Landfill Types

Class 1 - Household trash
Class 2 - Industrial
Class 3 and 4 - Construction and Demolition Debris

CLass 1 - Household trash
- Mixed materials that are not biodegradable, such as bottles, electronics, newspapers, computer monitors, and tires.

Class 2 - Industrial
- Non-hazardous solid waste resulting from the generation of industrial process, such as factories, mills, and mining operations.

Class 3 and 4 - Construction and Demolition Debris
- Materials that are hazardous, such as asbestos, lead-based paint, and certain chemicals.

About the Greater Nashville Regional Council

The Greater Nashville Regional Council (GNRC) is one of nine Regional Development Districts in the state of Tennessee. GNRC is responsible for a broad set of programs that impact the quality of life for Middle Tennesseans including: Aging and Disability Services, Local and Regional Planning, Economic and Community Development, Data and Research, and Environmental Affairs.

The mission of GNRC is to assist local communities and state agencies in the development of plans and programs that guide growth and development in the most efficient, effective, and cost-effective manner, while ensuring the continued long-term health of the region in complying with the requirements of the Consolidated Planning Act of 1996 for local governments, and the requirements of the Federal Consolidated Planning Act of 1996. GNRC serves 13 counties across Middle Tennessee: Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, and Wilcox.

TALKING TRASH

As with most industries, solid waste has a vocabulary all its own.

The Cycle of an Integrated Solid Waste System

Collection
- This is the first step in any materials management process. The two most common methods for solid waste collection are curbside drop off or curbside collection.

Transportation
- Collectors typically dependent on local transportation from the point of collection to the transfer station.

Disposal
- This is the most common facility used for solid waste disposal in Middle Tennessee. This is the first step of material processing in an integrated solid waste management system.

Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
- Processing of recyclable materials separated at the point of generation; typically includes source separation and/or recycling.

Waste-to-Energy (WTE)
- Combustion of non-recyclable waste that provides electrical energy, including steam and electricity.

Landfill
- Situated in the back of the waste management hierarchy. Landfills and dumps are two separate types of facilities.

Leachate
- Any ground water percolating through solid waste on a landfill.

Class 1 and 2
- Construction and Demolition Debris

Mixed Materials
- Material that is hazardous, such as asbestos, lead-based paint, and certain chemicals.

Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)
- A strategy oriented to managing waste materials overall.

Landfill: A highly engineered, regulated piece of land where solid wastes are disposed of.

Transfer Station
- A facility that receives waste materials from curb collection or curbside recycling, and prepares it for further processing.

Landscape
- Pioneering the American Revolution as a pest control for the colonies, and a model for the future of the world.

Middle Tennessee SOLID WASTE MASTER PLAN

Recommendations for a Growing Region

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WHAT’S THE ISSUE?

Every day thousands of tons of trash are trashed across Middle Tennessee. As the region continues to grow the amount of material generated has also increased, creating a new challenge for cities and counties. Despite its significant increase, environmental impact, management of solid waste is largely hidden from public view. However, local solid waste departments, and state and federal authorities to address the issue, the region’s future will seem.

Mayors across Middle Tennessee issued call for action through the Greater Nashville Regional Council (GNRC). GNRC has created a multi-sectoral advisory to improve and guide the development of Middle Tennessee’s first solid waste Master Plan. This plan the groundwork to build support and capacity for each county’s jurisdictional responsibility on a range of issues related to solid waste management.

A solid waste Director, Tracy Taylor was established to guide the implementation of the plan. This working group includes representatives from city and county solid waste departments, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) and the development of Middle Tennessee’s first solid waste Master Plan.

Issues that emerged as the most pressing among industry professionals, elected officials and community members include capacity, inequities in access to disposal, and expert and capacity at local levels to adequately address solid waste issues. Twenty-six percent of the population in Tennessee lacks adequate access to disposal facilities. This is an issue of concern to neighbors. Without a comprehensive plan to address this issue, the region’s environmental impact, management of solid waste is largely hidden from public view.

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CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES

As an inventory of assets, policies, finances, and behaviors associated with solid waste systems were identified and the current conditions of solid waste management, staff engaged trends and identified future generation, recycling and composting capacity, and solid waste systems at the local level.

Middle Tennessee’s diverse collection of services provided by cities and counties, local solid waste department, and state and federal authorities to address the issue, the region’s future will seem.

CONSUMER EXPERIENCE


Policy makers. Increase access to disposal facilities, reduce exposure to hazardous materials.

Public outreach. Increase awareness of the need to recycle and provide education on waste management.

CONSUMERS and stakeholders. Call on residents to use the most convenient drop-off facilities.

In the past, the informal recycling and waste management systems, and universities have been the key players in recycling and waste management. The leading edge in recycling and waste management is now government agencies, recycling and waste management companies, and universities.

The funnel Most of the materials generated are recycled, or disposed of in landfills. However, the amount of material generated has also increased, creating new challenges for cities and counties. Despite its significant increase, environmental impact, management of solid waste is largely hidden from public view. However, local solid waste departments, and state and federal authorities to address the issue, the region’s future will seem.

WASTE MATERIALS BY TYPE*

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MIDDLE TENNESSEE’S SOLID WASTE SYSTEMS

In 1991, the “Solid Waste Management Act” was passed, allowing for the creation of solid waste planning regions across the state. Local counties and municipalities were required to prepare comprehensive solid waste plans as part of the regional solid waste plan process under the plan.

In 2011, the region’s solid waste plan process under the plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Reduced REUSE, RECYCLE

In Tennessee, the average person generates 1.94 pounds of trash per day.

Solid Waste Management Systems

Regional Authority. Evaluate benefits, costs, and impacts for selected solid waste issues, such as recycling and waste-to-energy systems, and determine potential solutions.

Local government. Implement local solid waste plans and assess the effectiveness of the plan.

Public outreach. Increase awareness of the need to recycle and provide education on solid waste management.

Waste-to-Energy

Waste-to-Energy systems were identified to understand the current conditions of solid waste management, staff engaged trends and identified future generation, recycling and composting capacity, and solid waste systems at the local level.

Manufacturing Waste. Work with industry, stakeholders, and residents to identify opportunities to reduce waste, especially through better packaging, and solid waste management.

Integrated Systems Planning and Operations

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