

# Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Prepared For  
**Hamilton County**  
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P.O. Box 205  
Lake Pleasant, New York 12108

May 2025

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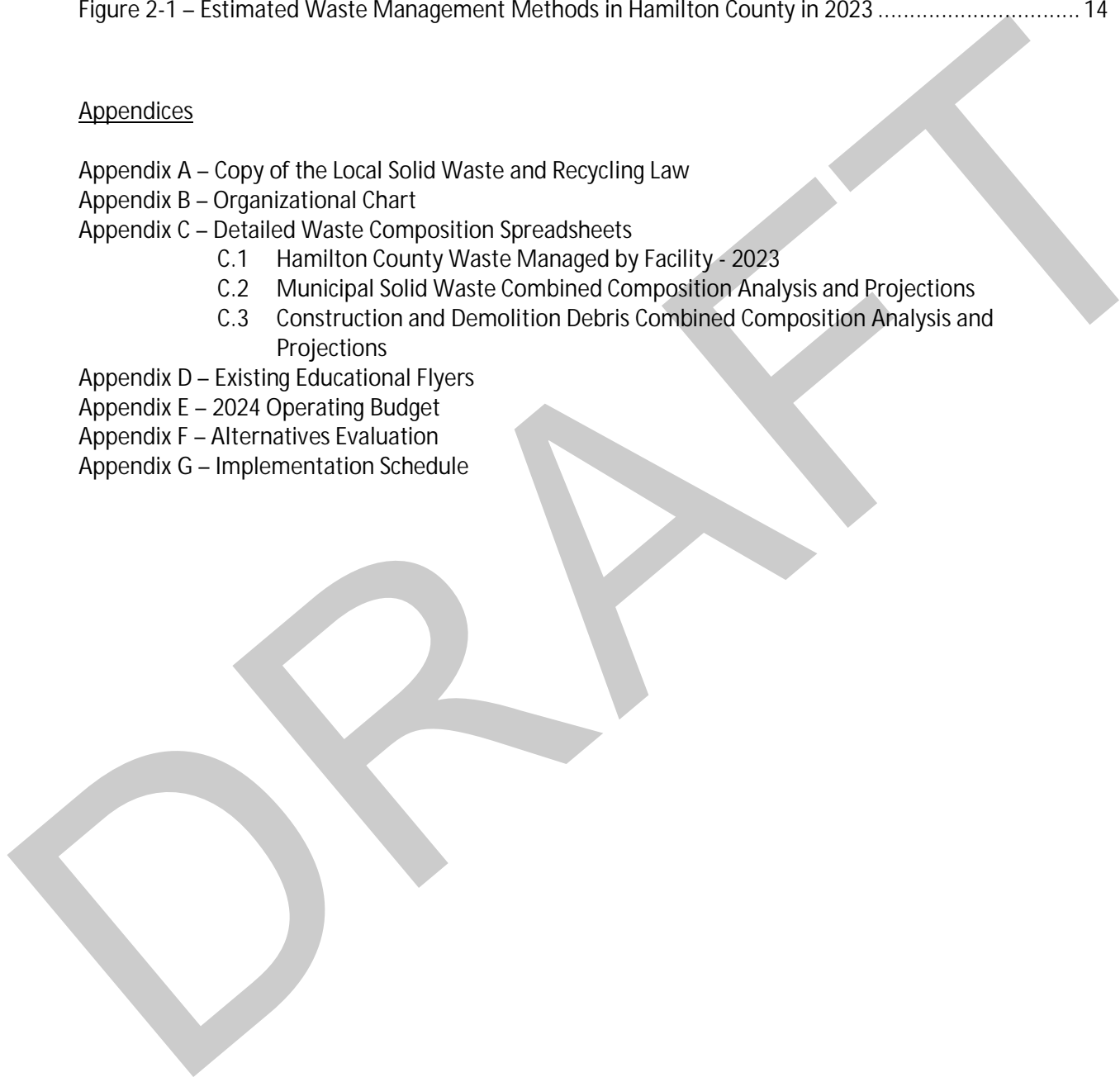
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the Hamilton County Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) is to identify the path to be pursued for managing solid waste generated in Hamilton County during a ten-year planning period, in an economical and environmentally sound manner, which is consistent with the State's solid waste management policy. The initial year of this ten-year planning period will commence following approval of this Plan by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), which is expected to be 2025. The ten-year planning period will therefore be 2025-2034.

The residents, businesses, industries, and institutions in Hamilton County currently produce approximately 16 tons of solid waste every day. A very small amount, which combined with other economic and demographic facts contributes to the unique position of the County within New York State and indeed the Country.

This document plans to set forth actions to increase diversion, to decrease disposal, and to reduce waste generation, now and in the future. This LSWMP will: 1) serve as a countywide framework for the coordination of solid waste management; 2) establish countywide solid waste goals and objectives -- including goals for waste reduction and recycling -- and a plan to monitor progress toward the goals; and 3) satisfy the latest NYSDEC requirements for solid waste planning and comprehensive recycling .

Hamilton County, through its Department of Public Works (DPW), serves as the solid waste planning unit for all municipalities within the County. This LSWMP recognizes, however, that local municipalities, private waste haulers, the local Soil and Water Conservation District, Cornell Cooperative Extension and neighboring solid waste planning units all play or may play important roles in Hamilton County's current and future management of solid waste and recyclable materials.

Hamilton County operates two full service solid waste transfer stations, one in Lake Pleasant and the other in Indian Lake. These facilities accept solid waste and traditional single stream recyclables in addition to some special wastes. There are also six smaller registered town transfer stations that service their respective areas.

The County implemented Local Law No. 11 of 2013 as their "Solid Waste and Recycling Law."

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:

- 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).

NYSDEC issued its' latest statewide SWMP, Building the Circular Economy through Sustainable Material Management in 2023. The plan seeks "to protect communities and mitigate the effects of climate change, the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) builds upon sustained efforts to reduce waste and advance the state's transition to a circular economy, helping to change New Yorkers' understanding of waste and their relationship to it. The Plan intends to guide actions over the next decade, from the beginning of 2023 to the end of 2032, and builds upon the State's 2010 Beyond Waste Plan."

The Plan sets forth six major Focus Areas with goals and action items to move the circular economy and materials management industry forward in New York State:

- Waste Reduction and Reuse
- Recycling and Recycling Market Development and Resiliency
- Product Stewardship and Extended Producer Responsibility
- Organics Reduction and Recycling
- Toxics Reduction in Products
- Advanced Design and Operation of Solid Waste Management Facilities and Related Activities<sup>1</sup>

Based on the data gathered and compiled for this LSWMP, the County has identified program strategies to work toward during a ten-year LSWMP planning period that is consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Policy. The strategies set forth below were identified with the goal of further enhancing the reuse and recycling of materials generated in Hamilton County. Each strategy and corresponding goal will be evaluated for feasibility and cost-effectiveness on an individual basis according to the implementation schedule included in Chapter 6.0.

The following program strategies are realistic and meaningful steps the County can take to increase waste diversion and decrease the toxicity of its' waste stream.

Program Strategy #1 – Promote Waste Reduction

*Goal: Promote waste reduction through education and promotion.*

Program Strategy #2 – Promote Reuse Programs

*Goal: Promote local reuse programs through education and promotion.*

*Program Strategy #3 – Increase Recovery of Recyclable Material*

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<sup>1</sup> [New York State Solid Waste Management Plan - NYSDEC](#)

*Goals: Increase recycling at schools and libraries located within the County. Identify outlets for special waste recycling through existing vendors or product stewardship programs such as PaintCare.*

Program Strategy #4 – Support and Implement Organics Diversion Efforts

*Goals: Encourage diversion of organics from the solid waste disposal stream through education, promotion of Cornell Cooperative Extension efforts and implementation of a pilot source separated organics project.*

Program Strategy #5 – Improve Public Outreach and Education

*Goals: Educate residents as well as seasonal residents and tourists on proper recycling to increase recycling and waste diversion and reduce improper disposal.*

Program Strategy #6 – Improve Solid Waste and Recycling Data

*Goal: Improve method for tracking scrap metal recycling within County and at County facilities.*

Program Strategy #7 – Private Sector Engagement

*Goal: Assess the availability of funding opportunities or partnerships with other organizations to assist the County in accomplishing LSWMP program strategies.*

Program Strategy #8 – Continue Existing Disposal Methods as Primary Disposal for Non-Recyclable/Non-Recoverable Waste

*Goal: Continue to provide reliable, economical, and environmentally-sound outlets for County residents to dispose of all non-recyclable and non-recoverable waste. Assess contracting opportunities for waste disposal during the planning period.*

## ABBREVIATIONS

APA	Adirondack Park Agency
BUD	Beneficial Use Determination
C&D	Construction and demolition debris
CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CSC	Climate Smart Communities
DANC	Development Authority of the North Country
EFW	Energy-From-Waste
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERF	Energy Recovery Facility
H <sub>2</sub>	Hydrogen
HHW	Household hazardous waste
LSWMP	Local Solid Waste Management Plan
MBT	Mechanical-biological treatment
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal solid waste
MWC	Municipal waste combustor
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
OHSWA	Oneida Herkimer Solid Waste Authority
PAYT	Pay as you throw
RDF	Refuse derived fuel
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
Sq Mi	Square miles
SSO	Source-separated organics
STP	Sewage treatment plant
WTE	Waste to energy
WWTF	Wastewater treatment facility
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant

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## 1.0 PLANNING UNIT DESCRIPTION

### 1.1. Physical Description

Hamilton County (the County) is very rural, consisting of mostly forested land, with mountainous terrain interspersed with streams, rivers, wetland complexes and picturesque lakes. Notable lakes include Indian Lake, Piseco Lake, Sacandaga Lake, Lake Pleasant, Raquette Lake, Fourth Lake, Eighth Lake, Long Lake, and Blue Mountain Lake. There are no urban clusters and only one village.

The Planning Unit includes all municipalities located within Hamilton County and encompasses approximately 1,808 square miles and just over 5,000 permanent residents. It is the least populated county east of the Mississippi on a population density basis, with only 3 people per square mile, and the only county in New York State with less than 10,000 people. Despite its large physical size, Hamilton County is small in terms of its infrastructure. The County does not require any stoplights, provides education for less than 400 children, and does not have large waste producing facilities such as hospitals, industry, colleges or major grocery store chains.

### 1.2. Location

The County is located in Northern New York State, northwest of Albany and northeast of Utica. The County is bounded on the north by Franklin and St Lawrence Counties, Essex County to the northeast, by Warren County and Saratoga County to the east, to the south by Fulton County and to the west by Herkimer County.

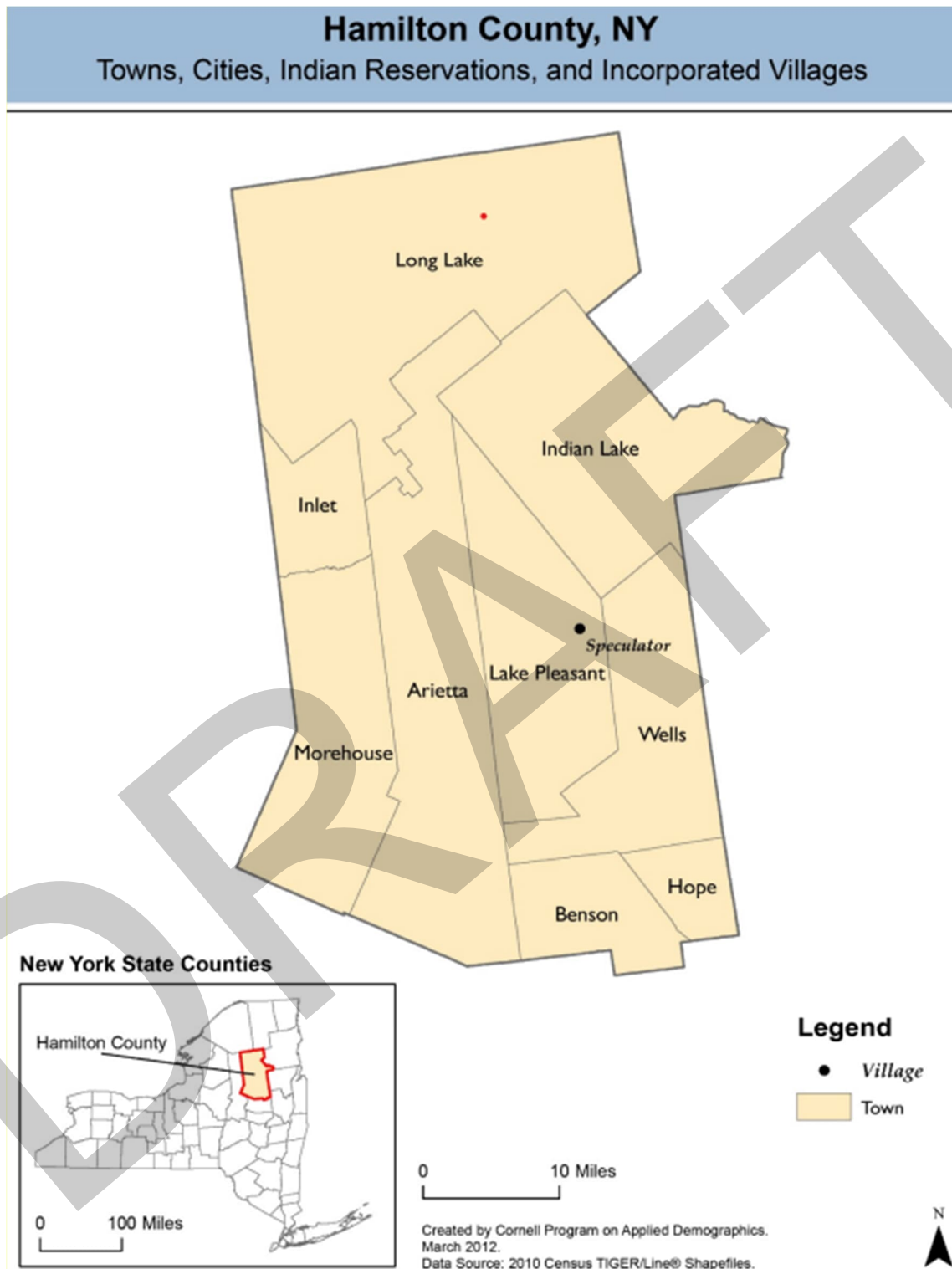
Hamilton County is located wholly inside the Adirondack Park, which is a publicly protected area within New York State overseen by the Adirondack Park Agency (APA). The location of the County within this environment, as well as the restrictions to development imposed by the APA, result in unique solid waste management challenges within the Planning Unit, as described herein.

### 1.3. County Municipalities

Municipalities included in the Planning Unit are the towns of Arietta, Benson, Hope, Inlet, Indian Lake, Lake Pleasant, Long Lake, Morehouse, Wells, and the Village of Speculator.

A map displaying the County's municipal jurisdictions is presented in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1-1 – Municipalities in Hamilton County



Source: 2010 US Census Data & Cornell Program on Applied Demographics Data: Hamilton County Profile 2012

Link: <https://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Hamilton.pdf>

1.4. Transportation Network

The County is served by the following state routes; 8, 10, 28, 28N, and 30. There are also limited county and town roads to serve area residents and visitors.

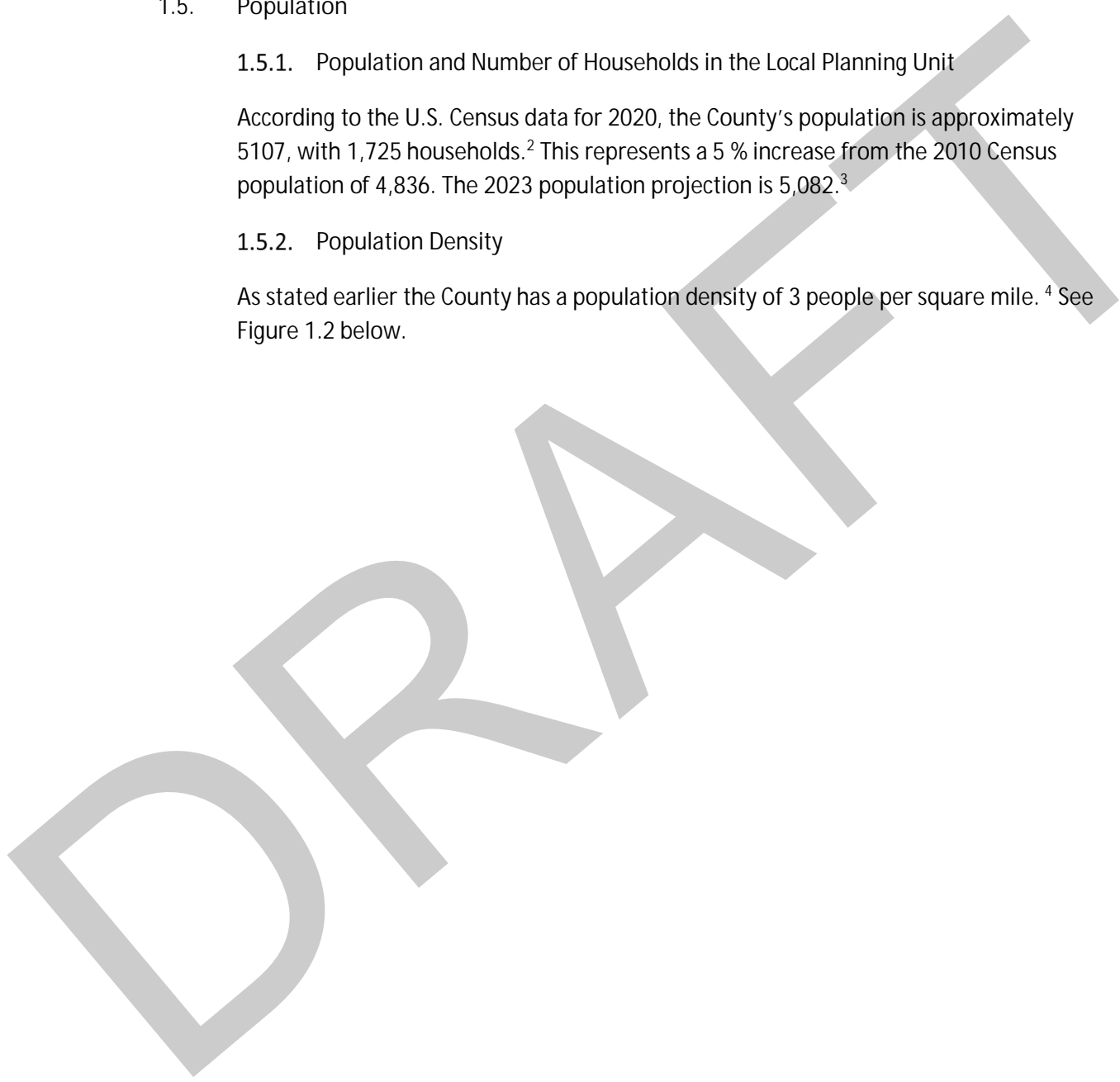
1.5. Population

1.5.1. Population and Number of Households in the Local Planning Unit

According to the U.S. Census data for 2020, the County's population is approximately 5107, with 1,725 households.<sup>2</sup> This represents a 5 % increase from the 2010 Census population of 4,836. The 2023 population projection is 5,082.<sup>3</sup>

1.5.2. Population Density

As stated earlier the County has a population density of 3 people per square mile.<sup>4</sup> See Figure 1.2 below.



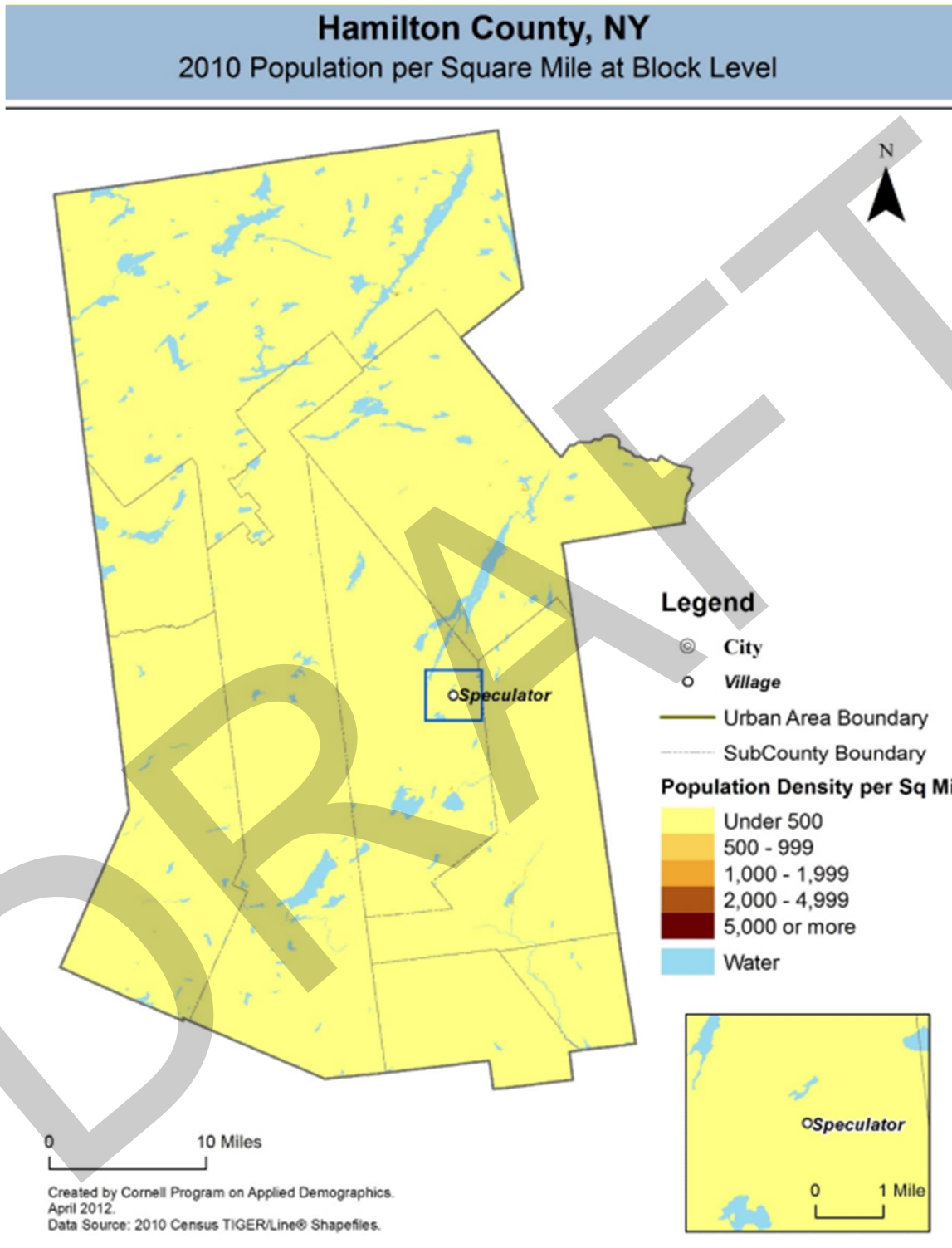
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<sup>2</sup> [Hamilton County, NY - Profile data - Census Reporter](#)

<sup>3</sup> [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Hamilton County, New York](#)

<sup>4</sup> [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Hamilton County, New York](#)

Figure 1-2 – 2010 Population Density in Hamilton County



Source: 2010 US Census Data & Cornell Program on Applied Demographics Data:  
Hamilton County Profile 2012

Link: <https://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Hamilton.pdf>

## 1.6. Planning Unit Members and Administrative Structure

Hamilton County, through its' Department of Public Works, is the planning unit for the County and is responsible for developing and implementing the LSWMP. All municipalities in the County participate in the planning unit.

Beginning in the 1980s municipal and County-elected officials realized that the old town/village dumps could not continue as they had in the past. The State was closing old unlined dumps and the requirements for new facilities were nearly impossible to meet given NYSDEC regulations coupled with APA restrictions.

A Solid Waste Division of the Department of Public Works (DPW) was created to manage the County's solid waste. An organizational chart for the DPW Division is included as Appendix B.

The Division operates the facilities and manages programs that comprise the solid waste management system. The Division is headed by The DPW Superintendent who is responsible to the County Board of Supervisors. There is also a Deputy DPW Superintendent and a Solid Waste Manager. None of these positions are solely dedicated to solid waste management.

### 1.6.1. Neighboring Planning Units

Table 1-1 lists the neighboring planning units along with possible opportunities and actual inter-jurisdictional programs or issues that may impact implementation of the County's LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

Hamilton County maintains regular contact with its neighbors. The County cooperates and coordinates with its neighbors on numerous issues such as, regulatory interpretation, sharing services and equipment, and other issues that arise from time-to-time.

Table 1-1 – Potential Impacts or Opportunities with Neighbors That Could Affect LSWMP Implementation

Neighboring Planning Unit	Existing or Potential Inter-Jurisdiction Considerations/Impacts	Effects of Opportunities or Impacts to Implement the LSWMP
Essex County	Home to 14 County/ Town transfer stations, no in County disposal or recycling facilities.	No known impacts for implementing the LSWMP.
Development Authority of the North Country (DANC)	DANC's jurisdiction as a planning unit includes the Counties of Lewis, Jefferson and St. Lawrence. DANC operates a landfill.	No known impacts for implementing the LSWMP.
Warren County	There are 12 municipal transfer stations located in Warren County.	No known impacts for implementing the LSWMP.

Neighboring Planning Unit	Existing or Potential Inter-Jurisdiction Considerations/Impacts	Effects of Opportunities or Impacts to Implement the LSWMP
Saratoga County	Owens and operates five transfer stations.	No known impacts for implementing the LSWMP.
Oneida Herkimer Solid Waste Authority (OHSWA)	The Counties of Oneida and Herkimer make up the OHSWA planning unit. OHSWA operates a landfill, recycling center, organics processing facility, compost facility, and two transfer stations.	No known impacts for implementing the LSWMP. OHSWA does not accept waste from outside its planning unit.
Fulton County	Fulton County operates a MSW landfill.	Through contract, acts as the disposal facility for Hamilton County.
County of Franklin Solid Waste Management Authority (CFSWMA)	CFSWMA operates an MSW landfill.	No known impacts for implementing the LSWMP

#### 1.6.2. Planning Unit Membership and Impacts on Implementing LSWMP

Currently, the municipal members are not directly involved in preparing or implementing the plan; however they contribute to the plan through their representation on the Board of Supervisors and participation in public review and comment periods.

#### 1.7. Seasonal Variations and Unique Circumstances

There are major seasonal variations that occur within Hamilton County that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

Much of the economy of Hamilton County is based on the tourism industry and the thousands of people who come to the area throughout the year to enjoy the Adirondack Park. Visitors partake in activities such as sightseeing, water sports, boating, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, hunting, skiing, and snowmobiling.

This is particularly true in the summer months when it is estimated that nearly 40,000 people visit the County as seasonal residents or tourists. There are 15 NYSDEC campgrounds, more than any other County in the State.<sup>5</sup> The County is also home to private campgrounds, as well as a number of large religious retreat campgrounds. This fluctuation in the population of the County, and the fact that many of the seasonal visitors come from places outside northern New York, and even outside the state, leads to unique challenges in solid waste management planning. In

<sup>5</sup> [Camping in Hamilton County --- New York State Style | Experience Our Adirondacks](#)

particular, programs that are too complicated or under-publicized will not typically see high participation rates from seasonal visitors. Additionally, this means that educational efforts must specifically address methods for educating a temporary and ever-changing population.

The county is unique due to its remote Adirondack location, with associated logistical difficulties, very small population, limited economy, and being subject to strict State regulations.

#### 1.8. Overview of Solid Waste Generation Sources within Hamilton County

The majority of Hamilton County's waste generation is associated with households both permanent and seasonal (including campgrounds). Much of the County's waste originates in the summer months and is associated with tourism. During the fair weather months of spring and summer the generation of C&D from home improvement projects and new construction, and MSW from seasonal residences and campers increases. In winter months waste generation falls dramatically. Approximately 25%-30% of the total waste generated in the County occurs in the months of July and August. In addition to the seasonal second homes and campsites, waste also originates from bars, restaurants, and motel complexes that support tourism.

Hamilton County's employment base is small. Non – seasonal jobs are concentrated in the following sectors – construction, education, and government. None of these sectors are associated with large waste generation. For example, large shopping plazas, super centers, industrial plants and medical office buildings are typical types of establishments that generate large volumes of wastes. None of these are present in Hamilton County.

The 2023 unemployment rate was 6.1% and was the highest in the State.<sup>6</sup>

Given the poor soil, terrain, and short growing season there is no commercial agriculture in the County.

In summary, the County does not have an industrial or agricultural presence and its service industry is mostly limited to the tourism industry. Therefore, waste such as industrial waste is not generated in the County. C&D generation is mostly limited to seasonal work and is relatively small in scope. When coupled with very low population this translates to a very small amount of waste to be managed when compared to most other State planning units.

##### 1.8.1. Schools

Hamilton County is served by one K-8 school and three K-12 schools with under 400 total students. There are no private schools or colleges.

Table 1-2 lists the schools in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals. Information and data in the table will be revised throughout the Planning Period as more details become available.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> [Unemployment Rate in Hamilton County, NY \(NYHAMI1URN\) | FRED | St. Louis Fed](#)

<sup>7</sup> [HAMILTON COUNTY | NYSED Data Site](#)

Table 1-2 – Impacts of Schools within the Planning Unit

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On LSWMP
Elementary and Secondary Schools			
Wells Central School District	Summer cleanout/ construction. Seasonal food wastes from cafeterias. Private hauling of school wastes and recyclables.	Locker content left behind, C&D debris, and other wastes from end-of-school cleanouts. Paper, books and electronics recycling.	May participate in education/outreach activities provided by Hamilton County. Lack of data available on waste generation, further information is needed.
Indian Lake Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Long Lake Central School District	Same as Above	Same as above	Same as above
Lake Pleasant Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

All of the schools within the planning unit generate various amounts and types of waste and recyclable materials, but specific details are unknown. It is possible that the schools are fully participating in the local recycling program, and little additional work will be needed. Therefore, tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs if warranted, and to collect data.

#### 1.8.2. Libraries

Table 1-3 lists the libraries in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.<sup>8</sup> Information in this table will be updated throughout the Planning Period as more detail becomes available.

Table 1-3 – Impacts of Libraries within the Planning Unit

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on LSWMP
Indian Lake Library	Periodic cleanouts. Private hauling of all library wastes.	Large amounts of books and magazines. Data unavailable.	Opportunity for libraries to coordinate a recycling management program among libraries or as a venue for education and outreach. Further evaluation needed.
Inlet Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Lake Pleasant Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Long Lake Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Raquette Lake Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

<sup>8</sup> [Hamilton County New York Public Libraries](#)

It is not known what these libraries are now doing with their wastes. Possible recycling programs and data collection will be discussed in the Alternatives Evaluation in Chapter 5. This could include recycling programs for cardboard, outdated books and periodicals, and for materials generated from any events held at the library facilities. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, and to collect data, as appropriate.

## 1.9. Summary of Implementation of Previous LSWMP

### 1.9.1. History of LSWMP

All of the towns located in the County had implemented mandatory recycling by 1992. Small town dumps in Morehouse, Arietta, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake and Village of Speculator were all closed in the early 1980s. By 1994 dumps in Hope, Lake Pleasant, Indian Lake, Inlet and Long Lake were also closed. A Comprehensive Recycling Analysis (CRA) was developed for the planning unit in April 1993 and approved by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) on June 22, 1993. A Draft Solid Waste Management Plan was also developed in August 1993, revised in 1996, but was never submitted for formal approval by NYSDEC. As stated within the draft LSWMP, its purpose was to “provide our residents and visitors with the information they need to be aware of the current planning for the next 30 years or more”. It states additionally that “the document will be used, in draft form, to aid all persons, regardless of their place of residence or association with Hamilton County, to input suggestions for improvements in both the short range and long range planning”. The plan detailed future recycling, reuse and reduction programs. It also put forth a comprehensive plan for solid waste disposal centering on development of a new state-of-the-art landfill to be located in Lake Pleasant (at the old unlined dump site). Construction of the landfill was projected to be complete by 1999. The Board of Supervisors preferred in county development of the landfill over waste export due to cost and long term disposal security issues. The new landfill was never developed due to APA regulatory restrictions. The County began exporting waste in 1998 to the DANC landfill in Rodman. It did so until in 2019 when it began hauling its waste to the Fulton County Landfill.

In March 2012 a Draft LSWMP was submitted to The NYSDEC. The County received NYSDEC comments on the Draft LSWMP on July 24, 2018. This document will address those comments in accordance with the latest NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 366 Local Solid Waste Management Planning Regulations.

### 1.9.2. Goals & Objectives

The following presents the major goals and objectives of the Hamilton County LSWMP:

- To continue to minimize, through the promotion of local waste reduction, the amount of solid waste generated;

- Implement a long-term, comprehensive solid waste management plan that is environmentally sound, reliable, cost-effective, and feasible given the unique characteristics of the County;
- To develop and promote comprehensive solid waste public education for residents and seasonal residents/ tourists;
- To capably manage the solid waste generated in Hamilton County, including municipal solid waste, construction and demolition debris, bio-solids (if needed), and special waste;
- Develop an implementation schedule that is achievable and timely for addressing the needs of Hamilton County;
- Comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations;
- To continue to operate its transfer stations.

#### 1.9.3. Accomplishments since 2018

The following list identifies recent accomplishments:

- Carried on with transfer station operations without an interruption of service or cut back during the recent pandemic;
- The two County Transfer Stations, in conjunction with the town transfer stations, continued to provide a great service for the collection of waste and recyclables for a very rural community due to user convenience associated with locations throughout the vast geographic area of the County.
- Successfully converted recycling program from dual stream to more user friendly single stream;
- Renewed the contract for waste disposal with Fulton County for five years in 2024 with an additional five year renewal option;
- Completed an efficiency study for the County-wide solid waste management system to identify areas for potential cost savings by utilizing shared services amongst the County and member municipalities.

#### 1.9.4. Status Updates

**Solid Waste Collection:** Solid waste and recyclable material collection is performed within Hamilton County by one of three means: 1) municipal collection; 2) arrangements between waste generator and private hauler (least common); or 3) transport directly by waste generator to a county or town owned waste facility.

**Public In-County Facilities:** Development restrictions enforced by the APA limit the ability to develop large scale solid waste management facilities such as a landfill in the County. Hamilton County operates and owns two full service recycling/residential drop-

off transfer station facilities located in Lake Pleasant and Indian Lake. The towns within the county also operate six smaller registered recycling/residential drop-off transfer stations in Blue Mountain Lake, Hope, Inlet, Long Lake, Raquette Lake and Wells. There is also a very small exempt waste collection drop off site located in Morehouse. These town facilities act as consolidation points before transport of waste and recyclables to one of the larger County transfer stations. The transfer stations are strategically located in the County to best serve the very rural population plus seasonal visitors.

**Solid Waste Transportation & Disposal:** Waste may be directly transported by the generator to the nearest transfer station, or hauled by a private hauler or a municipality to a transfer station. The towns haul their consolidated transfer station waste to the nearest County Transfer Station. Waste is then transported from the County transfer stations to the Fulton County Landfill by the County using ejector style trailers.

**Recycling Transportation & Processing:** Recyclable material is transported in a similar manner as solid waste, collected curbside or through drop off programs at any of the transfer stations. With the exception of bulk scrap metal, the collected recyclables are transferred from the town transfer stations to the County owned Lake Pleasant Transfer Station for consolidation and marketing. Bulk metal is typically marketed by the respective towns. Currently recyclables are transported to Twin Bridges Recycling (Casella) in Clifton Park, NY for processing.

**Inter-municipal Agreements:** The County continues to operate under an inter-municipal agreement between the County and Fulton County for disposal service for a five year period beginning in 2024, with an option for a 5 year extension.

#### 1.9.5. Challenges

Funding has been and remains the main challenge to implementation of solid waste management programming. Hamilton County previously received annual funding from the state to subsidize the additional costs and logistical challenges of operating within the Adirondack Park, but this funding was recently rescinded, which has furthered this challenge. The remoteness of the County (significant transportation costs) coupled with a small population with limited tax base also adds to the challenge. The planning unit has a tip fee that it levies at its transfer stations. This tip fee is not sufficient to cover all costs associated with management of the County's solid waste and recyclables including disposal fees to Fulton County, processing fees for recyclables, transportation, equipment, and labor. Recyclables and other items such as electronics and waste oil are accepted from the public free of charge, but have costs associated with them which the County must absorb. Additional County general fund money covers the shortfall. The County has been successful with recycling programs due to the convenience offered to residents through the transfer stations, however, the addition of each distinct recycling program or special waste item places operational and administrative costs on the planning unit.

Given the number of tourists and seasonal residents, it can also be difficult to reach these people with the rules and regulations for solid waste and recycling. This, in many cases, results in non-compliance with recycling rules and in turn decreases diversion.

There is also the issue of staffing, there is no dedicated County management employee dedicated 100 % to administering solid waste management. There is no local funding for a recycling coordinator position even with the 50 % NYSDEC reimbursement. It is helpful to analyze additional staffing as follows: a recycling coordinator's salary/benefits would have to be divided against about 5,000 tax paying residents. The cost per resident cannot be justified when compared to more populous planning units. In addition, solid waste management competes with other priorities of the County Public Works Department such as roads, bridges, culverts, emergency response and snow removal. The only dedicated solid waste staff are associated with transfer station operations.

It is also a challenge for a County, which is unique due to its population density, location within the Adirondack Park, remoteness, and limited economy to comply with NYS solid waste planning regulations that simply do not fit. The regulations, given their breadth and complexity, are clearly written for the more typical NYS Planning Unit that has more waste to manage and greater resources from a staffing and funding perspective.

#### 1.10. Summary of Changes to the Planning Unit

The membership of the Planning Unit has not changed since the submission of the previous 2012 LSWMP Update. The same towns and village still remain a part of this Planning Unit. It is not anticipated that there will be any changes within the Planning Unit.

There are no significant changes to the County's tourism based economy or population.

## 2.0 SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLABLES QUANTITIES AND TYPES

This chapter provides information on the waste streams generated in Hamilton County based on data from county and town facilities made available through NYSDEC reporting and estimates from the NYSDEC MSW composition projections. The baseline data for this plan will be the year 2023.

### 2.1. Waste Types

Hamilton County's solid waste stream has the following components: municipal solid waste (MSW), construction and demolition debris (C&D), municipal sewage treatment plant sludge, and special waste such as unwanted electronics. Petroleum contaminated soil is soil contaminated with petroleum products; usually oil, lubricants or gasoline. Contaminated soil is generally associated with industrial sites or gas stations and is rarely generated in the County (only about 1 ton in 2023).

For the purposes of this LSWMP, MSW consists of waste generated in homes and commercial businesses. The residential component includes, but is not limited to, newspapers and magazines, corrugated cardboard, glass, metal, plastic containers, food waste, household goods including bulky items like furniture and appliances, textiles, and yard trimmings. The commercial waste stream may contain higher percentages of food waste, and corrugated cardboard. In this case commercial waste is the non-hazardous waste generated by businesses such as restaurants, bars and hotels/ motels.

Industrial waste is not generated in any quantity in the County.

As a regulatory requirement, each solid waste management facility is required to submit annual reports to the NYSDEC. These annual reports provide information about the quantities of materials managed and identify the geographic locations where the waste materials were generated.

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is generated by the residential and commercial sectors and typically consists of wood, masonry, soil, land clearing debris, plumbing fixtures and other construction related items. Many of these materials can be recycled and reused (e.g., clean fill material, mulch, or recycled aggregate). Much of the clean fill and other inert material is generally managed in the various Land Clearing Debris Facilities located throughout the County. In Hamilton County C&D waste is mixed with MSW at the transfer stations. Therefore, for the purposes of this plan, estimates of the C&D fraction of the collected waste stream were used. The estimate was based on published State percentages and visual observations at the County Transfer Stations.

As defined in the Part 360 regulations, biosolids (referenced herein as sewage sludge) are the accumulated semisolids or solids resulting from treatment of wastewaters from publicly or privately owned or operated sewage treatment plants. Municipal treatment plants generate sludge that requires special handling and management. Since there is no industry and no urban clusters of population located in the County, the generation of sewage sludge is very low.

2.2. Availability of Generation and Recovery Data

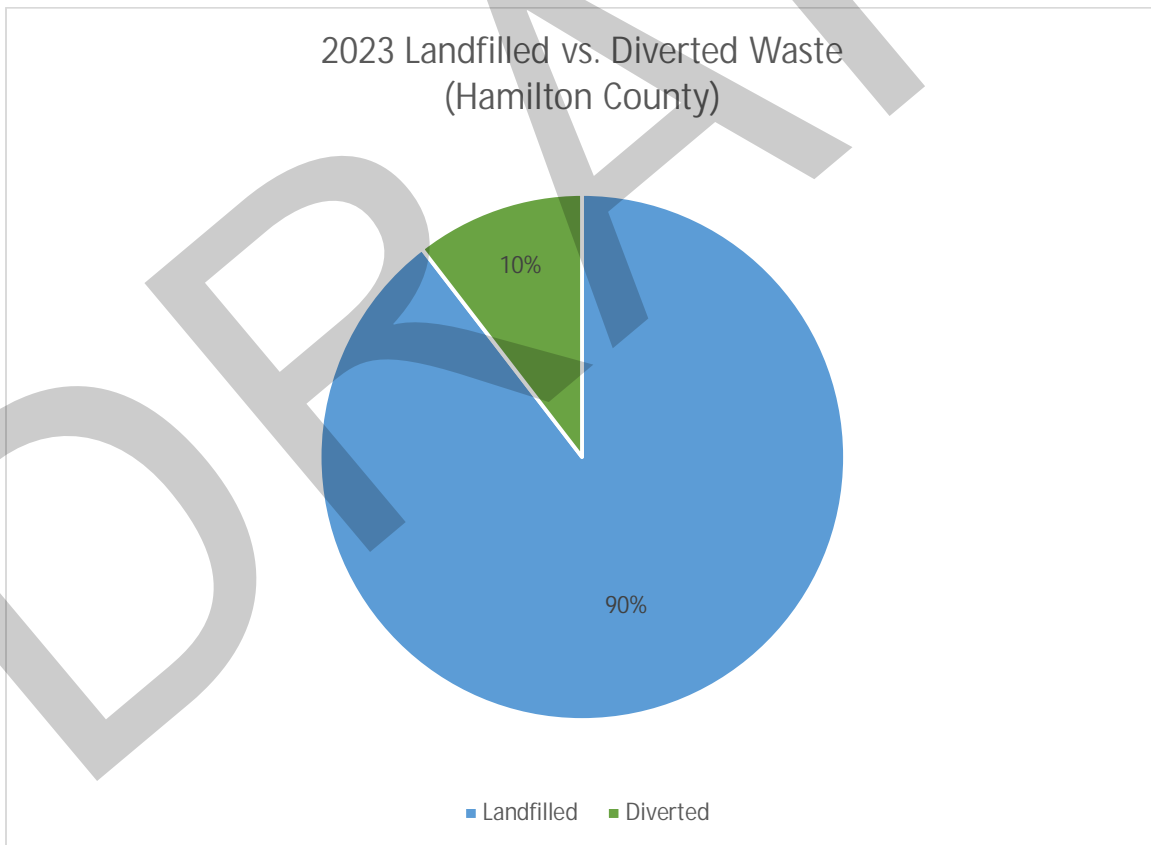
2.2.1. Data Sources

The data source for the following waste type analysis is NYSDEC 2023 Annual Reports.

2.2.2. Total Waste Generation in Hamilton County

Based on annual reports submitted to the NYSDEC for 2023, Hamilton County residents and businesses generated 6,638.58 tons of waste (including potentially recyclable materials but not including exempt material). Exempt material consisting of land clearing debris is inert material that historically has not entered the waste stream. Figure 2-1 shows the overall method of management for the waste. Based on the information available to interpret, the majority of the waste is landfilled (5,945.05 or 90 percent) while the remainder is diverted or recycled (693.53 tons or 10 percent). An accounting of types and tonnages of waste managed by Facility for 2023 is included in Appendix C.

Figure 2-1 Waste Management Methods in Hamilton County in 2023



Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2023; Self-Reporting

Table 2-1 – Total 2023 Waste Tonnage by Management Method

Waste Type	Amount (Tons)	% of Total Generation
<b>Landfilled<sup>9</sup></b>		
MSW / C&D	5912.73	89%
Construction and Demolition Debris	30.97	< 1%
Asbestos	0.18	< 1%
Contaminated Soil	1.17	< 1%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5,945.05</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>Diverted</b>		
Single Stream	572.03	9%
Tires	80.21	1%
E-Waste	21.29	< 1%
Land Applied Sewage Sludge	20.00	< 1%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>693.53</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Other</b>		
Exempt Material	642.00	0%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>642.00</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total Waste Generation</b>	<b>6638.58</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 2.2.3. Estimation of Potential MSW Recovery

With the assistance of the NYSDEC's waste composition and recovery projection tool, the following section provides Hamilton County with an estimated MSW waste composition for future planning purposes. C&D quantities are an estimate based on State percentages and visual observation. The complete tables are provided in Appendix C. MSW composition includes residential and commercial generators; consequently, for the purposes of this analysis, the following are excluded from the MSW composition estimates: separately managed C&D debris, organics streams (sewage sludge, septage, etc.), and scrap metal managed outside of the MSW management structures.

Additionally, the quantities of containers (i.e., aluminum, glass and PET) collected as part of the Recoverable Container Act (RCA) are typically not reported to databases that are available to individual counties so these quantities are not included in the diversion numbers.

<sup>9</sup> NYSDEC 2023 Facility Annual Reports

Table 2-2 provides a detailed estimated breakdown of MSW generated in the County. These numbers are generated by applying the NYSDECs waste composition breakdown to the actual total tons of MSW generated within the County, as reported in Table 2-1. Based on annual reports, Hamilton County diverted approximately 693.53 tons of material (10 percent) from the 6586.26 tons of MSW generated from residential, and commercial generators in 2023.

Several materials identified below are collected and recovered in Hamilton County; however, there are no mechanisms for gathering data for the individual single stream components at this time. The NYSDEC MSW composition tool was applied to the actual waste generation totals to estimate quantities for more specific materials that are not tracked individually within waste streams.

Table 2-2 – Estimated MSW Recoverable Materials in Hamilton County

Material	Estimated MSW Tons Generated (2023) <sup>10</sup>	Estimated % of Total Tons Generated (2023)	Actual MSW Tons Diverted (2023) <sup>11</sup>	Estimated % of Each Material Diverted (2023)
Newspaper	190	4%	134.43	19%
Corrugated Cardboard	482	10%	148.73	21%
Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	534	11%	174.47	25%
Other Compostable Paper	339	7%	0	0%
<b>Total Paper</b>	<b>1546</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>457.63</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>Metals</b>				
Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	105	2%	15.44	2%
Other Ferrous Metals	264	5%	5.72	1%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	66	1%	0.57	< 1%
<b>Total Metals</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>21.73</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Plastics</b>				
PET Containers	49	1%	16.59	3%
HDPE Containers	44	1%	16.02	3%
Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	8	< 1%	2.86	< 1%
Film Plastic	289	6%	0	0%
Other Plastic (Total)	304	6%	0	0%
<b>Total Plastics</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>35.47</b>	<b>6%</b>

<sup>10</sup> NYSDEC MSW Combined Composition Analysis and Projections

<sup>11</sup> 2023 NYSDEC Facility Annual Reports

Material	Estimated MSW Tons Generated (2023) <sup>10</sup>	Estimated % of Total Tons Generated (2023)	Actual MSW Tons Diverted (2023) <sup>11</sup>	Estimated % of Each Material Diverted (2023)
Glass Containers	198	4%	57.20	8%
Other Glass	23	< 1%	0	0%
<b>Total Glass</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>57.20</b>	<b>8%</b>
Food Scraps	646	13%	0	0%
Yard Trimmings	113	2%	0	0%
<b>Total Organics</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Clothing, Footwear, Towels, Sheets	196	4%	0	0%
Carpet	68	1%	0	0%
<b>Total Textiles</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total Wood</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
C&D Materials	391	8%	0	0%
Other Durables	91	2%	0	0%
Diapers	78	1%	0	0%
Electronics	67	1%	21.29	3%
Tires	90	2%	80.21	12%
HHW	17	< 1%	0	0%
Soils, Fines and Sewage Sludge	30	1%	20.00	3%
<b>Total Miscellaneous</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>121.50</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4989</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>693.53</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 2.2.4. Estimation of Potential C&D Waste Recovery

C&D debris can be assessed separately from MSW. Using the NYSDEC's C&D debris composition and recovery projection tool, the following section provides Hamilton County with an estimated C&D debris composition for future planning purposes. The complete tables are included in Appendix C.

Based on the data reported in the NYSDEC 2023 Facility Annual Reports, Table 2-3, below, provides an overview of the tons of C&D debris generated in Hamilton County annually.

Table 2-3 – Estimated C&amp;D Debris Recoverable in Hamilton County

Material	Estimated Components of C&D Debris Tons Generated per NYSDEC Model (2023)	% of Total C&D Debris Generated (2023)	Tons of C&D Debris Diverted per 2023 Data Obtained	
			Tons Diverted	% Diverted
Concrete/Asphalt/Rock/Brick	519.2	32%	0	0%
Wood	293.9	18%	0	0%
Roofing	77.1	5%	0	0%
Drywall	61.9	4%	0	0%
Soil/Gravel	379.8	23%	0	0%
Metal	108.3	7%	0	0%
Plastic	7.4	< 1%	0	0%
Corrugated/Paper	52.4	3%	0	0%
Other	128.7	8%	0	0%
Total	1628.6	100%	0	0%

Based on the quantities of potential divertible materials that were reported to the NYSDEC, Hamilton County diverted 0 tons of material from the C&D disposal stream in 2023. However, it is important to note that 642 tons of exempt materials does not enter the waste stream due to the use of Hamilton County's five Land clearing Debris Facilities. If these facilities were not utilized, much of that material would be disposed of at the Fulton County landfill and take up valuable air space.

Table 2-3 indicates that about 1,628.6 tons of C&D materials is generated within the County from residential and non-residential construction, renovation or demolition projects. This figure is an estimate based on State-wide averages and visual inspections at the Transfer Stations. C&D is mixed with MSW at the Town Transfer Stations so a precise tonnage figure cannot be obtained. Chapters 3 and 5 describe the existing systems for recovering these materials

#### 2.2.5. Municipal Sewage Sludge

Hamilton County has two small wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs); one located in the Town of Indian Lake and the other in the Village of Speculator.

Table 2-4 shows the method of sludge management utilized.

Table 2-4 – Municipal Sewage Sludge Generation and Management Summary

Treatment Plant	Quantity/Year	Use/Disposal Method
Town of Indian Lake	25,000 gallons	Liquid sludge trucked to processing facility
Village of Speculator	20 dry tons	Land Applied

The small quantity of sewage sludge generated in Hamilton County is managed in two ways. For the Village of Speculator dry sludge is land applied once per year. Liquid sludge from the Town of Indian Lake is trucked out of County for processing. The data in Table 2-4 was generated from discussions with Head Operators of the Treatment Plants.

### 3.0 EXISTING PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Hamilton County owns and operates two facilities (transfer station/ convenience centers) for traditional drop-off services as well as waste and recyclable consolidation points. Waste originating from the County Transfer Stations is transported via County owned and operated ejector trailers to the Fulton County landfill for disposal. Collected recyclables are transported via County ejector trailers to the Twin Bridge Recycling in Clifton Park NY for processing. The towns also own and operate six additional transfer stations and a small exempt collection site. These smaller facilities act as intermediate consolidation points before transport to the larger County owned facilities.

As stated previously, waste and recyclables are collected in Hamilton County by municipalities, by private haulers, or transported by the generator directly to the Town and County facilities. Currently, only residents of the town in which the transfer station is located can drop off garbage and recycling there, except for the Town of Hope which has an agreement with the Town of Benson that allows Benson residents to drop off garbage and recycling at the Town of Hope Transfer Station. The towns of Wells, Arietta, Morehouse, and Lake Pleasant plus the Village of Speculator offer their residents weekly curbside collection. The County has left to local municipalities, individual homeowners, and, in some cases, private haulers the decisions on how to best provide collection and delivery to the County consolidation facilities.

#### 3.1. Transfer Stations

Hamilton County owns and operates two NYSDEC registered solid waste transfer stations – Indian Lake Transfer Station 21T10004 and Lake Pleasant Transfer Station 21T10005. The Towns own and operate an additional six registered smaller transfer stations and one exempt drop off site.

The County Transfer Stations serve as locations where wastes brought in by The Town Transfer Stations, individuals and haulers are consolidated and packed into larger trailers for hauling to The Fulton County Landfill. The Town operated transfer stations provide a convenient disposal point for residents and haulers in the outlying areas of the County. The Stations also help provide a convenient drop-off for more specialized items such as fluorescent bulbs, waste oil, and electronics. Since the switch to single stream recycling, Transfer Station operations were simplified because users no longer have to separate their recyclables into different paper and container receptacles and the need for separate receptacles and the space they occupied was eliminated.

##### 3.1.1. Hamilton County Transfer Station -Indian Lake

The County Indian Lake Transfer Station consists of three (3) pre-fabricated metal buildings, roll-off containers, wooden structures, a dumpster, and a scale.

An open front metal building is segmented into four wooden sections where collection trucks and the public can deposit their sorted plastic and tin recycling. A wooden collection bin sits adjacent to this area for residents to donate their 5-cent deposit containers. There are roll-off containers for single stream recyclables, and tire collection as well.

Additionally, there is a small wooden building for residents to drop off unwanted, usable items, which other residents can take if they wish. This reuse facility, called Ourmart is managed by a local volunteer group. A textiles donation container sits adjacent to this building. A dumpster sits adjacent to the transfer station building for scrap metal collection. Two 100-gallon barrels are used to collect used motor oil as well. Other recyclable materials that are collected at the facility include electronics, batteries and fluorescent bulbs.

A pre-engineered metal building, with rollup doors, houses the waste transfer. Residents and collection trucks deposit waste onto the tipping floor of the building where it is loaded onto one of the County's five (5) long haul transfer trailers and compacted by a backhoe. The trailers are stored in a separate metal building before being hauled by County employees to the Fulton County Landfill.

The facility is open Thursday through Monday; Indian Lake residents can drop off garbage and recycling at no cost, but a residential sticker is required. The Town of Indian Lake also provides curbside collection for garbage and recycling through a private contractor who delivers material to the Indian Lake Transfer Station on Monday and Friday year-round. The facility also accepts waste from the Towns of Long Lake and Inlet.

### 3.1.2. Hamilton County Transfer Station - Lake Pleasant

The Lake Pleasant Transfer Station consists of three (3) pre-engineered metal buildings, roll-off containers, trailers, and a scale.

An open front metal building is segmented into four wooden sections where collection trucks and large loads can deposit their recyclable material. There are roll-off containers for recyclable material and tires as well.

A pre-engineered metal building with rollup doors houses the garbage collection and residential drop-off. Residents and collection trucks deposit waste onto the tipping floor of the building where it is loaded onto one of the County's five (5) long haul transfer trailers and compacted by a backhoe. Residents drop off recyclable paper and containers in the roll-off located outside of this building. The trailers are stored in a separate metal building before being hauled by County employees to the Fulton County landfill.

The facility is open Monday-Saturday; Lake Pleasant residents can drop off garbage and recycling at no cost. To drop off C&D, contractors are required to have a building permit. During the summer, C&D cannot be dropped off on Mondays due to high volume. During the rest of the year, contractors must call before dropping C&D off on a Monday. Campgrounds bring their garbage and recyclables for drop off on Mondays and Fridays in the summer.

The Town of Lake Pleasant also provides curbside collection for garbage on Mondays and recyclable material on Tuesdays year-round as well as curbside garbage collection only on Thursdays during the summer. The facility also accepts garbage from the Town of Arietta, the Town of Morehouse, and the Village of Speculator, which all drop off garbage on Mondays year-round. The Towns of Arietta and Morehouse also deliver recyclables on Mondays, while the Village of Speculator collects recyclables on Tuesdays. During the summer, the Town of Arietta also delivers garbage to the Transfer Station on Thursdays, while the Village of Speculator drops off additional garbage on Fridays. The facility accepts waste and recyclables from the Towns of Wells and Hope, which drop off material whenever their collection bins are full and on Wednesdays year-round.

The County picks up electronics from the other transfer stations and hauls to the Lake Pleasant facility. County employees shrink-wrap the electronics and load the pallets onto a 90-yard trailer. When full, County employees haul this material to Sunning Electronics Recycling in Utica, NY.

### 3.1.3. Long Lake Transfer Station

The Long Lake Transfer Station is primarily a drop-off location for its residents. It is made up of an administration building, and several roll-off containers. Winter hours of operation open six days per week closed Tuesdays, summer hours 7 days per week.

A group of roll-off containers sits in the middle of the site, which are used by residents for recyclables. Town employees transfer these materials to individual roll-off containers. Residents place electronics in separate County-owned roll-off containers. Garbage is placed in the compactor hopper by residents. Tires are collected and stored in a roll-off container on the western edge of the site. A wooden storage unit is used to house donated 5-cent deposit containers. A clothing donation bin is adjacent to this structure.

Town employees haul garbage to the Indian Lake Transfer Station twice a week during the summer and once a week during the winter.

### 3.1.4. Raquette Lake Transfer Station

The Raquette Lake Transfer Station is a small public drop-off facility for the residents of the Town of Long Lake. It consists of an administration building and multiple types of

containers for recycling and garbage collection. The facility is open the same hours as Long Lake.

There are two roll-off containers on site. One holds household garbage and C&D, while the other holds scrap metal. Town employees use a backhoe to pack these containers, and when full, they haul the garbage to the Indian Lake Transfer Station and the scrap metal to the Long Lake Transfer Station. To prevent bear access the garbage roll-off container is covered nightly with a metal cover.

The public places recyclables into plastic 55-gallon barrels. These are transferred to dumpsters on a trailer by town employees. When full, town employees haul recyclables to the Inlet Transfer Station. Electronics are also collected by the County.

### 3.1.5. Blue Mountain Lake Transfer Station

The Blue Mountain Transfer Station is a small transfer station which consists of a small trailer for the public drop off of C&D. A private contractor collects and hauls it to the Indian Lake Transfer Station.

### 3.1.6. Town of Wells Transfer Station

The Town of Wells operates a small transfer station made up of many roll-off containers and dumpsters, and two (2) administration sheds. The Transfer Station is open Saturday – Monday from 7 a.m. – 3 p.m.

The Town of Wells provides curbside collection of garbage for its residents on Mondays, which they haul to the Lake Pleasant Transfer Station. Residents can also drop off garbage and recyclables at the Transfer Station. Garbage is dropped off in one of many dumpsters. These are surrounded by an electric wire, which is active at night, to prevent bears from accessing the garbage.

Residents drop off recyclables into designated dumpsters. When full, these are transferred to a garbage truck and hauled to the Lake Pleasant Transfer Station by town employees. There are roll-off containers for residents to drop off recyclables. These are also hauled to Lake Pleasant Transfer Station by town employees when full. Additionally, residents can drop off scrap metal and tires. The tires are hauled to Lake Pleasant Transfer Station, while the Town of Wells sells the scrap metal.

### 3.1.7. Town of Hope Transfer Station

The Town of Hope Transfer Station operates as a drop-off location for residents of the Town of Hope and the Town of Benson. The facility consists of two buildings, a metal shed, and multiple roll-off containers. It is open from Friday - Monday.

Residents drop off garbage and C&D into four (4) roll-off containers under the metal shed. There is a roll-off container for each material for both Benson and Hope so the two towns are appropriately charged. The Town of Hope and the Town of Benson alternate hauling the roll-offs to the Lake Pleasant Transfer Station on Wednesdays. Bulky items are kept separate and added to the roll-off prior to hauling. If needed, a backhoe is used to compress the C&D and garbage.

Recyclables are placed in cans within the administration building. The town employee places these into a roll-off container when full and sorts out any unacceptable materials. When full, these are hauled by town employees to the Lake Pleasant Transfer Station.

Scrap metal is also collected and is managed by the Town of Hope. A small building in the center of the Transfer Station houses miscellaneous recyclable/ donated materials such as textiles, lightbulbs, etc.

#### 3.1.8. Town of Inlet Transfer Station

The Town of Inlet Transfer Station is operated by the town highway superintendent and other town employees. The facility consists of three (3) metal buildings, an administration building, an operations building, and a storage building. The Transfer Station is open 9 a.m. - 12 p.m. and 1 p.m. - 6 p.m. daily in the summer, and Thursday - Monday in the winter months.

The operations building is separated into two sections, one for drop-off and the other is for processing by town employees. Town of Inlet residents drop off their garbage and recyclables on the drop-off side which they can drive through. Town employees remove any unacceptable materials.

Electronics and tires are collected by County staff and hauled to the Lake Pleasant Transfer Station. Scrap metal is collected in roll-off containers. Garbage is collected in roll-offs which are then hauled by town employees to the Indian Lake Transfer Station. During the summer months, the facility is extremely busy.

#### 3.1.9. Town of Morehouse

The Town of Morehouse operates a very small drop off site adjacent to the highway garage that is classified as an exempt facility. The Town of Morehouse provides curbside collection, but some residents choose to drop garbage and recycling off at this facility. The facility is open Monday - Saturday from 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.

There is a small shed with 55-gallon plastic barrels for residents to place their recycling. A smaller fenced in shed is for bagged household garbage. Bulky items and C&D are piled adjacent to these structures. Town of Morehouse employees haul the garbage and recycling to the Lake Pleasant Transfer Station every Monday. Scrap metal is taken care of by the town.

### 3.2. Land Clearing Debris Facilities

According to NYSDEC there are four active, registered, small, town-owned Land Clearing Debris Landfills located in Arietta (Piseco), Hope, Indian lake, and Inlet. One privately owned registered site, the Vogel Pit #1, is in Lake Pleasant. Typically these sites are used for disposal of exempt material only such as stumps, large tree butts, root balls, and unwanted clean fill (asphalt, concrete, and stone).

### 3.3. Out-of-County Waste

Given the remote location of Hamilton County there is no evidence of any significant out-of- county waste entering the County for disposal. Likewise, there is very little waste that left the County for disposal, only 33.85 tons in 2023, with most of it being C&D waste.

### 3.4. Reduction, Reuse, Recycle Programs

#### 3.4.1. Residential Sector Recycling Facilities and Efforts

The County initially implemented a dual stream recycling program, whereby generators separated recyclables into different paper and container streams. The County has historically benefitted from very clean recyclables with little contamination. A historical view of annual County waste generation figures shows that during the period of 2006-2011 about 7,000 tons of waste were produced. Beginning in 2012 as the recycling program matured, waste starts to fall to the current levels of around 6,000 tons per year or an approximately 15% decrease. In 2018 the more convenient single stream recycling, where paper and containers may be mixed was rolled out. All of the Town and County owned transfer stations accept single stream recyclables from the public, and in some cases municipal and private haulers. Beyond the traditional single stream paper and container recyclables, fluorescent bulbs, Christmas lights, tires (no rims), electronics and used oil are accepted at the County facilities. All single stream material accepted at the transfer stations are consolidated and transported by the County before being shipped to Twin Bridges for processing. The County pays a per ton fee for recyclables processing.

#### 3.4.2. Commercial Sector Recycling Facilities and Efforts

On the commercial front, stores, schools, restaurants, campgrounds, and motels are some County establishments that generate relatively large volumes of recyclable materials. These establishments must comply with the same single stream recycling requirements as residents. Commercial generators also benefit from the convenience of single stream recycling, especially from a dedicated recycling container space standpoint. Collection is by municipal and in some cases private haulers that transport the recyclable material to one of the Transfer Stations.

The quantities and types of these specific recyclable materials recovered in Hamilton County are difficult to track. Although, commercial recyclables associated with tourism (food and beverage establishments) are typically corrugated cardboard and institutional size containers.

#### 3.4.3. Reduction

Waste reduction is most effective when implemented at The Federal or State level, there is little that Hamilton County can implement at the County level beyond providing the public with educational resources.

#### 3.4.4. Reuse

There are several reuse options for county residents to utilize. The County and Towns have placed a number of used clothing containers at their respective Transfer Stations for public use. Indian Lake Transfer Station is also home to the volunteer managed Ourmart reuse shed. This is a “put and take” operation for the public to access or drop off used household goods. There are two local reuse centers located within the County. Twigs Treasures in Speculator is a seasonally open thrift store featuring used furniture, utensil, cookware, dishware and framed art, and North Country Bible Church Clothes Closet also open during the summer months selling gently used clothing. Residents also have the ability to link to Freecycle Hamilton County which is an online, free of charge, clearinghouse for giving and getting household items. Users match up their needs and wants while at the same time participating in waste reduction.

#### 3.4.5. C&D Debris Sector Processing Facilities and Efforts

Collection of C&D debris for processing is not provided by the County. There are no C&D processors located in The County. Given the small amounts of C&D generated it is not realistic or feasible to develop a public or privately operated processing facility.

#### 3.4.6. Institutional Recycling Efforts

There are no significant institutions located in Hamilton County.

#### 3.4.7. Public Sector Recycling Efforts

Most of the recycling efforts described herein including public education, facility operations, consolidation, and transportation are public sector, either at the Town or County level.

### 3.4.8. Scrap Metal Recycling

According to research conducted by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), recycling scrap metals can be quite beneficial to the environment. Using recycled scrap metal in place of virgin iron ore can yield<sup>12</sup>:

- 75% savings in energy
- 90% savings in raw materials used
- 86% reduction in air pollution
- 40% reduction in water use
- 76% reduction in water pollution
- 97% reduction in mining wastes

Scrap metal generated by businesses and residents is not monitored, however, it is likely that this material is being recycled because the material has a monetary value. The County and towns also recycle scrap collected at their transfer stations, quantity records of scrap recycled were not available to report. The County will attempt to gather this data during the reporting period.

### 3.4.9. Public Education Efforts to Promote Recycling

Hamilton County recognizes the importance of educating the community on waste reduction, reuse, recycling and material recovery opportunities. To effectively manage these evolving programs, the County provides for public education through the Hamilton County website. The County Cornell Cooperative Extension and Soil and Water Conservation also contribute to this effort. Some current examples of local public education resources found on the internet are included in Appendix D.

### 3.4.10. Organic Wastes Diversion

Interest in organic waste diversion has increased over the last few years, particularly because it has the potential to divert a significant portion of the waste stream away from incineration and landfills. The composting process can be applied to yard waste, food waste, MSW, sewage sludge, non-hazardous industrial sludge, or some combination of these materials. According to the NYSDEC, there are currently no registered organics composting facilities located within Hamilton County.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.norstar.com.au/Recycling/Processing/Benefits.aspx>

<sup>13</sup> [Organics Recycling Facilities And Regulations - NYSDEC](#)

In New York, the Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law<sup>14</sup> went into effect January 1, 2022, and requires businesses and institutions that generate an annual average of two (2) tons of food waste per week or more to:

- 1) Donate excess edible food; and
- 2) Recycle all remaining food scraps if they are within 25 miles of an organics recycler (composting facility, anaerobic digester, etc.).
- 3) Donate excess edible food; and
- 4) Recycle all remaining food scraps if they are within 25 miles of an organics recycler (composting facility, anaerobic digester, etc.).

There are no designated food scraps generators identified by the NYSDEC in Hamilton County.

There are legitimate concerns with organics diversion specific to food scraps in Hamilton County whether backyard or larger scale. The abundance of wildlife within the Adirondack Park, most notably black bear, deer, and raccoons, presents additional waste management challenges within the planning unit. Typical low-cost solutions to food scraps organics management, such as backyard composting, are not viable options in this environment. Residents and tourists within the County are discouraged by local governments and the NYSDEC from creating situations where wildlife would be encouraged to approach dwellings, or campgrounds such as placing food scraps or other “attractive” materials in backyards or surrounding wooded areas. This is out of concern for the safety of the residents, as well as the safety of the animals. For example, there are many examples of Adirondack black bears becoming conditioned to a food source such as food scraps and causing property damage as well as becoming a safety concern to people and pets. These bears may become such a nuisance that lethal measures may be the only management option. For this reason, programs that call for the placement of organic wastes in uncontained, uncontrolled areas will not be considered as part of this plan. Bears have consistently shown the ability to foil all types of garbage containers and would easily raid backyard composters that are not protected with a heavy duty high enclosure or electric fence. This type of set-up may not be safe and is not feasible for the typical homeowner.

#### 3.4.11. Yard Trimmings

Yard waste composting is a feasible means of waste reduction that requires little technological sophistication and could ultimately reduce the quantity of solid waste disposal in the County. Much of the Planning Unit's service area is very rural and, like other rural areas around the state and the country, residents tend to manage yard trimmings (leaves, brush, grass clippings) on their own property.

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/114499.html>

Material that is not handled at the point of generation is delivered by residents to one of the Town Transfer Stations. Residents may also practice backyard composting of yard waste. The county will promote existing educational resources related to this practice. The County transfer stations do not accept green waste.

#### 3.4.12. Food Banks

There is currently one food pantry - North Country Bible Fellowship located in Indian lake where the public can obtain quality food that would otherwise be disposed.<sup>15</sup>

#### 3.4.13. Electronics Recycling

Hamilton County accepts a wide range of residential electronics year-round at its Transfer Stations from the Town Transfer Stations as well as residents. Electronics are transported to Sunning in Utica, NY by the County. The County accepts the following electronic devices:

- TVs
- laptops
- notebooks
- printers/ copiers
- scanners
- fax machines
- computers
- monitors
- gaming systems
- tablets
- e-readers
- microwaves
- VCR, DVR, and DVD players
- cables, cords, or wiring accompanying the electronic equipment
- rechargeable dry cell batteries
- radios/ audio and video equipment/ scanners
- cell phones/ telephones/ answering machines
- ink/toner cartridges
- cameras/ web cams

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<sup>15</sup> [Regional Food Bank of Northeastern New York | Feeding America](#)

#### 3.4.14. Sharps Collection

The Speculator Health Center is the only sharps collection point located in the County.<sup>16</sup>

#### 3.4.15. Tire Handling

Tires are accepted at all of the County's Transfer Stations as well as the Town transfer stations. Tires must be free of rims. The County's used tires are currently recycled in Buffalo through Geiter Done of WNY.

#### 3.5. Sewage Sludge Handling

Sewage sludge generated in Hamilton County is managed as identified in Chapter 2.

#### 3.6. Management of Household Hazardous Waste

A HHW collection day event would not be cost effective for Hamilton County given the sparse population. The cost to the County would be about ten times higher per participant than in a county with 60,000 residents. It is likely that most residents would not dedicate the time and effort to travel the great distances to a one time HHW event resulting in very low participation rates. The County will instead work to integrate the Paintcare system into the solid waste management program as this represents the largest component of typical HHW collected at events.

#### 3.7. Efforts to Enforce Local Disposal and Recycling Laws

The County's preferred method of encouraging residents and local businesses to adhere to local disposal and recycling laws is through education and outreach rather than enforcement. Source separation continues to be enforced through direct visual and camera load inspections at the Transfer Stations. There have been very few serious enforcement related issues related to solid waste.

#### 3.8. Volume-based Pricing Incentives

Volume based pricing incentives such as pay as you throw (PAYT) are centered on the premise of the less waste you generate the less you pay and vice versa. Solid waste management methods in any planning unit must strike a balance between convenience for residents and cost effectiveness for the planning unit. Solid waste management practices that are too restrictive to provide simplicity, convenience, and value to residents always run the risk of resulting in illegal disposal of waste through open dumping, burning, etc. The location of the County within the Adirondack Park and its endless illegal dumping locations exacerbates this problem due to the additional pollution, littering concerns and possible deleterious effects on tourism, and the unique wildlife habitats. For these reasons, it is the goal of this plan to provide a balanced

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<sup>16</sup> [Sharps Disposal | Hamilton County New York](#)

approach to solid waste management within the planning unit. Some programs that are typically considered within other planning units in the state to reduce waste generation and increase recycling rates (such as PAYT) call for financial penalties (or incentives) to meet these ends. These types of programs are not likely to be considered in Hamilton County due to the probability of their resulting in these unwanted alternatives to proper disposal. Furthermore, no municipality in the County has expressed any interest in PAYT programs.

### 3.9. Recycling Market Agreements

The County currently is under contract with Twin Bridges Recycling for its single stream recyclables processing. It has no agreements with any end users. Scrap metal collected at the transfer stations is marketed to local outlets on the spot market.

### 3.10. Local Hauler Licensing

There are very few haulers that service Hamilton County simply because there is a very small customer base. The service territory is spread over a very large geographic area, with limited roads that is adequately served by the public transfer stations and municipal collection service. Therefore, there is no need for local hauler licensing and no County staff to implement and enforce such a licensing program.

### 3.11. Recycling Data Collection Efforts

As demonstrated in the previous sections of this plan, Hamilton County's residents and commercial waste generators take advantage of the County's solid waste management system for waste disposal and recycling. Therefore, most solid waste data for material handled through the County's facilities is reported to the NYSDEC annually and is summarized in Table 2-1 in Section 2. The exception to this is a lack of scrap metal recovery figures.

#### 4.0 EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

##### 4.1. Staff in Charge of Implementing System

The County, specifically, staff within the Department of Public Works, maintain operational control of its' Transfer Stations and is responsible for the implementation of the program strategies described in Chapter 5 including public education and outreach. The Towns also have operational responsibilities for managing their transfer stations.

On a biennial basis, the County will assess the status of the implementation of these strategies and update them as necessary to continue to fulfill the County's needs. Please refer to Section 1.6 and Appendix B for more detail on the administrative structure and Organizational Chart.

##### 4.2. Financial Structure

Hamilton County provides solid waste management services tailored to the unique aspects of their jurisdiction as described herein, including recycling, transfer stations, electronics, public information, and system administration. Each one of the facilities and services represents a set of expenses to provide the staff, equipment, materials, supplies, and facilities required. A fee is assessed by the County to the Towns for non-recyclable waste they deliver to County Transfer Stations. This fee raises a portion of the revenue needed to cover the expenses for services provided. The County has adjusted fees as necessary to respond to budgetary demands.

To cover all annual solid waste management expenses, the County depends on revenues produced from disposal fees. However, the County has been able to sufficiently cover all operational expenses only with general fund money to make up for any shortfalls. This is because there are significant costs that go beyond disposal fees such as recyclables program operations including a \$50/ ton fee assessed by the current recycling processor, in addition to special waste management (electronics, tires, used oil) expenses. A copy of the most recent annual budget for the Department of Solid Waste is included in Appendix E.

During the implementation of the LSWMP, any associated capital cost would be paid for through the use of reserves and relevant State and/or Federal grants.

##### 4.3. Laws, Regulations or Ordinances

###### 4.3.1. Local Law/ Flow control

Hamilton County Local Law of 2013, entitled "Solid Waste and Recycling Local Law," established the Legislative Intent and Purpose, "Hamilton County finds that the reduction of the amount of solid waste and the conservation of recyclable material are important public concerns."

The Local Law goes on to state that “the separation and collection of recyclables ... will protect and enhance the County’s physical and visual environment as well as promote the health, safety and well-being of persons and property within Hamilton County ...” The law sets forth source separation guidelines, provides relevant definitions and contains provisions related to administrative responsibilities, waste delivery and disposal, collection of recyclables, haulers and enforcement.

The County has not found it necessary to implement a flow control law. A flow control law would require all generators of solid waste within the County to dispose of said solid waste at a designated County facility.

No new local laws, ordinances, regulations or amendments are expected to be needed to fully implement the LSWMP.

#### 4.4. Solid Waste Management Policies

Hamilton County has set forth a solid waste management system to fit the unique nature of its County. The facilities, both County and Town, provide service to full time residents and seasonal visitors. The program prioritizes recycling and safely disposes of non-recyclable waste in an environmentally sound manner. At the same time the County will always evaluate new solid waste management methods that are economically feasible and have proven performance track records.

## 5.0 ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION

As stated previously, the County evaluates various programs and technologies that could possibly enhance existing solid waste management program elements or add new program elements to the planning unit as alternative programs. Generally, the County anticipates continuing the current approach to solid waste services for County residents. The alternatives listed within this section will be subject to a public comment period.

Pursuant to 6 CRR-NY 366-2.5 (a) there are some prescribed alternatives and enhancements that are not applicable to Hamilton County. The reasons for those determinations are discussed below.

### 5.1. Waste Reduction Programs

Under the State Solid Waste Management Policy established in New York State's Environmental Conservation Law, Waste Reduction Programs are first in the hierarchy of waste management. Waste Reduction focuses on the prevention of solid waste generation through modifications in behavior and changes in products, packaging, and purchasing. For individuals, waste reduction is a change to consciously thinking about not creating waste or minimizing their waste. For product manufacturers, it is the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials to reduce the volume or toxicity before products are produced and eventually enter the waste stream.

Programs to incite waste reduction at the County level are difficult, as they primarily rely on changes to human behavior or manufacturing, two things that the County has very little control over. A possible mechanism that the County could employ to achieve waste reduction is public education to encourage changes in purchasing and consumption habits of County residents. This effort could be implemented by providing relevant waste reduction web site links on the County website.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

### 5.2. Reuse Programs

Reuse programs focus on everyday materials that have the potential to be reused for their original purpose or for a new purpose. Reuse programs allow products to be used to their full potential and keeps these materials out of disposal facilities. Additionally, reusing products conserves natural resources and saves valuable landfill space. Thrift stores and consignment shops provide opportunities for reuse. There are several local reuse opportunities that are available in the County. The County plans to incorporate the promotion of the existing local reuse programs as described in section 3.4.4 in their education and outreach programs.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

### 5.3. Recyclables Materials Recovery Program

The main objective of a Recyclables and Recovery Program is finding solutions for beneficial reuse or recycling waste into new raw materials protects and preserves our environment by limiting our dependence on landfills, conserving natural resources and decreasing community's environmental footprint. According to 2018 data from the EPA, the average person generates 4.9 pounds of trash every day. Of the waste generated, over 75% of waste is recyclable, but only 32% of it is recycled or composted.<sup>17</sup>

The acceptable single stream recyclables list for Hamilton County is typical for planning units across the state, consisting of the common containers (plastic #s 1-7, metal cans, and glass) and fiber or paper products. Textile (used clothing) containers are available for public use at the Transfer Stations.

#### 5.3.1. Expansion of Accepted Materials

Sustainable diversion includes locating markets that, at the minimum, are long-term, consistent, safe (to human health and the environment), and economical. The County has expanded its recycling/recovery program as emerging markets allow for sustainable diversion. It must also be recognized that further expansion of accepted recyclables is disincentivized by the extremely variable nature of recyclables market forces over the past decade. There can be no expansion of the "accepted" recyclable material list if no nearby processors accept the new recyclable item. The low hanging fruit has been picked, what is left will be difficult to recover from a market and expense perspective.

However, the County will continue to examine the County's waste stream bi-annually to determine new items eligible for sustainable diversion through the County's recycling program.

#### 5.3.2. Special Material Recycling

Since 2013 the Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation District partnered with local marinas to recycle boat storage plastic wrap. Almost 2 tons of material has been recycled.<sup>18</sup> Unfortunately, the recycling market being used no longer accepts this material for recycling. During the planning period, the County will contact a boat wrap recycling facility to determine if a program can be reinstated.

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling/national-overview-facts-and-figures-materials#:~:text=These%20Facts%20and%20Figures%20are,pounds%20per%20per>

<sup>18</sup> [Home - Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation](#)

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

### 5.3.3. Product Stewardship

Product Stewardship is based on the concept that producers selling a product should be responsible for designing, managing, and financing a stewardship program that addresses the lifecycle impacts of their products, including end-of-life management. It is a nationwide undertaking to encourage government, at the State level, to implement product stewardship legislation based on the same framework principles in order to maintain a consistent starting point for nationwide implementation of a product stewardship policy. The New York Product Stewardship Council is working to implement the principles of product stewardship in New York State. PaintCare Inc., a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization, represents paint manufacturers (paint producers) to plan and operate paint stewardship programs in U.S. states and jurisdictions that pass paint stewardship laws. Participant stores accept old paint free of charge. The collected paint is either reused or recycled.<sup>19</sup> PaintCare is an example of an active successful product stewardship program in New York State. Hamilton County intends request local paint sellers to participate in PaintCare and to work together with the New York Product Stewardship Council to coordinate and participate in other product stewardship initiatives locally as they become available and if they represent a cost-effective benefit to County residents.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

### 5.3.4. Schools and Libraries

As discussed in Section 1.8, the county will focus on gathering information on the state of recycling in each of the school districts and libraries located within its boundaries. Based on the information gathered, action such as providing specific educational tools, or logistical assistance may be provided. No action may be needed if these facilities are fully implementing proper recycling.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

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<sup>19</sup> [Paint recycling and drop-off locations | Paintcare.org](https://www.paintcare.org/)

#### 5.4. Organic Recovery Program

Each American disposes of about 460 pounds of organic waste annually; 100% of that waste can be composted<sup>20</sup>. Composting organic materials from the solid waste stream not only provides a valuable benefit to nutrient deficient soils, but also reduces the amount of waste that ends up in landfills or incinerators. Other benefits of composting organic matter include the increase in beneficial soil organisms such as worms and suppression of certain plant diseases, the reduced need for fertilizers and pesticides, prevention of soil erosion and nutrient run-off, and assistance in land reclamation projects.

In New York State, thousands of tons of organic waste materials are composted each year. These include treated sewage sludge, otherwise known as sewage sludge from wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs); food waste residuals from industrial food processing facilities; food waste from recovery programs at hospitals, colleges, office buildings, and prisons; paper sludge; yard waste; and other organic waste materials.

Material resulting from the composting of sewage sludge and yard waste is used primarily as an organic soil conditioner and partial fertilizer. It is applied to agricultural lands, recreational areas such as parks and golf courses, mined lands, highway medians, cemeteries, home lawns and gardens.

##### 5.4.1. Food Waste Management

Over the past several years, the recycling of organics, specifically food waste, has been identified as a top solid waste management policy. It is estimated that food waste comprises approximately 22% of all municipal solid waste. Notably, New York State enacted the Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law in 2019 mandating food waste recycling for larger establishments where a processing facility is within 25 miles. In General, while composting of organic waste can be an effective method of low technology recycling that can significantly reduce the stream of waste destined for a disposal facility, collection of these materials on a household basis can prove both difficult and expensive. Another method for removal of these wastes from the disposal waste stream is to implement a backyard composting program, through which residents are provided information regarding the methods of backyard composting.

As previously stated in section 3.4.9 backyard food waste management is not feasible in Hamilton County given the environmental/wildlife conditions. There are also very few, if any, large scale generators of food scraps (none identified by NYSDEC) located in the County. The County is aware of the importance that New York State places on the effective management of the organic fraction of the waste stream. In response, if feasible from a cost perspective, the County is considering partnering with one of the

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<sup>20</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling/national-overview-facts-and-figures-materials>

private North Country organics processors to place a source separated organics collection bin at one of the County's transfer stations on a pilot basis. The bin contents would be collected by the private firm and processed into compost at an organics composting facility. The pilot would be open to residents or homeowners only and be publicized through the county's web site. The collection location would be safe and secure from a bear encounter perspective, and the pilot would also serve as a gauge to measure interest in participating in organics recovery. This may be a seasonal program operated only during the fair-weather months.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

#### 5.4.2. Yard Waste Management

The Planning Unit's service area is very rural, with limited settings where yard waste is generated. Like other rural areas around the state and the country, residents tend to manage yard trimmings on their own property. Through educational outreach, Hamilton County encourages backyard composting for yard waste management. Cornell Cooperative Extension of Hamilton County has an excellent yard waste composting web page, see Appendix D. In addition, this material may be delivered by residents to one of the Town Transfer Stations at no cost. There is no identified need for the County to be involved with yard waste management beyond providing educational resources.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

#### 5.5. Develop or Improve Local and Regional Markets for Recyclables Program

Due to the lack of an industrial presence there are no local markets for recyclables. It is a very unlikely scenario for any local recycling markets to ever be developed in the County because of the remote location and the small supply of material. The County transports its' recyclables to a private facility in a neighboring planning unit – Saratoga County. It is also open to conducting business with any other regional market for recyclables. It is for the reasons mentioned above that this program strategy is not applicable to the alternatives assessment.

#### 5.6. Enforcement Programs

The County has not identified areas in which the existing Solid Waste and Recycling Law could be improved to adequately ensure that waste is disposed of or recycled in accordance with state and local regulations. The County is not aware of any widespread violations of the Local Law.

The County Sherriff has a very limited road patrol and enforcement of solid waste regulations are a low priority. The County believes training and education of residents is far more effective than enforcement actions. It is for the reasons mentioned above that this program strategy is not applicable to the alternatives assessment.

#### 5.7. Incentive Programs

Incentive programs within a solid waste management system are programs used to promote or encourage specific actions by the community to increase the success of programs the County is trying to integrate. Examples of incentive programs are PAYT and volume-based pricing.

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 or contamination of recycling streams.
- PAYT programs can be a concern for large poor families who cannot afford to pay for the amount of waste they dispose.
- Implementing PAYT programs (e.g., purchasing of stickers, cans, bags, etc., retrofitting waste trucks, employee reassignment, etc.) can prove challenging.
- Budgeting expected revenues can be difficult during the initial years of implementing a PAYT program (e.g. estimated bag or sticker purchases).
- Inconvenience, outlets may run out of bags, and travel especially during winter to purchase bags may be difficult.

The County has received zero requests from local municipalities in regard to PAYT implementation. As previously stated in section 3.8, it is believed that PAYT would be difficult to implement in the area due to the convenience and level of service built into the county-wide transfer station system. Furthermore, due to the rural setting, the County has very real concerns related to PAYT and its potential relationship to illegal dumping/burning and the resulting negative impact to the natural environment. It is for the reasons mentioned above that this program strategy is not applicable to the alternatives assessment.

#### 5.8. Education and Outreach

Public outreach and education regarding waste diversion programs and responsible disposal of special wastes has been identified as a key component of solid waste management programs in New York State. The NYSDEC's Recycling Outreach and Education program is available to other communities via the internet to help them spread the word. Without education none of the recovery programs or technologies will be successful.

Hamilton County is dedicated to education and believes that this is best accomplished, and provides the greatest benefit, when practiced in partnership with the community. Waste streams that could experience higher diversion rates through further public education efforts have been identified. Specifically, the areas that should receive the most focus initially are:

- Recycling programs
- Reduction/Reuse Programs
- Seasonal resident/tourist recycling and solid waste disposal information
- Yard Waste Composting
- Organics Pilot if implemented
- Paint Stewardship (if enacted by local hardware stores)

The County continues to establish and implement a recycling educational outreach program, primarily through its website. It will use its web site to promote other local web sites such as Hamilton County Cooperative Extension and others that have pertinent information on composting, recycling, and reuse. It will also consider a social media page focusing on solid waste and recycling information.

When the target audience is seasonal visitors, the County proposes to work with local businesses such as realtors involved in rentals, campgrounds, adventure companies, stores, and motels to provide educational material or electronic links to their patrons to increase awareness of recycling policies. The County Tourism Office could also potentially play a role in this endeavor.

The Implementation Schedule in Section 6.0 provides the milestones through the planning period that are anticipated to evaluate this task.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

#### 5.9. Data Collection and Evaluation Efforts

Data collected by the County is believed to be adequate for planning purposes. It is the County's belief that this is because reported disposal and recycling numbers are based primarily on the materials that are handled through the County's solid waste management system. There is however data that the County will attempt to capture related to scrap metal recycling. The county will implement a simple reporting system for the collection of scrap metal weigh slips and sum the annual total of material collected at the County and Town Transfer Stations. This figure will also give a more accurate recovery percentage that can be reported in future updates.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

#### 5.10. Local Waste Transporter Licensing

The County has not identified any need for hauler licensing as discussed in section 3.10. It is for the reasons mentioned in that section that this program strategy is not applicable to the alternatives assessment.

#### 5.11. Flow Control

As discussed in section 4.3.1 the County has chosen not to implement a flow control law as it is unnecessary. It is for the reasons mentioned in that section that this program strategy is not applicable to the alternatives assessment.

#### 5.12. C&D Debris Reduction

There are currently no upstream or downstream separation requirements/regulations for C&D waste in Hamilton County. It is important to note that there is very little commercial C&D generation in the County. Therefore, the following discussion would be applicable to the few commercial or very large residential building/demolition projects that may or may not occur on an annual basis. The small scale of C&D generation in the County makes local reduction difficult and cost prohibitive. On a large scale, reducing and recycling C&D materials conserves landfill space, reduces the environmental impact of producing new materials, creates jobs, and can reduce overall building project expenses through avoided purchase/disposal costs. Options for C&D debris diversion from traditional disposal consist of upstream and downstream diversion.

Diverting C&D debris from the waste stream either as upstream or downstream diversion has benefits as well as drawbacks. Some benefits are:

- Potential revenue to developers and contractors from the sale of recoverable and recyclable materials
- Potential revenue to processors from the sale of processed C&D
- Decrease in the amount of waste for disposal

Upstream diversion of C&D is the act of separating recoverable materials for recycling or reuse at a construction, demolition or remodeling job site. These materials are then processed and transported to an end market which keeps them from being disposed of in landfills. Separating C&D provides an opportunity for the contractor to save money on disposal costs and sometimes the materials can be reused by the contractor on future or current projects. Some of the common materials that are recycled or reused from new construction projects are wood, metal, drywall and cardboard. Contractors are faced with decisions when determining if it is economically efficient to recycle C&D debris. Separating the debris will require additional staging areas for separate containers and additional labor, increasing costs, and in turn extending the duration of construction. Lastly, the contractor's ultimate decision is to decide if the material has any economic value.

It is estimated that, due to the financial benefits of diverting materials where recycling outlets and project constraints allow, a majority of contractors are already implementing this practice where feasible.

Downstream diversion of C&D is the act of separating materials at a central collection point, such as a landfill, transfer station, or processing facility and identifying the recoverable materials. In order to determine the feasibility of implementing downstream diversion, one must initially determine what comprises the largest portion of the C&D waste brought to the landfill, then determine if there are available markets in the region for recycling or reuse of the material.

According to the NYSDEC's 2023 database of active registered or permitted facilities, there are no registered C&D processing facilities located in Hamilton County.

According to the NYSDEC's "Construction and Demolition Debris Combined Composition Analysis and Projections" found in Appendix C, the top three components of the C&D waste stream are determined to be concrete/asphalt/rock/brick, wood, and soil/gravel. It is likely that most of this material is handled by the five Land clearing Debris facilities and never enters the County's system. Any material stream that is lucrative to recover or easy to separate is likely already captured in upstream diversion of C&D. The remainder of the materials listed in Appendix C are very minor percentages and are likely not economically feasible to separate into their multiple recyclable components. Beyond the small scale of C&D generation any recovery program would be severely hampered by the remote location of the County making

transportation and logistics very difficult. It is for the reasons mentioned above that this program strategy is not applicable to the alternatives assessment.

#### 5.13. Private Sector Management and Coordination Opportunities

Hamilton County will monitor opportunities for teaming up with private sector entities to provide additional services that may not be possible otherwise. Private sector opportunities are very limited because of the small waste stream and logistical challenges. However, a potential collaboration could include a source separated organics processor's participation in a pilot program or partnering with local hardware stores on PaintCare implementation.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

#### 5.14. Review of Available Technologies

Currently, all wastes generated within the County that are not diverted to a recycling facility are disposed of at the Fulton County landfill via the county Transfer Stations. Alternative waste disposal technologies that are available to the solid waste disposal markets are described in detail below.

##### 5.14.1. Traditional Waste-to-Energy Combustion/Incineration

A traditional waste-to-energy (WTE) facility is a solid waste management facility that processes waste through a combustion process. These facilities are sometimes referred to as resource recovery facilities, Municipal Waste Combustors (MWC), or Energy-From-Waste (EFW) facilities. There are approximately 80 of these facilities in operation in North America. This technology is extremely effective in reducing the ultimate disposal volume, often by 80-90 percent.

##### 5.14.2. Pyrolysis

Pyrolysis systems use a vessel which is heated to temperatures of 750°F to 1,650°F, in the absence or near absence of free oxygen. The temperature, pressure, reaction rates, and internal heat transfer rates are used to control pyrolytic reactions in order to produce specific synthetic gas (syngas) products. These syngas products are composed primarily of hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>). The syngas can be used in boilers, gas turbines, or internal combustion engines to generate electricity, or alternatively can be used in the production of chemicals. Some of the volatile components of MSW form tar and oil and can be removed for reuse as a fuel. The balance of the organic materials that are not volatile, or liquid that is left as a char material, can be further processed or used for its adsorption properties (activated carbon). Inorganic materials form a bottom ash that requires disposal, although it is

reported that some pyrolysis ash can be used for manufacturing brick materials. Under typical operations, the ash is landfilled.

Pyrolysis of MSW has not been demonstrated to be commercially viable. There are no commercially operating MSW pyrolysis facilities in North America. There are a limited amount of commercial facilities in Japan and Germany. In general, MSW pyrolysis facilities can be characterized as having operational difficulties, especially as the scale of the facility increases. Tipping fees for MSW pyrolysis facilities in North America can also be expected to be higher than waste combustor tip fees, and significantly higher than landfill tip fees.

#### 5.14.3. Gasification

Gasification is a similar process to pyrolysis, but which requires the partial oxidation of a feedstock to generate syngas. Oxygen must be provided for the reaction, but at a quantity less than is required for complete combustion. The primary syngas products are H<sub>2</sub> and CO with smaller quantities of CH<sub>4</sub> produced at lower temperatures. Similar to pyrolysis, the syngas product may be used for heating, electricity generation, fuel, fertilizers or chemical products, or in fuel cells. Byproduct residues such as slag and ash are produced and require disposal in a landfill.

Gasification of MSW has also not been demonstrated to be commercially viable in the United States. Tipping fees for MSW pyrolysis facilities in North America tend to be higher than waste combustor and landfill tip fees.

#### 5.14.4. 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 sewage sludge. 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 a small number (10-20) of mixed MSW composting facilities in operation in the United States, including one in Delaware County, New York. Typical 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.

As mentioned above, Delaware County operates a mixed MSW composting facility, which has been successful as it relates to their needs. Their facility met the need of extending the life of their current landfill facility due to declining capacity and difficulty in siting a new landfill. This facility allowed the landfill to be operational for another 50 years. The cost of this facility was approximately \$20 million, which includes a rather complex odor control component. The facility became operational in 2007, and serves a rural population of about 47,000 people. This facility handles approximately 100 tons per day of waste materials, consisting of a blend of MSW and sewage sludge. The mixed MSW composting facility is one part of Delaware County's integrated solid waste management system.

#### 5.14.5. 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 the processing of the remaining organic materials using a variety of different methods to produce a variety of different end products. Typically the organic materials are dried and used to produce refuse derived fuel (RDF). RDF can be used in place of fossil fuel products, such as a replacement for coal in electricity production. Other conversion processes for the organic fraction of the MSW stream are described in more detail in the following sections. To date, this technology has not been proven to be economically feasible within the United States for MSW management.

#### 5.14.6. 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 H<sub>2</sub> 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. Anaerobic digestion facilities are used extensively for the treatment of agricultural, wastewater sludge and organic wastes such as food wastes. Mixed MSW anaerobic digestion facilities are more common in foreign countries.

Specific to the United States, few mixed MSW anaerobic digestion facilities exist, as the technology has not proven economically feasible. In New York State, there are many anaerobic digesters in operation in the wastewater and agricultural markets, with some anaerobic facilities being converted into mixed organic waste facilities. Two anaerobic digesters developed by Quasar Energy Group are located in Wheatfield, NY and West Seneca, NY. These systems manage regional biomass residuals (organic waste) to produce electricity that is sold to NYSEG. Under the regional biomass residual model, there is still the need to manage other portions of the waste stream that cannot be recycled. In addition, digestate and liquids from the anaerobic digester process must also be managed, which may be recycled, landfilled or processed at a wastewater treatment plant depending on their constituents.

#### 5.14.7. Fermentation

Fermentation is an anaerobic biological process through which microorganisms metabolize sugars and produce alcohols as a byproduct. In addition to producing such alcohols as beer and wine for consumption, fermentation can be used to produce such fuel liquids as ethanol and other chemicals. Cellulosic feedstocks, including the majority of the organic fraction of MSW, must first undergo hydrolysis to break down cellulose and hemicelluloses to simple sugars that can be metabolized by the yeast and bacteria for the fermentation process. MSW must first be processed through a MRF to separate, shred, and dry the cellulosic fraction<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup><https://www.mswmanagement.com/collection/article/13014762/six-waste-conversion-technologies-you-should-know>

#### 5.14.8. 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.

#### 5.14.9. Alternative Technology Chosen

None of the alternatives discussed above are realistic given the very small size of the Hamilton County waste stream and cost considerations when compared to export to the Fulton County Landfill. In addition, siting of many of these facilities would be prohibited within the Adirondack Park. It is for these reasons that this program strategy is not applicable to the alternatives assessment.

#### 5.15. Continue Existing Disposal Methods as Primary Disposal for Non-Recyclable/Non-Recoverable Waste

While the prominent focus of this Plan is overall waste reduction the County will still require dependable facilities for the disposal of all non-recyclable and non-hazardous waste. Through the course of the current five year agreement, non-recyclable waste will be disposed at the Fulton County Landfill. The County will also continue to utilize its transfer stations in conjunction with the town's transfer stations for non-recyclable waste consolidation prior to transport to the landfill. During the planning period, the County will have to choose to renew the agreement with Fulton County for waste disposal through the 5-year extension option, or to determine a new outlet for the non-recyclable waste. During this process, the County will assess whether there are improved disposal outlets or technologies available at that time.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of this program strategy can be found in more detail in Appendix F. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with this program strategy can be found in Appendix G.

## 6.0 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 plan is outlined in Appendix G. 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 LSWMP Compliance Reports, which are planned to be issued by the County every two (2) years per NYSDEC requirements.

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## 7.0 WASTE STREAM PROJECTIONS

Previous sections of this Plan discussed the quantities of waste generated, disposed and diverted from the waste stream. This section will present the projected MSW diversion rates as well as the projected C&D debris diversion rates for the duration of the planning period. Recycling rate projections were increased over the course of the planning period. These future waste generation projections are depicted in the tables provided in Appendix C.

As previously indicated, the data reported in this Plan was based on the best available data at the time this report was prepared.

### 7.1. Anticipated Changes to the Local Planning Unit

Population is a major indicator of waste generation levels, this is magnified in a County like Hamilton which has a very small commercial sector and no agriculture. Hamilton County is projected to experience a slight population increase from 2020 to 2023 according to U.S. Census data. This is likely the result of seasonal residents becoming permanent residents especially retirees and one time pandemic residents.

One must also consider the seasonal population, which is anticipated to grow during the upcoming years. The impact of an additional 40,000 people during the summer months and their associated waste generation must not be overlooked.

### 7.2. Anticipated Changes to the Waste Stream

Changes to the waste stream have occurred nationally, such as a decrease in newspaper and container glass and an increase in online shopping cardboard shipping boxes. These changes are seen in Hamilton County as well. Consumers, especially while on vacation or camping embrace throw-away one-time use products which are preferred for convenience sake as opposed to environmental concerns. Consumer products are quickly replaced with newer models or better versions. Both proper disposal and diversion are keys aspects of solid waste management today. Education is an integral component to changing the solid waste management practices nationally, as well as locally.

Based on the population projection trends and increased tourism referenced in Section 7.1, it is the opinion of the County that the amount of waste produced within its borders will modestly increase in the near future, and yet, for perspective never reach 5,400 tons per year of MSW during the planning period.

Chapter 5 describes the various programs that will be made available to County residents and how these tasks and goals will be implemented.

8.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A draft of this Local Solid Waste Management Plan was issued for public comment on \_\_\_\_ 2025. Notice was given to the public through the local newspaper of record and the County’s web site. A 45 day comment period was advertised and ended on \_\_\_\_ 2025. A public meeting was conducted on \_\_\_\_ 2025 to present an overview of the draft LSWMP and to receive comments. The plan was also presented to the Hamilton County Board of Supervisors on \_\_\_\_ 2025. No comments were received from the public during the comment period, at the public meeting, or at the \_\_\_\_.

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Appendix A

Copy of the Local Solid Waste and Recycling Law

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON**

**LOCAL LAW NO. 11 OF 2013**

**SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING LAW FOR HAMILTON COUNTY, NY**

BE IT ENACTED, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Hamilton, as follows:

**Section 1.** A local law entitled "Solid Waste and Recycling Law" shall be enacted to read as follows:

**Article I. Short Title.**

This law shall be known as the recycling law.

**Article II. Findings.**

A. The Board of Supervisors of the County of Hamilton finds that the reduction of the amount of Solid Waste and the conservation of recyclable materials are important public concerns. The separation and collection of newspaper, paper, cardboard, glass, cans, plastic containers, electronics, tires and other materials for recycling from residential, commercial, industrial and institutional establishments in the County will protect and enhance the County's physical and visual environment as well as promote the health, safety and well-being of persons and property within Hamilton County by facilitating the implementation and operation of other forms of Solid Waste Management, conserving natural resources, ensuring conformance with the Hamilton County Solid Waste Management Plan. The promotion and use of recycled materials, goods produced from recyclable materials and goods which facilitate recycling will further serve the same purposes by encouraging and facilitating recycling.

**Article III. Purposes.**

This law is adopted pursuant to the Laws of New York State to:

A. Institute a plan for the management of recyclable materials generated or originated in Hamilton County and to promote the safety, health and well-being of persons and property within Hamilton County; and to

B. Implement the express policy of the State of New York encouraging waste stream reduction through recycling.

**Article IV. Definitions.**

**"Board of Supervisors"** shall mean the Hamilton County Board of Supervisors.

**"County"** shall mean Hamilton County

**"Comingled"** shall mean source separated, non-putrescible, non-contaminated recyclable materials that have been placed in the same container.

**“Garbage”** shall mean putrescible animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, storage, sale, preparation, cooking, servicing and consumption of food primarily in home kitchens, stores markets, restaurants, and other places where food is stored, prepared or served.

**“Hazardous Material or Hazardous Waste”** shall mean a solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes, as identified and listed in 6 NYCRR §371 and 42 USCA §6903(5), and as may be hereafter amended, which because of its quantity, concentration, physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may: (a) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed. Such materials or waste shall include, but are not limited to, explosives, hazardous radioactive materials, toxic substances, hypodermic needles and those substances which the Board of Supervisors has heretofore or hereafter identified as a hazardous waste pursuant to the above criteria and as included on a list of hazardous waste promulgated by the Board of Supervisors.

**“Person”** shall mean any individual, firm, partnership, company, corporation, association, society, club, joint venture, cooperative enterprise, trust, municipality, other governmental agency or any other entity or any group of such persons which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. In any provisions of this Local Law prescribing a fine, penalty, or imprisonment, the term PERSON shall include the employees, officers, directors, partners, managers, or persons in charge of a company, corporation or other legal entity having employees, officers, directors, partners, managers or other persons in charge.

**“Recyclable Material”** shall mean any Solid Waste generated or originated within the County as heretofore or hereafter designated by this Local Law, and/or by resolution of the Board of Supervisors which may include but is not limited to the following:

**“Solid Waste Coordinator”** shall mean the Solid Waste Coordinator of Hamilton County, or such other office or employee of the County who may, from time to time, be designated by the Board of Supervisors with the responsibility for the County's solid waste issues and programs.

I. Containers:

(a) **“Aluminum”**: Aluminum products and containers fabricated primarily of aluminum and commonly used for soda, beer, beverages or other food or drink products.

(b) **“Glass Food and Beverage Containers”**: New and used glass food and beverage containers which have been rinsed and are free of food contamination, including clear (flint), green, and brown (amber) colored glass bottles. Glass shall not include ceramics, plate glass, auto glass, Pyrex, leaded glass, mirrored glass, flat glass, make-up, perfume or medicine bottles.

(c) "Metal cans": Containers fabricated primarily of steel or tin, or bi-metal cans of steel, tin and/or aluminum, but not including aluminum cans.

(d) "Plastics": Containers fabricated of plastic including high density polyethylene (HDPE), low density polyethylene (LDPE), polystyrene, and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) commonly used for soda, milk and other containers.

## II. Paper

(e) "Boxboard": Woodpulp-based material which is usually smooth on both sides but with no corrugated center (excluding material with wax coating).

(f) "Corrugated": Woodpulp-based material which is usually smooth on both sides with a corrugated center. Commonly used for boxes (excluding material with wax coating).

(g) "High grade paper": White and colored office bond, duplicating paper, computer paper, and other high quality paper.

(h) "Magazines": Magazines, glossy catalogs, and other glossy paper.

(i) "Newsprint": Common, inexpensive machine finished paper made chiefly from woodpulp and used for newspapers (excluding magazines).

## III. Tires

(j) "Tires": Used or waste tires from vehicles of all sizes made of rubber (excluding steel and/or aluminum wheels).

## IV. Electronics

(k) "Electronics": Computers (includes cables, cords), televisions, small scale servers, monitors, keyboards, mice, fax machines, scanners, printers, VCR's, DVR's, portable digital music players, DVD players, digital converter boxes, cable or satellite receivers, and electronic or video games.

## V. Other

(l) "Large Appliances": Stoves, refrigerators, dishwashers, dryers, washing machines, water heaters and other large appliances and scrap metal (excluding air conditioners, microwaves and televisions).

(m) "Yard Waste": Grass clippings, leaves, branches up to 4" in diameter, and other like vegetative garden materials.

**"Recycling"** shall mean a material which would otherwise become solid waste, which can be collected, separated and/or processed, treated, reclaimed, used or reused to produce a raw material or product.

**“Recycling Collection Area”** shall mean any facility designated and operated solely for the receiving and storing of source-separated designated recyclable materials.

**“Resident”** shall mean any person residing within the County on a temporary or permanent basis, but excluding persons residing in hotels or motels. For purposes of this Local Law, RESIDENT does not include commercial, industrial or institutional establishments.

**“Solid Waste”** shall mean all putrescible and non-putrescible materials or substances discarded or rejected as having served their original intended use or as being spent, useless, worthless or in excess to the owner at the time of such discard or rejection, including garbage, refuse, litter, rubbish, industrial waste, construction and demolition debris, discarded automobiles and offal, but not including designated recyclable material, solid or dissolved matter in domestic sewage or substances, materials in non-containerized gaseous form or hazardous materials or waste.

**“Source Separate”** shall mean to separate recyclable materials from the solid waste stream at the point of waste generation.

#### **Article V. Administrative Responsibilities.**

The Solid Waste Coordinator is hereby authorized and directed to:

- A. Promulgate and publish rules and regulations from time to time which:
  1. Identify, define, expand and modify categories of Solid Waste and Recyclable materials consistent with the Hamilton County Solid Waste Management Plan heretofore approved or hereafter amended by the Board of Supervisors; except that in the event of an emergency condition, the Solid Waste Coordinator may amend the categories of Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials to respond to such emergency conditions, the Solid Waste Coordinator shall immediately notify the Board of Supervisors and report to the Solid Waste Committee at its next scheduled committee meeting. The Solid Waste Coordinator is authorized to expand and modify the categories of Recyclable Materials set forth in the Solid Waste Management Plan with Board of Supervisors approval.
  2. Identify one or more Authorized Recycling Facility(ies) to which Recyclable Materials may be delivered, subject to such exceptions as the Solid Waste Coordinator may determine with Board of Supervisors approval to be in the best interest of the public.
  3. Establish a County-wide program via rules and regulations with Board of Supervisors approval to implement and enforce Source Separation of Recyclable Materials and maximize the opportunity for and educate and inform the public regarding the reclamation and recovery of Recyclable Materials. These rules and regulations shall prescribe methods of Source separation, and may reflect local differences in population density,

accessibility and capacity of markets and facilities, collection practices and waste composition. In promulgating such rules and regulations, the Solid Waste Coordinator shall also give due consideration to existing Source Separation, recycling and other facilities in the area, to the adequacy of markets for separated materials, and any additional expense and effort to be incurred by residents and Authorized Haulers. In addition, the Solid Waste Coordinator shall consider the capacity, handling, disposal and marketing capabilities of available Facilities, the geographical location of Facilities and other such factors enabling the Solid Waste Coordinator to determine that the public interest is served by the applicable rule or regulation.

B. Revise, amend, promulgate and publish other such rules, regulations and orders necessary to carry out the purposes of this Local Law.

C. The Solid Waste Coordinator shall perform the administrative functions, powers and duties specified in this Local Law on behalf of the County, and may delegate any or all of the administrative functions, powers and duties specified herein. He shall report at least annually to the Board of Supervisors. Nothing in this Local Law divests the Chairman of the Board or the Board of Supervisors of any functions, powers and duties which they may otherwise have.

#### **Article VI. Waste Delivery and Disposal; Source Separation**

A. Solid waste generated or originated within the County which has been left for collection or which is delivered by the generator of such waste to a Facility shall be handled and disposed of as follows:

1. Prior to collection or transport, such Solid waste shall be Source Separated into Recyclable Materials and remaining Solid Waste as provided in the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to Article V of this Local Law.

2. Source Separated Recyclable Materials shall not be comingled with other Solid Waste during collection, transportation, processing or storage following collection.

3. Persons choosing to dispose of Source Separated Recyclable Materials generated or originated with the County to a County Transfer Station or other Authorized Facility must so dispose of all of said Person's recyclable materials.

B. Disposal of Solid Waste which is barred from the County Transfer Stations by rules, regulations or orders promulgated pursuant to Section V of this Local Law, or by any other law, regulation or ordinance shall not otherwise be regulated by this Local Law.

C. No Hazardous Waste may be delivered to any County Transfer Station.

#### **Article VII. Collection of Recyclables.**

Only Persons acting under the authority of a Hauler or the County shall collect, pick up, remove or cause to be collected, picked up or removed, any Recyclable Materials placed in or adjacent a to a Container for collection; each unauthorized collection, pick up or removal shall constitute a separate violation of this Local Law. Provided, however, where the Hauler or the County has refused to collect Recyclable Materials because they have not been separated, placed or treated in accord with the provisions of this Local Law, or the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, the Person responsible for initially placing those Materials for collection may and shall remove those Materials from any curb, sidewalk, streetside or designated collection place.

Nothing herein shall prevent any Person from making arrangements for the reuse, private collection, sale or donation of Recyclable Materials; provided that the Recyclable Materials to be privately collected, sold or donated shall not be placed curbside or at any other designated collection place on or immediately preceding the scheduled day for collection of such Recyclable Materials. Any and all Recyclable Materials placed in a County owned Container at curbside or any designated collection place shall be immediately become the property of the County.

#### **Article VIII. Haulers.**

A. Haulers, in addition to the foregoing provisions and those provisions hereinafter set forth, shall be subject to the following requirements:

1. As a condition for use of the County's facilities, Haulers shall indemnify and hold harmless Hamilton County for any pending, threatened or actual claims, liability or expenses arising from collection and disposal by the Hauler in violation of this law.
2. Haulers shall offer or cause to be offered collection services for all Recyclable Materials to all residential customers for whom they provide Solid Waste collection services, on the same days as Solid Waste collection services are provided, unless otherwise authorized by the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to Article V of this Local Law.
3. Haulers shall not accept for collection Solid Waste which has not been Source Separated in conformity with the said rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to Article V of this Local Law and shall leave a notice with the generator informing the generator of why the Solid Waste or Recyclable Materials were not collected.

#### **Article IV. Enforcement**

Inspections: All portions of vehicles and containers used to haul, transport or dispose of Recyclable Materials, including such containers placed outside of residences, shall be subject to inspection by the Solid Waste Coordinator or by his designees to ascertain compliance with this Local Law and the rules, regulations or orders promulgated hereunder; the Solid Waste Coordinator and his designees shall be authorized to reject said materials for disposal at a County Facility.

**Article X. Severability.**

If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section, or part of this Local Law shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, paragraph, section or part thereof involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

**Article XI. Effective Date.**

The provisions of this law shall be effective as of the 7<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2013.

**Section 2.** This Local Law shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Home Rule Law.

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Appendix B  
Organizational Chart

# Hamilton County Solid Waste Management

**Clay Arsenault**  
Chairman of Board

**Steven Tomlinson**  
Chairman of Public Works

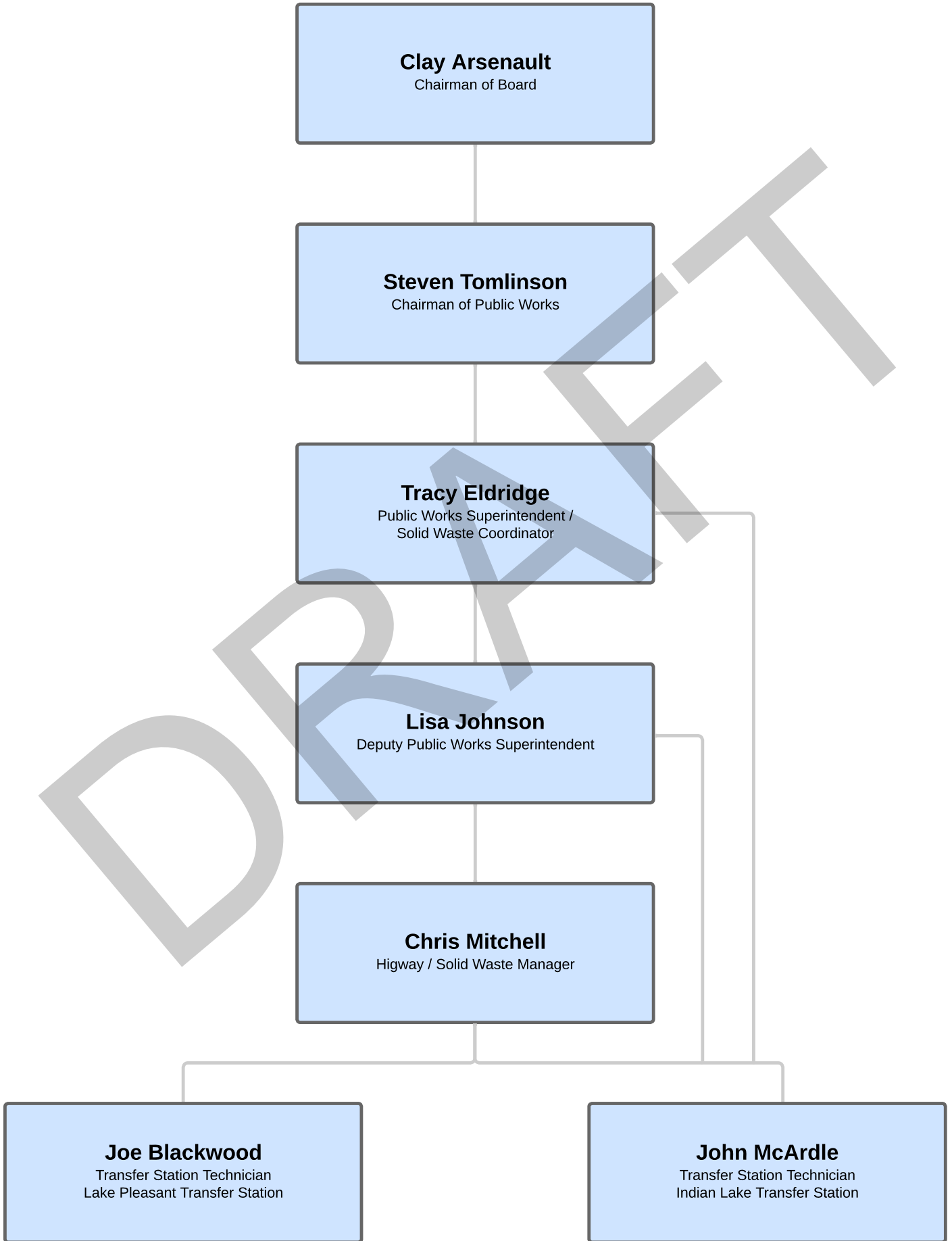
**Tracy Eldridge**  
Public Works Superintendent /  
Solid Waste Coordinator

**Lisa Johnson**  
Deputy Public Works Superintendent

**Chris Mitchell**  
Higway / Solid Waste Manager

**Joe Blackwood**  
Transfer Station Technician  
Lake Pleasant Transfer Station

**John McArdle**  
Transfer Station Technician  
Indian Lake Transfer Station



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Appendix C

Detailed Waste Composition Spreadsheets

Appendix C.1

Hamilton County Waste Managed by Facility - 2023

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2023 Hamilton County Waste Managed by Facility										
	Management Facility									TOTAL (Tons)
	Lake Pleasant Transfer Station  2297 State Route 8, Lake Pleasant, NY 12108	Indian Lake Transfer Station  Chain Lakes Road, Indian Lake, NY 12842	Vogel Pit #1  PO Box 418, Speculator, NY 12164	Hope LCD  PO Box 1312, Northville, NY 12134	Arietta Sand Pit LCD Landfill  139 Old Piseco Road, Piseco, NY 12139	Inlet LCD Landfill  65 Limekiln Lake Road, Inlet, NY 13360	Franklin County Regional LF  828 County Route 20, Constable, NY 12926	Village of Speculator WWTP  Black Bear Run, Speculator, NY 12164	Fulton County LF  847 Mud Road, Johnstown NY 12095	
<b>DISPOSAL:</b>										
MSW*	1906.71	2219.40					1.53		188.45	4316.08
C&D*	737.82	858.82					30.97			1627.62
Industrial										-
AOC/BUD										-
Asbestos (Non-Friable)							0.18			0.18
Exempt Material			167.50	4.50	10.00	460.00				642.00
Contaminated Soil							1.17			1.17
Total Disposal :	2644.53	3078.22	167.50	4.50	10.00	460.00	33.85	-	188.45	5945.05
<b>DIVERSION:</b>										
Bulk Metal										-
Non-Ferrous										-
Concrete										-
Commingled Paper										-
Commingled Containers										-
Single Stream	572.03									572.03
Glass										-
Cardboard										-
Tires	80.21									80.21
E-Waste	21.29									21.29
SSO										-
Manure										-
Woodchips										-
HHW										-
EA / White Goods										-
Computers										-
Computer Peripherals (CRT)										-
Televisions (CRT)										-
Televisions (non-CRT)										-
Cleanable Aluminum										-
Freon Units										-
C&D										-
Unadulterated Wood										-
Ferrous Metals										-
Lead-Acid Batteries										-
Lead Weights										-
Sewage Sludge								20.00		20.00
Total Diversion :	673.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	693.53

- Exempt Material was NOT counted towards total disposal tonnage.

- MSW and C&D are combined at Lake Pleasant and Indian Lake Transfer Stations. Separated based on NYS average MSW vs. C&D collected.

Appendix C.2

Municipal Solid Waste  
Combined Composition Analysis and Projections

# Population and Municipal Solid Waste Composition Calculator

## Purpose and Background

Developing a Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) consist of several steps:

- Assessment of current planning unit conditions,
- Forecasting the future,
- Establishing objectives with clear statements of what is need to be achieved and when,
- Identifying and evaluating various alternatives and courses of action,
- Making decisions and selecting the best alternative for accomplishing objectives,
- Formulating tasks, subtasks, milestones, responsible parties, and certainly ensuring its effective implementation, as well as
- Evaluating achievements and taking corrective actions when necessary.

The purpose of the *Population and Municipal Solid Waste Composition Calculator* is to support planning units during the planning process, through a graphic and numerical representation of the current and future characteristics of the waste stream. The calculator has been designed to aid the development of a LSWMP from its early stage of assessment to its implementation and even evaluation of the plan over time.

The calculator intends to approximate the solid waste stream composition of the planning unit based on specific demographics and the goals set up for a specific planning period.

This projection tool is not intended to substitute for the valuable information gained by performing a municipal specific waste composition analysis. There is no substitute for accurately gathered and analyzed municipal specific waste composition data. This tool is merely intended to help refine the waste composition differences between planning units as a result of the wide array of demographics in New York State.

For this tool, DEC developed estimates of material's composition present in the MSW stream using data inputs that include field-based waste composition studies, performed within New York State and in other major US cities and States that have similar demographic characteristics to some of New York's regions.

After a careful review of dozens of composition analyses, the data from the following sources were used:

- Municipalities within New York State: New York City and Onondaga County Resource Recovery Authority (OCRRA).
- Municipalities in other states: Seattle, WA and San Francisco, CA.
- Other States: Vermont, Wisconsin, Missouri, Georgia, Oregon, Ohio, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and California.

DRAFT

Step 1. Planning Unit and Plan Period Selection

Planning Unit	Hamilton County
Planning Period	2025-2034

DRAFT

Step 2. Waste Generation Rate

## Hamilton County

The amount of waste generated (by all residents, institutions, etc.) in the planning unit will be based on what is known. If the MSW generation amount and the generation rate are unknown, the state average for MSW generation rate will be used.

I know the amount of MSW generated (Tons/year):

Enter tons disposed here:

4,316

The planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate (lb/person/day) is:

The amount of MSW Generated and the planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate are unknown.

Enter tons diverted here:

694

Step 3. Planning Unit Population - Projections &  
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) - Projections

**Hamilton County** 2025-2034

Current Data	
2020 Population Census	4,345
2024 Population	5,082
2024 MSW Generated (Tons/yr)	5,010
2024 MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	4.53
2024 MSW Disposed (Tons/yr)	4,316
2024 MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	694



Annual rate of population growth (%)	0.56%
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Population Projection												
2023	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
5,082	5,110	5,139	5,168	5,197	5,226	5,255	5,285	5,314	5,344	5,374	5,404	5,434

Forecasting future conditions... What do you expect to happen to the MSW generation rate over the next 10 year period plan?

- MSW generation rate does not change. Consequently, MSW generation fluctuates with the population of the planning unit, if the population increases, waste generation will rise as well, and vice versa.
- MSW generation amount remains the same, regardless of whether or not the planning unit's population fluctuates.
- As a result of successfully implementing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan, MSW generation will be reduced by an annual factor of ...

Reduction Factor (per year)	2.0%
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MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	5.39
-------------------------------------	------

MSW Generation Projection													
2023	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	
5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	(Lb/person/day)
5,001	5,029	5,057	5,086	5,114	5,143	5,172	5,201	5,230	5,259	5,289	5,318	5,348	Tons/yr

Step 4. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)  
Detailed Composition Analysis

Hamilton County

2025-2034

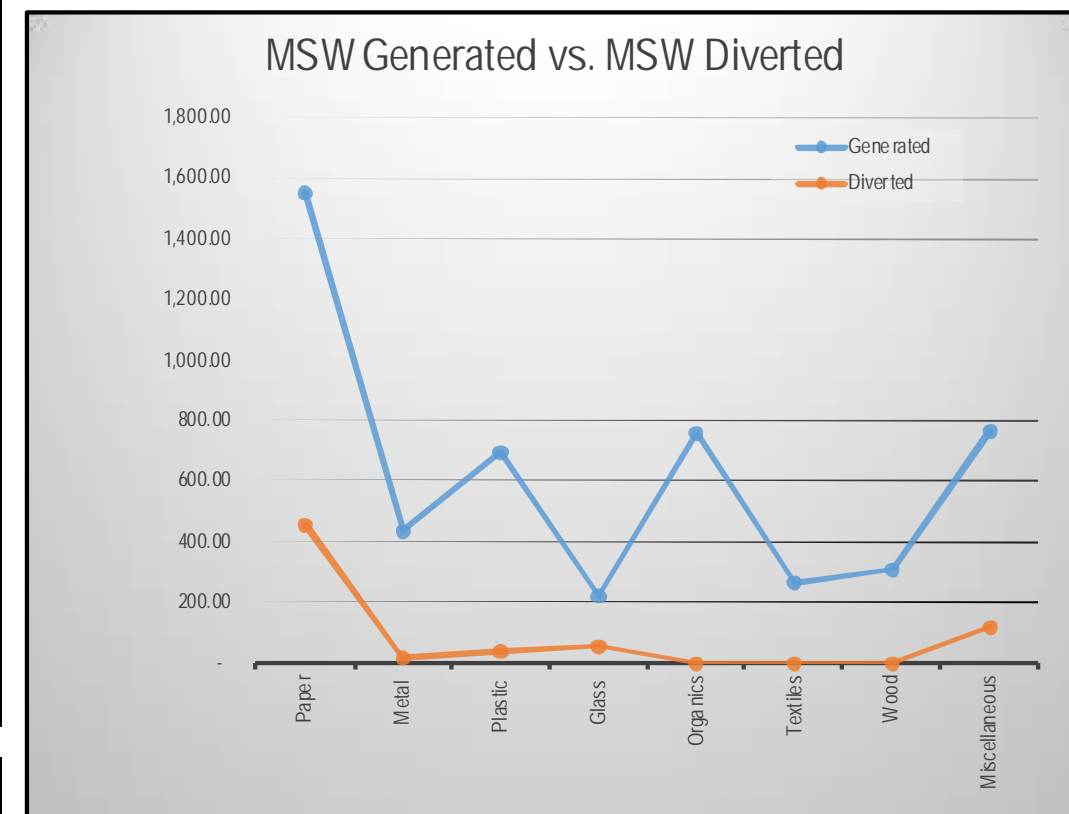
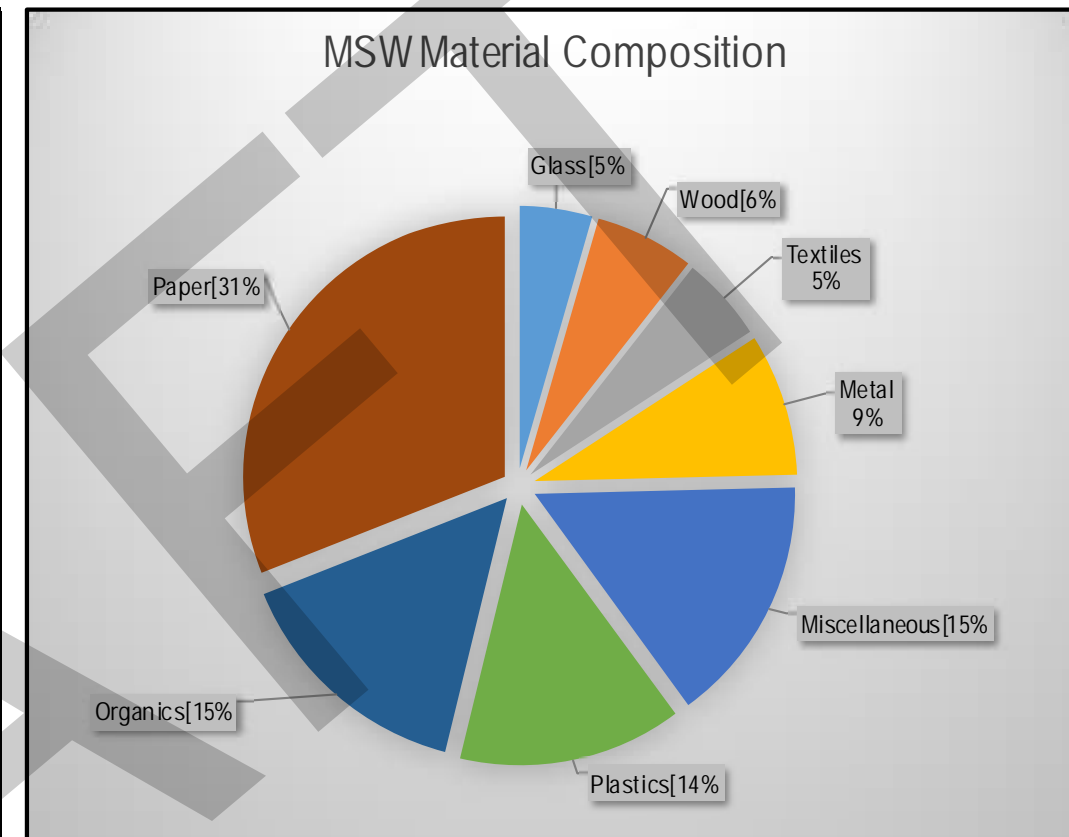
Density Population Distribution		Rural			Suburban			Urban			MSW Materials Composition (%)
		100.00%			0.00%			0.00%			
		Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	
		58.00%	42.00%	100.00%	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%	58.00%	42.00%	100.00%	
Newspaper		5.20%	1.90%	3.81%	5.00%	1.90%	3.61%	6.60%	2.00%	4.67%	3.81%
Corrugated Cardboard		6.60%	13.90%	9.67%	6.60%	13.90%	9.89%	6.90%	13.70%	9.76%	9.67%
Other Recyclable Paper	Paperboard	3.20%	1.10%	2.32%	3.30%	1.00%	2.27%	3.60%	0.90%	2.47%	2.32%
	Office Paper	0.80%	3.80%	2.06%	0.90%	4.20%	2.39%	1.10%	5.80%	3.07%	2.06%
	Junk Mail	3.00%	0.70%	2.03%	3.20%	0.70%	2.08%	3.50%	0.70%	2.32%	2.03%
	Other Commercial Printing	1.70%	2.30%	1.95%	1.70%	2.40%	2.02%	2.30%	2.60%	2.43%	1.95%
	Magazines	1.10%	0.90%	1.02%	1.00%	0.80%	0.91%	1.10%	1.00%	1.06%	1.02%
	Books	0.50%	0.30%	0.42%	0.50%	0.30%	0.41%	0.60%	0.40%	0.52%	0.42%
	Paper Bags	0.50%	0.20%	0.37%	0.50%	0.20%	0.37%	0.60%	0.20%	0.43%	0.37%
	Phone Books	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.20%	0.26%	0.30%
Poly-Coated	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%	0.20%	0.26%	0.24%	
Other Recyclable Paper (Total)		11.30%	9.90%	10.71%	11.60%	10.10%	10.93%	13.40%	12.00%	12.81%	10.71%
Other Compostable Paper		6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.40%	6.40%	6.40%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%
<b>Total Paper</b>		<b>29.90%</b>	<b>32.50%</b>	<b>30.99%</b>	<b>29.60%</b>	<b>32.30%</b>	<b>30.82%</b>	<b>33.70%</b>	<b>34.50%</b>	<b>34.04%</b>	<b>30.99%</b>
Ferrous/Aluminum Containers	Ferrous Containers	1.90%	1.00%	1.52%	1.20%	0.70%	0.98%	1.40%	0.70%	1.11%	1.52%
	Aluminum Containers	0.70%	0.40%	0.57%	0.60%	0.30%	0.47%	0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	0.57%
Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)		2.60%	1.40%	2.10%	1.80%	1.00%	1.44%	1.90%	1.10%	1.56%	2.10%
Other Ferrous Metals		5.20%	5.40%	5.28%	5.00%	5.80%	5.36%	3.30%	3.70%	3.47%	5.28%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals	Other aluminum	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.20%	0.30%	0.25%	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.24%
	Automotive batteries	0.80%	0.50%	0.67%	0.70%	0.40%	0.57%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.67%
	Other non-aluminum	0.50%	0.30%	0.42%	0.30%	0.40%	0.35%	0.40%	0.20%	0.32%	0.42%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)		1.50%	1.10%	1.33%	1.20%	1.10%	1.16%	0.80%	0.70%	0.76%	1.33%
<b>Total Metals</b>		<b>9.30%</b>	<b>7.90%</b>	<b>8.71%</b>	<b>8.00%</b>	<b>7.90%</b>	<b>7.96%</b>	<b>6.00%</b>	<b>5.50%</b>	<b>5.79%</b>	<b>8.71%</b>
PET Containers		1.10%	0.80%	0.97%	0.90%	0.80%	0.86%	1.20%	1.00%	1.12%	0.97%
HDPE Containers		1.10%	0.60%	0.89%	0.90%	0.70%	0.81%	1.00%	0.70%	0.87%	0.89%
Other Plastic (3-7) Containers		0.20%	0.10%	0.16%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.16%
Film Plastic		5.70%	5.90%	5.78%	5.50%	5.80%	5.64%	5.80%	5.80%	5.80%	5.78%
Other Plastic	Durables	3.10%	3.20%	3.14%	3.00%	3.20%	3.09%	3.20%	3.30%	3.24%	3.14%
	Non-Durables	1.60%	1.80%	1.68%	1.60%	1.80%	1.69%	1.80%	1.90%	1.84%	1.68%
	Packaging	1.40%	1.10%	1.27%	1.40%	1.10%	1.27%	1.50%	1.10%	1.33%	1.27%
Other Plastic (Total)		6.10%	6.10%	6.10%	6.00%	6.10%	6.05%	6.50%	6.30%	6.42%	6.10%
<b>Total Plastics</b>		<b>14.20%</b>	<b>13.50%</b>	<b>13.91%</b>	<b>13.50%</b>	<b>13.60%</b>	<b>13.55%</b>	<b>14.70%</b>	<b>14.00%</b>	<b>14.41%</b>	<b>13.91%</b>



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Step 5. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)  
Detailed Composition Analysis

		2024		
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)
	<b>Material</b>	100.0%	5,010	693.53
Paper	Newspaper	3.8%	191	134.43
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.7%	484	148.73
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.7%	537	174.47
	Other Compostable Paper	6.8%	341	0.00
	<b>Total Paper</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>457.63</b>
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	2.1%	105	15.44
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	265	5.72
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.3%	67	0.57
	<b>Total Metals</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>21.73</b>
Plastic	PET Containers	1.0%	49	16.59
	HDPE Containers	0.9%	45	16.02
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	8	2.86
	Film Plastic	5.8%	290	0.00
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	306	0.00
	<b>Total Plastics</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>35.47</b>
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	4.0%	199	57.20
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.5%	23	0.00
	<b>Total Glass</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>57.20</b>
Organics	Food Scraps	13.0%	649	0.00
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	2.3%	113	0.00
	<b>Total Organics</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	197	0.00
	Carpet	1.4%	68	0.00
	<b>Total Textiles</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Wood	<b>Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	7.8%	392	0.00
	Diapers	1.6%	78	0.00
	Electronics	1.3%	67	21.29
	Tires	1.8%	90	80.21
	HHW	0.3%	17	0.00
	Soils, Fines and Sewage Sludge	0.6%	30	20.00
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.8%	91	0.00
	<b>Total Miscellaneous</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>121.50</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>693.53</b>



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Step 6. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)  
Diversion Projections

Hamilton County

2025-2034

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Projected MSW Generation (Tons/yr)	05,001	05,029	05,057	05,086	05,114	05,143	05,172	05,201	05,230	05,259
MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	729	754	791	817	843	870	897	929	956	984

	Material	2023													
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	
		100.0%	5,010	694	13.8%	14.6%	15.0%	15.6%	16.1%	16.5%	16.9%	17.3%	17.9%	18.3%	18.7%
Paper	Newspaper	3.8%	191	134	70.4%	71.7%	72.7%	73.7%	74.7%	75.7%	76.7%	77.7%	78.7%	79.7%	80.7%
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.7%	484	149	30.7%	31.8%	32.8%	33.8%	34.8%	35.8%	36.8%	37.8%	39.8%	40.8%	41.8%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.7%	537	174	32.5%	33.6%	34.6%	37.6%	38.6%	39.6%	40.6%	41.6%	42.6%	43.6%	44.6%
	Other Compostable Paper	6.8%	341	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<i>Total Paper</i>	31.0%	1,553	458	29.5%	30.4%	31.1%	32.6%	33.4%	34.2%	34.9%	35.7%	36.8%	37.6%	38.4%
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	2.1%	105	15	14.7%	15.8%	16.8%	17.8%	18.8%	19.8%	20.8%	21.8%	22.8%	23.8%	24.8%
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	265	6	2.2%	3.2%	4.2%	5.2%	6.2%	7.2%	8.2%	9.2%	10.2%	11.2%	12.2%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.3%	67	1	0.9%	1.9%	2.9%	3.9%	4.9%	5.9%	6.9%	7.9%	8.9%	9.9%	10.9%
	<i>Total Metals</i>	8.7%	436	22	5.0%	6.0%	7.0%	8.0%	9.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	13.0%	14.0%	15.0%
Plastic	PET Containers	1.0%	49	17	34.0%	35.1%	36.1%	37.1%	38.1%	39.1%	40.1%	41.1%	42.1%	43.1%	44.1%
	HDPE Containers	0.9%	45	16	35.9%	37.1%	38.1%	39.1%	40.1%	41.1%	42.1%	43.1%	44.1%	45.1%	46.1%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	8	3	36.1%	37.3%	38.3%	39.3%	40.3%	41.3%	42.3%	43.3%	44.3%	45.3%	46.3%
	Film Plastic	5.8%	290	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	306	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<i>Total Plastics</i>	13.9%	697	35	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.3%	6.4%	6.6%
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	4.0%	199	57	28.7%	29.9%	30.9%	31.9%	32.9%	33.9%	34.9%	35.9%	36.9%	37.9%	38.9%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.5%	23	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<i>Total Glass</i>	4.4%	222	57	25.8%	26.8%	27.7%	28.6%	29.5%	30.4%	31.3%	32.2%	33.1%	34.0%	34.9%
Organics	Food Scraps	13.0%	649	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	2.3%	113	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<i>Total Organics</i>	15.2%	762	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	197	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	Carpet	1.4%	68	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	<i>Total Textiles</i>	5.3%	265	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Wood	<i>Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)</i>	6.2%	309	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	7.8%	392	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Diapers	1.6%	78	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electronics	1.3%	67	21	31.7%	32.8%	33.8%	34.8%	35.8%	36.8%	37.8%	38.8%	39.8%	40.8%	41.8%
	Tires	1.8%	90	80	88.9%	90.3%	91.3%	92.3%	93.3%	94.3%	95.3%	96.3%	97.3%	98.3%	99.3%
	HHW	0.3%	17	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Soils, Fines and Sewage Sludge	0.6%	30	20	66.5%	67.5%	68.5%	69.5%	70.5%	71.5%	72.5%	73.5%	74.5%	75.5%	76.5%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.8%	91	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<i>Total Miscellaneous</i>	15.3%	767	122	15.8%	16.1%	16.4%	16.6%	16.9%	17.1%	17.4%	17.6%	17.9%	18.1%	18.3%

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Step 7. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation  
and Diversion - Detailed Projections

Hamilton County	2025-2034
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		2023			2025			2026			2027			2028			
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted
<b>Material</b>		100.00%	5,010	694	13.8%	5,001	729	14.6%	5,029	754	15%	5,057	791	15.6%	5,086	817	16.1%
<b>Paper</b>	Newspaper	3.81%	191	134	70.4%	191	137	71.7%	192	139	73%	193	142	73.7%	194	145	74.7%
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	484	149	30.7%	483	154	31.8%	486	159	33%	489	165	33.8%	492	171	34.8%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.71%	537	174	32.5%	536	180	33.6%	539	186	35%	542	204	37.6%	545	210	38.6%
	Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	341	0	0.0%	340	0	0.0%	342	0	0%	344	0	0.0%	346	0	0.0%
	<b>Total Paper</b>	<b>30.99%</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>33.4%</b>
<b>Metal</b>	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	2.10%	105	15	14.7%	105	17	15.8%	105	18	17%	106	19	17.8%	107	20	18.8%
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.28%	265	6	2.2%	264	8	3.2%	266	11	4%	267	14	5.2%	269	17	6.2%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.33%	67	1	0.9%	67	1	1.9%	67	2	3%	67	3	3.9%	68	3	4.9%
	<b>Total Metals</b>	<b>8.71%</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
<b>Plastic</b>	PET Containers	0.97%	49	17	34.0%	49	17	35.1%	49	18	36%	49	18	37.1%	50	19	38.1%
	HDPE Containers	0.89%	45	16	35.9%	45	17	37.1%	45	17	38%	45	18	39.1%	45	18	40.1%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.16%	8	3	36.1%	8	3	37.3%	8	3	38%	8	3	39.3%	8	3	40.3%
	Film Plastic	5.78%	290	0	0.0%	289	0	0.0%	291	0	0%	293	0	0.0%	294	0	0.0%
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.10%	306	0	0.0%	305	0	0.0%	307	0	0%	309	0	0.0%	310	0	0.0%
	<b>Total Plastics</b>	<b>13.91%</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>Glass</b>	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.97%	199	57	28.7%	199	59	29.9%	200	62	31%	201	64	31.9%	202	66	32.9%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.46%	23	0	0.0%	23	0	0.0%	23	0	0%	23	0	0.0%	23	0	0.0%
	<b>Total Glass</b>	<b>4.43%</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>29.5%</b>
<b>Organics</b>	Food Scraps	12.95%	649	0	0.0%	648	6	1.0%	651	7	1%	655	7	1.0%	659	7	1.0%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	2.26%	113	0	0.0%	113	0	0.0%	114	0	0%	114	0	0.0%	115	0	0.0%
	<b>Total Organics</b>	<b>15.21%</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.93%	197	0	0.0%	196	2	1.0%	198	2	1%	199	2	1.0%	200	2	1.0%
	Carpet	1.36%	68	0	0.0%	68	1	1.0%	68	1	1%	69	1	1.0%	69	1	1.0%
	<b>Total Textiles</b>	<b>5.29%</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Wood</b>	<b>Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated)</b>	<b>6.16%</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	7.83%	392	0	0.0%	392	0	0.0%	394	0	0%	396	0	0.0%	398	0	0.0%
	Diapers	1.56%	78	0	0.0%	78	0	0.0%	79	0	0%	79	0	0.0%	80	0	0.0%
	Electronics	1.34%	67	21	31.7%	67	22	32.8%	67	23	34%	68	24	34.8%	68	24	35.8%
	Tires	1.80%	90	80	88.9%	90	81	90.3%	91	83	91%	91	84	92.3%	92	85	93.3%
	HHW	0.35%	17	0	0.0%	17	0	0.0%	18	0	0%	18	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%
	Soils, Fines and Sewage Sludge	0.60%	30	20	66.5%	30	20	67.5%	30	21	69%	30	21	69.5%	31	22	70.5%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.82%	91	0	0.0%	91	0	0.0%	91	0	0%	92	0	0.0%	92	0	0.0%
	<b>Total Miscellaneous</b>	<b>15.30%</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>16.9%</b>

	2023	2025	2026	2027	2028
Population	5,222	5,082	5,110	5,139	5,168
MSW Generated (tons)	5,009.82	5,001	5,029	5,057	5,086
Per Capita MSW Generated (lbs/person/year)	1,919	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968
MSW Diverted (tons)	693.53	729	754	791	817
Per Capita MSW Diverted (lbs/person/year)	266	287	295	308	316
MSW Disposed (tons)	4,316.29	4,273	4,275	4,267	4,269
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/year)	1,653	1,681	1,673	1,660	1,652
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/day)	4.53	4.61	4.58	4.55	4.53

Hamilton County

2025-2034

2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034		
MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted
5,114	846	16.6%	5,143	870	16.9%	5,172	897	17.3%	5,201	929	17.9%	5,230	956	18.3%	5,259	984	18.7%
195	148	75.7%	196	150	76.7%	197	153	77.7%	198	156	78.7%	199	159	79.7%	201	162	80.7%
494	177	35.8%	497	183	36.8%	500	189	37.8%	503	200	39.8%	506	206	40.8%	508	212	41.8%
548	217	39.6%	551	224	40.6%	554	230	41.6%	557	237	42.6%	560	244	43.6%	563	251	44.6%
348	0	0.0%	350	0	0.0%	352	0	0.0%	354	0	0.0%	356	0	0.0%	358	0	0.0%
1,585	542	34.2%	1,594	557	34.9%	1,603	573	35.7%	1,612	594	36.8%	1,621	609	37.6%	1,630	626	38.4%
107	21	19.8%	108	22	20.8%	108	24	21.8%	109	25	22.8%	110	26	23.8%	110	27	24.8%
270	19	7.2%	272	22	8.2%	273	25	9.2%	275	28	10.2%	276	31	11.2%	278	34	12.2%
68	4	5.9%	69	5	6.9%	69	5	7.9%	69	6	8.9%	70	7	9.9%	70	8	10.9%
446	45	10.0%	448	49	11.0%	451	54	12.0%	453	59	13.0%	456	64	14.0%	458	69	15.0%
50	19	39.1%	50	20	40.1%	50	21	41.1%	51	21	42.1%	51	22	43.1%	51	23	44.1%
46	2	5.4%	46	19	42.1%	46	20	43.1%	46	20	44.1%	47	21	45.1%	47	22	46.1%
8	2	19.8%	8	3	42.3%	8	4	43.3%	8	4	44.3%	8	4	45.3%	8	4	46.3%
296	21	7.2%	297	0	0.0%	299	0	0.0%	301	0	0.0%	302	0	0.0%	304	0	0.0%
312	0	0.0%	314	0	0.0%	315	0	0.0%	317	0	0.0%	319	0	0.0%	321	0	0.0%
711	45	6.3%	715	43	6.0%	719	44	6.1%	723	45	6.3%	727	47	6.4%	731	48	6.6%
203	69	33.9%	204	71	34.9%	206	74	35.9%	207	76	36.9%	208	79	37.9%	209	81	38.9%
23	0	0.0%	24	0	0.0%	24	0	0.0%	24	0	0.0%	24	0	0.0%	24	0	0.0%
227	69	30.4%	228	71	31.3%	229	74	32.2%	230	76	33.1%	232	79	34.0%	233	81	34.9%
662	7	1.0%	666	7	1.0%	670	7	1.0%	674	7	1.0%	677	7	1.0%	681	7	1.0%
116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%	117	0	0.0%	118	0	0.0%	118	0	0.0%	119	0	0.0%
778	7	0.9%	782	7	0.9%	787	7	0.9%	791	7	0.9%	796	7	0.9%	800	7	0.9%
201	2	1.0%	202	2	1.0%	203	2	1.0%	204	2	1.0%	205	2	1.0%	207	2	1.0%
69	1	1.0%	70	1	1.0%	70	1	1.0%	71	1	1.0%	71	1	1.0%	71	1	1.0%
270	3	1.0%	272	3	1.0%	273	3	1.0%	275	3	1.0%	276	3	1.0%	278	3	1.0%
315	3	1.0%	317	3	1.0%	318	3	1.0%	320	3	1.0%	322	3	1.0%	324	3	1.0%
401	0	0.0%	403	0	0.0%	405	0	0.0%	407	0	0.0%	410	0	0.0%	412	0	0.0%
80	0	0.0%	80	0	0.0%	81	0	0.0%	81	0	0.0%	82	0	0.0%	82	0	0.0%
69	25	36.8%	69	26	37.8%	69	27	38.8%	70	28	39.8%	70	29	40.8%	71	30	41.8%
92	87	94.3%	93	88	95.3%	93	90	96.3%	94	91	97.3%	94	93	98.3%	95	94	99.3%
18	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%
31	22	71.5%	31	22	72.5%	31	23	73.5%	31	23	74.5%	31	24	75.5%	32	24	76.5%
93	0	0.0%	93	0	0.0%	94	0	0.0%	94	0	0.0%	95	0	0.0%	96	0	0.0%
783	134	17.1%	787	137	17.4%	791	139	17.6%	796	142	17.9%	800	145	18.1%	805	148	18.3%

2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
5,197	5,226	5,255	5,285	5,314	5,344
5,114	5,143	5,172	5,201	5,230	5,259
1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968
846	870	897	929	956	984
326	333	341	352	360	368
4,268	4,273	4,275	4,272	4,273	4,275
1,642	1,635	1,627	1,617	1,608	1,600
4.50	4.48	4.46	4.43	4.41	4.38

Appendix C.2

Construction and Demolition Debris  
Combined Composition Analysis and Projections

## C&D Debris Waste Composition and Projection tool

### Purpose and Background

Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris is the second largest waste stream in the state and is estimated to account for 25 to 30% of the total solid waste generation. Basic understanding of the materials composition of the C&D debris stream, would facilitate the management strategy and planning process at a local level of this important but usually overlooked waste stream.

The purpose of the *C&D Debris Waste Composition and Projection tool* is to estimate the generation and materials composition of the C&D debris stream for each planning unit. Calculations are based on specific characteristics such as activity, and sector of generation of C&D debris, which consist of new construction, renovation, and demolition of residential and non-residential properties, or municipal infrastructures such as roads and bridges.

A comprehensive knowledge of the C&D debris stream, will assist the selection of initiatives and management programs that minimize environmental impacts. The implementation of reduction, recycling and reuse management practices extend the lifecycle of materials and conserve the use of raw materials, water, and energy, reduce the overall building project expenses through avoiding unnecessary purchases and disposal costs, and conserve landfill space among many other benefits.

This projection tool is not intended to substitute for the valuable information gained by performing municipal waste characterization studies. There is no substitute for accurately gathered and analyzed municipal specific waste composition data. This tool is merely intended to help refine the waste composition differences between planning units as a result of the wide array of demographics in New York State.

For this tool, DEC developed estimates of materials composition in the C&D debris waste stream using data inputs that include field-based waste composition studies and research-based evaluations performed within New York State and in other major US cities and States that have similar characteristics to some of New York's regions.

After a careful review of dozens of composition analyses, the material composition of the (C&D) debris waste stream was found to be on average of RUCARB (recognizable uncontaminated concrete, asphalt, rock, and brick), wood, roofing, drywall, soil and gravel, metal, plastic, corrugated cardboard and paper, and other miscellaneous materials. The data from the following sources were used:

- Municipalities within New York State: New York City and Town of Babylon.
- Municipalities in other states: Seattle, WA and Des Moines, IA.
- Other States: Vermont, Wisconsin, Oregon, Delaware, Minnesota, Florida, and California.
- EPA

DRAFT

Step 1. Planning Unit and Planning Period Selection

Planning Unit	Hamilton County
Planning Period	2025-2034

Step 2. Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris  
Material Composition Analysis

# Hamilton County

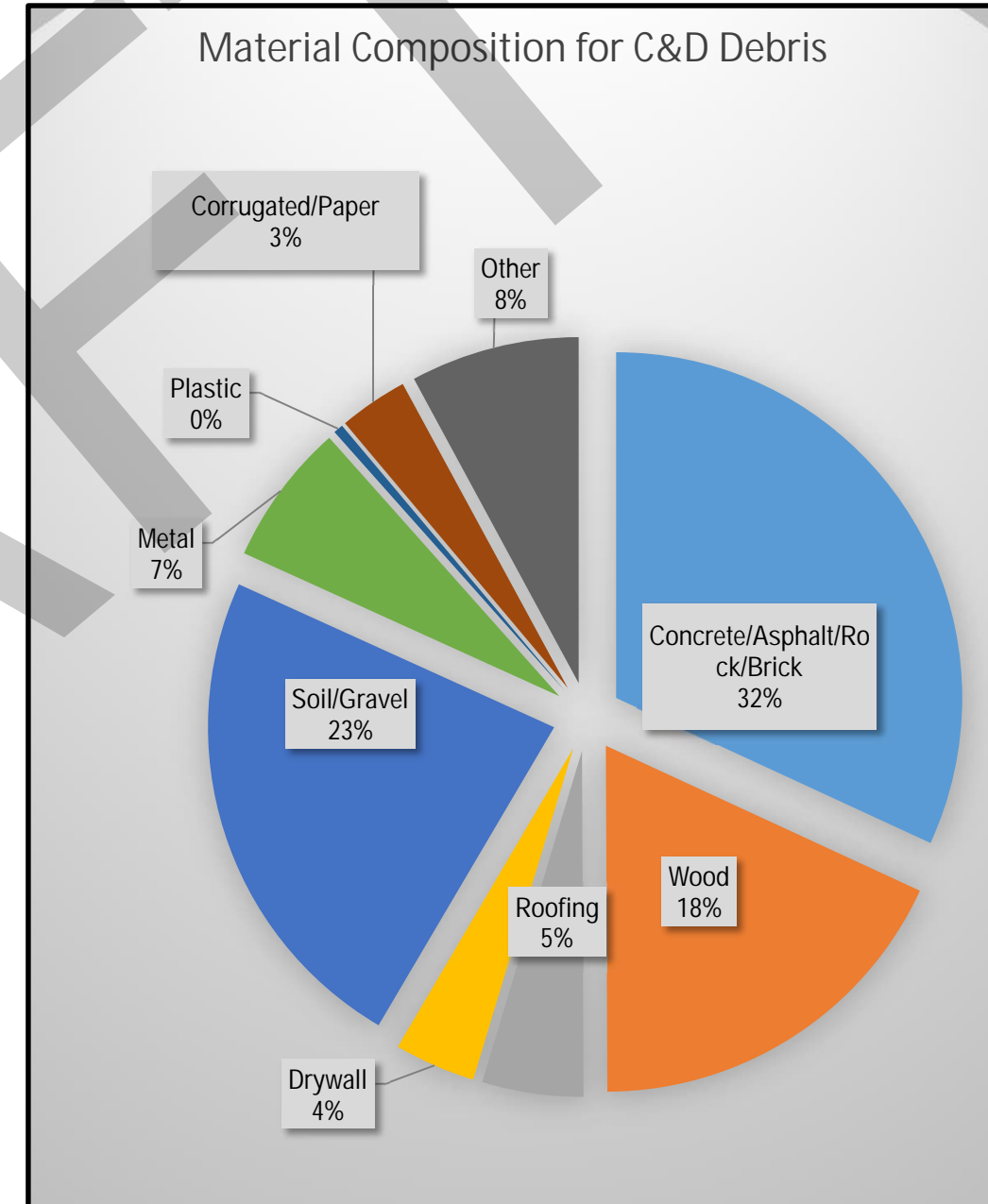
2025-2034

		Generation source								
		Residential				Non- Residential (commercial-institutional)				Other Municipal Infrastructure
		30.00%				30.00%				40.00%
		New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Residential	New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Non-Residential	Renovation
		20.00%	20.00%	60.00%	100.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt/Rock/Brick	9.80%	16.10%	21.50%	18.08%	30.70%	19.10%	23.10%	26.86%	46.00%
	Wood	29.90%	19.10%	25.70%	25.22%	22.70%	12.40%	24.20%	20.94%	10.50%
	Roofing	6.00%	22.00%	6.10%	9.26%	2.10%	21.20%	5.10%	6.52%	0.00%
	Drywall	15.60%	7.90%	5.10%	7.76%	4.60%	6.40%	4.30%	4.90%	0.00%
	Soil/Gravel	11.30%	7.10%	18.50%	14.78%	13.10%	6.50%	15.60%	12.28%	38.00%
	Metal	5.30%	11.30%	5.20%	6.44%	12.00%	15.50%	11.10%	12.52%	2.40%
	Plastic	1.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.62%	0.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.50%	0.30%
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	9.30%	2.90%	3.10%	4.30%	7.10%	4.60%	4.20%	6.02%	0.30%
	Other	11.30%	12.90%	14.50%	13.54%	7.20%	13.60%	12.10%	9.46%	2.50%

Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
-------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)
100.00%
31.88%
18.05%
4.73%
3.80%
23.32%
6.65%
0.46%
3.22%
7.90%

100.00%
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Step 3. Construction & Demolition (C&D)  
Debris Generation Projections

# Hamilton County

2025-2034

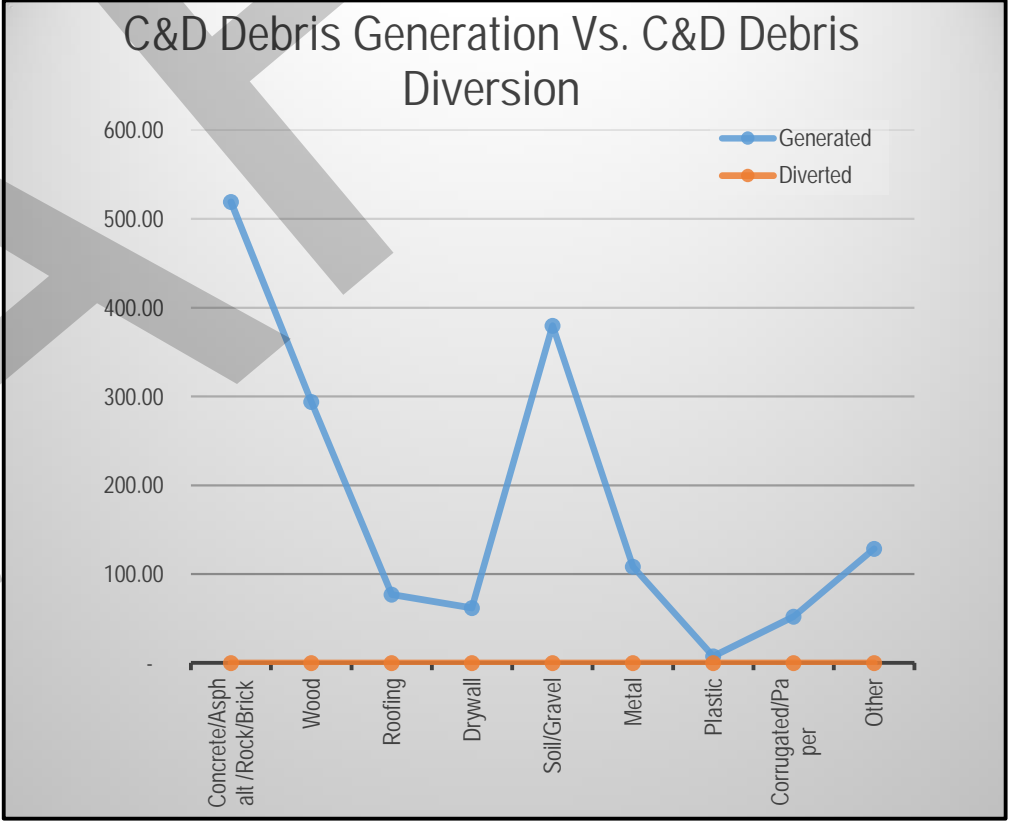
		2023	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	
<b>Materials</b>	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	31.9%	519.2	514.0	508.9	503.8	498.8	493.8	488.8	483.9	479.1	474.3	469.6
	Wood	18.0%	293.9	291.0	288.1	285.2	282.3	279.5	276.7	274.0	271.2	268.5	265.8
	Roofing	4.7%	77.1	76.3	75.6	74.8	74.1	73.3	72.6	71.9	71.1	70.4	69.7
	Drywall	3.8%	61.9	61.2	60.6	60.0	59.4	58.8	58.2	57.7	57.1	56.5	55.9
	Soil/Gravel	23.3%	379.8	376.0	372.2	368.5	364.8	361.1	357.5	354.0	350.4	346.9	343.4
	Metal	6.6%	108.3	107.2	106.1	105.1	104.0	103.0	101.9	100.9	99.9	98.9	97.9
	Plastic	0.5%	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	3.2%	52.4	51.9	51.3	50.8	50.3	49.8	49.3	48.8	48.3	47.8	47.4
	Other	7.9%	128.7	127.4	126.1	124.8	123.6	122.4	121.1	119.9	118.7	117.5	116.4
	<i>Total</i>		100.0%	1,628.6	1,612.3	1,596.2	1,580.2	1,564.4	1,548.8	1,533.3	1,517.9	1,502.8	1,487.7

Step 4. Construction & Demolition (C&D)  
Debris Diversion Projections

Hamilton County

2025-2034

		2023			
Materials	C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted (Tons)	% C&D Diverted	
	Concrete/Asphalt/Rock/Brick	31.9%	519.2	0.0	0.0%
	Wood	18.0%	293.9	0.0	0.0%
	Roofing	4.7%	77.1	0.0	0.0%
	Drywall	3.8%	61.9	0.0	0.0%
	Soil/Gravel	23.3%	379.8	0.0	0.0%
	Metal	6.6%	108.3	0.0	0.0%
	Plastic	0.5%	7.4	0.0	0.0%
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	3.2%	52.4	0.0	0.0%
	Other	7.9%	128.7	0.0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,628.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	



Step 5. Construction and Demolition (C&D)  
Debris Generation and Diversion Projections

Hamilton County

2025-2034

		2023				2024			2025			2026			2027		
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	31.9%	519.2	0.0	0.0%	514.0	0.0	0.0%	508.9	0.0	0.0%	503.8	0.0	0.0%	498.8	0.0	0.0%
	Wood	18.0%	293.9	0.0	0.0%	291.0	0.0	0.0%	288.1	0.0	0.0%	285.2	0.0	0.0%	282.3	0.0	0.0%
	Roofing	4.7%	77.1	0.0	0.0%	76.3	0.0	0.0%	75.6	0.0	0.0%	74.8	0.0	0.0%	74.1	0.0	0.0%
	Drywall	3.8%	61.9	0.0	0.0%	61.2	0.0	0.0%	60.6	0.0	0.0%	60.0	0.0	0.0%	59.4	0.0	0.0%
	Soil/Gravel	23.3%	379.8	0.0	0.0%	376.0	0.0	0.0%	372.2	0.0	0.0%	368.5	0.0	0.0%	364.8	0.0	0.0%
	Metal	6.6%	108.3	0.0	0.0%	107.2	0.0	0.0%	106.1	0.0	0.0%	105.1	0.0	0.0%	104.0	0.0	0.0%
	Plastic	0.5%	7.4	0.0	0.0%	7.4	0.0	0.0%	7.3	0.0	0.0%	7.2	0.0	0.0%	7.1	0.0	0.0%
	Corrugated /Paper	3.2%	52.4	0.0	0.0%	51.9	0.0	0.0%	51.3	0.0	0.0%	50.8	0.0	0.0%	50.3	0.0	0.0%
	Other	7.9%	128.7	0.0	0.0%	127.4	0.0	0.0%	126.1	0.0	0.0%	124.8	0.0	0.0%	123.6	0.0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,628.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,612.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,596.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,580.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,564.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Hamilton County

2025-2034

2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033		
C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
493.8	0.0	0.0%	488.8	0.0	0.0%	483.9	0.0	0.0%	479.1	0.0	0.0%	474.3	0.0	0.0%	469.6	0.0	0.0%
279.5	0.0	0.0%	276.7	0.0	0.0%	274.0	0.0	0.0%	271.2	0.0	0.0%	268.5	0.0	0.0%	265.8	0.0	0.0%
73.3	0.0	0.0%	72.6	0.0	0.0%	71.9	0.0	0.0%	71.1	0.0	0.0%	70.4	0.0	0.0%	69.7	0.0	0.0%
58.8	0.0	0.0%	58.2	0.0	0.0%	57.7	0.0	0.0%	57.1	0.0	0.0%	56.5	0.0	0.0%	55.9	0.0	0.0%
361.1	0.0	0.0%	357.5	0.0	0.0%	354.0	0.0	0.0%	350.4	0.0	0.0%	346.9	0.0	0.0%	343.4	0.0	0.0%
103.0	0.0	0.0%	101.9	0.0	0.0%	100.9	0.0	0.0%	99.9	0.0	0.0%	98.9	0.0	0.0%	97.9	0.0	0.0%
7.1	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%	6.8	0.0	0.0%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
49.8	0.0	0.0%	49.3	0.0	0.0%	48.8	0.0	0.0%	48.3	0.0	0.0%	47.8	0.0	0.0%	47.4	0.0	0.0%
122.4	0.0	0.0%	121.1	0.0	0.0%	119.9	0.0	0.0%	118.7	0.0	0.0%	117.5	0.0	0.0%	116.4	0.0	0.0%
1548.8	0.0	0.0%	1,533.3	0.0	0.0%	1,517.9	0.0	0.0%	1,502.8	0.0	0.0%	1,487.7	0.0	0.0%	1,472.9	0.0	0.0%

DRAFT

Appendix D

Existing Educational Flyers

# HAMILTON COUNTY

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

### Solid Waste Transfer Station Refuse Disposal & Recycling Site Rules and Regulations



#### HAMILTON COUNTY MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

##### Lake Pleasant Transfer Station

2297 State Route 8

P.O. Box 56

Lake Pleasant, NY 12108

PHONE: (518) 548-3867 FAX: (518) 548-3867

##### Indian Lake Transfer Station

165 Chain Lakes Road

Indian Lake, NY 12842

(Mail sent to: P.O. Box 56, Lake Pleasant, NY 12108)

PHONE: (518) 648-0223

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

# **HAMILTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE**

## **GOVERNANCE POLICIES**

### **Solid Waste Transfer Station Disposal & Recycling Site Rules and Regulations**

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**These rules and regulations apply to all solid waste and recyclables received at the Hamilton County Transfer Stations located in Lake Pleasant and Indian Lake.**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

All Persons (users, haulers) shall follow the rules and regulations set forth here in.

1. Any user of the transfer stations shall be subject to the terms, conditions, rules and regulations set forth hereunder, in the Local Laws, as well as any other applicable laws, statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations and procedures.
2. Hamilton County reserves the right to deny any user to dump solid waste or recyclables at either Transfer Station if county personnel deem the waste/recyclable unfit based on prior activities where the rules and regulations have not been reasonably adhered to.
3. Hamilton County reserves the right to reject any load of solid waste or recyclables that does not adhere to all rules and regulations as set forth by this document.

#### **TRANSFER STATION FACILITY REQUIREMENTS**

##### **Site Rules And Off Loading Safety Requirements:**

- Site speed limit is 10 mph and all vehicles will observe posted speed limits, yield signs and stop signs at all times. Vehicles exceeding the speed limit or not obeying traffic control devices will be issued a verbal warning and the municipality or company employer may also be notified. Repeat offenders will be barred from the facility by the Solid Waste Coordinator or his designee.
- All vehicles (truck, pickup, trailer, etc.) that are carrying a load must be weighed on the scales on the way in and out if necessary as deemed by the Transfer Station operator.

- All vehicles entering the scales are to stop completely before pulling onto the scale and then proceed slowly on to the scales and stop in the middle of the scales. Transfer personnel will advise vehicle operator when to drive off weigh scale.
- All loads are subject to inspection before off loading and the vehicle driver will supply the transfer station operator with all information about the load to be disposed of. This includes the type of waste (MSW, C&D, etc.), origin of waste, and if applicable, what permit number is associated with the load.
- All vehicles are to use extreme caution when backing into the Transfer Station disposal area and follow direction from transfer station personnel.
- All vehicles are to back slowly into the dumping area stopping a minimum of three feet from wheel bumpers before exiting the vehicle to off load waste.
- Hamilton County reserves the right to reject any load containing unacceptable or unauthorized waste. Additionally, Hamilton County personnel may hold the driver, the vehicle, and its contents until representatives of the N.Y.S. Department of Environmental Conservation or another regulatory agency has inspected the material. Hamilton County may also take any corrective action it deems appropriate, but not limited to, excavating, loading, transporting and disposing the unacceptable waste at proper facilities at the cost to the hauler. The user agrees to assist Hamilton County of other legally constituted enforcement agency in efforts to identify the origin of the unacceptable waste.

## WASTE CATEGORIES

### Unacceptable waste

Hamilton County **will not** accept the following for disposal:

- Construction & Demolition debris cut longer than 4 feet in length
- Septic tank pumping waste
- Sealed containers (closed paint cans, etc)
- Liquid wastes
- Hazardous waste
- Whole dead animal carcasses
- Green waste (tree trimmings, grass trimmings, brush, etc)
- Explosives
- Infectious waste and untreated Regulated medical waste
- Pesticides
- Hot Ashes
- Recyclable materials
- Radioactive materials

## **Special Waste**

Any waste that is composed of a material that has the potential to exhibit any characteristic of a hazardous waste as defined in NYCRR Part 371, Section 371.3 and 40 CFR Section 261; ignitibility, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity or any waste, due to its composition or origin, that requires special handling for disposal is not acceptable waste and will not be taken by Hamilton County.

## **RECYCLING**

Hamilton County prohibits the commingling and disposal of recyclables with solid waste.

- If directed, the hauler shall discharge his load in a designated area for load verification.
- Loads containing excessive recyclables, as deemed by Transfer Station staff, may be subject to rejection of the load.
- Transfer Station users with repeat violations of excessive recyclables in their solid waste loads may be subject to revocation of their permission to dispose loads of solid waste at either facility.

## **RECYCLABLE CATEGORIES**

### **Acceptable Recyclables**

- Plastic #1 (PETE) clear containers
- Plastic #2 (HDPE) colored containers
- Plastic #2 Opaque – milk jugs, etc.
- Tin cans (tops can be included)
- Bulk metal
- Corrugated cardboard (non-soiled)
- Paper – office/mixed paper, phone books, newspaper, magazines, non-corrugated cardboard like beer & soda cartons (all paper must be non-soiled)
- Glass containers (colored and clear) must be clean
- Fluorescent light bulbs, Christmas lights
- Tires (absolutely no rims)

- Covered Electronic Equipment – TVs, computer peripherals including cables, cords, monitors, towers, keyboards & mice. Small electronic equipment such as VCR's, portable music players, DVD players, cable or satellite receivers & video game consoles.
- Used Oil (if adequate space is available)

**All recyclable containers are to be clean, all corrugated cardboard is to be broken down & clean (non-soiled). All tires are to be taken off rims. Tires on rims will not be accepted.**

#### **Unacceptable Recyclables**

- Any soiled or dirty plastics, glass, cans, paper or cardboard.
- Broken fluorescent light bulbs
- Tires still on rims

#### **Recommendations for Certain Recyclables**

- Although not necessary it is recommended that all bottles and cans that have a New York State deposit be separated out of other recyclables.

#### **ENFORCEMENT**

Failure to comply with any provision of relevant Federal, State or Local laws or these Rules and Regulations, may be subject to the refusal to haul waste or recyclables to either Transfer Station as well as possible reporting to regulatory agencies or any other action deemed appropriate by Hamilton County.

- Any person willfully misrepresenting required information about their load or attempting other than acceptable waste as defined herein by Hamilton County, may be subject to temporary or permanent revocation of their use of the transfer station.

The End.

HAMILTON COUNTY DPW  
ANNOUNCES

**CHANGES TO SORTING OF RECYCLABLES**  
**EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1, 2022**

Hamilton County is now sending recyclables to a new recycling facility which allows consolidation of some recyclables.

The transfer stations will now accept recyclables sorted as described below.

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**All Plastics 1-7 (inc. caps), Mixed Paper and Tin Cans may be comingled & will be accepted together (no longer necessary to separate but must still be clean)**



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**Cardboard (clean and flattened) - must still be separated**



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**Glass Bottles (clean) - must still be separated**



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**Questions:**

Hamilton County DPW – 518-548-7141

Lake Pleasant Transfer Station – 518-548-3867

Indian Lake Transfer Station – 518-648-0223

# ELECTRONICS RECYCLING

## ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS FOR ELECTRONICS RECYCLING

- Computers (Desktops & Laptops)
- Industrial Controls
- Printers (Ink or Toner)
- Ink/Toner Cartridges
- Computer Accessories (Mice, Keyboards, Webcams, Speakers, Microphones etc.)
- Computer Monitors (CRT, LCD, LED)
- Televisions (CRT, LCD, LED, Plasma, 3D)
- Microwave Ovens (Non PCB)
- Copiers/Fax Machines
- Typewriters
- Telephones
- Cell Phones & Chargers
- GPS Units
- Pagers
- PDAs
- Tablets
- Answering Machines
- MP3 Players
- Scanners
- Radios/Boombboxes/CD Players etc.
- Storage Devices (External Hard Drives, Solid State Drives, SD Cards, Memory Cards, Card Readers etc.)
- Audio Equipment (Speakers, Microphones, DJ Equipment, Receivers, Recording Devices, Headphones etc.)
- Video Equipment (Cameras, Video Cameras, Web Cams, Recording Devices etc.)
- Communications Equipment
- Medical Testing Equipment
- Laboratory Equipment
- Circuit Boards
- Cables, Wires, Power Cords, Power Strips
- Rechargeable Dry Cell Batteries (Nickel Cadmium, Nickel Metal Hydride, Lithium Ion)

## UNACCEPTABLE MATERIALS FOR ELECTRONICS RECYCLING

- Devices containing liquid MERCURY (thermostats, switches, medical devices, thermometers)
- Freon containing devices/materials (Refrigerators, Air Conditioners, De-Humidifiers)
- Household Hazardous Waste Materials
- Materials Containing Liquids
- Yard Equipment
- Gas Powered Equipment
- Items Leaking Fluid
- Radioactive Materials
- PCB Containing Materials
- Large Appliances (Stoves, Washers, Dryers, Dishwashers)
- Dry Cell Batteries (Absolyte, Alkaline, Mercury, Zinc Air With Mercury, Lithium Primary, LithiumThionyl Chloride, Button Cells, Lead Acid Gel)
- Wet Cell Batteries (Zinc Air, Zinc Air With Mercury, Nickel Iron, Nickel Cadmium)

## Indian Lake Transfer Station Recycling Rules



**Open: Thursday through Monday from 8AM to 4:30PM**

**Closed: Tuesday and Wednesday; Thanksgiving and Christmas Day**

**Contact: 518-648-0223**

**Please Note: A Town of Indian Lake Solid Waste Permit is required to deposit trash and recyclables at the Transfer Station. The Permit can be obtained at the Transfer Station. You must provide documentation of landownership or residency in the Town Indian Lake to obtain a permit.**

### **NEW CHANGES REGARDING SORTING OF RECYCABLES effective 11/1/2022**

Accepted Recyclables include:

- All Plastic Containers - #1 and #7 including caps; all items must be clean.
- Tin Containers & Mixed Paper can be COMINGLED – tops may be included; tin must be clean. Paper – newspaper, magazines, office, mixed paper, phonebooks. All must be non-soiled.
- Cardboard – must be corrugated, broken down clean and separated.
- Glass Containers – may be clear and colored; must be clean and separated.

Additionally:

- ✓ Items with a deposit refund may be donated to the American Legion.
- ✓ Refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners require a permit and fee of \$20. The permit can be obtained at the Transfer Station with documentation of landownership or residency in the Town of Indian Lake.
- ✓ Clear plastic bags are mandatory for garbage.

**Garbage/Recyclable Pick Up Contractor: Justin Moore 518-742-6326**

**Please Note: All recyclables must be clean and sorted for curbside pickup. If NOT, there will be NO PICKUP.**

Questions: Please ask Transfer Station attendants of the Garbage Contractor.

Due to Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC) Burn Ban, municipal burning is no longer permitted. Homeowners are responsible for removal of trees, brush, etc. Burning permits may be obtained from the DEC building located on Big Brook Road. Call 518-648-5616 for more information.

# TOWN OF LONG LAKE & RAQUETTE LAKE TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTERS

## 2023 HOURS OF OPERATION

## INSTRUCTIONS

January 1<sup>st</sup> through May 29<sup>th</sup>

6 Days per Week: 9 AM to 3 PM  
CLOSED Tuesdays

\*\*\*\*\*

May 30<sup>th</sup> through October 9<sup>th</sup>

7 Days per Week: 9 AM to 3 PM

\*\*\*\*\*

October 10<sup>th</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>

6 Days a Week: 9 AM to 3 PM  
CLOSED Tuesdays

\*\*\*\*\*

### 2023 HOLIDAYS WHEN THE TRANSFER STATIONS ARE CLOSED:

January 2	New Year's Day
January 16	Martin L. King Day
February 20	President's Day
April 9	Easter
November 10	Veteran's Day
November 23	Thanksgiving
December 25	Christmas

FOR ALL OTHER HOLIDAYS (THAT  
DON'T FALL ON TUESDAYS) THE  
FACILITIES WILL BE OPEN

***SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE!***

### WHERE DO I PUT IT?

Stations are set up in the Long Lake and Raquette Lake Transfer Stations to allow for sorting and recycling refuse. If you are not sure where to discard an item ask the attendant.

#### HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE

All garbage & debris not specified elsewhere should be placed in:

LONG LAKE: compactor bin

RAQUETTE LAKE: roll-off bin

Household garbage MUST BE in CLEAR or

TRANSLUCENT plastic bags. Garbage bagged in black bags will be rejected.

#### PLASTICS, MIXED PAPER, and TIN CANS BIN

All Plastics 1-7 (inc. caps), Mixed Paper, and Tin

Cans may be comingled and will be accepted

together. NO aerosol cans, motor oil cans or paper

oil cans with metal tops. Containers MUST be

clean.

#### GLASS BIN

All colored and clear glass bottles and jars. NO

light bulbs, windows, mirrors, vehicle glass. Glass

must be rinsed clean. Tops/caps go into household

garbage.

#### RETURNABLE BOTTLES & CANS

Clean bottles and cans returnable for deposit

money should be sorted like other food containers.

*A station MAY be set up to collect them for a local*  
*charity.*

#### CORRUGATED CARDBOARD BIN

ALL clean, dry corrugated cardboard accepted.

FLATTEN BOXES. Staples need not be removed.

NO soiled cardboard INCLUDING USED pizza  
boxes. NO non-corrugated cardboard.

#### "E" WASTE BIN

TVs, computers, computer cables & cords,

monitors, keyboards, 'mice', VCRs, portable music

Mandatory Recycling and Waste Disposal  
Rules are in effect. The guidelines  
outlined in this brochure must be followed  
or your refuse will be rejected.

#### PERMITS

Decal stickers, which are required for Long Lake Transfer Station use, are available from the Town Clerk at no charge to any property owners, permanent renters and lessees in the Township of Long Lake. Rental businesses, property owners and rental agents not providing pick-up service for their guests must provide guests with forms permitting use of the Long Lake Transfer Station. Property owners must provide non-resident contractors doing work on their premises forms permitting use of the Long Lake Transfer Station. Forms can be obtained from the Town Clerk. Until further notice, the Raquette Lake Center is not set up with the permit system.

#### ARTICLE IV. ENFORCEMENT UNDER LOCAL LAW NO. 11 OF 2013: SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING LAW FOR HAMMILTON COUNTY, NY

Inspections: All portions of vehicles and containers used to haul, transport or dispose of Recyclable Materials, including such containers placed outside of residences, shall be subject to inspection by the Solid Waste Coordinator or by his designees to ascertain compliance with this Local Law and the rules, regulations or orders promulgated hereunder; the Solid Waste Coordinator and his designees shall be authorized to reject said materials for disposal at a County Facility.

players, DVD players, cable or satellite receivers, video game consoles, fax machines, scanners, and printers. NO mercury thermometers, coffee makers, batteries, or light bulbs.

**TIRES**

All rubber tires, rubber tracks. Rims must be removed and placed at designated metal pile area. **LONG LAKE:** Place tires inside designated bin. **RAQUETTE LAKE:** place tires in designated area indicated by attendant.

**METAL PILE AREA**

All metal that doesn't go in the metal can bin. Ex. appliances, open **DRY**, **EMPTY** paint cans, sheet metal roofing, rusty items, etc. (NO 1# propane tanks) *Check with attendant before dumping!*

**YARD WASTE AREA for LONG LAKE ONLY**

Wood chips, grass clippings, leaves, pine needles, etc. Remove from container before dumping and discard appropriately. NO stumps or logs accepted. *Check with attendant before dumping!*

**LIGHTS**

Fluorescent light bulbs, Christmas light strands. Place in designated barrel (blue) at compactor. NO incandescent light bulbs or broken fluorescent lights

**MATRESSES AND FURNITURE**

For large pieces of furniture and ALL mattresses. **LONG LAKE:** place in C & D bin.

**RAQUETTE LAKE:** place in designated area indicated by attendant.

(Fold-out bed metal goes in metal area.)

**CONSTRUCTION & DEBRIS BIN (C&D)**

“Flyables” are NOT permitted - put these in household garbage. C&D must be **REDUCED TO 4 FT** or less in length and width. Mirrors and windows are accepted.

**HOUSEHOLD BATTERIES**

1. Alkaline and zinc-carbon go in compactor.

2. Rechargeable batteries and battery packs (nickel-cadmium, sealed lead, lithium ion, nickel metal hydride) go in **DESIGNATED PAIL AT COMPACTOR** to be recycled.

**PROPANE TANKS** of all sizes must be empty and/or have valves removed; place with other tanks near metal pile area.

**CAMPER-TRAILERS** and **BOATS** must be *disassembled* by owner; metal stripped out and wood or fiberglass reduced to 4 FT or less length/width. *Discuss with attendant prior to discarding.*

**CARS** and **ENGINES** must have all fluids drained out of them; *CARS accepted in LLK only.*

**FUEL TANKS, OIL DRUMS, BARRELS** must be delivered **DRY** (burned out) with a hole cut in the side.

**RAQUETTE LAKE ONLY:** Metal pipe or metal roofing **MUST BE NO LONGER OR WIDER THAN 8'**.

**USED COOKING OIL** may be poured into designated container.

**PLEASE NOTE:**

1. **NO PAINT** will be accepted, except in dried form on cardboard or in cat litter.

2. **NO ANIMAL** carcasses or large animal parts will be accepted.

3. **NO SLATE SHINGLES, BRICK OR CEMENT** will be accepted.

4. **NO BATTERIES** containing acid will be accepted.

5. **NO MOTOR OIL, ANTI-FREEZE, TAR, ADHESIVES, PESTICIDES**, or any other toxic material will be accepted other than in “household amounts”. **EMPTY MOTOR OIL** containers should be placed in compactor bin.

6. **NO USED, PETROLEUM-BASED OIL** will be accepted.

7. **NO BRUSH WILL BE ACCEPTED IN LONG LAKE OR RAQUETTE LAKE.**

8. **NO INFECTIOUS** or **UNTREATED, REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE** will be accepted.

9. **NO RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS, NO EXPLOSIVES** and **NO HOT ASHES** will be accepted.

**IF THERE IS ANY DISPUTE**, the attendants are instructed to refuse permission to dump and to refer the matter to the Highway Superintendent.

Long Lake Transfer Station  
8180 NYS Route 28N, Long Lake  
Andrew Teders, Transfer Station  
Attendant

(518)624-3806

Raquette Lake Transfer Station  
249 Antlers Road, Raquette Lake  
Wayne Kavanaugh, Raquette Lake Attendant  
(315)354-4107

Highway Superintendent Office  
(518)624-6933

JANUARY 2023

**TOWN OF INLET**  
**Transfer Station/Recycling Center Guidelines**  
**315-357-3867 (DUMP)**

**HOURS OF OPERATIONS:**

**OPEN 8:00am - 11:45am and 1:00pm - 6:45pm DAILY**

**CLOSED Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday WINTER ONLY November 1-May 1**

**HOLIDAY CLOSINGS** please call for information.

**Use of this facility is restricted to wastes generated within the Town of Inlet.**

Window stickers are required and may be obtained at the Town Clerk's Office.

**OPERATING POLICIES:** Separation of materials is required.

**Garbage and refuse accepted in CLEAR bags only.**

**Recyclables** must be rinsed and sorted as follows: Metals, plastics, and mixed paper (see reverse for what is considered paper) all go in the green bin; Glass and returnables go on the tables; Textiles (clothing, linens, etc.) go in the bin by the stairs.

**Cardboards** must be clean, flat & dry.

**C & D (all construction & demolition materials)** must be cut down to 4' x 4' pieces. **Only one level pickup load (two yards)** of C & D waste will be accepted per developed parcel per week. Property owner/renter (or direct relative) must be present at time of disposal. If assistance is needed with heavy items, please ask workers for help unloading. **No commercial C & D will be accepted at this facility, effective October 1, 2013.**

**Tires (without) rims, batteries, and used oils** may be deposited in separate designated areas.

**Refrigerators and air conditioners require a Certificate of Origin** for Freon collection that can be obtained from the Inlet Town Clerk or a Senior Employee of this facility. There is a \$\_\_\_\_ pump-down fee for this certificate. Doors must be removed prior disposal.

**Metals need to be separated from other materials.** A reasonable effort is necessary. Ex: webbing needs to be cut away from lawn chairs, backs and seats removed from kitchen chairs, sleeper sofas, etc.

**Paint cans must be open and dried up.** No liquid paints. Absorbent such as Speedy Dry (available from hardware stores), kitty litter, or sand can be used to dry up paints.

**Waste should be covered during transportation** to prevent littering.

**Gasoline tanks accepted.** Both ends must be cut out and removed.

**Pressurized tanks up to 30# are accepted.**

**Camping fuel tanks** should be disposed of in the Metal bin.

**Barrels accepted.** At least one end must be removed and must be free of fluids.

**Electronics (VCRs, TVs, computers, etc.)** must be brought inside.

December, 2022

## HOW TO RECYCLE

### DO

Recycle all **PAPER**. This includes office/mixed paper, books, phone books, newspaper, magazines, catalogs, bulk mail, flatten non-corrugated cardboard like beer & soda cartons.



Rinse out your **METAL** food and beverage containers. You do not need to remove labels. You do not need to flatten them.



Remove the caps from your empty **PLASTIC** food, beverage, and household containers. Rinse out containers. You may flatten them if you wish. You do not need to remove labels.  
**All plastic is now accepted.**



Rinse your **GLASS** food and beverage containers. Remove the caps. You do not need to remove labels.



Flatten your **CORRUGATED CARDBOARD**.



Although not necessary, it is appreciated if bottles and cans that have a **New York State deposit** are separated out of the other recyclables. (The 5¢ deposit is given to local organizations like the Inlet Youth Commission.)

Rinse your **RETURNABLE** beverage containers.



**DON'T** put these in plastic bags.

**DON'T** include paper that has been soiled. It must be clean, dry & flat.

**DON'T** include other metal materials such as metal bottle caps, oil, paint, pesticide, aerosol cans, hangers, pots & pans, screws, nails or pipes.

**DON'T** include other plastic items such as plastic caps, styrofoam containers, plastic bags, medicine bottles, six-pack holders, or any containers where the mouth of the container is larger than the base (stackable containers).

**DON'T** include glass items with metal such as light bulbs or other non-glass materials. **DON'T** include window panes.

**DON'T** include other types of cardboard—such as pizza boxes, cereal boxes, milk cartons, or other kinds of boxboard. **DON'T** let your corrugated cardboard get soaked. It must be clean, dry & flat.

**DON'T** include beverage containers that are not returnable - i.e. NO REFUND.

The transfer station has areas for **TIRES, SCRAP METAL, & CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL (C & D)**. No commercial C & D will be accepted at this facility, effective October 1, 2013.

**HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE** must be in **clear bags** – to make it possible to inspect for materials that should be recycled.

**Any questions, please ask the workers.**

## 2024 COLLECTION SCHEDULE

Visit our website: [www.lakepleasantny.org](http://www.lakepleasantny.org) &  
"like us" on Facebook: **Town of Lake Pleasant**

### Town of Lake Pleasant

01/01/24-05/31/24 & 10/1/24-12/31/24

Residential garbage pick-up: Monday ONLY.

**SUMMER PICKUP**

**Monday & Thursday**

Starts June 3, 2024 -- ends September 30, 2024

**\*\*\* Town of Lake Pleasant Recyclables: Every Tuesday – ALL YEAR \*\*\***

### Town clean-up Days:

3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesdays June, August & October

Nothing over 4 feet long will be picked up!

**No Construction Debris**

**\*June 20, 2024\* August 21, 2024\* October 16, 2024\***

Please do not start piling until 1 week prior to date.

"Keep Our Streets Clean"

### Holiday Schedule: Garbage Pick-up Dates:

**Martin Luther King Day, garbage & recyclables 01/16/24**

**Presidents Day, garbage & recyclables 02/20/24**

**Memorial Day, garbage & recyclables 5/28/24**

**Juneteenth, garbage & recyclables Normal**

**\*\*4<sup>th</sup> of July, garbage-7/1/24, 7/3/24 & recyclables 7/2/24, 7/9/24\*\***

**\*\*NO PICKUP ON 7/4/24 OR 7/5/2024 Collection will resume on 7/8/24\*\***

**Labor Day, garbage & recyclables 9/3/24**

**Columbus Day, garbage & recyclables 10/15/24**

**Veterans Day, garbage & recyclables 11/12/24**

**Christmas, garbage and recyclables Normal**

**New Years, garbage and recyclables Normal**

**Transfer Station Telephone: 518- 548-DUMP**

**Open: Monday - Saturday 8:00 - 4:00 Summer Hours (Winter-Closed Fri)**

Town Hall, 2679 Route 8, 518-548-3625 \*\* Hours 9-4

### RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSULT with the attendant at the transfer station before dropping off materials.

DO NOT place household garbage or recyclables curbside until **the morning of pick-up, before**

**7:00 a.m.,** our schedule and route may change without notice!!

**USE a suitable container with lid for household garbage,**

**With a clear plastic bag – Independent bags only please tie bags**

A container is to weigh no more than 40 pounds, including container weight.

Items for pick-up are to be placed curbside at the resident's property only.  
**FAILURE TO COMPLY WILL RESULT IN A PENALTY**  
**PLEASE DO YOUR PART: KEEP OUR TOWN & VILLAGE CLEAN.**

**RECYCLING AND GARBAGE REGULATION**

**\*\*\*\*\*USE CLEAR PLASTIC BAGS FOR GARBAGE & RECYCLABLES – NO BLACK BAGS OR PAPER BAGS – PLEASE TIE BAGS**

**GLASS:** Rinse your GLASS food and beverage containers. You do not have to remove labels. **Do not** include glass items with metal, such as light bulbs or non-glass material.

**PLASTIC:** Rinse and flatten if you wish. You **do not** have to remove labels. **Do not** include Styrofoam containers, oil containers, plastic bags, six-pack holders, medicine bottles.

Containers with #1 - #7 on the bottom are recyclable in Hamilton County transfer station.

**METAL:** Rinse out your METAL food and beverage containers. You **do not** have to remove labels & Flatten them. **Do not** include other metal materials such as bottle caps, oil, paint, pesticide or aerosol cans, or hangers. **SEPARATE GLASS FROM PLASTIC & METAL.**

**PAPER:** Slide your NEWSPAPER and inserts into a paper bag. Keep clean and dry. **DO NOT PUT OUT IN THE RAIN.**

Intersperse magazines, junk mail, glossy print, etc. Magazines and books can be recycled.

**CARDBOARD:** Flatten your CORRUGATED CARDBOARD and tie it up. Keep it clean and dry. **Do not** include other types of cardboard such as pizza boxes, cereal boxes, milk, and egg cartons, etc. **DO NOT PUT OUT IN RAIN!**

**ELECTRONIC WASTE:** such as computers (with cables/cords) televisions, monitors, small scale servers, keyboards, mice, fax machines, scanners, printers, vcr's, dvr's, portable digital music players, dvd's, digital converter boxes, cable and satellite receivers, electronic or video games consoles.

**RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES:** nichel-cadmium sealed lead, lithium ion, nickel metal hydride, or any dry cell batteries capable of being charged may be returned to the place of purchase or taken to the county transfer station .**DO NOT PUT IN GARBAGE. THERE CAN BE A \$50 - \$200 FINE**

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**HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE** must be in **clear bags** – to make it possible to inspect for materials that should be recycled. **NON-RECYCLABLES:** To be discarded with household garbage.

**“IF IT’S NOT RECYCLABLE, IT’S GARBAGE”**

The transfer station has areas for **Construction Material (C&D)**. This will not get picked up.

**GREEN WASTE:** Grass clippings and leaves may be dropped **separately** at the compost area in back of the Town Municipal Center....**NO BAGS PLEASE.**

**BRUSH:**

Take all brush 3in. round or less to the brush pit behind the tennis courts on Elm Lake Road,

**MAJOR APPLIANCES, LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS, TIRES & SCRAP METAL:** Can be brought to designated area at the transfer station or be picked-up curbside on certain designated “CLEAN-UP DAYS”. Dismantle appliances, so it will not be a public hazard. Sort wood and metal. Nothing over 4’ long will be picked up. All rims off tires.

**HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE:** Batteries (including automobile), **EMPTY-** oil-based paint cans, pesticides, petroleum products, etc., shall be placed in a **separate** suitable container, and can be picked up on “CLEAN-UP DAYS” or brought to a designated area at the transfer station.

**TOWN DUMPSTER:** Our town residents are urged to utilize the dumpster at the Municipal Center only if they are leaving town, missing garbage collections. If the Transfer Station is open take it there!

**LET’S WORK TO KEEP OUR TOWN ROAD WAYS CLEAN!**

## Sharps Disposal

We have been receiving a lot of phone calls regarding sharps disposal, since the recent changes Hamilton County Solid Waste Management have made. We have collaborated with NYSDOH, DEC, and Solid Waste Management to find answers for the residents. Residents who use sharps can disposal of them in the following ways:

1. Sharps may be put into a **hard** plastic container, such as a laundry detergent bottle. **The container must be sealed shut (taped) and must be clearly labeled SHARPS to be allowed in the Hamilton County Transfer Stations.** It is extreme important the containers are sealed properly and clearly labeled sharps to prevent spread infectious disease.
2. The Speculator Health Center will accept sharps, **if there are in a hard plastic container that is sealed (taped shut), clearly labeled SHARPS, your name, address, and phone number are on the container.**
3. By law, all hospitals and nursing homes have to accept sharps. Please call the hospital or nursing home to ask about their requirements for sharps disposal before dropping them off.



### Contact Hamilton County

COUNTY SEAT  
102 County View Drive  
P.O. Box 205  
Lake Pleasant, NY 12108

Chairman Wells: (518) 548-6651

Email Chairman Wells

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## Cornell Cooperative Extension Hamilton County

[Agriculture](#) | [Energy](#) | [Environment](#) | [Gardening](#) | [Home, Food & Family](#)

### Gardening

- [Avoiding Lyme Disease](#)
- [Community Gardens](#)
- [Compost Resources](#)
- [Deer Resistant Plants](#)
- [Food Gardening](#)
- [Grow A Row](#)
- [Houseplants](#)
- [Lawns & Ornamentals](#)
- [Master Gardener](#)
- [Pests & IPM](#)
- [Soils & Climate](#)

### Food Scrap Tips

Practice these simple steps to prepare food scraps for your compost pile; a 3:19 minute YouTube video with Adam Michaelides of the Tompkins County Compost Education Program.



Vermicomposting (with worms) in a bin

Image by Sandy Repp

Home » Gardening » Compost Resources

### Compost Resources

The following resources were developed by the Compost Education Program at Cornell Cooperative Extension of Tompkins County.

#### General Information

[Quick Start Guide to Compost](#) (PDF) (8 pp, 1.2M)  
Covers all the basics of what is compost, why compost, where to compost, what to compost, how to compost and using compost. All the key info in one place! [High Resolution/Print Version](#) (4.4M)

[Home Composting Brochure](#) (PDF) (4 pp, 395K)

An excellent resource available on the Cornell Waste Management Institute's web site that touches on about everything. "The Essentials of Composting" section is very helpful.

[Basics & Benefits of Composting](#) (PDF) (1 p, 374K)

What is compost and why is it so useful when used as mulch, in the garden or in potting mixtures?

[Indoor Prep for Better Compost](#) (PDF) (2 pp, 559K)

Helpful tips for kitchen management.

### Outdoor Composting

[6 Steps to Compost](#) (PDF) (1 p, 399K)

Get started! Follow these six steps to set up and manage a backyard compost.

### More Compost Videos!



[Welded Wire Compost Bin](#) (4:32 min)

Consider the pros and cons of this easy and inexpensive style of home compost bin.



[Composting on a Large Property](#) (12:22 min)

Covers all 3 installments listed below.

- [Part I: 3-Bin Turning Unit](#) (5:54 min)
- [Part II: Compost Management Tips](#) (4:51 min)
- [Part III: Harvesting & Using Compost](#) (3:24 min)

### Events

There are no upcoming events

### Choose Your Bin

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Appendix E

2024 Operating Budget



Hamilton County, NY

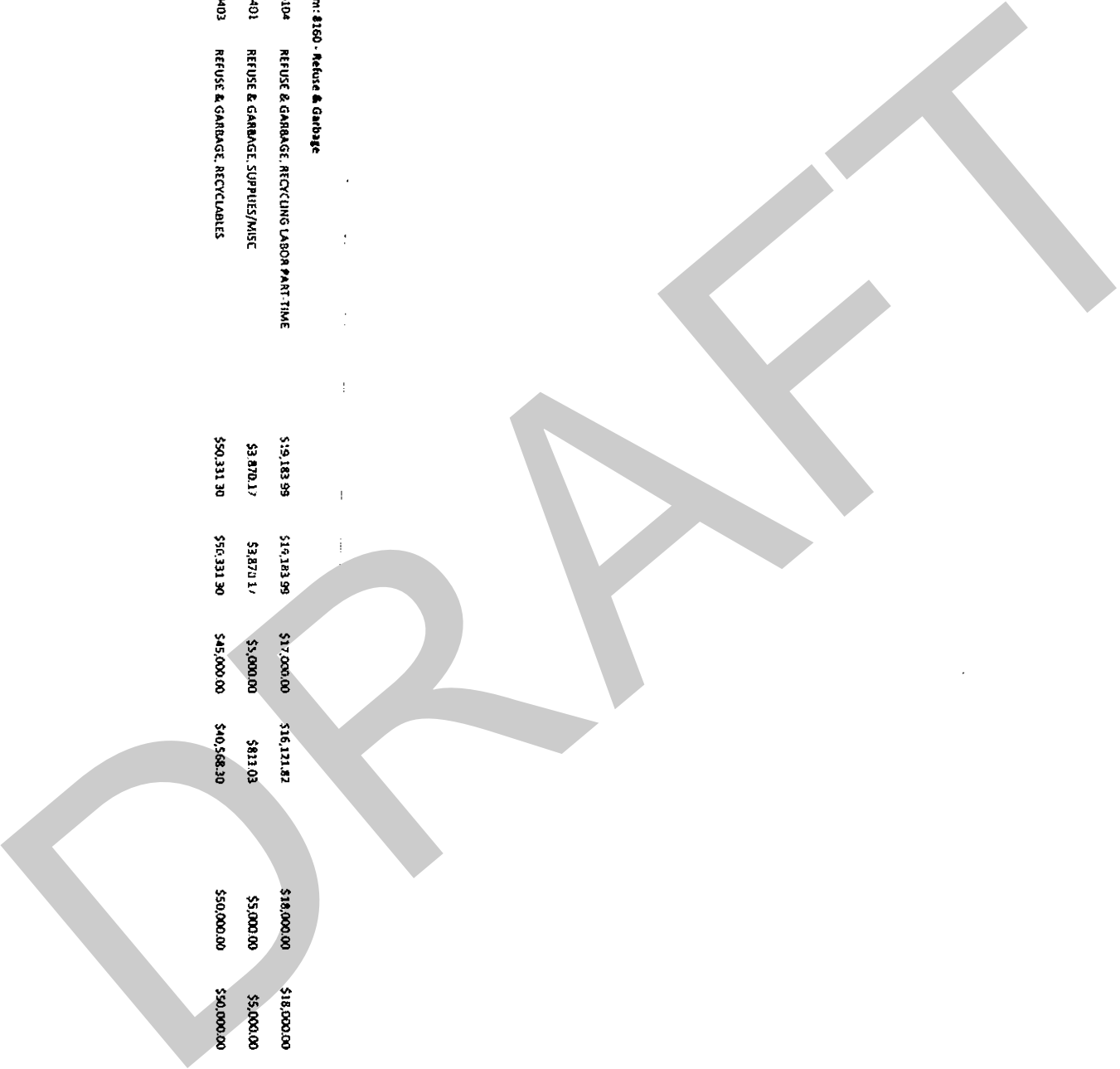
2025 Adopted Budget

	2023	2023	2024	2024	2025	2025	2025
	Total Budget	Total Activity	Total Budget	YTD Activity	Request	Tentative	Adopted
AA 8160.0404 REFUSE & GARBAGE, INLET RECYCLING CENTER	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Exptem: 8160 - Refuse & Garbage Total:	\$93,385.46	\$93,385.46	\$67,000.00	\$73,911.35	\$73,000.00	\$73,000.00	\$73,000.00
Exptem: 8161 - Landfill							
AA 8161.0101 LANDFILL, IL TECHNICIAN	\$40,819.32	\$40,819.32	\$55,698.00	\$48,941.97	\$60,000.00	\$60,231.00	\$60,231.00
AA 8161.0102 LANDFILL, OT/HOLIDAY WORKED	\$1,579.18	\$1,579.18	\$6,000.00	\$5,153.65	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00
AA 8161.0103 LANDFILL, LP TECHNICIAN	\$51,354.53	\$51,354.53	\$54,014.00	\$46,385.36	\$57,419.00	\$57,639.00	\$57,639.00
AA 8161.0401 LANDFILL, TIPPING FEES	\$283,850.02	\$283,850.02	\$324,000.00	\$283,964.08	\$330,000.00	\$330,000.00	\$330,000.00
AA 8161.0403 LANDFILL, UTILITIES	\$13,041.83	\$13,041.83	\$13,000.00	\$8,017.33	\$13,000.00	\$13,000.00	\$13,000.00
AA 8161.0404 LANDFILL, ALL OTHER MISC EXPENSES	\$12,869.64	\$12,869.64	\$16,000.00	\$12,142.46	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
AA 8161.0405 LANDFILL, REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	\$7,472.95	\$7,472.95	\$6,000.00	\$5,460.11	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00
AA 8161.0407 LANDFILL, LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29,200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Exptem: 8161 - Landfill Total:	\$410,987.47	\$410,987.47	\$502,912.00	410,064.96	\$489,419.00	\$489,870.00	\$489,870.00
Exptem: 8189 - Solid Waste Capital Reserve							
AA 8189.0401 SOLID WASTE CAPITAL RESERVE EXPENDITURE	\$209,738.33	\$209,738.33	\$608,098.04	\$608,098.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Exptem: 8189 - Solid Waste Capital Reserve Total:	\$209,738.33	\$209,738.33	\$608,098.04	608,098.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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Exhibit: 8160 - Refuse & Garbage

Account Number	Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
AA-8160-0104	REFUSE & GARBAGE, RECYCLING LABOR PART-TIME	\$19,183.99	\$19,183.99	\$17,000.00	\$16,121.82	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00
AA-8160-0401	REFUSE & GARBAGE, SUPPLIES/MISC	\$3,870.17	\$3,870.17	\$3,000.00	\$811.03	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
AA-8160-0403	REFUSE & GARBAGE, RECYCLABLES	\$50,331.30	\$50,331.30	\$45,000.00	\$40,568.30	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00



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Appendix F

Alternatives Evaluation

Alternatives Evaluation  
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Topic: Waste Reduction Programs

Title: Promote Waste Reduction Programs

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

The Waste Reduction Program is expected to reduce select MSW waste volumes by <5%.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

This program would not affect sizing of current facilities and there would be no infrastructure required by the County. Waste reduction allows the facilities within the planning unit to stay the same size; additional space for waste processing is not anticipated to be necessary.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Waste reductions efforts are not expected to have a measurable cost to the County or residents. Efforts put forth by County residents to implement waste reduction measures are anticipated to be offset by a savings on disposal cost and material purchasing.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

MSW reduction is expected to conserve natural resources. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

A consistent message between planning units could be useful in education efforts in communities near the county borders.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping .

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

This alternative is a low-cost method for promoting waste reduction in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management identified in the State SWMP and the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

Expected to reduce MSW volumes by <5%.

*Reuse:*

Expected to enhance reuse by <5%.

*Materials Recovery:*

Expected to enhance materials recovery by 3% to 5%.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

Expected to enhance participation by <5%.

*Product Stewardship:*

No anticipated impact on product stewardship.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Expected to reduce expenses <5%.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

The existing administrative, contractual, and financial structure is sufficient to support ongoing and proposed waste reduction activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

None at this time.

Alternatives Evaluation  
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Topic: Reuse Programs

Title: Promote Reuse Programs

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

The Promotion of Reuse Programs is expected to reduce select MSW waste volumes by <5%.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

This program would not affect sizing of current local facilities and there would be no infrastructure required by the County.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Anticipated costs associated with this program are for additional educational/promotional efforts.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Reuse of materials is expected to conserve natural resources. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

A consistent message between planning units could be useful in education efforts in communities near the county borders.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping .

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

This alternative is a low-cost method for promoting waste reduction in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management identified in the State SWMP and the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

Expected to reduce MSW volumes by <5%.

*Reuse:*

Expected to enhance reuse by >5%.

*Materials Recovery:*

Expected to enhance materials recovery by 3% to 5%.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

Expected to enhance participation by <5%.

*Product Stewardship:*

No anticipated impact on product stewardship.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Expected to reduce expenses <5%.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

The existing administrative, contractual, and financial structure is sufficient to support ongoing and proposed reuse promotion activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

None at this time.

Topic: Recyclables Recovery Programs

Title: Expansion of Accepted Materials

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

The expansion of accepted recyclables, if outlets exist, has the potential to improve diversion by up to 10%.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

The current County facilities are likely large enough to accept a 10% increase in recyclable materials.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

The anticipated costs associated with this effort would be staff time associated with researching outlets for additional recycling streams and implementing separate collection and transportation methods, if needed.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

An increase of recyclable materials is expected to enhance natural resource conservation. No energy production or job creation are anticipated as a result of this proposed program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Other PUs may have interest in adding the same items to their list of recyclable materials.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

It is prudent to continue to seek outlets which will accept an expanded list of materials for recycling.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

Expected to increase recycling volumes by 10%.

*Reuse:*

Expected to enhance reuse by <5%.

*Materials Recovery:*

Expected to enhance materials recovery by <10%.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

Expected to enhance participation by <5%.

*Product Stewardship:*

No anticipated impact on product stewardship.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Expected potential increase in operating costs for transporting and processing additional material.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Contracts may be required with alternate recycling outlets, if identified. There should not be any challenge in getting these agreements into place.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No need for law modification.

Alternatives Evaluation  
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Topic: Recyclables Recovery Programs

Title: Special Material Recycling - Boat Wrap

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Boat wrap is fairly inert material, however, it is a clean, homogenous waste stream which is typically generated at concentrated locations. Overall, the quantity is quite small, with less than 1 ton anticipated to be collected each year.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no additional infrastructure needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Minor costs may be incurred for separate collection and transport, depending on the outlets identified.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Natural resource conservation, energy production, and job creation in the County is not anticipated as a result of this program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

There are other aquatic recreation dense Planning Units nearby, such as Saratoga and Warren Counties, which may be interested in partnering for a route based collection from a vendor, if cost effective.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Cost effective implementation may require participation by other Planning Units to be cost effective.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice Locations according to NYS GIS mapping.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

The program was used when offered. If it can be done cost-effectively, it's a good "visible" method to provide additional environmental benefit to the community.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

None anticipated.

*Reuse:*

None anticipated.

*Materials Recovery:*

No direct impacts to material recovery is anticipated, however, the end goal of supporting product stewardship measures could have significant impacts on material recovery.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

None anticipated.

*Product Stewardship:*

An increase in product stewardship initiatives could occur as a result of this program strategy.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

As municipalities throughout the State adopt product stewardship framework, it is anticipated that this show of support could lead to legislative action at the State level.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Alternatives Evaluation  
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Topic: Recyclables Recovery Programs

Title: Support PaintCare and Other Product Stewardship Programs

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Use and support of project stewardship programs

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no additional infrastructure needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Product stewardship has the potential to decrease the costs of waste management and diversion efforts in the County by shifting a portion of the disposal and/or diversion costs to the producers.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Natural resource conservation, energy production, and job creation in the County is not anticipated as a result of this program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice Locations according to NYS GIS mapping.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Product Stewardship (or extended producer responsibility) programs have the potential to provide outlets for disposal of special wastes within the County at no cost to the taxpayers.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

None anticipated.

*Reuse:*

None anticipated.

*Materials Recovery:*

No direct impacts to material recovery is anticipated, however, the end goal of supporting product stewardship measures could have significant impacts on material recovery.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

None anticipated.

*Product Stewardship:*

An increase in product stewardship initiatives could occur as a result of this program strategy.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Expanded use and implementation of the existing Product Stewardship programs could have the secondary benefit of encouraging additional common sense programs at the State level.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Topic: Recyclables Recovery Programs

Title: Enhance Recovery in Schools and Libraries

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

The County will attempt to concentrate recovery efforts at the schools and libraries located in the County. The County may be able to recover additional recyclable materials thus diverting them from disposal at a landfill. This effort will also educate the next generation of recyclers.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There should be no sizing issues. Educational programs may be implemented to educate the staff and students on proper recycling.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

The anticipated costs associated with this effort would be staff time associated with educational material development, travel, market monitoring and implementation.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

An increase of recyclable materials is expected to enhance natural resource conservation. No energy production or job creation are anticipated as a result of this proposed program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping .

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

This selection of this alternative is based on accessing a consistent supply of readily available recyclable materials, while at the same time educating students.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

Expected to increase recycling volumes by 5%.

*Reuse:*

Expected to enhance reuse by <5%.

*Materials Recovery:*

Expected to enhance materials recovery by <5%.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

Expected to enhance participation by <5%.

*Product Stewardship:*

No anticipated impact on product stewardship.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Expected minor potential increase in operating costs for transporting and processing additional material.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

The existing administrative, contractual, and financial structure is sufficient to support the proposed expanded recycling education program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No need for law modification.

Alternatives Evaluation  
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Topic: Organic Recovery Programs

Title: Pilot Food Waste Recovery Program

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Supporting organics diversion efforts could increase diversion from the County's solid waste management system.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

It is anticipated that food waste processors in the region would have sufficient capacity for the small amount of food waste anticipated to be collected through a pilot scale program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the program may include public education, and container placement and organics processing costs at a third party location (pick-up, transportation and tipping fee).

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

The proposed program is expected to provide for natural resource conservation. Energy production and employment are not anticipated to be affected by the proposed program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

There is no anticipated interest by neighboring planning units.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

A pilot scale could test the feasibility of such a program in Hamilton County. The County currently has no gauge of interest in such a program.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

Expected to reduce waste volumes by <5%.

*Reuse:*

Expected to enhance reuse <5%.

*Materials Recovery:*

Expected to improve recovery of select waste materials by >30%.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

Expected to enhance participation <5%.

*Product Stewardship:*

No measurable impact on product stewardship is anticipated.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

These programs are not expected to result in major economic or administrative benefits.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

The County will need to identify an outlet for the food waste collected and determine if contractual and financial requirements can be supported by the County at that time.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Alternatives Evaluation  
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Topic: Organic Recovery Programs

Title: Backyard Composting Education

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Supporting organics diversion efforts could increase diversion from the County's solid waste management system.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No impact on types or sizing of facilities or programs.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the program are minimal and would include staff time to research education tools and mechanisms for providing materials to residents.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

The proposed program is expected to provide for natural resource conservation. Energy production and employment are not anticipated to be affected by the proposed program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

There is no anticipated interest by neighboring planning units.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Hamilton County has the opportunity to promote backyard yard waste composting as a means to beneficially use organic waste.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

Expected to reduce waste volumes by <5%.

*Reuse:*

Expected to enhance reuse <5%.

*Materials Recovery:*

Expected to improve recovery of select waste materials by >30%.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

Expected to enhance participation <5%.

*Product Stewardship:*

No measurable impact on product stewardship is anticipated.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

These programs are not expected to result in major economic or administrative benefits.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

The county has the administrative, contractual, and financial requirements to implement this task.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Topic: Develop or Improve Local and Regional Recycling Markets

Title: None Selected

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

This program could be expected to reduce select MSW waste volumes by <5% if such markets existed.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no foreseen additional infrastructure needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Depending on distance, and service level could lessen recyclables transportation and processing costs by an unknown amount.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Local market could have potential for resource conservation through decreased transportation impact. No energy

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

The County is not aware of any interest by neighboring planning units for the development of local or regional markets for recyclables.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No known interest by neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no identified environmental justice areas located in Hamilton County.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

NOT CHOSEN

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

*Reuse:*

*Materials Recovery:*

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

*Product Stewardship:*

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Topic: Enforcement Programs

Title: None Selected

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

No impact on waste stream.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

The County has not identified any need for an enforcement program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Any enforcement program would be centered on some type of staffing resource whether County DPW or law enforcement. Cost data for evaluation would include some unknown percentage of labor costs including benefits or a set fee per investigation.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Minor impact on conservation related to illegal dumping/burning. No impact related to energy production and employment

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No interest by neighboring planning units, local issue.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no identified environmental justice areas located in Hamilton County.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

NOT CHOSEN

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

*Reuse:*

*Materials Recovery:*

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

*Product Stewardship:*

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Topic: Incentive Programs

Title: Incentive Based Pricing for Disposal

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Potential positive impacts due to financial incentives for waste reduction efforts. Potential negative impacts in the form of illegal dumping and potential contamination of recycling streams could occur with a traditional PAYT program.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No identified need for traditional PAYT program. Current system is satisfactory for users, the Towns and the County.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Fees are reviewed by Hamilton County each year and re-assessed should an increase in fees be needed.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

This program has the potential to conserve natural resources due to incentivized waste reduction and diversion.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

Any type of PAYT programs have the potential to impact poor communities who cannot afford to pay for the amount of waste they dispose.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

NOT CHOSEN

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

*Reuse:*

*Materials Recovery:*

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

*Product Stewardship:*

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Alternatives Evaluation  
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Topic: Education and Outreach

Title: Improve Access to Educational Materials

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Continuation and improvement of current education materials are anticipated to help maintain and enhance diversion effort.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No additional infrastructure is needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

An increase in administrative costs are anticipated with development of education materials

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Time from an existing staff member may be added to ensure the success of this program. No impacts to natural resource conservation or energy production are anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation from neighboring planning unit is anticipated.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

In the County's solid waste management experience, education efforts are more effective in adjusting behaviors and compliance with the local solid waste and recycling law than enforcement actions.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

Expected to increase waste reduction by 5%.

*Reuse:*

Expected to increase product reuse by <5%.

*Materials Recovery:*

Expected to improve materials recovery of select waste materials by >5%.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

Participation is expected to improve.

*Product Stewardship:*

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected; however, if product stewardship legislation is passed at the state level the product stewardship organizations may be able to provide assistance with education materials to the County.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Minor economic benefits may result from increased recyclables recovery, but increased costs may result from expenses related to education efforts. Partnerships may be levied to assist with educational materials.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative, contractual, and/or financial structure may be required to support additional education and outreach programs.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Topic: Education and Outreach

Title: Provide Materials to Seasonal Residents/Visitors

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Continuation and improvement of current education and outreach efforts are anticipated to help maintain and enhance diversion effort. More emphasis on providing information to seasonal visitors has the potential to significantly improve the volume of material diverted and the quality of the recyclables collected (reduced contamination).

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No additional infrastructure is needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

An increase in administrative costs are anticipated with increased education and outreach.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Time from an existing staff member may be added to ensure the success of this program. No impacts to natural resource conservation or energy production are anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation from neighboring planning unit is anticipated.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

In the County's solid waste management experience, education and outreach efforts are more effective in adjusting behaviors and compliance with the local solid waste and recycling law than enforcement actions.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

Expected to increase waste reduction by 5%.

*Reuse:*

Expected to increase product reuse by <5%.

*Materials Recovery:*

Expected to improve materials recovery of select waste materials by >5%.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

Participation is expected to improve.

*Product Stewardship:*

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Minor economic benefits may result from increased recyclables recovery, but increased costs may result from expenses related to education efforts. Partnerships may be levied to assist with education and outreach.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative, contractual, and/or financial structure may be required to support additional education and outreach programs.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Topic: Data Collection and Evaluation Efforts

Title: Obtain Additional Scrap Metal Recovery Data

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Improved data collection (specific to scrap metal recovery) will aid the County in determining a true recovery rate.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No additional infrastructure is required. However, administrative staff may experience increased work load due to the efforts required to obtain, compile, and review additional data.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the program include administrative labor for data gathering and analysis.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

No impacts to natural resource conservation, energy production, or employment are anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

The County does not currently have all of the data related to recycling in the Planning Unit. Collection of additional data will better inform the County on actual diversion rates.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

This program is not expected to reduce waste volumes.

*Reuse:*

No impact.

*Materials Recovery:*

No impact.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

This program is expected to increase the County's knowledge of current participation in recovery options provided in the County.

*Product Stewardship:*

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Additional administrative efforts will be required for data gathering and analysis. Partnerships with private companies, may be levied to assist with data collection needs.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative resources will be required to implement the program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

**Topic: Local Waste Transporter Licensing**

**Title: Consider Local Hauler Licensing Program**

**Administrative/Technical Impacts:**

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Little to no impact on waste stream.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

Local Hauler Permitting Program has not been identified as necessary in Hamilton County due to the limited number of private haulers that operate in the County. The County is remote with a very small waste shed that is not conducive to private hauler activity. There is also no staff to implement such a program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Unknown costs for staff administration, built into operating budget.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

No impact on natural resource conservation, energy production or employment.

**Jurisdictional Impacts:**

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Local issue, no interest by neighboring planning units.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Local issue, no interest by neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no identified environmental justice areas located in Hamilton County.

**Selected Alternatives Identification:**

Reasons for Being Chosen:

NOT CHOSEN

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

*Reuse:*

*Materials Recovery:*

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

*Product Stewardship:*

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Topic: Flow Control

Title: Implement Flow Control

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Little to no impact on waste stream, given the unique circumstances identified in the LSWMP.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

Flow Control has not been identified as necessary in Hamilton County due to no identified need. The waste stream is very small and the solid waste management system operates efficiently and effectively without flow control. There is also no staff to implement such a program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Unknown costs for staff administration, built into operating budget.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

No impact on natural resource conservation, energy production or employment.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Local issue, no interest by neighboring planning units.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Local issue, no interest by neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no identified environmental justice areas located in Hamilton County.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

NOT CHOSEN

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

*Reuse:*

*Materials Recovery:*

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

*Product Stewardship:*

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Topic: C&D Debris Reduction

Title: Develop Upstream or Downstream C&D Recovery Program or Facility

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

This program could result in the diversion of C&D debris from disposal facilities.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

Due to the prohibitive cost, remote setting, and very limited C&D waste shed a County-run C&D processing facility is not feasible.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

The cost to implement a C&D recycling facility would be upwards of \$1 million. Operational costs have the potential to be very high due to the need for manual labor. Markets for materials are currently unknown. No identified need in service area.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Conservation of natural resources would be realized through reuse of natural materials.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Participation by neighboring planning units would likely be required to make such a facility economically feasible; however, due to the large geographical size of the neighboring counties, interest by neighboring planning units is unlikely, making a centrally located facility infeasible.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no identified environmental justice areas located in Hamilton County.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

NOT CHOSEN

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

*Reuse:*

*Materials Recovery:*

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

*Product Stewardship:*

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Topic: Private Sector Management and Coordination Opportunities

Title: Private Sector Engagement in Other Program Strategies

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

This program could result in the diversion of additional material -unwanted paint, and the recovery of a portion of the organics waste stream.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No additional infrastructure is required for this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Partnering with other organizations will relieve some operational burden from the County for implementing LSWMP program strategies. There will be costs associated with the organics diversion.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Organics recovery and paint diversion is expected to conserve natural resources. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

The County will need private sector partners to implement paint diversion and organics recovery.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

Expected to reduce waste by <5%.

*Reuse:*

Expected to enhance reuse by <5%.

*Materials Recovery:*

Expected to enhance material recovery by <5%.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

Expected to increase participation by <5%.

*Product Stewardship:*

If the County identifies partners in the private sector (local hardware stores), improvements to product stewardship (paint) are possible with this program.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Actions are expected to nominally increase operational costs in the case of organics recovery.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative and financial resources will be required for implementation of this program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Topic: Management of Waste Through Thermal Treatment Technologies

Title: None Selected

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

No impacts are expected.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

Due to a very small waste stream, cost considerations and track record when compared to landfilling, thermal treatment technologies are not currently viable for Hamilton County.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

At this time no evaluation is necessary.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and Employment:

Although not anticipated, natural resource conservation, energy production, and job creation could be anticipated, depending on the results any future review.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Participation by neighboring planning units may be required to make a new available technology economically feasible; however, due to the large geographical size of the counties, interest by neighboring planning units is unlikely, making a centrally located facility infeasible.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no identified environmental justice areas located in Hamilton County.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

NOT CHOSEN

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

*Reuse:*

*Materials Recovery:*

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

*Product Stewardship:*

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Alternatives Evaluation  
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Topic: Waste Disposal Options

Title: Continue Export as Primary Disposal for Non-Recyclable Waste

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

No impacts are expected.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no additional infrastructure needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

The County will continue to collect fees from users of the County-owned consolidation transfer stations for the disposal of solid waste.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Natural resource conservation, energy production, and job creation are not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Currently, Fulton County, a neighboring planning unit participates as the disposal facility (landfill) for Hamilton County waste. For future disposal contracts, other neighboring planning units may be interested in acting as a partner for disposal.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Hamilton County's waste disposal options are completely driven by what is available in neighboring planning units. Any waste disposal or processing facilities developed or expanded in neighboring planning units will give the County additional alternatives for management of their waste.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There are no areas of Hamilton County that qualify as Environmental Justice locations according to NYS GIS mapping.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Local disposal is not feasible given the location of the County and the associated regulatory landscape. The renewal of waste disposal agreements is critical to guarantee environmentally sound disposal of non-divertable waste is available to County residents.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

*Waste Reduction:*

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

*Reuse:*

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

*Materials Recovery:*

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

*Participation in Recovery Opportunities:*

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

*Product Stewardship:*

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

*Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:*

Expenses could rise under this scenario, as the cost for waste disposal tip fees and transportation may be impacted by labor markets, capital costs and fuel costs.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

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Appendix G

Implementation Schedule

# Hamilton County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

## Program Strategy Implementation Schedule

May-25

1 Plan Duration Actual Start % Complete Actual (beyond plan) % Complete (beyond plan)

ACTIVITY	PARTY(IES) RESPONSIBLE	PLAN START	PLAN DURATION	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40									
<b>Program Strategy 1 - Promote Waste Reduction</b>													
Gather publicly available resources for waste reduction strategies	Hamilton County DPW	1	4	1-4									
Develop plan for disseminating waste reduction tips and information through the County website, social media, and/or other outlets	Hamilton County DPW	5	2		5-6								
Present plan for approval	Hamilton County DPW	7	1			7							
Implement waste reduction promotion plan	Hamilton County DPW	8	33	8-40									
<b>Program Strategy 2 - Promote Reuse Programs</b>													
Identify existing reuse programs within the County.	Hamilton County DPW	5	4		5-8								
Promote existing reuse programs on County website	Hamilton County DPW	9	36	9-40									
<b>Program Strategy 3.1 - Expansion of Accepted Materials</b>													
On a biennial basis, continue to evaluate potential alternative use or disposal options for materials under the County's control to increase diversion from disposal.	Hamilton County DPW/Recyclables Outlet							18-19			27-28		35-36
<b>Program Strategy 3.2 - Special Material Recycling - Boat Wrap</b>													
Call boat wrap recycling companies to determine metrics for quantities, pickup frequencies, pricing, etc.	Hamilton County DPW	5	4		5-8								
If deemed appropriate/needed based on initial information, contact neighboring PUs/Marinas regarding interest in participating.	Hamilton County DPW/Partners	9	2			9-10							
Based on pricing/collaboration feedback, evaluate contracting opportunities	Hamilton County DPW	11	2			11-12							
Develop program plan, if feasible.	Hamilton County DPW	13	2				13-14						
<b>Program Strategy 3.3 - Support Paint Care and Other Product Stewardship Programs</b>													
Disseminate information regarding PaintCare program to county-located hardware stores.	Hamilton County DPW	1	2	1-2									
Follow up on program participation - advertise on County website if programs exist	Hamilton County DPW	5	2		5-6								
Review Extended Producer Responsibility and other product stewardship initiatives at the State level on an annual basis.	Hamilton County BOS	1	40	1-40									
<b>Program Strategy 3.4 - Enhance Recovery in Schools and Libraries</b>													
Contact each school and library in the County to gather specific information on the current state of recycling at each district and library site. Identify needs for each district/library such as educational resources, recycling bins, etc. and develop a report to Board of Supervisors	Hamilton County DPW	7	4		7-10								
Develop plan for personnel/funding to provide necessary resources (if needed and if feasible).	Hamilton County BOS	11	2			11-12							
Implement plan, if approved.	Hamilton County DPW	13	6				13-18						
Follow up on plan effectiveness for biennial update.	Hamilton County DPW	19	2					19-20					
<b>Program Strategy 4.1 - Pilot Food Waste Recovery Program</b>													



ACTIVITY	PARTY(IES) RESPONSIBLE	PLAN START	PLAN DURATIO N	Year																																							
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034																														
Prepare Planning Period Extension or Develop New Plan	Hamilton County DPW/Consultant	35	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
MSW Recycling Diversion Goals					14.6%			15.0%				15.6%				16.1%				16.6%				16.9%				17.3%				17.9%				18.3%				18.7%			
C&D Diversion Goals				0.0%				0.0%				0.0%				0.0%				0.0%				0.0%				0.0%				0.0%				0.0%				0.0%			

Notes:

1. The above implementation schedule includes tasks and subtasks. Details related to the efforts required to achieve the projected results can be found in each implementation task description in Chapter 5. The bulk of the tasks are expected to be undertaken in the earlier years of the planning period, and more detail will be added through compliance reports for all impending tasks as the planning period progresses.
2. The recycling diversion projections are intended for use as a planning tool only and as such are not a commitment of achievement by the County. As programs progress and new information becomes available, these projections are expected to evolve and require revision over time. Accordingly, to remain a valuable planning tool, it is expected these optimal rate projections will be updated or revised in each biennial compliance report along with the implementation schedule, as necessary.

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The experience to  
**listen**  
The power to  
**solve**<sup>SM</sup>

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