



Folsom Saves
IT'S OUR NATURE



City of Folsom
**WASTE &
RECYCLING**

Compost & Organics

A Conversation with the Recycling Team

Wednesday August 10, 2022

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Jillian Gronnerud – Environmental Program
Assistant



Overview

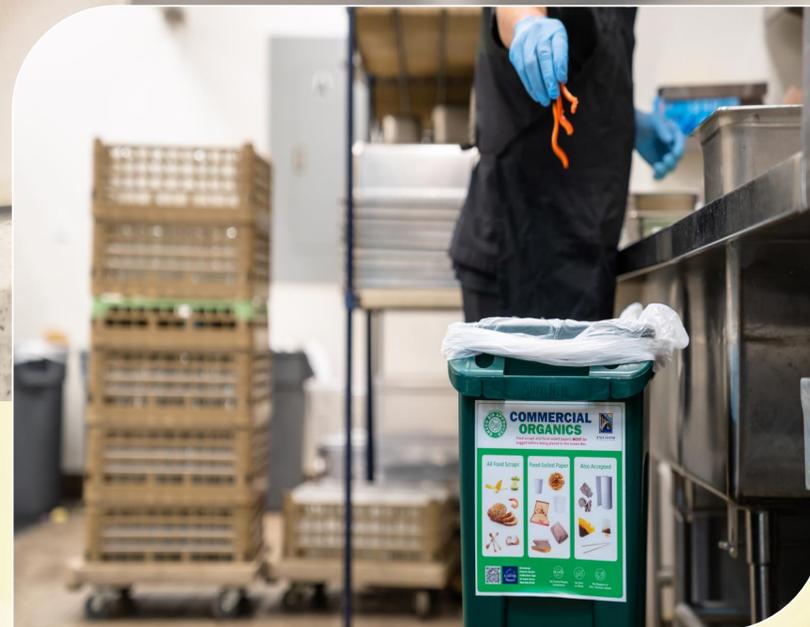
Regulatory Background – SB 1383

Folsom's Green Bin Program

Industrial (Municipal) vs. Backyard Composting

Why compost matters

Q&A: Moderated Panel and Time for Questions



Regulatory background – SB 1383





Senate Bill 1383

California's short lived climate pollutant strategy

- Methane is a powerful heat trapping gas 3x stronger than CO₂
- Mitigate climate change by directing organic waste away from landfills

Source California Department of Resources and Recycling



75%

2025 Organic Waste Diversion Target

>50%

Organic waste is more than 50% of the waste stream

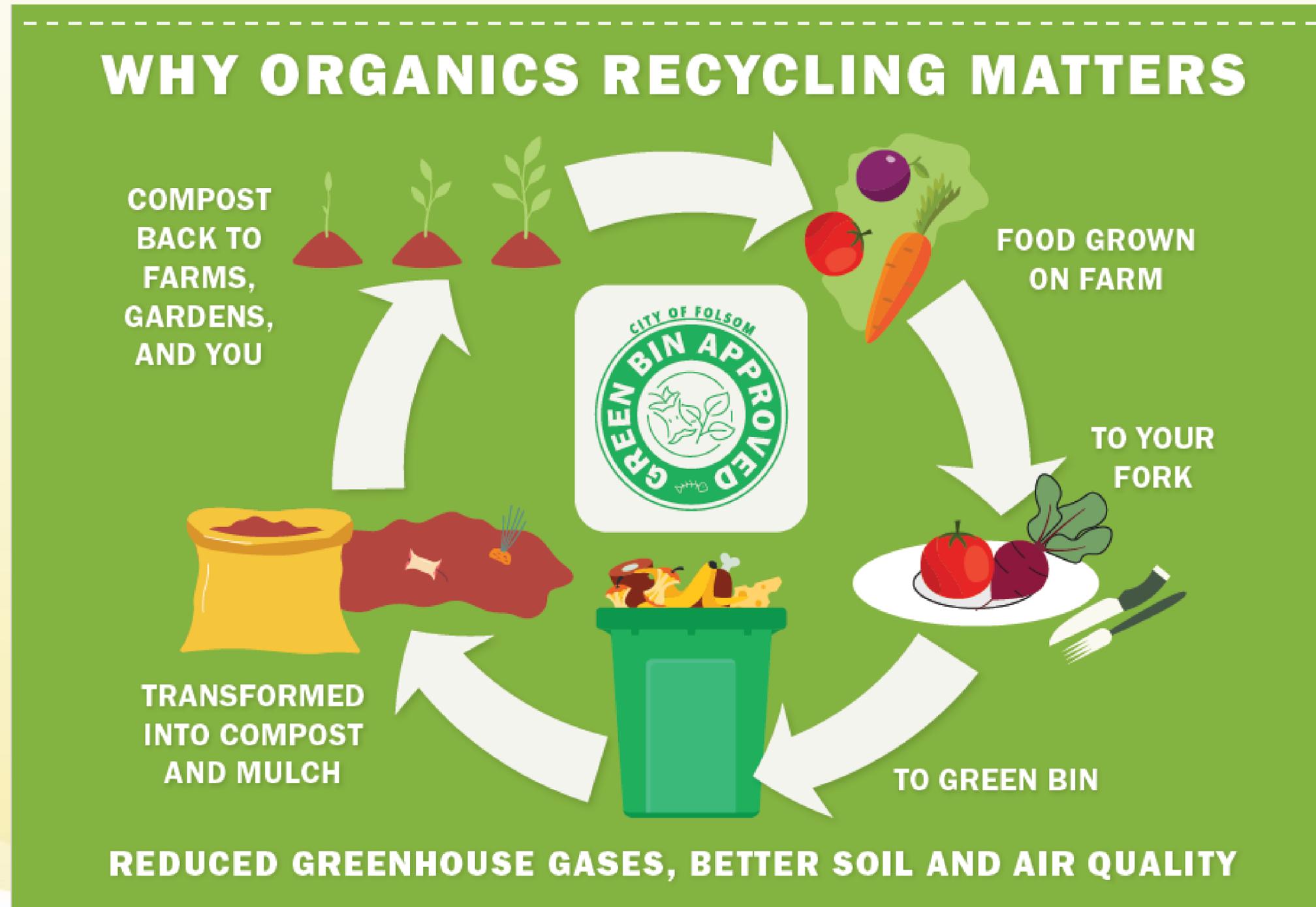
20%

Landfill methane emissions

Folsom's Green Bin Program



Folsom's new Green Bin Program



What goes in the Green Bin

- **New! Food scraps** – fruit and vegetable trimmings, meat and bones, bread and pasta, eggshells, coffee grounds, uneaten left-overs and expired food
- **New! Food-soiled paper**—napkins, paper towels, coffee filters, tea bags, pizza boxes
- **Landscape material**—yard trimmings, grass clippings, leaves, untreated wood waste



Bag all food scraps and food-soiled paper



- Use a clear plastic or compostable bag (paper bags OK)
- Reuse clear plastic bags you already have!
- Bagged food scraps are separated from yard waste and transferred to a facility in Yolo County for composting
- Bags also help keep green bins clean and prevent odors
- Keep yard waste loose

Organic waste composting at regional facilities

- Bagged food scraps and food soiled paper, and yard waste arrive at Elder Creek Transfer Station
- Bags are transferred to Northern Recycling in Yolo County where bags are removed, and food scraps and food-soiled paper are composted using a CASP System (covered aerated static pile)
- Yard waste is processed for windrow and aerated static pile composting



How to collect food scraps and food-soiled paper

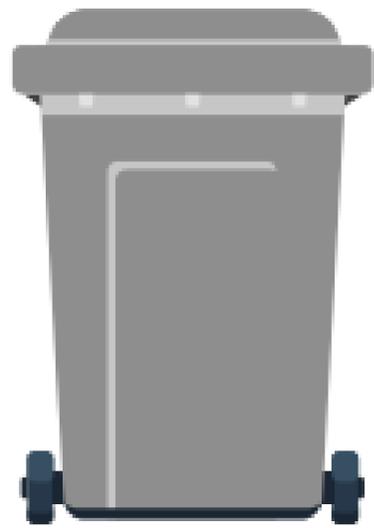
- Find a container (city has kitchen counter-top pails available)
- Pick a convenient location to set up your pail
- Line container with a clear plastic or compostable bag
- Add food scraps and food-soiled paper
- Tie bag and add to green bin for weekly pickup



Oops!



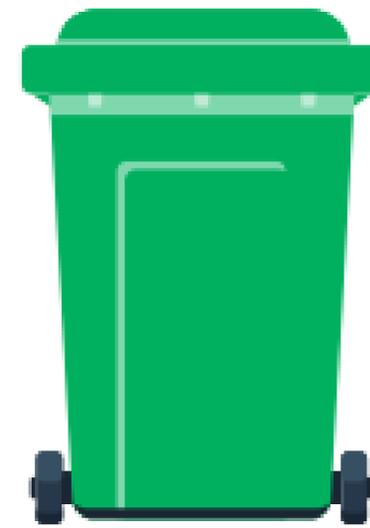
New Service Levels!



Gray Landfill
Bins =
WEEKLY



Blue Recycle
Bins =
**EVERY OTHER
WEEK**

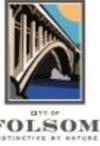


Green Organics
Bins =
**NOW SERVICED
WEEKLY**

The three-bin system



LANDFILL



Non-Recyclable
Plastics



Non-Recyclable
Paper



Other





Download
Folsom Waste
Collection App
to learn more.
(916) 461-6730


No
Batteries


No Household
Hazardous
Waste or Liquids

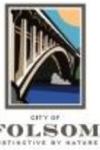

No Bottles
or Cans


No Food
Waste


No Yard
Waste



RECYCLING



DO NOT BAG RECYCLABLES

Plastic Bottles,
Jugs, & Tubs



Glass Bottles, Jars,
Aluminum Cans, &
Small Metal Objects



Paper, Cardboard,
& Paperboard





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916-461-6730


No Food
Soiled
Paper


No Batteries
or Hazardous
Waste


No
Clothing

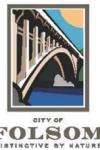

No
Styrofoam


No Plastic
Bags


No
Cartons



ORGANICS



All Food Scraps and Food-Soiled Paper

These items **MUST** be bagged before being placed
in the Green Bin.



Yard Waste

Do **NOT** bag plant
trimmings





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No coated
paper


No Foam/Plastic
Containers


No Dirt
or Rock


No Diapers or
Pet / Human waste

Composting: Industrial (municipal) and backyard processes



Industrial (municipal) composting

Windrow



Source: CU Boulder Environmental Center

Aerated Static Pile (ASP)



Source: CU Boulder Environmental Center

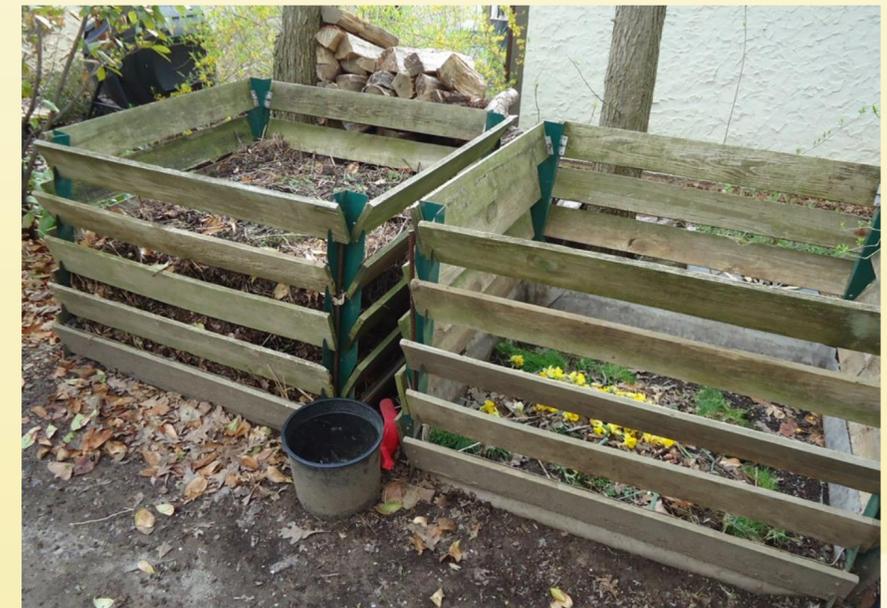
Anaerobic Digestion (in-vessel)



Source: UC Davis Utilities

Backyard composting – the setup

- **Pile Placement** — assess drainage, sun, and shade
- Use **homemade or manufactured bins**
- Consider having **multiple piles** to have ready-to-use compost year-round



Backyard composting – the materials

Green (Nitrogen) Materials— fruit and vegetable trimmings, coffee grounds, grass clippings

Brown (Carbon) Materials— dried leaves, dried grass, newspaper, saw dust

Add **moisture, sun, oxygen, and patience!**

Turning, curing, and screening create uniform and healthy finished compost



How to use compost

- **Fertilizer** – spread or till into garden beds before or after growing season
- **Side dressing** – spread around plants during growing season
- **Mulch** – apply on top of garden beds
- **Potting mix** – make your own with equal parts compost, sand, and soil
- **“Compost Tea” liquid fertilizer** – soak compost with water for 24-48 hours, dilute mixture to tea color, pour around base of plants

Why compost matters



Benefits of using compost

- Protective effects on local water quality
- Storm water/runoff filtration (See EPA website for Stormwater Best Management Practices) contributes to health of local watersheds
- Topsoil temperature regulation, reduced evaporation
- Improved soil quality and water retention
- Erosion prevention
- Composting organic waste reduces methane emissions from landfills, and keeps carbon in the soil and out of the atmosphere

Compost use in your community

- Procurement requirements for City of Folsom
- Compost use in city landscaping and parks projects
- Agricultural application – ranches, farms, etc.



Close the loop! Green Bin Compost available to Folsom residents

Shovel your own compost and mulch from:

- Behind City Hall, 50 Natoma Street
- Hinkle Creek Nature Trail, near Fire Station 36



Thank you!

Moderated Panel and Q&A
Reach us at recycle@folsom.ca.us



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