

Meeting Notes
Gypsum Wallboard Recycling group
Thursday, December 3rd, 2pm EST
DEP Main Headquarters, 79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT
Conference Room 4B

In person: Tom Armstrong, R & R; John Pizzamenti, USA Hauling; Jamie RePenning, GreenCycle; Chris Stefanowicz, Haz-Pros, Inc.; Terry Weaver, USA Gypsum; Edward Zynko, Circle of Life VRF; Colin Fogarty, Building Specialities; Vincent Mastriano, Reusable Greenworks; Victoria Lindsey, Willimantic Waste; Barbara Lambert, State Rep.; Ralph Albanese, NH Partitions

On phone: Chris Beling, EPA; Linda Jacobs NY DEC; Jim Taylor, Taylor Gypsum; Buzz Surwilo, VT ANR; Patrick Manning, GRA; Don van Ryhn, Fairchester Green Building Council

Summary notes submitted by Sherill Baldwin

-Introductions

-Terry provided a short presentation of his operations at USA Gypsum in Pennsylvania.

- They accept gypsum from only new construction – no painted or demo
- They are looking at specialty gypsum and gypsum from renovation/demolition for future
- Issue is synthetic gypsum from coal scrubbers – will offer cheaper price
- They create a number of products that are used mostly by agriculture – for field application and animal bedding. Other products are sold to companies making new gypsum, golf courses, and cement plants. Many uses/benefits for soil.

Discussion:

Synthetic gypsum – is it the same?

Can be used for new gypsum – similar properties – but Terry doesn't think it will
What is the story around gypsum that came from China into Florida/New Orleans? What's the concern and how can we ensure it doesn't come into CT/US again?

- Sulfur, moisture,
- ADC – alternative daily cover – has been a use/market for fines from the mixed C & D process – but the fines has a lot of gypsum in it...which when used as ADC or put in landfills in general produces hydrogen sulfide (H₂S). H₂S production in landfills has been a big motivator to increase gypsum recycling in Pa and NY (and new England)
- CT doesn't have as much of a problem – since we don't have a lot of landfills
 - CT and MA doesn't allow fines to be used as ADC

-Jim provided a short presentation of his operations at Taylor Recycling Facility in New York.

- He runs a mixed C & D recycling facilities – pulls out gypsum for recycling
- He gets source separated gypsum too – but it often still has contamination (bottles & cans etc)
- The processing started as a BUD and then it tolled into the operations of their solid waste facility

-They provide a price preferential for source separated gypsum (\$80/T mixed C &D) and \$45/T source separated

-Not as much interest in recycling gypsum – not a lot of contractors providing source separated as they anticipated – most of their gypsum that is recycled comes from what they pick out

Discussion:

- About contaminated loads that are source separated – Linda shared that Waste Cap in Wisconsin used to/does offer training for contractors to provide clean source separated loads of C & D materials for recycling. Program called TRACE
 - [WasteCap Resource Solutions](#)
 - [WasteCap's C & D Recycling Training](#)
 - [WasteCap's TRACE program](#)
- Barbara said we should try and offer something like that here
- Don shared they would provide/offer if available but they don't currently
- Q to Jim – how can you ensure what your pulling out isn't used?
 - If it's painted we don't consider it clean.
- What about gypsum from demo projects? Separating materials to save money from demo projects is the new direction for the industry – who takes this material?
 - Most facilities take only 'clean' gypsum from new construction (unpainted)
 - Terry doing research into painted and/or specialty gypsum
 - Jim picks out and recycles only the 'clean' – they too have done a lot of testing – which comes out to 'Non-detectable levels" for lead or asbestos
 - GRA looking at renovation scrap – test for lead and asbestos – no market for wallboard paper (with paint) that is landfilled
 - Company in Maine has a BUD from the Maine DEP: Commercial Paving – Patrick said the Auburn site does the gypsum recycling
 - [Commercial Paving and Recycling Company](#)
 - Parent company of CPRC Recycling CPRC Management
 - 2 Gibson Road
 - Scarborough, Maine 04074
 - (207) 883-3325
 - (207) 883-1121 fax
- Does anyone know of anyone composting unprocessed gypsum?
 - Wouldn't this be a concern if it were wet?
 - Terry said he thought Virginia was doing something
 - Couldn't find any in Virginia – but did find folks in Maryland
 - [Maryland Recycling Directory](#) – lists a number of composters who accept drywall

-John Pizzimenti, USA Hauling – provided a presentation with a short video.

-Video showed a house with drywall being installed and multiple rolloff containers (40yds) with clear labels for metal, cardboard, drywall and mixed C & D at the jobsite.

-John shared he also has a powerpoint for contractors that he has presented to prospective clients to help them understand the need for clean source separated material

-They offer a 40 yard for gypsum – but it's not open or covered on top – rather it's a contain open on the end. Contractors have to walk it in.

-They deliver to GRA/Cambridge and backhaul paper for recycling

Discussion

- Colin, who is a drywall distributor, shared they currently back haul pieces/drywall for recycling – it's sent to NY or PA to their company operations. He said he has thought about offering to collect gypsum from others too.
- Victoria from WilliWaste shared they have done some transporting of gypsum to Cambridge – but that's its very expensive. They've only been requested, mostly municipal programs, that are required to follow LEED requirements and thus are willing to pay more for the gypsum to be recycled.
- Victoria and John shared space for storing is not the issue – John said most of their sites have the space – but that it's how to make it cost-effective. Ed shared they are not doing anything at Circle of Life yet – but are ready if asked.
- Sherill asked if she could promote who's offering gypsum recycling services – Victoria and John were fine with promotion.
- About 15% of all new construction is LEED
 - but not all include GWB Recycling in their efforts to attain LEED

-John Barry/TransWaste – was scheduled to give an update was not able to attend.

-Gaby provided a short presentation about DEP permitting




-[Solid Waste Management Plan](#) outlines our work objectives – to increase recycling in CT to 58% - that includes C & D recycling

- C & D reuse/recycling is a priority for the Department
- DEP is governed by statues and regulations
- For Volume Reduction Plants – there's not talk of different strands of C & D waste within permit language – no specification if it comes in mixed vs. source separation. Language is in there about segregating MSW and recyclables (which refers to the [mandated recyclables](#) in Connecticut)

Discussion

- Can GreenCycle be allowed to take just one load of gypsum to see if it's a good feedstock in their composting operation?
 - good option is the Solid Waste Demonstration Permit (started in Oct 2008)
 - 2 yrs to 5 yrs
 - basic requirements required for application
 - reporting requirements

From: [Waste and Materials Management – General Permits](#)

Connecticut Solid Waste Demonstration Project	N/A	 8 Pgs  8 Pgs	 9 Pgs	01/20/09	<div style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 2px;">Required Common Forms</div> Permit Application Transmittal Form Natural Diversity Database Review Environmental Justice Public Participation Guidelines
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- Could someone apply for a demo permit to do the mobile unit Patrick spoke about?
 - Yes, quite possible.
 - If diesel engine – would require air permit
 - mobile unit may need a 'new source review' which might take longer for a permit
[DEP Permits and Licenses webpage](#)
- Can municipalities start to accept source separated gypsum at their transfer stations?
 - If it's not spelled out that they accept C & D waste – or if it states how much C & D materials will be collected – will need a modification in their permit.
- Tom felt that if we were going to have satellite sites – facilities (existing) or new permits (demo or otherwise) would need to be allowed to store a certain amount to make it cost effective.