



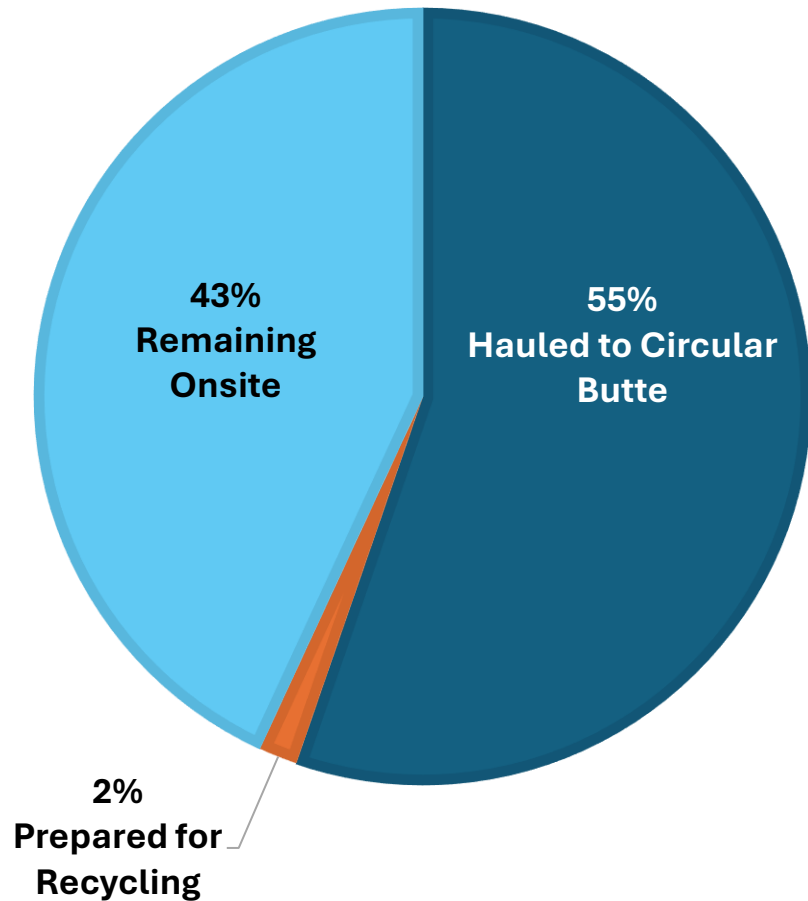
Teton County Solid Waste Quarterly Report

Quarter 3 FY2025

April 1, 2025 through June 30, 2025

Where the Waste Goes

Teton County Solid Waste received 5874 Tons of material this quarter.

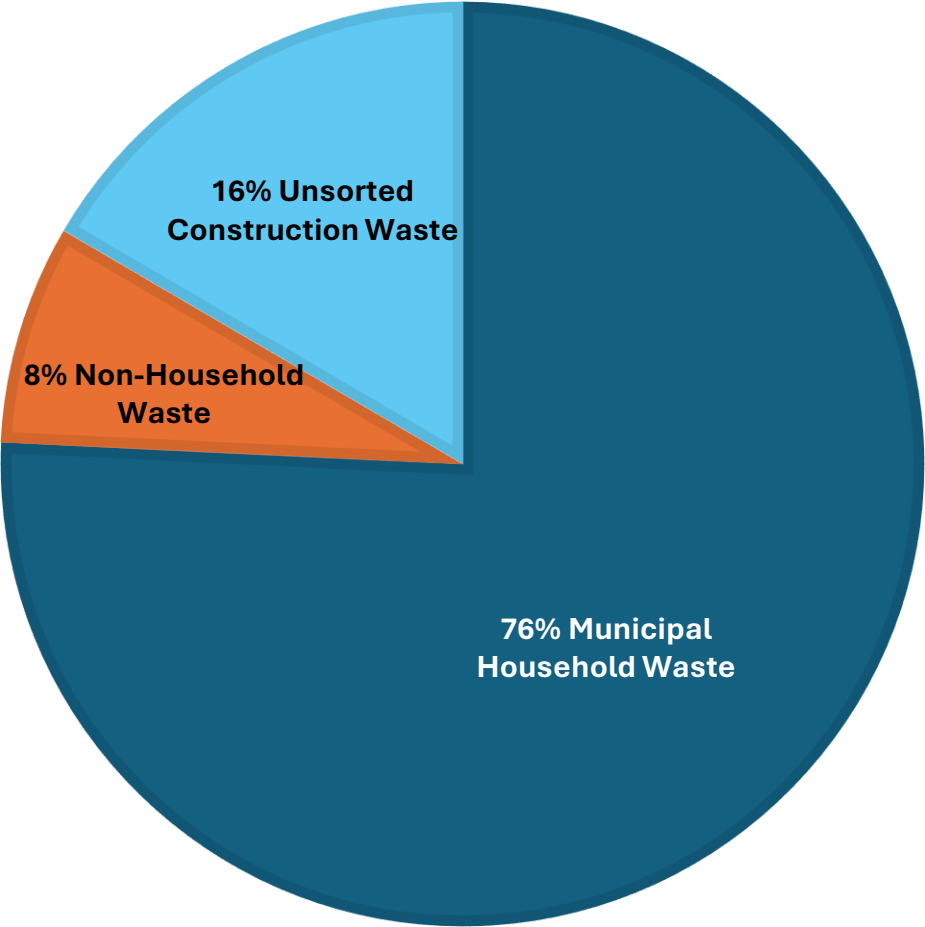


With very few exceptions, waste that is brought to the Teton County Solid Waste facilities is shipped to Circular Butte Landfill, sent out for recycling, or buried or otherwise used in the Non-Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (Construction and Demolition Landfill). The amount and volume of waste which is used in the C&D landfill is mitigated through chipping dimensional lumber and composting organic waste.

Destination (Quarter 3 of Fiscal Year 2025)	Q3 Tons
Hauled to Circular Butte	3262.67
Prepared for Recycling	94.87
Remaining Onsite	2516.47

Character of Waste sent to Circular Butte Landfill

TCSW sent 3247 tons of material to Circular Butte Landfill during the third quarter of FY2025



TCSW sends three broad categories of waste to Circular Butte Landfill.

- **Municipal Household Waste:** Material that is general household waste, office waste and contaminated recycling.
- **Non-Household Waste:** Construction and Commercial waste which does not contain sortable materials.
- **Unsorted Construction Waste:** Construction waste which contains sortable materials which the hauler has chosen not to sort.

Material (Quarter 3 of Fiscal Year 2025)	Q3 Tons
Municipal Household Waste	2459.8
Non-Household Waste	249.35
Unsorted Construction Waste	537.97
Total	3247.12

Cost of Hauling to Circular Butte

Material (Quarter 3 of Fiscal Year 2025)	Tons	Cost to Haul/Ton	Equivlent # of Trips to Transport	Approximate Portion of Hauling Cost
Municipal Household Waste	2459.8	\$39.65	106.95	\$97,536.42
Non-Household Waste	249.35	\$39.65	10.84	\$9,887.27
Unsorted Construction Waste	537.97	\$80.03	47.21	\$43,056.31
Total	3247.12		165.00	

Hauling waste to Circular Butte is the largest single expense to Teton County Solid Waste. The construction and demolition landfill was in part, created to help mitigate the expense of both hauling waste to the landfill as well as reduce the tipping fees Teton County pays to Jefferson County for use of their municipal landfill.

The sorting pad is a second line of defense against sending material to the landfill unnecessarily. Some construction waste, primarily wood and sheet metal, take up disproportionate amounts of space in the trailers used to haul waste to the landfill. When these materials are loaded into the semi-trucks, less waste can be sent to Circular butte in their trailers and the cost per ton of disposal goes up for Teton County.

This quarter, TCSW sent 165 semi truck loads of waste to Circular Butte Landfill at an average cost of \$912/haul. TCSW estimates that an additional 32 trips to Circular Butte could have been avoided if divertible items were not sent to Circular Butte, with a savings of \$29,000.

Recycling & Salvage

Material Brought to TCSW to be Recycled			
	Tons	Tipping Revenue	Tipping Revenue/Ton
Commercial Cardboard	32.7	\$492.00	\$15.05
From Mixed Loads (Cont.OCC and HR)	~23.64	\$1,827.00	\$77.28
Recycling	80.21	\$2,558.00	\$31.89
Salvage Permits	148 Units	\$1,720.00	\$11.62
Tires	~15.79	\$4,787.00	\$303.17
Total	152.34	\$11,384.00	

Material Baled by Teton County Solid Waste		
	Bales	Tons
Aluminum Cans	19	6.84
Cardboard	141	76.14
Paper	10	5.1
Plastic Film, Bottles and Jugs	21	5.6
Steel/Tin Cans	5	1.20
Total	196	94.88

Outgoing Material (Recycling FY2025 Q3)			
Material	Tons	Revenue	Broker/Buyer
Cardboard	63.63	\$2,675.50	ACP
Ewaste	3.34	\$0.00	R.O.M.
Salvage	115.9	\$1,313.00	General Public
Tires Out	32.31	-\$10,500.75	Idaho Tire Recyclers
Used Oil	4.69	-\$2,337.87	Thermofluids
Total	219.87	(\$8,850.12)	

TCSW estimates that about 152 tons of material was brought onsite for recycling this quarter.

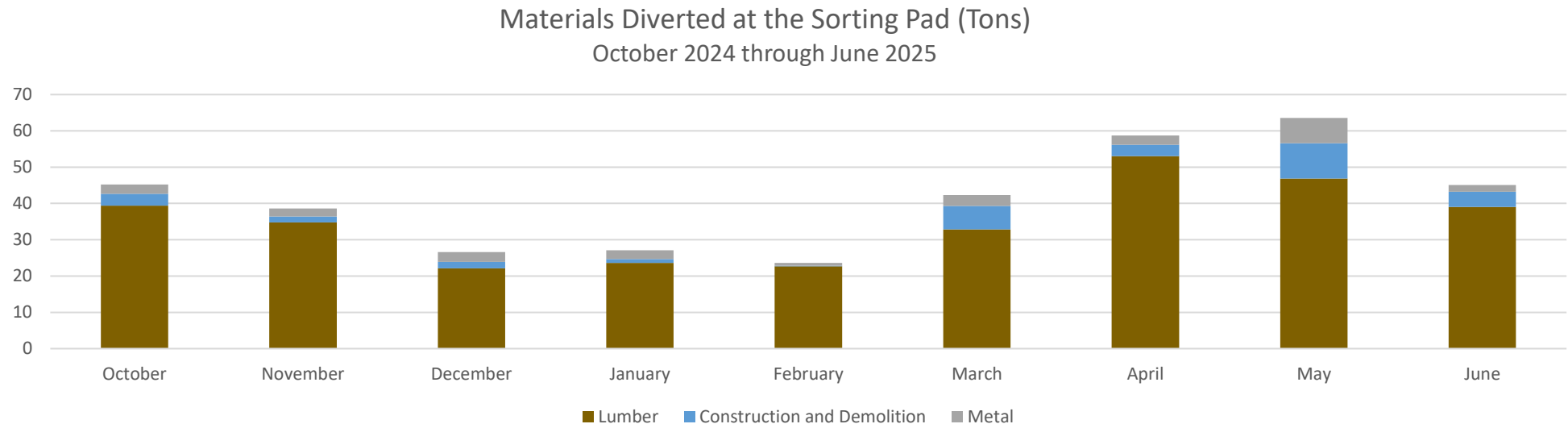
Most recyclable materials are kept loose onsite until enough material has accumulated to be collected by recyclers. These materials include scrap metal, e-waste, tires, batteries and oil. Other materials are baled and sold through brokers once enough material has accumulated to fill a semi truck.

Different materials accumulate at different rates and can be seasonal. Cardboard and scrap metal accumulate the quickest, while batteries, paper and plastics accumulate more slowly.

Construction Waste at the Sorting Pad

This quarter is typically the busiest of the fiscal year. One of the more noticeable changes which take place this quarter is the increase in dimensional lumber that comes in with unsorted loads. In the coming months, the unloading/sorting area of the sorting pad will be increased to allow for more material to be in the sorting pad at any given time, and more space to sort the material.

This quarter, 167 tons of material were removed from the waste stream destined for Circular Butte Landfill. TCSW estimates this saved between 19 to 28 trips to Circular Butte for which Teton County would have paid between \$17328 and \$25536 in hauling alone.



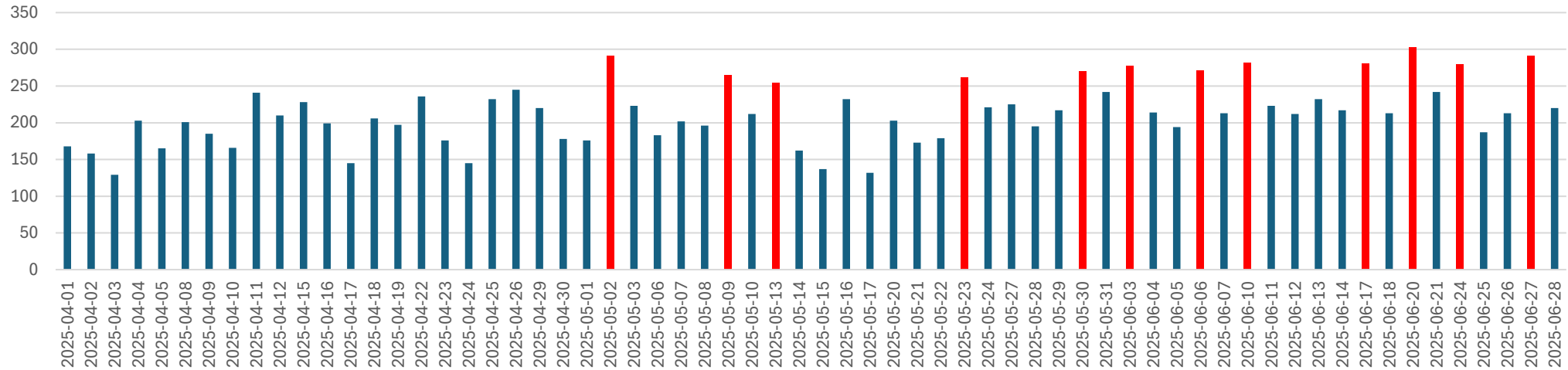
Compost, Sorted, Mixed Loads & The Construction and Demolition Landfill

Incoming Materials		
Compost		
	Tons	Tipping Revenue
Butcher Waste & Mortalities	40.1	\$630
Brush	3.78	\$98
Grass	.72	\$14
Manure	2.25	\$39
Construction and Demolition & Cover		
Concrete	22.53	\$338
Glass	1.52	\$24
Lumber	216.23	\$3282
Unsorted Construction and Demolition	2.68	\$563
Mixed Composition (Recycling, Household, Compost, Construction e.g.)		
Sorted	58.09	\$976
Sorted/Household	248.82	\$10802.00
Metal	23.68	\$460.00
Total	620.4	\$17226.00

Material which is not transferred to the Municipal Landfill, or processed for recycling is stored in different areas throughout the site. Some recyclable commodities, such as scrap metal, is stored loose onsite and sold to the highest bidder once a year. Other material, such as dimensional lumber, is stored loose until it is chipped down, and if a taker cannot be found, the material is buried in the construction and demolition landfill. Other materials, such as animal parts and carcasses, along with grass and brush chips, are composted and the resulting material is used as cover material on the construction and demolition landfill. Mixed loads and “sorted” loads contain one or more categories of waste with different destinations onsite.

Visitation and Impact on Operations

#of Trips over the Scale



Red Columns indicate days with 250 or more visits.

There were 13,647 loads which passed over the scale this quarter. There was 1 day with over 300 visitors and 12 days with over 250 visitors.

This year, Q3 saw approximately 350 more visits to the transfer station than Q3 of the previous year, but the number of days with over 250 visitors has been in decline over the past three years. Visitors can expect to wait approximately 2 minutes in line for every car in front of them. On busy days, this can lead to wait times of 30 to 40 minutes each way.

TCSW believes that the long waits decrease air quality for both haulers and staff, decrease participation in salvage and diversion behavior, cause delays to operations and lead to more instances of conflict between users and staff.

Teton County Solid Waste and the Mosquito Abatement District Annual Spring Clean-up Day 2025

This year the annual spring clean up event took place on Saturday, May 17. Members of the community were able to bring in material for a free, or at reduced prices. In partnership for this event, the Mosquito Abatement District paid for the disposal of tires brought in by the public on the spring cleanup event, allowing Teton County Solid Waste to waive its tipping fees for tires on the day of the event.

Teton County Solid Waste counted 277 visitors to the solid waste facilities, and estimated to have taken in 14 tons of tires from the community.