

The **Granby**
Guide to
Recycling and the
Environment



The **Granby** **Guide** to **Recycling** and the **Environment**

The **Granby Recycling Committee** meets regularly to discuss recycling activity and landfill issues. The committee members are Betty Fredette, Bill Johnson, and Wayne Masse. Thanks to the Recycling Committee for their input on this booklet.



Center for Ecological Technology

The **Center for Ecological Technology (CET)SM**, a non-profit community based environmental organization, demonstrates and promotes

practical, affordable solutions to the environmental challenges encountered in our daily activities, especially in the areas of waste, energy and resource conservation.

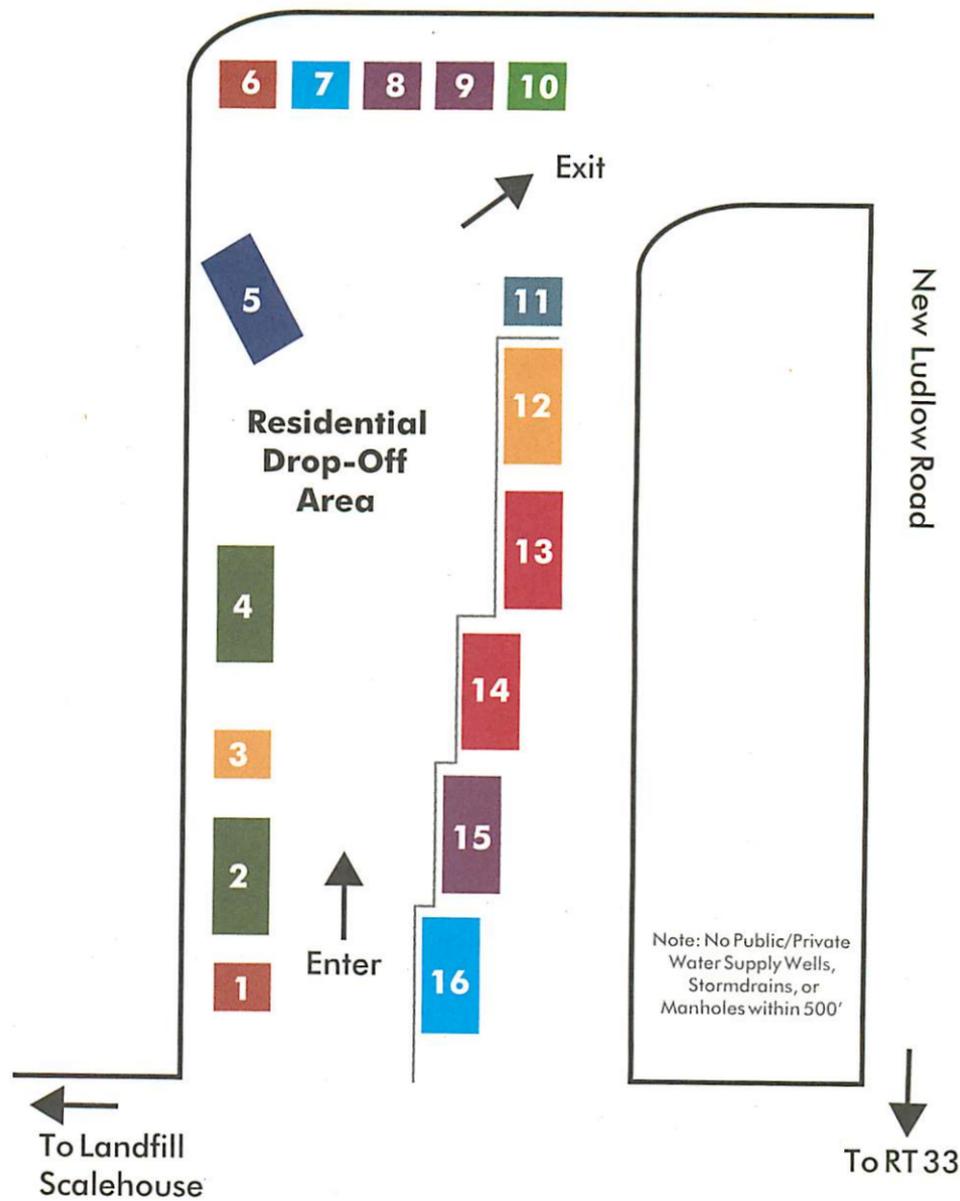
This booklet was prepared in 2007 by the Center for Ecological Technology (CET) with funding from USDA Rural Development, the Springfield MRF Advisory Board, and Waste Management, Inc.

This guide is printed on
100% post-consumer recycled paper.

Contents

The following sections are color-coded with the tabs on each page to help you find the information you are seeking more quickly.

Granby Landfill and Recycling Center	1
Recycling	2
What You Can Recycle: Containers and Mixed Paper	2
What You Can't Recycle.....	3
Leaves and Yard Waste.....	4
Propane Tanks	4
Televisions, Computers and Computer Monitors.....	4
Cell Phones	5
Ink Jet and Toner Cartridges.....	5
Appliances	5
Composting at Home	6
Construction and Demolition Waste.....	10
Hazardous Items	12
Disposing of Items Containing Mercury	12
Household Hazardous Waste Collection Days	13
Recycling Paint.....	14
Recycling Motor Oil	14
Disposing of Sharps (Needles).....	14
Safer Alternatives to Household Hazards	15
Keeping Stormwater Clean.....	18
10 Things You Can Do to Reduce Global Warming.....	20
Open Burning Regulations	23
Using the Landfill	24
Recycling and Litter Bylaws.....	27
Granby DARP Status.....	27
"Buy Recycled" Town Policy.....	28



- 1. Automotive Products Recycling
- 2 & 4. Mixed Containers
- 3. Storage and Office Buildings
(Phone Location)
- 5. Scrap Metal
- 6. Paint Shed
- 7. Fluorescent/Mercury Shed
- 8 & 9. Salvation Army Boxes

- 10. Ash
- 11. Booster Club Deposit Containers
- 12. Commercial Trash (faces away from dropoff)
- 13 & 14. Residential Trash
- 15. Paper and Cardboard
- 16. Yard and Leaf Waste

Granby Landfill and Recycling Center

The Waste Management Granby Landfill and Recycling Convenience Center is located at **11 New Ludlow Road**. The recycling drop-off area is open to residents Wednesday through Saturday, 7:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. You'll find containers for a wide variety of products.

Support the Granby Booster Club with Your Deposit Containers!

There is a collection area for deposit containers at the landfill. Please consider donating your deposit containers to the Granby Booster Club. All funds are used to support the Granby Booster Club and the containers do get recycled!



The recycling drop off area
is open to residents
**Wednesday through
Saturday,
7:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.**



What You Can Recycle

Containers

- Metal Cans and Lids
- Aluminum – Cans, Foil, Trays
- Glass Bottles and Jars. *All colors and sizes are OK.*
- All Plastic Containers Labeled #1-7.
- Milk and Juice Cartons/Drink Boxes
Please remove straws and caps.

In 2005, Waste Management's Granby Landfill recycled 97 tons of mixed containers.



Recycling one aluminum can saves enough energy to power a TV for three hours.

Mixed Paper

- Newspapers and Inserts
- Magazines and Catalogs
- Paper Bags
- White and Colored Office Paper
- Computer and Copy Paper
- Phone Books and Paperback Books.
- Boxboard – Cereal Boxes, Shoe Boxes, etc.
Please remove plastic liners
- Junk mail
- Envelopes – Including Windows
- Corrugated Cardboard. *Please flatten before recycling.*



Waste Management's Granby Landfill recycles more than 300 tons of paper and cardboard per year. Recycling this much paper saves over 5,300 trees.

What You Can't Recycle

- NO Plastic Grocery Bags or Plastic Wrap. *Recycle grocery bags at your supermarket instead.*
- NO Flower Pots or Trays
- NO Coat Hangers
- NO Container Used for Hazardous Wastes (Antifreeze, Oil, etc). See pages 12-14 for tips on these items.
- NO Light Bulbs, Window or Auto Glass, Pyrex Ceramics, Mirrors, Drinking Glasses, Vases or Broken Glass
- NO Aerosol Cans, Propane Tanks (see page 4), Scrap Metal, or Metal Objects
- NO Styrofoam Containers
- NO Dishes or Crockery



Leaves and Yard Waste

Leaves, grass clippings and other yard waste are accepted at the landfill. This material is composted either on site or at other composting facilities, so it is very important that there is **no plastic or other trash** included in the yard waste collection area. Residents can use the biodegradable brown paper leaf bags available at supermarkets and home improvement centers to collect this material. It can also be delivered loose in a truck if you prefer. Please no trash, metal, glass or plastic in the yard waste area.



Waste Management's Granby Landfill recycles over 200 tons of leaves, brush and yard waste each year.

In 2005, Waste Management's Granby Landfill collected 21 tons of electronics or e-waste at its recycling convenience center.

Propane Tanks

Empty propane tanks are accepted at the landfill during normal operating hours at no charge.



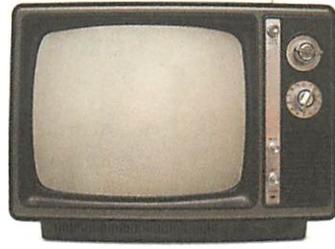
Televisions, Computers, and Computer Monitors

Televisions, computers, computer monitors and other electronics can be recycled at the landfill at no charge.



The average Cathode Ray Tube (CRT), which is part of televisions and computer monitors, contains between five and eight pounds of lead encased in the glass screen. CRTs are banned from landfills and incinerators to prevent the release of hazardous chemicals like lead into the environment. The heavy metals in computers and televisions

have been linked to certain cancers, as well as nervous system, reproductive, and developmental problems. Computers also contain metals that can be recycled.



Cell Phones

You can donate your cell phone to the Council on Aging at Aldrich Hall. There is also a collection area at the landfill. Many stores that sell new cell phones will also take back an old phone for recycling.



Cell phones contain lead, arsenic, cadmium, and other toxins that can be released into the air and water if cell phones are thrown in the

trash. These substances can be harmful to human health and the environment.



Ink Jet and Toner Cartridges

Ink jet and toner cartridges can be recycled as part of a fundraiser for Granby Schools. If you have a child in the school system, send your empty cartridges to school with them. You can also find a collection area for these materials at the landfill.

It takes about three quarts of oil to produce a laser toner cartridge.



Appliances

White goods like refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, dryers, etc. can be recycled at the landfill at no charge.

In 2005, 32 tons of refrigerators were recycled in Granby.

Composting at Home

Composting is the natural process of decomposition of organic material into a humus-rich soil known as compost. Composting is nature's way of recycling.

Why Compost?

- It increases the organic matter in soil and helps build sound root structure.
- It balances the ph of the soil.
- It makes nutrients in soil more readily available to plants.
- It attracts earthworms, considered the "earth's greatest recyclers."
- It makes clay soils airy so that they drain better.
- It improves the ability of sandy soils to hold moisture and resist erosion.
- It reduces plant stress from drought and freezes.
- Generously applied, compost replaces reliance upon petrochemical fertilizers.
- It saves on disposal costs.
- It saves on garbage bags and leaf bags.

Composting "Ingredients"

Composting is like cooking, with many variations and recipes. Composting "ingredients" generally fall under one of two categories: "Brown" or "Green."

Brown ingredients are generally dry materials, high in carbon. Green ingredients are generally moist materials, high in nitrogen. Carbon and nitrogen nourish the organisms naturally present in your compost pile.



High-Nitrogen Green Ingredients for Good Compost

- Grass clippings
- Weeds
- Food wastes, such as fruit & vegetables, coffee grounds, tea bags, and egg shells
- Seaweed
- Alfalfa hay/meal
- Blood meal
- Manure

High-Carbon Brown Ingredients for Good Compost

- Autumn leaves
- Straw and pine needles
- Cornstalks
- Wood chips and saw dust
- Paper and cardboard
- Paper towels, napkins, bags, plates, coffee filters, tissue and newspaper

Materials That You Should Not Compost

- Cooked foods with butter or sauces
- Dairy products
- Meat, bones, and fat
- Grease
- Peanut butter and oils
- Diseased plants
- Weeds that have gone to seed or that spread by roots or runners



How to Make Compost

There are many different “recipes” to make compost. The following guidelines will help you get started.

- Choose a convenient, shady location for your pile.
- Gather materials to be composted.
- Alternate layers of “Brown” and “Green” ingredients, sprinkling soil in between. The thickness of the layers is not critical, but shouldn’t be more than about 6” each. The first layer should consist of coarse materials such as corn stalks or small sticks to allow air passages in the base of the pile.
- Add water as you build the pile if the materials are dry. Keep the composting material damp or it will not decompose.
- If composting kitchen scraps, bury them in the center layers of the pile.

Troubleshooting Your Compost Pile

Concern	Possible Causes	Solution
Rotten Odor	Excess Moisture	Turn pile, add dry materials, such as leaves, wood chips, straw or sawdust.
Ammonia Odor	Too many greens	Add dry materials, such as leaves, wood chips, straw or sawdust.
Pests	Meat or fatty food wastes	Remove meat and fatty foods from pile or cover with a layer of soil, leaves or sawdust.

- The temperature of the pile should go up to about 130 degrees F in a few days. It should feel warm inside. If it starts to cool down, turn it to introduce a fresh supply of oxygen.
- Additional turning keeps oxygen available to the compost organisms, accelerating the process.

Pilot Compost Project: Granby High School and Red Fire Farm

In the fall of 2006, Waste Management Inc., the Granby Schools and Red Fire Farm partnered to start a food waste composting program. The High School uses biodegradable service ware, bags and trays for all lunches. The kitchen collects food preparation waste and all the compostable materials are sent to Red Fire Farm on Carver Street. Waste Management has provided transportation of the compostable waste to the farm, purchased the biodegradable trays, bags and utensils and has helped the farm set up the composting area. Red Fire Farm will use finished compost on the fields to help improve soil quality.

This project was started by Granby students interested in reducing waste and helping their community. The composting project continues to be an opportunity to teach students, foster community partnerships, and minimize waste by creating a valuable product.



Construction and Demolition Waste

The waste created when remodeling, putting on an addition, or any other construction or demolition (C&D) project can be significant. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection bans certain materials generated in construction and demolition from being disposed of in landfills and incinerators.



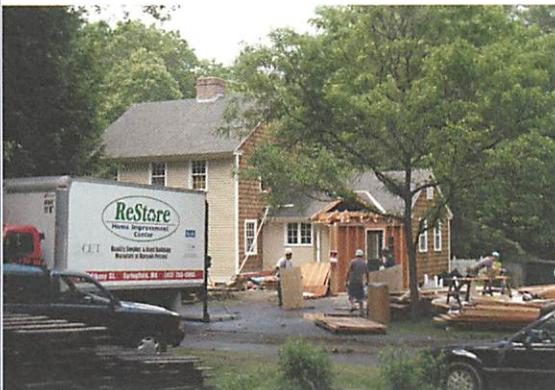
The ReStore Home Improvement Center accepts donations of building materials for its retail store located in Springfield.

The ReStore may be able to accept used materials from a remodeling project or surplus materials from a construction project. If your garage, or basement is cluttered with things like doors, windows, cabinets, or lumber from that project you never got around to doing or did not know how to get rid of, consider donating these items. Please call to schedule a free pick up or to make sure the ReStore can use your potential donations. Donations to the ReStore are also tax deductible!

You may also want to consider the ReStore for a deconstruction job.

Deconstruction is the process of carefully removing materials

such as windows, doors, lumber and insulation before remodeling or demolition to save everything possible for reuse. The ReStore offers deconstruction as an affordable alternative to the usual method of using large



equipment to crush and dispose of an entire house. Deconstruction is also a great option for homes that are being remodeled, since materials need to be removed carefully to make way for renovations.

For more information, contact the ReStore at 413-788-6900 or restore@cetonline.org. Visit online at www.restoreonline.org or in person at 250 Albany Street, Rear, Springfield, MA 01105. The ReStore is open Tuesday-Friday, 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., and Saturday, 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.



Waste Management's C&D recycling facility in Wilbraham can help manage this material responsibly. Western Processing located at 120 Boston Road in Wilbraham can take mixed waste from construction and demolition projects and separate many materials for recycling. Contact the facility at 413-596-4635 for more information.

C&D waste is accepted at the landfill in small quantities. Truck loads of up to 5 cubic yards only will be accepted.



Disposing of Items That Contain Mercury

Mercury is a neurotoxin that is found in some common household items. When items that contain mercury are thrown in the trash, the mercury can enter our air and water. It accumulates up the food chain, and fish that contain mercury can be harmful when eaten, especially to children and pregnant women. **One way to keep mercury out of the environment is to properly dispose of items that contain mercury.** Options for proper disposal are explained here.

Fluorescent Bulbs

Straight fluorescent tubes, compact fluorescents (CFL), U-tubes, circular tubes, HID lamps and many others all contain mercury and must not be thrown in the trash. Store bulbs in a box or fiber drum so they don't break. Bring to the landfill/recycling area for recycling or to Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Day.

Thermostats

Dial thermostats (not digital thermostats) often contain mercury. Remove the thermostat from the wall and keep it whole (do not remove the mercury bulb). Bring it to the landfill/recycling area for recycling.

You can purchase a digital thermostat from CET's Northampton office and recycle your old mercury thermostat while you are there. Call 413-586-7350 for details.

You can also purchase a new digital thermostat online at www.energyfederation.org/cet. If you enter "CET10" at checkout, you will save 10% on your purchase.



Thermometers

Bring mercury thermometers to the landfill/recycling area for recycling.



Batteries

Rechargeable batteries and button batteries contain mercury, as well as other heavy metals. Bring batteries to the landfill/recycling area for recycling.



Household Hazardous Waste Collection Days

Each year, Waste Management hosts a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Day for the Town of Granby. Look in your cellars, sheds, bathrooms and kitchen and take advantage of this free opportunity to rid your home of these unwanted, unsafe materials that cannot be thrown in the trash. The following items are accepted at the HHW events:

Art/photography supplies, creosote, chemistry sets, DDT, disinfectants, drain cleaners, dry gas, engine degreasers, flea killers, furniture polish, gasoline, herbicides, insect pump sprays, kerosene, metal polish, moth balls, muriatic acid, lead paint, marine paint, hobby paint, paint thinners, solvents and cleaners, spot removers, swimming pool chemicals, thermostats, mercury products, toilet bowl cleaners, varnishes, wood preservatives and stains.

The HHW day is typically in the spring at East Meadow School. Look in your phone bill, local papers, or call the Board of Health at 467-7174 for the date, time and location.

Recycling Paint



Latex and oil-based paints may be brought to the **Used Paint Shed** at the Granby Landfill on the last Saturday of the month, April through October.

Please DO NOT bring latex or oil based paints to the HHW collection.

Recycling Motor Oil

Waste oil can be brought to the **Highway Department on Crescent Street**. Call 467-7575 for hours and details.



Disposing of Sharps

Needles are a common waste in many households. **It is extremely important to properly dispose of these materials** for the safety of your household and the safety of trash and recycling personnel. The Granby Fire Department and Center Pharmacy in the center of Granby offer sharps collections. Please call the Fire Department at 467-9696 or the Center Pharmacy located at 242 State Street at 467-7022 for more information.



In 2008, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health plans to implement a ban on sharps disposal in the trash. Granby would like to stay ahead of this ban so please utilize the two programs in town that can keep everyone safe.

Safer Alternatives to Household Hazards

Oven Cleaners

- Mix three tablespoons of washing soda* with one quart of warm water.
- Place liners in the oven to catch drips during baking.
- Sprinkle salt on spills while the spill is warm and then scrub.
- Clean spills using steel wool and baking soda.

*Washing soda is crystalline sodium carbonate

Outdoor Pesticides

- Plant varieties that are pest and disease resistant.
- Physically remove some pests, like Japanese beetles, cabbage moth worms, and tent caterpillars.
- Promote plant health by testing for pH and nutrient levels in soil. Water, prune, use compost and mulch properly.

Rat Poison

- Put a screen over drains.
- Use mechanical snap mouse and rat traps.

Rug Deodorizer

- Deodorize dry carpets by sprinkling liberally with baking soda. Wait at least 15 minutes and vacuum. Repeat if necessary.

Scouring Powder

- Dip a damp cloth in baking soda and rub.
- Use steel wool.

Silver Polish

- Boil 2 to 3 inches of water in a shallow pan with 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of baking soda, and a sheet of aluminum foil. Totally submerge silver and boil for 2 to 3 more minutes. Wipe away tarnish. Repeat if necessary. (Do not use this method on antique silver).
- Use nonabrasive toothpaste.

Snail and Slug Bait

- Place a shallow pan with beer in the infested area. Slugs are attracted to the smell, and drown in the beer. To be effective, the beer must be changed every day or two.
- Overturn clay pots; snails take shelter in them during sunny days and thus can be collected and removed.

Deodorizers and Air Fresheners

- Open windows or use exhaust fans.
- A small dish of vinegar can get rid of kitchen odors.
- An open box of baking soda placed in the refrigerator reduces odors.
- Fresh cut flowers or dried flower petals and spices can add scent to a room; boiling potpourri or cinnamon and cloves in water will also produce a nice scent.

Detergents (Laundry and Dishwashing)

- Replace detergents with soaps that are relatively “non-toxic” and “biodegradable.” To wash out residues from detergents, pre-wash in washing soda*.



Drain Openers

- To prevent clogs, put 1/2 cup baking soda and 1/2 cup vinegar down drain. Wait 15 minutes, then pour boiling water down the drain.
- Use a plumber's helper (plunger) or a plumber's snake.

Flea and Tick Products

- Put brewer's yeast or garlic in your pet's food.
- Sprinkle fennel, rue, rosemary, or eucalyptus seeds and leaves around the area where the animal sleeps.

Floor Cleaners

- Use soap and water.
- Use washing soda* and water.
- Use white vinegar and water.

Furniture Polish

- Mix 1 teaspoon of lemon juice in 1 pint of mineral or vegetable oil.

All-Purpose Cleaners

- Mix 1/4 cup vinegar in 1 quart water, add lemon juice for scent. Put mixture in a spray bottle. Label the bottle.
- Mix three tablespoons washing soda in one quart of warm water.
- Use baking soda with a small amount of water.



Glass and Window Cleaners

- Use cornstarch and water.
- Mix one-half cup of vinegar and one quart warm water; wipe with newspapers.
- Use lemon juice and dry with a soft cloth.

Moth Balls

- Use cedar chips, lavender flowers, rosemary, mint, or white peppercorns.

Chemical Fertilizers

- Use compost.

Keeping Stormwater Clean

What is Stormwater?

Stormwater is pure rain or snowfall plus anything it carries along with it. As stormwater flows, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants. Stormwater seeps into the ground and flows toward ditches, swales, wetlands, streams, rivers, or along roadways to storm drains.

Storm drains are the drains you see at street corners or at low points on the streets. Storm drains contain a system of pipes that are separate from the sewerage system.

Why Keep Stormwater Clean?

Unlike sewage, stormwater is not treated. It flows directly from our streets to storm drains, which then deposit to our waterways, inhabited by fish and other aquatic plants and animals.

Stormwater pollutants include

- Excess fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides
- Vehicle fluids such as oil, gas, and antifreeze
- Detergents
- Grease
- Litter
- Bacteria from pet wastes, and faulty septic systems
- Sediment from improperly managed construction sites, crop and forest lands and eroding stream banks.

Illicit Discharges to Stormwater Drains

An illicit discharge is a discharge that is not composed entirely of stormwater and flows into the town drainage system. Dumping pollutants into a catch basin is an illicit discharge.

The following sources of pollution are considered illicit discharges:

- Sanitary wastewater
- Effluent from septic systems
- Car wash wastewater
- Improperly disposed oil
- Radiator flushing
- Laundry wastewater
- Roadway spills
- Household hazardous wastes
- Pet waste

The following discharges are allowed:

- Dechlorinated pool water
- Irrigating landscapes
- Watering lawns
- Condensation from air conditioners
- Discharges from fighting fires
- Flushing water lines
- Residential car washing (please try to wash vehicles on grassed areas)

Report Storm Drain Dumping

If you suspect an illicit discharge to a stormwater drain in your neighborhood, please contact the Highway Department at 467-7575.

Ten Things You Can Do to Reduce Global Warming

We are experiencing the impacts of global warming caused by human behaviors, primarily burning fossil fuels (gasoline, diesel, coal and natural gas) to produce the energy we use.

What can we do?

Transportation

- 1. Drive less.** Consider walking, biking or using public transit before you drive your car. Or if you do drive, try to combine errands or carpool. Do whatever it takes to reduce your time behind the wheel.
- 2. Drive smart.** Keep your car tuned and tires properly inflated. Don't idle when you're stuck in a line or parked for quick stops. About 15 seconds is the break-even point. Avoid "jack rabbit" starts, and on the highway, keep your top speed at about 60 mph.
- 3. Be fuel-efficient.** Not only will you save gas, money and reduce emissions, but driving a fuel-efficient car that gets at least 32 miles per gallon leads to a real reduction in climate pollution. If you drive a diesel vehicle, choose bio-diesel fuel—you will produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions. When you buy a car, make sure it is the right size for your everyday needs and that it is the most fuel-efficient and least polluting in its class.



Waste Reduction

- 4. Reduce, reuse and recycle.**

It's not just about paper or plastic. Almost every product on the market requires energy to produce and distribute, as well as to manage the resulting waste. Choose pre-owned products, products that have recycled content and products that are sold with less packaging. Businesses can make a big positive environmental impact when they choose to recycle office paper. Thinking about sprucing up your home? Visit CET's ReStore Home Improvement Center in Springfield, www.restoreonline.org, for great finds and deals. Consider salvage yards, construction demolition stores and consignment or thrift shops. You never know what treasure you'll find!

Wise Energy Use at Home

5. Invest in home energy improvements.

Some electric and gas utility companies offer energy conservation programs and provide excellent financial incentives for eligible home improvements. Visit www.MassSave.com or call toll free 1-866-527-7283. Low-cost items save money and reduce CO2 emissions: Replace your incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent bulbs; install low-flow showerheads and seal drafty windows and doors. CET offers weatherization and energy efficient lighting products. Visit www.cetonline.org and see how CET can help you.

6. Stay out of hot water. Your hot water tank is the second largest user of energy in your home. Set your tank temperature at about 120°F, take shorter showers, use water-efficient washing machines, and wash clothes in cold water. You'll save energy, water and money. Find energy efficient and water conservation products at www.cetonline.org. Look for the ENERGY STAR® label to identify the most energy-efficient appliances, computers, light fixtures and many other electrical conveniences.

7. Get renewables. Renewable energy is an

essential component of a responsible energy strategy that reduces pollution and greenhouse gases. National Grid customers can support renewable energy through New England GreenStartsm. Ask your heating oil provider if they carry a blend of Bio-fuel. If they don't, ask if they will consider it or call around for other providers.

8. Turn down, turn off and unplug.

Lowering your thermostat 5 degrees for 8 hours can reduce your heating bill by 5%. Use programmable thermostats to keep the temperature of your home at 68°F when you're there and 55°F or lower when you're away or at night. Turn off lights in empty rooms and unplug electronics and chargers that aren't in use. Put up a simple clothesline to dry your wash—line-dried clothes really do smell fresher.

Landscaping

9. Cut emissions in your yard. Gasoline mowers are big polluters and greenhouse gas emitters. In one hour, a conventional lawn mower produces as much pollution as 40 late model cars driving for the same amount of time. Try a manual or cordless electric mower or be sure to tune up and maintain your gas mower to run with fewer emissions. Reduce the amount of lawn that you need to mow by planting native species of ground covers, plants and wildflowers, or vegetables. Plant trees for shade, CO² absorption and improved air quality. Mulch gardens with pesticide-free clippings. Reduce chemical inputs of pesticides and fertilizers. Nitrous oxide, a by-product of nitrogen-based fertilizers is a potent greenhouse gas.

Get Involved

10. Speak out! You can make a difference. Start by taking the steps above, and let your voice be heard. Contact your local officials and state and federal representatives, as well as your friends, co-workers and business associates. Tell them climate protection matters.

Open Burning Regulations: If You Must Burn, Follow the Rules

Open burning contributes to air pollution and global warming. If you must burn, please follow the regulations closely. Home owners may burn brush (less than 4" in diameter), cane, driftwood and forestry debris – not including grass, hay, leaves or stumps – from January 15th to May 1st of each year, if they meet certain conditions.

Opening burning shall be conducted:

- On land proximate to place of generation.
- 75 feet from a dwelling.
- Between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- During periods of good atmospheric ventilation.
- Without causing a nuisance.
- With smoke minimizing starters.
- Under the provisions of a properly executed permit from the Fire Department.

You must call the Fire Department the day you are burning to verify good atmospheric conditions for ventilation (weather dependent) at 467-9696.

Using Waste Management's Granby Landfill and Recycling Convenience Center

Obtaining a Landfill Permit

1. The initial request for a permit must be made in person.
2. All renewals can be done by mail, if a copy of the exact registration for each vehicle is enclosed with a check.
3. The vehicle must be garaged in Granby as evidenced by the vehicle registration
4. The vehicle must be no larger than what is commonly called a three-quarter (3/4) ton truck.
5. A trailer registration will be added to the coordinating vehicle permit.
6. Each household is eligible for two landfill permits for a fee.

Regular Hours of Operation

Front Area of Landfill:

Wednesday-
Saturday,
7:00 a.m. to
5:00 p.m.

Back Area of Landfill:

Saturday,
7:00 a.m. to
noon

Phone:
467-3200

Some holidays
are excluded.

Disposing of Waste at the Landfill

1. Disposal is permitted only of trash generated within the Town of Granby, which has been separated in accordance with the recycling bylaw.
2. Unlimited access to the front area of the landfill is provided to a vehicle bearing a

legal permit.

3. The permit authorizes use of the landfill to the specific vehicle registration listed on the face of the permit. Any other use is unauthorized.
4. The permit must be affixed to the right side of the rear window or the right rear passenger window of the vehicle by utilizing the adhesive material of the permit.
5. Use of the active landfill area (rear) is restricted to vehicles authorized by the landfill operator.
6. Temporary roll-offs used at homes and business in Town will not be eligible for free disposal under the Host Community Agreement. They will be subject to the disposal fees enacted by Holyoke Sanitary Landfill, Inc.
7. Special exemptions to the Landfill Regulations can be applied for by a written letter to the Landfill Oversight Committee and/or the Granby Board of Selectmen and may or may not be granted by the Landfill Oversight Committee and/or the Granby Board of Selectmen.
8. A granted exemption for any additional permits after allowed two (2) may be obtained for a fee.



Replacing Your Sticker

1. Stickers issued to individuals for vehicles will be replaced free of charge upon return of the old sticker or its remains.
2. All other requests for replacement may be obtained for a fee.

Violations

1. Violations of the Rules of Permit Procedure, Use and Replacement



or falsification of information shall constitute a breach of Landfill Regulations and be subject to a penalty in accordance with the Bylaws of the Town, which includes a fine and lost of landfill privileges.

Adopted by the Board of Selectmen, June 15, 1992; Oct 1, 2004; May 2, 2005; and December 4, 2006.

Recycling and Litter Bylaws

The Town of Granby requires separation and

Recovering Landfill Gas for Energy

Landfills generate methane gas as municipal solid waste decomposes. Methane is greenhouse gas and can produce odors or other hazards if not dealt with appropriately.

In 2001, Waste Management Inc. initiated a waste-based energy program designed to capture this methane to create electricity. Gas extraction wells were installed in the Granby landfill and act as a vacuum to collect and direct the gas to a state-of-the-art 2.8 megawatt facility.

The energy created from burning the methane goes to the New England energy grid and is considered a renewable, "green" source of energy. The energy project at the Granby landfill supplies enough electricity to power 2,200 homes with green power. For more information on landfill gas recovery for energy, visit www.epa.gov/lmop.

recycling of certain recyclable materials. These materials include aluminum, glass bottles, plastic containers #1-7, metal cans, newspaper and cardboard. These materials must be separated from the rubbish and recycled either at the landfill or by private curbside services. Failure to recycle listed materials can result in a fine.

Furthermore, the Town of Granby has an anti-litter bylaw prohibiting improper disposal of trash or other discards. It is unlawful to litter at parks, in the streets or other public places. It is unlawful to throw litter from a vehicle. It is also a requirement that private properties be maintained free of litter. The Board of Health has the authority to direct the owner of any private property to remove litter as deemed necessary by the Board.

Granby DARP Status

Department Approved Recycling Program (DARP) is a designation granted by the MA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to communities who have demonstrated effective recycling programs.

To be approved, communities must document that they collect paper, glass, metal and plastic containers, as well as leaves and yard waste. DARP provides some regulatory relief and is an important part of the state's ongoing effort to protect our environment and quality of life by reducing waste through recycling. DEP reviews DARP status every other year and Granby is covered through June of 2008. **It is important for all Granby residents to maximize recycling and help ensure DEP will continue awarding DARP to our community.**

"Buy Recycled" Town Policy

On October 1, 1997 the Town of Granby adopted a policy to purchase environmentally preferable products and products that contain recycled

content to the maximum extent possible.

To the extent these products are available at reasonable prices and meet quality requirements, preference should be given to products that are less hazardous or are made from recycled materials. The policy states that all paper used for printing and copying at town offices, as well as printing that is contracted out should have a minimum 20%-30% post-consumer recycled content. By adopting this policy the Town's goal is to help promote markets for recycled products and to serve as a model for residents and businesses to do the same.

Purchasing recycled content products "closes the recycling loop." The demand created when recycled products are purchased keeps the process of recycling going. In many cases, manufacturing products with recycled content saves tremendous amounts of energy. In all cases, producing products with recycled materials reduces demand for virgin materials and conserves resources.

Notes

Board of Health
250 State Street
Granby, MA 01033

Look inside for everything you
need to know about **protecting**
Granby's environment.

The **Granby**
Guide to
Recycling and the
Environment

PRSR STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
S. DEERFIELD, MA
PERMIT NO. 8