



Ontario County



Draft Solid Waste  
Management Plan

*August 2011*



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August 2011

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the Ontario County Solid Waste Management Plan is to provide the Ontario County constituency with a comprehensive, integrated program for managing solid waste, which is consistent with the New York State Hierarchy for Solid Waste Management, in an economically sound and environmentally safe manner.

During the 1980s, Ontario County joined in a cooperative effort with Yates County, Wayne County and Seneca County to develop an integrated regional approach to evaluate the existing and projected solid waste stream generated within the four counties and to examine techniques for controlling and reducing the sizes of that waste stream through the administration of the Western Finger Lakes Solid Waste Management Authority (WFL). In 1987, the County reevaluated its administrative, financial, and managerial involvement with the WFL. A resolution was passed by the Ontario County Board of Supervisors in February 1988 severing all ties with the WFL.

Solid waste management in Ontario County is de-centralized, with municipalities at the town and village level making solid waste related decisions. This has resulted in a wide variety of management practices through the County. These existing practices are described in Chapter 3. Ontario County is initiating the next step related to solid waste management within the County by taking on the role as Planning Unit, which is intended to create an umbrella over the solid waste practices within the County while directing the public policy towards waste reduction within the County. The responsibility of solid waste management is intended to remain with the towns and villages; however, Ontario County will be available in a supporting capacity. Currently, Ontario County is tied to the solid waste practices in Ontario County through three major avenues, which include:

- 1) Ontario County, as the owner of the Ontario County Landfill, maintains a partnership with Casella Waste Systems, the operator of the landfill. Ontario County Landfill receives more than 50% of the waste generated within Ontario County.
- 2) As one of the largest employers within Ontario County, the County manages the waste streams at all county owned facilities. The County's intent of this Plan is to lead by example through exploring opportunities to reduce and reuse at county owned facilities as well as being the avenue through which partnerships for waste reduction can be realized. The County will act as a model to other municipalities and/or organizations.

- 3) Ontario County acknowledges that the implementation of this Plan is only a small part to the solid waste management solution; however, through existing county entities, such as the Industrial Development Agency and the Department of Economic Development, Ontario County is in a position to bring together businesses, organizations and other entities to form environmentally sound practices that promote waste reduction and reuse. Several county supported projects have already been successful, which are discussed in further detail below.
- a) Tomra Recycling - Ontario County Industrial Development Authority (IDA) assisted in the attraction of this 40,000 sq. ft. collection, processing and recycling operation to Farmington. This operation processes thousands of tons of glass and aluminum beverage containers each year. Ontario County is currently working with them to establish a rail spur off the Ontario Central main line. The utilization of rail to move product to various customers in the east (beverage companies like Owens Illinois that will take the recycled material and make it into containers again) will help to cut down on truck traffic through Ontario County.
  - b) Finger Lake RR (FLRR) - Ontario County IDA owns the railroad right of ways throughout Ontario County and is a major advocate for rail use by our manufacturers and distributors. Our operator, Finger Lakes RR, provides daily service to manufacturers throughout the county. In the absence of this service, we would see a huge increase in truck traffic throughout the county. It is doubtful that several of our large rail users would even survive here without the rail service. In general, one RR hopper car can carry 4 times that of a regular truck trailer.
  - c) Eagle Mountain - Based in Bristol, Eagle Mountain provides technical and engineering services targeted towards energy conservation and alternative energy use. They are experts in geo-thermal energy. Eagle Mountain was assisted in their recent expansion by both the Ontario County IDA and Ontario Economic Development.
  - d) Zotos International - One of our largest manufacturers and the single largest manufacturer of hair care products in the US. The Geneva based Zotos is striving to become the standard for "green" sustainable production of hair care products in the world. Ontario County IDA has assisted Zotos many times over the years. Our last major assistance was to help induce the company to move towards alternative energy. That resulted in the construction of twin 1650kw wind turbines that eventually will provide much of their electric energy.

- e) New Energy Works - This Farmington based company is the national leader in timber frame post and beam construction. Ontario County IDA and Ontario Economic Development have provided substantial assistance to help retain and grow this company. They are 100% committed to sustainable business practices. The timber used in their commercial and residential projects comes from demolished old buildings. It is harvested, striped, cleaned and recycled for their post and beam buildings.
- f) HALCO - This is a Phelps based plumbing, HVAC, company that has embraced energy conservation as a line of business. Ontario County IDA and Ontario Economic Development provided substantial assistance in helping them develop an on-site training center for HVAC technicians where they become skilled in home energy conservation. Also, HALCO, has developed a line of high energy efficient home energy products with assistance from Ontario County IDA and Ontario Economic Development.
- g) Future Forest – Ontario County has provided assistance for employee upgrades at this Richmond based business. They are premier forest managers that provide technical forest management services throughout the northeast.
- h) Cornell Ag and Food Technology Park (Tech Farm) - Ontario County was instrumental in the development of the Tech Farm. We obtained a 75 acre old research orchard from Cornell. That 75 acre orchard was classified as a Brownfield because of the chemicals, insecticides that were tested on the property in the City of Geneva for almost 100 years. So far we have fully cleaned and restored over 50 acres to prime soil conditions removing all heavy metals and other pollutants. The 25 acres or so remaining are slated for clean-up as we develop that section of the Park.
- i) Tech Farm Tenants - There are several tenants at the Tech Farm that work with alternative energy or organic materials in the development of their products or services. These include: Seneca Bio Energy, Terrenow, LLC, Top Quality Hay Processors, and ZedX, Inc.

Ontario County intends to continue to support these types of private sector market responses and initiatives; however, there will be challenges that the County expects to face, such as, inconsistencies with collection and hauling practices throughout the county, each municipality's level of involvement or interest; lack of financial resources available; lack of public support. However with each challenge there is an opportunity, which is where the implementation items in Chapter 6 provide an overview of creating opportunities within the County.

Ontario County's solid waste stream has four primary components: municipal solid waste (MSW), non-hazardous industrial waste (e.g., waste from industrial processes), construction and demolition debris, and municipal sewage treatment plant sludge. For the purposes of this study, MSW consists of residential-type waste generated in homes, businesses, institutions, and industries.

In 2008, Ontario County residents and businesses generated approximately 171,395 tons of waste. The majority of the waste is landfilled (116,868 tons or 68.2 percent) while the remainder is reused (33,439 tons or 19.5 percent), recycled (16,692 tons or 9.7 percent), or composted (4,396 tons or 4 percent). Combining the amount of landfilled, recycled, reused, and composted materials allows calculation of a 2008 Ontario County per capita generation rate for solid waste. On average, Ontario County's residents, businesses, industries and institutions generated 1.6 tons of waste per capita per day in 2008. This is approximately 9.0 pounds per capita per day, which includes 6.1 pounds being landfilled and 2.9 pounds being either composted, reused or recycled. By comparison, the recently adopted (December 2010) New York State Solid Waste Management Plan, known as the *Beyond Waste* plan, estimates that the state-wide generation rate for similar waste streams is 10.3 pounds per capita per day.

Ontario County's residents and other waste generators have various outlets to divert their waste from disposal to recycling and reuse. As per the discussion above, 171,395 tons of waste was generated within Ontario County in 2008. Of this, 116,868 tons were disposed into local landfills and 54,527 tons of materials were diverted either by composting or recycling. Consequently, Ontario County's current diversion rate is estimated at 32%. A breakdown of the waste material's disposal or diversion destination is provided in Chapter 4 in Table 4-4.

Based on the data gathered, the County has identified proposed milestones to work toward during a ten-year SWMP planning period. The milestones set forth below were identified with the goal of further enhancing the reuse and recycling of materials to reduce the quantity of materials being landfilled. Each proposed milestone will be evaluated for feasibility and cost effectiveness on an individual basis according to the implementation schedule.

#### Proposed Implementation Items

- Establish 10-Year Planning Period
- Continue Landfilling as Primary Disposal Option
- Support Recycling at County Owned Facilities
- Encourage Yard Waste Composting
- Encourage Backyard Composting
- Household Hazardous Waste
- Support Local Municipalities

- C&D Debris Recycling
- Product Reuse
- Unique Wastes
- Support Public Outreach and Education
- Support Agricultural Plastics Research
- Support Pay-As-You-Throw Programs
- Amend County Solid Waste Management and Recycling Local Law

## CHAPTER 1 - Introduction

### I. PURPOSE OF ONTARIO COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of the Ontario County Solid Waste Management Plan is to provide the Ontario County constituency with a comprehensive, integrated program for managing solid waste, which is consistent with the New York State Hierarchy for Solid Waste Management, in an economically sound and environmentally safe manner.

The residents, businesses, and institutions in Ontario County currently produce hundreds of tons of solid waste every day. The question about what to do with this waste, now and in the future, creates the need for a plan such as this one.

The purpose of the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is to: 1) serve as a countywide framework for the coordination of solid waste management; 2) establish countywide solid waste goals and objectives, including an overall waste reduction goal and a plan to monitor progress toward the goals; and 3) satisfy state law requiring the development of a waste reduction plan for the County.

This SWMP provides Ontario County with policy and program direction for the next decade. This SWMP also recognizes that local municipalities, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), private waste haulers, and private facility owners all play important roles in the current and future management of solid waste and recycling within Ontario County.

#### A. Scope of the Plan

This SWMP addresses municipal solid waste (MSW), non-hazardous industrial waste, construction and demolition debris (C&D), and municipal sewage treatment plant sludge. It does not address hazardous waste from large-quantity generators or special industrial wastes.

The Planning Unit addressed by this Plan is Ontario County, including its cities, towns, villages, residents, businesses, and operations therein. This Plan also includes programs and facilities that in some cases are located outside of the Ontario County boundaries, which may impact activities inside the County. All of the programs, services, and facilities related to solid waste management and disposal are addressed by this Plan, including waste reduction, transfer, disposal, and collection.

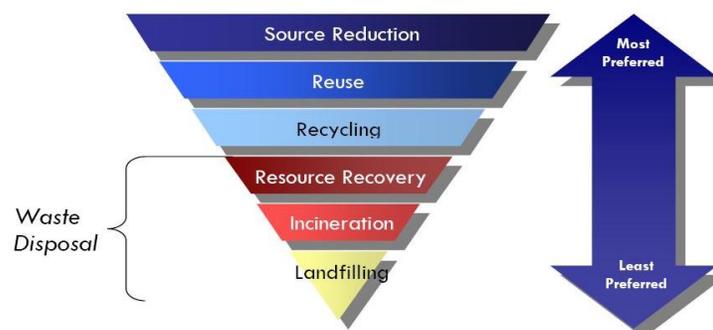
## II. NEW YORK STATE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

### A. New York State Solid Waste Management Policy

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1988 established a State Solid Waste Management Policy. The policy defines the following solid waste management priorities in New York State (see Chart 1-1):

- first, to reduce the amount of solid waste generated;
- second, to reuse material for the purpose for which it was originally intended or to recycle material that cannot be reused;
- third, to recover, in an environmentally acceptable manner, energy from solid waste that cannot be economically and technically reused or recycled; and
- fourth, to dispose of solid waste that is not being reused, recycled or from which energy is not being recovered, by land burial or other methods approved by the department. (from New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) 27-0106.1).

**CHART 1- 1: NEW YORK STATE HIERARCHY FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT**



Source: NYSDEC

In accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), this SWMP considers and addresses all components of the solid waste hierarchy. The solid waste management hierarchy ranks methods of handling solid waste from most preferred methods of source reduction, reuse, and recycling, in that order, to least preferred methods of resource recovery, incineration and landfilling.

### **III. BEYOND WASTE: THE NYSDEC DRAFT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

NYSDEC recently (December 2010) issued a statewide SWMP, *Beyond Waste: A Sustainable Materials Management Strategy for New York*. It defines broad statewide objectives for waste reduction, reuse and recycling, waste-to-energy, landfilling, and special issues.

The quantitative goal of *Beyond Waste* is to reduce the amount of waste New Yorkers dispose by preventing waste generation and increasing reuse, recycling, composting and other organic material recycling methods. Currently, New Yorkers throw away 4.1 pounds of MSW per person per day, or 0.75 tons per person per year. The Plan seeks to reduce the amount of MSW destined for disposal by approximately ten percent every two years. Achieving this will require the engagement of manufacturers through product and packaging stewardship and the development of additional reuse and recycling infrastructure, as well as a strong partnership with other states and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The qualitative goals of *Beyond Waste* are to:

- Minimize Waste Generation
- Maximize Reuse
- Maximize Recycling
- Maximize Composting and Organics Recycling
- Advance Product and Packaging Stewardship
- Create Green Jobs
- Maximize the Energy Value of Materials Management
- Minimize the Climate Impacts of Materials Management
- Reemphasize the Importance of Comprehensive Local Materials Management Planning
- Minimize the Need for Export of Residual Waste
- Engage all New Yorkers—government, business, industry and the public—in Sustainable Materials Management
- Strive for Full Public Participation, Fairness and Environmental Justice
- Prioritize Investment in Reduction, Reuse, Recycling and Composting Over Disposal
- Maximize Efficiency in Infrastructure Development
- Foster Technological Innovation
- Continue to Ensure that Solid Waste Management Facilities are Sited Designed and Operated

#### **IV. ONTARIO COUNTY REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

##### **A. Ontario County Recycling Plan**

The first comprehensive planning effort in and around Ontario County was made in connection with area recycling efforts. In 1989, the *Ontario County Recycling Plan* was adopted. The Plan analyzes the waste streams and recycling efforts within the County, recommends available markets and alternative recycling systems, and provides a financial analysis of the alternatives. Consequently, in 1992, Ontario County adopted its *Solid Waste Management and Recycling Local Law*.

##### **B. Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan**

Also in 1992, Ontario County adopted its first *Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan*. It provides a historical benchmark and analysis of the planning unit's solid waste practices and recycling options.

## CHAPTER 2 - Planning Unit History & Description

This chapter outlines the baseline and background conditions on which the plan was developed, including a brief overview of past solid waste management practices and planning efforts.

### I. HISTORY OF THE PLANNING UNIT AND ONTARIO COUNTY'S INVOLVEMENT IN SOLID WASTE

Prior to 1970, Ontario County did not manage municipal waste. Waste disposal was largely the responsibility of each municipality and private haulers. In 1974, after several years of laying out a course of action for solid waste management within the County, Ontario County obtained a permit for Phase 1 of the landfill located in Flint. The first Phase of the landfill development (Phase 1) commenced in 1974 and was completed in 1979. Phase II was started in 1979 and closed in 1981. Phase II-A commenced in 1981 and was built contiguous to the existing Phase II landfill. Utilizing height increases and modifications to Ontario County's Landfill permit waste placement continued in Phase II-A through 1991, and was closed in 1992.

In 1981, in an effort to find alternatives to continued landfilling in Ontario County, the Towns of East Bloomfield, Farmington, Victor, and West Bloomfield, along with the Finger Lakes Race Track, cooperated in a study performed by RIT Research Corporation to evaluate the feasibility of waste incineration. This study was expanded in 1982 to include all of Ontario County. The study concluded that an incinerator project was feasible, but would require a strong commitment by the County.

During this same period Yates County and Wayne County were experiencing problems with their landfills. Wayne County conducted its own solid waste study during this period. Both Wayne and Yates Counties ultimately expressed interest in joining Ontario County in a cooperative effort to solve the region's solid waste problem. Shortly afterward, Seneca County also joined the group. In 1985, the four counties created an inter-municipal committee composed of supervisors, legislators, and planners to evaluate the existing and projected solid waste stream generated within the four counties and to examine techniques for controlling and reducing the sizes of that waste stream.

A consultant team was engaged to conduct a Phase I Feasibility Study for the four counties. The Phase I study, completed in 1986, recommended that the counties develop an integrated regional approach to collection and disposal of their municipal solid waste. It stated that the counties' goals of reducing reliance upon landfilling while

disposing of waste in an environmentally safe and cost-effective manner could be accomplished through the cooperative development of an energy recovery facility, together with an effective source-separation/recycling system.

Based on these recommendations, each county voted to move forward with the development and implementation phase of the project. The project would require the construction of a Materials Recycling Center (MRC) and an Energy Recovery Facility (ERF). Also during 1986, the New York State Legislature established the Western Finger Lakes Solid Waste Management Authority (WFL) and authorized the counties to utilize the WFL to develop the regional project. The counties elected to do so and in the fall of 1986, the WFL assumed responsibilities of the four (4)-county committee and continued the project development.

A siting study was performed as part of the permit application process for construction of the MRC and ERF. Six sites, all within Ontario County, were determined to be the most favorable locations for siting of these facilities. Eventually a site in the Town of Seneca, adjacent to Phase I of the Ontario County Landfill and owned by Ontario County was chosen as the most favorable location.

Selection of the six potential sites was made public in March 1987, with the release of the Draft GEIS. Disclosure of these sites generated such intense public and political opposition, Ontario County refused permission to the WFL to construct the facilities at the Town of Seneca site. Furthermore, the County reevaluated its administrative, financial, and managerial involvement with the WFL. A resolution was passed by the Ontario County Board of Supervisors in February 1988 severing all ties with the WFL. Ontario County subsequently requested to be delisted from the WFL by the New York State Legislature. To date, this action is still pending within the State Legislature. Ontario County now handles its solid waste within a county-wide management structure and is not involved operationally with WFL in any manner.

Throughout this process, landfilling operations continued at the Ontario County Landfill. Consequently, Phase III of the landfill was constructed in 1991. In 1991, Stage I was constructed consisting of approximately 13 acres. Stage II was divided into two parts with Stage IIA being constructed in 1995 consisting of 7.7 areas and Stage IIB consisting of 8.7 acres being constructed in 1997. Stage III consisted of approximately 9.7 acres was also built in two sections, but at the same time in 1999-2000. The Phase III permit was modified in 2001 which increased the footprint acreage and modified the grading plan for future stages. The permit was then modified again in 2005 to reconfigure the cells and modify subgrade to capture additional airspace.

Casella Waste Services of Ontario assumed operations of the landfill in November 2003. Phase III Stages IV, V-A, V-B, VI-A, VI-B and VII-A have been constructed since Casella took over operations with Stage VII-A being constructed in

the Summer 2010. Stage VII-B consisting of approximately 4.5 acres is the only permitted development yet to be constructed. Its construction is scheduled for the summer 2012. The total constructed acreage of Phase III encompasses approximately 80.1 acres with another 4.5 acres yet to be constructed.

The proposed Stage VIII “Wrap-Around” and Stage IX “Eastern Expansion” as proposed in the lease agreement still need to go through the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) process and NYSDEC permitting. An overall site plan of the facility is included in Appendix B.

## **II. LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE PLANNING UNIT**

Ontario County is located in west central New York, midway between Lake Ontario and the Pennsylvania State line and in between Rochester and Syracuse. Largely rural and agricultural in character, the County encompasses 662 square miles, or 423,795 acres across two major physiographic regions: the Central Lowlands for the northern two-thirds of the County and the Allegheny Plateau to the south. Located in the heart of the Finger Lakes Region of New York State, five of the lakes are found within or at the boundaries of Ontario County.

The New York State Thruway (I-90), Route 96 and Routes 5 & 20 traverse the northern and central portions of the county connecting the area with Syracuse to the East and Monroe County to the West. Adjacent to Monroe County, Ontario County is experiencing significant new development in its northwest along the Route 96 corridor with growth pressures beginning to ripple into its central region as well.

Major north-south highways include Route 64, which connects the northern and southern regions of the County to Monroe County and the greater Rochester Metropolitan Area; Route 332 connecting the New York State Thruway to the center of the County; and scenic Route 21 which runs from the north-east portion of the County to its southernmost communities.

## **III. TOWNS, CITIES, AND VILLAGES INCLUDED IN PLANNING UNIT**

Ontario County was founded in 1789, establishing the City of Canandaigua as the County Seat. Governed by a Board of Supervisors and utilizing a Board-Administrator system with a County Administrator, Ontario County includes two cities, sixteen towns, and eight villages. The Board of Supervisors has twenty-one members, one from each town, two from the City of Canandaigua, and three from the City of Geneva. See *Figure 2-1: Municipalities in Ontario County*.

The twenty-six municipalities comprising Ontario County are:

**Cities:** Canandaigua, Geneva

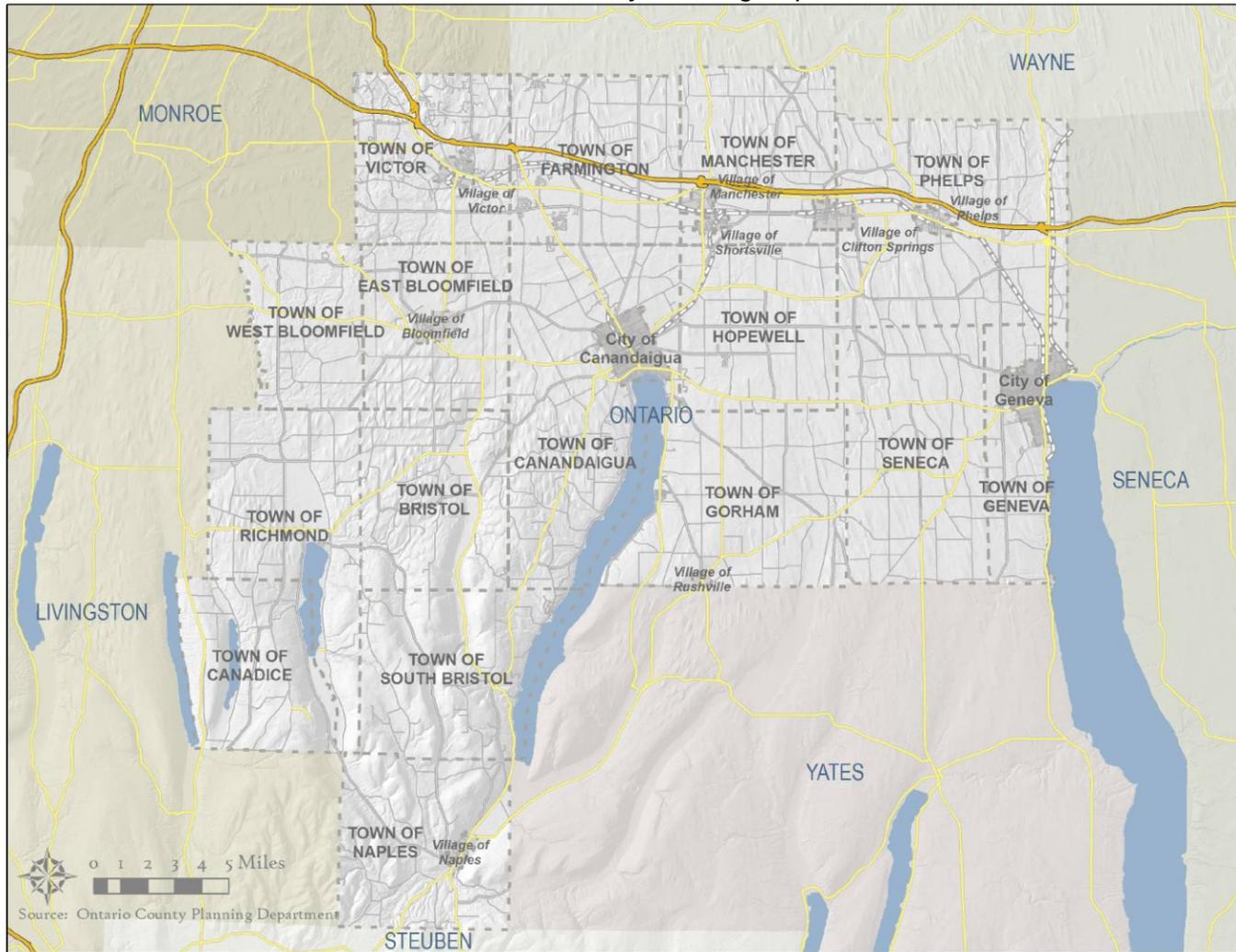
**Towns:** Bristol, Canadice, Canandaigua, East Bloomfield, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Naples, Phelps, Richmond, Seneca, South Bristol, Victor, West Bloomfield

**Villages:** Manchester, Naples, Phelps, Rushville, Shortsville, Bloomfield, Clifton Springs, Victor

The intensity of development and settlement patterns varies widely among different regions of the County. While much of the southwestern and eastern portions of the County are rural or agricultural in nature with population densities at less than 100 people per square mile, the northwest—particularly the Towns of Farmington, Victor, and Manchester—is quite suburban, dominated by single-family residential development, strip commercial, and a few apartment complexes. The two densest areas of the County are the Cities of Canandaigua and Geneva, which have population densities of 2,311 and 3,129 people per square mile respectively. These two urban areas contain the majority of multi-family housing in the County and have the most commercial development exclusive of Victor.

**FIGURE 2- 1: MUNICIPALITIES IN ONTARIO COUNTY**

Source: Ontario County Planning Department



#### IV. DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Demographic Profile Data released May 12, 2011, in 2010 there were 107,931 people and 43,019 households residing in Ontario County. Total Housing Units are estimated at 48,193.

The New York State Data Center published the following population estimates for 2010.

**TABLE 2- 1: POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITY, 2000 AND 2010**

Municipality	2000 (Census)	2010 (Census)	Change 2000 - 2010		% of County Population	Population Density (people/sq mi)
			Number	Percent		
Bristol	2,421	2,315	-106	-4.38%	2.14%	62.9
Canadice	1,846	1,664	-182	-9.86%	1.54%	51.6
Canandaigua (city)	11,264	10,545	-719	-6.38%	9.77%	2,292.4
Canandaigua (town)	7,649	10,020	2371	31.00%	9.28%	160.0
East Bloomfield	3,361	3,634	273	8.12%	3.37%	113.6
Farmington	10,585	11,825	1240	11.71%	10.96%	299.7
Geneva (city)	13,617	13,261	-356	-2.61%	12.29%	3,142.4
Geneva (town)	3,289	3,291	2	0.06%	3.05%	169.9
Gorham	3,776	4,247	471	12.47%	3.93%	80.3
Hopewell	3,346	3,747	401	11.98%	3.47%	104.4
Manchester	9,258	9,395	137	1.48%	8.70%	267.0
Naples	2,441	2,502	61	2.50%	2.32%	64.2
Phelps	7,017	7,072	55	0.78%	6.55%	111.3
Richmond	3,452	3,361	-91	-2.64%	3.11%	75.6
Seneca	2,731	2,721	-10	-0.37%	2.52%	54.4
South Bristol	1,645	1,590	-55	-3.34%	1.47%	38.0
Victor	9,977	14,275	4,298	43.08%	13.22%	411.5
West Bloomfield	2,549	2,466	-83	-3.26%	2.28%	97.5
<b>Ontario County</b>	<b>100,224</b>	<b>107,931</b>	<b>7,707</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>167.5</b>

Sources: 2010 United States Census, New York State Data Center, Ontario County GIS

The median household income in the County is \$51,746. The per capita income for the county is \$26,381 with 8.2% of the population and 5.3% of families having incomes below the poverty line. 12.2% of people under the age of 18 and 6.7% 65 or older live in poverty. While the percentage of families in poverty in Ontario County steadily decreased between 1950 and 2000, there was an upswing between 2000 and 2007.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2007 American Community Survey. United States Census.

## V. POPULATION TRENDS

Over the past thirty (30) years, the population of Ontario County increased from 79,000 people in 1970 to over 107,000 in the year 2010 making the county the fastest growing in the nine-county Genesee/Finger Lakes planning region. However, growth is expected to taper off over the next 25 years. Whereas between 1970 and 2010 the population increased by approximately 30 percent, between 2010 and 2020 (the closest year to the end of this SWMP's ten-year planning period) the population is projected to increase by only about 2.8 percent.<sup>2</sup>

**TABLE 2- 2: POPULATION PROJECTIONS IN ONTARIO COUNTY**

	Population (Projected)	Change in Population	
		#	%
1990	95,101	-	-
2000	100,224	5,123	5.4%
2005	103,299	3,998	4.0%
2010	107,931	2,331	2.2%
2015	(108,869)	2,316	2.2%
2020	(110,996)	2,127	2.0%

Source: US Census Bureau and Cornell Program on Applied Demographics data

In addition to population, another predictive and influential measure of residential solid waste generation and collection is housing type. In Ontario County, single family development is served by curbside pick-up—public or private, or transfer stations. In most cases, residential developments with more than four units are considered to be a 'commercial' use in terms of solid waste, meaning that they are not eligible for publicly operated curbside pickup or disposal at transfer stations, but rather must contract with a private waste hauler to collect and dispose of residents' waste and recyclables. According to the 2000 US Census, these types of units were overwhelmingly found in the cities, followed by Towns in the northwest corner of the County.

<sup>2</sup> Cornell Program on Applied Demographics.

## VI. LAND USE/DEVELOPMENT

Ontario County encompasses 423,970 acres and 662.2 square miles. Reflecting its historic farming roots, the County's land use distribution remains predominantly agricultural with 41.1% of acreage being categorized as such; 30.1% residential; 16.8% vacant private land; 3.2% conservation; 1.9% commercial; 1.9% institutional; 1.6% public service; 1.2% industrial; 1.6% recreational. A figure depicting the county's land uses is provided in Appendix B.

The County is served by the following institutional and community services.

### **School Districts -**

**City** - Canandaigua City; Geneva City

**Central School Districts** - East Bloomfield; Gorham-Middlesex; Honeoye; Honeoye Falls-Lima; Livonia; Lyons; Manchester-Shortsville; Naples; Newark; Palmyra-Macedon; Penn Yan; Phelps-Clifton; Pittsford; Victor; Wayland

### **Colleges -**

Finger Lakes Community College

Hobart and William Smith

### **Hospitals -**

Canandaigua Veterans Administration Medical Center

Clifton Springs Hospital

FF Thompson Hospital

Geneva General Hospital

### **Jails -**

Ontario County Jail

### **Recreational Areas -**

**County Parks** - Atwater Park; Canandaigua Inn Park; Deep Run Beach; Gannett Hill; Grimes Glen; Ontario Beach Park; Pickle Park; Three Mills Park

**State** - Harriett Hollister Spencer State Recreation Area; Ganondagan State Historic Site, Hemlock-Canadice State Forest

Industrial and commercial activity in Ontario County tends to cluster. The northeast part of Victor has a concentration of retail and other types of commercial services in and around Eastview Mall. The Route 332 Corridor between Victor/Farmington and the City of Canandaigua contains retail services and a collection of motor vehicle services. The City of Canandaigua has two large hospitals, office space and many retail and multi-use services along Main Street. Route 5 & 20 in the City of Canandaigua and the western edge of Hopewell also has significant strip retail, as well as many dining and food establishments. The Villages of Manchester, Shortsville, Clifton Springs and Phelps also contain clusters of commercial and industrial uses, namely some high tech, heavy and light manufacturing, recreation/entertainment, and services in the Manchester/Clifton Springs area; retail services, recreation/entertainment, high tech manufacturing, office space and a hospital in Clifton Springs, and services and recreation/entertainment in Phelps. Route 5 & 20 approaching the City of Geneva is a major commercial corridor with strip retail, motor vehicle services, and dining establishments. The City itself contains significant office space, retail and multi use services, recreation/entertainment, dining establishments and grocery stores, and a hospital.

While a business' number of employees is not necessarily correlated with the volume of waste it generates, it is one metric by which to gauge a business' size. A listing of the largest employers within Ontario County is provided in Appendix B. Based on the 2007 U.S. Bureau of the Census Economic Census, the type of industry within Ontario County that employs the most individuals is retail trade followed by manufacturing and healthcare and social assistance.

The County is experiencing a progressive displacement of agricultural land consistent with the growth and development of its communities, but particularly in communities in the northwest region of the county and to a lesser extent those in the Central region. Not surprisingly, this displacement is occurring along and/or because of major transportation corridors to Monroe County and the City of Rochester. Between 1992 and 1999, the total acreage on agricultural parcels decreased from 50% to 46%.<sup>3</sup> Subsequent analyses indicate that, since 1999, another 5% of agricultural land has been displaced. A figure depicting agriculture in Ontario County is provided in Appendix B.

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<sup>3</sup> Ontario County Agricultural Enhancement Plan, September 2000

## **CHAPTER 3 - Overview of Ontario County's Current Solid Waste Management System**

### **I. CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Solid waste management in Ontario County is de-centralized. Municipalities at the town and village level make solid waste related decisions with regard to their levels of involvement. This has resulted in a wide variety of management practices through the County. Detailed information about waste disposal, by municipality, can be found in Appendix A, but a summary of activities by waste type follows.

### **II. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES**

#### **A. Landfills**

Most MSW is taken directly to the Ontario County Landfill near Flint, New York, which was briefly discussed in Chapter 2. All waste facilities permitted at Ontario County Landfill are done in accordance with NYSDEC Part 360 regulations and any special conditions set forth in the Operating permitted issued by the NYSDEC. Municipal Solid Waste, special waste, and commercial/industrial waste are accepted.

Additionally MSW is transported to various out-of-County landfills, including:

- High Acres Landfill
- Seneca Meadows Landfill
- Albany Rapp Road Landfill
- Allied Waste Niagara Falls Landfill
- Waste Management Chaffee Landfill CID
- Mill Seat Landfill

#### **B. Transfer Stations**

Most residents that are either not served by or elect not to use a curbside collection system dispose of waste at a municipally or privately operated transfer station. A listing of the transfer station facilities in Ontario County is presented in the following Table 3-1.

**TABLE 3- 1: REGISTERED TRANSFER STATIONS IN ONTARIO COUNTY**

<b>TRANSFER STATION NAME</b>	<b>FACILITY ADDRESS</b>	<b>PERMITTED USERS (RESIDENTS OF...)</b>
Bristol Rural Transfer Station	3901 County Road 2	Towns of Bristol, East Bloomfield
Canandaigua Transfer Station #1	5440 State Route 5 & 20	Town of Canandaigua
Canandaigua Transfer	4620 County Road 46	Unrestricted
Geneva Rural Transfer	32 White Springs Road	Town of Geneva
Town of Gorham	3478 Lake to Lake Road	Town of Gorham, Village of Rushville
Hopewell Rural Transfer	2716 County Road 47	Town of Hopewell
Manchester Transfer	1272 County Road 7	Town of Manchester, V. of Shortsville
Naples Rural Transfer	6614 Co. Road 21	Unrestricted
Phelps Transfer	1342 State Route 96	Town, Village Phelps
Richmond Transfer Station	8690 Main Street, Honeoye	Unrestricted
Seneca Transfer Station	3671 County Road 5	Town of Seneca
S. Bristol Rural Transfer Station	Middlebrook Road	Town of South Bristol
Victor Transfer Station	60 Rawson Road	Town, Village Victor

*Source: Ontario County Planning Department (2010)*

The City of Canandaigua and the Village of Victor are the only municipalities that provide curbside collection services to their residents. These municipalities directly transport their waste to the Ontario County Landfill. Other municipalities within the County that operate their own transfer stations also transport the waste disposed of at the transfer stations to the Ontario County Landfill.

The materials accepted at each transfer station and their pricing mechanisms are provided below in Table 3-2.

**TABLE 3-2: TRANSFER STATION BY TYPES OF WASTE ACCEPTED & PRICING**

NAME	MATERIALS ACCEPTED*								OPERATOR
	MSW	Recyclables	Yard Waste	Bulk Items	Scrap Metal	C.&D.	Tires	Sludge	
Bristol Rural Transfer Station	V	F			F				Pratt Disposal
Canandaigua Transfer Station #1	F, C	F	F	C	F				T. Canandaigua
Canandaigua Transfer	W	F		W					Comm. Waste Services
Farmington Rural Transfer			F	C			C		T. Farmington
Geneva Composting			F	F				V	C. Geneva
Geneva Rural Transfer	C	F	F						T. Geneva
Town of Gorham	U	F		F	F	V			T. Gorham
Hopewell Rural Transfer	C	F	F	C, F			C		T. Hopewell
Manchester Transfer	C	F	C		F		C		T. Manchester
Naples Rural Transfer		F		C					Finger Lakes Disposal
Phelps Transfer	W	F	F	F					T./V. Phelps
Richmond Transfer Station		F		W	F				K&D Disposal
Seneca Transfer Station	F	F	F	F	F				Casella
S. Bristol Rural Transfer Station	C	F							T. South Bristol
Victor Transfer Station	U	U	U	U					T. Victor

\* The pricing mechanisms used by transfer stations vary widely from charging by weight, by volume, by item type, and by annual pass.

- C      Coupon System or Priced by Item Type
- W      By weight (i.e., price per pound)
- V      By volume (e.g., per bag, regardless of weight)
- F      Free
- U      Unlimited with Annual Permit

Source: Ontario County Planning Department (2010)

### **C. Recycling Facilities**

Table 3-2, above, provides a summary of the transfer stations that accept recyclables. Because most transfer stations in Ontario County dispose of their recyclables at FCR Recycling, which has sophisticated material sorting technology, they do not require source separation. The last exception to this would be the Canandaigua Transfer Station #1, but in January 2010 it converted to single stream recycling as well.

The FCR recycling facility is operated by a subsidiary of New England Waste Services of NY, Inc., FCR Recycling, under a 25 year operation and management lease agreement that was initiated with the County in 2003. The FCR recycling facility was built in 2005. It is a fully enclosed steel frame structure with a life expectancy in excess of 25 years. The facility is permitted to process up to 80,000 tons per year of recyclables, through a single stream zero sort process. Upon processing the materials, FCR Recycling distributes the product, by type, to a variety of facilities throughout the United States and Canada.

The FCR recycling facility accepts materials from throughout New York including Cayuga, Chemung, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Jefferson, Livingston, Monroe, Onondaga, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Schuyler, St. Lawrence, Tompkins, Wayne, and Yates Counties and from Canada. An educational video related to single stream recycling is currently available on Ontario County's website to inform the public about the FCR Recycling facility and the acceptable recyclables in Ontario County. This video will continue to be utilized as an educational tool.

Additional recycling facilities that accept materials from Ontario County include:

- TOMRA Recycling, LLC
- Trilogy Glass (Casella Waste Systems)
- Alpco Recycling, Inc.
- Becks Recycling
- Monroe County Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)
- Metalico, Inc.
- Bronstein Container
- Superior Pallet
- Bakers Commodity
- Genesee Scrap Metal

- Phelps Recycling
- Waste Management's Recycle America facility
- Shanks Ent., Inc.
- Certified Document Destruction and Recycling, Inc.
- Sunnking
- Regional Computer Recycling & Recovery

#### **D. Yard Waste Facilities**

Yard wastes are prohibited in the Ontario County Landfill. Some municipalities manage them within Ontario County. Some towns provide for seasonal leaf and tree limb pick-up, while others allow their separate disposal at the local transfer station. Transfer station availability is provided in Table 3-2 above; however, a brief summary of the yard waste programs are also summarized below.

- 6 municipalities offer curbside pick-up. Most programs are seasonal with a limited number of dates in the fall and spring.
- 9 municipalities convert debris collected into mulch, woodchips, or compost available at no cost to residents
- Residents of 17 municipalities are able to drop off yard waste at their respective transfer station at no charge.
- 2 municipalities burn or bury yard waste collected.
- 4 municipalities have no yard waste programs.
- 1 municipality's yard waste is used as cover at the Ontario County Landfill.
- 2 municipalities (Town and Village of Phelps) contract with Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation to have materials ground for mulch on an annual basis.

A complete summary of yard waste composting services by municipality is included in Appendix D.

#### **E. Sewage Sludge Handling**

Ontario County has ten municipal sewage treatment plants (STPs). Details related to sewage sludge handling within the County are provided in Table 4-1: Municipal Sewage Sludge Generation and Disposal Summary.

### **III. SOLID WASTE COLLECTION PRACTICES**

#### **A. MSW**

Curbside collection of non-recyclable municipal solid waste is available in most areas of the county. Only the City of Canandaigua and the Village of Victor currently provide curbside collection services to their residents. Curbside service in other areas is provided by private haulers, who are hired individually by residents or neighborhood associations. Residents who elect not to hire a private hauler typically dispose of recyclables at their local transfer station.

Private haulers' service boundaries overlap and change frequently. The pricing rates for private collection of non-recyclables vary from one municipality to another and from hauler to hauler. Like rates, pricing mechanisms vary and include per bag charges, annual household fees, and monthly charges. Presumably due to the competitive nature of the business, private haulers are reluctant to share detailed information about rates, customers, or service areas. A partial list of private haulers serving Ontario County includes Alpco Recycling, Inc.; Casella; Heberle Disposal; Phelps Recycling, Inc.; Document ReProcessors; Metalico Transfer, Inc.; Shanks Ent., Inc.; Feher Rubbish Disposal; Suburban Disposal Corp.; Finger Lakes Refuse Disposal; K&D Disposal; Lyons Road Trash; Palmer Pratt Disposal; and Waste Management of NY, Inc.

#### **B. Yard Waste**

As mentioned above, some towns provide for seasonal leaf and tree limb pick-up, while others allow their residents to drop off their yard waste at the local transfer station. Six (6) municipalities (City of Geneva, Village of Bloomfield, Village of Naples, Village of Phelps, Village of Shortsville, and Village of Victor) currently offer curbside pickup; however, most programs are seasonal with a limited number of dates in the fall and spring. Additionally, residents of 17 municipalities are able to drop off yard waste at their respective transfer station at no charge.

#### **C. Construction and Demolition Debris**

There are no known construction and demolition (C&D) debris waste collection programs within Ontario County; however, there are markets available to Ontario County residents and businesses to recycle C&D materials. These markets are discussed in further detail in Chapter 6.

#### **D. Recyclables**

Two basic systems currently exist in Ontario County for the collection of recyclables: curbside collection and residential drop off sites (i.e. transfer stations). As with non-recyclable materials, the City of Canandaigua and the Village of Victor offer the only municipal curbside pick-up in the County; elsewhere, it is available only through private haulers. Residents who elect not to hire a private hauler typically dispose of recyclables at their local transfer station. Transfer stations that are publicly owned and operated tend to be restricted to residents of the municipality in which the facility is located, unless there is a formal inter-municipal agreement. Privately operated transfer stations, such as the ones in the City of Canandaigua, Richmond, Seneca, and Bristol, tend not to restrict who may use the facility. Transfer stations do not charge for the disposal of recyclables.

#### **E. Food Waste**

There are no known food waste collection programs or multi-user composting facilities within Ontario County.

#### **F. Bulk Items and Scrap Metal**

Bulk Items, which includes larger items such as appliances and televisions, are handled at the Town and Village level. In most cases, scrap metal collection is free and collected in a separate container from other bulk items. Metal is one of the more highly valued recyclable materials. In Ontario County, Union Processing currently provides the metal bin and empties it at no cost at most of the transfer stations. Items are also brought to the Ontario County Landfill and AlpcO.

## CHAPTER 4 - Solid Waste Types and Quantities

This chapter provides information on the waste streams generated in Ontario County.

### I. WASTE TYPES

Ontario County's solid waste stream has four primary components: municipal solid waste (MSW), non-hazardous industrial waste, construction and demolition debris, and municipal sewage treatment plant sludge.

For the purposes of this study, MSW consists of residential-type waste generated in homes, businesses, institutions, and the commercial portion of waste discarded by industries. The residential component includes newspapers and magazines, glass, metal, plastic containers, food waste, household goods including bulky items like furniture and appliances, textiles, and yard trimmings. The commercial waste stream tends to contain higher percentages of office paper, corrugated cardboard, and scrap metals. Commercial waste is the non-hazardous mixed waste generated by businesses such as restaurants, retail stores, schools and hospitals, professional office, and manufacturing facilities.

As a regulatory requirement, each solid waste management facility is required to submit annual reports to the NYSDEC. These annual reports provide information with regard to the quantities of materials disposed and often identify the geographic locations where the waste materials were generated. The data from the NYSDEC annual reports is readily available and generally reliable. It can also be assumed that the materials collected and processed at the FCR recycling facility and other similar recycling facilities in the County are being separated from the household, business, institutional and commercial wastes classified as MSW, and can be considered to be another component of that waste stream. Due to the fact that these types of recyclables handling facilities must also compile annual reports to the NYSDEC, this data is also relatively easy to gather. Residential yard waste is a component of the MSW waste stream that is difficult to quantify.

Non-hazardous industrial waste is typically generated by manufacturing facilities as a result of an industrial process and is made up of materials such as sludge, ash, and dust. According to annual reports submitted to NYSDEC, some portion of these materials are disposed of in local landfills; however, the homogeneous nature and large quantity of these wastes typically available can also make them useful as feedstocks for other processes or for disposal in monofill landfills. Therefore, only partial data for the generation of these materials within the county may be available.

Construction and demolition debris (C&D) is generated by the residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors and typically consists of wood, masonry, soil, land clearing debris, plumbing fixtures and other construction related items. Many of the area landfills report C&D waste as a separate disposal stream, and therefore, the quantity disposed of from Ontario County residents is easy to determine. However, many of these materials can be recycled and reused (e.g., clean fill material, mulch, or recycled aggregate). Data from these types of operations and uses is difficult to obtain.

Municipal treatment plant sludge is generated by a variety of facilities within the County. Much of this material is disposed of in area landfills and the data is readily available from the annual reports to NYSDEC.

## **II. ESTIMATION OF COUNTY SOLID WASTE GENERATION**

### **A. Data Sources and Methodology**

As discussed above, much of the following waste generation estimates were derived from available reports provided to the NYSDEC by permitted landfills, sewage treatment plants, and recycling centers. Limitations associated with the data are as follows:

- **Incomplete data:** Data on the public sector solid waste management is often incomplete.
- **Inconsistent data:** Where data exists, different methods have been used from year to year and facility to facility to collect and categorize it.
- **Unavailable data:** Data on privately managed waste is generally unavailable.

### **B. Waste Generation in New York State**

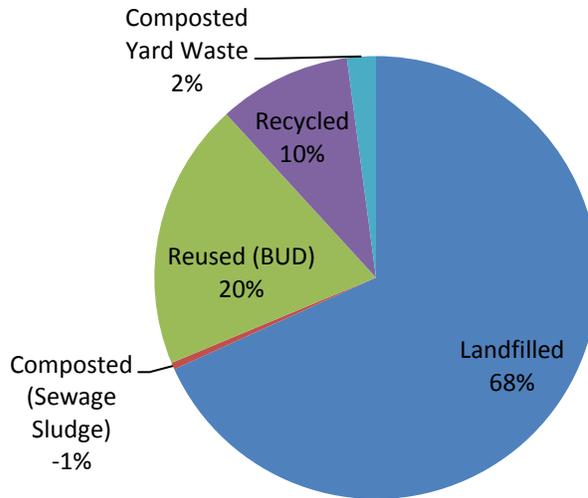
According to *Beyond Waste*, in 2008, New York State residents and businesses generated approximately 24,974,344 tons of waste. The majority of the waste is landfilled (40.0 percent), exported (25.4 percent), and recycled (24.8 percent) while the remainder is combusted (9.8 percent). These figures are useful in comparing Ontario County's waste generation percentages, which are provided in Figure 4-1 below, to NYS's waste generation percentages.

### **C. Estimation of Waste Generation in Ontario County**

In 2008, Ontario County residents and businesses generated approximately 171,395 tons of waste. Figure 4-1 shows the overall method of disposal for the waste. The fraction for each material was determined by

analyzing annual tonnage reports for those facilities that reported accepting waste from Ontario County. The majority of the waste is landfilled (116,868 tons or 68.2 percent) while the remainder is reused (33,439 tons or 19.5 percent), recycled (16,692 tons or 9.7 percent), or composted (4,396 tons or 4 percent).

**FIGURE 4- 1: ESTIMATED TOTAL 2008 WASTE GENERATION IN ONTARIO COUNTY**



Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008

Ontario County has ten municipal sewage treatment plants (STPs). Four of the plants treat sludge prior to final disposal in the Ontario County Landfill; one plant (Gorham) treats sludge prior to final disposal in landfills through the Penn Yan STP. Two of the plants (Farmington and Honeoye Lake) send their liquid sludge to the Canandaigua STP and/or VanLare STP for processing prior to disposal. The remaining three plants compost their sludge on-site (these facilities are known as Biosolids Beneficial Use Facilities). Table 4-1 shows the manner of sludge disposal utilized.

**TABLE 4- 1: MUNICIPAL SEWAGE SLUDGE GENERATION AND DISPOSAL SUMMARY**

Treatment Plant	Treatment Method	Dewatering Device	Dry Tons/Year	Use/Disposal Method	Location
Bloomfield (V)	Imhoff Tank	Drying Beds	36	Landfill	Ontario County LF
Canandaigua (C)	Anaerobic Digestion	Belt Filter Press	500	Landfill	Ontario County LF
Phelps (V)	Aerobic Digestion	Drying Beds	20	Landfill	Ontario County LF
Victor (V)	Anaerobic Digestion	Drying Beds (Covered)	26	Landfill	Ontario County LF
<b>Total</b>			<b>582</b>		
Gorham (T)	Aerobic Digestion	None	5	Landfill	Thru Penn Yan STP
<b>Total</b>			<b>5</b>		
Farmington (T) <sup>1</sup>	Anaerobic Digestion	Belt Filter Press/ Drying Beds	390	Landfill	Thru Canandaigua STP or Van Lare WWTP
Honeoye Lake <sup>1</sup>	Aerobic Digestion	None	40	Landfill	Thru Canandaigua STP
<b>Total</b>			<b>430</b>		
Clifton Springs (V) <sup>2</sup>	Aerobic Digestion	Belt Filter Press	50	Compost	On-site
Manchester-Shortsville <sup>2</sup>	Aerobic Digestion	Belt Filter Press	53	Compost	On-site
Marsh Creek <sup>2</sup> (Geneva)	Anaerobic Digestion	Belt Filter Press	693	Compost	On-site
<b>Total</b>			<b>796</b>		
<b>Total Sewage Sludge Landfilled</b>			<b>587</b>		
<b>Total Sewage Sludge Composted</b>			<b>796</b>		
<b>Total Municipal Sewage Sludge Generated</b>			<b>1,383</b>		

Source: NYSDEC, *Biosolids Management in New York State, 2006*

<sup>1</sup> Because the Town of Farmington STP and the Honeoye Lake County WWTP send liquid sludge to the City of Canandaigua WWTP and/or Monroe County's VanLare WWTP for treatment, their total tonnage (430) was not added to the total sewage sludge landfilled in order to avoid double counting.

<sup>2</sup> The Village of Clifton Springs WWTP, Manchester-Shortsville Joint STP, and Marsh Creek WWTP are considered to be Biosolids Beneficial Use Facilities.

Table 4-2 indicates that the Ontario County Landfill accepts the largest percentage (55.4 percent) of all waste generated in the County. The remainder of the recorded waste is accepted at nearby landfills and composting sites, reused as Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) material at the Ontario County Landfill, or recycled at FCR, Triology, Alpco and Tomra.

Of the four landfills accepting Ontario County waste, the Ontario County Landfill accepts the majority (82.3 percent). High Acres in Monroe County (14.0 percent), Seneca Meadows in Seneca County (3.2), and Victor Insulators (0.5 percent), a private industrial landfill, also accept smaller portions of landfilled waste generated in Ontario County.

Ontario County has ten municipal sewage treatment plants (STPs) which generate a total of 1,383 tons of sludge. As stated earlier, three of the STPs compost their sludge on-site. The generation of sewage sludge at these Biosolids Beneficial Use Facilities is captured in Table 4-1. Of the three Biosolids Beneficial Use Facilities, Marsh Creek WWTP in Geneva generates the largest amount of composted sewage sludge (87.1 percent).

The Ontario County Landfill accepts 33,439 tons of Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) material, which is a category of materials that are reused by the landfill (often processed C&D and other materials used as road or landfill cover) and is tracked separately from the MSW accepted at the landfill. For the purposes of this plan, BUD is factored into overall waste generation.

A total of 16,692 tons of recyclables were accepted at four reporting recycling facilities in Ontario County. Of the four facilities, FCR Recycling accepts the majority of recyclables (50.2 percent) in Ontario County.

**TABLE 4- 2: ESTIMATION OF TOTAL 2008 WASTE TONNAGE BY FACILITY**

	Amount (Tons)	Percentage	% of Total MSW Generation
<b>Landfilled</b>			
Ontario County MSW Landfill	96,186	82.3	56.1
High Acres MSW Landfill	16,362	14.0	9.5
Seneca Meadows MSW Landfill	3,747	3.2	2.2
Victor Insulators C&I Landfill	573	0.5	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,868</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68.2</b>
<b>Composted Sewage Sludge<sup>1</sup></b>			
Clifton Springs WWTP	50	6.3	0.0
Manchester-Shortsville Joint STP	53	6.7	0.0
Marsh Creek WWTP (Geneva)	693	87.1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Composted Yard Waste</b>			
Various Locations	3,600	100.0	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Reused (BUD)</b>			
Ontario County MSW Landfill	33,439	100.0	19.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,439</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>
<b>Recycled</b>			
FCR Recycling	8,384	50.2	4.9
Trilogy Glass	4,154	24.9	2.4
Alpco Recycling, Inc. <sup>2</sup>	2,744	16.4	1.6
Tomra Depositables <sup>2</sup>	1,409	8.5	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,692</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Total Waste Generation</b>	<b>171,395</b>		

- 1 The NYSDEC report, *Biosolids Management in New York State, 2006* provided the most recent data for STPs. Since the population in Ontario County has not significantly changed since 2006, it is assumed that 2008 data on these STPs would be similar.
- 2 These figures represent 2009 data obtained from Tomra and 2010 data obtained from Alpco. Please refer to (1) for an explanation of how they translate into 2008 estimations.
3. The NYSDEC 2008 Facility Annual Reports provided the tonnages landfilled at the various landfills.
4. The Ontario County Landfill produces over 17,000,000 gallons of leachate (a waste product of a landfill system) annually. The majority of the leachate is treated off site at the Canandaigua and Geneva Water Pollution Control Plants (WPCPs). For purposes of this SWMP, leachate generation does not factor into the overall waste generation in Ontario County.

Table 4-3 provides further detail on the types of waste managed through each method. Over half of the total waste generated in Ontario County and disposed of in landfills is mixed MSW (45.7 percent) and C&D (10.4 percent). This indicates that these are two waste streams that should be targeted for increased diversion rates through the implementation items outlined in Section 6. Potential diversion opportunities in Mixed MSW are typical “blue bin” recyclables (glass, paper, plastic, and fiber) and organic waste (yard waste and food waste). C&D waste typically contains recoverable material such as metal, cardboard, wood, and aggregate.

**TABLE 4- 3: ESTIMATION OF TOTAL 2008 WASTE TONNAGE BY MANAGEMENT METHOD BY TYPE**

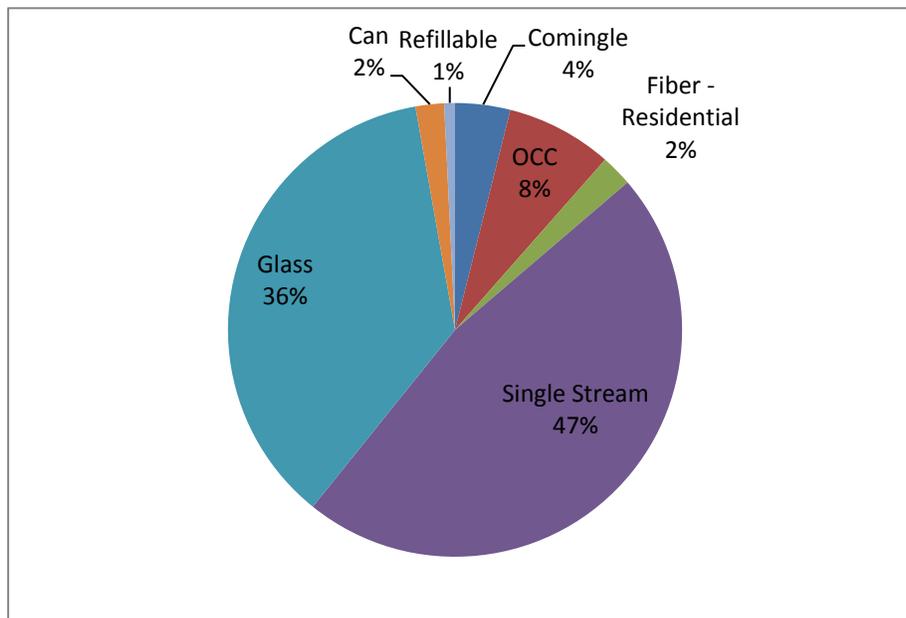
	Amount (Tons)	%	% of Total MSW Generation
<b>Landfilled</b>			
<i>Ontario County, High Acres, Seneca Meadows Landfills</i>			
MSW - Mixed	78,248	67.3	45.7
C&D	17,749	15.3	10.4
Asbestos	157	0.1	0.1
Industrial Waste including Sludge	11,312	9.7	6.6
Ash - Coal	0	0.0	0.0
Ash - MWS Energy Recovery	0	0.0	0.0
Sewage Sludge	8,229	7.1	4.8
Contaminated Soil	1	0.0	0.0
Tires	599	0.5	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,295</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67.9</b>
<i>Victor Insulators</i>			
Porcelain Scraps	573	100.0	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Composted Sewage Sludge</b>			
<i>Clifton Springs, Manchester-Shortsville, Marsh Creek WWTPs</i>			
Sewage Sludge	796	100.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Composted/Chipped Yard Waste</b>			
<i>County Wide Estimate</i>			
Yard Waste	3,600	100.0	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Reused (BUD)</b>			
<i>Ontario County Landfill</i>			
Aggregate/Concrete/Glass	0	0.0	0.0
Wood and Wood Chips	0	0.0	0.0
MSW Wood Ash	0	0.0	0.0
Compost	0	0.0	0.0

	Amount (Tons)	%	% of Total MSW Generation
Paper Mill Sludge	0	0.0	0.0
Contaminated Soil	0	0.0	0.0
Shredder Fluff	0	0.0	0.0
Other (Processed C&D, Asphalt, etc.)	33,439	100.0	19.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,439</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>
<b>Recycled</b>			
<i>FCR Recycling</i>			
Comingle	540	6.4	0.3
OCC – Processed	694	8.3	0.4
Fiber – Residential	308	3.7	0.2
OCC – Dirty	346	4.1	0.2
Fiber – Commercial	0	0.0	0.0
Single Stream	6,465	77.1	3.8
OCC – #11	1	0.0	0.0
Tin Cans	24	0.3	0.0
Plastic – Mixed	6	0.1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,384</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<i>Triology Glass</i>			
Glass #3 – Mixed	4,154	100.0	2.4
Green Glass – Finished	0	0.0	0.0
Flint Glass – Finished	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<i>Alpco Recycling</i>			
Comingled Paper	2,724	99.3	1.6
Electronic Waste	20	0.7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<i>Tomra Depositables</i>			
Can	279	19.8	0.2
Glass	852	60.5	0.5
PET	172	12.2	0.1
Refillable	105	7.5	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Total Waste Generation</b>	<b>171,395</b>		

Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008 and NYSDEC, Biosolids Management in New York State, 2006

Figure 4-2 demonstrates that the majority of the recyclables reported by processors in Ontario County are handled as Single Stream (47 percent) and Glass (36 percent) while the remainder consists of OCC, Comingle, Cans, Residential Fiber, and Refillable Bottles. Due to the large percentage of recyclables that are accepted as single stream and comingled, it is difficult to ascertain the specific composition of the recyclables diverted by Ontario County. For the purposes of further discussion on current diversion rates of specific recyclables streams and future diversion goals for each, it was assumed that the overall quantity of recyclables reported by processors was divided equally among the major recycling groups (metal, glass, plastic, and fiber).

**FIGURE 4- 2: ESTIMATION OF TOTAL 2008 RECYCLABLE TONNAGE BY TYPE**



Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008

**D. Estimated Per Capita Generation Rate for Solid Waste**

Combining the amount of landfilled, recycled, reused, and composted materials allows for calculation of a 2008 Ontario County per capita generation rate for solid waste. The following Table 4-4 and Figure 4-3 detail the calculation for 2008 per capita generation rate for solid waste in Ontario County. On average, Ontario County’s residents, businesses and institutions generated 1.6 tons of waste per capita in 2008. This is approximately 9 pounds per capita per day. Given the data, the portion of this figure attributed to the separate residential and commercial waste streams cannot be accurately estimated, although commercial waste is generally considered to be between 30 to 50

percent of MSW. NYSDEC estimates that New Yorkers generate approximately 10.3 pounds per capita per day, which is slightly greater than Ontario County's generation rates. Of the 9.0 pounds per capita per day, 6.1 pounds is landfilled while the remaining 2.9 pounds is either composted, reused, or recycled. The landfilled estimation of 6.1 pounds is similar to the 2008 state estimation of 6.1 pounds, and the diversion tonnage of 2.9 pounds is lower than the 2008 state estimation of 4.1 pounds. Variations may be due, in part, to differences in New York State waste generation formulas and the waste generation formula used in this SWMP. Additionally, as described above, there may be portions of the waste stream that are not being quantified due to incomplete reporting from generators and handlers. This would account for the slightly lower generation and diversion rates.

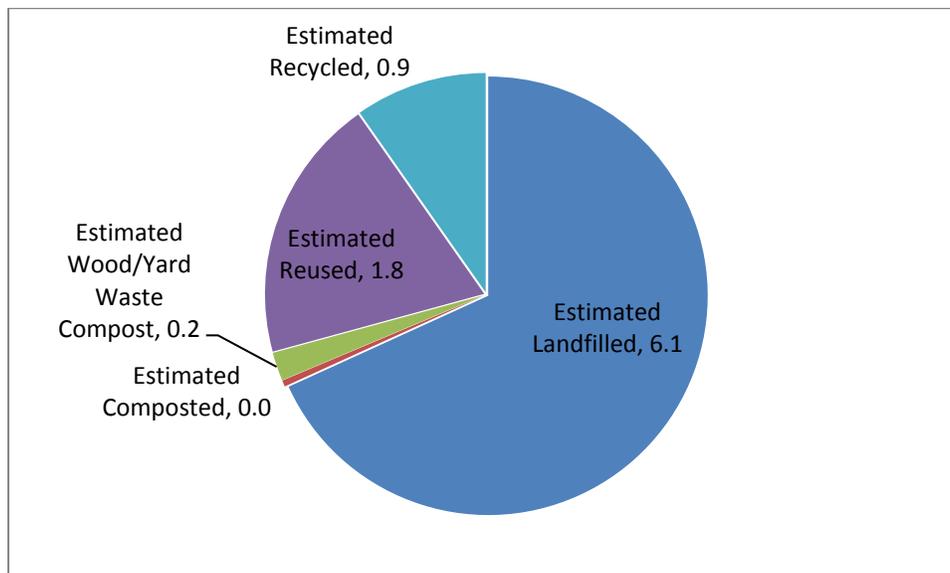
The per capita waste generation estimate assumes that the number of persons in Ontario County, according to the US Census Bureau American Survey, was 104,475 in 2008. As discussed above, 2008 waste quantity data was used for a majority of quantification in the report so that the County based data could be more easily compared to the generation rates, diversion rates, and future diversion goals included in *Beyond Waste*, which were based on 2008 data.

**TABLE 4- 4: ESTIMATED SOLID WASTE DISPOSED AND RECYCLED PER CAPITA  
ONTARIO COUNTY, 2008  
(LB/CAPITA/DAY)**

	Tons	Pounds	Pounds per Capita	Pounds per Capita per Day
Estimated Waste Landfilled	116,868	233,736,000	2,237	6.1
Estimated Waste Composted	796	1,592,000	15	0.0
Estimated Wood/Yard Waste Composted	3,600	7,200,000	69	0.2
Estimated Waste Reused	33,439	66,878,000	640	1.8
Estimated MSW Recycled	16,692	33,382,000	320	0.9
<b>Estimated Total Waste Generation</b>	<b>171,395</b>	<b>342,788,000</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>9.0</b>

Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008, US Census Bureau American Survey, 2008, Barton & Loguidice, PC

**FIGURE 4- 3: ESTIMATED 2008 INDIVIDUAL WASTE GENERATION RATE, ONTARIO COUNTY  
(LB/CAPITA/DAY)**



Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008, Barton & Loguidice, PC

#### **E. Regional Perspective on Landfills and Solid Waste Flow**

The Ontario County Landfill is the only active MSW landfill in Ontario County. Nearby MSW landfills in adjacent counties to Ontario include: High Acres Western Expansion and Mill Seat (Monroe County), Seneca Meadows (Seneca County), and Steuben Sanitary (Steuben County).

There is a regional component to the flow of waste, which is not confined to one county. The Ontario County Landfill, along with many other county landfills, accepts waste from outside Ontario County. Ontario County waste, in turn, is also accepted by other landfills outside of Ontario County. Table 4-5 displays the top ten geographic origins to the Ontario County Landfill in 2008. As indicated in the table, Ontario County waste accounts for 14.3 percent of the total amount of waste accepted at the Ontario County Landfill. While Ontario County is the largest contributor of waste, other solid waste planning units rely on the Ontario County Landfill for the responsible disposal of solid waste remaining after reduction, reuse and recycling. These percentages do not take into account BUD material.

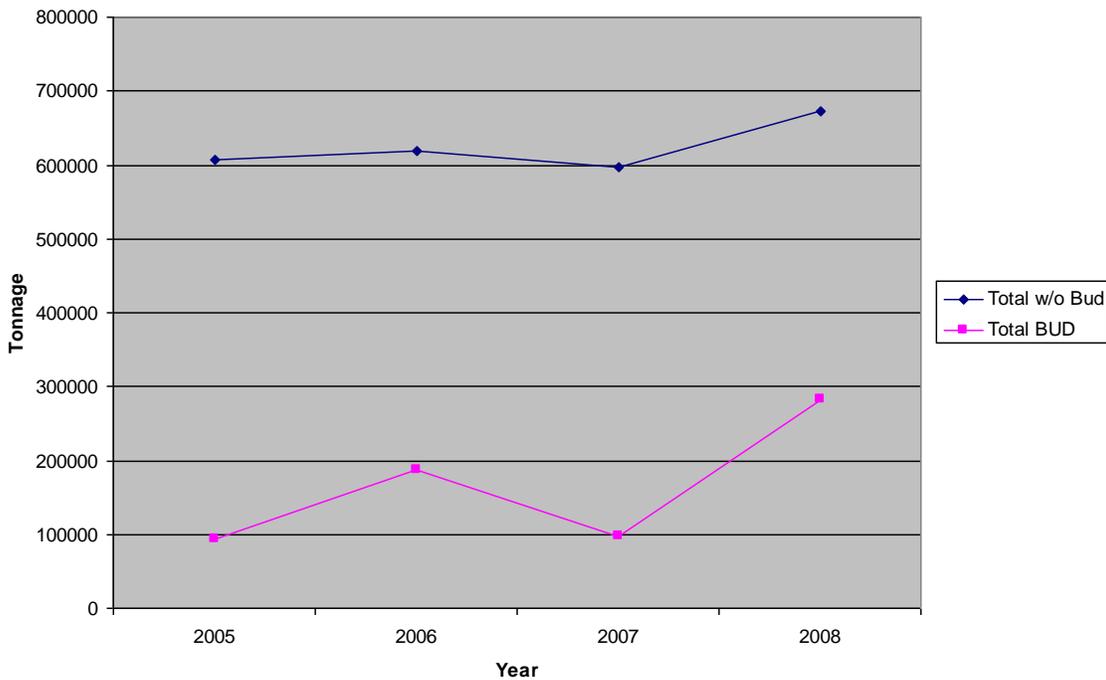
**TABLE 4- 5: TOP TEN GEOGRAPHIC ORIGINS OF WASTE DELIVERED TO ONTARIO COUNTY LANDFILL, 2008**

<b>Geographic Origins</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Ontario	14.3
Rockland	11.9
Canada (Country)	11.6
Tompkins	6.9
Wayne	6.5
Monroe	5.6
Montgomery	5.2
Chemung	3.8
Massachusetts (State)	3.7
Connecticut (State)	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.9</b>

Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008

Chart 4-1 demonstrates that the total amount of waste (without BUD) accepted at the Ontario County Landfill remained quite steady from 2005 to 2007. The amount increased more dramatically to its highest level from 2007 to 2008. The amount of BUD accepted at the Ontario County Landfill fluctuated from 2005 to 2008, with the largest amount being accepted in 2008.

**CHART 4- 1: CHANGE IN AMOUNTS OF WASTE ACCEPTED AT ONTARIO COUNTY LANDFILL, 2005 - 2008**



Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2005-2008

The annual tonnage reports for the FCR Recycling facility contain ticketing information. Since this facility accepts the majority of recyclables in Ontario County, these figures are worth an analysis in order to determine the frequency and distance of trips to the Ontario County site.

Table 4-6 notes that Ontario County based haulers frequent the FCR Recycling facility more often than haulers from other counties. Ontario County haulers account for 55.7 percent of all hauler tickets at the landfill.

**TABLE 4- 6: TOP TEN GEOGRAPHIC ORIGINS OF TICKET HOLDERS TO FCR RECYCLING, 2004-2008**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Ontario	55.7
Seneca	10.5
Yates	8.7
Cayuga	7.9
Livingston	3.0
Erie	2.9
Chemung	2.9
Wayne	2.3
Jefferson	1.5
Monroe	1.1
Cattaraugus	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.3</b>

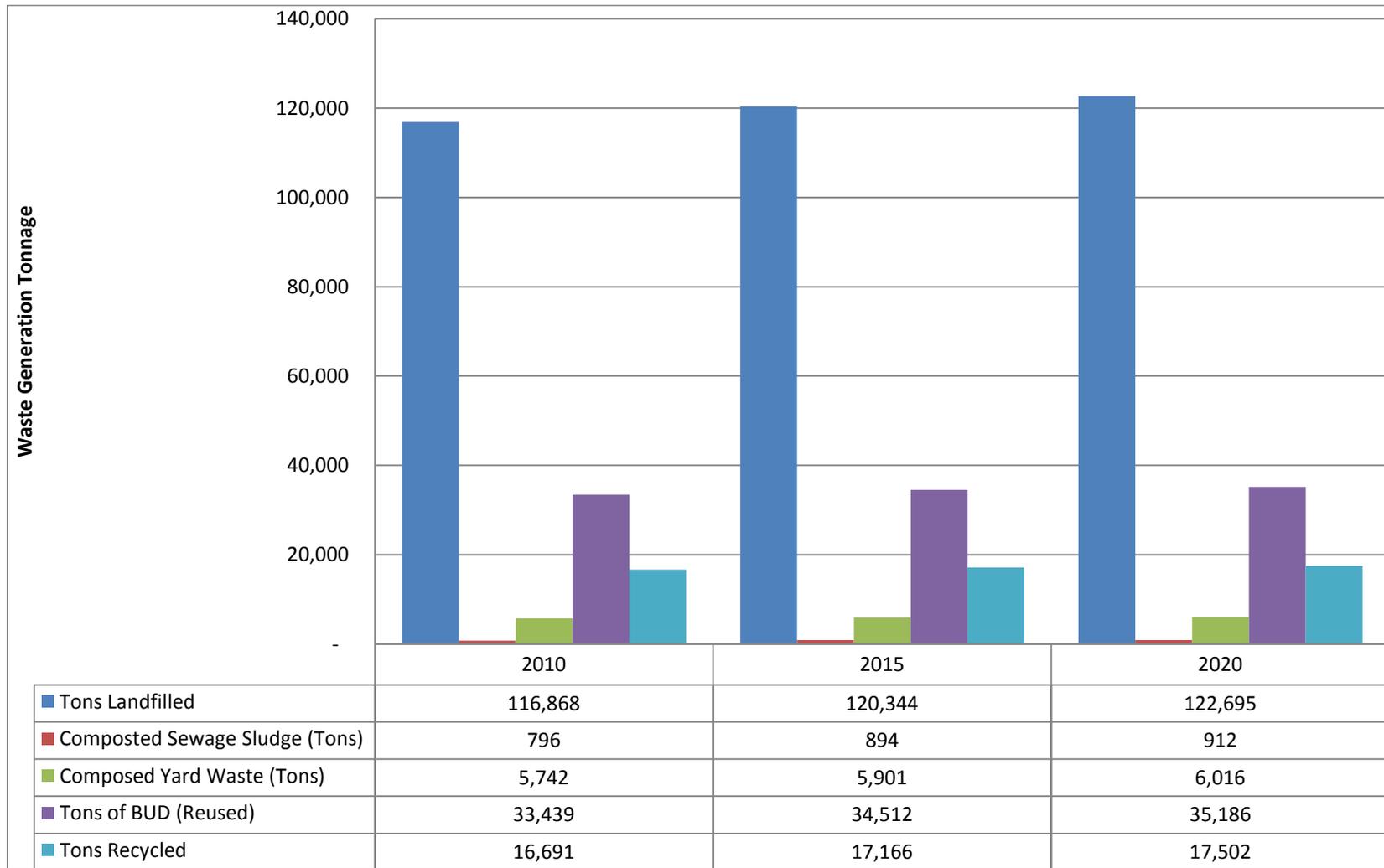
Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008

Overall, the highest percentage of waste (and likely traffic) to both facilities originates in Ontario County and over 50% of the total tonnage to the landfill and 92% of the total tonnage to FCR originates in Ontario County or counties within the Finger Lakes Region. Aside from smaller, local collection vehicles, trucks hauling these materials must follow designated truck routes in order to maintain traffic flow on local municipal roads.

### III. FUTURE WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS

Waste generation projections were calculated by determining the per capita waste generation rate for the most recent year (2008), and applying this rate to future projected populations. According to the USEPA's "Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States: Facts and Figures for 2003" (2005), the national per capita waste generation rate has remained relatively unchanged since 1990. Based upon this finding, Ontario County's per capita waste generation rate of 1.6 tons/capita/year, calculated for the year 2008, was held constant throughout the duration of the planning period. Recycling rate projections (excluding BUD) were determined by assuming similar waste diversion rates over the course of the planning period. It is anticipated that waste generation rates may increase within Ontario County on an average of 2% over each five year increment. These future waste generation projections are depicted in Chart 4-2.

**CHART 4- 2: WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS IN ONTARIO COUNTY, 2010-2020**



Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008

## CHAPTER 5 - Comprehensive Recycling Analysis

Chapter 4 gave an overview of the solid waste composition within Ontario County; however, actual diversion rates and marketability were gathered by implementing a comprehensive recycling analysis that surveyed generators and haulers to determine the quantities and types of recyclable materials that are being diverted out of the waste stream as well as potential areas where increased diversion could occur.

Commercial/Industrial/Institutional solid waste, in contrast to most residential waste, is usually collected by the private sector, which may or may not be represented. To further determine if additional recovery efforts were being conducted by the Commercial/Industrial/Institutional entities within the County, Generator Information Surveys were distributed to 346 businesses within Ontario County to gather metrics related to their waste reduction and/or reuse activities. A copy of the survey is included in Appendix C. Of the 346 businesses that received the survey only 22 surveys were returned, which is too low of a response rate (6%) to draw any statistically meaningful conclusions from; therefore, the results of this survey are not relied upon in this analysis.

### I. RECYCLABLES QUANTITIES

Based on the data reported to the NYSDEC in 2008 (2010 for Alpco Recycling), local recycling centers provided recycling outlets for the following quantities of recyclables generated in Ontario County as shown in Table 5-1. These materials are estimated to make up approximately 9.7% of the entire waste stream generated within Ontario County.

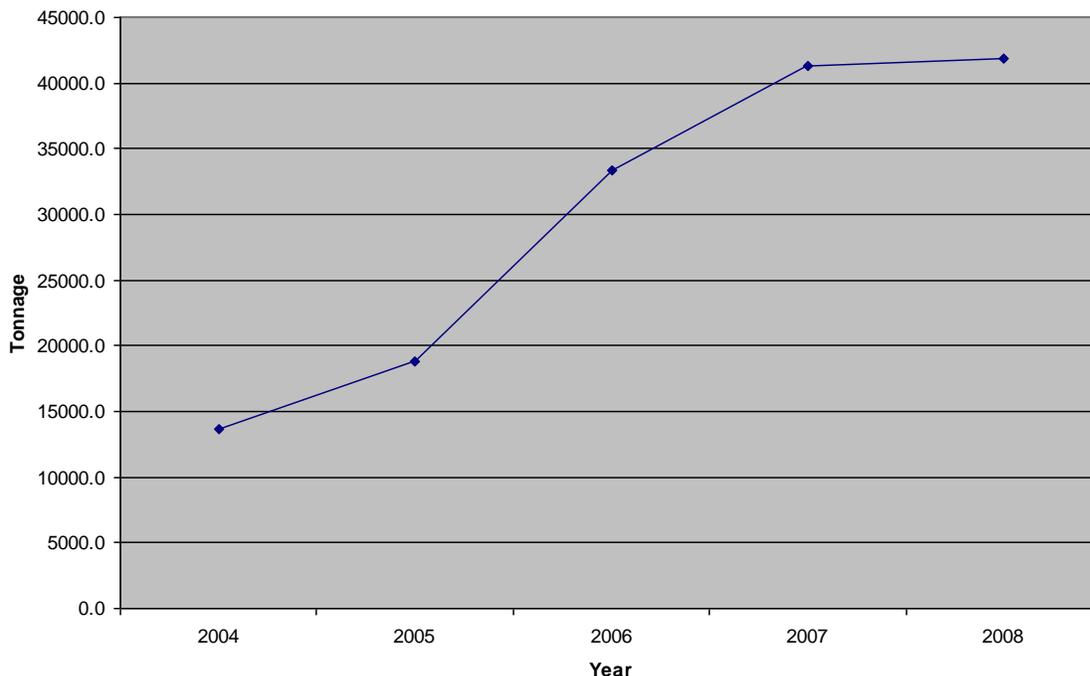
TABLE 5- 1: RECYCLING QUANTITIES, 2008

	Amount (Tons)	Percentage	% of Total MSW Generation
<i>Alpco Recycling</i>			
Comingled Paper	2,724	32.5	1.6
Electronic Waste	20	0.2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<i>FCR Recycling</i>			
Comingled	540	6.4	0.3
OCC - Processed	694	8.3	0.4
Fiber - Residential	308	3.7	0.2
OCC - Dirty	346	4.1	0.2
Fiber - Commercial	0	0.0	0.0
Single Stream	6,465	77.1	3.7
OCC - #11	1	0.0	0.0
Tin Cans	24	0.3	0.0
Plastic - Mixed	6	0.1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,384</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<i>Triology Glass</i>			
Glass #3 - Mixed	4,154	100.0	2.4
Green Glass - Finished	0	0.0	0.0
Flint Glass - Finished	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<i>Tomra Depositables</i>			
Can	279	19.8	0.2
Glass	852	60.5	0.5
PET	172	12.2	0.1
Refillable	105	7.5	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008

FCR Recycling accepts the largest percentage of recyclables generated in Ontario County. Chart 5-1 shows that, from 2004 to 2008, the total amount of recyclables accepted at the FCR Recycling facility remained increased steadily from 2004 to 2007. The amount leveled off from 2007 to 2008.

**CHART 5- 1: CHANGE IN AMOUNTS OF RECYCLABLES ACCEPTED AT FCR RECYCLING, 2004 - 2008**



Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2004-2008, Ontario County Planning Department

The FCR Recycling facility also accepts recyclables from outside Ontario County. Table 5-2 displays the top ten counties of origin for material accepted at FCR in 2008. Notice that Ontario County recyclables comprise only 20.0 percent of the total amount of recyclables accepted at FCR.

We know from the data included in Table 5-1, however, that FCR handles approximately 50% of the recycled materials reported in Ontario County. That data indicates that the FCR facility is an important resource for Ontario County for recycling purposes and its continued operation is an important factor in meeting the diversion goals outlined further in Chapter 5. The fact that Ontario County recyclables account for only 20 percent of the material handled at the facility indicates that the facility is also regionally important, providing a recycling outlet for neighboring counties.

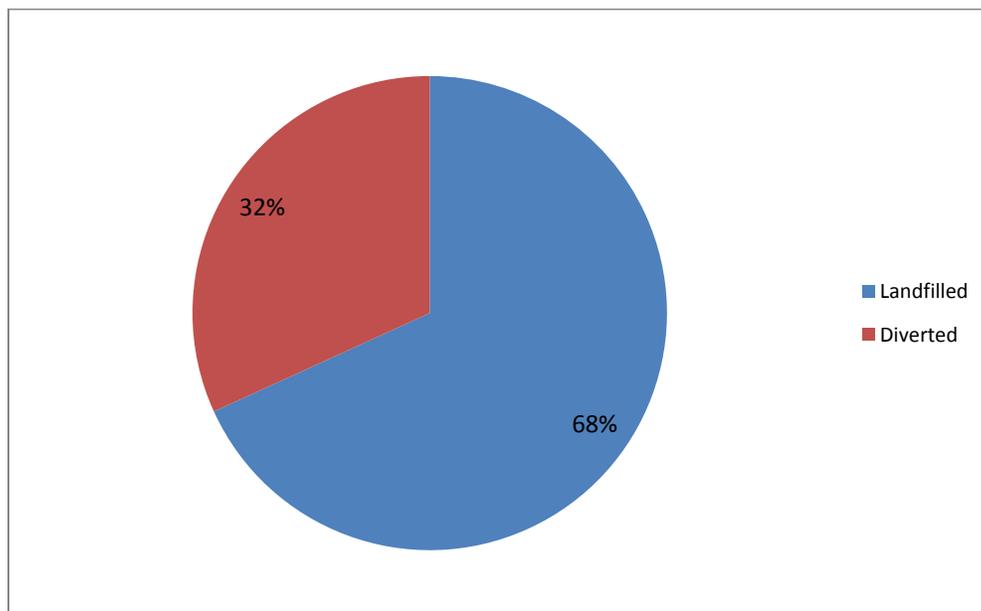
**TABLE 5- 2: TOP TEN COUNTIES OF GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN FOR MATERIAL ACCEPTED AT FCR RECYCLING, 2008**

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Ontario	20.0
Chemung	16.8
Erie	11.8
Cattaraugus	7.5
Seneca	6.9
Jefferson	6.6
Cayuga	5.9
Onondaga	4.5
Yates	4.4
Chautauqua	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.6</b>

Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008

## II. EXISTING RECOVERY EFFORTS

As previously discussed in other Chapters of this SWMP, Ontario County's residents and commercial, industrial and institutional waste generators have various outlets to divert their waste from disposal to reduction, reuse and recycling. However, unlike solid waste data that is reported to the NYSDEC annually, a complete set of waste diversion data is not readily available since much of it is not required to be reported by private entities to any agency (except for those facilities that must submit recycling reports to NYSDEC). The majority of the residential and light commercial recyclables data has been reported by the recycling centers and is summarized in Table 5-1 above. Private businesses within the County are not currently required to report the destinations of their recyclables. Therefore, some assumptions related to the current diversion rate for the County have been made. Based on 171,395 tons of waste generated within Ontario County in 2008, 116,868 tons were disposed into local landfills and 54,527 tons of materials were diverted either by composting or recycling. Consequently, Ontario County's current diversion rate is estimated at 32%, which is depicted in Chart 5-2.

**CHART 5- 2: WASTE LANDFILLED VS. DIVERTED**

Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2008 and NYSDEC, Biosolids Management in New York State, 2006

### **A. Waste Diversion Opportunities**

To identify areas available for further diversion, Table 5-3 shows Ontario County's current estimated waste diversion tonnages for seven (7) waste streams that provide the greatest waste diversion opportunity for Ontario County. Currently Ontario County's waste diversion rate is estimated to be 32% while the NYSDEC's *Beyond Waste* diversion goal for the next 10 years is to increase to 75%-90%. Chapter 6 further defines Ontario County's approach to improving future waste diversion rates through this SWMP.

**TABLE 5- 3: ONTARIO COUNTY ESTIMATED WASTE DIVERSION**

<b>Material</b>	<b>Estimated Tons/Year Generated 2008</b>	<b>Estimated Tons/Year Diverted 2008</b>	<b>Potential additional tonnage available for diversion</b>
<b>Paper</b>	<b>38,214</b>	<b>12,228</b>	<b>22,164</b>
<b>Metal</b>	<b>8,075</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>4,684</b>
<b>Plastics</b>	<b>16,459</b>	<b>5,267</b>	<b>9,546</b>
<b>Glass</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>2,975</b>
<b>Wood</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>1,757</b>
<b>Food Scraps</b>	<b>20,690</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,621</b>
<b>Yard Trimmings</b>	<b>5,886</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>1,698</b>

Source: NYSDEC, *Beyond Waste*, 2008

## **B. Results of Waste Hauler Questionnaire**

As indicated above, commercial, industrial and institutional waste is typically collected by the private sector, therefore to further determine if additional recovery efforts or other recovery programs were being conducted by the private sector waste haulers, Waste Hauler Information Surveys were distributed to 28 haulers that service Ontario County to gather metrics related to their services and the destination of their waste materials or recyclables. A copy of the survey is included in Appendix C. Of the 28 haulers that received the survey, 13 surveys were returned, which is a response rate of 46%. As shown in Table 5-4, based on hauler responses regarding service area and specialty collection services the majority of municipalities have haulers that will provide them with services such as electronic waste pickup, bulky waste pickup (appliances, furniture, etc.), tire pick, and some sort of pay-as-you-throw program. The results of these surveys indicate that disposal options for bulky waste, electronic waste and tires do not need to be included in future solid waste management planning initiatives, as the private market and individual municipalities are already addressing these waste streams.

**TABLE 5- 4: WASTE HAULER SERVICES AVAILABLE**  
**(IN NUMBER OF HAULERS PROVIDING SERVICE)**  
**From survey's received in March and April of 2011**

	<b>Bulky Waste</b>	<b>E-Waste</b>	<b>Tires</b>	<b>PAYT Options*</b>
Bristol (T)				
Bloomfield (V)	3	1	1	3
Canadice (T)	1			
Canandaigua (C)	2	1	1	4
Canandaigua (T)	4	2	1	5
Clifton Springs (V)	2	2	1	3
East Bloomfield (T)	3	1	1	3
Farmington (T)	5	3	2	5
Geneva (C)	2	1		3
Geneva (T)	1			2
Gorham (T)	1	1	1	1
Hopewell (T)	2	1	1	3
Manchester (V)	2	2	1	3
Manchester (T)	2	2	1	3
Naples (V)	2	1	1	1
Naples (T)	2	1	1	1
Phelps (V)	2	2	1	3
Phelps (T)	3	2	1	3
Richmond (T)	2	1		2
Rushville (V)				2
Seneca (T)	1	1	1	1
Shortsville (V)	3	2	1	4
South Bristol (T)				
Victor (V)	4	3	2	5
Victor (T)	3	2	1	5
West Bloomfield (T)	3	1	1	3
<b>Percentage of Municipalities with:</b>	<b>Bulky Waste Pickup Available: 91%</b>	<b>E- Waste Pickup Available: 64%</b>	<b>Tire Pickup Available: 79%</b>	<b>PAYT Available: 91%</b>

\* Pay-As-You-Throw Programs include traditional pay-by-weight programs, as well as reduced rates for less frequent collection or smaller collection containers

Source: Waste Hauler Surveys conducted by Ontario County Planning Department, March/April 2011

**C. Discussion of Markets**

Ontario County's existing solid waste management practices are discussed in Chapter 3.0 of this SWMP. The County has compiled a preliminary list of available markets for recyclable materials, which is included in Appendix D. Given that FCR Recycling and other private recyclers are determining the end markets for recyclable materials, Ontario County does not conduct market analyses to determine other available markets for potential recyclables.

## CHAPTER 6 - Solid Waste Management Plan Implementation Items

Based on the data gathered and discussed in the preceding Chapters, the County has identified milestones to work toward during a ten-year SWMP planning period. The milestones set forth below were identified with the goal of further enhancing the reuse and recycling of materials generated in Ontario County to reduce the quantity of materials being landfilled. Each milestone will be evaluated for feasibility and cost effectiveness on an individual basis according to the implementation schedule included in Chapter 7.0.

### I. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #1 - ESTABLISH A 10-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

The NYSDEC's rules and regulations for Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Planning (Subpart 360-15 of 6NYCRR Part 360) require that all solid waste management plans provide for the management of solid waste within the planning unit for a minimum of a ten-year period. Since the County does not have a current SWMP in place, this SWMP will be considered a new document. The County proposes that the SWMP planning period be for a 10-year period, through the year 2021.

The County can address and report any changes to their solid waste planning efforts that take place over the 10-year planning period to the Department as part of the solid waste management plan compliance reports that Ontario County is required to prepare and submit to the Department every two years. A ten-year planning period would represent the most cost effective utilization of limited state and county resources, with no deleterious effects on the County's ability to plan for and implement environmentally sound solid waste management and recycling programs. Table 6-1 provides an overview of this implementation item.

**TABLE 6- 1: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #1 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #1 – Establish a 10-year Planning Period</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Ontario County Planning Department
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Submit draft SWMP to NYSDEC for review and comment.</li> <li>2. Submit final SWMP to NYSDEC for approval.</li> </ol>
Resources Required:	Ontario County will be responsible for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan Compliance Reports every 2 years. An example report is provided in Appendix E. These reports will be submitted to the NYSDEC.
Timeframe:	<p>Draft SWMP submission - July 2011</p> <p>Final SWMP approval - September 2011</p> <p>Compliance Reports - Biennially (2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021)</p>
Estimated Cost:	Approximately \$4,000-\$8,000/Compliance Report.
Limitations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insufficient funding.</li> <li>2. Lack of data.</li> </ol>

## II. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #2 - CONTINUE USE OF LANDFILLING AS PRIMARY DISPOSAL FOR ALL NON-RECYCLABLE/RECOVERABLE WASTE

The Ontario County Landfill is operated by Casella Waste Systems (Casella) under a 25 year operation and management lease agreement (OML) with Ontario County that was initiated in 2003. As a condition of the OML, Casella will provide disposal capacity at the landfill through the expiration of the agreement in 2028. The existing Phase III permitted landfill footprint encompasses approximately 84.6 acres of lined area, of which 80.1 acres have been constructed through the end of 2010.

Based on the landfill's current 6 NYCRR Part 360 permit, the landfill has an approved design capacity of 2,999 tons of municipal solid waste per day, which is not inclusive of materials that are approved as beneficial use determination (BUD) materials.

Based on an aerial survey performed on November 3, 2010, the remaining constructed site capacity is estimated to be approximately 3,106,000 cubic yards. An additional 2,750,000 cubic yards of permitted capacity remains to be constructed which yields approximately 5,856,000 cubic yards of remaining capacity under the currently permitted landfill footprint. Based on historical waste acceptance rates and in-place waste densities, it is projected that the site has roughly 5 years of capacity remaining if currently planned expansions of the landfill do not take place.

As part of the OML agreement, Casella is to pursue additional capacity for the landfill. The expansions include the Wrap Around and Eastern Expansions. These proposed developments will provide an additional 3.5 million cubic yards and 7 million cubic yards of disposal capacity, respectfully.

The Stage VIII Wrap Around Expansion area encompasses approximately 13.5 acres immediately west of the existing Phase III landfill between the Tributary to Flint Creek and the existing landfill boundary. The proposed expansion would yield over 3,350,000 cubic yards of airspace. The *Stage IX (Eastern) Expansion* area encompasses approximately 26.5 acres immediately east of the existing Phase III landfill in the area currently permitted as the eastern borrow area. The development of proposed expansion area would yield over 5,700,000 cubic yards of airspace. The landfill expansion project would have minimal impacts to the surrounding community as no wetlands or historical areas would be impacted. Additionally, it would be a development of an area that is currently utilized in landfill related activities. The development of the expansion would, however, require the relocation of the maintenance facility.

Numerous tables and figures included in Chapter 4 demonstrate that the Ontario County Landfill is currently an important disposal resource for the residents of Ontario County as well as the municipalities within the County that rely on the landfill for biosolids disposal (see Table 4-1). Additionally, the landfill is an important resource for the region in adhering to their solid waste management efforts as indicated by the waste source data in Table 4-5. Future expansion of disposal capacity at the Ontario County Landfill is an integral component of this SWMP.

Given that Casella will continue to operate the landfill through the 10 year planning period proposed for this SWMP, through the landfill expansions noted above, it is proposed to continue to use the landfill as the primary disposal location for all non-recyclable/recoverable waste. However, alternative waste disposal technologies that are available to the solid waste disposal markets are discussed in further detail in Appendix F. Ontario County does not propose evaluating the feasibility of these alternative waste disposal options during the 10 year planning period; however, Ontario County does acknowledge that they are available and should advances in these technologies occur, Ontario County will reassess these opportunities during the next planning period.

Table 6-2 provides an outline of the most cost effective, environmentally beneficial means of continuing to landfill and site expansion. This implementation item is consistent with planning goals.

**TABLE 6- 2: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #2 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #2 – Continue Landfilling As Primary Disposal Option After Reduction, Recycling &amp; Reuse</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Casella Waste Systems through the OML and Ontario County
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain OML between Ontario County and Casella Waste Systems.</li> <li>2. Apply for landfill expansion permits as necessary to provide for uninterrupted landfill disposal capacity at the Ontario County Landfill throughout the ten year planning period.</li> </ol>
Resources Required:	Existing resources utilized to maintain OML.
Timeframe:	Ongoing
Estimated Cost:	Not applicable.
Limitations:	None identified.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #3 - RECYCLING AT COUNTY FACILITIES

Ontario County is interested in taking the initiative to promote recycling at county owned facilities. Table 6-3 provides an outline of the resources and steps necessary to increase recycling at county owned facilities.

**TABLE 6- 3: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #3 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #3 – Increase Recycling at County Owned Facilities</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Ontario County, with assistance from FCR Recycling (Casella Waste Systems)
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider making recycling mandatory at all County-owned facilities.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Encourage “Green Teams” within county offices to support additional recycling opportunities at county facilities.</li> <li>b. Coordinate with FCR Recycling to provide recycling outlets at county operated facilities.</li> <li>c. Implement a recycling campaign through signage, email notifications, contests, etc.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Consider acting as a resource to other municipalities in the county to encourage their adoption of similar practices.</li> </ol>
Resources Required:	Existing staff.
Timeframe:	<p>June 2012 - Consider making recycling mandatory at all County-owned facilities.</p> <p>October 2012 - Coordinate with other municipalities to share ideas to promote recycling.</p>
Estimated Cost:	No additional cost.
Limitations:	None identified.

#### IV. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #4 - YARD WASTE COMPOSTING FACILITIES

Decisions about yard waste disposal and collection are made separately by each municipality within Ontario County. Some towns provide for seasonal leaf and tree limb pick-up, while others provide disposal options at the local transfer station. The different programs available within the County are described in Chapter 3 and Appendix A.

Ontario County encourages, as the first step in the hierarchy of yard waste management, that residents and businesses implement grass-cycling (leaving their grass clippings on the lawn), and/or backyard composting for yard waste disposal. As a second option, many municipalities and a few private companies operate yard waste compost facilities that are available to residents. During the planning period it will be evaluated whether these programs need to be promoted so that residents and businesses utilize the various services available. Ontario County will consider supporting educational partners, such as, Finger Lakes Institute, Soil and Water Conservation, and Cornell Cooperative Extension, to bolster yard waste composting education in the County.

Based on our estimates, there is a potential to divert an additional 1,700 tons of yard waste from the waste stream on an annual basis by increasing yard waste composting.

**TABLE 6- 4: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #4 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #4: Support Yard Waste Composting Efforts</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Ontario County (with possible partners)
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage and promote private compost operations through economic development.</li> <li>2. Maintain communication with municipalities and educational partners related to existing or ongoing yard waste composting education programs.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. If deemed appropriate, provide municipalities with assistance from the County's Highway Department on yard waste composting.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Resources Required:	Existing staff.
Timeframe:	November 2013 – April 2014
Estimated Cost:	To be determined.
Limitations:	None identified.

## V. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #5 - BACKYARD COMPOSTING

While composting of all organic waste can be an effective method of low technology recycling that can significantly reduce the stream of landfilled waste, collection of these materials on a household basis can prove both difficult and expensive. Another option for encouraging the removal of these wastes from the waste stream is to implement a backyard composting program, through which residents are provided information regarding the methods of backyard composting. The County proposes to explore entering into a partnership with the local Cooperative Extension office or Finger Lakes Institute to provide compost training courses with master composters. As part of the training courses, the County could offer the location for these educational events.

Based on the estimates calculated for this plan, there is a potential to divert up to 18,500 tons of organics from the waste stream on an annual basis by increasing backyard composting efforts. Table 6-5 provides an outline of this implementation item.

**TABLE 6- 5: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #5 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #5: Promote backyard composting of food and yard waste through education and training programs</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Ontario County, Identified Partners
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage and promote existing educational resources for backyard composting training courses through the following:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Finger Lakes Institute</li> <li>b. Soil and Water Conservation District</li> <li>c. Cornell Cooperative Extension</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. If partner(s) are receptive, the County will provide the location for the training events.</li> <li>3. If external organizations are interested in constructing a Backyard Composting Education Demonstration Sites, the County would be receptive to providing county owned land for placement of these sites.</li> </ol>
Resources Required:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. County facility for use as training location.</li> <li>2. Partners.</li> </ol>
Timeframe:	November 2013 – Initiate contact with potential partners. 2014-2021 – Continue to promote existing programs.
Estimated Cost:	To be determined.
Limitations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of partnership interest.</li> <li>2. Insufficient funding.</li> </ol>

## **VI. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #6 - COUNTY WIDE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION**

Although specific household hazardous waste (HHW) generation data for the County is not easily obtainable, it is generally estimated that HHW makes up an average of 0.6% of the MSW waste stream. While this equates to a fairly minimal amount of material (5,700 tons per year in Ontario County), the high toxicity of this material makes it an important target for removal from the landfilled waste stream. Casella currently offers 1 HHW collection event/year as a requirement of our lease agreement. This program provides County residents an opportunity to safely and properly dispose of their wastes. The event is open to residents of Ontario County only, and is not open to businesses. Preregistration is required for the event; verification that the resident lives in Ontario County is completed during the sign-in period. Public notification for the event includes advertising in newspaper publications one month prior to the scheduled date. Posters advertising the event are also posted at Transfer Stations.

Ontario County will work with Casella to examine the demand to see if expanding the program to include additional HHW collection events would be beneficial. It is estimated that municipally-run single collection events can cost between \$25,000 and \$50,000 per event. Recent events operated by Casella for Ontario County have, however, been at a higher cost and have collected approximately 50 to 100 tons of HHW, or 0.8 to 1.8% of the HHW waste stream. As additional events are added, it is estimated that the recovery rate for each event would decrease as the “supply” of collection begins to catch up with the demand for disposal. If an additional event was added within the county, approximately 40 to 85 additional tons of material could be removed from the landfilled waste stream.

**TABLE 6- 6: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #6 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #6: Provide additional HHW collection opportunities to County residents</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Casella Waste Systems and Ontario County
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with Casella to gather HHW collection data and determine need for additional collection opportunities</li> <li>2. Assess costs for program provided by Casella and other municipalities to perform a cost benefit analysis for development of additional collection events. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. If additional individual events are deemed necessary, work with Casella or other partners to analyze cost-share opportunities</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Resources Required:	Partnership with Casella
Timeframe:	May 2014 to January 2014
Estimated Cost:	To be determined.
Limitations:	Insufficient funding.

## VII. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #7 - SUPPORT LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

Ontario County is made up of a variety of municipalities with varying levels of local codes, ordinances, and laws developed by each individual local government. This is necessary in order for each municipality to meet the specific needs of their constituents; however, some local regulations may inadvertently hinder the goals for diversion and recovery within the County. An example of such a hindrance would be limitations on the number or size of waste receptacles outside residences or businesses, which might deter the use of separate containers for waste and various recycling streams. Another might be the lack of regulation of waste disposal and recycling services for multi-tenant or public buildings.

Ontario County would like to support local municipalities and encourage them to reevaluate their local regulations related to recycling and waste reduction. The County proposes to provide municipalities with up to 30 hours/year of County staff to provide general assistance to municipalities upon request.

**TABLE 6- 7: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #7 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #7: Support Local Municipalities</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Ontario County, Municipalities
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	As requests are made to the County by municipalities, the steps for implementation will be determined.
Resources Required:	Existing staff
Timeframe:	January 2013
Estimated Cost:	No additional cost to county.
Limitations:	None identified.

**VIII. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #8 CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS RECYCLING**

A Habitat for Humanity ReStore recently opened in Ontario County. A Habitat ReStore is a thrift style store that accepts donations of lumber, building supplies, doors, windows, appliances, furniture and cabinets from individuals, remodeler's, builders and builder supply stores. The donations are then sold to others through the ReStore. This program provides an outlet to divert construction and household materials from landfills and help protect the environment as well as to raise money for Habitat for Humanity projects. Ontario County will continue to work with Habitat for Humanity to promote this program and encourage individuals and businesses to divert their excess construction materials to this store for reuse.



During this planning period, Ontario County will consider the feasibility of setting a C&D material recycling goal for County funded projects. While this goal would likely not be mandatory, it would require contractors performing construction and demolition work for Ontario County to commit to meeting the diversion goal, or provide documentation as to why the goal could not be met. This would set an example for other municipally funded work in the County, as well as providing a way to jump-start the coordination of C&D recycling options between waste handlers and contractors.

Currently, landfilling C&D waste is more economical than recycling it in most cases. There are no known full scale mixed C&D waste recycling facilities in operation in New York State at this time. At this time, it would not be financially prudent for Ontario County to enter into the business of C&D waste sorting and recycling, as it has not been proven as a viable operation. However, based on current estimates, approximately 15% of landfilled materials in Ontario County (or approximately 17,000 tons annually) are construction and demolition debris. One method the County will explore as a means to encourage C&D waste diversion without developing infrastructure would be to encourage the separating of portions of the waste stream at the source. Wood and masonry materials can be recycled fairly easily if properly separated from other materials. The County can work with Casella to evaluate the feasibility of offering financial incentives to encourage generators to separate their own waste at the source and bring these sorted loads to the landfill facility for recycling. The County and Casella would need to work with local vendors to identify outlets for these sorted, homogenous, C&D waste streams.

**TABLE 6- 8: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #8 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #8 – Enhance Construction &amp; Demolition Debris Recycling</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Ontario County, HFH ReStore, Empire State Development, Other Identified Partners
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	1. Consider establishing a goal for C&D waste diversion/recycling on County funded projects.
Resources Required:	1. Potential partners' support.
Timeframe:	January 2016
Estimated Cost:	Administrative costs.
Limitations:	1. Lack of support from potential partners. 2. Lack of programs available to replicate.

## IX. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #9 - PRODUCT REUSE

Product reuse is one of the most efficient forms of recycling. Ontario County proposes to encourage the private sector to provide additional systems by which their residents can drop off used, but still usable items free of charge. Items would also be salvaged from the existing recycling streams, such as bulk metal, book recycling, and used electronics recycling. These items would then be made available to residents for a fee. This would be similar to the current “Swap Shop” located at the Town of Victor Recycling Center. The “Swap Shop’s” intent is to divert good useable items away from the waste stream and extending the useful life of products. A flyer from Victor’s Swap Shop is included in Appendix G as a model for other municipalities to consider. Additional reuse centers are available to Ontario County residents, such as, Salvation Army, Goodwill, and Habitat for Humanity ReStore. Ontario County will continue to support these types of reuse centers throughout the county.

A Materials Exchange program is an alternative product reuse outlet. Materials exchanges facilitate the exchange of materials or wastes from one party, which has no use for that material, to another party that views the materials as a valuable commodity. These facilities foster waste reduction efforts through the reuse of materials, thus eliminating the need to process the materials for recovery or disposal. These facilities are not regulated by the DEC. Through economic development, the County would be supportive of a private or public entity developing a similar program within Ontario County. Table 6-9 provides an overview of this implementation item.

**TABLE 6- 9: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #9 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #9 – Encourage Product Reuse Programs</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Ontario County; Municipalities; Private Entities
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support a materials exchange program if the opportunity arises</li> <li>2. Support existing product reuse operations and encourage additional product reuse facilities through economic development.</li> </ol>
Resources Required:	Existing staff.
Timeframe:	Ongoing
Estimated Cost:	To be determined.
Limitations:	Lack of private sector interest.

## **X. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #10 – UNIQUE WASTES**

### **A. Pharmaceutical Wastes**

Until recently, consumers have been told to flush unwanted drugs. With technological advances and research, low levels of drugs are being found in our surface waters. We know that some drugs pass largely unaltered through our wastewater treatment plants and enter rivers and other waters. Drugs from health care facilities, pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities and farms can also find their way into the water.

The Drug Enforcement Administration has held two nationwide take back initiative programs and is expected to hold them on an annual basis. Ontario County intends to track collection events within the County and nearby Counties and promote them around the County through educational activities. The NYSDEC's website also maintains a Household Drug Collection Schedule that can be referenced for nearby collection sites or programs.

Seneca Lake Pure Waters Association Pharmaceutical Disposal Committee has been instrumental in organizing two events in 2011. Information related to these events is included in Appendix H. The following partners were involved with these events and as indicated, Ontario County entities were prominent partners.

- Ontario County Sheriff,
- The Partnership for Ontario County and Wegmans,
- Thompson Health,
- Ontario County Office of the Aging,
- Ontario County Office of Planning,
- Ontario County Public Health,
- Finger Lakes Visiting Nurse Service,
- Seneca Lake Pure Water Association,
- Lifetime Care Home Health,
- Turnings,
- Canandaigua Police, and
- Town of Hopewell.

Additionally, The Partnership for Ontario County, Inc., a community-based substance abuse prevention coalition with representation from all sectors of the community, has initiated medication drop off events within the County. During

2011, events have occurred in Naples and Phelps, which have been reportedly extremely successful. Future collection events in 2011 are planned in Victor as well. This organization intends to continue to hold additional drop off events next year and beyond.

## **B. E-Wastes**

Presently the County has a limited E-Waste Recycling program, which relies on other entities such as Finger Lakes Institute and Casella Waste Systems to sponsor E-waste collection days. Recently, the New York State Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act was signed into law on May 28, 2010. It requires manufacturers to set up and fund programs for the collection and recycling of electronic waste in New York State. This new law will relieve New York local municipalities, such as Ontario County, of the costly burden of managing hazardous e-waste, and will provide free and convenient recycling of electronics to consumers and businesses in New York State. Ontario County supports this legislation and intends to track it to determine how it may benefit Ontario County's local programs.

The County's list of mandatory recycled items does not include computers, computer monitors, and televisions. As the technology in consumer electronics evolves, the quantity of electronic waste, or E-waste, entering the waste stream will continue to grow. While some municipalities within the County currently accept E-waste for recycling at its transfer stations, the County proposes to evaluate the feasibility of expanding the list of mandatory recycled items to include E-wastes such as computers, computer monitors, televisions, cell phones and digital cameras. This would require the adoption of a local law to include these items as mandatory recyclables.

## **C. Medical Wastes**

Sharps are not allowed at the Landfill or Transfer Stations, as they pose a serious health and safety risk to employees who would come in contact with them. However, local pharmacies, healthcare facilities, etc. have programs in place that provide for the proper disposal of these sharps. All hospitals in New York State (except for federal facilities) are required to collect sharps from households. The County's role is to make sure that residents are aware that these programs are in place.

## **D. Universal Wastes**

### *Mercury*

Mercury is used in some consumer products; examples include thermometers, thermostats, and automotive switches. Residents may dispose of these and other mercury containing materials for free at the Casella sponsored household hazardous waste days, which are usually held once a year.

It is well known that mercury is an extremely toxic substance that does not break down easily once released to the environment, and therefore its disposal needs to be controlled. The County will assess the feasibility of developing a permanent program for the collection and proper disposal of mercury containing products such as thermometers and thermostats. The goal of such a collection program is to provide residents with a convenient and safe method of disposal of these items and reduce the instances of improper disposal.

### *Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs)*

Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) contain a small amount of mercury; approximately 3-5 milligrams. Expended CFL's should be disposed of properly, in the same manner as other household hazardous waste products like paint, batteries and non-digital thermostats. Ontario County residents can dispose of expended or broken CFLs at the local Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Site. Additionally, many CFL retail outlets, such as Home Depot, offer safe disposal or recycling.

### *Batteries*

Many residents use and discard of batteries into the waste stream. Although waste batteries are a small amount of the solid waste stream, they are a concentrated source of some types of heavy metals. The main constituents of concern for human health and the environment include: cadmium, lead and mercury.

Reusable/rechargeable batteries are preferred over single-use batteries provided the rechargeable batteries are recycled after their useful life is over. Most communities in New York State have a voluntary, drop-off program for collecting household batteries.

Starting in June 8, 2011, New York retail locations that sell rechargeable batteries will be required to accept used batteries of the same type for recycling. Additionally, as of December 15, 2011, it will be against the law for New Yorkers to knowingly dispose of rechargeable batteries in the garbage.

## **E. Pesticides**

CleanSweepNY is an Environmental Benefit Project which was initiated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Bureau of Pesticide Management and it describes in one word an effort to safely and economically dispose of canceled, unwanted, unusable, or otherwise obsolete pesticides and other chemicals from agricultural or non-agricultural business activities. CleanSweepNY also provides for the disposal of elemental mercury, mercury containing devices such as thermometers, manometers, etc. from schools and other entities.

CleanSweepNY collection events do not target the general public since home and garden pesticides are accepted in Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collections. Commercially applied or larger quantities of pesticides are usually excluded from local HHW collections. In New York State this fact has created a backlog of demand for safe, legal, and affordable disposal of obsolete pesticide products and other chemicals.

CleanSweepNY is administered by DEC in collaboration with the New York State Department of Transportation, which provides sites for the collection of these unwanted chemical materials. The program is supported by Cornell Cooperative Extension, the Agricultural Container Recycling Council, NYS Green Industry, Soil and Water Conservation districts, the New York Farm Bureau, and related grower associations. To date, CleanSweepNY has collected and disposed of over 850,000 pounds of hazardous chemicals and more than 500 pounds of elemental mercury. The program has also collected over 3,000 plastic pesticide containers for recycling that would have otherwise ended up in landfills.

Throughout the planning period, Ontario County will evaluate the feasibility of promoting these existing programs to residents. Table 6-10 provides a framework for encouraging proper disposal of the mentioned wastes.

**TABLE 6- 10: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #10 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #10 – Encourage Proper Disposal of Unique Wastes</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Ontario County Planning Department; Seneca Lake Pure Water Association, The Partnership for Ontario County, Inc., Other Ontario County Entities; Private Entities (i.e., Wegmans, Hospitals, Home Depot, Sheriff Dept., etc.)...
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider promoting existing programs already in place.</li> <li>2. Consider feasibility of sponsoring additional events through the County with other partners.</li> </ol>
Resources Required:	Existing staff.
Timeframe:	Ongoing
Estimated Cost:	Minimal except for administrative costs.
Limitations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insufficient funding for programs.</li> </ol>

## **XI. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #11 - PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION**

Public outreach and education regarding waste diversion programs and responsible disposal of special wastes was identified as a key component of the solid waste management program in Ontario County through the waste generation and disposal estimates outlined in Chapter 4. As presented in that chapter, paper, plastics, and food waste are the waste streams with the potential for the greatest future diversion quantities. A majority of these paper and plastic items are materials that are currently included in the recycling stream accepted at FCR and other recyclables handlers in the vicinity of the County. Additionally, a portion of the food waste currently disposed of at landfills is generated by residents, who could dispose of these materials through the no cost option of back yard composting. The conclusion that can be drawn from this observation is that in lieu of utilizing the County's limited resources to develop new diversion programs to accept a more broad range of less abundant waste stream, these resources would be better utilized in promoting participation in programs that are currently available to the public.

Ontario County is dedicated to education and believes that this is best accomplished, and provides the greatest benefit, when practiced in partnership with the community, since impacts and benefits of management decisions reach across property boundaries. Waste streams that could experience higher diversion rates through further public education efforts have been identified in many of the discussions presented above. Specifically, the waste handling areas that should receive the most focus are:

- Yard Waste Composting Facilities
- Backyard Composting
- HHW Collection Events
- C&D Debris Diversion Opportunities
- Unique Waste Disposal Options

During this planning period, the County will evaluate its current and potential education methods for promoting reuse and the County's recycling law. The County will evaluate the feasibility of adding recycling education at public events, specifically in the areas where they can team with local companies and not for profit agencies to encourage the recycling of specific waste streams.

**TABLE 6- 11: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #11 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #11 – Encourage Public Outreach and Education Program</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Finger Lakes Institute at Hobart William Smith (FLI), Cornell Cooperative Extension, Finger Lakes Community College (FLCC), etc.
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partner with a local environmental institute, organization, college or university to conduct educational outreach activities around the community.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Partnering with an education or environmental department of a local college or university to complete educational outreach efforts.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Negotiate contract with local environmental institute or organization for public outreach and education services.</li> <li>3. Continue to utilize the existing recycling education video on Ontario County's website as an educational tool.</li> </ol>
Resources Required:	Partnerships
Timeframe:	December 2013 – Partner with local environmental institute, organization, college or university.
Estimated Cost:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide funding mechanism to partners to conduct training or educational events on behalf of the County (\$1,000-\$5,000 donations).</li> </ol>
Limitations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Results will depend on the types of partnerships and projects developed.</li> <li>2. Lack of funding.</li> <li>3. Lack of partnership support or interest.</li> </ol>

## **XII. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #12 - AGRICULTURAL PLASTICS RECYCLING**

With over 200,000 acres of farmland within its borders, agricultural plastics represent a significant waste stream produced within the County. The agricultural plastics that farmers use, such as plastic baling twine, greenhouse plastics, hay bale wraps, mulch film, and pesticide containers are not currently accepted for recycling in Ontario County. As such, many of these materials end up in the County landfill or buried at their point of origin. One challenge to recycling these products is that many of them are bulky and difficult to transport, as well as the concern that many of them may be contaminated with pesticides, mold, and soil. Recently a handful of agricultural plastics recyclers have begun to emerge across the country, along with new concepts in the handling of these materials to enhance the ability to recycle them.

The Ag Container Recycling Council (ACRC) is a non-profit organization that safely collects and recycles plastic crop protection product, or pesticide, containers. It is fully funded by member companies and affiliates that formulate, produce, package, and distribute crop protection and other pesticide products. The ACRC contracts with various vendors to provide container recycling programs to the agricultural community that are convenient and free of charge. USAg Recycling is the designated ACRC vendor for the northeastern United States. As outlined in the program management plan in Table 6-12, one option for the handling of this portion of the agricultural plastics waste stream is to work with USAg to provide recycling services in Ontario County.

Cornell's Recycling Agricultural Plastics Project (RAPP) is working to establish programs for other hard to recycle agricultural plastic products. At the present time, some collection schemes and best management practices have been established, however, a viable outlet for end use of the material has not been found.

Ontario County intends to support existing agricultural plastics recycling programs and their program administrators. Should these entities be interested in implementing a program in Ontario County, the County would be supportive. Information related to existing programs are provided in Appendix I.

**TABLE 6- 12: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #12 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #12 – Address Agricultural Plastics Recycling Programs</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Ontario County Planning Department; Ontario County Soil and Water Conservation District; Ontario County USDA; Local Agriculturalists
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitor the progress of Cornell’s Recycling Agricultural Plastics Project (RAPP) – RAPP is a collaboration of Cornell University with organizations, agencies, and businesses in support of agriculture, environmental protection, economic development and recycling.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Monitor availability of outlets.</li> <li>b. Support the implementation of an agricultural plastics recycling program through RAPP, if deemed appropriate.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Encourage USAg to evaluate the need for a sponsored plastic container collection event.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. US Ag is sponsored by the Ag Container Recycling Council, therefore, their services are free.</li> <li>b. USAg Recycling, Inc. is an environmentally responsible solution to crop protection product container disposal problems.</li> <li>c. USAg will recycle properly rinsed plastic crop protection containers free of charge.</li> <li>d. Support and promote an USAg collection event, if deemed appropriate.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Resources Required:	Partnerships (i.e., RAPP, USAg)
Timeframe:	Ongoing – Monitor existing and potential recycling outlets through RAPP and USAg.
Estimated Cost:	Administrative costs.
Limitations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of markets available.</li> <li>2. Lack of funding.</li> <li>3. Lack of partnerships.</li> <li>4. Lack of agricultural interest.</li> </ol>

### **XIII. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #13 - PAY AS YOU THROW PROGRAMS**

In areas where Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) is an option for waste collection, residents are charged a fee for municipal solid waste collection based on the amount of waste they dispose of. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), this concept creates a direct economic incentive to recycle more and to generate less waste. PAYT programs allow residents to treat waste collection as a utility and pay only for the service they actually use. Most communities that use a PAYT program operate municipal hauling and charge their residents a fee per bag or per can of waste. In a small number of communities, residents are billed based on the weight of their trash. All of these variations on the PAYT programs allow residents to pay less for waste disposal if they recycle more and throw away less waste.

There are many variations to the PAYT program. The can program allows customers to select the appropriate number or size of containers for their standard weekly disposal amount. The bag program allows customers to purchase bags, often printed with special logos for different haulers, and dispose of waste in these specially marked bags. The price of each bag incorporates the cost of collection, transportation and disposal of the waste. The more bags customers use the more they are paying for waste collection and vice versa. The tag and sticker program allows customers to purchase tags or stickers, which are often specially marked for different haulers, and place these tags or stickers on their garbage bags. This program is similar to the bag program, only using tags and stickers instead of specialty bags.

Hybrid PAYT programs vary greatly from community to community. An example of a hybrid program would be offering residents a limited collection, i.e. five bag limits per week, with any additional bags being bought at a per bag fee from the municipality, hauler, etc. In this type of program, the initial cost of service is often billed to the residents in the form of taxes or quarterly bills through the municipality or hauler. Weight based programs use a modified scale located on the waste collection trucks and charge customers based on the actual pounds of garbage set out for disposal. On board computers record weights by household and customers are billed on this basis.

As with any program, there are advantages and disadvantages. Some of the advantages and disadvantages of the PAYT programs are listed below:

*Advantages:*

- PAYT programs are a fair way to charge customers. Customers who dispose of more waste pay a higher cost than those who recycle more and dispose of less waste.
- PAYT programs do not place restrictions on customer choices. Customers are not prohibited from putting out additional garbage, but those who want to dispose of more garbage will pay a higher fee.
- PAYT programs are generally inexpensive to implement. They may also help prevent overuse of solid waste services.
- PAYT programs encourage waste reduction in the form of recycling, composting, and source reduction.
- PAYT programs can be implemented in a variety of sizes and types of communities, with a broad range of collection methods.
- PAYT programs offer environmental benefits by reducing the amount of waste sent to a landfill and recycling more of the products used by residents.

*Disadvantages:*

- PAYT programs may raise concerns regarding illegal dumping.
- PAYT programs can be a concern for large poor families who cannot afford to pay for the amount of waste they dispose.
- PAYT programs can be hard to implement at first if communities are unwilling to embrace the change that the program requires.
- Implementing PAYT programs, i.e., purchasing of stickers, cans, bags, etc, retrofitting waste trucks, employee reassignment, etc., can prove challenging.

Since Ontario County is not responsible for collection of residential waste, the PAYT program would need to be implemented through the local haulers and transfer stations. In an effort to determine the presence of PAYT-type systems within the County, and the willingness of private haulers to participate in such a program, the County conducted a survey of the waste hauling companies that operate within the County. The results of the survey, summarized in Chapter 5, indicate that PAYT programs are available within 91% of the municipalities, but not all haulers offer these services to their customers and many of the programs are variations of PAYT. Typically haulers indicate that their overhead costs which include collection vehicles, containers, and employee wages represent such a high percentage of their overall service (as opposed to disposal costs), that they are not be able to offer their customers much reduction in cost for smaller quantities of waste especially in a rural area.

**TABLE 6-13: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #13 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #13 – Encourage and Monitor PAYT Programs</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Haulers
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue communication with local haulers and transfer station operators to monitor PAYT interest and availability.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Market is addressing the need for PAYT successfully.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Evaluate the need to promote PAYT programs to customers.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. If warranted, work with local haulers and transfer stations to promote PAYT programs to customers.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Resources Required:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Haulers</li> <li>2. Transfer Station operators (municipalities)</li> </ol>
Timeframe:	Ongoing.
Estimated Cost:	Majority of costs would be incurred by the haulers or municipalities.
Limitations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of hauler cooperation or interest.</li> <li>2. Lack of funding.</li> </ol>

#### XIV. IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #14 - AMENDMENTS TO COUNTY LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING LAW

The County has begun to identify, internally, areas in which its existing SWM and recycling law could be strengthened in order to more adequately ensure that waste are disposed of according to plan. During the next planning period, the County intends to conduct an internal review of its law, as well as consult with outside sources, in order to ensure its local solid waste law is up to date. Specific items that the County intends to address include, but are not limited to:

- Update to administrative structure referenced in current local law
- Modifications to existing mandatory recycling list
- Recycling at county owned facilities
- Pay-As-You-Throw incentives
- Commercial Recycling
- Recycling Compliance

These items, among others, will be considered during the law review process and implemented as the County deems prudent.

**TABLE 6-14: IMPLEMENTATION ITEM #14 - MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Goal #14 – Update Local Solid Waste Management Law</b>	
<b>Management Plan</b>	<b>Details for Implementation</b>
Party Responsible for Implementation:	Ontario County, Municipalities
Steps to Undertake Implementation:	During the next planning period, the County intends to conduct an internal review of its law, as well as consult with outside sources, in order to ensure its local solid waste law is up to date.
Resources Required:	Outside sources
Timeframe:	January 2012
Estimated Cost:	Administrative costs.
Limitations:	1. None identified.

## CHAPTER 7 - Implementation Schedule

While some of the program enhancements outlined above are already in the planning stages, some will require a higher level of feasibility analysis, funding, and planning before implementation. The preliminary implementation schedule for the proposed plan is outlined in the table below. As pursuit of implementing these proposed enhancements continues, and further information is gathered regarding the feasibility of implementing these programs, this schedule will be updated as needed via the biennial SWMP Compliance Reports, which are issued by the County every 2 years.

Implementation Item	Target Date	Implementation Tasks
Establish 10-Year Planning Period	August 2011	Draft SWMP submission to NYSDEC for review and comment
	December 2011	Final SWMP approval
	Biennially	Compliance Reports
Continue Landfilling as Primary Disposal	Ongoing	
Recycling at County Owned Facilities	June 2012	Consider implementing mandatory recycling at all county-owned facilities.
Yard Waste Composting Facilities	November 2013 – April 2014	Through economic development, encourage private or public entities to site and implement yard waste composting events or facilities.
Backyard Composting	November 2013 – April 2014	Promote backyard composting of food and yard waste through external education and training programs.
Household Hazardous Waste	May 2014 – January 2014	Provide additional HHW collection opportunities to County residents.
Support Local Municipalities	Ongoing	As requested, provide assistance to municipalities for programs promoting waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
C&D Debris Recycling	January 2016	Establish a goal for C&D waste diversion/recycling on County funded projects.
Product Reuse	June 2013	Host local operators of product reuse centers and local municipal and volunteer organization leaders to encourage development of additional programs.
Unique Wastes	Ongoing	Promote existing collection programs.
Public Education and Outreach	December 2013	Partner with local environmental institute, organization, college or university.

<b>Implementation Item</b>	<b>Target Date</b>	<b>Implementation Tasks</b>
Agricultural Plastics	Biennially	Encourage existing and potential recycling outlets through RAPP and USAg.
Pay-As-You-Throw Programs	Biennially	Monitor PAYT options and promotion.
Amend County Solid Waste Management and Recycling Local Law	January 2012	Internal review of local SWM and Recycling Law

## **CHAPTER 8 - State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Determination**

A SEQRA review for the SWMP will be undertaken prior to the adoption of the final plan. All required SEQRA documents will be maintained in a file at the County Office Building.

## **CHAPTER 9 - Public Participation/Notification to Neighboring Jurisdictions**

The County will hold an open public comment period on the draft plan, during which, a number of public information meetings will be held; specifically, presentations to the EQC. In addition, all neighboring counties will be notified about the draft SWMP's availability, and it will be posted on the county website for review.

## **CHAPTER 10 - Plans for SWMP Distribution**

As this is the original SWMP for Ontario County, the County will provide public notice regarding the completion of the Final SWMP on the county website. The website posting will indicate that the plan can be viewed through the county website and that hard copies are available for public review at local libraries and the county office building.

Each neighboring county will be notified in writing of the completion of the plan and its availability.

## **CHAPTER 11 - Resolution Adopting the SWMP**

The Ontario County Board of Supervisors will enact a resolution adopting the Final Solid Waste Management Plan upon its completion.

## **Appendix A**

### **Inventory of Municipality Handling of Residential Municipal Solid Waste**

## APPENDIX A: INVENTORY OF MUNICIPALITY HANDLING OF RESIDENTIAL MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

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<b>CITY OF CANANDAIGUA</b>	
TRANSFER STATION: 4620 County Rd. 46. (operated by Community Waste Services Inc.)	
<b>SOLID WASTE COLLECTION</b>	
<i>curbside pick-up rules</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must be placed at curbside. Qualified individuals with a disability, who feel they are unable to place solid waste at curbside may apply to the Department of Public Works for a waiver application.</li> <li>- Solid Waste Ordinance prohibits the placement at curbside of any waste for collection prior to 6 p.m. on the day prior to the scheduled collection and requires the removal from the street right-of-way of empty containers within 24 hours of collection. Solid waste must be placed for collection no later than 7 a.m. on scheduled collection day.</li> <li>- Animal waste must be double bagged, tightly sealed and shall not exceed 20 pounds.</li> <li>- Total capacity of the can or receptacle may not exceed 39 gallons or weigh more than 45 pounds when filled.</li> <li>- Solid waste (garbage and rubbish) must be placed in transparent plastic bags capable of supporting the material placed in them.</li> </ul>
<i>pick-up frequency</i>	- Collected on a weekly basis for most residential properties. Engaged in pilot program beginning in November 2009 to test monthly pick up. If successful will convert to monthly pick ups in 2011.
<i>business waste</i>	- No business generated waste
<b>YARD WASTE</b>	
<i>processing</i>	- Yard waste is composted/ground.
<i>free mulch program</i>	- In Spring, have 3-4 weekends during which residents are permitted to drop off bulk items at a privately operated transfer station on County Road 46. While they're at the transfer station, they can pick up the ground woodchips from brush pile for free.
<i>cost to municipality</i>	- Costs approximately \$3,000 per year to have it ground

**CITY OF CANANDAIGUA**

**BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS**

<i>former curbside pick-up program</i>	– Prior to 2009 (and for the previous 33 years), the City had offered free curbside collection of bulk items. But in order to reduce the operating budget, the Council suspended that service for 2009. This program was not resubmitted for the 2010 budget as a line item.
<i>free drop off at transfer station</i>	– Now, in Spring, have 3-4 weekends during which residents are permitted to drop off bulk items at a privately operated transfer station on County Road 46 for free.
<i>processing of bulk items</i>	– After the bulk items are dropped off at the transfer station, Casella picks up the items and transports them to the County Landfill. They charge the City for this service.
<i>Tires</i>	– Tires are not collected.

**RECYCLING**

<i>curbside program</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Currently weekly pick ups. Engaged in pilot program beginning in November 2009 to test monthly pick up. If successful will convert to monthly pick ups in 2011.</li> <li>– Operated by City since 1990, Regulated by ordinance (§585)</li> <li>– An approved recycle box must be used per City Code 8.12.020. Recycle boxes can be purchased at the Department of Public Works, 205 Saltonstall Street for a nominal fee.</li> </ul>
<i>permitted materials</i>	– Single Stream: paper products, paperboard, corrugated cardboard, newspapers, plastics 1-7, metals, glass
<i>prohibited materials</i>	– No caps (plastic & metal), styrofoam products, window glass or drinking glasses, motor oil/anti-freeze containers, pesticide or spray paint containers, 5 gallon pails, lawn furniture, plastic flower pots, waxed paper, glossy or waxy paper bags, egg cartons, waxed paperboards such as milk cartons, paper plates & cups, food-contaminated papers, tissue paper, metallic gift wrap, carbon paper, paper towels and toilet paper

**CITY OF GENEVA**

TRANSFER STATION: Marsh Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant at 71 Doran Avenue.

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>private operation</i>	– Private. Individual homeowners contract with private haulers, including Appleton, Casella, Superior, Lyons Road, Palmer, and Sanpietro.
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**CITY OF GENEVA**

**YARD WASTE**

<i>curbside pick-up program</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipal curbside pick up in the Spring and Fall. Grass clipping, leaves and tree limbs are the only materials approved as yard waste. All tree limbs shall be cut to 4 feet in length and shall not be greater than 4 inches in diameter. Unapproved items (e.g., stumps, bricks, stones, tires... etc.) will not be removed by City crews.</li> <li>- The City will only remove bagged yard waste placed in recyclable paper bags. No plastic bags will be removed by City crews.</li> </ul>
<i>yard waste at transfer station</i>	- If miss curbside pickup, may bring yard waste to the City's Marsh Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (71 Doran Avenue) Monday through Friday from 8:00am to 3:00pm and Saturday from 8am to 12:00pm.
<i>free mulch program</i>	- Materials ground into natural mulch available at no charge.
<i>quantity collected</i>	- Collect approximately 700 tons annually.

**BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS**

<i>free drop off at transfer station</i>	- Residents can drop off bulk at the transfer station during regular hours.
<i>processing of bulk items</i>	- County manages disposal of the items.

**RECYCLING**

<i>curbside program</i>	- Same as solid waste collection. Private. Individual homeowners contract with private haulers, including Appletown, Casella, Superior, Lyons Road, Palmer, and Sanpietro.
<i>sewage sludge composting</i>	- The City composts sewage sludge from the wastewater treatment plant. Prior to making compost, the City of Geneva spent approximately \$160,000 in land fill fees per year to dispose of the waste water treatment sludge. The operation of making compost costs approximately \$90,000 per year and the final compost product is sold for nearly half that amount. Recycling netted a savings of approximately \$110,000 per year over the previous manner of doing business. Geneva residents may pickup compost for non-commercial use. The product may be also purchased in bulk quantities.

## TOWN OF BRISTOL

TRANSFER STATION: 3901 County Road 2

### SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

<i>private operation</i>	– Items brought to Transfer Station \$4/33 gallon bag,
<i>accepted items</i>	– Recycling, scrap metal, refrigerators/freezers with doors removed, washing machines, dryers, other white goods free – Construction material is accepted as garbage for a fee.
<i>prohibited items</i>	– Unacceptable items include fuel tanks (gas, propane, etc.), or any hazardous materials including motor oil.
<i>privately operated</i>	– Privately run through Pratt Disposal in Bloomfield.
<i>agreement with East Bloomfield</i>	– Share Transfer Station with Town of East Bloomfield
<i>transfer station hours</i>	– Transfer Station open Saturday 8:00-2:00pm

### YARD WASTE

<i>yard waste at transfer station</i>	– Collection center at Transfer Station. Resident must transport material. Most residents burn or compost
<i>cost to municipality</i>	– Town spends approximately \$6,500 annually to chip materials

### BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS

<i>drop off at transfer station</i>	– Metals, including old appliances, are accepted at no fee. Require removal of any fabric or wood attached to items. Doors must be removed from any refrigerators or freezers. – Charged variable rate for other bulk items brought to transfer station
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### RECYCLING

<i>privately operated</i>	– Privately run through Pratt Disposal in Bloomfield.
<i>permitted participants</i>	– Open to all residents of Ontario County
<i>accepted items</i>	– Recycled items include metal cans, plastic jugs, and glass containers. All items must be clean and may be placed in the same container. Newspapers, magazines, used clothing, junk mail and cardboard broken down are also accepted.
<i>fee</i>	– The fee for recycling is \$1.00, unless you bring garbage, in which case it is free.

**TOWN OF CANADICE**

TRANSFER STATION: Use Town of Richmond's at Richmond Town Hall parking lot

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>private collection versus Transfer Station</i>	– Residents can either contract independently with a private handler or use Richmond's transfer station. Private Haulers: Finger Lakes Refuse, Casella, Benson, Pratt's Disposal, Shanks
<i>Richmond transfer station</i>	– Privately run. Recycling operated by K & D Disposal, 5076 Route 31, Newark, NY 14513 . – K & D operates a transfer station in the Richmond Town Hall parking lot for refuse and recycling every Saturday from 7:30am until noon; the town has no involvement except to provide space at no charge to K & D; curbside pickup is available from several private sector haulers; the town has no involvement with the curbside providers

**YARD WASTE**

<i>no program</i>	– Looking into creating a yard waste program, but don't have one at the currently.
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**BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS**

<i>no program</i>	– Stopped processing bulk items approximately 10 years ago
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**RECYCLING**

<i>privately operated</i>	– Residents may use Richmond's Transfer Station, which is privately operated by K & D. See Solid Waste Collection for write-up.
<i>accepted items</i>	– Cardboard and paper in one bulk container and cans, plastic, and glass in another bulk container; collected weekly at transfer station
<i>fee</i>	– No charge to the customer for any recycling at the transfer station
<i>permitted users</i>	– Open to anyone from anywhere

## TOWN OF CANANDAIGUA

TRANSFER STATION: 5440 State Route 5 & 20

### SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

<i>transfer station hours of operation</i>	– No curbside pick-up. Transfer Station open to Town of Canandaigua residents on Wednesday from 4:30pm to 8:00pm and Saturday/Sunday from 8:00am to 12:00pm.		
<i>clear bags</i>	– Household garbage in clear trash bags or emptied from open containers. Kitchen trash compactor bags are acceptable. There is no charge for household garbage and trash.		
<i>rate schedule</i>		# of Coupons	
	1 30 gallon bag or garbage can	1	
	1 55 gallon barrel	2	
	1 car tire	1	
	1 stuffed chair	1	
	1 TV	5	
	1 couch or loveseat	2	
	Carpet (9'x12')	2	
	Carpet padding (9'x12')	2	
	1 truck tire (8.25x20 and larger)	2	
	Tractor tires (rims removed-steel is free)	4	
	Mattress (twin size)	1	
	Mattress (full and larger)	2	
	Box springs (twin size)	1	
	Box springs (full and larger)	2	
	<i>Electronics</i>		
	CPU	1	
	Monitor or Printer	5	
	Stereo/radio	1	
	Microwave oven	1	
	<i>Wood</i>		
	Regular pick-up load (level with box)	10	
	<i>Shingles and/or drywall</i>		
	Small pick-up load (level with box)	10	
	½ or ¾ ton pick-up (level with box)	12-15	
	Bucket load	6	
	Bobcat load	4	
	Batteries	Free	
	Lawnmowers	Free	
	Aluminum windows (glass must be removed)	Free	
	Oil	Free	
– One Coupon costs \$2.00			

## TOWN OF CANANDAIGUA

### YARD WASTE

<i>no curbside pick-up</i>	– Tree limbs, leaves, grass clippings must be delivered to Transfer Station by residents. They are accepted at no charge. They are placed in one large pile. Everything gets mulched one time per year.
<i>pass program</i>	– Private haulers can not drop off material. In the case of those physically unable to drop off/unload yard waste themselves, they may get a one day pass, which is attached to a specific address and license plate. This other individual may drop off yard waste on their behalf for free.

### BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS

<i>white goods processing</i>	– White goods may be dropped off for free. Refrigerators are set aside and rid of freon first before being put in bin.
<i>metal processing</i>	– The Town collects white items in a big bin designated for large plain metal. The County has a contract with Union Processing to take away metal. There is no charge for metal processing.
<i>electronics processing</i>	– RCR in Victor collects the electronics.

### RECYCLING

<i>publicly operated transfer station, private option</i>	– Publicly operated, but residents may alternately use a private hauler (e.g. Waste Management, Pratt, Appleton)
<i>self sort items</i>	– Residents used to sort materials themselves on site, but as of January 2010 they no longer need to.
<i>accepted items</i>	– Transfer station accepts: clear glass, colored glass, mixed paper, newspapers, car batteries, clothes, used oil, corrugated cardboard, plastics 1-7, metal carboard, copper, radiators, batteries.
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Recycling drop off (same as solid waste) is on Wednesday from 4:30pm to 8:00pm and Saturday/Sunday from 8:00am to 12:00pm.
<i>fees</i>	– The recycling and household garbage programs are free to residents. White goods may be dropped off for free. There is a charge for construction debris, tires, and electronics

**TOWN OF EAST BLOOMFIELD**

TRANSFER STATION: 3901 County Road 2

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>agreement with Bristol</i>	- The Town of East Bloomfield shares a landfill transfer/recycling station with the Town of Bristol. The transfer station is located at 3901 County Road 2 in the Town of Bristol.
<i>Fee</i>	- Items brought to Transfer Station \$4/33 gallon bag,
<i>accepted items</i>	- Recycling, scrap metal, refrigerators/freezers with doors removed, washing machines, dryers, other white goods free
<i>construction material</i>	- Construction material is accepted as garbage for a fee.
<i>prohibited items</i>	- Unacceptable items include fuel tanks (gas, propane, etc.), or any hazardous materials including motor oil.
<i>privately operated</i>	- Privately run through Pratt Disposal in Bloomfield.
<i>hours of operation</i>	- Transfer Station open Saturday 8:00-2:00pm

**YARD WASTE**

<i>drop off program</i>	- Collection center at Transfer Station. Resident must transport material.
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**BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS**

<i>accepted items</i>	- Metals, including old appliances, are accepted at no fee. Require removal of any fabric or wood attached to items. Doors must be removed from any refrigerators or freezers.  - Charged variable rate for other bulk items brought to transfer station
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**RECYCLING**

<i>privately operated</i>	- Privately run through Pratt Disposal in Bloomfield.
<i>permitted participants</i>	- Open to all residents of Ontario County
<i>accepted items</i>	- Recycled items include metal cans, plastic jugs, and glass containers. All items must be clean and may be placed in the same container. Newspapers, magazines, used clothing, junk mail and cardboard broken down are also accepted.
<i>fee</i>	The fee for recycling is \$1.00, unless you bring garbage, in which case it is free.

**TOWN OF FARMINGTON**

TRANSFER STATION: 420 Hook Road (for annual Spring Clean up)

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>privately operated</i>	– Weekly solid waste pick up is handled privately.
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**YARD WASTE**

<i>transfer station</i>	– People bring the debris to a transfer station during a scheduled hours, which are published annually.
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<i>material processing</i>	– Materials are composted.
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**BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS**

<i>spring clean-up</i>	– Municipally sponsored “Spring Clean Up” each year (1st or 2nd weekend in May, 3-4 day window); dependent upon annual authorization by Town Board based on budgetary considerations.
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<i>amount collected</i>	– 20,000 to 40,000 tons annually; varies year to year
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<i>accepted items</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Automobile Tires: \$2/tire</li> <li>– Large Tires 1(9” up): \$8/tire</li> <li>– Electronic Equipment: one per household free, each additional \$10/unit</li> <li>– Freon units (A/C, Fridge/Freezer, Dehumidifier): 1 per household free, each additional \$20 each</li> <li>– Other (except MSW): Free</li> </ul>
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**RECYCLING**

<i>privately operated</i>	– Private. All recycling is done privately by contract between residents and their waste haulers (e.g. Waste Management, Casella Waste Systems)
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**TOWN OF GENEVA**

TRANSFER STATION: Town Hall - 3750 County Road 6

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>transfer station drop-off</i>	– No municipally operated curbside pick up, bring garbage to Transfer Station
<i>fee/punch system</i>	– Card available for purchase for Town of Geneva Residents: \$75 for 52 punches. One “punch” equals 5 30-gallon, clear bags, no weight limit. Also, need sticker for car, which costs \$10/car/year. One additional car for the same household costs \$2.
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Transfer Station hours: Wednesdays and Saturdays 8:30-4pm

**YARD WASTE**

<i>transfer station program</i>	– Yard Waste dropped off at transfer station.
<i>free</i>	– Yard waste disposal is free to residents. Can bring in brush, grass, etc. any time transfer station open.

**BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS**

<i>prohibited</i>	– No bulk items accepted at Transfer Station
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**RECYCLING**

<i>municipal program</i>	– Municipally run
<i>fee</i>	– Recycling is free, but need sticker on car

## TOWN OF GORHAM

TRANSFER STATION: 3478 Lake to Lake Road (behind Highway Garage)

### SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

<i>transfer station drop-off</i>	– Municipally operated Transfer Station. Gorham takes trash to Ontario County Landfill, pays tipping fees
<i>fee/annual permit</i>	– Residents Town of Gorham purchase permit for Transfer Station for \$65 annually. Can take all household trash to transfer, unlimited in terms of bags and weight.
<i>Scrap Metal Processing</i>	– Scrap Metal: unlimited disposal included with \$65 annual permit. Town sells scrap
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Transfer station open Monday and Thursday from 4-8pm and on Saturday from 8-4pm
<i>C&amp;D processing</i>	– Separate fee for construction and demolition debris. \$20 or \$30/truckload depending upon size of truck and load

### YARD WASTE

<i>accepted items</i>	– Accept leaves, trimmings
<i>Fall pick-up</i>	– Residents drop off at transfer station, leaf pick up in fall.
<i>mulch</i>	– Ground debris and given back to residents

### BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS

<i>transfer station Drop Off</i>	– Residents bring items to transfer station – Free to drop off with permit; Town removes
<i>metal processing</i>	– Metal is sold to scrap yard, the remainder goes to Casella

### RECYCLING

<i>municipal program</i>	– Municipally operated.
<i>accepted items</i>	– Single stream. Recycle anything Casella permits at Ontario County Landfill. Recycling dropped off at transfer station
<i>fee</i>	– Recycling free, permit not required

**TOWN OF HOPEWELL**

TRANSFER STATION: 2716 Co Rd 47

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>transfer station drop-off</i>	- Publicly run, operated by Town Staff																																		
<i>fee/punch system</i>	- Punch system: 22 punches = \$20.00 <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>ITEM</th> <th># Punches</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Trash bags - (1) 13 gallon</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trash bags - (1) 30 gallon bag</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trash bags over 30 gallons</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer Monitor, Television</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loveseat, Chair Recliner, Couch</td> <td>6-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kitchen Table</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kitchen Chair</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Box Spring, Mattress</td> <td>4-6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toilet, Sink, Vanity</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bathtub</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tires (up to 15")</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tires (16" to 19")</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tires (larger than 19")</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appliances/Bulk Items</td> <td>Free</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yard Waste</td> <td>Free</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recycling</td> <td>Free</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ITEM	# Punches	Trash bags - (1) 13 gallon	1	Trash bags - (1) 30 gallon bag	2	Trash bags over 30 gallons	3	Computer Monitor, Television	8	Loveseat, Chair Recliner, Couch	6-8	Kitchen Table	4	Kitchen Chair	2	Box Spring, Mattress	4-6	Toilet, Sink, Vanity	3	Bathtub	6	Tires (up to 15")	4	Tires (16" to 19")	8	Tires (larger than 19")	15	Appliances/Bulk Items	Free	Yard Waste	Free	Recycling	Free
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Recycling	Free																																		
<i>cost of program</i>	- Cash not accepted at transfer facility, cards purchased from Town Clerk. This system spreads the cost between the tax base and the users. This system will reward recycling and those who do backyard composting.																																		
<i>hours of operation</i>	- Transfer Station Open Wednesday 5- 7pm; Saturdays 8-12pm																																		
<i>compactors</i>	- Town has two compactors.																																		
<i>prohibited items</i>	- Do not accept construction debris or hazardous waste at Transfer Station.																																		
<i>cost to municipality</i>	- In 2007, \$23,000 for transfer facility (10c/lb) (total)																																		

**YARD WASTE**

<i>transfer station program</i>	- Residents may bring in brush to transfer station themselves. No leaves.
<i>fee</i>	- No cost to residents.

<b>TOWN OF HOPEWELL</b>	
<i>destination</i>	– Brought to Casella
<b>BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS</b>	
<i>fee</i>	– Appliances and bulk items free
<b>RECYCLING</b>	
<i>municipal program</i>	– Publicly run, operated by Town Staff. Established recycling program when transfer facility was set up.
<i>accepted items</i>	– Single stream: Accept anything Casella will accept, including aluminum cans, file folders, card stock paper, glass bottles and jars, cardboard, clean boxboard, junk mail, envelopes, computer paper, office paper, magazines and newspapers, clean oil and antifreeze cans, plastic bottles, hardcover books (with covers removed), and tin cans.
<i>prohibited items</i>	– Do not accept batteries, cell phones, ceramics, dishes, food waste, glassware, five gallon pails, plastic bags, printer cartridges, Styrofoam, wax cardboard, window glass.
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Transfer Station operates from Wednesday 5-7 and Saturday 8-12
<i>fee</i>	– Recycling free
<i>cost to municipality</i>	– As of Fall 2009, MSW costs the Town 10 cents per pound, but changing because bought compactor. One 13 gallon bag equals one punch, Gorham picks up containers and takes them to Casella. The Town of Hopewell pays Gorham 75\$/haul. Come once to twice per week. Average \$400/month for pulls; \$4,800 annually for pulls

**TOWN OF MANCHESTER**

TRANSFER STATION: 1272 County Road 7

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>fee/punch system</i>	– Sell transfer ticket for \$25, has 10 punches, one punch for each 30 gallon bag regardless of weight, or 2 kitchen sized bags
<i>waste destination</i>	– All garbage and recyclables go to County facility.

**YARD WASTE**

<i>fee</i>	– Yard Waste: 5 punches per pick up load
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**BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS**

<i>tire processing</i>	– Tires = \$2, no tractor trailer tires. Tires go to Seneca Meadows to tire recycling facility
<i>scrap metal processing</i>	– Scrap metal free; Currently, Union Processing has container at transfer station, no charge to users; in Winter 2010 Town plans to start hauling metal itself to Beck's (Route 21). Town will get compensated for it.
<i>Bulk items program</i>	– Year round drop off at transfer station
<i>waste destination</i>	– Items delivered to Ontario County Landfill

**RECYCLING**

<i>public and private operation</i>	– Combination of private haulers and drop off
<i>cost to municipality</i>	– Program costs approximately ~\$28,000 per year
<i>accepted items</i>	– Single Stream including 1,4, and 9 plastics, and tin
<i>fee</i>	– Free to recycle at transfer station

**TOWN OF NAPLES**

TRANSFER STATION: 6614 Co. Road 21, Naples, 14512

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>public or private option</i>	– Transfer station or pickup by private hauler. Private operators include Finger Lakes Disposal and Casella.
<i>transfer station</i>	– The transfer station and building are publicly owned by the Village, who leases both to a private contractor. There are no restrictions on which residential customers can use it, but, in addition to the Town and Village of Naples, users come from Prattsburgh, Potter, and Honeoye.
<i>accepted items fee system</i>	– They accept MSW, paper, plastic, metal, cardboard, construction debris and bulk items. – Fees are by weight except: Bulk items have individual pricing and paper, plastic, metal and cardboard are free of charge.
<i>materials destination</i>	– The operators take waste to Ontario County Landfill. The Village does not have cost information since it is operated privately.
<i>amount collected</i>	– Total annual MSW tons collected at transfer station was 240.63 in 2008. This includes all users.

**YARD WASTE**

	– No program
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**BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS**

<i>disposal at transfer station</i>	– Accepted at transfer station, individual pricing based on item type
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**RECYCLING**

<i>materials accepted</i>	– The Transfer Station accepts paper, cardboard, glass and metal free of charge.
<i>materials destination</i>	– The transfer station operator takes recyclables to FCR Recycling, except paper which goes to Alpco in Macedon.
<i>amount collected</i>	– Total recyclables collected at the transfer station was 840 cubic yards for the year. This includes both the Village and the Town of Naples.
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## TOWN OF PHELPS

TRANSFER STATION: 1342 State Route 96 Phelps, NY

### SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

<i>waste destination</i>	– Everything goes to Ontario County Landfill.
<i>fee system</i>	– Just revamped how recycling/solid waste collection rules. Previously were charging by volume using a punch card system. In May 2009, converted to charging by pound and handling garbage “in house.” Have found that people are recycling much more because recycling is free. For instance, last week garbage was 5.87 tons, recycling 6.57 tons
<i>amount collected</i>	– Town and Village combined were previously hauling five loads per week out, now doing two loads per week (one loads equals approximately 5.5 tons each garbage and/or recycling).
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Transfer Station is open to the public on Wednesdays 12-7:30pm and Saturday 8-4:30open.
<i>village/town agreement</i>	– Village pays for it all year long and the Town cuts one check per year. Their fiscal year ends in January; Villages end in June.

### YARD WASTE

<i>transfer station</i>	– No curbside pick up for Town resident, but they are able to bring leaves to transfer station at any point.
<i>processing</i>	– Town grinds everything it gets. Chips are available to residents for the taking.
<i>cost to municipality</i>	– Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation comes in with grinder, do it much more efficiently. The operation costs half the money it cost before and the quality of the groundings is higher. Now the chips are nice and small and people are more interested in actually using them. Before it cost ~\$4,000 per year. This year had it ground twice and some of it reground again and costs are still under \$4,000.

### BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS

<i>county operated</i>	– Supply a location for Ontario to recycle white goods. Not run by Village, but by County.
<i>accepted items</i>	– Accept refrigerators, freezers, AC, stoves, dryers, washers and any other metal; freon is removed through County program. When village gets 15 to 20 items, County comes and removes the items. County hasn't given them money.
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Any time transfer station is open people can drop off items.

<b>TOWN OF PHELPS</b>	
<i>fee</i>	– Free drop off because County run program. Completely separate.
<b>RECYCLING</b>	
<i>village/town Agreement</i>	– Village of Phelps operates program for both Village and Town; the two entities split the cost in half
<i>accepted items</i>	– Single stream: Accept cardboard, plastic, glass cans, all types accepted at Flint.
<i>item destination</i>	– Everything goes to Ontario County Landfill.
<i>fee</i>	– Free to residents

<b>TOWN OF RICHMOND</b>	
TRANSFER STATION: Richmond Town Hall parking lot	
<b>SOLID WASTE COLLECTION</b>	
<i>privately operated</i>	– Privately run. Recycling operated by K & D Disposal, 5076 Route 31, Newark, NY 14513 .
<i>hours of operation</i>	– K & D operates a transfer station in the Richmond Town Hall parking lot for refuse and recycling every Saturday from 7:30am until noon; the town has no involvement except to provide space at no charge to K & D; curbside pickup is available from several private sector haulers; the town has no involvement with the curbside providers
<b>YARD WASTE</b>	
<i>transfer station</i>	– Town does not do curbside collection but allows residents to drop off brush, leaves, lake weeds, and other yard waste at a town owned property
<i>processing</i>	– Brush and wood is ground into wood chips and provided for residents at no cost
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Town periodically sets open hours depending on season and leaves the gate open for access to property; located on East Lake Road
<b>BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS</b>	
<i>privately operated</i>	– Operated by K & D Disposal at the transfer station
<i>fee</i>	– All bulk items such as furniture, mattresses, box springs, etc. are \$0.15 cents per pound by scale weight and bulk trash items go into the packer
<i>metal and white good processing</i>	– From April through November on the second Saturday of each month there is a container for bulk metals and non freon appliances; the bulk metal program is free

**TOWN OF RICHMOND**

<b>RECYCLING</b>	
<i>privately operated</i>	– Operated by K & D. See Solid Waste Collection for write-up
<i>accepted items</i>	– Cardboard and paper in one bulk container and cans, plastic, and glass in another bulk container; collected weekly at transfer station
<i>fee</i>	– No charge to the customer for any recycling at the transfer station
<i>permitted users</i>	– Open to anyone from anywhere

**TOWN OF SENECA**

TRANSFER STATION: 3671 County Road 5

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>permitted users</i>	– All drop off free to Town of Seneca residents
<i>agreement with Casella</i>	– Casella takes care of transfer station as part of host agreement take over transfer station as long as landfill is being operated.

**YARD WASTE**

<i>accepted items</i>	– Residents can bring in brush, trees to transfer station
<i>processing</i>	– Debris is ground up and used for roads at landfill
<i>fee</i>	– Free to drop off

**BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS**

<i>items accepted</i>	– May drop off appliances, may not be able to bring tvs, fridges kept separate
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**RECYCLING**

<i>program type</i>	– Single stream recycling.
<i>fee</i>	– Free.

## TOWN OF SOUTH BRISTOL

TRANSFER STATION: Middlebrook Road

### SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

<i>fee</i>	– Resident User Pass is required and may be purchased from Town Clerk for \$25. Each card allows 50 bags.
<i>clear bags</i>	– All trash must be securely bagged in clear bags.
<i>cost to municipality</i>	– Town budgets \$26,000 annually for all refuse/garbage in line item.
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Transfer Station is open to residents on Saturdays from 9:00am-4:00pm and Sunday from 9:00 am to 2:00pm
<i>prohibited items</i>	– Do not accept septic tank liquid, hazardous or industrial wastes, rubber products (e.g. tires, tubes), asbestos waste, bottles, cans, metal, plastic bags

### YARD WASTE

<i>prohibited</i>	– Transfer Station does not accept yard waste.
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### BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS

<i>construction debris</i>	– Accept construction debris (from home owners only)
<i>metal processing</i>	– A separate container has been installed for all metals. Obtaining a permit from the Town Clerk is no longer necessary.
<i>prohibited items</i>	– Do not accept refrigerators, freezers, air conditions, or any products that contain refrigerant. Do not accept tires
<i>item destination</i>	– All sent to Ontario County Landfill

### RECYCLING

<i>items accepted</i>	– Drop off at the town's Transfer Station. Accept cardboard boxes, newspapers, tin cans, clear glass and colored or cloudy plastic containers (non-brittle)
<i>compactor</i>	– The Public Highway Department has a cardboard compactor
<i>single stream</i>	– Single stream drop off, sorted at transfer station
<i>blue boxes</i>	– Blue recycling containers are available at the Town Clerk's Office during regular business hours at a cost of \$6.00 each.

**TOWN OF VICTOR**

TRANSFER STATION: 60 Rawson Road

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>program parameters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Household garbage accepted at Victor Recycle Center</li> <li>– Must be in clear plastic bags, unsealed brown paper bags, containers with loose trash, or unsealed grocery store plastic bags.</li> </ul>
<i>accepted items</i>	– Accept used motor oil; small amounts of remodeling debris; scrap metal; tires up to 16” (rims removed)
<i>prohibited items</i>	– No paint cans with paint in them, batteries, or vehicle gas tanks; No computer or TV equipment
<i>commercial waste</i>	– No commercial waste.

**YARD WASTE**

<i>Items Accepted</i>	– Accept lawn clippings, leaves, etc at Victor Recycle Center
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**RECYCLING**

<i>permitted users</i>	– Victor Recycle Center is open to Town of Victor residents and taxpayers only.
<i>permit required</i>	– To use the Recycling Center, a permit and sticker is required. Permits are available at the Town Clerk's office and the Water Department office (Bldg B) during regular business hours. Proof of residency or property ownership and vehicle registration must be presented when applying. Stickers are issued for specific vehicles and <b>MUST BE AFFIXED</b> to the vehicle. They should be removed whenever a vehicle is disposed of, and at that time a replacement sticker will be issued.
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Hours: Monday through Friday 7-12pm and 12:30-3:30pm; Wednesday 7-12pm and 12:30-8:00pm; Saturday 7-12pm
<i>accepted items</i>	– Accept: glass (clear, brown, and green), metal, aluminum foil (aerosol cans, license plates, food and beverage containers), plastics (1-7), paper and cardboard (newspapers, corrugated cardboard, junk mail, magazines, catalogs, shredded paper, office paper).
<i>permitted items</i>	– Not accepted: drinking glasses, pyrex, window glass, light bulbs, ceramics, mirrors, medical bottles, propane tanks, lids, coat hangers, aluminum chairs, 5 gallon pails, stretch film, plastic toys, laundry baskets or furniture, motor oil, antifreeze containers, waxed boxes, food contaminated paper, tissues, toilet paper and paper towels, and metallic or carbon paper.
<i>commercial items</i>	– Commercial taxpayers of the Town of Victor may recycle with appropriate permit.

<b>TOWN OF VICTOR</b>	
<i>swap shop</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Swap Shop: open to Victor Residents; first come, first serve.</li> <li>– Acceptable Swap Shop Items: toys, exercise equipment, household items, decorative items, baby items, tools, garden equipment, furniture, entertainment items, books.</li> </ul>

<b>VILLAGE OF BLOOMFIELD</b>	
TRANSFER STATION:	
<b>SOLID WASTE COLLECTION</b>	
<i>no program</i>	– No program
<b>YARD WASTE</b>	
<i>program parameters</i>	– Program for brush >= 1.5” in diameter
<i>materials processing</i>	– The debris is chipped and offered as free mulch to residents.
<i>curbside pick up</i>	– Offer curbside pick up once in the spring and once in the fall.
<b>BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS</b>	
<i>no program</i>	– No program
<b>RECYCLING</b>	
<i>no program</i>	– No program

<b>VILLAGE OF CLIFTON SPRINGS</b>	
TRANSFER STATION:	
<b>SOLID WASTE COLLECTION</b>	
<i>privately operated</i>	– Privately operated (e.g. Phelps Recycling, Casella, K&D Disposal, Feher)
<b>YARD WASTE</b>	
<i>processing</i>	– Yard waste is buried.
<b>BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS</b>	

**VILLAGE OF CLIFTON SPRINGS**

<i>program forthcoming</i>	- To begin in June 2010.
<b>RECYCLING</b>	
<i>privately operated</i>	- Privately operated (e.g. Phelps Recycling, Casella, K&D Disposal, Feher)

**VILLAGE OF NAPLES**

TRANSFER STATION: 6614 Co. Road 21, Naples, 14512

**SOLID WASTE COLLECTION**

<i>public or private option</i>	- Transfer station or pickup by private hauler. Private operators include Finger Lakes Disposal and Casella.
<i>transfer station</i>	- The transfer station and building are publicly owned by the Village, who leases both to a private contractor. There are no restrictions on which residential customers can use it, but, in addition to the Town and Village of Naples, users come from Prattsburgh, Potter, and Honeoye.
<i>accepted items</i>	- They accept MSW, paper, plastic, metal, cardboard, construction debris and bulk items.
<i>fee system</i>	- Fees are by weight except: Bulk items have individual pricing and paper, plastic, metal and cardboard are free of charge.
<i>materials destination</i>	- The operators take waste to Ontario County Landfill. The Village does not have cost information since it is operated privately.
<i>amount collected</i>	- Total annual MSW tons collected at transfer station was 240.63 in 2008. This includes all users.

**YARD WASTE**

<i>brush pick-up</i>	- The village conducts brush pickup during the spring and summer months and leaf pickup in the fall. Brush must be in 6ft. lengths and piled parallel to the street. Grass clippings should be bagged or canned. Contractors are responsible for removal of their work. No rocks or trash in brush piles
<i>free mulch to residents</i>	- Leaves are distributed to residents upon request. Brush is periodically ground and the mulch is made available to residents. There is limited pick-up available at the Village Department of Public Works facility on Mark Circle. It is mainly self-serve. The bulk of the pickup is available at the transfer station during regular hours and it is self-serve.
<i>fee structure</i>	- No fees, it is a municipal service.
<i>amount of materials received</i>	- About 80 small dump truck loads of leaves annually. About 100 small dump truck loads of brush annually.

## VILLAGE OF NAPLES

### BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS

<i>disposal at transfer station</i>	– Accepted at transfer station, individual pricing based on item type. Handled by private station operator.
<b>RECYCLING</b>	
<i>materials accepted</i>	– The Transfer Station accepts paper, cardboard, glass and metal free of charge.
<i>materials destination</i>	– The transfer station operator takes recyclables to FCR Recycling, except paper which goes to Alpco in Macedon.
<i>amount collected</i>	– Total recyclables collected at the transfer station was 840 cubic yards for the year. This includes both the Village and the Town of Naples.

## VILLAGE OF PHELPS

TRANSFER STATION: 1342 State Route 96 Phelps, NY

### SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

<i>waste destination</i>	– Everything goes to Ontario County Landfill.
<i>revamped system</i>	– Just revamped how recycling/solid waste collection rules. Previously were charging by volume using a punch card system. In May 2009, converted to charging by pound and handling garbage “in house.” Have found that people are recycling much more because recycling is free. For instance, last week garbage was 5.87 tons, recycling 6.57 tons
<i>amount collected</i>	– Town and Village combined were previously hauling five loads per week out, now doing two loads per week (one loads equals approximately 5.5 tons each garbage and/or recycling).
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Transfer Station is open to the public on Wednesdays 12-7:30pm and Saturday 8-4:30open.
<i>cost to municipality</i>	– Village pays for it all year long and the Town cuts one check per year. Their fiscal year ends in January; Villages end in June.

### YARD WASTE

<i>brush pile</i>	– Have brush pile at transfer station.
<i>curbside pick-up program</i>	– Village picks up 2 times per year for a total of two months, once in spring, once in fall. In fall (end of October to end of November) only pick up leaves, in spring pick up brush and yard debris (mid April to mid May);
<i>fee</i>	– Free to residents, but strictly village. Town resident are able to bring leaves

<b>VILLAGE OF PHELPS</b>	
	to transfer station at any point.
<i>processing</i>	– Grind everything they get. Chips are available to residents for the taking.
<i>cost to municipality</i>	– Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation comes in with grinder, do it much more efficiently. The operation costs half the money it cost before and the quality of the groundings is higher. Now the chips are nice and small and people are more interested in actually using them. Before it cost ~\$4,000 per year. This year had it ground twice and some of it reground again and costs are still under \$4,000.
<b>BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS</b>	
<i>county run</i>	– Supply a location for Ontario to recycle white goods. Not run by Village, but by County.
<i>accepted items</i>	– Accept refrigerators, freezers, AC, stoves, dryers, washers and any other metal; freon is removed through County program. When village gets 15 to 20 items, County comes and removes the items. County hasn't given them money.
<i>hours of operation</i>	– Any time transfer station is open people can drop off items.
<i>fee</i>	– Free drop off because County run program. Completely separate.
<b>RECYCLING</b>	
<i>village/town agreement</i>	– Village of Phelps operates program for both Village and Town; the two entities split the cost in half
<i>accepted items:</i>	– Single stream: accept cardboard, plastic, glass cans, all types accepted at Flint.
<i>waste destination</i>	– Everything goes to Ontario County Landfill.
<i>fee</i>	– Free to residents

<b>VILLAGE OF RUSHVILLE</b>	
TRANSFER STATION:	
<b>SOLID WASTE COLLECTION</b>	
<i>no municipal program</i>	– No separate programs. All done through the Towns of Middlesex and Gorham.
<b>YARD WASTE</b>	
<i>no municipal</i>	– No separate programs. All done through the Towns of Middlesex and

<b>VILLAGE OF RUSHVILLE</b>	
<i>program</i>	Gorham.
<b>BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS</b>	
<i>no municipal program</i>	– No separate programs. All done through the Towns of Middlesex and Gorham.
<b>RECYCLING</b>	
<i>no municipal program</i>	– No separate programs. All done through the Towns of Middlesex and Gorham.

<b>VILLAGE OF SHORTSVILLE</b>	
TRANSFER STATION: 1272 County Road 27, Clifton Springs, 14432	
<b>SOLID WASTE COLLECTION</b>	
<i>no municipal program</i>	– No public recycling or solid waste program. Residents contract privately for both. Or residents can haul their own trash to the Town of Manchester Transfer Station and purchase dump tickets.
<b>YARD WASTE</b>	
<i>curbside pick-up</i>	– DPW picks up leaves with leaf sucker. Pick up every Monday (e.g. bags of grass clippings)
<i>fee</i>	– Free service
<b>BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS</b>	
<i>spring clean-up program</i>	– One time per year spring clean up. Whatever garbage hauler will take, the Village pays extra to K & D (out of Palmyra), who takes the Villages trash, pay extra by ton, K & D hauls out garbage, Village doesn't deal with it directly.
<b>RECYCLING</b>	
<i>no municipal program</i>	– No public recycling or solid waste program. Residents contract privately for both. Or residents can haul their own trash to the Town of Manchester Transfer Station and purchase dump tickets.

## VILLAGE OF VICTOR

TRANSFER STATION: 160 Rawson Road (Victor Recycle Center)

### SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

<i>curbside pick-up</i>	– Curbside pick-up one time per week per household. Take what is collected to Victor Recycle Center. Or residents can utilize Town of Victor Recycle Center themselves.
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### YARD WASTE

<i>curbside pick-up</i>	– Curbside pick up once per month for village residents. Three designated areas in Village and an area has a designated pick up once per month. Area one first Monday, Area 2 second Monday, Area 3 third Monday.
<i>processing</i>	– Materials composted. Collected in pile down by sewer treatment plant on village property. Or residents can bring brush themselves to Victor Recycle Center.
<i>leaf vacuuming</i>	– Vacuum leaves in fall once per week.

### BULK ITEMS/WHITE GOODS

<i>curbside pick-up</i>	– Curbside pick up two times per year
<i>processing</i>	– Items are sorted; send a lot to Alco recycling. Get scrap metal money back from them. Tin segregated wood

### RECYCLING

<i>curbside pick-up</i>	– Curbside recycling one time per week per household. Take what is collected to Victor Recycle Center. Or residents can utilize Town of Victor Recycle Center themselves.
<i>Processing</i>	– Comingled, except for paper and cardboard
<i>fee</i>	– Recycling free to residents, covers entire Village.
<i>cost to municipality</i>	– Costs the Village ~\$34,000 annually (mostly labor)
<i>bins</i>	– New residents can get first bin free. Have additional bins available for purchase for village residents.

## **Appendix B**

### **Ontario County Supplemental Information**

Figure B-1 - Ontario County Landfill Overall Site Plan



OVERALL SITE PLAN  
 CASSELLA WASTE SERVICES OF ONTARIO, LLC  
 ONTARIO COUNTY LANDFILL



Date	APRIL, 2009
Scale	AS SHOWN
Figure Number	1
Project Number	574.059

Landfill Development Summary

Development Areas	Status	Remaining Airspace
Phase III Stage VIII	Proposed	3,172,981
Phase III Stage IX	Proposed	7,137,376
Total Remaining Airspace		10,310,357

- Notes:
1. Remaining Airspace based on ground survey completed 1/05/09
  2. Remaining Airspace excludes soil stockpiles and berms to be relocated

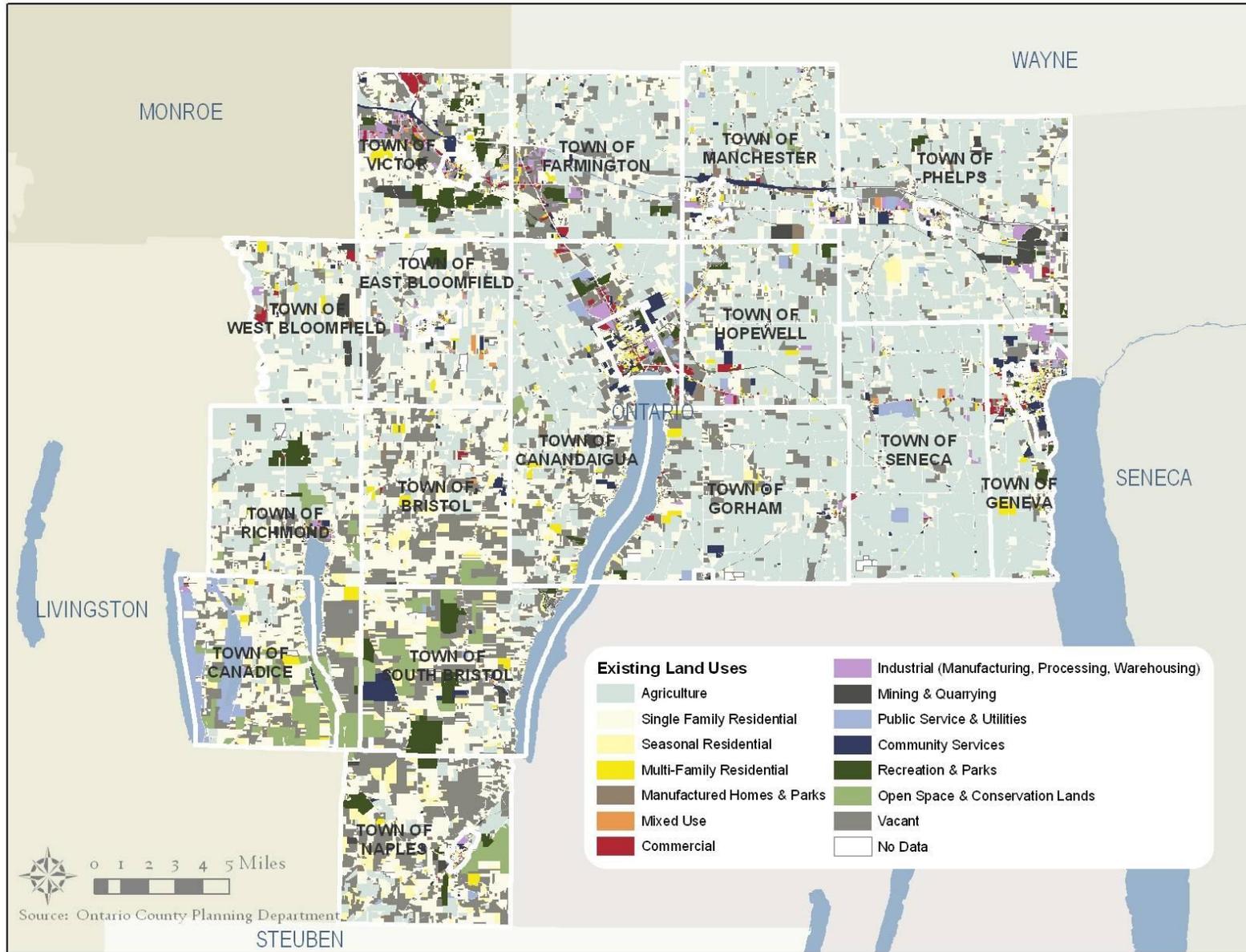
500' 0 500'  
 1"=500'

LEGEND:  
 - - - - - PROPERTY LINE  
 - - - - - EXISTING ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE

GENERAL NOTES:  
 TOPOGRAPHY HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND GROUND SURVEY BY LANDTECH COMPLETED ON JANUARY 5, 2009.

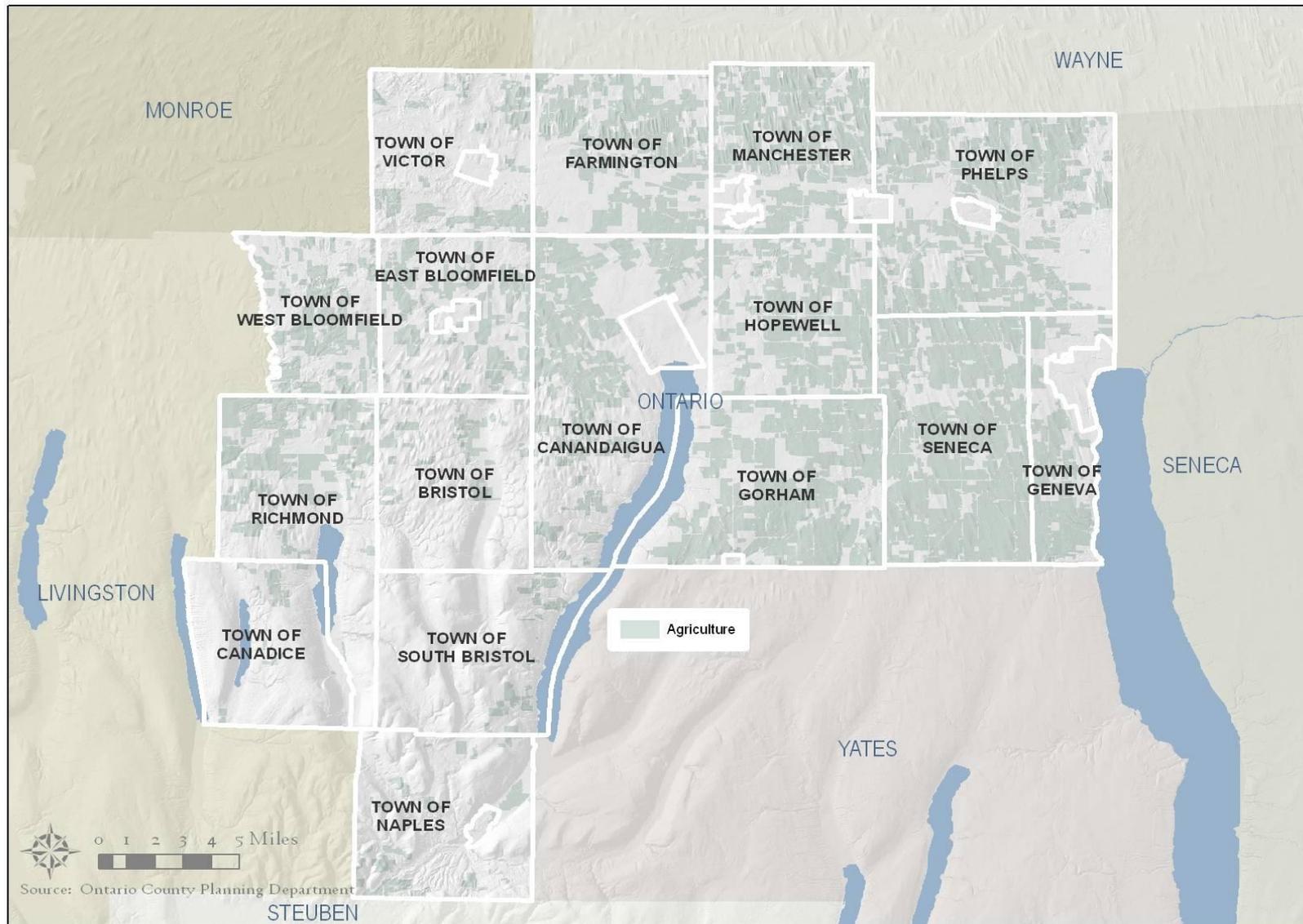
Source: Barton & Loguidice, PC

**FIGURE B-2: LAND USES**



Source: Ontario County Planning Department

**FIGURE B-3: AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO COUNTY**



Source: Ontario County Planning Department

TABLE B-1 - Ontario County Business Sector

Name	Top Ten Private Sector	Agribusiness/ Food & Beverage	Green Industries	Healthcare	Manufacturers	Small Business	Tech Industries	City	Website
Abbey Industries/ Ontario ARC	x							Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.AbbeyIndustries.org">www.AbbeyIndustries.org</a>
Accurate Acoustical, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.myaai.com">www.myaai.com</a>
Affordable Agility, Inc.						x		Honeoye	<a href="http://www.AffordableAgility.com">www.AffordableAgility.com</a>
Airgas						x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.airgas.com">www.airgas.com</a>
Ajay Glass & Mirror Company, Inc.						x		Manchester	<a href="http://www.ajayglass.com">www.ajayglass.com</a>
Alan Clayton						x		Victor	
All About Books, LLC						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.allaboutbooks.org">www.allaboutbooks.org</a>
Allchin Brothers						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.allchinbrothers.com">www.allchinbrothers.com</a>
Alleson Of Rochester, Inc.						x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.alleson.com">www.alleson.com</a>
American Gutter Supply, Inc.					x	x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.americanguutters.com">www.americanguutters.com</a>
Amering & Johnston, Inc.						x		Shortsville	
Angelic Gourmet		x				x		Naples	<a href="http://www.angelicgourmet.com">www.angelicgourmet.com</a>
Applied Measurement & Control Applied Mechanical Technologies, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.appliedmc.com">www.appliedmc.com</a>
						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.amteam.com">www.amteam.com</a>
Arbor Hill Associates, Inc.		x				x		Naples	<a href="http://www.thegraperly.com">www.thegraperly.com</a>
Arrow Contracting, Inc.						x		Farmington	
Artizahn Dental Studio, Inc.					x	x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.artizahn.com">www.artizahn.com</a>
Ash Industries						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.ashindustriesusa.com">www.ashindustriesusa.com</a>
Associated Industrial Riggers Corp.						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.airiggers.com">www.airiggers.com</a>
Auction Direct USA						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.AuctionDirectUSA.com">www.AuctionDirectUSA.com</a> . <a href="http://www.whybuyusedcars.com">www.whybuyusedcars.com</a>
B-R Carts + Kiosks, Inc.					x	x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.brcarts.com">www.brcarts.com</a>
B.J. Insulators, Inc.						x		Canandaigua	
Babcock Lumber Company						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.babcocklumber.com">www.babcocklumber.com</a>
Badge Machine Products Inc.					x	x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.badgemachine.com">www.badgemachine.com</a>
Basic Chemical Solutions						x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.basicchem.com">www.basicchem.com</a>
Bastian Co., Inc.					x	x		Phelps	<a href="http://www.bastiancompany.com">www.bastiancompany.com</a>
Bejo Seeds, Inc.						x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.bejoseeds.com">www.bejoseeds.com</a>
Benemy Welding					x	x		Phelps	
Billsboro Winery		x				x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.billsborowinery.com">www.billsborowinery.com</a>
Biorem					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.biorem.biz">www.biorem.biz</a>

TABLE B-1 - Ontario County Business Sector

Name	Top Ten Private Sector	Agribusiness/ Food & Beverage	Green Industries	Healthcare	Manufacturers	Small Business	Tech Industries	City	Website
Bioworks, Inc.		x				x		Victor	<a href="http://www.bioworks.com">www.bioworks.com</a>
Blowers Agra Service		x				x		Hall	
Boom Towne Canine Campus						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.boomtowne.com">www.boomtowne.com</a>
Brady Electric Service						x		Farmington	
Bristol Core					x	x	x	Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.bristolcore.com">www.bristolcore.com</a>
Bristol Instruments							x	Victor	<a href="http://www.bristol-inst.com">www.bristol-inst.com</a>
Bristol Mountain Winter Resort			x			x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.bristolmountain.com">www.bristolmountain.com</a>
Bristol Valley Hardwood					x	x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.bristolvalleyhardwoods.com">www.bristolvalleyhardwoods.com</a>
Brite Computers						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.britecomputers.com">www.britecomputers.com</a>
Buffalo Hotel Supply Co., Inc.						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.ebhs.com">www.ebhs.com</a>
Business Protections Specialists, Inc.						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.securingspeople.com">www.securingspeople.com</a>
C. R. Zornow, Inc.		x				x		Seneca Castle	
Canadice Wood Products					x	x		Hemlock, Springwater	
Constellation Brands	x	x						Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.cwine.com">www.cwine.com</a>
CAR Engineering & Manufacturing					x		x	Victor	<a href="http://www.car-eng.com">www.car-eng.com</a>
Carriage House Bakery & Cafe						x		Phelps	<a href="http://www.carriagehousecookies.com">www.carriagehousecookies.com</a>
Casella Waste Management			x					Stanley	<a href="http://www.casella.com">www.casella.com</a>
Castle Harvester					x	x		Seneca Castle	<a href="http://www.chmetalfabricators.com">www.chmetalfabricators.com</a>
Catamount Associates						x	x	Canandaigua	
Caves Millwork					x	x		Clifton Springs	<a href="http://www.cavesmillwork.com">www.cavesmillwork.com</a>
CCMI Inc.					x	x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.ccmi-reedco.com">www.ccmi-reedco.com</a>
CCN International, Inc.					x			Geneva	<a href="http://www.ccninternational.com">www.ccninternational.com</a>
Chosen Spot Design						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.chosenspotdesign.com">www.chosenspotdesign.com</a>
Chrisantha Construction Corp.						x		Gorham	<a href="http://www.chrisantha.com">www.chrisantha.com</a>
Chrisantha, Inc.						x		Gorham	<a href="http://www.chrisanthainc.com">www.chrisanthainc.com</a>
ClearMomentum, Inc.						x	x	Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.clearmomentum.com">www.clearmomentum.com</a>
Clifton Springs Hospital	x			x			x	Clifton Springs	<a href="http://www.cshosp.com">www.cshosp.com</a>
Cliftronics, Inc.					x	x	x	Clifton Springs	<a href="http://www.cliftronics.com">www.cliftronics.com</a>
CNC Technical Services, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.cnctechnicalservices.com">www.cnctechnicalservices.com</a>
Commodore Machine Co.					x	x		Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.commodoresolutions.com">www.commodoresolutions.com</a>

TABLE B-1 - Ontario County Business Sector

Name	Top Ten Private Sector	Agribusiness/ Food & Beverage	Green Industries	Healthcare	Manufacturers	Small Business	Tech Industries	City	Website
Corsair Display Systems, Inc.					x	x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.corsairdisplay.com">www.corsairdisplay.com</a>
Creative Approaches, Inc.						x		East Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.creativeapproachesinc.com">www.creativeapproachesinc.com</a>
Crosman Corporation					x			East Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.crosman.com">www.crosman.com</a>
CSD Exhibits / Displays LLC						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.csd4shows.com">www.csd4shows.com</a>
CTC - Connection Technology Center					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.ctconline.com">www.ctconline.com</a>
CY Plastics Works, Inc.					x	x		Honeoye	<a href="http://www.cyplas.com">www.cyplas.com</a>
D & J Electric						x		Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.dandjelect.com">www.dandjelect.com</a>
D.A.C. Contractors, Inc.						x		Honeoye	
Datamonitor Naples						x		Naples	
David Christa Construction, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.christa.com">www.christa.com</a>
Day Automation Systems, Inc.					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.dayasi.com">www.dayasi.com</a>
Dennies					x	x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.denniesmfg.com">www.denniesmfg.com</a>
DiFelice Associates, LP						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.DIFELICE.net">www.DIFELICE.net</a>
Dockside.net Inc.						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.dockside.net">www.dockside.net</a>
Document Reprocessors						x		Rushville	<a href="http://www.documentreprocessors.com">www.documentreprocessors.com</a>
Dorgan Welding Service					x	x		Clifton Springs	
Doug Turnbull Restoration, Inc.					x	x	x	Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.turnbullrestoration.com">www.turnbullrestoration.com</a>
Doug's Machine Shop					x	x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.dougmachineshop.com">www.dougmachineshop.com</a>
Eagle Mountain, Inc.			x			x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.radiantmax.com">www.radiantmax.com</a>
East Graphics, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.ucanprintit.com">www.ucanprintit.com</a>
Ecovation, Inc.			x			x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.ecovation.com">www.ecovation.com</a>
Elam Sand & Gravel						x		West Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.elamsand.com">www.elamsand.com</a>
Elderlee, Inc.					x		x	Oaks Corners	<a href="http://www.elderlee.com">www.elderlee.com</a>
Elite Machine Inc.					x	x	x	Manchester	<a href="http://www.elitemachinetool.com">www.elitemachinetool.com</a>
eLogic						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.elogicgroup.com">www.elogicgroup.com</a>
Empire Treater Rolls					x	x		Fishers	<a href="http://www.empiretreatorrolls.com">www.empiretreatorrolls.com</a>
Enetics, Inc.						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.enetics.com">www.enetics.com</a>
Enviro-Tech, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.envirotechnys.com">www.envirotechnys.com</a>
EquaTek Interactive, Inc.						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.equatekinteractive.com">www.equatekinteractive.com</a>
Ewing Lettering & Graphics						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.ewingletteringandgraphics.com">www.ewingletteringandgraphics.com</a>

TABLE B-1 - Ontario County Business Sector

Name	Top Ten Private Sector	Agribusiness/ Food & Beverage	Green Industries	Healthcare	Manufacturers	Small Business	Tech Industries	City	Website
Exhibits and More						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.exhibitsandmore.com">www.exhibitsandmore.com</a>
Fawn Meadow Wood Crafters, Inc.					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.FawnMeadow.com">www.FawnMeadow.com</a>
FGLK						x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.fglk.railfan.net">www.fglk.railfan.net</a>
F. F. Thompson Hospital	x			x				Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.thompsonhealth.com">www.thompsonhealth.com</a>
Finger Lakes Coffee Roasters		x			x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.fingerlakescoffee.com">www.fingerlakescoffee.com</a>
Finger Lakes Controls, Inc.						x	x	East Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.flcontrols.com">www.flcontrols.com</a>
Finger Lakes Health System	x			x				Geneva	<a href="http://www.flhealth.org">www.flhealth.org</a>
Finger Lakes Racing Assn, Inc	x							Farmington	<a href="http://www.fingerlakesracetrack.com">www.fingerlakesracetrack.com</a>
Finger Lakes Technologies Group, Inc.						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.fltg.com">www.fltg.com</a>
Finger Lakes Woodworks					x	x		Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.flww.net">www.flww.net</a>
Fisher Yates Communications						x		Canandaigua	
Flex Enterprises, Inc.					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.flexenterprises.com">www.flexenterprises.com</a>
Frank J. Marianacci, Inc.						x		Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.fisheryates.com">www.fisheryates.com</a>
Frontier Communications						x	x	Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.frontier.myway.com">www.frontier.myway.com</a>
FSI Systems, Inc.					x	x	x	Farmington	<a href="http://www.fsisy.com">www.fsisy.com</a>
Future Forest Consulting, Inc.						x		Napes	<a href="http://www.futureforestinc.com">www.futureforestinc.com</a>
G.W. Lisk Co., Inc	x				x		x	Clifton Springs	<a href="http://www.gwlisk.com">www.gwlisk.com</a>
Garden Galleries Inc.						x		Phelps	<a href="http://www.garden-galleries.com">www.garden-galleries.com</a>
Gehring Pumps, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.gehringpumps.com">www.gehringpumps.com</a>
Gholkar's Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.gholkars.com">www.gholkars.com</a>
Global Point Technology						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.globalpointusa.com">www.globalpointusa.com</a>
Gorbel, Inc.					x		x	Fishers	<a href="http://www.gorbel.com">www.gorbel.com</a>
Grammar-Gates Industries, Inc.					x	x		Geneva	
Great Lakes Kraut Co., Llc.		x				x		Shortsville	<a href="http://www.greatlakeskraut.com">www.greatlakeskraut.com</a>
Guardian Industries					x		x	Geneva	<a href="http://www.guardian.com">www.guardian.com</a>
GW Woods						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.gwwoodsinc.com">www.gwwoodsinc.com</a>
Gypsum Systems Interiors					x	x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.gypsumsystems.com">www.gypsumsystems.com</a>
H.P. Neun Company, Inc.						x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.hpneun.com">www.hpneun.com</a>
Halco Plumbing + Heating						x		Phelps	<a href="http://www.halcoheating.com">www.halcoheating.com</a>
Han-Tek Inc.					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.han-tek.com">http://www.han-tek.com</a>

TABLE B-1 - Ontario County Business Sector

Name	Top Ten Private Sector	Agribusiness/ Food & Beverage	Green Industries	Healthcare	Manufacturers	Small Business	Tech Industries	City	Website
Hansen Crane						x		Farmington	
Hansen Metal Fabrication					x	x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.hansenmetalfabrication.com">www.hansenmetalfabrication.com</a>
Hanson Aggregates						x		Oaks Corners	
Hartmann		x			x	x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.hartmannssausage.com">www.hartmannssausage.com</a>
Heiser, Inc.						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.heiserusa.com">www.heiserusa.com</a>
Helena Chemical Company		x				x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.helenachemical.com">www.helenachemical.com</a>
Heritage Packaging					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.heritagepackaging.com">www.heritagepackaging.com</a>
Hillyard						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.hillyard.com">www.hillyard.com</a>
Hobart William Smith College	x							Geneva	<a href="http://www.hws.edu">www.hws.edu</a>
Home Power Systems						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.homepowersystems.net">www.homepowersystems.net</a>
Honeye Storage Corp.						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.honeyestorage.com">www.honeyestorage.com</a>
Hudson Data LLC						x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.hudsondatallc.com">www.hudsondatallc.com</a>
Hunter Machine Inc.					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.hmicncmachining.com">www.hmicncmachining.com</a>
IEC Electronics					x		x	Victor	<a href="http://www.val-u-tech.com">www.val-u-tech.com</a>
IK Systems, Inc.					x		x	Fishers	<a href="http://www.iksystems.com">www.iksystems.com</a>
Indoor Air Technologies						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.indoorairtechnologies.com">www.indoorairtechnologies.com</a>
Industrial Indexing Systems, Inc.					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.iis-servo.com">www.iis-servo.com</a>
Info Directions Inc.						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.infodirections.com">www.infodirections.com</a>
Infotonics Technology Center							x	Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.infotonics.org">http://www.infotonics.org</a>
Ingleside Machine Company, Inc.					x	x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.inglesidemachine.com">www.inglesidemachine.com</a>
Integrated Systems						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.integratednet.com">www.integratednet.com</a>
Iversen Construction Corp.						x		Gorham	
J. E. Miller Nurseries, Inc.						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.millernurseries.com">www.millernurseries.com</a>
J.T. Tool & Die					x	x		Clifton Springs	
Jill-e Designs						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.jill-e.com">www.jill-e.com</a>
Johnson Controls, Inc							x	Victor	<a href="http://www.johnsoncontrols.com">www.johnsoncontrols.com</a>
Joni Construction						x		Canandaigua	
Joynt Packaging International					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.joyntpack.com">www.joyntpack.com</a>
JRLON					x	x		Palmyra - (Ontario County)	<a href="http://www.jrlon.com">www.jrlon.com</a>
Key Systems, Inc					x	x	x	Fishers	<a href="http://www.keystorage.com">www.keystorage.com</a>

TABLE B-1 - Ontario County Business Sector

Name	Top Ten Private Sector	Agribusiness/ Food & Beverage	Green Industries	Healthcare	Manufacturers	Small Business	Tech Industries	City	Website
Kirtas Technologies, Inc						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.kirtas.com">www.kirtas.com</a>
Koch Container					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.kochcontainer.com">www.kochcontainer.com</a>
L-3 Communications					x		x	Victor	<a href="http://www.L-3.com">www.L-3.com</a>
LaBarge Media						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.labargemedia.com">www.labargemedia.com</a>
Lake Country Woodworkers, Ltd.					x	x		Naples	<a href="http://www.lcww.com">www.lcww.com</a>
Lantek Communications						x		Victor	
Laser Genesis						x		Shortsville	<a href="http://www.lasergenesis.com">www.lasergenesis.com</a>
Lauraville Specialty Products, LLC					x	x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.lauraville.com">www.lauraville.com</a>
Leonard's Express						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.jesales.com">www.jesales.com</a>
Life Science Laboratories				x		x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.lsl-inc.com">www.lsl-inc.com</a>
LSI Solutions, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.lsisolutions.com">www.lsisolutions.com</a>
Mach 2 Management, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.mach2management.com">www.mach2management.com</a>
Magnus Learning						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.newpathlearning.com">www.newpathlearning.com</a>
Magnus Precision Manufacturing, Inc.					x	x	x	Phelps	<a href="http://www.magnus.com">www.magnus.com</a>
Marine Blue, Inc.						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.marineblueusa.com">www.marineblueusa.com</a>
Maximus Federal Services						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.maximus.com">www.maximus.com</a>
McIntosh Box & Pallet Co., Inc.					x	x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.mcintoshbox.com">www.mcintoshbox.com</a>
MCT/RAM						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.mctram.com">www.mctram.com</a>
MDB Industries					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.mdbindustries.com">www.mdbindustries.com</a>
Messenger Post Newspapers						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.mpnewspapers.com">www.mpnewspapers.com</a>
Midlakes Physician Practice Services				x		x		Clifton Springs	<a href="http://www.midlakesmanagement.com">www.midlakesmanagement.com</a>
Midstate Environmental Laboratories				x		x		Clifton Springs	<a href="http://www.midstatelabs.com">www.midstatelabs.com</a>
Millco Woodworking LLC					x	x		Hall	<a href="http://www.millcowedworking.com">www.millcowedworking.com</a>
Mini-Tec Framing Systems LLC					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.minitecframing.com">www.minitecframing.com</a>
Mobiltech Communications Corp.						x		Canandaigua	
Monag International Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.monag.com">www.monag.com</a>
Moore Printing Co., Inc.						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.printingatmoores.com">www.printingatmoores.com</a>
Morgan Recreation Supplies, Inc.						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.morganrec.com">http://www.morganrec.com</a>
Moulding and Millwork						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.Mouldingandmillwork.com">www.Mouldingandmillwork.com</a>
New Energy Works Of Rochester, Inc.					x	x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.newenergyworks.com">www.newenergyworks.com</a>

TABLE B-1 - Ontario County Business Sector

Name	Top Ten Private Sector	Agribusiness/ Food & Beverage	Green Industries	Healthcare	Manufacturers	Small Business	Tech Industries	City	Website
New Scale Technologies, Inc.					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.newscaletech.com">www.newscaletech.com</a>
Newtex Industries, Inc.					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.newtex.com">www.newtex.com</a>
Next Step Magazine						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.nextstepmag.com">www.nextstepmag.com</a>
NVR Building Products Co					x	x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.nvrinc.com">www.nvrinc.com</a>
NYSEG							x	Geneva	<a href="http://www.nyseg.com">www.nyseg.com</a>
Ontario Central Railroad Corp.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.onctrr.com">www.onctrr.com</a>
Ontario Telephone Co., Inc						x	x	Phelps	<a href="http://www.ottctel.com">www.ottctel.com</a>
Out of the Woods					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.out-of-the-woods.com">www.out-of-the-woods.com</a>
O'Connell Electric								Victor	<a href="http://www.oconnellelectric.com">www.oconnellelectric.com</a>
O'Neill Associates						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.neilloutdoor.com">www.neilloutdoor.com</a>
P.B. Machine Co., Inc.					x	x		Palmyra	<a href="http://www.pbmco.com">www.pbmco.com</a>
Pace Window & Door, Inc.					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.pacewindows.com">www.pacewindows.com</a>
Pactiv	x				x			Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.pactiv.com">www.pactiv.com</a>
PakMark					x	x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.nnomarkcom.com">www.nnomarkcom.com</a>
Parsons Pipe Organ Builders					x	x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.parsonsgans.com">www.parsonsgans.com</a>
Pasco						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.pascomcs.com">www.pascomcs.com</a>
Pervasive Solutions						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.PervasiveSolutions.net">www.PervasiveSolutions.net</a>
Pettinger Sheet & Metal Fabrication					x	x		Canandaigua	
Pettit's Cabinet Shop, Inc.					x	x		Canandaigua	
Pharmanova, Inc.				x		x		Victor	<a href="http://www.parmanova.com">www.parmanova.com</a>
Phelps Cement Products, Inc.					x	x		Phelps	<a href="http://www.phelpscement.com">www.phelpscement.com</a>
Phelps Guide Rail					x	x		Phelps	<a href="http://www.phelpsquiderail.com">www.phelpsquiderail.com</a>
Phelps Sungas, Inc.						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.sungas.com">www.sungas.com</a>
Platinum Sound and Communications, Inc.						x		Victor	
Powerhouse Technology, Inc					x	x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.powerhousetech.com">www.powerhousetech.com</a>
Premier Packaging Corporation					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.premiercustompkg.com">www.premiercustompkg.com</a>
Primesource Inc						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.primesourcecbp.com">www.primesourcecbp.com</a>
Aim Manufacturing					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.pcvictor.com">www.pcvictor.com</a>
Professional Choice						x		Clifton Springs	
Progressive Machine & Design, Llc					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.pmdautomation.com">www.pmdautomation.com</a>

TABLE B-1 - Ontario County Business Sector

Name	Top Ten Private Sector	Agribusiness/ Food & Beverage	Green Industries	Healthcare	Manufacturers	Small Business	Tech Industries	City	Website
Quickprint, Inc.						x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.quickprint.com">www.quickprint.com</a>
R.B. Crowell & Son, Inc.						x		Manchester	
Ramsey Electronics, Inc.						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.ramseyelectronics.com">www.ramseyelectronics.com</a>
Ratnik Industries, Inc.					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.ratnik.com">www.ratnik.com</a>
Raytec Group, Inc.					x		x	Fishers	
Rayweb Solutions					x	x		East Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.raywebcncrouting.com">www.raywebcncrouting.com</a>
Redcom Laboratories, Inc.					x		x	Victor	<a href="http://www.redcom.com">www.redcom.com</a>
Regal Granite And Marble Inc.					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.regalgraniteandmarble.com">www.regalgraniteandmarble.com</a>
Regional Computer Recycling & Recovery						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.ewaste.com">www.ewaste.com</a>
Retrotech, Inc.					x		x	Fishers	
RIST Transport						x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.wadhams.com">www.wadhams.com</a>
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.							x	Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.rge.com">www.rge.com</a>
Rochester Insulated Glass, Inc					x	x	x	Manchester	<a href="http://www.rochesterinsulatdglass.com">www.rochesterinsulatdglass.com</a>
Rochester Lumber Company						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.rochesterlumber.com">www.rochesterlumber.com</a>
Rochester Rigging & Erectors, Inc					x	x	x	Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.rochesterrigging.com">www.rochesterrigging.com</a>
Ronald Hinson Enterprises, Inc.						x		Hall	
Roth Manufacturing					x	x		Phelps	
Rowland Coffee Roasters						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.javacabana.com">www.javacabana.com</a>
Rush Machinery, Inc.					x	x	x	Rushville	<a href="http://www.rushmachinery.com">www.rushmachinery.com</a>
S&W Redevelopment						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.swredev.com">www.swredev.com</a>
Seedway LLC						x		Hall	<a href="http://www.seedway.com">www.seedway.com</a>
Seeley Engine Machine					x	x		Stanley	
Select Fabricators, Inc.					x	x	x	Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.selectfabricatorsinc.com">www.selectfabricatorsinc.com</a>
Seneca Ceramics					x	x		Phelps	<a href="http://www.senecaceramics.com">www.senecaceramics.com</a>
Seneca Foods Corporation		x						Geneva	<a href="http://www.senecafoods.com">www.senecafoods.com</a>
SG Security Systems, Inc.						x		Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.sgsecurity.com">www.sgsecurity.com</a>
Sheppard Grain, Inc.		x						Phelps	
Sheppard Trucking, Ltd.						x		Phelps	
Sidco Filter Corp					x	x		Manchester	<a href="http://www.sidcofilter.com">www.sidcofilter.com</a>
Skandex						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.skandex.com">www.skandex.com</a>

TABLE B-1 - Ontario County Business Sector

Name	Top Ten Private Sector	Agribusiness/ Food & Beverage	Green Industries	Healthcare	Manufacturers	Small Business	Tech Industries	City	Website
SMC Furnishings					x	x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.spacemfrs.com">www.spacemfrs.com</a>
Smith's Interstate Printing Services						x		Canandaigua	
SMS Systems Maintenance Services, Inc.						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.sysmaint.com">www.sysmaint.com</a>
Spelman Development Company, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.sdccontractors.com">www.sdccontractors.com</a>
Sports Specialties Ltd.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.sportsspecialtiesltd.com">www.sportsspecialtiesltd.com</a>
St. Pauly Textile						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.st-pauly.com">www.st-pauly.com</a>
Stalwart Industrial Packaging, Inc.					x	x		Shortsville	
Stone Construction Equipment, Inc.					x	x		Honeoye	<a href="http://www.stone-equip.com">www.stone-equip.com</a>
Stoney Brook Cookie Company		x				x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.sbcookie.com">www.sbcookie.com</a>
Streamers LLC						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.KidsWholesaleWearhouse.com">www.KidsWholesaleWearhouse.com</a>
Summit Hardwood						x		Hall	
Sunshine Bulk Commodities, Inc.						x		Clifton Springs	<a href="http://www.sunshinebulk.com">www.sunshinebulk.com</a>
Surmotech, Inc.					x	x	x	Victor,	<a href="http://www.surmotech.com">www.surmotech.com</a>
SwiftLift, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.swiftlift.com">www.swiftlift.com</a>
Sycamore Hill Designs, Inc.					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.sycamorehilldesigns.com">www.sycamorehilldesigns.com</a>
T & K Storage Company						x		Shortsville	<a href="http://www.tandkstorage.com">www.tandkstorage.com</a>
Tambe Metal Products, Inc.					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.tambemetal.com">www.tambemetal.com</a>
Tarriff Associates, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.tariffaffilitates.com">www.tariffaffilitates.com</a>
Telog Instruments, Inc.					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.telog.com">www.telog.com</a>
Terphane					x	x		Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.terphane.com">www.terphane.com</a>
The Ski Company						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.SkiCompany.com">www.SkiCompany.com</a>
Thompson Grain Inc.		x				x		Manchester	<a href="http://www.thompsongrain.com">www.thompsongrain.com</a>
Timber Frames, Inc.					x	x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.timberframesinc.com">www.timberframesinc.com</a>
Time Warner Cable							x	Geneva	<a href="http://www.timewarnercable.com">www.timewarnercable.com</a>
Tomra Ny Recycling, LLC						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.tomra.com">www.tomra.com</a>
Toptica Photonics, Inc.						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.topica-usa.com">www.topica-usa.com</a>
Townline Machine					x	x		Clifton Springs	
Tri-Delta Resources, Corp.						x	x	Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.tri-delta.com">www.tri-delta.com</a>
Triad Network Technologies						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.triadnt.com">www.triadnt.com</a>
Triplett Machine, Inc.					x	x	x	Phelps	<a href="http://www.triplettmachine.com">www.triplettmachine.com</a>

TABLE B-1 - Ontario County Business Sector

Name	Top Ten Private Sector	Agribusiness/ Food & Beverage	Green Industries	Healthcare	Manufacturers	Small Business	Tech Industries	City	Website
True Wood Products, Inc.					x	x		Victor	
Ultimate Finishers, Inc.					x	x		Manchester	<a href="http://www.ultimatefinishersinc.com">www.ultimatefinishersinc.com</a>
Ultra Electronics-Flightline Systems					x		x	Victor	<a href="http://www.flightlinesystems.com">www.flightlinesystems.com</a>
Ultrafab, Inc.					x		x	Farmington	<a href="http://www.ultrafab.com">www.ultrafab.com</a>
Unisource						x		Farmington	<a href="http://www.unisourcelink.com">www.unisourcelink.com</a>
UTC Retail, Inc.					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.ultimatetechonology.com">www.ultimatetechonology.com</a>
Valvetech, Inc.					x	x	x	Phelps	<a href="http://www.valvetech.net">www.valvetech.net</a>
Vance Metal Fabricators					x	x	x	Geneva	<a href="http://www.vancemetal.com">www.vancemetal.com</a>
Velmex, Inc.					x	x		Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.velmex.com">www.velmex.com</a>
Victor Insulators, Inc.					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.victorinsulators.com">www.victorinsulators.com</a>
Vortek					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.vortekrigging.com">www.vortekrigging.com</a>
Wanda-Lam, Inc.						x		East Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.wanda-lam.com">www.wanda-lam.com</a>
WasteHarmonics, Inc.						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.wasteharmonics.com">www.wasteharmonics.com</a>
Wegmans Markets	x							Canandaigua, Geneva	<a href="http://www.wegmans.com">www.wegmans.com</a>
White Springs Winery		x				x		Geneva	<a href="http://www.whitespringswinery.com">www.whitespringswinery.com</a>
Wikoff Color Corp.					x	x		Victor	<a href="http://www.wikoff.com">www.wikoff.com</a>
Williamson Law Book Co.						x	x	Victor	<a href="http://WWW.WLBONLINE.COM">WWW.WLBONLINE.COM</a>
Willow Pond Aqua Farm		x				x		Canandaigua	<a href="http://www.willowpondaquafarms.com">www.willowpondaquafarms.com</a>
Wizard of Clay						x		Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.wizardofclay.com">www.wizardofclay.com</a>
Wordingham Machine Co., Inc					x	x	x	Victor	<a href="http://www.wordingham.com">www.wordingham.com</a>
WWWEnterprise, Inc.						x		Bloomfield	<a href="http://www.WWWEnterprise.com">www.WWWEnterprise.com</a>
Xanfar Design Studio						x		Shortsville	<a href="http://www.xanfar.com">www.xanfar.com</a>
Z-Axis, Inc.					x	x	x	Phelps	<a href="http://www.zaxis.net">www.zaxis.net</a>
Zoetek Medical Sales & Services Inc						x		Victor	<a href="http://www.zoetekmedical.com">www.zoetekmedical.com</a>
Zotos International, Inc.					x			Geneva	<a href="http://www.zotos.com">www.zotos.com</a>

Source: Ontario County Planning Department

## **Appendix C**

### **Hauler/Generator Survey Templates**



## Generator Information Form

Please complete this form and return it to the Ontario County Planning Department, no later than April 4, 2011.

**Generator Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Contact Person:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Contact Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Contact E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Waste Reduction/Reuse Activities:**

Please read through the items below and indicate if you currently implement these practices or are interested in implementing them in the near future:

	<b>Currently Implemented</b>	<b>Interested In Implementing</b>
Recycling Receptacles Provided for Employees	_____	_____
Recycling Receptacles Provided for Customers	_____	_____
Recycling Education for Employees	_____	_____
Material Reuse (replacement of a onetime use product with a durable reusable one)	_____	_____
Use of a "waste" as an input to a Process or Service (e.g. wood scrap for mulch, fly ash for concrete)	_____	_____
Other Waste Reduction/Reuse Efforts	_____	_____
Explain	_____ _____	

Would you be interested in forming a public/private partnership in an effort to reduce wastes disposed of at a landfill (such as food waste composting or recycling education)? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No

**Please list the disposal facility(ies) or hauler(s) used for the disposal of each waste stream below. Include approximate annual tonnages if known.**

Non-Recyclable Solid Waste	Waste Facility(ies) or Hauler(s)	Quantity Disposed 2010 (Tons)
1.) Solid Waste		
2.) C & D Debris		
3.) Industrial Waste		
4.) Regulated Medical Waste		
5.) Other Waste		
6.) TOTAL		

Recyclables Recovery	Recycling Facility(ies) or Hauler(s)	Quantity Disposed 2010 (Tons)
1.) Paper		
2.) Glass		
3.) Plastics		
4.) Metal		
5.) Green Waste (compost)		
6.) Oil		
7.) Textiles		
8.) Tires		
9.) Wood Pallets		
10.) TOTAL		

**Construction/Demolition Debris** - uncontaminated solid waste resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of utilities, structures and roads; and uncontaminated solid waste resulting from land clearing. Such waste includes but is not limited to bricks, concrete and other masonry, soil, rock, wood, land clearing debris, wall coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, nonasbestos insulation, roofing shingles and other roof coverings, asphaltic pavement, glass, plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals other wastes, empty buckets ten gallons or less in size and having no more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom, electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous liquids, and pipe and metals that are incidental to any of the above.

**Containers** - Includes glass, metal and plastic containers.

**Glass** - Includes glass beverage containers, laboratory glass, medical use glass, and optical glass.

**Green Waste** - Includes leaves, brush, grass clippings, garden and gardening waste (all compostables).

**Industrial Waste** - Includes stabilized industrial and wastewater treatment sludges, polymers, copolymers, resins, meal fabrication and forge wastes, paint and varnish process related materials and wastes, food process waste, industrial process waste, plant trash and other non-hazardous industrial associated materials.

**Landfill** - A final disposal facility constructed and operated in accordance with NYCRR Part 360 (if in New York State) or other local land disposal regulations. Typical examples include the Ontario County Landfill, Seneca Meadows Landfill, and High Acres Landfill.

**Metal** - Includes scrap metal, metal food and beverage containers, steel, stainless steel, cast iron, copper, aluminum, brass, nickel, lead, zinc, clean non-hazardous metal drums and appliances.

**MRF** - Materials Recovery facility where recyclable materials are sorted and consolidated for transport to market subsequent sorting facilities. Typical examples include; FCR and Western Finger Lakes Authority MRF.

**Oil** - Includes non-hazardous cooking oils and lubricating oils.

**Other Waste** - All other non-hazardous, non-recyclable solid waste.

**Paper** - Includes newspapers, inserts, junk mail, office paper, computer paper, copier paper, magazines, catalogs, cardboard, dry food boxes, kraft bags and kraft paper.

**Plastics** - Includes polyester, polyethylene, polystyrene, polyurethane, acrylic, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, nylon, laboratory plastics, medical plastics, and plastic containers.

**Reduction** - The design, manufacture, purchase or use of materials to reduce the volume or toxicity before they enter the waste stream. (Also known as source reduction.)

**Regulated Medical Waste** - Includes all medical waste as defined by NYS law and regulations including 6 NYCRR Part 360 Section 17 and all NYS Department of Health definitions and regulations.

**Reuse** - Use of an item more than once. This includes conventional reuse where the item is used again for the same function and new-life reuse where it is used for a new function or material.

**Scrap Metal** - Includes metal, steel, stainless steel, cast iron, copper, aluminum, brass, nickel, lead, zinc, clean non-hazardous metal drums and appliances.

**Solid Waste** - Includes all garbage, refuse, sludge and other non-recyclable non-hazardous waste resulting from a commercial operation, industrial process, water or wastewater treatment facility, waste from processing and/or food service.

**Textiles** - Includes discarded clothing, rags, and other wool, cotton, nylon, polyester, and rayon materials.

**Tires** - Includes tires from cars, trucks, bicycles, ATVs, agricultural equipment and construction equipment.

**Transfer Station** - A regulated waste transfer facility which is used as a location where materials are temporarily stored and possibly sorted and loaded into larger vehicles for transport to a final treatment, processing, or disposal facility.



## Waste Hauler Information Form

Please complete this form and return it to the Ontario County Planning Department, no later than April 4, 2011. Below, please list the facility(ies) used for each waste or recyclable stream. Descriptions of each term may be found at the bottom of this survey.

**Company Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Contact Person:** \_\_\_\_\_ **E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

Non-Recyclable Solid Waste Disposal	Facility Type (Check all that apply)			Facility Name(s)
	Landfill	Transfer Station	Other	
1.) Solid Waste				
2.) Construction/Demo Debris				
3.) Industrial Waste				
4.) Regulated Medical Waste				
5.) Other Waste				

Recyclables Recovery	Facility Type (Check all that apply)			Facility Name(s)
	MRF	Transfer Station	Other	
1.) Paper				
2.) Containers (all materials)				
3.) Scrap Metal				
4.) Green Waste (compost)				

Approximately what percentage of the households you collect from regularly set out recyclables? \_\_\_\_\_

From which municipality (or municipalities) within Ontario County do you collect waste and/or recyclables?  
Please check all that apply:

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bristol (T)         | <input type="checkbox"/> Geneva (T)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Richmond (T)        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bloomfield (V)      | <input type="checkbox"/> Gorham (T)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Rushville (V)       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canadice (T)        | <input type="checkbox"/> Hopewell (T)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Seneca (T)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canandaigua (C)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Manchester (V) | <input type="checkbox"/> Shortsville (V)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canandaigua (T)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Manchester (T) | <input type="checkbox"/> South Bristol (T)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clifton Springs (V) | <input type="checkbox"/> Naples (V)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Victor (V)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> East Bloomfield (T) | <input type="checkbox"/> Naples (T)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Victor (T)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farmington (T)      | <input type="checkbox"/> Phelps (V)     | <input type="checkbox"/> West Bloomfield (T) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geneva (C)          | <input type="checkbox"/> Phelps (T)     |  |

Do you offer any type of waste reduction incentives such as reduced rates for smaller waste container sizes

or less frequent pickups?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes

\_\_\_\_\_ No

If yes, please explain these incentives.

Do you provide **separate** curbside collection services for any of the special wastes below? (Check all that apply)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Yard Waste
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bulky Waste (furniture, appliances, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Electronic Waste (TVs, computers, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tires
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Construction/Demolition Debris** - Uncontaminated solid waste resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of utilities, structures and roads; and uncontaminated solid waste resulting from land clearing. Such waste includes, but is not limited to bricks, concrete and other masonry, soil, rock, wood , land clearing debris, wall coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, nonasbestos insulation, roofing shingles and other roof coverings, asphaltic pavement, glass, plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals other wastes, empty buckets ten gallons or less in size and having no more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom, electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous liquids, and pipe and metals that are incidental to any of the above.

**Containers** - Includes glass, metal and plastic containers.

**Green Waste** - Includes leaves, brush, grass clippings, garden and gardening waste (all compostables).

**Industrial Waste** - Includes stabilized industrial and wastewater treatment sludges, polymers, copolymers, resins, meal fabrication and forge wastes, paint and varnish process related materials and wastes, food process waste, industrial process waste, plant trash and other non-hazardous industrial associated materials.

**Landfill** - A final disposal facility constructed and operated in accordance with 6NYCRR Part 360 (if in New York State) or other local land disposal regulations. Typical examples include the Ontario County Landfill, Seneca Meadows Landfill, and High Acres Landfill.

**MRF** - Materials Recovery facility where recyclable materials are sorted and consolidated for transport to market subsequent sorting facilities. Typical examples include; FCR and Western Finger Lakes Authority MRF.

**Other Waste** - All other non-hazardous, non-recyclable solid waste.

**Paper** - Includes newspapers, inserts, junk mail, office paper, computer paper, copier paper, magazines, catalogues, cardboard, dry food boxes, kraft bags and kraft paper.

**Regulated Medical Waste** - Includes all medical waste as defined by NYS law and regulations including 6 NYCRR Part 360-17 and all NYS Department of Health definitions and regulations.

**Scrap Metal** - Includes metal, steel, stainless steel, cast iron, copper, aluminum, brass, nickel, lead, zinc, clean non-hazardous metal drums and appliances.

**Solid Waste** - Includes all garbage, refuse, sludge and other non-recyclable non-hazardous waste resulting from a commercial operation, industrial process, water or wastewater treatment facility, waste from processing and/or food service.

**Tires** - Includes tires from cars, trucks, bicycles, ATVs, agricultural equipment and construction equipment.

**Transfer Station** - A regulated waste transfer facility which is used as a location where materials are temporarily stored and possibly sorted and loaded into larger vehicles for transport to a final treatment, processing, or disposal facility.

## **Appendix D**

### **Description of Recyclable Materials and Potential Markets**

## APPENDIX D: DESCRIPTION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS AND POTENTIAL MARKETS

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The following information was collected from the 1992 Ontario County SWMP and various websites related to Solid Waste Management, particularly Earth911.

### **PAPER**

Paper has a long lifespan and can be recycled several times before finally breaking down into pulp too small to use. Paper products currently make up about 40 percent of solid waste in the U.S. Still, recycled paper is attractive to all parts of the market. Companies use less energy and fewer resources when using paper made from recycled materials, and consumers, in turn, benefit from those savings. In 2007, 56 percent of the paper used in the U.S. was recovered for recycling. That equates to an average of 360 pounds of paper recovered per person in the United States. Because of this high recovery rate, the paper industry set a new goal of a 60 percent recovery rate by 2012.<sup>1</sup>

- **Corrugated Cardboard:** It is comprised of corrugated fiber paper, sandwiched by sturdy sheets of cardboard. Once this cardboard has been deposited into the trash or recycling bin, it is referred to as old corrugated cardboard, or OCC. Corrugated cardboard is used to make boxes and other containers for shipping materials. When not wet or contaminated with food or oil, cardboard is recyclable. It is also naturally biodegradable. If the cardboard has a waxy coating, then it may need to be thrown out.
- **Paperboard:** Paperboard, also called boxboard or chipboard, is flat, stiff, and often coated to give a glossy appearance. Examples include drink boxes, cereal containers, detergent packaging, shoe boxes and tissue containers. Recycled paperboard represents one of the largest markets for recycled paper in the United States. Paperboard is recycled using a single-grade process, meaning no other type of paper is mixed in during manufacturing.
- **Brown Bags:** Brown bags are dispersed at grocery, fast food, and other stores for containing purchases. Brown bags may be recycled.
- **High Grade Paper:** This category includes computer paper, ledger paper, envelopes, copy paper, and notebook paper. Computer paper, which is made primarily from hardwood trees like oak and maple, is one of the most prevalent and easy-to-recycle types of paper made today.<sup>1</sup> It can be recycled between five and seven times before it is no longer usable and is commonly converted to printing paper, writing paper, and tissues products (paper towels, napkins, and toilet paper). It is easily recyclable and is accepted by most vendors and paper mills.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: <http://earth911.com>

- **Newspaper:** This paper category consists of used or unsold newspapers and may included coated advertisement inserts. Newspapers are recycled into a number of products. One of the most common is new newsprint. According to the Newspaper Association of America (NAA), the average newspaper contains 30 percent recycled fiber content. Newspapers are also recycled into other products, since it is often more cost-effective to recycle them locally, rather than ship them to distant mills for recycling into new newsprint. According to the NAA, newspaper is often recycled into:
  - Cereal Boxes
  - Egg Cartons
  - Pencil Barrels
  - Grocery Bags
  - Tissue Paper
  - Cellulose Insulation Materials
  
- **Other Paper:** This category includes a variety of paper products from a multitude of sources including homes and offices. Paper products include uncontaminated food packaging, cereal boxes, magazines, and junk mail. Mixed papers can be recycled as roofing felt and construction board. The demand for other, or mixed, paper is lower than for other grades of paper. A large percentage of this category is exported to other countries.
  
- **Magazines:** This category includes all types of magazines, including coated paper and stapled bindings. Because magazines and catalogs tend to contain more ink, they often undergo a different recycling process than office and other types of paper. Typically, the recycled content of newspaper stock will be 70 percent old newspapers and 30 percent old magazines. An alternative to recycling magazines is donating them to be reused.

**LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES**

**PAPER**

**Fox Run Recycling, Inc.**

12 North Park Street

Seneca Falls, NY 13148

Seneca County

<http://www.foxrunrecycling.com/>

*Specifics:* corrugated cardboard, newspaper, 1 and 2 plastics, tin

*Business Type:* Recyclables broker

## METALS

Steel is the most recycled material in North America, and it can be infinitely recycled and turned into new steel products. Aluminum cans are the most valuable beverage containers to recycle and are the most recycled consumer product in the United States today.

- **Ferrous Metals:** Ferrous metals are metals derived from, or containing, iron. Steel is the most common of these metals, including alloys such as stainless steel. The most common objects containing ferrous metals are food cans (made of steel and/or tin), automobile parts, household appliances (aka “white goods”), and construction beams. Ferrous metals can also be found in broken tools, small household appliances, toys, and residue from magnetic cleansers in a composting facility.
- **Aluminum Cans:** The aluminum can is the most valuable beverage container to recycle. Aluminum is a durable and sustainable metal: two-thirds of the aluminum ever produced is still in use today.
- **Aluminum Foil:** Aluminum is durable and can be reused over and over again. Aluminum foil is technically just as recyclable as aluminum cans, but the challenge is that aluminum foil is often dirtier, thus making it harder to recycle.
- **Furniture:** This includes discarded aluminum and other non-ferrous furnishings from homes, office, and institutions. Aluminum furniture is recyclable through scrap metal dealers, may be donated, or sold second-hand.
- **Structural:** Structural non-ferrous items include aluminum auto parts, housing and mobile home components not discarded as C & D and other substantially heavy non-ferrous items. These may be recycled at local scrap dealers.
- **Housewares:** Non-ferrous housewares include discarded aluminum tools (snow shovels, rakes, wrenches), wiring not discarded as C&D, aluminum appliances, and toys. These may be recycled at local scrap dealers. Housewares may be recyclable through scrap metal dealers, may be donated, or sold second-hand.

**LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES**

**METAL**

**Alpco Recycling, Inc.**

846 Macedon Center Road

Macedon, NY

Wayne County

<http://www.alpcorecycling.com>

*Specifics:* brass, aluminum, steel, tin, copper, cast iron, radiators, auto batteries, engine blocks, transmissions

*Business Type:* Purchaser, Processor

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**Becks Recycling**

982 State Route 21

Shortsville, NY

Ontario County

<http://www.becksrecycling.com>

*Specifics:* Scrap metals (industry, auto wreckers, municipalities, demolition contractors, farms, scrap yards, bridge contractors)

*Business Type:* Purchases, Processor

## **GLASS**

Glass is made of four basic ingredients: sand, soda ash, limestone, and, depending on the type, colorants. Once a glass container has been colored it cannot be made into a different color. Glass is one of the most popular materials recycled today, both because of the purity of the ingredients and the quick turnaround of recycling. Similar to paper, glass comes in a variety of colors, which comes into play in the recycling process. Glass can be recycled indefinitely and not lose its quality. About nine in ten glass containers are recycled to produce more glass containers. What isn't used typically ends up as decorative kitchen tile, insulation or even as road building material. High-quality purified crushed glass (aka cullet) will be used to make glass containers, abrasives, fiberglass or beads. Lower quality cullet may be used as insulation, road aggregate or decorative tile.

- **Amber/Brown Glass:** Nickel, sulfur and carbon are added to molten glass during manufacturing to give it a brown color. The most common use for brown glass is the production of beer bottles. The amber tint reflect ultraviolet light and protects the product inside from direct sunlight, thus preserving freshness and flavor.
- **Green Glass:** Green glass is colored by adding metals such as iron, chromium or copper to the molten glass during production. Green glass has more variety of shades than any other color, making it a popular color choice for bottles. It also helps keeps sunlight and temperature from affecting the contents inside.
- **Clear Glass:** Clear (aka colorless) glass is most often made of a combination of silica (sand) and other substances. It is most often used to store solid materials, but is also used for beverages.
- **Flat Glass:** Flat glass includes all types of household window glass and mirrors. It can be considered a contaminant to container glass recycling.
- **Other Glass:** This category includes all other glass which has not been included in the above categories. Items in this category include glass cookware, electrical insulators, ceramic household and automotive items, automotive glass, etc. This type of glass can be used as an aggregate and filler in asphalt.

### ***LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES***

## **GLASS**

### **Trilogy Glass (Casella Waste Systems)**

3555 County Road 49

Stanley, NY

Ontario County

[www.casella.com](http://www.casella.com)

*Specifics:* Glass (color-sorted containers, color mixed containers)

*Business Type:* Collector/Hauler; Processor

## PLASTICS

Plastics are denoted by number; each number represents the *type of resin* made to produce the plastic. These numbers are plastic #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6 and #7. Because each resin is different, these numbers affect how and where you can recycle plastics. The American Chemistry Council distinguishes between the following plastics.

- **Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) #1:** PET is clear, tough, and has good gas and moisture barrier properties. This resin is commonly used in beverage bottles and many injection-molded consumer product containers. Cleaned, recycled PET flakes and pellets are in great demand for spinning fiber for carpet yards, producing fiberfill and geotextiles.
- **High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) #2:** HDPE is used to make many types of bottles, including those for milk, water, juice, cosmetics, shampoo, dish and laundry detergents, and household cleaners. It is also used to make plastic shopping bags, cereal box liners, and reusable shipping containers. Recycled HDPE can be used to make the aforementioned types of bottles, plastic lumber, piping, floor tiles, buckets, crates, flower pots, film, and recycling bins.
- **Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC, Vinyl) #3:** Plastic #3 has a resistance to grease, oil, and chemicals and has high impact strength. When recycled, it can be used in for a variety of construction purposes (e.g. piping, decking, fencing, paneling, gutters, carpet backing, floor tiles and mats, resilient flooring, electrical boxes, cables), mud flaps, traffic cones, garden houses, and mobile home skirting.
- **Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) #4:** LDPE is used predominantly in film applications due to its toughness, flexibility and relative transparency. It can be found in such products as bags for dry cleaning, newspapers, bread, frozen foods, fresh produce, and household garbage; shrink wrap, container lids, squeezable bottles, and coatings for paper milk cartons and hot and cold beverage cups. When recycled, the byproduct can be used to manufacture shipping envelopes, garbage can liners, floor tile, paneling, furniture, film and sheet, compost bins, trash cans, landscape timber, and outdoor lumber.
- **Polypropylene (PP) #5:** PP has good chemical resistance, is strong and has a high melting point, making it good for hot-fill liquids. This resin is found in flexible and rigid packaging, fibers, and large molded parts for automotive and consumer products. When recycled, PP's byproduct can be used to manufacture automobile applications (e.g. battery cases, signal lights, battery cables, brooms and brushes, ice scrapers, oil funnels, and bicycle racks), garden rakes, storage bins, shipping pallets, sheeting, and trays.
- **Polystyrene (PS) #6:** Typical applications include protective packaging, foodservice packaging, bottles, and food containers. When recycled, PS's byproduct can be used to manufacture thermal insulation, thermometers, light switch plates, vents, desk trays, rulers, license plate frames, cameras or video cassette casings, foamed foodservice applications, plastic mouldings, and expandable polystyrene foam protective packaging.

- **Other #7:** Use of this code indicates that a package is made with a resin other than the six listed above or is made of more than one resin and used in a multi-layer combination. This is commonly found in three-and five-gallon reusable water bottles, some citrus juice and catsup bottles, oven-baking bags, and custom package. The recycled contents may be used in bottles and plastic lumber applications.

***LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES***

***PLASTICS***

**Kaplan Container**

130 Despatch Drive

East Rochester, NY

Monroe County

[www.kaplancontainer.com](http://www.kaplancontainer.com)

*Specifics:* Plastics (1,2,3,4,5,6, film, engineered plastics)

*Business Type:* Processor

*Minimum amount required for Business:* 10 tons

## ELECTRONICS

Electronics have the potential to cause the most environmental damage because of their hazardous ingredients. Electronic Waste (aka E-waste) is growing at three times the rate of other municipal waste. Although e-waste accounts for only 1 to 4 percent of municipal waste, it may be responsible for as much as 70 percent of the heavy metals in landfills, including 40 percent of all lead. E-waste contains materials such as glass, copper, aluminum, plastic and other components can often be extracted and reused.

The United States Postal Service and Clover Technologies partnered to provide consumers with free postage for the recycling of certain small electronic devices. Customers can pick up envelopes in 1,500 Post Offices. Clover will pay the postage on these items in the hopes they can be refurbished. If not, the components will be recycled. Items that can be recycled include: Inkjet cartridges; PDAs; Blackberries; digital cameras; iPods, and MP3 players.

- **Cell Phones:** The usage of cell phones has increased astronomically since they were first made available to the public in 1984. According to a study by Strategy Analytics, 1.1 billion cell phones were sold in 2007. If disposed of improperly, cell phones can pollute the surrounding soil and water because they contain toxic materials such as arsenic and zinc. When recycled, some cell phones are broken down into their raw materials. Other are refurbished and sent to other countries for purchase in consumer markets. There are several nation cell phone recycling programs: [Motorola](#), [Nokia](#), [Call2Recycle](#), [National Coalition Against Domestic Violence](#), [Call to Protect](#), [Verizon Wireless](#), [AT&T Wireless](#), [T-Mobile Wireless](#), [Sprint Wireless](#).
- **Televisions:** The U.S. EPA estimates that 82 percent of televisions, or 20.6 million units, were disposed of, primarily in landfills, between 2006 and 2007. That means only 18 percent, or 6.3 million units, were recycled. Televisions contain hazardous materials (most notably lead) that can leach out of landfills over time. Many areas have banned televisions from landfills because of the hazards of lead leachate.
- **MP3 Players:** The batteries and other parts of most MP3 devices can be recycled or returned to most manufacturers, free of charge.
- **CDs and DVDs:** There are three main components to consider when recycling CDs and DVDs as each is made of different materials. Cover and Liner Notes are generally made from paper and relatively easy to recycle. Discs contain plastics, metals, and ink. Discs are made mostly from polycarbonate, although a small amount of lacquer is also used as a protective coating. Aluminum in the primary metal in discs, but traces of gold, silver and nickel are also present. The dyes used in printing on the disc itself contain some petroleum products, but when it comes to recycling, only metal and plastic are processed. *Jewel Cases* are generally made of plastic #6, a cheap, but hard-to-recycle materials. Of the three components, jewel cases are generally the most difficult to recycle.

- **Video Games:** Many of the most common video game consoles contain hazardous chemicals and materials such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC); phthalates, beryllium, and bromine. The consoles also contain circuit boards like hard drives, which contain lead that can leach out of landfills and into the water supply.
- **Inkjet Cartridges:** The average toner cartridge is composed of 40 percent plastic, 40 percent metal, and smaller amounts of rubber, paper, foam, and toner. Many companies now pay for used cartridges which they remanufacture and resell. Local office supply stores often offer incentives to recycle cartridges, such as returning a cartridge in exchange for a ream of paper. Collection of inkjet cartridges can also be used as a fundraiser. E-waste drop-offs also often accept used printer cartridges.
- **Computers:** Computers are a primary contributor to electronic waste (e-waste), posing a major disposal issue because they are made up of various components that are toxic to the environment. The Institute for Local Self-Reliance estimates that 75 percent of obsolete electronics are currently stored, but with continued innovations in technology, there is an increasing opportunity to recycle computers, limiting the number that end up in landfills.
- **Computer Monitors:** Computer monitors are made of plastic, glass and metal. Some also can contain lead, from the color cathode ray tube (CRT), which creates the images on the screen.

**LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES**

**ELECTRONICS**

**Regional Computer Recycling & Recovery**

7318 Victor-Mendon Rd.

Victor, NY

Ontario County

<http://www.ewaste.com/>

*Specifics:* Electronics (cell phones, monitors, CRTs, whole units, confidential equipment destruction, televisions, hard drives, circuit boards, printers); Batteries

*Business Type:* Collector/Hauler; Processor/Reuse/Materials Exchanges

*Amount of Material handled per month:* 200 tons per month

*Minimum amount required for Business:* Free drop off anything under 5 lbs; Rochester area residents only

**REGIONAL COMPUTER RECYCLING & RECOVERY ELECTRONICS RECYCLING PARTNERS**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>HOURS</b>	<b>TYPE</b>
Lone Wolf Computers	2375 Rochester Road	Canandaigua	M-F: 9-5:30	PC equip. only
PC & Wireless Shop	699 South Main Street	Canandaigua	M-F: 9-8:00 Sat: 9-1:00 Sat: 10-8:00	PC equip. only
Town of Canandaigua	5440 Routes 5 & 20	Canandaigua	Sun: 12-5:00 W: 4:30-8	PC equip. & TVs
Alpha Computing Inc	84 Castle Street	Geneva	Sat & Sun: 8-12 M-F: 8-5	PC equip. only
Superior Electronics	800 Pre-Emption Road	Geneva	M-F: 9-5	PC equip. only
The UPS Store- Geneva	300 Liberty Commons	Geneva	Pick-up Service Available M-F: 9-6	PC equip. only
Laser Genesis	27 West Main Street	Shortsville	Sat: 10-2 M-F: 8-5	PC equip. only
The UPS Store-Victor	106 Cobblestone Court	Victor	M-F: 9 -6	PC equip. only
Men of Steel	Residential Pick-up only	N/A	Sat: 10-2 By appointment	PC equip. & TVs

*LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES*

***ELECTRONICS, CON'T***

**Imagine It Recycling**

Monroe County

<http://imaginerecycling.com>

*Specifics:* printer cartridges, cell phones and PDAs, Mobile devices (laptops, digital cameras, camcorders, GPS navigation, LCD Plasma, Gaming devices, mp3 players, hard drives)

*Business Type:* Fundraising through recycling

### **CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS**

Construction and Demolition Debris (C & D) is comprised of uncontaminated waste generated from construction and remodeling projects and the repair and demolition of structures and roads. It also includes vegetation and brush from land clearing, utility line maintenance, and seasonal and storm related clean-up. C & D waste includes rubble such as bricks, concrete, and other masonry materials, soil and rock; wood based materials such as pallets, stumps and tree parts from land clearing, framing and siding lumber from construction projects and treated wood; and mixed C & D materials such as wall coverings, plaster, sheetrock, gypsum, and drywall, plumbing fixtures, non-asbestos insulation, roofing shingles, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, plastics, glass, and corrugated cardboard.

- **Wood:** Wood is the only 100 percent renewable, recyclable, reusable and biodegradable resource. Beyond typical household reuse, recycled wood can become a number of products, such as lumber, engineered wood products, mulch or compost feedstock, biomass fuel and other miscellaneous items such as animal bedding or wood flour.
- **Brick:** Unused brick can be recycled. New brick that fails to meet the manufacturers' standards can be recycled through a crushing process, creating "**brick chips**." Those brick chips can be used as a landscape material, or can be reground through the manufacturing process to create new, quality brick.
- **Carpet:** There are many different kinds of carpet, and nearly all are recyclable. Depending on the face fiber, carpet can be broken down and used to make a new product. It may be used to make composite lumber, tile backer board, roofing shingles, railroad ties, automotive parts or carpet cushion. That said, according to the Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE), carpet is difficult to recycle because of the many substances that constitute it. For example, in a typical carpet, the two main components are the face fiber and the backing system. The face fiber is what you see and walk on, is the most valuable portion of the carpet for recycling and is typically made of:
  - Nylon 6,6
  - Nylon
  - Polypropylene (also called "olefin")
  - Polyester

The second portion of the carpet structure is the backing system. The most common types of backing are:

- Polyvinylchloride (PVC) – Primarily used in the commercial sector
- Latex – Typically used in residences

Backing also contains:

- Additional layers – Such as polypropylene
- Fillers – Such as calcium carbonate

Because of this complex system and the numerous substances within it, recycling carpeting is difficult and often comes at a charge to cover the steps involved, such as separation, shredding and handling.

- **Carpet Padding:** Carpet padding is installed beneath carpet to protect and increase the life of the carpet. It serves as both an insulator and sound dampener and comes in several different styles. Although there are various thicknesses and densities in each, the three broad categories of carpet padding are fiber, rubber and foam. 1) *Fiber*. In this padding, natural fibers, such as wool or jute, or synthetic fibers such as nylon and polyester, are woven together into a pad that resembles a sheet of felt. These types of pads are made from new and recycled materials. Though jute is not recyclable, it does biodegrade and is plentiful. 2) *Rubber*. Rubber padding provides more cushion than fiber padding, and it is more resistant to moisture and odors. Rubber padding is also made from new and recycled materials. 3) *Foam*. Today, foam comprises nearly 90 percent of all carpet padding produced and sold in the United States. The main reason for this is the ease in which foam padding can be recycled. When carpet pads are recycled, they are collected, cleaned, chopped up and combined with post-industrial foam scrap to create what is known as bonded foam (or rebond). Rebond contains scrap foam from furniture, bedding, and automobile manufacturers.
- **Gypsum Drywall:** Gypsum drywall is the primary material used for interior walls in the construction of houses in the U.S. It is made up of gypsum covered on both sides by paper. Gypsum itself is a naturally occurring rock. Some other commonly known names for drywall are gypsum board, wallboard, plasterboard, gypboard and sheetrock. Gypsum is recyclable. It has also been shown to be a useful soil amendment because it improves water penetration, softens soil with a high level of clay content, neutralizes soil acidity, and adds nutrients such as calcium and sulfur. It is being used in general agriculture; mushroom growing; forestry and mine reclamation; nurseries; parks and recreation area, residential lawns, golf courses, and in compost as an additive.
- **Linoleum:** Linoleum is a type of floor covering most often made from solidified linseed oil that is combined with wood flour or cork dust. This mixture is then used to cover burlap or canvas, in turn creating linoleum. Linoleum manufacturers feed all scrap materials back into the production line, virtually eliminating all waste. It is incorrectly referred to as vinyl flooring, but it is actually comprised of all natural materials. Natural linoleum can be composted or landfilled because it is biodegradable. When properly prepared into smaller pieces, and in the presence of suitable conditions with proper minerals, linoleum decomposes. This releases carbon, which can then be used by various forms of microbes and fungi, creating healthy and organic compost for your garden or lawn. Alternately, linoleum can be used as fuel, since it produces energy equivalent to coal and releases the same amount of carbon which its natural constituents absorb.

- **Pallets:** Pallets are made from several materials.
  - *Softwoods*, the most common type of pallet, are the cheapest to create and are often considered to be “expendable” – meaning they end up in the trash once they reach their destination.
  - *Hardwood* pallets and those made of plastic or metal are slightly more expensive and end up being resold or returned to the sender once the load has been delivered.
  - Made of *polyvinyl chloride (PVC)* and high density polyethylene (HDPE), plastic pallets account for approximately two percent of those made. They cost more but are more durable than wooden pallets.
  - *Metal* pallets, typically made from steel or aluminum, make up less than one percent of the pallet market but are best used for transporting hazardous waste.
  - New to the industry in the past 15 years are *paper* pallets, which are made from corrugated cardboard and molded wood pulp, making them much lighter than other types of pallets.

Due to the cost, pallets made from plastic, metal and some hardwoods, are typically resold or returned to the sender when the product is unloaded. Once returned, they can be reused or recycled through various recycling companies. For cheaper softwood pallets, recycling is the best option. According to the Virginia Tech Center for Forest Products Marketing, nearly 170 million wood pallets are repaired and recycled each year. When wooden pallets are no longer useful, they can be recycled into mulch for landscapes; fuel pellets; pressed logs; composting agent to increase air flow and decomposition; pet bedding; and medium density fiberboard.

*LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES*

**CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS, WOOD**

**Pioneer Millworks**

1180 Commercial Drive

Farmington, NY

Ontario County

[WWW.PIONEERMILLWORKS.COM](http://WWW.PIONEERMILLWORKS.COM)

*Specifics:* C & D( clean wood, uses reclaimed and sustainable wood in the form of timbers, joists, and boards for reuse and remanufacturing); Reusable/Salvageable (building materials)

*Business Type:* Processor/ReManufacturer; Reuse/Materials Exchanges

*Amount of Material handled per month:* 120,00 board feet per month

*Minimum amount required for Business:* prefer truckload quantities

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**Flower City HFH Restore**

755 Culver Road

Rochester, NY

Monroe County

[www.rochesterhabitat.org](http://www.rochesterhabitat.org)

*Specifics:* Reusable Salvageable (equipment/appliances; furniture; building materials; architectural salvage; paints/coatings); Other (cabinets, doors, flooring, furniture, hardware, heaters, lighting, fans, plumbing, wall coverings, windows)

*Business Type:* Reuse/Materials Exchanges

*LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES*

**CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS, WOOD CON'T**

**GP Land and Carpet Corporation**

5905 Lake Road South

Rochester, NY

Monroe County

[www.gpcarpet.com](http://www.gpcarpet.com)

*Specifics:* Carpet (nylon, polypropylene, carpet tile, commercial carpet only). operates a joint venture with Conigliaros in Massachusettes to turn grind carpet and mix it with concrete to form concrete blocks for construction. Also sella carpet with recycled content

*Business Type:* Collector/Hauler; Processor; ReManufacturer

*Amount of Material handled per month:* 3,000 square yards.

*Minimum amount required for Business:* 300 square yards minimum

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**Ongweoweh Corp**

767 Warren Road

Ithaca, NY 14852

Tompkins County

<http://www.ongweoweh.com/>

*Specifics:* distributing, managing, recovering, and recycling more than 17 million pallets

*Business Type:* Distributor, Manager, Recovery of Pallets

## AUTOMOTIVE

- **Tires:** Rubber is difficult to recycle due to the procedure known as “vulcanization,” which it undergoes to attain its springy, flexible nature. Vulcanization is a curing process that involves adding sulfur to rubber, which creates stronger bonds between the rubber polymers. Due to the vulcanization method, tires are difficult to melt for reuse and are therefore typically broken down by a mechanical process. According to the Rubber Manufacturer’s Association, there are three main uses for scrap tires. 1) *Tire-derived Fuel (TDF)* utilizes granulated, tires in the place of traditional fuels in cement kilns, pulp and paper factories, electric utilities and various boilers. TDF is not considered to be genuine recycling, but accounts for an estimated 52 percent of all scrap tires. 2) *Civil Engineering.* Recycled scrap tires play a meaningful role in civil engineering processes, consuming 16 percent of the scrap tire available in 2005. Tire shreds are cost-effective substitutes for traditional materials when they are used to stabilize weak soil, such as constructing road embankments or as a subgrade (below the ground level of a project) fill. Additionally, tire shreds provide effective subgrade insulation for roads, walls and bridge abutments. 3) *Ground Rubber* or “crumb” rubber, is being used to a greater extent in many states in rubberized asphalt applications and is the largest single use of recycled rubber. Its benefits include noise reduction, shorter braking distances, reduced road maintenance and more cost-effective, durable road surfaces. Ground rubber also serves a number of sports and recreational purposes. Used in shock-absorbing running tracks and ground cover under playgrounds, the springy and responsive nature of rubber decreases the impact of running or falling. Also added to soil under playing fields, crumb rubber improves drainage and root structure of grass. Ground rubber applications accounted for 12 percent of scrap tire use in 2005.
- **Car Fluids:** Car fluids include oil, transmission fluid, coolant, power steering fluid, and brake fluid. Most of these fluids can be recycled, and depending on specifics, this process can cost significantly less than manufacturing new products. There are three basic methods for recycling motor oil. 1) *Re-refining.* Motor oil is treated to remove impurities and distilled to “base oil,” which, with additives, can be re-refined to produce lubricants, including motor oil, transmission fluid and grease. 2) *Reconditioning.* Impurities are removed through a filtration process and in some cases this less pure oil can be used again. 3) *Reuse or reprocessing.* Many used motor oils or used industrial lubricants can also be used as a heating and energy source for industrial boilers, power plants or combustion facilities. If they cannot be used “as-is,” they can often be reprocessed to remove certain impurities and then used as a fuel. Antifreeze often can be recycled at an auto repair shop equipped with the proper filtration or distillation technology. Contaminants such as oils and heavy metals are removed from the antifreeze through a variety of methods such as include filtration, distillation, reverse osmosis and ion exchange. The antifreeze is restored to “new” antifreeze by adding chemicals that stabilize the fluid and make it more resistant to breakdown. Transmission fluid, power

steering fluid and gear oil can also be recycled, reconditioned or reused through similar processes.

- **Auto Bodies:** According to the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association, over 76 percent of each scrap automobile is recycled. Almost all the iron and steel of a car is recovered when recycled or reused, as well as lead, aluminum and copper. Recycling of most automobiles begin at auto salvage dealers, who remove reusable or resalable parts, drain fluids, and flatten the remaining components. After being delivered to a scrap yard, the crushed vehicle is separated into three streams: iron and steel, nonferrous metal, and non-metallic scrap. The non-metallic scrap is typically sent to landfills and the remainder is shredded into smaller pieces of various materials before being shipped to respective end markets.
- **Car Batteries:** Automotive batteries (lead-acid batteries) are generally made up of a hard rubber or plastic case, lead and an electrolyte solution. Car batteries are the single most recycled product in the United States; According to the U.S. EPA, 99 percent of automobile batteries were recycled in 2006. Most individuals return their old car batteries to the dealership or the store where they are purchasing their replacement. Additionally, each year the American Automobile Association sponsors the AAA Great Battery Round Up, during which they set up collection sites for dead car batteries and perform free automobile battery checks; this is usually held in correspondence with Earth Day. If the case of the battery is polypropylene, it is typically returned to a battery manufacturer to become new covers and cases. If the case is rubber it can be recycled with the lead smelting process as a carbon source. The recycled lead is used for new plates in batteries. Lead oxide can also be reused in the manufacturing process to create new battery units. The sodium sulfate solution can be reused in a variety of manufacturing processes, including glass, textiles, and laundry detergents. It can also be treated and reused in new battery manufacturing.
- **Auto Parts:** This category includes products such as the windshield, brake pads, oil filter, seat covers, and floor mats. Windshields/Auto glass may be recycled into asphalt filler, fiberglass, glass beads, reflective additive, architectural aggregate, ground for abrasives, backing to carpet, and a line of products (e.g. wine glass, counter tops, glass lamps). Oil Filters (steel) may be recycled into cans, household appliances, construction materials, flat-rolled steel sheets, concrete reinforcement, structural beams, new car parts, and new oil filters. Polyurethane products such as floor mats and truck bed liners can be used to produce new foam, padding products, or tire covers. Wheels and wheel covers can be resold as used parts or reformed into other metal parts. Car seats can be dismantled and fed into the standard metal, plastic, and foam recycling processes.

**LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES**

**RUBBER**

**ENVIROForm Recycled Products, Inc.**

P.O. Box 553

Geneva, NY

Ontario County

[www.enviroform.com](http://www.enviroform.com)

*Specifics:* Tire Crumb, manufactures parking lot signs, wheel chocks, speed pumps, dock bumpers, mats, flooring

*Business Type:* End-user/Manufacturer

*Amount of Material handled per month:* 80,000 - 100,000 tons

*Minimum amount required for Business:* Roll-off container or semi-trailer load. Uses crumb rubber to manufacture a variety of products.

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**Parmenter, Inc.**

1800 State Route 14N

Geneva, NY

Ontario County

[www.feherrubbish.com](http://www.feherrubbish.com)

*Specifics:* Tires (retreads, commercial tires only)

*Business Type:* ReManufacturer

*Minimum amount required for Business:* 1 tire

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## HOUSEHOLD

- **Food:** One of the largest contributors to home-based composting piles is kitchen waste. Scraps from meal preparations as well as cooking supplies can be added to a compost bin and contribute nutrients to soil and mulch. Composting guides generally sort matter into two categories, according to what they contribute to the process: green (nitrogen) and brown (carbon).
- **Cooking Oil:** Cooking oil is defined as “purified fat of plant or animal origin.” It is mainly used when frying and sautéing, as well as in baked goods and salad dressings. Biodiesel is a biodegradable and nontoxic fuel that can be made from various forms of cooking oil.
- **Light Bulbs:** There are many types of bulbs.
  - *Tube-style Fluorescent Lamps.* Commonly used as overhead lighting in office buildings, these lamps also come in compact shapes for a variety of other uses for both the home and office.
  - *Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs).* CFLs are smaller versions of the standard tube-style fluorescent lamps and can be used in place of standard incandescent lamps. CFLs are more energy efficient and last longer than incandescent lamps. These lamps contain levels of mercury that require proper disposal and special cleanup if broken.
  - *Mercury Vapor Lamps:* These are the original high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps with blue/white light. They were originally designed for farmyard lighting.
  - *Metal Halide Lamps:* These are newer, more efficient HID lights found in homes, businesses and institutions. They are also used for headlights and can be spotted by their bright, blue-tinted light.
  - *High-Pressure Sodium-Vapor Lamps:* These lamps generate white-yellow light used for street lamps and outdoor security lighting.
  - *Ultraviolet Lamps:* Typically used in water and air purifiers for germicidal purposes, these lamps are also used in some tanning salons.

With lamps such as compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), mercury content needs to be taken into consideration before disposal. The United States Postal Service has a partnership with OSRAM SYLVANIA to allow consumers to shipped use compact fluorescent lightbulbs to be recycled.

<http://earth911.com/news/2007/12/06/sylvania-continues-lamp-recycling-program-with-us-postal-service/>

Fluorescent lamps are well suited for recycling due to the substances from which they are made. Each part (mercury and calcium phosphate) can be reused to make new lamps or other products. The aluminum used to manufacture the end-caps for lamps are used to make new end-caps and other aluminum products.

- **Clothing and Textile:** Textiles can be recycled into sandbags, geotextiles, wiping rags, and new fabrics.
- **Mattresses:** Mattresses can be a challenge to recycle because of their size, but if they are broken down and separated, the materials can be reused. Metal springs can be melted down and sold to steel companies. The cotton and foam are bought by companies who use it for carpet bagging or insulation. The wood is commonly sold to wood chippers or burnt for fuel.

**LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES**

**ORGANICS AND PUTRESCIBLES**

**Baker Commodities**

2268 Browncroft Blvd.  
 Rochester, NY  
 Monroe County  
[www.bakercommodities.com](http://www.bakercommodities.com)

*Specifics:* Organics (bones and meat, grease/oil)

*Business Type:* Collector/Hauler; Processor; ReManufacturer

**Foodlink**

936 Exchange Street  
 Rochester, NY  
 Monroe County  
[www.foodlinkny.org](http://www.foodlinkny.org)

*Specifics:* Reusable/Salvageable (all food products, nonperishable food, surplus and hard to move inventory, inventory that can be eaten, but not sold)

*Business Type:* Reuse/Materials Exchanges

*LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES*

**CLOTHING AND TEXTILES**

**Rochester NY Freecycle**

[http://groups.yahoo.com/group/RochesterNY\\_Freecycle/](http://groups.yahoo.com/group/RochesterNY_Freecycle/)

**ABVI Goodwill Victor Donation Center**

2 Commerce Drive

Victor, NY 14564

Ontario County

<http://www.abvi-goodwill.org/>

**Rochester Community Wishbook**

<http://communitywishbook.com>

**Volunteers of America Western New York- Canandaigua Location**

39 Eastern Blvd.

Canandaigua, NY 14424

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

**Rochester Environment**

<http://rochesterenvironment.com>

### **HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE**

Household hazardous waste (HHW) is waste that would normally be considered hazardous under DEC Part 371 regulations. Because it is generated in small quantities in homes, it is exempt from the hazardous waste regulations. HHW includes such products as oils, batteries (auto and consumer), solvents, cleansers, paints, fertilizers, and pesticides. It is not known how much HHW is generated in Ontario County each year, but waste generation studies generally attribute less than 1 percent of a county's waste stream to these materials.

HHW is disposed of in municipal trash. To date, the county has not sponsored a HHW collection program, recommending that residents use up the products for the purpose for which they are purchased. Gas station owners are required to accept up to 5 gallons of waste oil a day from residential customers for proper disposal. The NYS Legislature passes Chapter 304 of the Laws of 1991 that restricts the amount and types of heavy metals in batteries in New York. The bill also establishes a schedule for setting up a collection system for recycling and disposing of household batteries.

- **Household Cleaners:** When hazardous cleaning products are disposed of in landfills, the chemicals they contain can seep into groundwater. Cleaning chemicals that are disposed of down drains also end up in the water system and others drift from the air where they are initially used into the air outside. Due to the various types of cleaning products, there are several methods for properly disposing of them. Household cleaning products that are hazardous should be properly disposed of by household hazardous waste (HHW) facilities. The process that follows exemplifies the course of HHW, specifically cleaning products, through the disposal process:
  1. Trained staff members sort and categorize the materials by chemical class for proper storage. The HHW is typically classified as ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic. Cleaning products are categorized as corrosive or acidic alkaline.
  2. A contracted hazardous waste hauler collects the waste into drums, manifests the material, and transports it to different treatment facilities based on the type of the waste. Disposal locations are chosen based on the use of environmentally protective methods.

**YARD WASTE**

<b>Yard Waste Programs</b>	<b>Municipal Pick Up?</b>	<b>Free to Residents?</b>	<b>Destination</b>
Canandaigua (C)	Yes	Yes	Ground/Chipped
Geneva (C)	Yes	Yes	Ground/Chipped
Bristol (T)	No	Yes	Ground/Chipped
Canadice (T)	No Program		
Canandaigua (T)	No	Yes	Ground/Chipped
East Bloomfield (T)	No	Yes	Unknown
Farmington (T)	No	Yes	Composted
Geneva (T)	No	Yes	Unknown
Gorham (T)	Yes	Yes	Ground/Chipped
Hopewell (T)	No	Yes	Sent to Casella
Manchester (T)	No	No - Fee	Unknown
Naples (T)	No Program		
Phelps (T)	No	Yes	Ground/Chipped*
Richmond (T)	No	Yes	Ground/Chipped
Seneca (T)	No	Yes	Sent to Casella
South Bristol (T)	No Program		
Victor (T)	No	Yes	Unknown
West Bloomfield (T)	No Data		
Bloomfield (V)	Yes	Yes	Ground/Chipped
Clifton Springs (V)	Unknown	Unknown	Buried
Manchester (V)	No Data		
Naples (V)	Yes	Yes	Ground/Chipped
Phelps (V)	Yes	Yes	Ground/Chipped*
Rushville (V)	No Program		
Shortsville (V)	Yes	Yes	Unknown
Victor (V)	Yes	Yes	Composted

\*Yard waste ground/chipped through agreement with Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation

- **Leaves:** Leaf recycling is accomplished through composting, which produces an end product suitable for use as fertilizer or mulch.
- **Grass Clippings:** Grass clippings can be recycled back into the lawn so that the lawn will get the full benefit from the nutrients in the clippings. Bagged

clippings can be recycled by composting with MSW, sewage sludge, or other yard wastes.

- **Brush and Branches:** Brush and branches are recycled by chipping them into smaller particles for use as landscaping mulch or a bulking agent for MSW, sewage sludge, or yard waste composting.
- **Dirt:** Dirt is soil or earth waste resulting from excavation or demolition. Dirt waste is also produced by air filters in industrial plants and by household vacuum cleaners. Uncontaminated soil can be recycled as general or structural fill at a construction site or as daily or intermediate landfill cover. Contaminated soil can either be recycled for use as fill after decontamination via incinerator or as landfill cover, eliminating the need for excavation of new soil for use as cover.

<p><b>LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES</b></p> <p><b>YARD TRIMMINGS</b></p> <p><b>Brighton (T)</b> 2300 Elmwood Avenue Rochester, NY Monroe County</p> <p><i>Specifics:</i> yard trimmings <i>Business Type:</i> Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility <i>Amount of Material handled per year:</i> 30,100 cu yd/yr</p> <p><b>Greece (T)</b> 647 Long Pond Road Rochester, NY Monroe County</p> <p><i>Specifics:</i> yard trimmings <i>Business Type:</i> Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility <i>Amount of Material handled per year:</i> 20,300 cu yd/yr</p> <p><b>Waste Management – High Acres</b> 425 Perinton Parkway Fairport, NY Monroe County</p> <p><i>Specifics:</i> yard trimmings <i>Business Type:</i> Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility <i>Amount of Material handled per year:</i> 93,000 cu yd/yr</p>
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### **ASBESTOS**

Asbestos is defined by Part 360 as “friable solid waste that contains more than 1 percent asbestos by weight and can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder, when dry, by hand pressures”. The material collected in a pollution control device designed to remove asbestos is also included.

Asbestos materials exist in residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings. They can be found in surface materials, pipe insulation, wallboard, floor and ceiling tiles, and side shingles. Asbestos is considered a non-hazardous industrial waste whose disposal requires a Part 364 waste haulers permit for quantities above 500 pounds.

The disposal of asbestos is regulated by both the federal and state governments. The relevant federal regulations include the Occupational Safety and Health Administration – Title 29, Parts 1910 and 1926 and USEPA – 40 CFR Parts 762 and 61. New York State requirements include Parts 360 and 364 of Title 6, NYCRR and Rule 56 of the State Labor Code. The materials must be properly bagged according to 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart a and M, and 29 CFR Part 1910 and measures must be taken to prevent the asbestos fibers from becoming airborne.

Part 360 regulates the disposal of asbestos in landfills and acceptance at transfer stations. Contractors who remove asbestos from buildings are required to use a hauler with a Part 364 permit. Abatement projects must comply with NYS Rule 56 except for work done in an owner-occupied single family dwelling performed by the owner. These owners can place asbestos out with the trash provided it is double-bagged in plastic. DEC recommends that homeowners notify their waste hauler that asbestos will be in the trash.

**SEWAGE SLUDGE**

Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge is a semi-solid or liquid waste generated from a water or wastewater treatment plant. Ontario County has ten municipal sewage treatment plants (STPs). Four of the plants treat sludge prior to final disposal in the Ontario County Landfill; one plant (Gorham) treats sludge prior to final disposal in landfills through the Penn Yan STP. Two of the plants (Farmington and Honeoye Lake) are relatively small and send their liquid sludge to the Canandaigua STP for processing prior to disposal. The remaining three plants compost their sludge on-site (these facilities are known as Biosolids Beneficial Use Facilities).

**LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES**

**BIOSOLIDS**

**Clifton Springs (V)**

1 West Main Street  
Clifton Springs, NY  
Ontario County

*Specifics:* biosolids

*Business Type:* Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility

*Amount of Material handled per year:* 40 dry tons/year

**Manchester-Shortsville**

8 Clifton Street  
Manchester, NY  
Ontario County

*Specifics:* biosolids

*Business Type:* Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility

*Amount of Material handled per year:* 73 dry tons/year

**Webster (V)**

28 West Main Street  
Webster, NY  
Monroe County

*Specifics:* biosolids

*Business Type:* Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility

*Amount of Material handled per year:* 112 dry tons/year

**LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES**

***BIOSOLIDS, CON'T***

**Mt. Morris**

117 Main Street  
Mt. Morris, NY  
Livingston County

*Specifics:* biosolids

*Business Type:* Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility

*Amount of Material handled per year:* 70 dry tons/year

**Ontario (T)**

1850 Ridge Road  
Ontario, NY  
Wayne County

*Specifics:* biosolids

*Business Type:* Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility

*Amount of Material handled per year:* 53 dry tons/year

**Sodus (V)**

14-16 Mill Street  
Sodus, NY  
Wayne County

*Specifics:* biosolids

*Business Type:* Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility

*Amount of Material handled per year:* 20 dry tons/year

**LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES**

**BIOSOLIDS, CON'T**

**Arcade (V)**

17 Church Street  
Arcade, NY  
Wyoming County

*Specifics:* biosolids

*Business Type:* Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility

*Amount of Material handled per year:* 65 dry tons/year

**Attica (V)**

Village Hall, 9 Water Street  
Attica, NY  
Wyoming County

*Specifics:* biosolids

*Business Type:* Part 360 Permitting Composting Facility

*Amount of Material handled per year:* 180 dry tons/year

**NON-HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIAL WASTE**

Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste (NHIW) includes process waste and industrial sludge generated by local industries. In Ontario County, this waste stream comes largely from the food and wine industry in the form of sludge from treatment plants treating food processing wastewater and vegetable/filter process waste. Metal and paper plant sludge also comprise a portion of this stream. Food and wine process waste occurs primarily in the late summer and fall months, with lower levels generated during the winter season.

## **Appendix E**

### **Compliance Report Outline**

## **APPENDIX E: COMPLIANCE REPORT OUTLINE**

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### **Ontario County Solid Waste Management Plan**

## **Compliance Report**

**Reporting Period:  
January 1, 20XX - December 31, 20XX**

**February 20XX**

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## **Appendix F**

### **Alternative Waste Disposal Technologies**

## Comparison to other disposal technology options

### *Gasification*

A subsidiary of Casella Waste, Casella Renewable Energy, LLC, has proposed to construct and operate a pilot facility at the Ontario County Landfill to test and develop an advanced technology system for converting municipal solid waste into liquid motor-vehicle fuels. The main feedstock is planned to be post recycling waste, or components of municipal solid waste which is remaining after recycling. Upon success of the pilot project, the potential would exist for development of a full-scale commercial facility for diverting waste from landfilling to beneficial use, thus conserving remaining landfill capacity.

The proposed gasification project consists of three steps; preparation of feedstock materials derived from wastes as described above, gasification of the feedstock to produce syngas including cleaning of the syngas, and use of a Fischer-Tropsch catalyst to convert the syngas to liquid fuels. The gasifier proposed to be utilized in the project has been designed by ZeroPoint Clean Tech, Inc.

In 2009, the County retained Environmental Resources Management (ERM) to perform a technical review and feasibility assessment for the proposed pilot project. The study concluded that the project is feasible.

The project has been on hold over the last year as Casella Renewable Energy has gone through restructuring. Discussions with Casella Renewable Energy indicate that current plans are not to develop the project at one time, but rather in stages. The first stage will include only development of the feedstock, which is planned to be only non-putrescible residuals at this time. Casella has installed feedstock processing equipment which is possible of developing over 1 ton of feedstock per hour. Developed feedstock could be potentially utilized in various off-site systems including boilers. The final market for the feedstock is still being studied. A timeline for development of the project stages has not been developed at this time.

The proposed gasification project is slated for development in the County's original MRF facility located west of the existing FCR recycling facility. The operation would require both levels of the structure to be utilized. The actual gasification equipment would be situated in the lower structure on the eastern end of the building. Some building modifications will be required to make the building code complaint for this process including the construction of a fire wall between the upper and lower levels. A separate structure is proposed to house the Fischer-Tropsch process to convert the syngas to liquid fuels as well as fuel storage tanks. The size and location of the proposed structure is unknown at this time; however, it is most likely greater than 10,000 square feet.

### ***Waste to Energy (Combustion/Incineration)***

A Waste-to-Energy (WTE) facility is a solid waste management facility that combusts wastes to generate steam or electricity and reduces the volume of municipal solid waste (MSW) that would otherwise need to be disposed of by approximately 80-90 percent. These facilities are also sometimes referred to as resource recovery facilities, Municipal Waste Combustors (MWC) or solid waste incinerators with energy recovery. Newer technology allows higher efficiency heat recovery from the combustors, increasing energy production potential.

Although WTE facilities result in a reduction in waste for disposal, a secondary disposal method, such as landfilling would still be required in conjunction with the facility. This, coupled with very high initial construction costs, high operations and maintenance costs, and the uncertainty of revenues associated with energy sales make the disposal cost per ton for this method higher than that for landfilling.

There are currently 10 active WTE facilities in New York State; however, none have been permitted or constructed in the state in the past 20 years.

### ***Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Composting***

Mixed MSW composting is typically an aerobic composting process that breaks down all organic portions of the waste into compost material. Waste is typically collected at the facility as a mixed stream. The process requires intense pre- and post-processing, treatment and sorting to remove inert materials such as plastic or glass, which diminish the quality of compost products. Some MSW composting facilities also accept biosolids. Wastes are typically loaded into a rotating bioreactor drum for two to four days. Screening processes are used to separate unacceptable wastes, which are landfilled as process residue, from the raw compost which is stored in a maturation area for approximately one month to allow biological decomposition to occur.

Facilities such as this do not have a well established track record in the United States. There are currently 13 mixed MSW composting facilities in operation in the United States, including one in Delaware County, New York. Issues associated with the reliable and cost effective operation of such facilities include quality of compost, retail/wholesale outlet for compost generated, disposal location for bypass material, and odors.

### ***Plasma Arc Gasification***

Plasma arc gasification is a waste treatment technology that uses electrical energy and the high temperatures created by an electrical arc gasifier. This arc breaks down waste primarily into elemental gas and solid waste (slag), in a device called a plasma converter. The process has been touted as a net

generator of electricity, although this will depend upon the composition of input wastes. It will also reduce the volume of waste requiring land disposal.

There are currently 10 plasma arc gasification facilities in operation in Japan and Taiwan, but only one that operates on a large scale (all others are < 50 TPD) and uses mixed MSW as its only feedstock. A small MSW facility (85 TPD) is in operation in Canada. In the United States, St. Lucie County in Florida has obtained a permit to construct a large scale MSW plasma arc gasification facility, but as of this date, has not commenced construction due to vendor and funding issues.

To date, this technology has not been proven to be economically feasible within the United States for MSW management.

### *Mechanical/Biological Treatment*

Mechanical-biological treatment (MBT) systems are similar to mixed MSW composting systems in that intense sorting is required as the first step in the waste treatment process. This is considered the mechanical phase of the treatment, where recyclable and non-organic materials are removed from the waste stream, prior to the biological treatment. The biological treatment phase involves bio-drying of the remaining organic materials for production of refuse derived fuel, or RDF. RDF can be used in place of fossil fuel products, such as a replacement for coal in electricity production. There are currently over 70 active MBT systems in operation across Europe, with a majority of these facilities operating as pilot scale projects (exact numbers are not available).

To date, this technology has not been proven to be economically feasible within the United States for MSW management.

### *Anaerobic Digestion*

Anaerobic digestion is a biological process by which microorganisms digest organic material in the absence of oxygen, producing a solid byproduct (digestate) and a gas (biogas). In the past, anaerobic digestion has been used extensively to stabilize sewage sludge, but is more recently under consideration as a method to process the organic fraction of MSW. In anaerobic digestion, biodegradable material is converted by a series of bacterial groups into methane and CO<sub>2</sub>. In a primary step called hydrolysis, a first bacterial group breaks down large organic molecules into small units like sugars. In the acidification process, another group of bacteria converts the resulting smaller molecules into volatile fatty acids, mainly acetate, but also hydrogen (H<sup>2</sup>) and CO<sub>2</sub>. A third group of bacteria, the methane producers or methanogens, produce a medium-Btu biogas consisting of 50-70% methane, as well as CO<sub>2</sub>. This biogas can be collected and used for a variety of purposes including electricity production or converted to high BTU natural gas. There are currently over 200 MSW anaerobic digestion

facilities operating across Europe. Many of these facilities are smaller scale projects, designed to provide treatment of wastes for small towns and villages. There are two such facilities in operation in Canada, each in the Toronto, Ontario area.

To date, this technology has not been proven to be reliable and economically feasible within the United States for MSW management.

### *Ethanol Production*

Ethanol production from a mixed MSW waste stream requires an intensive sorting process as the first processing step. All recyclable and inert materials must be removed to produce an organic waste stream for ethanol production. This material is then chopped, fluffed, and fed into a hydrolysis reactor. The effluent of this reactor is mostly a sugar solution, which is prepared for fermentation. This solution is detoxified and introduced to a fermenter, in which microorganisms convert the sugar to ethanol and CO<sub>2</sub>. Next, the solution is introduced into an energy-intensive process that combines distillation and dehydration to bring the ethanol concentration up to fuel grade (99%) ethanol. A solid residue of unfermented solids and microbial biomass is recovered through the anaerobic digestion process, and its marketability as a compost material depends on the purity of feedstock as well as its visual quality. Solid residues can be burned or gasified if alternative methods of reuse are not feasible. Various pilot scale facilities are operating in the United States and Europe, but many have reverted to more homogeneous feedstocks such as wastewater treatment sludge and food processing wastes, because obtaining the homogeneous input stream from mixed MSW has proven difficult.

**Appendix G**  
**Municipality Programs**



## **RECYCLING GUIDELINES**

Place all **Acceptable** items into **one container**

### **ACCEPTABLE:**

**Cardboard**  
**Clean boxboard (shoe boxes; cereal boxes)**  
**Office Paper (white and colored)**  
**Magazines**  
**Newspapers**  
**Junk Mail**  
**Envelopes (manila and regular)**  
**File Folders**  
**Soft Cover Books**  
**Hard Cover Books (Remove Covers)**  
**Card Stock Paper**  
**Aluminum Cans**  
**Tin Cans**  
**Glass Bottles and Jars**  
**Plastic Bottles #1 - #7**

### **NOT ACCEPTABLE:**

**Food Waste**  
**Styrofoam**  
**Plastic Bags**  
**Printer Cartridges (toner or inkjet)**  
**Cell phones**  
**Batteries**  
**Computers or other electronics**  
**Glassware**  
**Ceramics**

**[www.casella.com](http://www.casella.com)**

# SWAP SHOP

## Recycling Through ReUse

### Keep Useable Items OUT of Landfill

**Goals:** 1) to divert good useable items away from the waste stream, conserving valuable land-fill space and reducing the Town's landfill costs  
2) give members of the community the opportunity to extend items' useful life

#### **RULES**

- **PICK-UP:** Open to Victor Residents WITH Recycling Sticker during Swap Shop hours ONLY
- **DROP-OFF:** Open to Victor Residents WITH Recycling Sticker during Swap Shop hours ONLY
- **PARKING LIMIT:** 15 minutes per visit / 30 minutes per day—NO LOITERING
- **ATTENDANTS:** Visitors to Swap Shop **MUST** follow directions of attendants
- **ALL ITEMS** available on **FIRST COME / FIRST SERVED** basis
- **DEALERS** are discouraged from using the Swap Shop to obtain inventory

**THE TOWN OF VICTOR IN NO WAY WARRANTS ANY ITEM IN THE SWAP SHOP AS SAFE TO HANDLE, TRANSPORT, OR USE!  
ANYONE TAKING AN ITEM ASSUMES TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY AND RISK WITH RESPECT TO ITS SAFETY, CONDITION AND OWNERSHIP!**

**LOCATION:** Recycling Center/Transfer Station, 60 Rawson Road  
**HOURS:** Monday 10:00 AM - 12:30 PM  
Wednesday 4:00 - 7:00 PM  
Thursday Noon - 2:30 PM  
Saturday 9:00 - 11:30 AM

Swap Shop Stickers are available at the Highway/Recycle Office at 60 Rawson Road, Bldg "A"

Phone: 585-924-3323

# SWAP SHOP



## Recycling Through ReUse

### Keep Useable Items OUT of Landfill

#### ACCEPTABLE ITEMS

All items must be clean and in good working condition or easily repairable

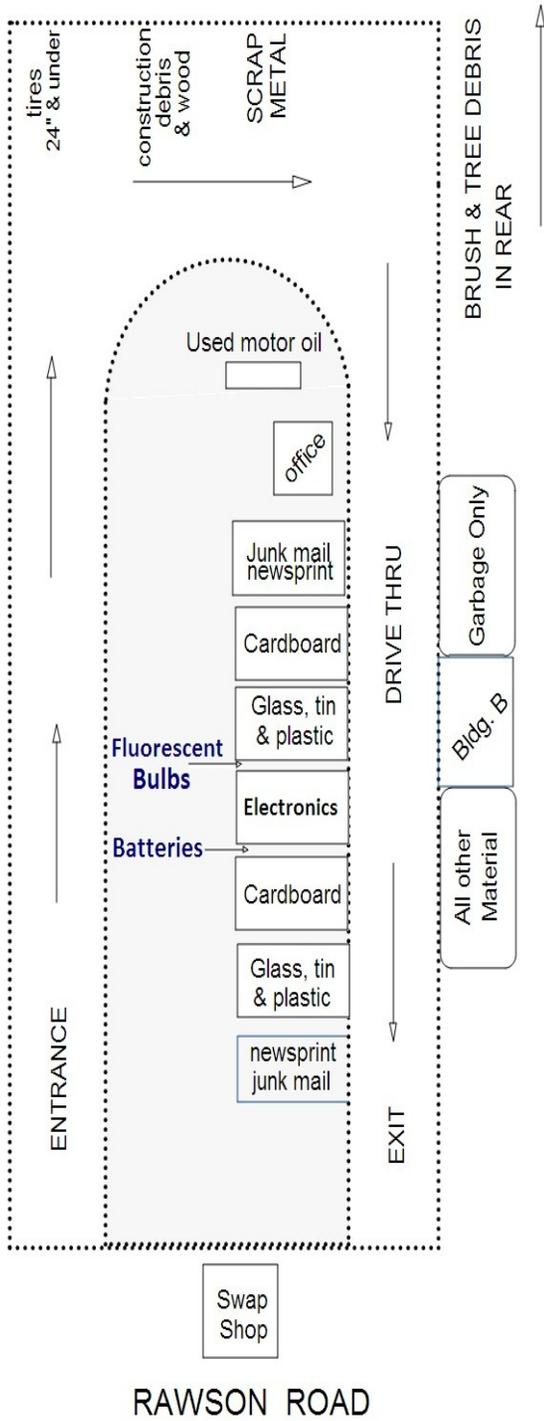
- Toys / Games
- Bicycles / Exercise Equipment / Sporting Goods (golf clubs, skis, skates, etc.)
- Household Items—kitchenware, small appliances, canning jars, curtains, linens, baskets, etc.
- Household Electric Items—lamps, fans, dehumidifiers, phones, etc. **NO TV's or Computer Equipment**
- Decorative Items—knick knacks, art, handcrafts, holiday items
- Baby Items—NO Cribs
- Tools / Hardware
- Garden / Yard / Outdoor—hand & power tools, supplies, grills, decorative items, outdoor furniture, mowers (without gas), etc.
- Office Furniture / Supplies
- Furniture—Must be in good condition. **NO Mattresses or Box Springs**
- Entertainment Items—videos, DVD's, CD's, records, radios, stereos, VCR's, CD/DVD players. **MUST WORK**
- Books—**NO Encyclopedias, Textbooks or Magazines**

**THE TOWN OF VICTOR IN NO WAY WARRANTS ANY ITEM IN THE SWAP SHOP AS SAFE TO HANDLE, TRANSPORT, OR USE!  
ANYONE TAKING AN ITEM ASSUMES TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY AND RISK WITH RESPECT TO ITS SAFETY, CONDITION AND OWNERSHIP!**

LOCATION: Recycling Center/Transfer Station, 60 Rawson Road  
HOURS: Monday 10:00 AM - 12:30 PM  
Wednesday 4:00 - 7:00 PM  
Thursday Noon - 2:30 PM  
Saturday 9:00 - 11:30 AM

Swap Shop Stickers are available at the Highway/Recycle Office at 60 Rawson Road, Bldg "A"

Phone: 585-924-3323



**- NO RECYCLING WITHOUT PERMIT -**

Residents who fail to comply with ALL Town recycling regulations will NOT be allowed to use the Recycle Center for any purpose!



**RECYCLING CENTER HOURS**

Monday-Friday 7 AM to 12 PM—12:30 PM to 3:30 PM

Wednesday 7 AM to 12 PM—12:30 PM to 8 PM

Saturday 7 AM to 12 Noon



PERMITS AND/OR STICKERS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE VICTOR TOWN HIGHWAY/RECYCLE OFFICE, 60 RAWSON ROAD, BUILDING "A", DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS. MONDAY THRU FRIDAY - 7 AM to 3:30 PM

*Bldg "A" Summer Hours (April-October): Monday thru Thursday - 7 AM to 4:30 PM; Friday - 7 AM to 3:30 PM*  
**FEES APPLY, SEE INSIDE**

**RECYCLING CENTER**

**HIGHWAY/RECYCLE OFFICE**  
 60 Rawson Road, Building "A"  
 924-3323

**RECYCLING CENTER**  
 60 Rawson Road  
 924-4265

RECYCLE TODAY FOR



**A BETTER TOMORROW**

Open to TOWN OF VICTOR Residents & Taxpayers Only

## RECYCLABLES: GLASS

### ACCEPTED:

- Clear, brown and green. Please rinse.
- Compact Fluorescent & tube bulbs

### NOT ACCEPTED:

- NO drinking glasses, Pyrex, window glass, incandescent light bulbs, ceramics, mirrors, medical bottles.

## METAL-ALUMINUM-FOIL

### ACCEPTED:

- Empty aerosol cans & license plates.
- Metal food & beverage containers.  
Please rinse & flatten to reduce volume.

### NOT ACCEPTED:

- NO propane, butane, helium tanks or gas tanks.
- NO pesticide containers of any type.

## PLASTICS

### ACCEPTED:

- Bottles, jugs & containers #1,2,3,4,5,6,7.  
Please rinse and flatten to reduce volume.

### NOT ACCEPTED:

- NO 5-gallon pails, stretch film, plastic toys, laundry baskets or furniture, motor oil or antifreeze containers.

## PAPER & CARDBOARD

### ACCEPTED:

- Newspapers and inserts-must be dry and not bundled.
- Corrugated cardboard with ridges (must be reduced to maximum size of 4' X 4'), and brown paper bags.
- Junk mail, magazines & catalogs.
- Shredded paper in bags.
- Office paper including colored/white, computer post-its, glossy paper, NCR paper, construction paper, blueprint paper, soft-cover books, poster board, file folders & envelopes.

### NOT ACCEPTED:

- NO tissues, toilet paper and paper towels.
- NO metallic paper or carbon paper.



## NON-RECYCLABLES:

### ACCEPTED:

- HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE:
  1. In clear plastic bags OR
  2. In unsealed brown paper bags OR
  3. In containers with loose trash OR
  4. In unsealed grocery store plastic bags.
- Tires up to 24" (RIMS MUST BE REMOVED).
- Scrap metal.
- Lawn clippings, leaves, etc.
- Small amounts of remodeling debris.
- Used motor oil.
- Batteries
- Computers
- TV equipment

### NOT ACCEPTED:

- NO paint cans with paint left in them.
- NO commercial waste of any type.
- For Household Hazardous Waste  
Disposal call Ontario County

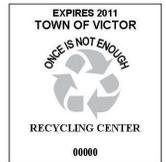
### FEES:

\$60.00 per household/maximum of 2 stickers  
\$25.00 for a 30-Day Special Use Permit

**NO RECYCLING WITHOUT A PERMIT**  
RECYCLING STICKER must be AFFIXED to vehicle

**SORT BY CATEGORY**

Commercial taxpayers of the Town of Victor may recycle with appropriate permits ONLY.



**Appendix H**  
**Unique Waste Programs**



**Seneca Lake Pure Waters Association**  
**P.O. Box 247**  
**Geneva, N Y 14456**  
**SLPWA@senecalake.org**

**PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE COLLECTION PLAN FOR SEPTEMBER 24, 2011**

Submitted To:

Mr. Gary Maslanka  
New York State DEC  
Region 8  
6274 East Avon-Lima Road  
Avon, New York 14414

Prepared By:

Kathleen Garcia – Seneca Lake Pure Waters Association Pharmaceutical Disposal Committee  
P.O. Box 247  
Geneva, New York 14456  
Telephone: (315)719-0487

This approval request is for a one day pharmaceutical waste collection to be held on September 24, 2011 at Tops Market, 815 Canandaigua Road, Geneva, New York 14456. The collection will be conducted by Seneca Lake Pure Waters Association (SLPWA), Seneca Lake Area Partners of Five Counties (SLAP-5) and Finger Lakes Zero Waste Coalition (FLZWC) in cooperation with the Ontario Sheriff's Office. The collection, packaging and consolidation of the pharmaceutical wastes collected will be conducted inside a truck supplied by the Ontario County Sheriff's Office. The drop off area is to the west of the Tops building. All persons dropping off pharmaceuticals for this event will enter one of four entrances to the Pyramid Mall parking lot, one from routes 5 & 20, two from Preemption Road or one from route 14A. They will be directed to the western area of the parking lot near the front west corner of the Tops building and adjacent to route 14A. At this collection, materials brought for disposal will be removed from the vehicle by a Tops pharmacist. The pharmacist will be under law enforcement supervision at all times. Patrons will exit via the southwestern end of the parking lot or be directed to the eastern portion of the parking lot so they can enter the Tops Market to shop.

Ontario County Sheriff's office is providing a box truck that will be lockable. One officer from the Ontario Sheriff's department will be providing security for this event as well as a security officer employed by Tops Geneva. Six volunteers from Seneca Lakes Pure Waters Association will direct traffic and assist in preventing walk-in patrons. Four volunteers from Seneca Lake Pure Waters Association will help collect materials from patrons and remove any cardboard or paper items from the confiscated materials. Unwanted pharmaceuticals will be given to the pharmacist

to place in the disposal drums. Once a 55-gallon disposal drum is full, the volunteers will weigh the drum, record the weight and place the drum into the box truck.

The main purpose of this event is to collect pharmaceutical wastes only. This may include controlled substances, out-dated medications, unwanted medications, over-the-counter medications or any pharmaceutical waste that is no longer needed, wanted or has passed expiration date. This collection event is for residential collection only. Pharmacies, veterinarians, physicians or any other pharmaceutical or healthcare business wastes will not be accepted. This is not an amnesty event.

**Pharmaceutical wastes:**

- 1. Controlled substances**
- 2. Non-controlled substances, non-hazardous waste**
- 3. Hazardous waste**
- 4. Aerosols—inhalers only**

**\*\*Mercury/Mercury containing devices and syringes** will not be collected at this event. Residents that have mercury containing devices or sharps and syringes will be instructed to retain possession of these materials. SLPWA will provide instructions on proper disposal of these items as well as household hazardous wastes. A schedule of household hazardous waste collection events in the Seneca Lake Watershed will be provided to all participants of this event.

The entrance and exit for the site will be clearly marked with directional signs. All participants in the collection event will be routed to the western end of the parking lot. Those people entering at routes 5 & 20 or the two Preemption Road entrances will proceed to the far western lane of the Tops Market parking lot. People entering from route 14A will take an immediate right and be directed to the collection area. Signs will be posted at each of the four entrances. We will also have several volunteers at the signs and turns to direct traffic and to answer any questions. Also, the lane for pharmaceutical collection will be demarked by traffic cones to pass into the collection area. Walk-up residents will be asked to get back into their car and drive through to the collection drop off area. All vehicles with pharmaceutical waste will be directed by a lane demarked with traffic cones to pass into a collection area where the pharmaceutical waste will be collected. At the collection area, a Tops pharmacist will have patrons drop their unwanted medications into a collection bin. Once the materials are collected the resident will be given an informational package from Tops and the participants will be instructed to either turn left across the front of the building to park and shop or to leave the collection by way of the far southwestern exit. Confiscated pharmaceutical waste packaging will be separated by the SLPWA volunteers and the Tops pharmacist will place the unwanted pharmaceuticals in the 55-gallon bins.

In the event of an emergency where the site must be evacuated, vehicles will be directed out of the collection area. In the instance of a participant bringing unacceptable material that has the potential of creating a risk to themselves or other participants, their vehicle will be directed to the isolation area site map. Once the vehicle is isolated and secured, the proper authorities will be contacted to address the situation.

**Procedure for event:**

**8:30 am:** Volunteers arrive at Tops Geneva. SLPWA will provide 15 - 55 gallon drums, a bung wrench, a table, a hand cart, two folding chairs, informational literature, 7 T-shirts for the volunteers, a notebook and a list of emergency numbers. Ontario County sheriffs department will provide the lockable transport truck, safety cones, 6 Ontario County pharmaceutical drop-off signs and several arrow signs to direct traffic within the Tops parking lot. Tops or SLPWA will provide a canopy to be placed in front of the transport truck. The canopy will provide shelter from rain or sun and also house the table with literature. Also, Tops will supply garbage containers and recycling containers.

Upon arrival, volunteers will be given their respective assignments and SLPWA T-shirt. The seven volunteers working on traffic control will meet with Tops security personnel and the Ontario County sheriff officer to go over the traffic control procedure. The three volunteers working at the collection site will place the scale and several drums into the transport truck. Additional drums will be on-site for use as the collection progresses. The canopy will be placed in front of the transport truck, along with the table, recycling container and garbage collection container.

The Tops pharmacist will arrive at the collection site. SLPWA will provide several collection trays, 3 pair of rubber gloves (one pair for her and two pair for the volunteers in the truck), a first-aid kit and a box of Tops promotional literature. Volunteers will assemble the promotional literature at this time. A SLPWA volunteer will be responsible for taking various photographs of the event. All photos will be sent to Tops after the event so they can ok them for our use in discussing and promoting future events.

**10:00 am** The drop off area will be located to the west of the Tops building and adjacent to the 14A entrance and parallel to route 14A. All persons dropping off pharmaceuticals for this event will enter the Tops parking lot either from routes 5 & 20, Preemption Road or route 14A. Traffic will be directed to the western end of Tops parking lot and then to the collection area. At the collection site, materials brought for disposal will be collected and removed from the vehicle by a Tops pharmacist. The pharmacist will be under law enforcement supervision at all times. The pharmacist will check the confiscated medications. Mercury and mercury containing medicines and devices and syringes will not be collected at this event. The pharmacist will hand back any materials not suitable for disposal to the patron. Patrons will be instructed to hold on to these materials until an Ontario County Household Hazardous Waste Collection day---date to be determined. Then, a volunteer will give the participant an informational packet. Patrons will exit via the southwestern exit to the plaza or be directed to the eastern portion of the parking lot to park and shop.

The pharmacist will give the confiscated medications to a volunteer. All paper products and corrugated cardboard received that is not contaminated will be collected and sent for proper recycling. It is our intention to combine all collected materials for proper packaging and disposal. The Ontario County Sheriff's Office will take possession of the materials collected from the time of arrival on site to the final witnessed destruction.

The pharmacist will be on site to assist patrons with questions that may arise the day of the event. If a question does arise, the resident will be instructed to pull off to the side of the collection area so that the collection flow will be efficient and speedy.

The remaining unwanted pharmaceutical vials and blister packs will remain in their original containers. Those confiscated items will be passed to the volunteer in the truck who will place the items into a 55-gallon drum. The drums have plastic bung lids. A bung wrench will be used to open and secure the bung lids. The drum will be placed on the scale when it is empty and when full, two volunteers will use the hand cart to move the drum off the scale and to the back of the truck. A new drum will be placed onto the scale and the procedure will continue. Weights for all drums will be recorded. The Ontario County Sheriff's Office will take possession of the materials collected from the time of arrival on site to the final witnessed destruction.

**Site Security:** Tops security personnel will be at the event to oversee traffic control and provide additional oversight. The Ontario County Sheriffs' department will provide oversight and on-site security for the entire event. Attached is a letter of commitment from Ontario County Sheriff's office

Tops provides video camera surveillance. If any unforeseen problems arise, the Ontario Sheriff's deputy would relocate the pharmaceutical wastes to another secured location designated by the Ontario Sheriff's Office. A law enforcement officer will be stationed with all wastes collected throughout the collection, identification and transportation process. Residents are instructed to remain in their vehicle unless otherwise instructed by on site personnel. In the event of an emergency, 911 is utilized in Ontario County.

The Ontario County Sheriff's Office will provide site security during the collection event with an on-duty deputy assigned to the collection site. Deputies on their assigned patrols in the area will periodically stop by the collection site to offer assistance as needed. At the conclusion of the collection event the collected pharmaceutical wastes will be transported by Ontario Count Sheriff's deputy and Seneca Lake Pure Waters Association personnel. The material will be transported directly to Covanta Niagara Falls, NY on the day of the event. All wastes will be transported in secured containers obtained by Ontario County Sheriff's department. The containers once filled will be weighted, logged and the lid secured with a plastic zip tie.

**Site Emergency evacuation plan:**

In the case of an emergency at the collection event, Ontario County Sheriffs and SLPWA staff would redirect any vehicles in the immediate area to exit the area in accordance with the site plan. If needed vehicle would be redirected to the isolation area. Any vehicles approaching the entrance would be stopped and turned around prior to the entrance of the collection area until it is deemed to be secured. SLPWA expects to have enough volunteers available that traffic can be redirected quickly and safely if necessary.

The results of these collections will be reported to the state within ten days of the collection event.

Respectfully,

# Prescription drug drop-offs planned in Canandaigua, Victor and Geneva

**By Mike Maslanik, staff writer**

**Messenger Post**

Posted Sep 16, 2010 @ 03:11 PM

Ontario County, N.Y. — In the coming days, area residents will have several opportunities safely dispose of their old or unneeded pharmaceuticals.

The drop-off events are meant to reduce the supply of potentially dangerous drugs, said Terry Whitt, drug-free communities program coordinator for the Partnership for Ontario County.

“The supply of prescription drugs affects a lot of segments of our community,” Whitt said.

An estimated 3 to 7 percent of all prescription medications go unused, according to the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America. Some of these find their way into the hands of young people, while others end up improperly disposed of, which can affect drinking water quality, Whitt said.

The first event, at the Wegmans in Geneva, will be from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Sept. 25. Organized by the Seneca Lake Pure Water Association, the drop-off coincides with the national Take-Back Initiative, sponsored by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration. About 15 similar events will take place throughout the region that day, Whitt said.

On Oct. 9, another drop-off, sponsored by the Town of Victor, will be held at the Victor school district campus from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The last event will be from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Oct. 30 at the Canandaigua Wegmans. It is sponsored by the Partnership for Ontario County and a host of other community organizations.

Participants are asked to bring any prescription or over-the-counter medications that are no longer needed to the events. Law enforcement will oversee the drop-offs, and pharmacists will answer questions. The collected drugs will then be incinerated.

The events are similar to household hazardous waste pick-ups, Whitt said.

A wide variety of diverse organizations are supporting the events, she said, such as Thompson Health, the Ontario County Office for the Aging and the Finger Lakes Visiting Nurse Service.

Whitt said that the partnership for Ontario County hopes to build on this year’s events and continue offering drop-offs in the future.

Copyright 2010 MPNnow. Some rights reserved

# **MEDICATION DROP OFF EVENT AT NAPLES CENTRAL SCHOOL**

On Saturday, May 14, 2011, the Partnership for Ontario County will partner with the Naples Central School District to hold a pharmaceutical drop off event from 10:00 a.m, until 2 p.m, at the Naples High School, 136 North Main Street, Naples. This event is sponsored as community collaboration led by the Partnership for Ontario County, Inc., the Ontario County Office of Sheriff and Thompson Hospital.

The purpose of this event is to collect and properly dispose of unwanted and outdated prescription and over the counter medications. Persons wishing to dispose of medications will be able to drive through the Naples High School, parking lot where volunteers will collect the medications with no questions asked.

Last Saturday, April 30, 2011, 348 pounds of medications were collected from 188 vehicles at a pharmaceutical drop off event conducted at Wegmans in Canandaigua, These unwanted and unused drugs were turned over to the United, States Drug Enforcement Administration for environmentally safe disposal. Additional questions, contact Terry Whitt at the Partnership for Ontario County, 58.5-396-4554 or Sheriff Phil, Povero at 585-396-4614.



## NY State Electronic Waste Law Fact Sheet

New York's "Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act" was passed on May 28, 2010, to become the Nation's 23<sup>rd</sup> electronic waste product stewardship law, and one of the most progressive. On April 1, 2011, manufacturers are required to have programs in place to collect their used electronics from consumers across the state. Registrations are due at the NY DEC no later than January 1, 2011.

### The New York State E-Waste Law:

- Creates a statewide, manufacturer-sponsored recycling program for a broad range of electronic products
- Uses a market-based approach, allowing manufacturers to establish efficient, cost-effective collection, reuse and recycling of electronic waste
- Sets a statewide e-waste recycling goal
- Creates incentives for surpassing the goal
- Sets basic operating requirements for recyclers, collectors and consolidators
- Relieves local governments from the financial burden of e-waste handling
- Zero fee to consumers upon acceptance of their covered electronic equipment

### Manufacturers must:

- Provide reasonably convenient collection
- Accept their own brand
- Accept one item of the same type for every one they sell
- Recycle their share of the statewide recycling goal

### Covers:

- Desktop and laptop computers and peripherals (monitors, keyboards, printers, scanners, fax machines); small scale

servers; televisions; small electronic equipment (VCRs, DVD players, portable digital music players, game consoles).

[For a complete list, please see:

[www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/65583.html](http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/65583.html)]

### Acceptance methods:

- Mail or ship back
- Community collection events
- Fixed acceptance sites
- Agreements with local governments or others; or any combination of above
- At least one acceptance method reasonably convenient to consumers for each county, and each municipality with a population of 10,000 or more

### Further Resources:

- The New York State e-waste law, and guidance for municipalities, e-waste handlers and manufacturers: [www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/65583.html](http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/65583.html)
- Information for New York State collection, consolidation and recycling facilities: <http://esd.ny.gov/businessprograms/electronics.html>
- General information and press: [www.nypsc.org/content/e-waste](http://www.nypsc.org/content/e-waste)

*The New York Product Stewardship Council (NYPSC) was formed in March 2009 by the New York State Association for Solid Waste Management to promote product stewardship throughout the State, and address the critical need for waste reduction. We are the seventh council to be formed in North America.*

### **The NYPSC: Promoting Product Stewardship throughout New York State**

Please visit our website and join our email list at: [www.nypsc.org](http://www.nypsc.org)

Contact: Katherine Bourbeau, Coordinator

**New York Product Stewardship Council**

P.O. Box 810 | New York, NY 10108

Tel. (917) 597-2119 | [contact@nypsc.org](mailto:contact@nypsc.org)

## **Appendix I**

### **Recycling Agricultural Plastics Project (RAPP) Information**

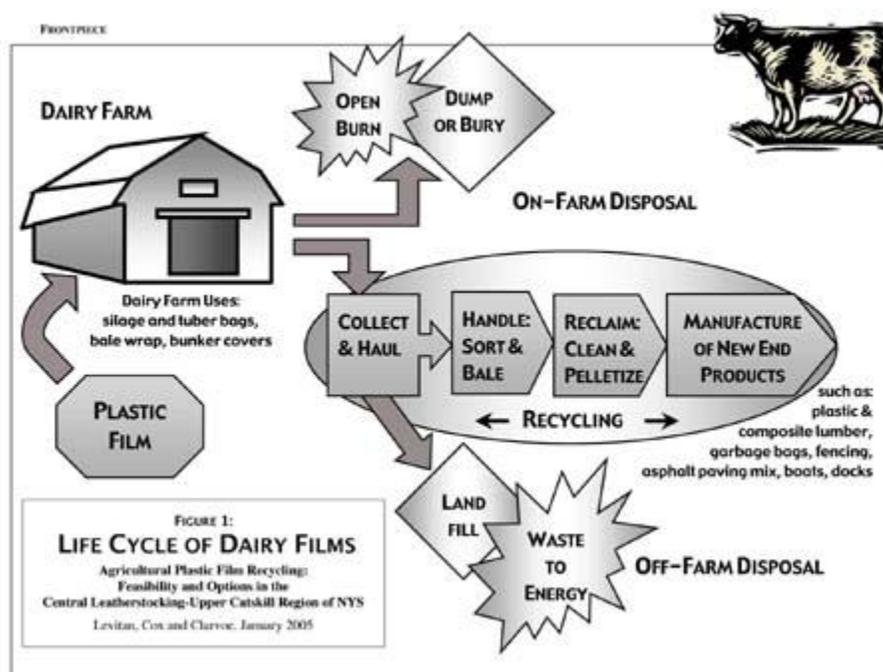
# APPENDIX I: RECYCLING AGRICULTURAL PLASTICS PROJECT (RAPP)

Modified:  
Jan 26,  
2011

## Life-Cycle Stewardship of Agricultural Plastics

Developing infrastructure and markets for waste film and rigid plastics from all sectors of agriculture.

*RAPP is a collaboration of Cornell University with organizations, agencies, and businesses in support of agriculture, environmental protection, economic development and recycling.*



(Click image to open full-size version [228 kB] in new window)

- AGRICULTURAL PLASTICS INCLUDE:** dairy silage bags • bunker silo covers • bale wrap • bale net • polytwine
- maple tubing • irrigation drip tape & tubes • greenhouse & hoophouse covers • high tunnels • nursery pots
  - & plug trays • mulch & fumigation films • tarps • bird netting • pesticide & dairy chemical containers • seed,
  - feed & fertilizer bags • low tunnels • row covers • bee hive bodies & frames • aquaculture supplies