



February 23, 2026

Letter Report

Mary Baker
Mid-Atlantic Biosolids Association (MABA)
1179 Old Harrisburg Road
Gettysburg, PA, 17325

204593

Subject: Biosolids Capacity Challenges from a Land Application Ban in New York

Dear Ms. Baker

This report documents the current state of biosolids management in New York and estimates the capacity and environmental implications of a potential statewide ban on land application. Based on an evaluation of data from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the state currently relies on a diverse management strategy including landfilling, incineration, lime stabilization, drying, composting, and direct land application.

Our analysis indicates that banning the land application of biosolids and biosolids-based products in New York would impact approximately **177,000 wet tons** of material annually. This shift would present immediate and significant challenges:

- **Insufficient Alternative In-State Capacity:** It is estimated that the available additional landfill and incineration capacity in New York for managing this displaced tonnage falls short by just over 97,000 wet tons, meaning more than half of the previously land applied biosolids would have no clear outlet in the state (details of methodology and analysis below). With surrounding states and Canadian provinces tightening biosolids regulations as well, this represents a significant risk to New York wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs)—and ultimately ratepayers.
- **Negative Environmental Impact:** Land application of biosolids in the state sequesters 8,696 metric tonnes of CO₂e annually, while landfilling this material would generate 41,254 metric tonnes of CO₂e annually, a net increase of 49,550 metric tonnes of CO₂e emissions. This increase results from the high emission intensity of landfilling combined with the loss of carbon sequestration benefits currently achieved with land application.
- **Further Affordability Challenges for Wastewater Ratepayers:** Biosolids management capacity is already constrained; further restrictions will only escalate the cost burden to wastewater utilities and their ratepayers. According to a 2025 report by Bluefield Research, landfill disposal costs in New York State are anticipated to increase by 118 percent over the next 10 years under current trends alone. Pushing biosolids that are currently land applied into landfill outlets is apt to push prices up well beyond this level, comprising a significant portion of utilities' annual expenditures, which gets passed along to New Yorkers.

- **Conflict with Other State Policies:** Several New York state initiatives, including the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, Methane Reduction Plan, and Solid Waste Management Plan, call for reducing the amount of organic matter, including biosolids and other materials like food waste, going to landfills. When organic matter breaks down in a landfill it generates methane, a potent greenhouse gas, which is not entirely captured by even modern landfill gas collection systems. Diverting biosolids from landfills also leaves more landfill space available for municipal solid waste and other streams at a time of dwindling landfill capacity and difficulty in permitting and siting new facilities.
- **Interregional and Interstate Impacts:** Biosolids management in the Northeast is an interstate network, which makes the system more resilient for all. Around half of all of the biosolids generated in New York and managed in other states. If New York enacts a land application ban, it increases the odds that neighboring states do the same. This could force even more New York biosolids back into the state's already limited landfill and incineration capacity.

If a biosolids land application ban were enacted in New York, or even a five-year moratorium, the disruption would be substantial, very likely leading to operational issues at WWTPs and significant cost increases. This report details the underlying dynamics impacting sludge management not only in New York, but in the region as a whole. The approach undertaken in this analysis, while specific to New York, is likely to yield comparable results in states facing similar biosolids management issues.

Very truly yours,

Brown and Caldwell



Natalie Sierra, Project Manager
Boston, MA

cc: Bill Brower, Brown and Caldwell

Executive Summary

This report documents the current state of biosolids management in New York and estimates the capacity and environmental implications of a potential statewide ban on land application. Based on an evaluation of data from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the state currently relies on a diverse management strategy including landfilling, incineration, lime stabilization, drying, composting, and direct land application.

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If a biosolids land application ban were enacted in New York, or even a five-year moratorium, the disruption would be substantial, very likely leading to operational issues at WWTPs and significant cost increases (Maine DEP, 2023). When Maine, one of only two states to ban land application and the only one with significant amounts of land application, restricted and eventually banned land application, biosolids management prices for many utilities more than doubled (MeWEA, 2022). When subsequent legislation that impacted the ability of landfills to accept biosolids went into effect, many WWTPs were left with nowhere to go. The wastewater flows from homes, businesses and industries do not stop so solids built up on WWTPs during this “sludge crisis”. Eventually alternative outlets were identified hundreds of miles away in Canada and at a greatly increased overall price. The situation for WWTPs in Maine remains precarious now, years later.

The commissioner of Maine’s Department of Environmental Protection, Melanie Loyzim, who experience this firsthand, offered this advice to other states: “[A]ny state that is considering a prohibition [on the land-application of biosolids] should plan for where those materials are going to go first” (InsideEPA, 2025). That has not been done in New York. New York can learn from the experience in Maine and avoid the disruption and costs (that are ultimately paid by ratepayers) of enacting legislation without proper planning. Even a five-year moratorium would deplete the state of viable outlets, with existing infrastructure likely too expensive to maintain in the interim, and likely little appetite for new investment given the recent legislative disruption.

In this document, “biosolids” is used to refer generally to the final solids residual generated at municipal wastewater treatment plants from treatment processes and products derived from this material.

Investigation Methodology

Biosolids data for this study was sourced from New York Department of Environmental Conservation Solid Waste Facility Annual Report Forms for 2024. These forms detail the quantities and characteristics of biosolids (i.e., municipal wastewater sludge) received by landfill, compost, drying, and incineration facilities and land application sites in 2024, as well as other useful information such as: facility location, permitted acceptance limits, estimated future disposal quantities, expected landfill closure dates, and acceptance conditions. The annual report forms on NYSDEC’s site are categorized by activity type. For this study, all 2024 reports in the categories “Composting – Biosolids”, “Land Application – Biosolids”, and “Landfill” were downloaded and scanned for relevant data.

Data for New York incinerators that process biosolids (sewage sludge incinerators (SSIs)) were sourced from a recent study by Brown and Caldwell and Tighe and Bond for

the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP, 2024). This study looked at regional biosolids outlet capacity in New England and New York, including detailed surveys of the three utilities with active SSI facilities in New York.

The following assumptions were made when recording and analyzing data:

- When the percent solids of received biosolids was not reported, it was assumed to be 20 percent. While some utilities may be planning to install equipment to raise this percent solids (e.g. improved dewatering, thermal drying), this is a standard industry assumption for performance. When the quantity of received biosolids was recorded in volume units, a conversion factor of 0.8 wet-tons/cubic-yard was used.
- All compost produced at New York composting facilities is land applied in New York unless otherwise noted.

Additionally, estimates of GHG emissions associated with end-use were calculated for two scenarios: 1) actual 2024 biosolids management via land application, and 2) and if all of the biosolids that were land applied were instead landfilled. (Emissions from incineration, thermal drying, and hauling and from out-of-state management were assumed to remain constant and so were not included in the analysis.)

Calculations were performed using the Biosolids Emissions Assessment Model (BEAM) version 3.1. Specifically, the “Alkaline Stabilization”, “Composting”, “Landfill Disposal Typical”, and “Land Application” calculation modules were used. The assumptions made for this analysis are listed for each module in the Appendix in Table A-1:

Biosolids Accepted at In-State Facilities

The following subsections summarize data reported in 2024 by biosolids processing facilities, direct land application sites, and landfills in New York that received biosolids.

Biosolids Processing Facilities

Biosolids processing facilities perform additional treatment—composting, drying or alkaline stabilization—to produce biosolids products for beneficial reuse. In 2024, these facilities processed over 225,000 wet tons of biosolids. Most of these facilities only process biosolids from the host WWTP or local area, but there are three large merchant facilities— i.e., those that accept biosolids from around the state (and beyond). Based on the information available, the authors believe that all of the biosolids products produced at these facilities were land applied in New York, with the exception of the dried biosolids produced at the Clean & Green facility (which is land applied in Pennsylvania). When considering the amount of material that would be directly impacted by a land application ban, only tonnage currently land applied in New York was considered. However, many neighboring states and provinces are enacting more stringent biosolids regulations, which could displace additional tonnage generated at New York WWTPs.

Table 1. New York Biosolids Composting, Drying & Alkaline Stabilization Facilities Operating in 2024

Facility Name	Location	Total Biosolids Received in 2024 (Wet Tons)	Permit Type	Biosolids Origin Restrictions
Merchant Facilities				
Clear Flo Technologies/Clean & Green Recycling Corp ¹	Lindenhurst	65,114	Part 361 Commercial	Accepts biosolids statewide; quality compliance required
Grasslands Organics	Chateaugay	85,646	Part 361 Commercial	Accepts biosolids from New York and other states/provinces
Rockland County Co-Composting Facility	Hillburn	25,730	Part 361 Commercial	Accepts biosolids statewide; imports require intermunicipal agreements
Total Processed by Merchant Facilities		176,490		
Total Processed by Non-Merchant Facilities ²		48,926		
Total Processed by All New York Facilities		225,416		
Total Land Applied in New York		160,302		

¹All dried biosolids from this facility are land applied in Pennsylvania, thus the tonnage processed by this facility is not included in figures in this report showing tonnages land applied in New York.

²See Table A-2 for full list of Non-Merchant Facilities

Direct Land Application

Table 2 lists the direct land application permits in New York and tonnage applied for 2024. This table is for Class B dewatered or thickened biosolids that were hauled directly from a WWTP to a land application site (as opposed to the tonnages shown in Table 1 for facilities that perform additional processing before beneficial reuse). In 2024, over 16,000 wet tons of biosolids were directly land applied.

Table 2. New York Land Application Sites Operating in 2024			
Facility Name	Location	Biosolids Source (Origin)	2024 Applied (Wet Tons)
City of Watertown	Jefferson County	Watertown WPCP	2,971
LBD Enterprises	Chittenango	Herkimer County Sewer District	2,019
City of Hornell	Hornell	City of Hornell	4,353
Town of Ticonderoga	Ticonderoga	Ticonderoga WWTP	782
Town of Owego	Apalachin	Owego WPCP #2	697
Village of Albion	Albion	Village of Albion	4,636
Village of Camden	Camden	Village of Camden	315
Village of Nunda	Nunda	Village of Nunda	177
Salamanca BPU	Salamanca	Salamanca BPU	429
Village of Tully	Tully	Village of Tully	112
Village of Speculator	Speculator	Village of Speculator	33
Little Valley WWTP	Little Valley	Little Valley	0
Total			16,523

Landfills

Based on DEC records, Table 3 shows all the landfills in New York that received biosolids generated at New York POTWs in 2024, with permitted annual tonnage limit for all materials, the tonnage of all material received, the tonnage of biosolids received, and the tonnage of biosolids received that was generated at New York POTWs, the percent of the total material that was biosolids, and the expected closure date. As shown in the table, some landfills reported their estimated future disposal rather than their permit limit. This was likely done because their actual disposal rates are lower than the permit limit, and since this information appears in the 'Site Life' section of the annual report, using estimated future disposal provides a more realistic projection of the landfill's remaining life. In 2024, landfills in New York received more than 426,000 wet tons from WWTPs in New York.

Table 3. Biosolids Received at New York Landfills (2024)

Facility Name	City	Permitted Limit/ Estimated Future Disposal (Wet Tons/Year)	2024 Total Material Received (Wet Tons)	2024 Total Biosolids Received (Wet Tons)	2024 Biosolids Received from In-State Sources (Wet Tons)	2024 % Biosolids of Total Material	Expected Closure Date
Allied Waste Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls	479,179	371,100	707	707	0.19%	Closure: 2027
Bath Landfill (Steuben)	Bath	153,040	143,191	9,807	9,807	6.85%	Closure: 2058
Bristol Hill Landfill	Fulton	77,738	70,819	4,365	4,365	6.16%	Closure: 2043
Broome County Landfill	Binghamton	260,000	188,124	8,699	8,699	4.62%	Closure: 2057
Chaffee Landfill (WM)	Chaffee	570,000	510,764	9,003	9,003	1.76%	Closure: 2033
Chautauqua County Landfill	Jamestown	408,000	200,737	22,017	4,444	10.97%	Closure: 2050
Chemung County Landfill	Elmira	417,000	415,847	34,548	34,548	8.31%	Closure: 2033
Chenango County Landfill	Norwich	23,568	17,410	772	772	4.43%	Closure: 2067
Colonie Landfill	Cohoes	319,800	325,157	13,266	13,261	4.08%	Closure: 2040
Cortland County Landfill	McGraw	44,500	37,399	5,279	5,274	14.12%	Closure: 2035
Development Authority of the North Country (DANC) MMF	Rodman	225,000	201,962	7,802	7,802	3.86%	Closure: 2073
Delaware County MSW	Walton	40,000	9,876	28	23	0.29%	Closure: 2155
Franklin County Landfill	Constable	125,000	118,590	13,233	11,698	11.16%	Closure: 2037
Fulton County Landfill	Johnstown	150,000	127,584	22,135	22,130	17.35%	Closure: 2058
Green Ridge RDF (MSW)	Gansevoort	357,500	274,773	344	339	0.13% ¹	Closure: 2033

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High Acres Landfill & Recycling Center	Fairport	1,244,000	914,819	35,731	35,731	3.91%	Closure: 2059
Hyland Landfill	Angelica	465,000	384,362	49,855	49,850	12.97%	Closure: 2059
Madison County Landfill	Canastota	60,000	53,358	5,605	5,600	10.50%	Closure: 2137
Mill Seat Landfill	Bergen	819,075	596,993	43,274	43,269	7.25%	Closure: 2057
Modern Landfill	Model City	1,000,000	755,430	49,710	49,705	6.58%	Closure: 2027
Oneida-Herkimer (Ava)	Ava	320,000	286,121	23,079	23,074	8.07%	Closure: 2080
Ontario County Landfill	Stanley	750,000	622,256	47,358	47,353	7.61%	Closure: 2031
Rapp Road Landfill	Albany	330,000	63,168	5,144	5,139	8.14%	Closure: 2027
Seneca Meadows	Waterloo	1,800,000	1,555,793	52,707	34,239	3.39%	Closure: If expansion is granted, 2040.
Total		10,438,400	8,245,633	464,469	426,834		
Total Short-Term Capacity (Closure date before 2030)		1,809,179	1,189,698	55,561	55,551		
Total Long-Term Capacity (Closure date after 2030)		8,629,221	7,055,935	408,908	371,283		

Note:

Green Ridge RWF accepts large quantities of paper mill sludge, which as another wet waste, effectively limits how much municipal sludge the facility can accept. The effective sludge percentage would be much higher if both paper mill and municipal sludge were counted together.

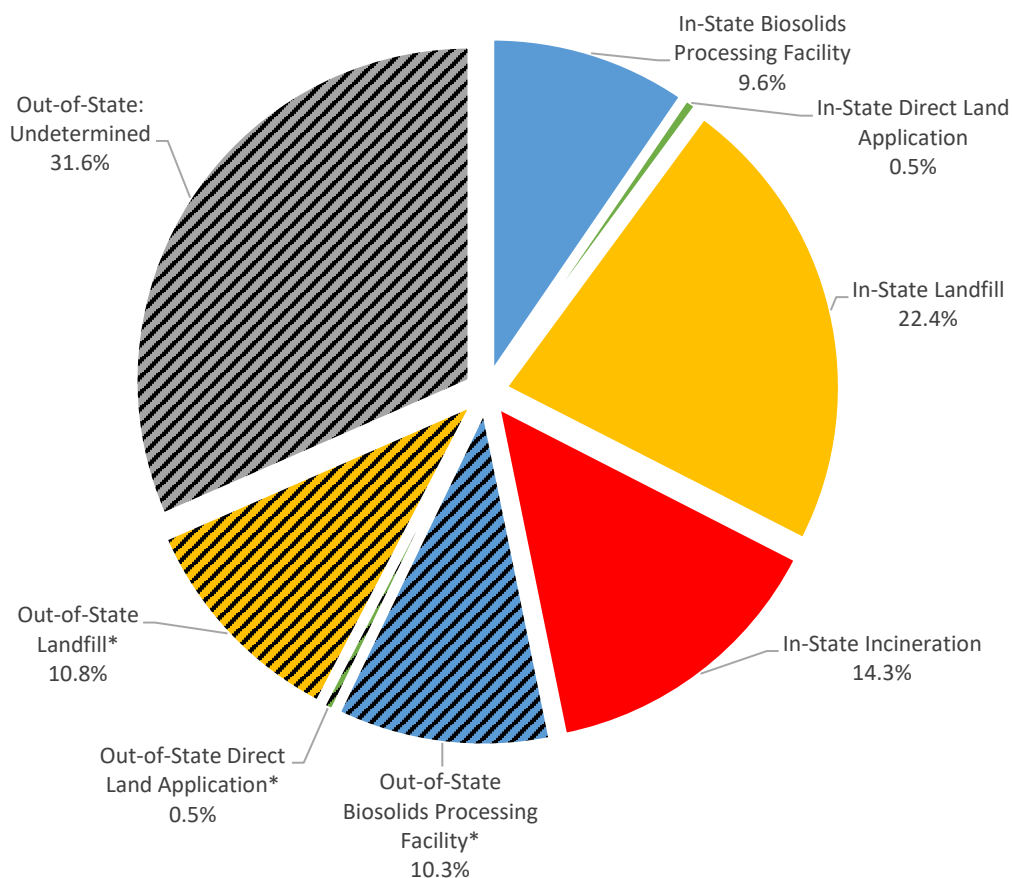
Seneca Meadows' expansion has not yet been approved as of February 2026, thus it is not included in either of the short-term or long-term capacity totals.

As seen in Table 3, New York landfills accepted varying amounts of biosolids when compared to the total amount of material they receive, ranging from 0.13 percent to

17.35 percent, with most larger landfills accepting less than 5 percent. Many factors can influence the amount of biosolids a landfill can accept annually, and acceptance rates can vary from year to year. For instance, some of these facilities accept large amounts of other sludges, such as paper mill sludge, that will reduce the amount of biosolids that can be accepted. In addition, about one-third of the landfills listed have closure dates within the next 10 years, signifying that an important portion of the available landfill capacity in the state is not available over the long term.

Overall Distribution of Biosolids Generated in New York

According to statewide Biosolids Annual Reports for 2024 sourced from the EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) database, 414,174 dry tons of biosolids were generated in the state. Using the data on biosolids processing facilities, landfills, and land application sites described earlier, and data obtained from the NYCDEP, Figure 1 was developed to show how biosolids generated in New York are distributed. Data was only available for New York City generated biosolids for the fields: out-of-state landfill, out-of-state biosolids processing facility, and out-of-state direct land application. The "Out-of-State: Undetermined" field is the difference between the ECHO total of 414,174 dry tons and the total dry tons (267,797) of New York generated biosolids from the sources described in previous sections of this report and the NYCDEP data.



*Based on only NYCDEP data

Figure 1. Overall Distribution of Biosolids Generated in New York in 2024

Estimating Capacity at In-State Biosolids Outlets

Incineration

In the MassDEP (2024) study, of the three wastewater utilities with active SSIs, the only WWTP that reported both accepting hauled-in sludge from other WWTPs and having available capacity was the Buffalo Sewer Authority (BSA) Bird Island Wastewater Treatment Facility. BSA did not quantify the specific additional available capacity, so the authors of the report assumed a marginal amount (2 dry tons per day out of a reported overall capacity of 60 dry tons per day). Assuming continuous operation, this equates to 730 dry tons per year—the equivalent of 3,650 wet tons per year as 20 percent total solids dewatered cake.

Landfills

The exact amount of additional available capacity for biosolids at New York landfills is difficult to determine but can be estimated based on the proportion of biosolids

currently accepted versus industry guidelines. Landfills will typically limit the amount of “high moisture content waste” or “wet waste”—typically defined as containing greater than 40 percent moisture (i.e., less than 60 percent total solids)—that is accepted as a percentage of the overall amount of material accepted. Wet wastes, such as biosolids, contribute to stability, leachate management, and reheating issues at landfills. Landfill operators have varying internal guidelines for the amount of wet waste accepted. Georgia, following a series of failures, enacted state guidance setting 5 percent as the maximum amount of wet waste accepted at landfills without enacting mitigation measures (GADNR, 2021).

To estimate the additional available capacity at landfills in New York, tonnages for the landfills listed in Table 3 were increased to at least a 5 percent biosolids acceptance rate. Some landfills already do accept biosolids at greater than 5 percent (mostly smaller, local facilities); these landfills are assumed to have no additional capacity to accept biosolids. Landfills expected to close in the next five years were excluded. This potential additional landfill capacity amounts to 76,349 wet tons per year. Note that this does not account for other wet wastes that are accepted by these landfills that would also be counted toward the proportion of wet wastes, nor does this account for the dry waste, such as construction and demolition debris, needed to bulk biosolids (and assumes sufficient quantities are available). In addition, many landfills have restricted hours of acceptance on weekends and holidays, which would create episodic shortfalls of capacity for the many WWTPs that do not possess sufficient on site storage for biosolids. Additionally, as municipal solid waste and construction waste volumes received at landfills are typically seasonal (less in winter, more in summer), this analysis does not consider potential seasonal shortfalls in biosolids acceptance capacity.

Estimated Capacity Gap

If New York enacted a ban on land application of biosolids and biosolids containing products, the tonnage that is received by biosolids processing facilities and land applied in-state (160,302 wet tons in 2024) and the tonnage that is directly land applied (16,523 wet tons) would need to shift to alternative outlets (176,826 wet tons in total).

As shown in Figure 2, the estimated capacity at in-state SSIs (3,650 wet tons) and landfills (76,349 wet tons) is insufficient to meet this new demand. As noted above, this may be an optimistic estimate and, moreover, does not address issues associated with daily capacity shortages that are likely to happen throughout the year.

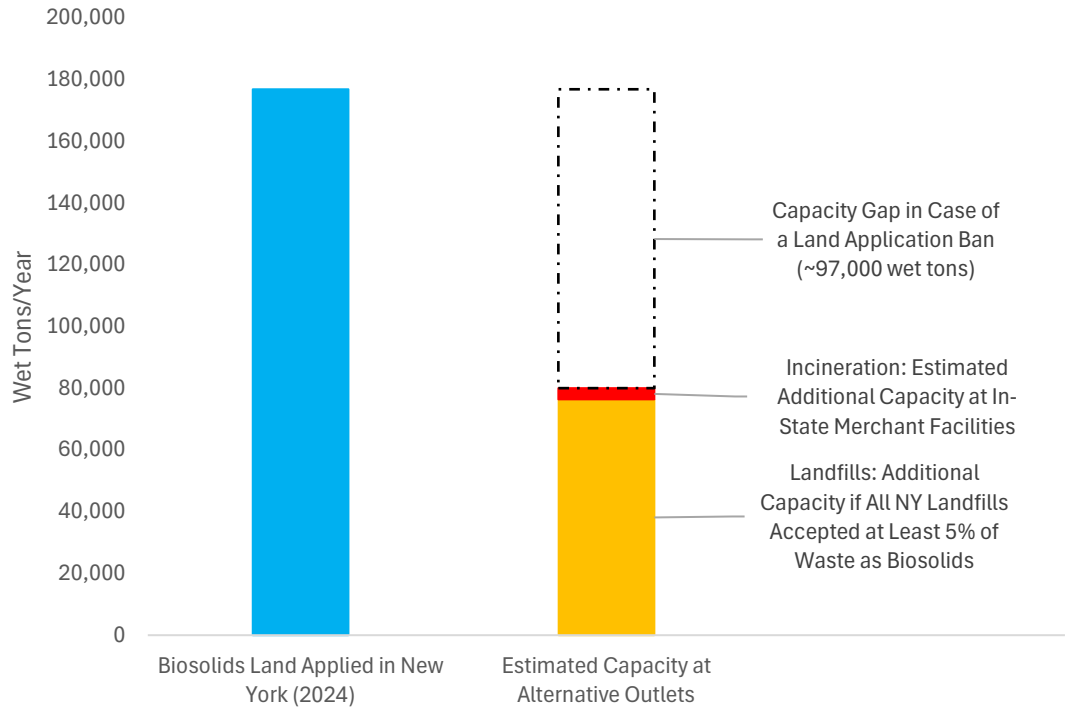


Figure 2. Biosolids Land Applied in New York (2024) vs. Capacity at Alternative Outlets in New York

Climate Impact of Diversion to Landfill

In addition to these challenges, if all biosolids in New York that are currently land applied were landfilled instead, there would be significant increases in the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with biosolids management. Estimates of GHG emissions associated with end-use were calculated for two scenarios: 1) actual 2024 biosolids management via land application, and 2) and if all of the biosolids that were land applied were instead landfilled.

With the assumptions described in Table A-1 and the data from Tables 1-3, GHG emissions were calculated and are shown in Figure 3 below.

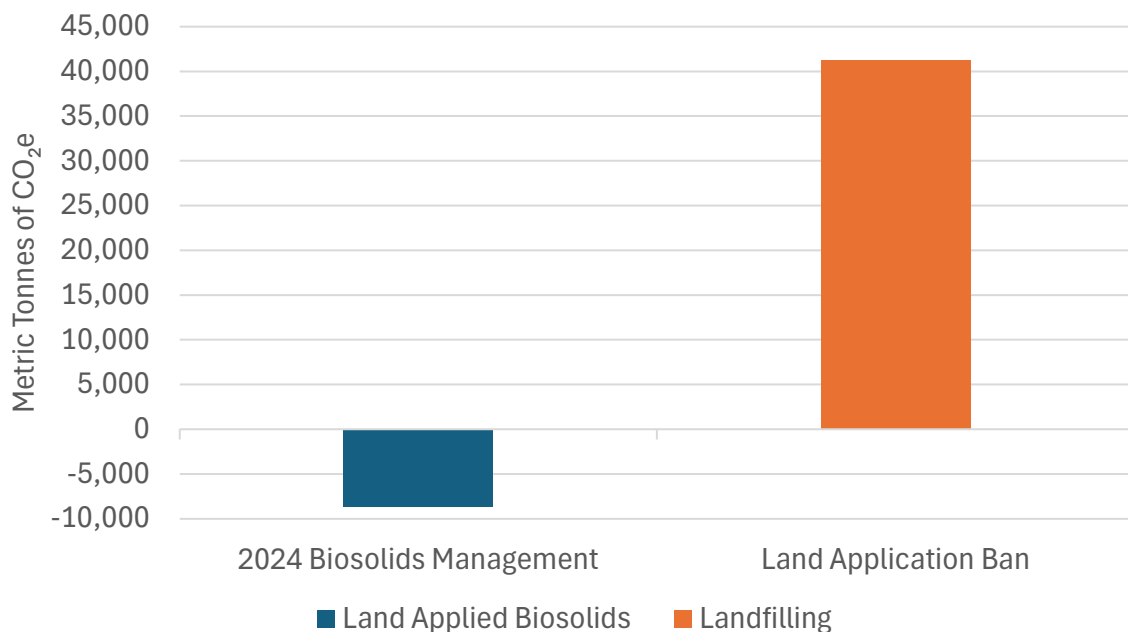


Figure 3. Estimated GHG Emissions from Land Application and Landfilling vs Emissions if All Land Applied Biosolids Had Been Landfilled (2024)

These results illustrate the high emission intensity of landfilling biosolids, and the sequestration benefits provided by land application. While, in 2024, land applied biosolids constituted a significant carbon sink, sequestering 8,696 metric tonnes of CO₂e emissions, if they were shifted to landfill (due to a land application ban), these displaced biosolids would generate 41,254 metric tonnes of CO₂e emissions. Overall, when accounting for the loss of carbon sequestration provided by land applying and the emissions generated by degradation at a landfill, a land application ban would generate a net total of 49,950 metric tonnes of CO₂e emissions annually, or the equivalent of adding roughly 10,820 passenger cars to New York roads. When comparing this net total to the baseline of 8,696 metric tonnes of CO₂e sequestered, the result is a 574 percent increase in emissions if a land application ban were to go into effect in New York.

Cost Impacts of Shifting Away from Land Application

Biosolids management costs often comprise a significant portion (30% or greater) of a wastewater utility’s annual operating budget, which in turn, impacts sewer rates across the utility’s service area. According to a 2025 report by Bluefield Research, “the slow development of additional landfilling and incineration capacity, coupled with growing concerns over contaminants that impeded land spreading, wastewater utilities in the Northeast are projected to account for \$US13.6 billion, or 37 percent, of national spend during the forecast period [2025-2035].” New York specific data provided by Bluefield indicated a 118 percent increase in landfill tip fees and a 136 percent increase in

incineration tip fees within the next ten years. Utilities cannot easily pivot to or create new biosolids management outlets, and the costs of accessing more expensive landfilling or incineration capacity are likely to result in increased sewer rates.

Conclusion

In summary, there is insufficient alternative in-state capacity at landfills or incineration facilities to accommodate the biosolids currently land applied in New York in the event of a land application ban. Out-of-state outlets have limited capacity and are coming under increasing regulatory pressure and may not be reliable in the future. A land application ban is also estimated to increase GHG emissions by 574 percent by eliminating the carbon sequestration benefits of beneficial reuse and increasing emissions from landfilling. A ban on biosolids land application in New York would result in a significant economic and environmental cost.

Limitations:

This document was prepared solely for the Mid-Atlantic Biosolids Association (MABA) in accordance with professional standards at the time the services were performed and in accordance with the contract between MABA and Brown and Caldwell dated December 15, 2025. This document is governed by the specific scope of work authorized by MABA; it is not intended to be relied upon by any other party. We have relied on information or instructions provided by MABA and other parties and, unless otherwise expressly indicated, have made no independent investigation as to the validity, completeness, or accuracy of such information.

References

- Bluefield Research. (2025). U.S. Municipal Biosolids Management: Drivers, Trends, and Forecasts, 2025-2035.
- GADNR. (2021). High Moisture Content Waste Management Plans At Solid Waste Facilities Guidance Document. Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
- InsideEPA. (2025). Maine Official Urges States To Weigh Biosolids Disposal Options Before Ban. InsideEPA.
- Maine DEP. (2023). An Evaluation of Biosolids Management in Maine and Recommendations for the Future. Andover.
- MeWEA. (2022). Biosolids Disposal Costs Compiled Data from Selected Utilities. Maine Water Environment Association.

Appendix

Table A 1. Assumptions for GHG Calculations

Composting	
Compost technology	In-Vessel
Biomass density (kg/m ³)	950
Has the biomass been digested prior to composting?	Yes
Level of aeration	Well Aerated
Total nitrogen (%-dry weight)	4.0%
Total phosphorus (%-dry weight)	1.5%
Total volatile solids - TVS (%-dry weight)	78.0%
Organic carbon (%-dry weight)	43.7%
Density of amendment (kg/m ³)	250
Material replacing commercial nitrogen fertilizer	Yes
Material replacing commercial phosphorus fertilizer	Yes
Carbon sequestration as result of land application	Mid-Range
Lime Stabilization	
Liming source	Not derived from a waste product
Land Application	
Density of treated biosolids (kg/m ³)	950
Total nitrogen (%-dry weight)	4.0%
Total phosphorus (%-dry weight)	1.5%
Total volatile solids (TVS) (%-dry weight)	78.0%
Organic carbon (%-dry weight)	44.8%
CaCO ₃ equivalence (%-dry weight)	0.0%
Average number of days biosolids are stored prior to land application	14
Climate at land application sites	Humid
Is lime in biosolids derived from a waste product?	No
Will the lime in biosolids replace purchased lime where it is applied?	Yes
Material replacing commercial nitrogen fertilizer	Yes
Material replacing commercial phosphorus fertilizer	Yes
Fine-textured/Coarse-textured soil (% of land application area)	50%/50%
Carbon sequestration as result of land application	Mid-Range
Landfilling	
Total nitrogen (%-dry weight)	4.0%
Total volatile solids (TVS) of solids going to landfill (%-dry weight)	78.0%
Organic carbon in solids going to landfill (%-dry weight)	43.7%

Table A 1. Assumptions for GHG Calculations

Methane correction factor for landfill (DOCf that will decompose in landfill)	1.0
Percent of captured methane used to generate electricity	50%
Level of Digestion/Processing	Partial Digestion
Landfill climate zone	cool wet

Table A 2. Biosolids Received at Non-Merchant New York Composting Facilities in 2024

Facility Name	Location	Total Biosolids Received in 2024 (Wet Tons)	Permit Type	Biosolids Origin Restrictions
Delaware County Solid Waste Management Center	Walton	23,393	County	Does not accept outside biosolids
Manchester-Shortsville Joint Sewer Composting Facility	Manchester	150	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Rensselaer County Sewer District	Troy	5,709	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Washington County Sewer District Compost Facility	Kingsbury	1,557	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Tri-Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant	Poughkeepsie	236	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Endicott Village Biosolids Compost Facility	Endicott	3,000	Municipal	Primarily Endicott WWTP; outside sources need DEC approval
Lockport Compost Facility	Lockport	2,930	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Geneva-C Marsh Creek WWTP	Geneva	1,013	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Northgate WWTP (Town of Chenango)	Binghamton	775	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Penn Yan Wastewater Treatment Plant	Penn Yan	3,000	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Tag Road Composting	Chittenango	318	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Town of Newfane Compost Facility	Burt	1,264	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Town of Ontario Compost Facility	Ontario	268	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Village of Arcade Composting Facility	Arcade	343	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Village of Attica Wastewater Treatment Facility	Attica	178	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Village of Bergen Sewage Treatment Plant	Bergen	68	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids

Table A 2. Biosolids Received at Non-Merchant New York Composting Facilities in 2024

Facility Name	Location	Total Biosolids Received in 2024 (Wet Tons)	Permit Type	Biosolids Origin Restrictions
Village of Clifton Springs	Clifton Springs	296	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Village of Dansville WWTP	Dansville	727	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Village of Dundee WWTP	Dundee	507	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Village of Marcellus Compost Facility	Marcellus	197	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Village of Mt. Morris WWTP	Mt. Morris	144	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Village of Newark WWTP	Newark	2,292	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Village of Sodus Composting Biosolid Facility	Sodus	240	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Village of Weedsport	Weedsport	212	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids
Waterville Compost Facility	Waterville	109	Municipal	Does not accept outside biosolids