Greetings everyone. As we begin to look towards spring and warmer weather, we are also looking forward to many SWANA Keystone Chapter Events including:

- Aero Aggregate Mini-Tech (3/21),
- Seneca Landfill CNG fueling station tour and Mini-Tech (4/24),
- Zero Waste Certification Course (5/20-5/23),
- Annual Road-E-O (6/6-6/7), and
- other events still in planning.

I hope that everyone considers attending one or all of these events; please see the website for more details: http://keystoneswana.org.

As always, we are looking to continue the educational outreach to our members and would love to hear your ideas about trainings, tours, or equipment/material informational sessions that you as members would like to see. The Chapter is committed to maximizing the value of your membership, and we’d like your assistance in understanding what is important to you as members and how we provide you value as an organization. Please feel free to contact myself or any of the Board members with ideas, questions, comments, and suggestions large or small (contact info provided on the chapter website).

Again, thank you for being part of the SWANA Keystone Chapter, and I hope to see you at an event this spring.
This is the second of three articles focused upon the 30 years of the SWANA Keystone Chapter. The first article focused upon the waste industry during the 1980s after the passage of RCRA in 1976. With all of the waste publicity and new awareness of the MSW issues during the 1980s, a group of waste professionals came together to create a local Pennsylvania chapter of SWANA in 1988. Pennsylvania declared landfills needed to be lined and recycling to be required at the curb for residents. In this newsletter article, the 1990s will be explored as the new Keystone Chapter seems to assimilate the different opinions about managing MSW, landfilling versus burning and the big question then as now, is zero waste possible?

Interest in formation of a group representing the solid waste industry professionals grew in the late 1980s as Pennsylvania began implementation of double lined landfill regulations and passage of Act 101 which mandated curbside recycling, both events occurring in 1988. The Chapter signed Articles of Incorporation on September 1, 1988 and their Affiliation Agreement was signed on August 19, 1990. Some of the key players in the formation of the Keystone Chapter were Fred Carpentier, Jim Elliott, Chris Campman, Dave Conrad, Don Silverson, Dave Terrill, Bob Bolton, Marty Horn, Mike Pavelek and Herb Flosdorf. Many of these individuals later served as Chapter President, along with other vital roles in the organization and throughout the solid waste industry. Chris Campman was instrumental in the formation of SWANA’s MOLO training program. Herb Flosdorf served various leadership positions on SWANA National Board. Robert Hasemeier and Jim Warner taught waste management courses at Penn State Harrisburg to assist Charlie Cole. All of these activities were to advance the professional status of the solid waste industry as viewed by the public.

During the Chapter formation discussions, it was decided that the Chapter could serve the membership best if it had a designated person to serve in the role of a day to day administrator with this individual able to dedicate some quality time to perform routine Chapter business for a volunteer group. It was decided to term this function “secretariat”. The Chapter initially aligned itself with the County Commissioners Association of PA (CCAP) which helped the young Chapter in its administrative duties and in educating waste industry individuals about the new Keystone Chapter. The association with CCAP helped grow the ranks of membership to almost 200 persons by the late 1990s. During the late 1990s, the Chapter forged a relationship with the privately owned landfill owner organization, PA Waste Industries Association (PWIA). The biggest benefit of this relationship is a combined fall conference that involved individuals from all facets of the solid waste industry, including regulators and host inspectors. This joint conference continues today.

The 1990s saw a continuation of the 1980 issues in the decreasing capacity of disposal capacity. The supply versus demand economics pushed tipping fees higher and the marketplace was good to both consultants and the waste disposal firms. It was common to have news that another big waste merger was taking place; the mergers not just limited to Waste Management. Allied Waste, Browning Ferris and Eastern Waste were all in the market to acquire another waste business. While the focus of these companies at that time was on
landfills and waste collection, some other waste disposal opportunities found their way to the company business. One reason for addition of assets was the reluctance of municipalities to invest into waste management facilities as described further in the following narrative.

The 1988 Act thrust Pennsylvania counties into a position of crafting a 10 year plan for the identification and management of 10 years of waste disposal capacity. With the new lined landfill regulations being enforced in Pennsylvania, older and smaller landfills serving the rural areas of the state were getting out of the business, or selling their assets for redevelopment into a modern landfill. Some counties stepped up to the 10 year disposal capacity requirement by looking at the waste disposal issue as larger than any particular municipality and created county solid waste authorities. Many of these counties studied waste combustion as a solution or a county landfill. The development costs for these county solutions kept many from going forward with implementation.

Sticker shock regarding the price for proper waste management was not the only issue that interfered with implementation. Public meetings were and still remain a requirement for solid waste management plans. The public imagination about upsizeing older facilities inspired spirited debates about how can such technologies be safe for anyone living in the county. The subject matter varied from dioxins from burning waste to litter and odor controls, the latter missing from older landfills. Leachate management also stirred some significant emotions as treatment options usually became a "chicken or egg" debate along with who is paying for both the plant and the treatment of the leachate. Another issue impacting implementation was selection of a technology and the various opinions about whether the technology can work for the application and with the highly variable solid waste.

Some of us remember the science experiments being peddled by vendors for creation of gold from garbage. Baltimore opened the Monsanto "Landgard" system in 1975 being a waste pyrolysis and resource recovery system. The plant closed in 1977 and reopened again 1979 after a major amount of rework. Monroe County, NY contracted with Raytheon Company to build a massive sorting facility that opened in 1979 to remove items of value from the waste and produce RDF for combustion. Numerous small waste combustion systems opened and closed across the US with some Consumat units surviving the initial development. Philadelphia had several proposals to construct the latest and greatest science experiments which fortunately did not move forward until proven. Videos (VCR) illustrating operating facilities in Europe and Asia were handed out at waste conferences to waste management professionals who accepted these visions like candy at a carnival.

Both waste combustion and new landfills did prevail against the odds during the 1990s which helped to stabilize the cost of disposal for Pennsylvania communities. Recycling also got off to a rocky start as the citizens were eager to participate in a green action, but the market development took most of the 1990s to get into balance with the waste generation and collection helped by President Clinton’s executive order 12873 mandating federal agencies to buy materials with recycled content. Several states had actions similar to the federal government. The early
efforts at recycling collection were labor intensive and had much manual sorting, sometime at the curbside. Looking back and comparing the past to the single stream recycling occurring now, it is like comparing horse drawn carts to the newer whiz bang machinery that we now have to sort the recyclables.

By the end of the 1990s, the relationship with CCAP was being challenged by the priorities and limited resources of each organization. Jim Warner on behalf of the Lancaster County Solid Waste Authority stepped up to accept the role of Chapter Secretariat for the fee being paid to CCAP. This change in Secretariat duties took the Chapter in new directions in both independence and industry related activities. The college scholarship program flourished and the Chapter increased its participation in the Road-E-O event, later partnering with some adjoining states. In 2008, Kay Dougherty retired from the Lancaster County Solid Waste Authority and continued her role as Chapter Secretariat after retirement. By the end of the first decade of the 21st century, the Chapter was maturing in both its programs and industry leadership.

The shine had worn off of waste management and budgets were not as generous as the 1990s, but the SWANA Keystone Chapter continued to function under the leadership of Rich Schlauder, James Elliot, Glenn Jourdan, Ellen O’Connor, Donald Birnesser, James Warner, and Bob Watts. Others like Chris Campman were busy making sure SWANA developed and maintain certification programs like MOLO. Hasemeier continued to teach a solid waste course at Penn State Harrisburg to a captive audience since Charlie Cole made the course mandatory for those seeking and environmental degree. ASME developed a waste combustion operator standard to get individuals certified based upon their knowledge and experience to operate waste combustion facilities. The SWANA Keystone Chapter was sharing knowledge and making waste management business based upon science.

The issues during those years after the turn of the century are captured on the Waste Age covers. While the cover issues varied, some had reoccurring presence. Among the issues debated was how to get more waste into a unit of airspace at the landfill. As the Waste Age cover illustrates, landfill compactors became gigantic heavy machines with cleats on the wheels. Companies like Carron Wheels and Caterpillar had studies performed to present data on better compaction techniques. A variety of companies produced alternative cover solutions and worked to get regulatory approval.

The waste collection side of the business was also looking to become more efficient and safer. The waste industry has always been in the top 10 most dangerous industries per the US Department of Labor. The top two most dangerous industries had the television programs “Axmen” and “Deadliest Catch” sensualizing the portrayal of individuals working in these industries. The waste industry had the “Sopranos” which perpetuated many myths of the waste business. But back to the point at hand, the waste collection business had many exoskeletal injuries from the lifting of garbage and recycling bins. (Author’s note: who decided on those low to the ground recycle bins that required extreme bending to pick up the contents?) By the end of the...
Clinton presidency, OSHA had proposed ergonomic regulations that were going to impact the waste collection industry. Fast forward to the 2008 Waste Age cover and the conversion to carts is making news for both safety and revenue management. Speaking of revenue management, the concept of Pay As You Throw (PAYT) was also impacting the waste collection side of the business revenue with over 5,000 municipalities implementing PAYT. The list goes on, but these are a couple of highlights of the waste management issues from the dawning of the 21st century.

Part 3 next time: Keystone Chapter of SWANA adjusts to changing economics
The good financial times of the waste industry are challenged with the economic downturn in 2008. In the next newsletter article, the third and final article about the SWANA Keystone Chapter's first 30 years will be presented to explore the re-imagination of the Chapter after 2008. The waste industry also redevelops their image from “waste” to managing an “unwanted resource”.

Members with photos from are requested to share.

Written By: Robert Hasemeier, Barton & Loguidice
Sources:

Author’s Note: The December, 2006 Waste Age “What’s That Smell” article was authored by Tim O’Don...
While you may be thinking it is too early to be talking about the Fall Conference in September, the Exhibitor and Sponsor Registrations are opening online on March 1st. This year's event has already passed the initial planning phase and the organizers are excited to announce a few new improvements, including an expanded exhibitor layout and expanded electrical access.

Don’t forget to register by May 31st, to claim your spot at the early bird rate! 🌞

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**21st Annual Joint Fall Conference**

**September 4 & 5, 2019  Harrisburg Hilton**

**Pennsylvania’s Premier Solid Waste Management Event**

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**Exhibitor & Sponsor Registration Opens Online on March 1**

[http://www.keystoneswana.org](http://www.keystoneswana.org)

Last Day for Early Bird Rates May 31st.

- Newly expanded exhibitor layout
- Electrical access now included with every exhibit space
- Discount rates for joint sponsor/exhibitors
Save the Date!
...for the upcoming Seneca Landfill, Landfill Gas to Energy Facility Tour

What
Seneca Landfill, in Evans City, has constructed a new CNG fueling station. The station, owned and operated by the Vogel Family, is the first to capture the landfill gas that is generated at their facility, refine it into natural gas, and then compress it into CNG fuel used by the same vehicles that collect the waste deposited at the site.

During the tour you will learn about the additional steps Vogel is taking to expand the use of its biofuel by turning it into a mobile pipeline, promoting the utilization of alternative renewable fuels (landfill derived biogas) instead of conventional diesel fuel.

The tour also includes Seneca’s High BTU Landfill gas processing plant, which currently converts 2,200 scfm of landfill gas into 1,200 MCF of Natural gas. The gas is then distributed to the new CNG fueling station with the remaining natural gas being injected into the Peoples Gas Pipeline.

When:
April 24, 2019
10:00 am to 2:00 pm

Where:
Seneca Landfill
421 Hartmann Road
Evans City, PA 16033

Cost:
♦ $15 for Keystone SWANA Members
♦ $25 for Non-Members

Register now at www.KeystoneSWANA.org

NOTE: Parking is available at Building 6. Proper PPE (including a Hi-visibility vest/outwear, ear plugs, and closed toe non-slip shoes) are required.

How Recycling is Changing Across the Country

Waste Dive began tracking the effects of China’s scrap import policies across all 50 states, and the District of Columbia, in November of 2017. Following in the initial policy’s implementation, other foreign and domestic changes have created ongoing effects, likely to impact the industry for years. In an effort to keep up with the changing landscape, the online publication has kept track of the effects across the country, and based on their findings, the effects are heavy in 13 states, noticeable in 28 (plus DC) and minimal in only 9.

The following is a review of the effects in Pennsylvania and our nearest neighbors. For a full listing of all 50 states, please visit: https://www.wastedive.com/news/what-chinese-import-policies-mean-for-all-50-states/510751/.

Pennsylvania’s Noticeable Impacts
In Pennsylvania, noticeable impacts were observed across the state, mostly with cost and acceptability. Many agencies across the state are seeing a rise in collection costs and swelling budgets as haulers have to switch strategies between increased processing and disposal of the recycling stream. Some communities were forced to switch haulers and renegotiate contracts as a result. Additionally, multiple communities across the Commonwealth are reducing, or even suspending, their drop-off programs due to the potential for cross contamination and increased rates and fines from the processors. Both haulers and drop-off facilities are also cutting back on the materials accepted; restricting, or even eliminating, plastics, paper, cardboard, and glass from their bins. So amid all these restrictions and rising costs is there any hope?

While many haulers are restricting their list of acceptable items, the Closed Loop Fund has teamed up with the Pennsylvania Recycling Markets Center for a $5 million investment partnership with an aim to expand infrastructure capabilities and boost end markets in the state. The hope is that these changes will reduce the financial bur-
dens on the haulers and provide alternative outlets for the materials that were previously sent overseas. While this is certainly not an easy fix, the hope is to make the state more independent of the foreign market.

Our Neighbors are also suffering
Similar impacts have also been observed in Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio, where communities are seeing increased rates and a reduction acceptable materials. New York has seen the largest impact, with some facilities under the threat of losing contracts and others seeing deficits in the millions or closing altogether. Meanwhile the remaining facilities are raising their rates, some by double-digit percentages, and are eliminating rebate programs that previously aided in reducing municipal collection budgets. Rural communities within both New York and Ohio have also reported major impacts with the complete discontinuation of recycling programs in some areas.

Meanwhile, New Jersey processors have found some success with switching back to dual stream collection, sorting plastic into distinct bales and converting the material into pellets for domestic sale.

All in the same bin: Impacts in the remaining states
As you can probably guess at this point, nearly every state is seeing a combination of increased costs and a reduction in acceptable items. At the extreme end of the spectrum you have states like Alaska, which has already jumped to $150 per ton for recycling, that is anticipating a rate increase nearing $239 per ton (including transportation to Washington State). Tipping fees at a facility in Maine tripled from $45 per ton to $140 per ton, and may potentially reach $200 per ton! In nearby New Hampshire, rates went from a bargain $1 per ton in July 2017 to $82 per ton overnight. And residents in Indianapolis are now paying double the rates they were just a year ago.

With all the bad news, we need to look for solutions. Across the Country initiatives include; increased education to residents aimed at reducing cross contamination, the exploration of different end markets including those

Save the Date!
...for the upcoming Foamed Glass Aggregates Mini-Tech Seminar and Facility Tour

What
AreoAggregates in Eddystone, PA is a producer of ultra-lightweight aggregates produced from 100% curbside collected glass cullet. Foamed glass aggregates were produced in Scandinavia during the early 1990’s for use as a thermal barrier in road construction. Due to their very low bulk weight their applications have grown throughout the civil engineering market.

Foamed glass aggregate are used as lightweight fill on highways, bridge abutments, retaining walls, and green roofs. Other applications include backfill of foundations for drainage, insulation (frost heave prevention), and the reduction of lateral loads.

Topics will include:
♦ Development,
♦ Manufacturing,
♦ Applications,
♦ Physical Properties, and
♦ Case Studies for foamed glass aggregate.

Participants will receive a classroom overview of the foamed glass aggregate process and a tour of the Areo-Aggregates facility.

When:
March 21, 2019
10:00 am to 2:00 pm

Where:
AreoAggregates
1500 Chester Pike
Eddystone, PA 19022

Cost:
♦ $15 for Keystone SWANA Members
♦ $25 for Non-Members

Register now at www.KeystoneSWANA.org
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domestically and overseas in South Korea, Vietnam, India, and Mexico, and the development of improved and secondary processes within the Material Recovery Facilities that will help us achieve China’s reduced contamination standard.

Whether the goal is achieved through better processing techniques or education, one thing is clear; the increased standards implemented by China has affected us all.

For a full listing of all the impacts and links to all articles, please visit: https://www.wastedive.com/news/what-chinese-import-policies-mean-for-all-50-states/510751/.

Introduction By: Waste Dive Staff
Edited By: Alison D’Airo
Published: January 2, 2019
In November 2018, the Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority hosted a Mini-technical Seminar at their 1,200 ton-per-day Waste-to-Energy (WTE) Facility in Conoy Township. Owned by the Lancaster Solid Waste Management Association (LCSWMA) and operated by Covanta, this 36MW facility processes around 400,000 tons of waste annually.

Speakers included Bob Zorbaugh, the Co-CEO at LCSWMA, Kevin Connor, Area Facility Manager for Covanta Energy, and Michelle Marsh, LCSWMA's Chief Business Development Officer. We also learned about LCSWMA’s collaboration with Perdue Agribusiness. LCSWMA provides 15 to 20 percent of the steam from the Lancaster WTE Facility to Perdue’s adjacent soybean processing facility. This unique partnership assists Perdue with reducing its environmental footprint and lowering emissions, thus making it the most highly efficient, technologically advanced, and environmentally sound soybean processing plants in the country.

Following the presentation, we took a tour of the complex including a quick drive around the Purdue soybean processing facility. The mini-tech concluded with a networking lunch followed by the November Keystone SWANA Board meeting.

Written By: Denise Wessels, SCS Engineers

Top: Kevin Conner (the Area Facility Manager for Covanta Lancaster) speaking to the group.
Middle: Inside the facility, the group is taking a look at the Tipping Floor.
Bottom: Michelle Marsh (the Chief Business Director at LCSWMA) speaking to the group.

Photo Credits: Chanda Martino
BLS Reports Highest MRF Injury Rate in Recent Years

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) published its "2017 Employer-reported Workplace Injuries and Illnesses" report, which shows improvements in safety within the solid waste collection industry consistent with the national trend. There were approximately 2.8 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses reported by private industry employers in 2017, which occurred at a rate of 2.8 cases per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. This represents an improvement of 0.1 injuries per 100 FTE workers from 2016.

The waste and recycling industry as a whole had a steady rate of 5.0, while solid waste collections dropped 0.1, similar to the national data. The materials recovery facility (MRF) rate increased from 6.0 to 9.8.

“SWANA is concerned by the 60 percent increase in reported injuries and illnesses at MRFs during 2017, which was a year when recycling operations were buffeted by China’s waste import restrictions,” said Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) Executive Director and CEO David Biderman. “We are also concerned that the incident rate increased at landfills to the highest level in four years. Combined with the very high level of worker fatalities that have occurred this year, it is clear that there

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is much more work to be done to improve the industry’s safety performance.”

BLS data for the waste and recycling sector show:
♦ NAICS code 562, Waste Collection, held steady at a rate of 5.0.
♦ NAICS code 562111, Solid Waste Collection, declined from 5.2 to 5.1, similar to the national rate.
♦ NAICS code 56292, MRFs, rose from 6.0 to 9.8.

“BLS’ release of industry injury and illness data illuminates the progress being made to improve safety performance nationwide, but shows we still have work to do,” said National Waste & Recycling Association (NWRA) President and CEO Darrell Smith. “Since our Board of Trustees designated safety as a strategic initiative, NWRA has worked to provide its members with tools and outreach efforts as well as collecting our own data from members to monitor trends in safety.”

NWRA is committed to working with its members to make sure every one of its workers comes home safely each day. At the urging of NWRA Chapters, 22 states have passed Slow Down to Get Around laws that help to protect drivers and helpers when collecting refuse. NWRA urges the other 28 states and the District of Columbia to pass similar Slow Down to Get Around laws to protect not only waste collection workers but also tow truck drivers and other workers who work under amber lights.

Additionally, NWRA is beginning to work with truck and MRF technology partners to understand opportunities to further safeguard employees. One such example of this is the transition to automated side-load trucks to serve communities. This not only keeps the employees in the cab and saves lives (rather than being exposed to traffic), but it also reduces injuries and improves recruiting and retention.

Written By: Waste 360 Staff
Date: November 9, 2018
Calling All College Bound Students

The 2019 Keystone Scholarship applications are now available to candidates who are a child or grandchild of a Keystone Chapter Member that is currently in good standing. Applications are due to Chanda Martino, Keystone SWANA Chapter Administrative and Marketing Director, by mail or email no later than May 1st!

Who Qualifies?
All applicants must be a child or grandchild of a SWANA Member, or a SWANA Student Member in good standing as of May 1st.

Which Application Should I Choose?
There are three scholarship applications available:

Category I:
Graduating high school seniors or graduate equivalent certified candidates who have been accepted for enrollment in a junior college, a four-year college, or a university. Applicants can be enrolled in any program.

Category II
Currently enrolled full-time college or university students who are entering their junior or senior undergraduate year and pursuing a degree in environmental science, engineering, or other suitable major related to the field of solid waste management.

The Robert P. Stearns/SCS Engineers Scholarship Award
Full-time students who are entering, or are in, graduate school pursuing a degree in environmental science, engineering, or other suitable major related to the field of solid waste management.

Where to Submit:
Chanda Martino
1610 Russel Road
Lebanon, PA 17046
or by email: chanda@keystoneSWANA.org

Save the Date!
...for the upcoming 2019 Mid-Atlantic Regional Road-E-O

What
The Mid-Atlantic Road-E-O is back in Pennsylvania this year at the Northern Tier Solid Waste Authority in Blossburg, PA!

The Mid-Atlantic Road-E-O is an annual event where equipment operators get to strut their stuff to see who can outmaneuver their rig of choice. SWANA is seeking both operators and volunteers to come on out and have fun-filled day. The schedule of events includes:

♦ Reception Banquet on Thursday June 6,
  Cocktails begin at 5:50 pm
  Dinner begins at 6:30 pm
♦ Light breakfast before the events on June 7,
♦ Road-E-O Competition,
♦ Lunch (available at 12:30 pm),
♦ Victory Declarations (after all events completed)

Participants are asked to pre-register no later than May 1st. As a reminder 1st and 2nd place participants are eligible for completion in the national event.

When:
Dinner: June 6, 2019 (begins at 5:30 pm)
Road-E-O: June 7, 2019 (until 2:00 pm)

Where:
Northern Tier Solid Waste Authority
540 Old Bloss Road
Blossburg, PA 16912

Base Cost:
♦ $150. for Road-E-O Contestants
♦ $50 donation for Volunteers
♦ Additional fee’s may apply based on selected options.

Note: Onsite Registrations for the Road-E-O will not be accepted. There are no refunds available if you cancel.

Register now at www.KeystoneSWANA.org
California Attorney General Xavier Becerra and the California Air Resources Board (CARB), leading a multistate coalition, filed comments demanding that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) withdraw its proposed rule delaying, by four years, implementation of a critical regulation that would reduce emissions from landfills. The regulation, once implemented, would prevent 7.1 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions per year, which translates to 1.5 million passenger vehicles driven, or 850,000 homes' electricity use, for one year...

"We demand that EPA Acting Administrator Wheeler withdraw this unlawful proposal and immediately implement measures that are on the books to reduce harmful methane emissions and that already should have been implemented," said Attorney General Becerra. "This outrageous proposal flies in the face of the mission of the EPA to protect public health and the environment."

"Capturing and reusing methane is one of the fastest and most cost effective ways to cut global warming emissions," said CARB Chair Mary D. Nichols. "The EPA should not delay efforts to control this powerful climate pollutant."

In May 2018, Attorney General Becerra and CARB also led a coalition of eight Attorneys General and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection in a lawsuit against the EPA for its failure to implement and enforce the regulation – known formally as the 2016 Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. The regulation went into effect on October 28, 2016, but the EPA has not complied with its mandatory duties to implement it. In a recent ruling rejecting EPA's effort to dismiss the case, the court found Congress's intent to hold EPA accountable for complying with the regulatory implementation deadlines "readily discernible." But instead of complying with those deadlines, and with no legal basis for doing so, EPA has used one unlawful tactic after another to delay implementation and enforcement of the regulation while it works to revise the regulation, a process which EPA says it will complete by Spring 2019.

In the letter, the Attorneys General argue that the EPA's proposal:

- Violates the EPA's responsibility under the Clean Air Act to swiftly and aggressively reduce emissions of harmful air pollutants endangering public health and the environment;
- Fails to justify adding four years to the timeline to implement the rule and for the inconsistencies of the proposal with its prior factual findings; and
- Provides no analysis of the purported benefits and costs of the rule.

Joining Attorney General Becerra in filing the comments are the states of Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and the California Air Resources Board. 🗣️

The Keystone first reported this story in the Summer Edition Newsletter (pg. 18). To read the letter filed by the Attorney's General, please visit: https://www.oag.ca.gov/system/files/attachments/press-docs/attachment01states-comments-epas-proposed-delay-rule-xdep-1.3.19.pdf

Written By: Sierra Sun Times Staff
Date: January 7, 2019
Atlantic Lining Company

609.723.2400  www.atlanticliningcompany.com
Proposals to crack down on a Southwest Baltimore trash incinerator, both the city's main garbage receptacle and its largest single source of [industrial] air pollution, are gaining momentum with support from a majority of the City Council and the Maryland General Assembly. A city ordinance would demand that Wheelabrator Baltimore dramatically reduce emissions…and could effectively close a facility that burns hundreds of thousands of tons of household waste from across the region each year.

State legislation would strip the incinerator of a "green energy" label that allows it to collect…subsidies from utility customers across Maryland, while also mandating that half the state’s energy come from renewable sources by 2030. And those measures could be among a host of reforms to command attention in coming months aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing investment in clean energy. Lawmakers and advocates say growing public alarm over the consequences of climate change, detailed in recent government reports and evident in recent wildfires and storms, is stiffening political will to pass programs promoting solar and wind power and electric vehicles.

New regulations affecting the incinerator also could force officials to examine how much waste the region produces, and what to do instead of burning it. Only about a fifth of Baltimore’s trash bypassed the incinerator and went straight to a landfill in 2016. Wheelabrator officials say their facility is vital for waste disposal while also, as a waste-to-energy plant, reducing the use of fossil fuels. They argue the real pollution problem is motor vehicles, which produce 10 times the emissions of their Baltimore incinerator.

"Waste-to-energy is widely recognized as renewable, sustainable energy and should remain recognized as such by statute," Jim Connolly, vice president of environmental, health and safety for Wheelabrator, said in a statement.

A Trump administration report released the day after Thanksgiving predicted climate change will mean thousands more premature deaths by the end of the century. "What is happening in California and elsewhere since last summer suggest this is not a joke. It is not ‘fake news,’ " said state Sen. Delores Kelley, a Baltimore County Democrat who chairs a committee that oversees renewable energy policy. “This planet is out of kilter,” Kelley said.

New regulations affecting the incinerator also could force officials to examine how much waste the region produces, and what to do instead of burning it. Only about a fifth of Baltimore’s trash bypassed the incinerator and went straight to a landfill in 2016. Wheelabrator officials say their facility is vital for waste disposal while also, as a waste-to-energy plant, reducing the use of fossil fuels. They argue the real pollution problem is motor vehicles, which produce 10 times the emissions of their Baltimore incinerator.

"Waste-to-energy is widely recognized as renewable, sustainable energy and should remain recognized as such by statute," Jim Connolly, vice president of environmental, health and safety for Wheelabrator, said in a statement.

**Pollution concerns**

The incinerator, once known as the Baltimore Refuse Energy Systems Co., or Bresco, has been operating near Interstate 95 and Russell Street since 1985. At the time, it was viewed as an efficient and environmentally friendly replacement for landfills. As it reduces waste to ash, it generates electricity and steam used to heat downtown buildings.

And since 2011, it has qualified for a state program designed to create financial incentives for renewable energy. A Baltimore Sun investigation last year found that because state law classifies the incinerator on a par with solar and wind energy, it has earned more than $1 million a year, on average, in subsidies.

More recently, environmentalists have seized on the incinerator’s impact on the environment and public health. For
each ton of trash it burns, it releases about a ton of planet -warming carbon dioxide, along with...lead and mercury. It’s responsible for the bulk of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide emitted by industry in Baltimore, according to Environmental Protection Agency data. Despite such emissions, the EPA endorsed waste-to-energy plants under former President Barack Obama. While they do emit greenhouse gases, their environmental footprint is considered to be smaller than that of methane-producing landfills.

City Councilman Ed Reisinger, whose district spans South Baltimore and includes the incinerator, said he proposed new restrictions on the incinerator’s emissions because they can harm public health across the city. “It’s not just Westport or Mount Winans or South Baltimore. It depends on where the wind blows,” Reisinger said. “It’s not just people that live here. It’s people coming in to visit that have got to breathe those chemicals, too.”

The Clean Air Ordinance would require large incinerators in the city, the Wheelabrator facility and a medical waste incinerator in Curtis Bay, to reduce their emissions of nitrogen oxides to a concentration of 45 parts per million, on a par with standards imposed on newly constructed incinerators. That is a far more stringent standard than one state regulators are considering that would force the incinerator to reduce its output of the pollutant by one-fifth, to 145 parts per million averaged over 30 days. It would also require constant monitoring and public reporting of incinerator emissions.

A group called the Energy Justice Network has been leading a push to reduce waste in the city, and thus eliminate the need for trash incineration and the pollution it creates. Mike Ewall, the group’s director, said his aim is to clean up the air. If the ordinance’s stringent demands mean that the incinerator shuts down, “we won’t be upset about that,” he said. “It makes sure they’re continuously monitoring so we’re not just guessing what’s going into the air. People have the right to know.”

Connolly said the Wheelabrator facility is already subject to, and consistently meets, federal and state air qualityContinued on next page
regulations. The company already continuously monitors its emissions, and it completes hundreds of routine compliance checks every day, he said. All but two council members have signed on as co-sponsors of the proposal, which is expected to receive a hearing in January.

Despite the strong support, the debate could be complicated because the city is so reliant on Wheelabrator to dispose of its trash. Only about 20 percent of city waste is tossed into recycling bins, and of what is tossed into the trash, about four-fifths goes to the incinerator. The rest of the trash, along with incinerator ash, goes to the city’s Quarantine Road landfill in Hawkins Point, which has 17 percent of its capacity remaining and is expected to fill up by 2027.

City public works officials did not respond to a question about how they would dispose of trash without the incinerator, or what it would cost. They said Mayor Catherine Pugh’s administration is early in the process of developing a new solid waste master plan. A Pugh spokesman did not respond to a request for comment.

Connolly insisted the incinerator should remain a central part of the region’s waste strategy. In addition to Baltimore’s trash, it receives loads of garbage from across the region, including Howard, Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties. “Waste-to-energy is globally recognized as a form of environmentally responsible sustainable waste management and clean energy generation,” he said. “The U.S. EPA and similar regulatory bodies and countries across the globe endorse and aggressively invest in waste to energy.”

‘Renewable’ energy?

With the Maryland General Assembly legislative session set to begin Jan. 9 in Annapolis, Democrats and environmental groups are preparing to resume what has become an annual debate over how much renewable energy the state should strive to use. While a proposal to double the goal from a quarter to half of the state’s electricity failed last year, they say they are hopeful the dire climate forecasts will make the legislation an easier sell.

A coalition led by the Chesapeake Climate Action Network says a bill it is drafting has the support of enough members of both the House of Delegates and the Maryland Senate to pass by a veto-proof margin.

Sen. Brian Feldman, a Montgomery County Democrat
who is sponsoring what is again being called the Maryland Clean Energy Jobs Act, said he thinks the recent federal report’s warnings about the perils of inaction on climate change are likely to persuade lawmakers. Along with weather hazards, the report known as the National Climate Assessment also predicted billions of dollars in economic losses related to climate changes by the end of the century. “It makes the case even more compelling both on the economic and environmental front,” he said.

Kelley, who this summer was named chairwoman of the Senate Finance Committee, said she hopes to limit the subsidies to cleaner power sources, such as solar and wind energy, and eliminate support for such fuels as so-called black liquor, a byproduct of paper manufacturing that is used to power mills and is considered a renewable fuel. A politically influential plant in Western Maryland has fought off past attempts to take away black liquor’s renewable energy label. “Why should we subsidize it?” Kelley said. The same renewable label qualifies the incinerator for subsidies.

A measure to remove trash incineration from what is known as the state’s Renewable Portfolio Standard is expected to be included in that bill. The portfolio law forces utilities such as BGE to buy certificates from renewable energy projects, effectively creating a subsidy from ratepayers that promotes the green energy industry. The state Senate this year voted to disqualify trash incinera-tors from receiving the subsidies, but in the final days of the legislative session the House did not follow suit.

David Smedick, campaign and policy director for the Maryland chapter of the Sierra Club, called it a big step none-theless. And with concerns about climate change heightened in recent months, he said the proposal could go farther in 2019. “I think all the reports and just the general buzz about the issue nationally and locally really does have people thinking hard about where we’re getting our energy from,” he said.

Officials in Gov. Larry Hogan’s administration did not answer questions about whether they would promote acceleration of the state’s renewable energy goals, proposals that Republicans have criticized as too costly for utility customers. But officials say Hogan supports efforts to combat climate change. He has signed legislation to raise the state’s greenhouse gas reduction goals beyond those called for in the international Paris climate accord and to ban the natural gas harvesting technique known as fracking.

At a recent news conference, Hogan boasted that he has been a national leader on climate change. “My position is 100 percent different from the president of the United States,” the governor said. But he declined to take a position on any climate-related legislative proposals, saying he was not familiar with them.

So, what do you think, should incineration continue to be labelled as “Green Energy”? 🤔

Written By: Scott Dance & Michael Dresser - Contract Reporters, Baltimore Sun
Date: November 30, 2018
Is it possible that a Doritos bag floated around the Atlantic Ocean for 40 years before washing up at Cape Lookout National Seashore? That’s what the National Park Service believes, and it posted a photo of the bag on Facebook Tuesday as its proof.

“This bag was found last week...on Harkers Island along with other storm debris,” said the post. “The bag design looked odd to us, but we couldn’t put our finger on why until we noticed the date in the lower corner — 1979! While this was sort of a neat find due to its age, it serves as a reminder that plastic trash lasts a long time, in this case almost 40 years!”

The post has gotten more than 800 reactions in the past day, including comments from people who doubted the bag’s colors would be so vibrant after 40 years in sun and saltwater. However, the History of Doritos web site identifies the logo on the bag as having been used by the company from 1973 to 1979. “Nacho cheese-flavored Doritos” first came out in 1972, the site reports.

TV station WITN reported Wednesday that it asked Doritos to “solve the mystery” with an explanation, but had not reported a response as of Thursday afternoon. North Carolina’s beaches are well known for strange garbage washing ashore, including World War II mines, parts of SpaceX rockets and shipping containers that fell off freighters.

In September, the Charlotte Observer reported trash from Haiti and the Dominican Republic was swept up in Hurricane Florence and washed ashore at North Topsail Beach, a 1,100 mile trip. The waste was traced to the island of Hispaniola after volunteers cleaning the beaches noticed countless plastic bottles labeled in Spanish and French, the Observer said.

Other Facebook commenters wondered if storm tides had uncovered the bag at a landfill, or if Doritos had reproduced the bag for a “throwback promotion” of nacho cheese-flavored chips. No “sell by” is visible and no retro bagged nacho cheese-flavored Doritos are currently listed online. (You can find taco flavored Doritos with the old logo, though.)

Written By: Mark Price - News & Observer
Date: December 21, 2018
Source: https://www.newsobserver.com/latest-news/article223356055.html
In a large open space overlooking central Taipei, Arthur Huang hands me a translucent, honeycomb-shaped polyethylene panel. Named Polli-Brick, this colorless module made from old plastic bottles can be interlocked with others to build an incredible array of structures—such as the nine-story EcoARK pavilion, a sleek exhibition hall located a few blocks away in the heart of Taiwan’s capital. These bricks are among countless products that Huang and his team at the international upcycling company Miniwiz derive from post-consumer waste, turning objects like aluminum cans, shoe soles and cigarette butts into building materials and more.

“Over the past decade, we have experimented on over 1,200 different waste materials to figure out their mechanical properties,” says Huang as he sips a coffee from a cup made of broken iPhone screens. “Polli-Brick is just one success out of a myriad of trials and errors.” A 40-year-old structural engineer and architect, Huang, the company’s CEO and co-founder, set up operations in Taiwan in 2005 after a failed attempt in New York, where he found few Americans who shared his will to reduce the staggering amount of waste humans churn out every day.

In Taiwan, to his relief, he found a different story. This densely populated island of more than 23 million off mainland China has one of the world’s most efficient recycling programs, claiming 55 percent of trash collected from households and commerce, as well as 77 percent of industrial waste. According to Plastics Technology, in 2015 more than 1,600 recycling companies were in operation, bringing in some US$2 billion in annual revenues.

**Becoming a Global Leader**

Today it’s hard to see any trash or even garbage bins while walking through Taipei. Yet this transformation was hardly conceivable just 25 years ago, when the island struggled so much to clean up the waste resulting from rising living standards and soaring consumption that it had the unflattering moniker of “Garbage Island.” In 1993, the trash collection rate on the island was just 70 percent and virtually no waste was recycled. By the mid-1990s, two-thirds of the island’s landfills were full or nearly full.

It took a raft of protests and blockades to change the situation. Faced with mounting unrest, the government proposed erecting dozens of incinerators to burn waste. It also drafted a new waste management framework encouraging citizens and manufacturers to adopt practices that result in less garbage generated.

Under the scheme, companies play an active role either by handling their own garbage or by paying a waste fee subsidizing a government-run fund for waste infrastructure. Taiwanese citizens must put their mixed waste into government-approved blue bags they purchase. By contrast, recyclable materials like glass, aluminum...
and paper can be placed in any kind of bag.

The collection process is a community ritual. Classical music piped from trucks alert local residents that it’s time to go outside with bags containing the recyclables and mixed waste. A bright yellow pickup truck collects general trash, while a smaller white truck behind it has a set of bins into which people can throw recyclable materials, from raw food to cardboard. Volunteers and officials help people sort their garbage properly. Collected materials are sent to facilities where they get sorted and then sent to companies like Miniwiz or Da Fon that recycle them in a variety of ways. Some waste still ends up in landfills and incinerated.

While it may sound a bit complex, the process seems to have won people’s favor. Yuchen Hsu, a 26-year-old accountant, told me that she doesn’t mind she has to haul her waste to the garbage truck personally. “Sometimes I miss it, but the trucks circulate twice a day, so I never keep my trash in my house more than a day,” she says.

For those looking for more flexibility, Taipei has installed a smart recycling booth that adds value to a person’s mass transit access card for every recyclable bottle or can. Lee Wei-bin, a 37-year-old nurse, says she likes that initiative. “My job doesn’t allow me to be always there when the truck comes,” she says. “But I can go to the station whenever I want and also get some money back. I think it’s a good thing.”

Those caught trying to get rid of their trash improperly may risk fines or public shaming. “For a policy like this to work, you have to make each one responsible for his personal consumption. You need waste disposal to sit firmly in the public consciousness,” Lai Ying-ying, head of the Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration’s (EPA’s) waste management department, says. “It’s what makes [a] circular economy actually happen.”

Today, the average Taiwanese person produces 850 grams (1.9 pounds) of waste daily, down from 1.20 kilograms (2.6 pounds) 15 years ago. Recycling rates have been reported to exceed 50 percent, although those numbers have been disputed. Many of the island’s incinerators are now running below capacity. Overall, the island produces more recyclable waste than non-reusable waste.

A Question of Will

The model has its challenges. In the past, incidents of ash being illegally dumped from incinerators raised concerns over public health, while accusations of inflated statistics sparked a debate around the reliability of the recycling process. The island is also increasing its import of plastic waste from abroad after China’s recent ban; a development seen by some as an environmental threat. Another concern relates to the growing use of composite material that makes sorting more problematic, hampering the creation of new value through recycling.

Lai Ying-ying concedes that mistakes were made in the past and that there are improvements to be made. However, she says she believes that Taiwan’s transformation can be held as an example at a time “when many developing countries, especially in the southern hemisphere, are grappling with similar trash challenges.”

Ming-Chien Su, a natural resources and environmental studies professor at National Dong Hwa University in Tai-
The Grocery Manufacturers Association today shared the results of its date labeling initiative that narrowed the array of product labels to two options: “BEST If Used By” and “USE By.” Since launching in 2017, 87 percent of products now carry the streamlined labels, according to the latest data from consumer packaged goods companies that was released in GMA’s new report, Best If Clearly Labeled.

“Our industry is committed to empowering consumers to make informed decisions about the products they bring into their homes,” said GMA President and CEO Geoff Freeman. “This is a proactive industry that put forward a proactive solution to give American families the confidence and trust they deserve in the goods they buy.”

87% of Goods Using Revised Date Labels-Reducing Waste

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Continued from previous page

“Taiwan lacked the financial means of Japan or other European nations when it started its waste scheme. Yet it managed to build a multibillion-dollar recycling supply chain that can process much of the garbage it produces while cleaning its streets,” she says. “This does teach us that developing an effective waste management policy is a question of will, and not only wealth.”

Perhaps, with plastic production showing no sign of diminishing and economic growth inextricably linked to waste generation, rising economies might look at Taiwan before issues with their own garbage get out of control.

Written By: Marcello Rossi - Waste Dive Staff
Date: December 28, 2018

The City of Philadelphia Streets Department
SANITATION DIVISION
is proud to support the Keystone SWANA

Learn how the City is working to become Zero-Waste and litter free by 2035 at PHILADELPHIASTREETS.COM

Photo Credit: Grocery Manufacturers Association

After uncovering widespread consumer confusion about the array of date labels (illustrated above), GMA joined with the Food Marketing Institute and brought together 25 manufacturers and grocery retailers to develop the two streamlined options.

New data from GMA proves the importance of clear, concise date labels. The vast majority (76%) of Americans shop for groceries at least once a week, but some of the food they bring home may not reach the table, even if it is still safe to consume. While some Americans turn to the sniff test (24%) or food’s appearance (30%), most commonly, they determine whether to throw food away based on the dates on the label (44%).
The search for a missing man in the Berks County, Conestoga landfill is officially being considered a homicide investigation, according to New York Police Department (NYPD) media relations.

NYPD officials began searching the Conestoga landfill just outside of Caernarvon Township...[on January 7, 2019]. Police are investigating the disappearance of Michael Stewart of Staten Island.

Stewart was last seen on Dec. 20, around the same time he had reportedly gotten into an argument with another man at a bar. According to the New York Post, Stewart's mother told authorities she received a text from her son around 1:00am on December 21 which read, “Please help me mom.”

Investigators previously used a cadaver dog and heavy equipment in the search.

With widespread adoption of the streamlined labels, GMA is turning to social media to set a 2019 goal for every American household to throw out 10 items less than they did the year before. If every American household threw out ten fewer items, assuming an average item weight of eight ounces, that would be 638 million pounds less food waste. Join the conversation using the hashtag #10ItemsLess. For more information on the date labeling issue, please visit: https://www.gmaonline.org/

Written By: Katie McBreen - GMA
Date: December 17, 2018
Food Waste Reduction Scores Big in 2018 Farm Bill

There’s good news coming from Washington this week. For the first time ever, the Farm Bill signed by the president today includes a wide range of provisions to curtail wasted food. These run the gamut from planning and measurement to strategies designed to keep food surpluses from occurring in the first place, encourage food donation to people in need, and expand food scrap recycling.

The bill also pairs action at the federal level with support at the state and local levels and innovation by businesses that bring an entrepreneurial lens to food waste action. NRDC and our many allies have advocated for a more aggressive federal stance on food waste for the past several years. As reflected in this Farm Bill, momentum has been building, aided by the bipartisan nature of this issue and its growing embrace on both sides of the aisle.

Key provisions in the new Farm Bill include:

♦ Funding for at least 10 states to develop and implement municipal compost plans and food waste reduction goals.

♦ Creation of a new “Food Loss and Waste Reduction Liaison” role at USDA to coordinate federal programs aimed at measuring and reducing food loss and waste.

♦ Expanded efforts for states to harvest, process, package and transport donated agricultural commodities, ensuring that these foods reach people in need.

♦ Clarification of liability protections for food donors and provisions enabling some entities to donate food directly to individuals in need (such as restaurants that would like to provide food directly to the homeless).

♦ Funding for a new milk donation program aimed at encouraging milk producers and processors to donate surplus milk to food recovery organizations.

♦ Establishment of the Local Agricultural Market Program which, among other things, will support the development of new business opportunities to reduce on-farm food losses.

In another sign of that momentum, the USDA, EPA and FDA announced in October a first-ever commitment to work across agency lines to reduce wasted food. And given the results of the mid-term elections, we expect a boost to the House Food Waste Caucus, launched last spring under the leadership of Rep. Chellie Pingree (D-ME) and Rep. David Young (R-IA).

The Farm Bill is typically a bruising battle of wills and it was no different this time around. Fortunately, many of the worst provisions that could have decimated bedrock protections for endangered species, clean water and other core issues were banished from the final version of the bill, and the food waste provisions are an important step in the right direction. For a complete run-down on a range of environmental and health issues, please check out this Farm Bill re-cap from my colleagues at NRDC.

Written By: Joanne Berkenkamp - NRDC
Published: December 20, 2018
New to The Keystone SWANA Family

The Keystone Chapter of SWANA is going strong. Over the past four months we have added 15 new members to the family. The Keystone Chapter provides many benefits by fostering cooperation among solid waste professionals and by providing educational opportunities to enhance the knowledge and expertise in the solid waste management field. We would like to take a moment to thank everyone who has joined the family since the winter publication.

- Howard Young, Chester County Solid Waste Authority (CCSWA)
- Jason Leck, George Leck & Son
- Robert Beatty, Insightfuel LLC
- Jeffrey Watts, CCSWA
- Shawn Coughlan, Applied Control Engineering, Inc.
- Ruthanne Jones, York County Solid Waste Authority (YCSWA)
- John Skoutelas, Waste Management
- Christopher Campman, Barton & Loguidice
- John Lewis, Hunter Truck

- Leslie Wireback, Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority (LCSWMA)
- Christopher Ball, Waste Management
- Pete Boylan, Berks Packing Co. Inc.
- Carla Ng, University of Pittsburgh
- Mark Kearney, Hunter Truck Sales
- Robert West, RA West Associates, Inc.

The Keystone Chapter strives to share pertinent information and provide continuing education that serves members’ interests. The Chapter sponsors a variety of activities and programs including; academic scholarships, the annual regional landfill equipment and truck Road-E-O, certification training, mini-technical seminars, an Annual Conference, and more!

If you are or someone you know is interested in joining the Keystone Chapter SWANA, please visit our website at [http://www.keystoneswana.org/](http://www.keystoneswana.org/) or contact Chanda Martino by phone at (866) 467-9262 or by e-mail at: chanda@keystoneswana.org.

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For more Information, event registrations, and updated information please go to the Keystone Chapter's website: http://www.keystoneswana.org/

Some events to plan for include:

**FEBRUARY 2019**
- Thursday, 2/7 - 10am: Board Meeting Conference Call
- Receive Scholarship applications from SWANA Headquarters
- Send Scholarship announcement to members
- Distribute winter edition of The Keystone

**MARCH 2019**
- Thursday, 3/7 - 10am: Board Meeting Conference Call
- Thursday, 3/21 - 10am: AreoAggregates Tour, Eddystone, PA

**APRIL 2019**
- Thursday, 4/4 - 10am: Board Meeting Conference Call
- Wednesday, 4/24 - 10am: Seneca Landfill Garbage to Gas Tour, Evans City, PA

**MAY 2019**
- Wednesday, 5/1 Chapter Scholarship Application deadline
- Thursday, 5/2 - 10am: Board Meeting, TBD
- Wednesday, 5/15: Article deadline for Summer edition of The Keystone
- Nominating Committee presents Slate of Officers and Directors for election

**JUNE 2019**
- Saturday, 6/1, Deadline for submittal of Grant H. Flint Scholarship recommendations to SWANA HQ
- Thursday, 6/6 - 10am: Board Meeting Conference Call
- Thursday-Friday, 6/6-6/7: 2019 Mid Atlantic Road-E-O, Blossburg, PA
- Review annual budget
- Distribute Summer edition of The Keystone

**JULY 2019**
- No Activities Planned

**AUGUST 2019**
- Thursday, 8/1 - 10am: Board Meeting Conference Call

**SEPTEMBER 2019**
- Wednesday-Thursday, 9/4-9/5: 21st Annual Joint Fall Conference, Hilton Harrisburg
- Thursday, 9/5: Chapter Annual Business Meeting & Election, immediately following Conference.
- Monday, 9/16: Deadline to submit articles for fall edition of The Keystone
- Chapter Fiscal Year Ends

**NOTE Schedule is subject to change**

The SWANA Newsletter is published 3 times a year in February, June and October.

If you would like to have your article included in The Keystone, please submit it by the 15th of the month prior to the scheduled release date. Any late articles will be held until the next issue.

**As a reminder articles are accepted throughout the year and while we encourage original articles they do not have to be originally written as long as a proper source is cited.**
Chapter Officers and Board of Directors

► Officers

Sean C. Sweeney, P.E. .................................. President
Associate
Barton & Loguidice, D.P.C.

Michele Nestor ........................................... Vice President
President
Nestor Resource, Inc.

Tom Lock ............................................. Secretary
Northeast Regional Manager
SCS Field Services

Lynn Jeffries ............................................ Treasurer
Operations Administrative Assistant
Chester County Solid Waste Authority

Bryan M. Wehler, P.E., P.G. ......................... Immediate Past President
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Assistant Operations Manager
Wayne Township Landfill

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Waste Management

Denise Wessels, P.E.
Project Manager
SCS Engineers

Jill Hamill, P.E.
Project Manager
Civil and Environmental Consultants

Carolyn Witwer
Director of Sales Development
Penn Waste

► International Board Member

Robert Watts
Executive Director
Chester County Solid Waste Authority

► Young Professional Director

Dan Brown
Environmental Compliance Specialist
Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority
# Keystone SWANA Chapter Committee Members

## Articles and By Laws

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## Legislative / Policy Committee

**Charles Raudenbush, Jr. - Chair**  
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## Audit / Budget / Financial Committee

**Larry Taylor - Chair**  
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Thank you to all of our committee members for everything that you do to make the Keystone SWANA Chapter great!
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The Keystone is published three times per year (winter, summer, and fall). If you have ideas for future articles, updates, or general suggestions for The Keystone, or you would like to advertise with us, please contact the Newsletter Editor, Alison D’Airo at Barton & Loguidice, or any member of the Newsletter Committee members listed below:

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