont households/residents, 501c3 charities, school districts, small businesses (10 or fewer employees), or anyone dropping off seven or fewer electronic devices.

where?

Take your covered electronic devices to any Vermont e-cycles location for free recycling. Permanent collection locations are available across the state.

Vermont e-cycles
A program of the VERMONT Department of Environmental Conservation

For A List of FREE Locations Visit

www.vtecycles.org
or call
1-855-6-ECYCLE

what?

Computers - Desktops, all-in-one computers, laptops, notebooks, netbooks, and tablets

Computer Monitors - Any type, such as LCD, flat panel, plasma, CRTs

Televisions - Including consoles, portable, flat panel, and plasma

Printers - Most types, including multi-functional machines - does not include floor standing models

Peripherals - Items sold exclusively for external use which connect to a computer such as a mouse, keyboard, scanner, external hard drive, modem, UPS, computer speakers, etc.

vtrecycles.com

Go to the "What Do I Do With This...?" page

1-855-63-CYCLE

FREE Recycling

Electronics

- Computers
- Monitors
- Printers
- Televisions
- Computer Peripherals (e.g mouse, keyboard)

Vermont e-cycles

Thermostats

Don't trash it, CASH it!

GET $5 when you recycle mercury thermostats

Thermostat Recycling™ CORPORATION

Paint

Quarts, Gallons and 5 gallons

- Oil Based
- Acrylic
- Latex
- Enamel
- Stains
- Shellac
- Lacquer
- Varnish

paintcare®

Mercury Bulbs

Compact (CFL)

Limit of 10:

- Fluorescent Tubes
- Circulines
- HID
- Mercury Vapor
- U-Tube

NEMA

Batteries

Single-use Alkaline

- AAA & AA
- 9-volt
- Button Cells
- D-Cells

Rechargeables

Cell Phones

call2recycle®

VERMONT AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

EPR Program Outreach and Training Resources

General
Transfer station operator training

Batteries

Training Videos:
Recycling batteries as risk management
Call2Recycle Battery Safety Video
Battery Collection Safety Training for Solid Waste Facilities
Advertising Videos for TV/YouTube and Social Media Ads:
Material from Call2Recycles
TV Ad:
15-second video
Printable Resources:
Quick reference guide for collectors
Primary battery stewardship law summary sheet
Guidance on primary battery stewardship in Vermont: a breakdown
Vehicle battery fact sheet
Lithium-based battery management fact sheet

Mercury Light Bulbs

Mercury-containing light bulbs banned from sale in Vermont
Link to Manufacturer's page
Training Videos:
NEMA mercury-added lamp program
State standards for management of mercury bulbs
Advertising Videos for TV/YouTube:
15-second video
Social Media Ads:
LampRecycle Graphic
LampRecycle print ad
Printable Resources:
Quick reference guide for collectors
Lamp fact sheet

Electronics

Training Videos:
Covered vs. Non-Covered Electronics
Proper management of electronics
Electronics ReTRAC reporting; setting up an account
Electronics ReTRAC reporting; submitting annual report
Electronics registration: who must register

How to register an event
How to update a registration
E-Cycles Training Questionnaire
Questionnaire with accessible results
Advertising Videos for TV/YouTube:
E-Cycles 30-second video
15-second video
Labels for Storage of Electronic Waste:
Covered electronic waste
Non-covered electronic waste
Broken covered electronic waste
Other Printable Resources:
Quick reference guide for collectors
Electronics brochure (contact karen.knaebel@vermont.gov for hard copy trifolds)
Electronics fact sheet
Release plan template (add to Fact Sheet and display at facility)
Posters: (*Required at all E-Cycles collection locations. For hard copies, contact karen.knaebel@vermont.gov)
*Collector location poster
*Data security poster
Disposal ban poster
Retailer poster (required to be posted at all retail locations that sell covered electronic devises)
Requesting a Pick-up BOL
Written guidance
Video guidance

Paint

Training Videos:
PaintCare Vermont training for collection sites
Advertising Videos for TV/YouTube:
15-second video
Printable Resources:
Quick reference guide for collectors
Outreach Materials that can be ordered from PaintCare with this order form

Thermostats

Training Videos:
Program for the collection of thermostats
Advertising Videos for TV/YouTube:
15-second video
Printable Resources:
Quick reference guide for retail collectors
Quick reference guide for wholesale/waste management facility collectors
Thermostat Recycling Corp. color poster
Thermostat Recycling Corp. black and white poster

Thermostat Recycling Corp. brochure

Combined EPR Programs
Contact sheet for all EPR programs
EPR Flyer
EPR Brochure
EPR Brochure translations:
Arabic - عربي
Chinese - 普通话
French - Français
Nepali - नेपाली
Serbo-Croatian
Somali - Soomaali
Spanish - Español
Vietnamese - Tiếng Việt
Advertising Videos for TV/YouTube:
30-second ad
30-second ad with language banner
30-second ad in Spanish
30-second Radio Ads:
#1 #2
Training videos:
all EPR training videos

Other Related Materials
Training Videos:
Universal Waste
Mercury in the Environment (spill guidance)
Vermont Single-Use Products law
Waste Management Training Videos

Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Batteries

What types of batteries are found in Electric Vehicle and Hybrid Vehicles and why are they of concern?

Lithium Ion and Nickel Metal Hydride Rechargeable batteries are currently used in both Hybrid and Electric Vehicles and have high-voltage electrical systems that typically range from 100 to 600 volts.
Nickel metal hydride battery packs can contain up to approximately 250 individual battery cells and lithium ion battery packs can contain up to approximately 95 individual battery cells.

Lithium Ion batteries may present a fire and explosion hazard when damaged and can also be reactive if not fully discharged. Lithium Ion batteries are increasing in use and can also be found in motorcycles, scooters, RV equipment and many other products.

Nickel Metal Hydride batteries are not reactive but contain valuable metals that can be recycled.

How are Lithium Ion and Nickel Metal Hydride batteries from businesses regulated?

Lithium Ion Battery Management

Spent lithium ion batteries that are generated by businesses can be managed by either of the following standards:

1) As **Universal Waste** by following the standards outlined in Subchapter 9 of the Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Rules (VHWMR) and Part 273 of the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 (refer to the "Universal Waste" fact sheet for more information about this option).

Or

2) As reactive **Hazardous Waste**, following the management standards provided in Subchapter 3 of the VHWMR.

Nickel Metal Hydride Battery Management

Spent nickel metal hydride batteries that are generated by businesses are not regulated as hazardous waste, but most businesses in VT choose to recycle nickel metal hydride batteries.

Best Management Practices

- ✓ Avoid stockpiling spent batteries.
- ✓ Contact the automotive manufacturer/retailer for the type of vehicle the battery has been removed from to see if they will accept for recycling.
- ✓ If an automotive manufacturer/retailer will not accept the battery for recycling, Schedule pickups with a recycling contractor at least once a year or more if needed.
- ✓ Check batteries for swelling and damage prior to storing.
- ✓ Place swollen or damaged batteries in a closed, watertight, storage container such as a five-gallon plastic (polyethylene) pail or bin. Add Sand, kitty litter, vermiculite or another fire containment material such as CellBlockEx to aid in safe storage.

- ✓ Store batteries upright on an impervious surface and separate by battery type.
- ✓ Store under cover and consider storage in a separate containment area or building to prevent property loss in the event of a reaction or fire.
- ✓ When handling batteries, always wear safety equipment (e.g., gloves, apron, and eye protection).
- ✓ Keep an ABC Fire Extinguisher next to battery storage area. Class D is also recommended for extra safety with lithium ion or any lithium-based batteries.
- ✓ For shipping purposes, remember that any damaged lithium ion battery or a lithium ion battery that is over 300 watt hours is a hazardous material per Department of Transportation Code and considered highly dangerous.

How are Lithium Ion and Nickel Metal Hydride batteries from households regulated?

Although household wastes are exempt from the VT Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, all spent nickel metal hydride and lithium ion batteries, including those generated by households, should be recycled through one of the following: an automotive manufacturer/retailer, battery recycling contractor, or solid waste management entity. Contact information for solid waste management entities in VT.

For information on the recycling of other small consumer batteries such as those used in lap tops, phones, drills, toys, flashlights, etc. please see Call2RecycleVT

Resources:

Battery Recycling Contractors

Battery Solutions

Complete Recycling Solutions

Veolia

ENPRO

Clean Harbors

Call2Recycle

Solid Waste Management Entities- https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/local-districts

Maintenance and Safety of Hybrid and Plug-In Electric Vehicles-Battery Maintenance

https://afdc.energy.gov/vehicles/electric_maintenance.html

Alternative Fuel Vehicles Safety Training

Training, tools, and information for emergency responders to safely handle emergencies involving alternative fuel vehicles

https://www.nfpa.org/Training-and-Events/By-topic/Alternative-Fuel-Vehicle-Safety-Training

Hybrid Cars.Com- https://www.hybridcars.com/hybrid-car-battery/

Rechargeable Battery Association

https://www.prba.org/wp-content/uploads/Overview-of-Battery-Transport-Regulations.pdf

State of Vermont, Department of Environmental Conservation
Waste Management & Prevention Division
1 National Life Drive – Davis 1
Montpelier, VT 05620-3704

December 2019

Guidance on Explaining Recycling Costs for Solid Waste Haulers

Current Recycling Requirements: The Universal Recycling law (Act 148 of 2012) requires both curbside and bag-drop haulers (aka "fast trash" or "mobile solid waste collection operations") to bundle recycling and trash collection fees for residential customers and does not permit haulers to list these recycling charges as a separate line item on a residential customer's bill. Solid waste haulers may charge separate recycling fees for collection from commercial customers.

Showing Recycling Costs: Solid waste haulers are <u>not</u> prohibited from disclosing and explaining the collection costs for mandated recyclables to their customers. Further, haulers may provide signage or handouts explaining recycling costs to customers and haulers may explain these costs on a bill so long as they are not listed as a "separate line item fee." Here are few examples:

EXAMPLE 1. Recycling Costs Signage or Handout

RECYCLING IS NOT FREE
$1* of your trash bag fee pays for recycling costs.

EXAMPLE 2. Hauler Invoice with Recycling Costs Explained

COMPANY NAME
Address
Phone (802) 123-1234

DATE: 1/1/2111
INVOICE #: 1
Customer ID: 123

BILL TO
Customer Name
Address

Date	Description	Quantity	Amount
1/1/2111	Weekly Curbside Solid Waste Service (64 gallons)	1	$30.00*
		TOTAL DUE:	$30.00*

COMMENTS
Recycling costs make up $10* of this bill. As required by state law, your trash collection costs are combined with recycling costs on your bill. We make every effort to reduce your cost and help you recycle. Thank you for your business.

Note: any dollar figures shown are samples only, recycling costs vary.

Vaping/E-Cigarette Devices and Safe Management in Schools

What are vaping/e-cigarette devices and why are they of concern?

Vaping devices also known as E-cigarettes, vape pens, vapes and e-cigs and other names produce an aerosol by heating a liquid that usually contains nicotine—the addictive drug in regular cigarettes, cigars, and other tobacco products—flavorings, and other chemicals that help to make the aerosol. Users inhale this aerosol into their lungs. Bystanders can also breathe in this aerosol when the user exhales into the air.

Vaping devices contain lithium or lithium-ion batteries and liquid nicotine.
Damaged vaping device batteries have caused fires and explosions, some of which have resulted in serious injuries.
In addition, acute nicotine exposure can be toxic. Children and adults have been poisoned by swallowing, breathing, or absorbing vaping device liquid.[1]

How should vaping devices collected by schools be managed?

Vaping devices may need to be managed as a hazardous waste.
If a school is in possession of vaping devices or e-cigarettes that have been left at the school, they should work with their local solid waste management entity or hazardous waste contractor (*search H*) to properly dispose/recycle these devices just like they would with other hazardous waste that is generated at the school.
Schools are considered regulated hazardous waste generators and must follow VT Hazardous Waste Regulations.

Best Management Practices

- ✓ Upon collection immediately bag each vaping device individually in a plastic bag.
- ✓ Place all of the individually bagged vaping device into a sealed five-gallon plastic (polyethylene) pail or bin.
- ✓ Label the pail or bin- **Vaping Devices/Hazardous Waste/Date of First Collection**
- ✓ Check vaping devices for swelling, leaking and damage prior to storing.
- ✓ Place any swollen or damaged vaping devices in a closed, watertight, storage container such as a plastic (polyethylene) pail or bin. Add Sand, kitty litter, vermiculite or another fire containment material such as CellBlockEx to aid in safe storage.
- ✓ When handling damaged vaping devices, always wear safety equipment (e.g., gloves, apron, and eye protection). Liquid nicotine is very toxic and should not come in contact with skin or face. Damaged batteries could case burn or other injury.
- ✓ Avoid stockpiling vaping devices. Remove for proper recycling/disposal within one year of starting collection.

[1] US Department of Health and Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-CDC.GOV

- ✓ Store the collection pail in a locked storage area where it can not be accidentally knocked over or easily accessed. Keep a Fire Extinguisher in the storage area.

Resources:

Hazardous Waste Contractors

Please note the state does not endorse any one of these service providers over another. Please see the VT permitted transporters list and search "H" for a listing of all permitted hazardous waste transporters serving VT.

Solid Waste Management Entities- https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/local-districts

VT Department of Health Tobacco Resources- https://www.healthvermont.gov/wellness/tobacco/resources

VT Department of Environmental Conservation Hazardous Waste Program-
https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/hazardous

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Department of Environmental Conservation

Title: 2023 Biennial Report on Solid Waste

Year: 2023

Prime Contact: Josh Kelly

Date Reported: 1/16/2023

Committee: House & Senate Committees on Natural Resources

Authorizing Law #: 1987 Act 78

Section #: codified at 10 V.S.A. §6604(b)

Executive Summary

The 2019 Vermont Materials Management Plan (MMP) maintains the state's historic goal of a 50% recycling/composting rate, and includes goals to decrease waste generation by 10% and reduce waste disposal by 25% by 2024. In the 10 years since the Universal Recycling law (Act 148, of 2012) passed, the annual tons of material recycled/composted has risen slightly, but neither disposal nor overall waste generation have consistently decreased (see 2021 Diversion and Disposal Report). In addition, PFAS chemicals and unrecyclable plastic waste threaten both recycling, composting, and disposal. Upstream incentives, such as producer responsibility programs, not only sustain and grow recycling, but can reduce waste and its toxicity. With ~20 years of capacity remaining at the NEWSVT landfill in Coventry, the State must also consider how it will meet its ongoing disposal capacity needs.

In response to PFAS and microplastics concerns of Act 170, the Agency will draft a report of participant recommendations on the role of depackagers in managing food waste. The Agency also sought, and was awarded, an EPA Pollution Prevention (P2) grant to test food waste streams for PFAS and microplastics and to work with food manufacturers to explore packaging alternatives.

Key Takeaways

- **Without significant decreases in disposal tonnages, there is a need to both reduce waste and plan for future disposal capacity, such as researching feasible sites around the state.**
- **Regional/national collaboration to reduce toxic PFAS chemicals is needed to help protect both human health and the environment, as well as recycling, composting, and disposal activities.**
- **With increasing municipal Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) costs, producer responsibility could help manage this most hazardous portion of solid waste.**
- **Recycling and Bottle Redemption systems both need support to address years of high costs from market volatility, unrecyclable plastic packaging, and system inefficiencies. Without modernizing the existing collection system, Bottle Bill expansion is not feasible. In addition, there should be an evaluation of the relationship between the Bottle Bill and traditional "blue bin" recycling. Packaging and Printed Paper EPR programs, which now exist in four states, help support recycling collection and processing costs that are currently born by consumers, municipalities, businesses, and haulers.**
- **Rechargeable batteries are causing dangerous fires at solid waste & recycling facilities and the Agency supports their inclusion in Vermont's Battery Recycling Program.**

Discussion

Vermonters want to recycle and can adapt to change quickly, like their switch from single-use plastic bags to reusable shopping bags. Nevertheless, reducing waste's toxicity and finding ways to recycle challenging materials requires thinking beyond our current waste management systems.

- **PFAS Chemical Toxicity:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) chemicals are harmful at very low concentrations and found in many consumer products, from clothes and furniture to carpets and food packaging. It is extremely costly for rate payers and municipalities to treat for these chemicals in drinking water, wastewater treatment, biosolids management, landfills, recycling, and composting. The most effective means to protect public health and the environment are upstream product bans that reduce the use of these chemicals at their source. **The 7/1/2023 state law banning PFAS in food packaging and other products is a good first step, however more work needs to be done at the state, regional, and national level to effectively reduce the use of PFAS.**

- **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Costs:** HHW is the most toxic part of the solid waste stream, and improper disposal can harm humans and the environment. For more than 30 years, Vermont municipalities have collected HHW to reduce these impacts. However, contractor costs have recently increased by 50% or more. A shrinking pool of service providers and labor and supply chain shortages have increased costs to municipal solid waste districts to continue to collect and properly manage HHW. **State policy needs to find ways of supporting municipalities and decreasing costs for persons properly managing HHW. For other toxic and costly waste materials, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs have provided relief to taxpayers and municipalities.**

- **Recycling, Plastics, & Bottle Redemption Challenges:** The recycling and bottle redemption systems face longstanding challenges. Volatile recycling markets and unrecyclable packaging have increased recycling facility costs to the point where they sometimes exceed landfilling and incineration costs. DEC estimates single-use products, paper, and packaging make up as much as 30% of MSW disposed in Vermont, contributing to ongoing disposal capacity needs and contaminating recycling. Similarly, as beverage types have multiplied, Bottle Bill redemption centers are struggling to sort more than 100 beverage brands. Expansion could make this job all but impossible. **Modernization of the Bottle Bill is necessary before the Bottle Bill is expanded. In addition, the State should evaluate the relationship between the bottle bill, the regular recycling system, and the potential benefits of packaging and printed paper EPR to ensure that they operate in concert and support the highest uses of recycled content and a circular economy.**

- **Rechargeable Battery Fires:** Rechargeable lithium-ion batteries will help power our clean energy future and help fight climate change, but damaged or defective batteries are responsible for dangerous fires at solid waste and recycling facilities in Vermont and the U.S. Vermont has one of the most successful single-use battery recycling EPR programs in the country, which already voluntarily includes many rechargeable batteries. **The Agency supports expanding the Vermont battery EPR law to cover the collection, recycling, and safe management of rechargeable batteries to help prevent fires and protect solid waste workers.**

- **Waste Reduction & Ongoing Disposal Needs:** The Agency is exploring waste reduction strategies with a small stakeholder group with results expected in early 2023. The Agency intends to have a broader conversation on disposal capacity within the State as a part of the revision of the Materials Management Plan in late 2024.

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources,
Department of Environmental Conservation

PFAS Roadmap

December 2023

Contact and Accessibility Information

Prime Contact:
Stephanie Brackin, Communications Coordinator
Agency of Natural Resources
stephanie.brackin@vermont.gov, 802-261-0606

To receive this information in an alternative format or for other accessibility requests, please contact:
Emily Rogers, Environmental Assistance Office
Agency of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Conservation
anr.dwpfasinfo@vermont.gov, 802-693-0206

The Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) operates its programs, services, and activities without discriminating on the basis of race, religion, creed, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), ancestry, place of birth, disability, age, marital status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or breastfeeding (mother and child).

QUESTIONS OR COMPLAINTS/FREE LANGUAGE SERVICES | SERVICES LINGUISTIQUES GRATUITS | भाषासम्बन्धी नि:शुल्क सेवाहरू | SERVICIOS GRATUITOS DE IDIOMAS | 免費語言服務 | BESPLATNE JEZIČKE USLUGE | БЕСПЛАТНЫЕ УСЛУГИ ПЕРЕВОДА | DỊCH VỤ NGÔN NGỮ MIỄN PHÍ | 無料通訳サービス | ነጻ የቋንቋ አገልግሎቶች | HUDUMA ZA MSAADA WA LUGHA BILA MALIPO | BESPLATNE JEZIČKE USLUGE | အခမဲ့ ဘာသာစကား ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ | ADEEGYO LUUQADA AH OO BILAASH AH | خدمات لغة مجانية

anr.civilrights@vermont.gov or 802-636-7827.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

PFAS stands for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and refers to a group of thousands of human-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1950s because they are resistant to heat, water, oil, grease, and stains. PFAS are also very stable and persistent, meaning that once they are released into the environment, they do not break down and can build up in the environment, wildlife, and humans. For humans, exposure to PFAS may lead to adverse health outcomes.

In Vermont, PFAS contamination was initially discovered in 2016, when perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), one type of PFAS, was found in water supply wells in Bennington and North Bennington. Since this discovery, the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources' (ANR) Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has undertaken significant efforts to protect Vermonters from existing sources of PFAS by taking action to reduce or eliminate these exposures while investigating and identifying new exposure sources. Examples of this work include:

- Testing and remediating PFAS in Vermont's public water systems.
- Responding to known contaminated sites.
- Evaluating PFAS concentrations in Vermont's surface waters, wastewater treatment facilities, common household products, and agricultural inputs.

DEC's PFAS-related work over the past seven years has been significant and important to address PFAS contamination and protect Vermont residents. DEC has prioritized its data collection and

regulatory work considering currently available resources. In this update to the State's PFAS Roadmap, DEC lays out its continuing work to identify and reduce exposure to PFAS chemicals. Ultimately, successfully reducing exposure to PFAS chemicals will require Vermont to work closely with our regional and national partners to develop a consistent approach to phasing out PFAS from consumer products and industrial uses. Companion to this prioritization of effort, Vermont will evaluate our existing pollution prevention efforts and make recommendations to improve that program to assist businesses in finding safer alternatives to PFAS.

Finally, a key aspect of DEC's on-going PFAS work is to continue to engage and listen to Vermonters. We are investing resources in outreach to the public about PFAS and are developing ways to focus further outreach to communities that have been impacted by PFAS contamination. These efforts include:

- A PFAS Hotline which anyone can call to ask questions they have about PFAS and what Vermont DEC is doing to address contamination. The PFAS Hotline number is (802) 693-0206.
- Updating DEC's PFAS website, resources like this roadmap, and developing a publicly accessible PFAS database. The database will make information about PFAS, testing, contamination, and cleanup in the state easily accessible and understandable to all Vermonters.
- Using social media and traditional press like local news stations and newspapers to raise Vermonters' awareness about DEC's work on PFAS.
- Engaging with Vermonters regarding PFAS by holding a series of statewide public meetings on the revised PFAS Roadmap.

Acronym List

Acronym	Definition
AAFM	Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foams, class of firefighting foam
ANR	Vermont Agency of Natural Resources
ARPA	American Rescue Plan Act
BIL	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
CECF	Contaminants of Emerging Concern Special Fund
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EQ	Exceptional Quality, in reference to biosolids
DEC	Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation
GenX	Hexafluoropropylene Oxide (HFPO) dimer acid & ammonium salt
Health or VDH	Vermont Department of Health
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NEWMOA	New England Waste Management Officials Association
NEWSVT	New England Waste Services of Vermont, Inc.
NPL	National Priority List, also known as Superfund
NTNC	Non-Transient Non-Community, in reference to water systems
PCWS	Public Community Water Systems

POET(s)	Point of Entry Treatment Systems
POUT(s)	Point of Use Treatment Systems
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFBA	Perfluorobutanoic acid
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid
PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid
PFHxS	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
TNC	Transient Non-Community, in reference to water systems
TOP	Total Oxidizable Precursor
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facility

Unit	Definition
ng/L	Nanogram per liter
ppb	Parts per billion
ppt	Parts per trillion
ug/L	Micrograms per liter

Units note: ng/L and ppt are equivalent and may be used interchangeably; ug/L and ppb are equivalent may be used interchangeably.

Vermont’s PFAS Roadmap

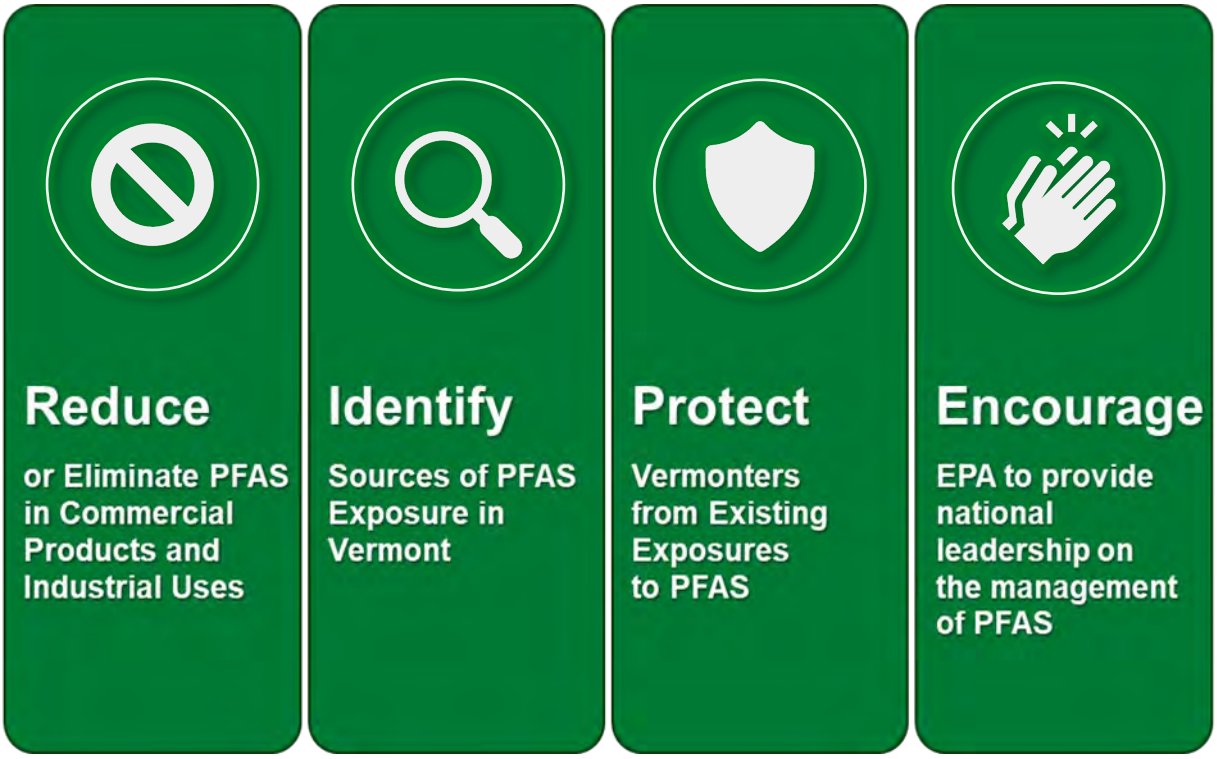


Figure 1: The State of Vermont’s Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) has established four actions to address PFAS, otherwise known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. ANR will Reduce or Eliminate PFAS in Commercial Products and Industrial Uses, Identify Sources of PFAS Exposure in Vermont, Protect Vermonters from Existing Exposures to PFAS, and Encourage EPA to provide national leadership on the management of PFAS. Each of these actions will entail work from across ANR’s departments as well as work with other State of Vermont agencies.

Reduce or Eliminate PFAS in Commercial Products and Industrial Uses

Key Action Items

- Support the implementation of Act 36 to ban PFAS in certain products.
- Provide technical information to the General Assembly to inform discussions of how to reduce or eliminate PFAS in consumer products.
- In the continued absence of national leadership, support work on a regional approach to address labeling and the intentional addition of PFAS in products.

Mitigating PFAS exposure must include the identification and reduction or elimination of PFAS sources prior to their use and ultimate contamination of waste streams and our environment. Vermont has focused on banning specific products known to present a high level of risk.

Act 36: An act relating to restrictions on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and other chemicals of concern in consumer products

In 2021, Act 36 was adopted to ban PFAS from firefighting foam, food packaging, ski wax, residential carpets and rugs, and their aftermarket stain or water-resistant treatments. The sections of the bill banning PFAS in these products are outlined below.

Act 36: Firefighting Foam

A person, municipality, or state agency is prohibited from discharging class B firefighting foam that contains intentionally added PFAS. Further, by October 1, 2023, manufacturers of class B firefighting foam will be prohibited from manufacturing, selling, or distributing for sale or use class B firefighting foam where PFAS have been intentionally added. In addition, manufacturers that sell firefighting equipment to any person, municipality, or state agency must provide notice to the purchaser at the time of sale if the personal protective equipment contains PFAS.

Act 36: Food Packaging

The manufacture or sale of food packaging (with direct food contact) where PFAS have been intentionally added and are present in any amount is prohibited. DEC will also be conducting a study on the potential of PFAS contamination in food waste that is recycled to the land. For more details on this study, please review the section of this roadmap, “Investigate PFAS Occurrence in Food Wastes that are Recycled to the Land,” on page 16.

Act 36: Rugs and Carpets, Aftermarket Treatments, Ski Wax

The manufacture, sale, or distribution of residential rugs or carpets, aftermarket stain or water-resistant treatments for rugs or carpets, and ski waxes where PFAS have been intentionally added in any amount is prohibited.

Developing Legislation and Regulations that Address Intentionally Added PFAS in Certain Products

Regional PFAS Legislation

DEC is participating in a process established by the Northeast Waste Management Officials Association (NEWMOA) to develop model legislation that addresses intentionally added PFAS in all products. NEWMOA has completed a 60-day public comment period and will consider those comments prior to finalizing model legislation. The proposed legislation will require:

- Manufacturer notification for all PFAS-containing products.
- Phased in restrictions on the use of PFAS in products over a period of years with very limited exceptions.
- A requirement for the products that are not banned to be labeled.

This model legislation will allow New England States to coordinate efforts on identifying products with PFAS and to mitigate the impacts of PFAS contamination on human health, the environment, and public infrastructure.

Strengthen Existing Pollution Prevention Programs in DEC

PFAS is commonly used in commercial and industrial processes. In addition to our efforts to ban PFAS from many consumer products, DEC needs to provide additional technical support to businesses to determine less harmful substitutions for PFAS in existing processes. DEC has several existing pollution prevention efforts embedded within various Department programs. DEC has identified the need to increase coordination amongst existing pollution prevention programs as well as update our efforts to reflect modern regulatory best practices for chemical use reduction and prevention of regrettable chemical substitutions. Programs that fall into this category include:

- Promoting the reduction in the use of toxic chemicals and generation of hazardous wastes
- Elements of the pretreatment discharge program
- Elements of the hazardous waste management program

In addition to these programs in DEC, the State has numerous other toxics management programs that could benefit from increased coordination and modernization, including:

- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
- Pesticide registration program
- Product bans on commercial products and children's products
- Programs to protect occupational health and safety programs to protect workers

DEC has also identified a need to evaluate and strengthen our existing pollution prevention programs to reduce the use of harmful chemicals in commercial and industrial processes, specifically the Toxic Chemical and Hazardous Waste Reduction program. To do this, DEC will evaluate successful programs in other jurisdictions and use them as a model to modify the program to reduce harmful chemical use, prevent regrettable substitutions, and educate the public on products that are less hazardous to human health and the environment.

Identify Sources of PFAS Exposure in Vermont

Key Action Items

- Test private water supplies to understand the statewide groundwater impacts from PFAS where no known source exists.
- Test the influent and effluent at all Vermont wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs).
- Conduct a study to evaluate PFAS in recycled food waste and food packaging.

Investigate PFAS Occurrence in Private Water Supplies

Initially, DEC focused resources to sample and address PFAS releases impacting public water systems. While this was a logical place to start addressing PFAS impacts on drinking water, approximately 40% of Vermont residents drink water from private water supplies (VDH, 2023).

Private Well PFAS Testing Program

Over the Summer and Fall of 2023, the State has tested almost 500 private water supplies. The private water supplies tested were selected at random from our database of drilled wells and the results will be used to estimate the impacts of PFAS on water supplies when there is no known source. This testing program provides the following benefits to DEC:

- Provides greater understanding regarding PFAS in groundwater where there is no known source and helps to identify wells that require further action because they are contaminated with PFAS.
- Supports the State's analysis on whether private water supply testing should include a PFAS test.
- Supports the State's litigation against manufacturers of PFAS.

For private water supplies tested as part of this program that have PFAS detected above the State's maximum contaminant level (MCL), the Department plans to provide impacted homeowners with appropriate

treatment to address PFAS contamination. This could include connection to an existing public community water system, or, if connection to a public water system is not a viable option, a Point of Use or Point of Entry Treatment System (POUT/POET).

In addition, DEC plans to conduct investigations to locate other private water supplies near any contaminated wells identified through this initial testing program and, if identifiable, the source of PFAS contamination.

Where applicable, DEC will coordinate with other state departments and agencies, such as Vermont Department of Health (Health) and the Vermont Agency of Agriculture Food and Markets (AAFM), when PFAS is detected above the State's MCL in a residential well.

Implement Strategies to Address PFAS in Municipal Wastewater

Comprehensive Testing at Vermont's Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Vermont is dedicating $1.25 Million dollars of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding for a two-phased project. The phases are as follows:

1. Quantify PFAS in municipal wastewater discharges.
2. Focus resources on identifying and reducing or eliminating PFAS sources in select communities.

Starting in the summer of 2023, DEC will sample quarterly at each of Vermont's 94 WWTFs for PFAS utilizing current analytical methods. Upon completion of phase one, the information obtained will be used to select municipalities for additional PFAS investigation. Phase two will involve collaboration with DEC and municipal officials to conduct targeted collection system sampling for PFAS to identify sources and mass loading to WWTFs. The findings of this investigation can also inform a statewide source reduction approach for implementation at other WWTFs. In addition, source characterization data may be used to identify reduction strategies for specific commercial and industrial users.

Industrial Discharge Monitoring Requirements

New permits, when applicable, or renewal of existing permits issued for the industrial direct and pretreatment discharges that the Agency determines may have significant levels of PFAS may be required to conduct quarterly PFAS sampling.

DEC will follow the EPA's development of Effluent Guideline Final Plan 15. When finalized, these rules and findings will be incorporated in discharge permits.

Pretreatment Discharges from Metal Finishers

In 2020, DEC launched an EPA-funded pollution prevention project specifically for businesses within the metal finishing and aerospace industrial sectors. DEC targeted source reduction at these industrial sectors due to significant wastewater contamination identified in other states, such as Michigan, California, and Minnesota.

DEC worked with five businesses in the metal finishing sector to identify PFAS sources at their facilities and investigate and implement source reduction strategies to eliminate or minimize PFAS within their process wastewater discharges. DEC was also able to sample effluent and sludge at all 9 aerospace or metal finishing businesses that hold Pretreatment Discharge Permits.

The data collected indicates that use of PFAS-containing materials in aerospace and metal finishing facilities is minimized or contained sufficiently to preclude quantifiable levels of PFAS in their wastewater and associated sludges. The major source of PFAS identified in this project was a PFAS-containing mist suppressant to control fumes from chrome plating processes. DEC has identified PFAS-free mist suppressant alternatives and is developing an implementation strategy for trialing PFAS-free products. The final pollution prevention grant report has been sent to EPA and will be posted online. DEC will use the results of this work to create a scalable and replicable model for other businesses in the sector to follow.

Discharges to Wastewater Treatment Collection Systems from Various Sources

In 2021, DEC worked with the City of Essex Junction and Town of Middlebury to characterize residential, commercial, and industrial PFAS sources entering their WWTFs. Based on the limited data gathered in this study, DEC found that:

- More PFAS, by mass, were measured in wastewater originating from residential communities than from commercial or industrial discharges in these municipalities.
- Industrial facility discharges contained unique PFAS but were not a significant source of PFAS to the WWTF, accounting for < 1% of the total mass of PFAS entering the WWTF.
- Using a total oxidizable precursor (TOP) assay technique allowed for the measurement of additional PFAS that would otherwise be unaccounted for when testing wastewater.
- The methodology used in this study may be a suitable model used by similar municipalities to identify sources of PFAS in wastewater generated by their communities.

Monitoring and Managing PFAS from Landfills

A broad sampling effort by DEC demonstrated that there are elevated levels of PFAS in collected landfill leachate. Those PFAS levels come from the consumer products disposed of in the landfill that leach out and end up in the leachate from the landfill, including carpet and furniture. That leachate contributes to PFAS in the effluent from wastewater treatment facilities where the leachate is sent for treatment. DEC required the New England Waste Services of Vermont, Inc. (NEWSVT) landfill to investigate potential treatment options and, in 2022, DEC issued a pretreatment permit to NEWSVT that required PFAS monitoring of:

- Landfill leachate
- WWTFs receiving landfill leachate
- Receiving water serving the WWTF

In addition, the permit requires the landfill to pilot test a leachate treatment or pretreatment system to remove PFAS and other pollutants from the leachate prior to sending it to a permitted WWTF for further treatment.

After completion of this pilot study and approval by DEC, it is anticipated full scale implementation and treatment for the entire volume of leachate will be required. DEC will evaluate the results of the pilot project at NEWSVT and determine whether it is appropriate to adopt a state technology based effluent limitation that would apply to other landfills that collect leachate.

Investigate PFAS Occurrence in Food Wastes that are Recycled to the Land

In 2023, DEC will evaluate PFAS and microplastic occurrence in food waste recycling streams, with a focus on reducing potential sources from food and beverage packaging. DEC will sample packaging and food residuals from Vermont food and beverage manufacturers and organics management facilities to determine the concentrations of PFAS and microplastics in compost and in anaerobic digestates attributable to food packaging.

The goal is to develop pollution prevention practices for food and beverage manufacturers and organics management facilities that will eliminate PFAS in packaging, thereby reducing contamination of food waste composts and anerobic digestates. The information gained through this study will be shared with the AAFM, which is conducting similar research, for collaboration on how to best manage food waste while reducing potential PFAS contamination on Vermont farms.

Protect Vermonters from Existing Exposures to PFAS

Key Action Items

- Continue implementation of the Vermont PFAS Maximum Contaminant Level.
- Develop laboratory capacity in Vermont.
- Engage with impacted water systems to ensure maximum utilization of state and federal funding to address PFAS.
- Update drinking water standards based on EPA's regulation to establish national PFAS MCLs.
- Continue to identify and remediate PFAS contamination sources at sites across Vermont.
- Continue to evaluate the need for a Vermont Water Quality Standard based on expanded surface water and fish tissue testing.
- Develop an interim strategy to reduce risks associated with managing biosolids and residual materials that contain PFAS.
- Monitor potential discharges of PFAS from landfills, assess impacts to groundwater or water supplies, and provide treatment/remediation.
- Hold PFAS manufacturers accountable.

Public Drinking Water Systems

PFAS Maximum Contaminant Level

DEC administers the federal Safe Drinking Water Act in the State. As a part of that administration, DEC is required to adopt MCLs at least as stringent as EPA's levels. Currently, the EPA does not have an MCL for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), however, DEC adopted an MCL of 20 ng/L (ppt) for five PFAS in drinking water:

- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
- Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)

- Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
- Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
- Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)

The sum of these five PFAS cannot exceed 20 ng/L in a public water system. DEC also established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), a non-regulatory health-based value, of 0 ng/L in the Vermont Water Supply Rule for these compounds.

PFAS Testing

Following passage of Act 21 in 2019, an act relating to the regulation of polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking and surface waters, and revision of the Vermont Water Supply Rule in 2020, Public Community Water Systems (PCWS) and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) public drinking water systems were required to conduct at least two rounds of sampling for 18 PFAS, with many sampling for a third time in 2023. The Vermont Water Supply Rule establishes the framework under which public drinking water systems sample PFAS, at a frequency based on the system's historic sampling results: either quarterly, annually, or once every three years.

There are approximately 410 PCWS and 250 NTNC water systems in Vermont and the systems required to sample for PFAS have completed their initial monitoring. Between July 1, 2019 and September 30, 2023, 38 PCWS and 30 NTNC systems had detections for at least one of the five Vermont-regulated PFAS compounds. This equates to approximately 10% of the PCWS and NTNC systems in the State.

Currently, Vermont does not have a lab capable of providing PFAS analysis within the state, so samples must be sent out for analysis and thereby compete with neighboring states or nation-wide for laboratory capacity. Lab capacity concerns are increasing as demand for PFAS testing nationwide also increases. DEC has identified development of lab capacity for PFAS analysis in Vermont as a key priority.

In total, 17 water systems exceeded the current Vermont PFAS MCL and have been directed to address PFAS contamination. PFAS testing data from public water systems are available to the public through DEC's PFAS data website. The list of water systems exceeding the Vermont PFAS MCL, including the status to address PFAS, is in the following table.

The Water Supply Rule also provides authority for sampling at Transient Non-Community (TNC) public drinking water systems if sampling at other regulated systems identifies a geographic area of concern. Currently, DEC has directed 19 TNC systems, all located in Killington, to sample for PFAS.

Public Drinking Water Systems that Exceed Vermont's PFAS MCLs and Current Status

Water System	Town	Status
Butternut Properties	Killington	Treatment installation complete
Chalet Killington	Killington	Treatment installation complete
Craftsbury Fire District 2	Craftsbury	New well - In progress
E Taylor Hatton	Morgan	New well - In progress
Fiddlehead Condominiums	Fayston	New well - Complete
Foundry	Killington	Treatment installation complete
Kids In The Country	Dover	New well - In progress
Killington Mountain Lodge	Killington	Treatment installation complete
Killington Mountain School	Killington	Treatment installation complete
Kvi 2500	Killington	Treatment installation complete
Leicester Central School	Leicester	Well repair - Complete
Moguls Sports Pub	Killington	Waiting for Alternatives Analysis
Mount Holly School	Mount Holly	Treatment and new well - In progress
Summit Lodge at Killington	Killington	Treatment installation complete
Northshore Mobile Home Park	Rockingham	Waiting for Alternatives Analysis
Thetford Academy	Thetford	Treatment installation complete
Woodbury Elementary	Woodbury	Waiting for Alternatives Analysis

Response and Remediation Based on Detected Levels of PFAS

PFAS Detected Below MCL

When a water system's PFAS levels are below the MCL, but above detection, the water system is required to sample more frequently to assist DEC in assessing compliance with the PFAS MCL. DEC has seen PFAS levels from the same source vary over time, meaning there likely will be more public drinking water systems to experience elevated PFAS levels than those identified in the previous table.

PFAS in drinking water is measured at extremely low concentrations requiring specific sampling procedures to ensure data quality and reliability. This is important due to the public health and economic impacts of the decisions made based on this data.

PFAS Detected Above MCL

When a sample from a public water system is above the MCL, a confirmation sample is required. The purpose of this sample is to confirm that PFAS in the water is reliably and consistently above the MCL.

Currently, when an exceedance of the PFAS MCL is confirmed, DEC works with the water system to implement a Do Not Drink notice, develop interim solutions, and create long-term solutions to permanently address PFAS contamination. DEC provides individual assistance to each impacted public drinking water system.

In 2019, DEC contracted with a consulting engineer to develop a PFAS Response Plan as a guide to affected drinking water systems. This guide provides a framework and process for a public water system dealing with PFAS contamination. The PFAS Response Plan is currently undergoing revisions by DEC and is anticipated to be complete following EPA finalizing federal drinking water regulations for PFAS. Additionally, DEC will be engaging with a small number of public water systems with existing treatment to perform a PFAS Treatment Efficacy Study. The study will include more frequent monitoring for PFAS and other chemicals to assess lifespan and efficacy of treatment equipment.

Funding for PFAS Response and Remediation

Vermont established a new fund known as the Contaminants of Emerging Concern Special Fund (CECF) for the purpose of providing grants to public water systems responding to or remediating emerging contaminants

in a public water supply. The Capital Construction and State Bonding Adjustment Act of 2020 and 2021 (Act 139 & Act 50) appropriated a total of $1,050,000 of capital funds for the award of grants for engineering and construction related improvements for public water systems with concentrations of PFAS exceeding the MCL and on a Do Not Drink notice. Act 139 further authorized the use of $50,000 of the appropriated funds for grants to reimburse any schools for costs incurred through the purchase of bottled water.

DEC developed specific criteria for the award of funds through the CECF:

- Public schools would receive 100% cost reimbursement.
- Private schools would receive 75% reimbursement.
- All other public water systems would receive 50% reimbursement for all design and construction costs.

The CECF fund has awarded approximately $850,000 to public water systems for design and construction costs, and approximately $88,000 for the reimbursement of bottled and bulk water expenses (Note: $22,000 provided for bottled water at schools). Vermont will transition funding from CECF to the new EPA funding programs resulting from the Federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) for those water systems eligible to receive federal funding. The funding for public water systems will include two sources:

1. **State Revolving Fund Program**
   This funding is intended to focus on PFAS but can be applied to any emerging contaminant that does not currently have a federal MCL. Vermont is slated to receive over $7.5 million per year for five years, commencing in 2022. While these funds can be applied to any emerging contaminant, Vermont anticipates the primary use of these funds will be to address PFAS contamination at public water systems. This funding will be provided to water systems impacted by PFAS at 100% principal loan forgiveness for eligible systems, with at least 25% of the total amount going toward Disadvantaged Communities or public water systems serving a population of less than 25,000 people.

2. **Emerging Contaminant Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program**
   The focus of these funds will be on PFAS but can be applied to any emerging contaminant. The source will provide additional grants to public water systems impacted by emerging contaminants and prioritize assistance to small or disadvantaged communities. Vermont recently received allotments from EPA for two fiscal years combined totaling approximately $18,900,000 in awards and intends to apply for these funds in 2023. This new grant program is under development and is anticipated to be launched soon.

In addition to these two funding sources for public water systems, DEC is utilizing EPA Pre-Remedial Grant funds to conduct an environmental investigation focused on identifying the degree and extent of PFAS contamination. Any time there is an exceedance of an MCL in a public water system, DEC initiates these investigations to identify the sources and potential responsible parties of PFAS contaminating groundwater and surface water with a focus on widespread contamination in the Killington area.

EPA's Proposed MCLs

While Vermont has been regulating PFAS in public drinking water since 2019, on March 14, 2023, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to establish legally enforceable MCLs for 6 PFAS in public drinking water. PFOA and PFOS are proposed to be regulated as individual contaminants at a level of 4 ng/L each. In addition to this proposal the EPA is also proposing to regulate four additional PFAS as a mixture, meaning the combined total of these four PFAS cannot exceed a hazard index of 1.0. A Hazard Index helps to account for the increased risk from mixtures of PFAS that may be found in contaminated drinking water. The four additional PFAS compounds proposed for regulation by EPA are:

- Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
- Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
- Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
- Hexafluoropropylene Oxide (HFPO) dimer acid & ammonium salt (GenX)

The proposed regulation included a 60-day comment period during which DEC, in coordination with The Vermont Department of Health (Health), filed comments on behalf of the State. EPA has indicated the final regulation is anticipated by the end of 2023 at the earliest.

DEC and Health are not planning to take emergency measures to adopt new advisories or standards and will make decisions using normal administrative processes. The two Departments are currently reviewing the supporting information published by EPA.

The EPA MCL framework is different from the framework currently used to regulate PFAS in Vermont's public water systems. The State will be evaluating these differences, including key areas such as the PFAS compounds proposed for regulation, how compliance with the standards is determined and public notification directives, including the State's requirement to issue a Do Not Drink notice after exceeding the MCL.

Investigating and Remediating Sites Contaminated by PFAS

The investigation and remediation of property contaminated by a release of PFAS is ongoing. DEC's introduction to PFAS contamination began through the investigation and response to PFAS contamination from two former Teflon fabric-coating facilities located in Bennington and North Bennington as well as a wire coating facility in Pownal. These investigations led to the discovery of widespread contamination in drinking water wells in these communities. These findings led the state to identify and investigate other potential industrial sources of PFAS, including:

- Wire coating facilities
- Semi-conductor manufacturers
- Battery manufacturers
- Electroplating facilities
- Carwashes
- Tanneries

PFAS at Airports and Fire Fighting Facilities

In addition to manufacturing sources, DEC also investigated locations where PFAS containing firefighting foam, known as Aqueous Film-Forming Foam (AFFF), was known to have been used.

- At the Southern Vermont Airport in Clarendon, the DEC tested for PFAS compounds and detected PFAS in 25 out of 77 wells.
- Ongoing remediation at the Air National Guard Facility at Burlington International Airport discovered significant PFAS contamination to soils and groundwater at the facility. The PFAS contamination has also been detected in a downgradient agricultural well at an active dairy farm. Additional investigation detected PFAS contamination in the nearby Winooski River.
- Many Vermont fire departments still had stocks of PFOS-containing AFFF, so in partnership with the Department of Public Safety, DEC initiated a firefighting foam takeback program.
- PFAS contamination was also found at the Vermont Fire Training facility in Pittsford and the fire training facility at IBM in Essex.

PFAS at Superfund Sites

DEC, with assistance from the EPA, has sampled groundwater and surface water at all the listed National Priority List (NPL) sites, also known as Superfund toxic waste sites, in the State. The following NPL sites had detections of PFAS:

- Bennington Landfill, Bennington
- Parker Landfill, Lyndon
- Pownal Tannery, Pownal
- Burgess Brothers Landfill, Bennington
- Former Jard Company site, Bennington
- Commerce Street, Williston
- BFI, Rockingham

These sites will continue to be monitored and additional work may be required as a part of the five-year planning process at Superfund Sites.

Adopting Water Quality Standards and Monitoring Surface Waters for PFAS

In February 2020, DEC released the report, Deriving Ambient Water Quality Standards for the Emerging Chemicals of Concern: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances. The report describes the framework DEC uses to establish surface water quality standards, and how this framework may apply to the development of state-specific water quality standards to protect both human health and aquatic life from PFAS.

Water Quality Standards for PFAS

The report referenced above outlines anticipated challenges, data gaps, and costs associated with developing Vermont-specific standards for freshwater aquatic organisms in the absence of EPA-established PFAS criteria. To establish a numeric water quality standard for the Vermont-regulated PFAS, ANR would need to develop bioaccumulation factors for all Vermont-regulated PFAS as well as significant toxicity data for several of the Vermont-regulated PFAS including:

- Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
- Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
- Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)

These types of scientific and technical analyses are normally conducted by EPA and DEC has not been provided the significant resources required to complete this work independently.

As part of the EPA PFAS Strategic Roadmap, EPA released draft ambient water quality criteria for aquatic life for PFOA and PFOS in April 2022. Once the EPA criteria are finalized, they could be incorporated into the Vermont Water Quality Standards. Given the tremendous resources required to derive water quality criteria for PFAS, EPA should lead this effort.

Monitoring Surface Waters and Fish Tissue for PFAS

DEC began monitoring for PFAS in surface waters and fish tissue in 2021 to evaluate the scope of impacts on aquatic resources. Common sources of PFAS include municipal wastewater treatment plants, airports, industrial

waste dischargers, and urban runoff. In this ongoing effort, monitoring locations are selected based on proximity to potential PFAS contributors. The 2021 Monitoring Report and preliminary 2022 sampling results indicate that all surface water results to-date are below the Vermont drinking water maximum contaminant level. Surface water and fish tissue PFAS concentrations in all monitoring locations, to date, are low compared to results of national monitoring studies, and similar to concentrations from non-impacted water bodies in other regional studies conducted in Maine and New Hampshire.

Fish consumption advisories have been used in the past with other contaminants of concern to limit exposure to known contaminants. To date, there is no statewide PFAS fish advisory. EPA has established methods to advise Safe Fish-Eating Screening Levels for Vermont-regulated PFAS in fish. However, final toxicity values for the regulated PFAS have not been published by EPA. The ANR will continue to coordinate with the Vermont Department of Health (Health) to review monitoring data that may inform potential future advisories issued by Health.

Investigations and Response to PFAS in Wastewater Sludges

Investigating PFAS in Biosolids and Wastewater Sludges

DEC extensively has analyzed wastewater sludges for PFAS since 2016, including PFAS testing at six WWTFs that receive leachate from Vermont landfills and testing of all biosolids produced in Vermont. The study showed the presence of PFAS in all wastewater influent, effluent, and solids samples from these facilities. PFAS concentrations in sludges and biosolids averaged 24 ppb for regulated PFAS and 83 ppb for the sum of 24 PFAS compounds available via laboratory analysis.

In addition to analyzing PFAS in wastewater sludges, DEC required soil and groundwater testing at all permitted sludge or septage (material from a septic system) land application sites during 2019. Sixty-two certified land application fields were tested. Approximately 20% of all downgradient groundwater samples exceeded the Vermont groundwater enforcement standard of 20 ppt.

Permittees operating sites with PFAS above the groundwater enforcement standard were directed to halt land application, retest groundwater to confirm results, and identify and test any water supplies within a quarter mile of the site. PFAS testing of all drinking water supplies adjacent to permitted sites, to date, confirmed no PFAS impacts attributed to land application. DEC prohibited those sites with confirmed groundwater standard exceedances from applying wastewater sludges or septage and has required those permittees to develop site-specific corrective action plans pursuant to the Groundwater Protection Rule and Strategy.

Responding to PFAS in Biosolids and Wastewater Sludges

In 2020, DEC implemented additional regulatory controls over biosolids management in Vermont via updated Solid Waste Management Rules. The additions include:

- The establishment of a registry and approval for importation of Exceptional Quality (EQ)/Class A biosolids.
- PFAS testing requirements for all biosolids generated in or approved for import.
- All EQ biosolids generated in or approved for import to Vermont shall be accompanied with a product label indicating that the product may contain PFAS.
- Class B biosolids and stabilized septage land application permittees must complete routine PFAS testing for groundwater, soil, and crops at certified sites.

The current management options for wastewater sludge include incineration, landfilling, and land application as biosolids. All options carry the risk of discharges of PFAS to the environment.

- **Incineration**

  Current research by the EPA suggests that sludge incineration does not reach temperatures high enough to destroy PFAS, therefore transferring PFAS to the atmosphere followed by deposition to land, surface waters and potentially to groundwater. Vermont does not currently export sludge for incineration.

- **Landfilling**

  Landfilling sludge is limited by capacity and generates landfill leachate that contains high levels of PFAS, typically hauled to a wastewater treatment facility for disposal. Regionally, there are significant limitations on landfill capacity (NEWMOA 2021). In Vermont, only one active landfill remains with an estimated capacity of 20 years.

- **Land Application**

  To mitigate risks associated with land applying biosolids that contain PFAS, DEC has developed an interim strategy in coordination with a work group comprised of staff from Health, AAFM, commercial residual managers, wastewater operators, and residuals and biosolids experts. DEC will also continue to assist AAFM to identify any potential adverse PFAS-impacts to agriculture resulting from land application of residual materials, including Class A and B biosolids, sludges, and septage.

Reducing the Impacts of PFAS from Landfills on the Environment

Investigation into environmental sources of PFAS related to both closed and operating landfills began with groundwater investigations in 2017 and progressed over the next several years to investigate sources of PFAS within disposed waste and the relationship between landfill leachate management at wastewater treatment facilities and the corresponding effluent. This work continues, both for monitoring purposes and to move towards reducing the impacts of PFAS from these landfills on the environment.

Monitoring and Managing PFAS Contamination from Landfills

Vermont's unlined landfills continue to be monitored to assess trends and changes with their associated groundwater contamination. To date, DEC has discovered impacts from PFAS to residential drinking water supplies in connection with two permitted closed landfills. Point of entry treatment (POET) systems have been installed at these properties. Other closed landfills in the State are required to perform semi-annual groundwater monitoring and may include sampling of residential supplies within areas of concern to ensure there is no public health impact.

The New England Waste Services of Vermont operating landfill, in Coventry, VT, continues to pursue management options that will reduce

the impact on the environment from PFAS from their activities of both the unlined and lined landfills on the property.

There are two separate issues related to PFAS management at the landfill that are currently being managed at the facility. First, PFAS has been identified at low levels in groundwater underlying the facility. The groundwater table under the landfill is lowered though a series of underdrains which are either diverted to the leachate holding tank or flow into a field downgradient from the facility. NEWSVT has been required to treat groundwater from that underdrain prior to its release. Groundwater at the facility that is impacted by PFAS continues to be monitored to ensure the contamination does not migrate off the property.

PFAS is also present in leachate which is generated when rainwater or liquid waste comes into contact with waste located in the landfill. PFAS contained in various wastes in the landfill (i.e. furniture, carpets, and apparel) release PFAS into this leachate. The leachate in the landfill is collected and piped to storage tanks at the facility. ANR has required this leachate to be treated prior to being discharged at a publicly owned treatment works (i.e. wastewater treatment facility). Data collected during the operations of this system will support efforts to develop Technology-Based Effluent Limits or other treatment standard criteria, which may be used to reduce PFAS in landfill leachate, and ultimately improve the quality of discharges received by wastewater treatment facilities.

Additionally, DEC will continue to track federal progress in this area. The EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap will progress research and development within the areas of best practices of disposal and destruction of PFAS containing materials. In January 2023, the EPA announced through the Effluent Guidelines Program Plan 15 that it will be undertaking rulemaking for the development of PFAS effluent guidelines and pretreatment standards for landfills. These guidelines will expand the research available for consideration and may better inform monitoring and managing PFAS contamination from landfills in the state.

Holding PFAS Manufacturers Accountable

The State of Vermont has initiated a major environmental action to protect Vermont's drinking water and natural resources by filing two separate lawsuits. The lawsuits seek to make Vermont whole by making those responsible for PFAS contamination pay to remove their toxic chemicals from Vermont's groundwater and other natural resources.

One lawsuit against 3M Company, EIDP, Inc. (DuPont) and related entities addresses PFAS contamination from the use of PFAS in consumer, household, and other commercial products, as well as in industrial uses. This case is currently in the discovery process in Vermont Superior Court, Civil Division, Chittenden Unit. A different lawsuit against 3M Company, DuPont and related entities and foam manufacturers addresses PFAS contamination from firefighting foam. This case is in multidistrict litigation in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina along with thousands of other cases.

Encourage EPA to Provide National Leadership on the Management of PFAS

Key Action Items

- Establish surface water standards for the protection of human health.
- Advocate that EPA ban or restrict certain PFAS containing products using the Toxic Substances Control Act.
- Establish standards for classes of PFAS.
- Provide research on the health effects for additional PFAS compounds.
- Improve and expand methods for detecting PFAS compounds in environmental media.
- Provide guidance/regulation for the disposal and destruction of PFAS.

EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap

In October 2021, the US EPA published its PFAS Strategic Roadmap: EPA's Commitment to Action 2021-2024. EPA's approach falls into several general categories that consider PFAS lifecycle, preventing PFAS from entering the environment, holding polluters accountable, science-based decisions, and prioritizing environmental justice. The EPA's goals are focused on three central directives:

1. Research to increase the understanding of PFAS exposures and toxicities, human health and ecological effects and effective interventions.
2. Restrictions to prevent PFAS from entering the environment.
3. Remediation to clean up PFAS contamination.

The EPA PFAS Strategic Roadmap also lays out many key actions that align with Vermont's and are as follows:

Source Reduction

- A review process of PFAS under the Toxic Substances Control Act to prevent resumed production or use of phased out PFAS and to ensure

new PFAS are safe before they enter commerce. This includes removal of exemptions and exclusions for toxic chemical reporting.

- Restrict PFAS discharges from industrial sources through a multi-faceted Effluent Limitations Guidelines program that leverage National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting to reduce PFAS discharges by reducing discharges of PFAS at the source.
- Use enforcement tools to better identify and address PFAS releases at facilities.
- Establish a PFAS Voluntary Stewardship Program to challenge industry to reduce overall releases of PFAS into the environment.

Human Health and Environment

- Develop human health toxicity assessments under EPA's Integrated Risk Information System program.
- Undertake nationwide monitoring for PFAS in drinking water under the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.
- Establish a national primary drinking water regulation for PFOA and PFOS.
- Published health advisories for GenX and PFBS based on final toxicity assessment for these compounds and five additional PFAS – PFBA, PFHxA, PFHxS, PFNA, and PFDA.
- Publish final recommended ambient water quality criteria for PFAS for aquatic life and human health.
- Enhance data availability on PFAS in fish tissue to better assess the impacts of PFAS on the aquatic environment.
- Address PFAS air emissions to identify sources, develop emissions monitoring and mitigation technologies, and increase understanding of the fate and transport of PFAS air emissions.
- Finalize risk assessment for PFOA and PFOS in biosolids.

Hazardous Designation and Treatment/Destruction

- Propose to designate certain PFAS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) to require reporting of PFOA and PFOS

releases, enhance the availability of data, and ensure agencies can recover cleanup costs.

- Initiate rulemaking under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to address PFAS.
- Evaluate and develop technologies for reducing PFAS in the environment to inform decisions on drinking water and wastewater treatment, contaminated site cleanup and remediation, air emission controls, and end-of-life materials management.
- Issue updated guidance on destroying and disposing of PFAS.

Testing Methods

- Develop improved analytical methods to update drinking water monitoring, expand PFAS monitoring in different environmental matrices, and to identify unknown PFAS in the environment.

Aligning EPA's and Vermont's PFAS Roadmaps

The rapidly evolving nature of the science and technology associated with PFAS requires DEC to continually engage with EPA as well as our municipal, state, and regional partners working on PFAS related issues. Supporting continuous learning within DEC and engagement with our partners is critical to make sure Vermont is staying current on the multi-faceted nature of PFAS-related issues and using this information to inform our strategy to reduce, identify, protect, and encourage as described in this roadmap. Vermont has established itself as a national leader in addressing PFAS contamination by beginning our work in 2016 and continuing to evolve our strategy as we learn more. We maintain a unique perspective to share with EPA and other partners, given our extensive experience working to address PFAS contamination and the small and rural character of our State.

The list below identifies some of DEC's work to build internal capacity, increase our expertise, and to collaborate with our partners.

1. DEC has expert technical staff that participate in numerous national committees working on PFAS related issues. These include:
    - Association of State Drinking Water Administrators PFAS Workgroup
    - Environmental Council of the States PFAS Caucus

- Interstate Technology Regulatory Council PFAS Update Team
- Northeast Waste Management Officials Association PFAS Working Group and PFAS Source Reduction Policy Workgroup

2. DEC organizes several internal and external meetings to discuss PFAS related issues on a re-occurring basis. These include:

    - Monthly coordination meetings between DEC programs working on PFAS related issues.
    - Quarterly coordination with the Vermont Department of Health
    - DEC Monthly PFAS meetings. These are open to other staff in other state agencies and feature rotating topics with expert presenters on the selected topic.
    - Coordination with Vermont's Congressional Delegation on PFAS related legislation on an as needed basis.

3. DEC submits comments on proposed EPA rules to ensure Vermont's perspective and unique challenges are considered. This includes:

    - EPA's Proposed PFAS MCL

Vermont's PFAS Roadmap Summary

Reduce or Eliminate PFAS in Commercial Products and Industrial Uses

- Support the implementation of Act 36 to ban PFAS in certain products.
- Provide technical information to the General Assembly to inform discussions of how to reduce or eliminate PFAS in consumer products.
- In the continued absence of national leadership, support work on a regional approach to address labeling and the intentional addition of PFAS in products.

Identify Sources of PFAS Exposure in Vermont

- Test private water supplies to understand the statewide groundwater impacts from PFAS where no known source exists.
- Test the influent and effluent at all Vermont wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs).
- Conduct a study to evaluate PFAS in recycled food waste and food packaging.

Protect Vermonters from Existing Exposures to PFAS

- Continue implementation of the Vermont PFAS Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).
- Develop laboratory capacity in Vermont.
- Engage with impacted water systems to ensure maximum utilization of state and federal funding to address PFAS.

- Update drinking water standards based on EPA's regulation to establish national PFAS MCLs.
- Continue to identify and remediate PFAS contamination sources at sites across Vermont.
- Continue to evaluate the need for a Vermont Water Quality Standard based on expanded surface water and fish tissue testing.
- Develop an interim strategy to reduce risks associated with managing biosolids and residual materials that contain PFAS.
- Monitor potential discharges of PFAS from landfills, assess impacts to groundwater or water supplies, and provide treatment/remediation.
- Hold PFAS manufacturers accountable.

Encourage EPA to Provide National Leadership on the Management of PFAS

- Establish surface water standards for the protection of human health.
- Advocate that EPA ban or restrict certain PFAS containing products using the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).
- Establish standards for classes of PFAS.
- Provide research on the health effects for additional PFAS compounds.
- Improve and expand methods for detecting PFAS compounds in environmental media.
- Provide guidance/regulation for the disposal and destruction of PFAS.