

Basic Facts, Glossary, and Acronyms

Basic Facts

In Connecticut there are:

- 6 Resources Recovery Facilities for Municipal Solid Waste
 - Located in Bridgeport, Bristol, Hartford, Lisbon, Preston and Wallingford
 - Operated by 2 private companies, Covanta operates 4 and Wheelabrator 2
- 6 Intermediate Processing Centers for recyclable bottles, cans and paper
 - Located in Berlin, Danbury, Stratford, Hartford (x2), and Willimantic
- 255 transfer stations, used to sort and aggregate many different types of MSW
 - 84 private
 - 171 public
- Few landfills of any kind
 - 1 ash landfill in Putnam
 - 1 MSW landfill in Windsor
 - several landfills accept only special wastes, such as bulky/yard waste
- Composting sites
 - many towns have yard waste composting sites
 - there are few food waste composting sites

In Connecticut, recycling is mandatory for:

- corrugated cardboard
- glass food containers
- metal food containers
- leaves
- newspaper
- office paper (non-residential)
- scrap metal
- batteries (lead acid and nickel cadmium)
- waste oil

In some municipalities, recycling can include:

- boxboard/chipboard (cereal boxes)
- plastics marked 1 or 2 (many types of beverage or food containers)
- plastics marked 3-7
- electronics
- magazines
- discarded mail
- telephone books

Glossary¹

Ash – Bottom ash, air pollution control residue and other residuals of the combustion process from an incinerator utilized for the combustion of municipal solid waste. (CGS Section 22a-285 (1))

Composting – A process of accelerated biological decomposition of organic material under controlled conditions. (CGS Section 22a-207a (1))

Intermediate Processing Center – A facility which can recycle an item or items and market or deliver for reuse the resulting material product or products. Such facilities may be owned by the public or private entities or combinations thereof and may offer service on a state, regional, municipal or submunicipal level. (RCSA Section 22a-208a-1-(a) (18))

Municipal Solid Waste – Solid waste from residential, commercial and industrial sources, excluding solid waste consisting of significant quantities of hazardous waste as defined in section 22a-115, land-clearing debris, demolition debris, biomedical waste, sewage sludge and scrap metal. (CGS Section 22a-207 (23))

Recycling – The processing of solid waste to reclaim material there from (CGS Section 22a-207 (7))

Resources Recovery Facility – A facility utilizing processes to reclaim energy from municipal solid waste. (CGS Section 22a-207 (9))

Solid Waste – Unwanted or discarded solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material, including, but not limited to, demolition debris, material burned or otherwise processed at a resources recovery facility or incinerator, material processed at a recycling facility and sludges or other residue from a water pollution abatement facility, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility. (CGS Section 22a-207 (3))

Transfer Station – Any location or structure, whether located on land or water, where more than ten cubic yards of solid waste, generated elsewhere, may be stored for transfer or transferred from transportation units and placed in other transportation units for movement to another location, whether or not such waste is stored at the location prior to transfer. (CGS Section 22a-207 (10))

Acronyms

CGS – Connecticut General Statutes

CRRA – CT Resources Recovery Authority

¹ Based on definitions found in *State Solid Waste Management Plan, 2006*, Connecticut Department of Environmental Management

IPC – Intermediate Processing Center

MSW – Municipal solid waste

PAYT – Pay-as-you-throw – A means of paying for waste disposed based on quantity.

RCSA – Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies

RRF – Resources recovery facility

TTE – Trash-to-energy – Same as RRF and WTE

WTE – Waste-to-energy – Same as TTE and RRF

MSW Management Services in Connecticut

Kent Environmental Summit



