Greetings again fellow garbage lovers. The Keystone Chapter has again been able to host the Road-E-O event at Conestoga Landfill this past June. The Chapter offers thanks to Tim O’Donnell of Republic Services and Bob Watts of Chester County Solid Waste Authority for hosting, chairing and organizing the Road-E-O. My thanks to all of those who worked and participated at the event. Besides the many volunteers that make these events and our Chapter operate, we thank the sponsors of the Road-E-O who help defray the expenses that are incurred by the Chapter. You will see their advertisements in this newsletter. These events allow us to visit with our friends, and consume a few beverages. We honored our scholarship winners at the Road-E-O banquet. It appeared to me that a good time was being had by most of the attendees. Tim O’Donnell donned his finest cowboy threads, hat and spectacular boots. Bob Watts was the master of ceremonies for the prizes, but also the beaming father of one of the scholarship winners. Those who apply for the scholarship complete an essay on a solid waste topic. Those essays are reproduced in the newsletter and I always find the thoughts of our young people interesting, and sometimes thought provoking for us older waste people who have grown set in our ways.

Many of us who have been in SWANA know Dave Terrill, the former Executive Director of the Northern Tier Solid Waste Authority. We acknowledge the lateness of the news, but Dave died earlier this year and we have provided a short review of his solid waste career. I have used this piece of newsletter real estate to present ideas and themes for our membership. Many of us in the solid waste business are attempting to do more good things with the waste that we are responsible for disposing. I was recently with Bob Watts and he informed me that some of his compost was needed at

See “President’s Message” on page 9
It was a bright, sunny day as competitors from four states gathered to face their peers in the field and behind the wheel. In the quiet whistle-stop of Morgantown, PA, these ‘Titans of Trash’ gathered as they do each year to win a coveted plaque signifying their place as highly skilled professionals in the business of waste disposal.

The 2011 SWANA Mid-Atlantic Regional Road-E-O was held June 10, hosted again this year by Republic Services Conestoga Landfill and the Chester County Solid Waste Authority. Equipment and mechanics competitions were held at the landfill and the truck competition took place at the nearby Holiday Inn. Despite obstacles in the truck course and a copperhead on the equipment course, the day was uneventful. Lee Zimmerman, division manager at Conestoga Landfill, and his team created a new competition site at the base of a former quarry adjacent to landfill operations that allowed equipment competitions to run simultaneously and provided a viewing area for spectators.

Said SWANA Keystone International Director Bob Watts, “the Road-E-O went very well thanks to the sponsors and the volunteers. We had a shaky start to the truck competition when a tractor trailer parked in the middle of the truck course over night, but thanks to Bobby Barton and the other volunteers for quickly adjusting the course. Thanks to Republic for picking up the landfill expenses and the many sponsors and volunteers whose generosity helped make 2011 our most financially successful Road-E-O ever. The proceeds from the event will help the Keystone Chapter of SWANA provide scholarships.”

In all, 47 entrants from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland competed in the 2011 Road-E-O. The overall high score in the landfill equipment competition was won by Verlan Bauman of the Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority. John Zell, Republic Services-Brandywine won Overall High Score in the truck event.
The Delaware Solid Waste Authority contingency drove three hours to participate in the Road-E-O, and first-time competitor James Downes took home a third place win in the compactor category.

“I think I did pretty good,” said Downes prior to the awards ceremony. “I was a little shaky starting off, but I regrouped. I’ll come back again.”

In fact, for many, participating in the day-long event is an annual ritual. Such was the case for Adam Scott, Wayne Township Landfill, for whom this year was his 13th year to compete. “It (the Road-E-O) seems to get better every year,” said Scott, who took home a third-place win in the dozer competition.

Getting to the Road-E-O requires more than a great sense of direction. Only employees with a stellar work record are invited to attend, creating a championship-level field of competitors. Not only is skill required as entrants navigate pylons, cones and barrels while making sure to stay in designated lanes, they have to race against the clock. For some, seconds can make the difference between a first-, second- or third-place win. But, when asked which is better speed or efficiency, judges and competitors alike agree: efficiency is the key.

As Mike Marks, SCS Field Services and Judge, Articulated Dump Truck observed, each competition is tough in its own right. “With all the blind spots, it’s very difficult. Each course has its own dynamic as far as how hard it is.” Despite the perceived difficulty, the many first-time sponsors who attended the Road-E-O spoke highly of the amazing expertise of the participants.

No matter the challenges, the Road-E-O is an annual right-of-passage for many in the waste industry. Among their peers, entrants find there is some competition, but there is more camaraderie. Sides are not taken, and no bets are waged. The thrill of the win is in knowing you’re the best that the industry has to offer.

First and second place winners are now eligible to compete in the International SWANA Road-E-O being held in Dublin, GA September 2-3, 2011.

Submitted By: Donna E. Irons-Zimmerman
Communication Solutions

An unidentified Road-E-O participant wears the official Road-E-O uniform. Photo courtesy of Adrienne Fors, Waste Management.

Dennis Fisher, Taylor Geo Services, prepares a barrel for competition. Photo courtesy of Donna Irons-Zimmerman, Communication Solutions

**For more photos from the 2011 Road-E-O see page 23**
### SWANA 2011 Mid-Atlantic Regional Road-E-O Winners

Compiled and Submitted by: Donna E. Irons-Zimmerman, Communication Solutions

#### LANDFILL EQUIPMENT COMPETITION

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Winner</th>
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<td>Matt Hartwell</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tom Blessing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>James Downes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dozer</td>
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<td>Bill Bramm</td>
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<td>Adam Scott</td>
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<td>Loader</td>
<td>Kenny Harris</td>
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<td>Rod Weitkamp</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mark Wheeler</td>
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**Overall High Score: Equipment**

Verlan Bauman

Lancaster County Solid Waste Management

#### MECHANIC COMPETITION

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<td>Matt Chapline</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Keith Prince</td>
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See “Winners” Continued on page 5
**TRUCK COMPETITION**

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<td></td>
<td>Cory Howard</td>
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**Overall High Score: Truck**
John Zell
Republic Services—Brandywine

![Overall High Score: Equipment](image1)
Verlan Bauman

![Overall High Score: Truck](image2)
John Zell
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Female Operators Take Pride in Their Work and

Jane Lamotte and Christine Kortze came to their positions as heavy equipment operators by way of construction work. While neither woman set out to run “yellow iron” professionally, both agree it is their dream job.

Lamotte began working at Conestoga Landfill seven years ago and freely admits that she enjoys her work. “I love it! When they give me a job to do to make something like dig a sedimentation pond and it’s done and over, I go past it I’m like ‘wow, I made that.’ It’s rewarding.” For Kortze (at Conestoga for 4 years), it’s the joy of doing what you love. “I guess I like the fact that not everybody can do my job. I like the ability to interact with the drivers and the process (of landfilling). It’s not just trash, you’re building something. You’re not just pushing trash and I like that.”

Even though both women had operated heavy equipment prior to joining the waste industry, they agree that you’re never done learning and can always improve your skills. Indeed, Kortze and Lamotte note that that the greatest skill an operator can have is the willingness to learn. Said Christine, “You’re never done learning; you can’t come in with an attitude that I’ve done this for 10 years and I know everything, because something is going to be different tomorrow. You have to be willing to learn and take advice from others because that will make you a better operator.” Adds Jane, “I think you’ve got to be a good listener; to listen to people that tell you stuff. You’ve got to pay attention. You gain your skills the longer you do it. Always look for advice, because you will learn from it; you will learn from your mistakes.”

A willingness to learn and acceptance of peer instruction has been instrumental in the professional development of both women. Both agree that they’re one of the team, nothing more, nothing less. “Once you’re seen as good at your job, being female isn’t an issue,” said Lamotte, “I’m one of the guys, a part of the team.”

The skills and performance both Christine and Jane show as operators afforded them an invitation to participate in the SWANA 2011 Mid-Atlantic Regional Road-E-O, with one taking first place in the compactor division.

Women aren’t necessarily new to the role of heavy equipment operators, but even today they are rare. According to PayScale.com, June 6, 2011, roughly 3% of all heavy equipment operators (in all industries, nationwide) are female. In Republic’s operation, where Conestoga is located, there are six female operators, with four located in Tim O’Donnell’s (General Manager, Modern Landfill) business unit.
James D. Warner Named International Board President Of The Solid Waste Association of North America

James D. Warner was appointed as International Board President of the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) at the 49th Annual WASTE-CON convention held in Nashville, Tennessee last week. As President of SWANA, Warner will fulfill a 1-year term, directing a 7,800 professional member organization that advances the practice of environmentally and economically sound management of municipal solid waste in North America with chapters in the United States and Canada.

In addition to serving as SWANA’s President, Warner also serves as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for the Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority (LCSWMA). As CEO, Warner directs all Authority activities including operations, planning, finance, recycling, engineering, business development, and capital improvements.

During his tenure as CEO of LCSWMA for the last 16 years, Warner has led the Authority through numerous innovative, successful projects including those involving renewable energy, monetizing carbon credits, and building a $30 million Transfer Station Complex.

With an annual operating budget exceeding $53 million and assets in excess of $203 million, LCSWMA’s Integrated System managed over 600,000 tons of waste in 2010. The Authority’s waste management system ranks as one of the most successful operating systems in the United States.

Warner’s community participation includes serving as Vice Chairperson of the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area, Treasurer of the James Street Improvement District Board of Directors, Treasurer of the AMBUCS Lancaster Chapter, and on the Board of Directors for the Economic Development Corporation of Lancaster. He currently resides with his wife, Kerry, in West Hempfield Township.

Submitted by: Kathryn Sandoe, Communications Manager Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority

NTSWA Mourns Loss of Executive Director

Kathy Strong, a former staff engineer at the Northern Tier Solid Waste Authority in West Burlington Township, is among those mourning the loss of David Terrill, the authority’s executive director, who died June 9 following a long illness.

"I still can't believe he's gone," Strong said. She said Terrill "was larger than life" because he "was just so good at everything."

Chuck Woodward, who is now serving as assistant executive director, said Terrill was on a limited work schedule since August and went on medical leave the second week in January. He said Terrill had been battling brain cancer.

Having known him for 26 years, Woodward said Terrill "wasn't afraid to get in the trenches, it didn't matter what we were doing. If we were working in the ditches, he would be right there along with everybody else."

See “Mourn” on page 14
“President’s Message” continued from page 1

at Longwood Gardens since they did not have enough. This got me thinking about places where we have sent our waste for reuse. If you send us the story and photos, we will publish them in the next newsletter. Maybe we can have one that begins, “… we sent this to the Governor’s Mansion for use as ….”

Since the formation of Chapter in 1988, the Board of Directors has struggled with messages and communications with the membership. That was in the days before e-mails. Yes, we have a newsletter and you are reading it right now if you got this far. We also have a membership committee and we are good at collecting our dues. But I am concerned about how and what messages we get out to membership. In short, are we communicating the Chapter business, and is the membership perceiving value for their dues. Let me thank Kelly Wolf for stepping forward to coordinate our existing communication efforts to the membership. You will still see me on the front cover of the newsletter, but Ms. Wolf will be ensuring that that our messages and communications to the membership are consistent and regular. Some ideas that she is pursuing include social media, twitter, membership follow-up, website, newsletter, and event notifications. If you have some ideas on this topic of membership communications, please share them with either myself, or Ms. Wolf.

Submitted by: Donna E. Irons-Zimmerman
Communication Solutions

“Operators” continued from page 7

Being female equipment operators in a traditionally male-oriented job doesn’t impact these women. In fact, they don’t see themselves as female operators, just operators. Said Jane, “I feel that I’m equal to all the other operators. There are guys that have been here longer than me, but I feel that I’m equal. My bosses make me feel that way.”

At the Road-E-O, as in her daily job, Christine Kortze agrees. “I don’t see that (male versus female) here. I just see competitors. I don’t feel different about that at all. As far as being female; I guess I don’t even think the fellas look at us differently.”

While they might not see themselves as such, Christine and Jane are ambassadors and role models for future generations of women who think they may not have a role in a heavy equipment type business. Being female has never stopped either woman from doing what they love, which just happens to be commandeering multi-ton pieces of ‘yellow iron’.

When asked what advice they would offer to the young women who will follow in their footsteps, the answer is simple: love what you do and be your best at it, regardless of the fact that you’re female. “You can do anything you want to do; nobody can stop you. It’s when you decide you can’t do it that you can’t do it,” said Christine. Adds Jane: “I see myself as an operator, not a female operator. When someone asks me what I do, I ruffle my feathers because I’m proud to say ‘I’m a heavy equipment operator.’ You have your good days and bad days, but overall I love what I do, I absolutely love it.”

Christine Kortze will now have an opportunity to compete at the International SWANA Road-E-O in Dublin, GA September 2 and 3.
Solid waste management can be many things, besides dumping in landfills. It is a process of more than one step. Solid waste management is the collection, transport, processing, recycling, or disposal and monitoring of waste materials. Waste materials can come in many forms: solid, liquid, gaseous, or radioactive. The management of solid waste brings many pros as well as cons. One big pro is that solid waste management creates many jobs. Engineers, technicians, consultants, and garbage collectors all participate in solid waste management. Those are only a few possible jobs, and there are so many more. For example, you could be a mechanic, truck driver, analyst equipment operator, or an account manager and still work in solid waste management.

The current state of our solid waste management has produced a good way to dispose of waste, but it is not a perfected method. For example, landfills are the most common method to dispose of solid waste. But, as landfills sit for a long period of time, they have the potential to release pollutants into the environment. Another problem with landfills is that they take up so much room, since the waste takes time to break down and the areas just grow larger and larger.

I believe that a career in solid waste management is a great profession. I think that it is only going to move forward in the future. As technology develops, landfills can be modified to reduce the potential for pollution. I think that solid waste also has great potential as an alternate energy source. Solid waste processing is already helping power the world. There are many more pros than cons in solid waste management. With our increasing population and new technology coming in the near future, it’s obvious that the field of solid waste management is going to continue to grow and be a challenging field in which to work.

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Michael Lock poses with his Dad Tom Lock while receiving his scholarship check from Bob Zorbbaugh, Lancaster County SWMA and Keystone SWANA Chapter Secretary. Tom works for SCS Field Services.
Anthony Roman—SWANA Essay Scholarship Winner

Solid waste has been a major issue since society itself began, and unfortunately, remains an issue to this day. We have come a long way from the days of tossing garbage wherever we pleased, and even from simply burying it in landfills, but the problem is far from solved. Solid waste today can be handled in a variety of ways including composting, combustion, landfills, and of course, recycling. These strategies, among others, have helped to diminish the challenge of proper management of solid waste.

Solid waste management is determining where garbage is moved to, what is done with it once it gets there, and its effects on the location around it. In this running system of management everyone plays one role or another; Garbage disposal companies’ methods of dealing with waste have improved to include new technologies in preventing landfills from leaking, more efficient recycling, and ways of breaking down solid waste that are safer for the environment. This system is nowhere near perfect, though, as only about thirty-three percent of solid waste in America was being recycled as of 2009, leaving approximately 161 million tons (322,000,000,000 lbs.) of solid waste to be tossed into landfills that year (Environmental Protection Agency). Ordinary people play an important role in solid waste management as well, recycling what they can and encouraging others to do the same in addition to educating future generations on the proper methods of disposing waste. More can certainly be done considering that in 2009 an average of 4.34 pounds of solid waste per person per day was produced in America (EPA). Managing solid waste is a challenge not only for people on a personal level, but also in the sense of the methods being used to dispose of it.

Many issues arise when the proper management of solid waste comes into play. These issues are the most detrimental to landfills. When a landfill is to be constructed, figuring out where to put it is the first step, and here is also where a significant problem lies. What few plots of land that remain undeveloped are often occupied by forest and animals. Insuring the safety of the area’s natural inhabitants and successfully building a landfill quickly becomes a demanding task. If any of the waste is not contained by the liner system, if the liner springs a leak, or if a life breaks out within the waste could be a potentially dangerous scenario to the environment and the people around a landfill. Water contamination is among the worst of problems because it is difficult to detect quickly and can harm the environment and anyone who is supplied with water from that source. These potential problems further allude to the fact that solid waste needs to be recycled or disposed of in a more responsible manner in the future.

Solid waste management as it is today is a pleasant comparison to the system of generations past, but there is always room for improvement. As we head toward the future we should make a commitment to further reduce and reuse the waste we produce on a daily basis; whether that requires a personal initiative from average people, or a vow from a business to manage itself in a cleaner manor. Though some waste may never be recyclable, recognizing the importance of conserving what we have is an important quality that should be embraced by everyone.

Anthony Roman with his father Allan Roman, Roman Consulting, Inc., and Bob Zorbaugh, Lancaster County SWMA and Keystone Chapter Secretary.
In the era of television, computers, iPods, smartphones, and other fascinating (and ultimately distracting) technology, it is no wonder there is a general lack of caring amongst the youth of this country in regards to solid waste management. Fortunately for me, having a parent involved in the field has imparted a degree of awareness upon me that instills me with the desire to reduce my waste output and to become a part of the “solution” rather than the problem”.

Furthermore, I have developed an understanding of this specialized and somewhat obscure line of work insofar as the complexity of solid waste issues. Solid waste management, or as I understand it, the collective actions taken to properly and responsibly dispose of human-generated waste material, should certainly be an industry of the utmost importance as the world’s population continues to grow exponentially. I believe we all share the responsibility for reducing our detrimental impact on the earth, advocating progress and improvement in our waste-disposal habits, and pushing towards conservation, rather than one-time consumption. Too many people, in my opinion, feel detached from their effect on waste management. What these people do not adequately realize is that the issues we face in regards to smart waste management and related fields (reduce, reuse, and recycling) do not solely fall in the hands of trash collectors and waste managers. In short, the challenges we face in waste management are much too great for any minority of educated citizenry to undertake alone.

"Green" and "sustainability" have become buzz words that, when flashed across in a commercial, or displayed on the back of a vehicle, seem to satisfy the small longing the general populace has for conservation. Thus one of the biggest obstacles the solid waste industry faces could lie within the monumental task of educating those who show no real interest or caring for progress in waste management. Our consumption of resources rises and rises; fortunately advances are being made in technology that may facilitate our disposal and recycling. There are only so many places that will tolerate landfills; our capacity for disposal is finite. Accordingly, I believe the future direction of solid waste management (and the present, too) hinges upon reducing per capita production of non-recyclable wastes. By utilizing recyclable materials and managing non-renewable materials, I believe smart solid waste management will position us to thrive long into the future.

Greg Watts poses with his Dad Bob Watts while receiving his scholarship check from Bob Zorbaugh, Lancaster County SWMA and Keystone SWANA Chapter Secretary. Bob is the Executive Director at Chester County SWA.
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Note of interest—sponsors to either the Road-E-O or the annual Chapter meeting will receive a free advertisement in the next issue of the Keystone newsletter.
"He was very fair and understanding, he was a very generous person," Woodward said, recalling the authority's donations to 4-H.

In addition, Woodward said the authority was "excellent" under Terrill's leadership. He expected that another executive director would be appointed in the future, but he didn't think that Terrill's shoes could be filled.

Terrill's obituary notes, "David was a leading expert in the solid waste management industry, with many professional certifications and licenses. He started his career as manager of the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority, leaving in 1977 to become a department manager for the Lycoming County Solid Waste Department. In 1979 he became the executive director of the Northern Tier Solid Waste Authority serving Tioga, Bradford and Sullivan counties."

It continues, "Under his guidance, the NTSWA became a premier model of a fully integrated solid waste management system, winning numerous international industry awards and recognition, including the development and implementation of a hydroponic greenhouse utilizing landfill methane power. His innovations and foresight continued with development of his own consulting firm. David was also a proud past president of the Keystone Chapter of the Solid Waste Authority of North America (SWANA)." Strong recalled Terrill's hard work.

"Every day was an adventure," Strong said. "We always had at least six different projects going, we never got bored." She said he was always working.

She noted that Terrill was a well-rounded person and had much knowledge in many areas. "He knew the construction phase, he knew the equipment it took to complete the construction, he knew the financial end, and the administrative and regulatory side of it, in addition to having just good common sense," Strong said. "He could figure out the cheapest and best way to do a project."

She noted that his many accomplishments included numerous awards in the areas of integrated solid waste management, recycling, and landfill gas utilization.

In addition, Strong said that Terrill had been at the landfill in West Burlington Township almost since its beginning. She said he helped find the location in the township for the landfill and developed it. Strong said that Terrill was very concerned about the environment.

"The environment came first, and the cost-effective operation of the landfill came second," she said. She noted that the greenhouse that was started under Terrill's leadership at the landfill is run by electricity produced by the landfill's generator, which runs on methane produced by the decomposition of garbage at the landfill. The hot water from the generator engine also heats the greenhouse, she said.

"He was instrumental in the design and construction of the greenhouse," she said. She said they visited many greenhouses and based the construction of the greenhouse at the landfill on "the finer points from each one."

Strong noted that Terrill was well respected in the landfill industry. For example, she noted that people from Oregon came all the way to the authority to look at the greenhouse.

By Eric Hrin Re-printed from thedailyreporter.com June 22, 2011

Note: Dave was the President of Keystone SWANA from 1992-1993
Republic Services of Pennsylvania, LLC, recently opened a $1 million recycling transfer station at Modern Landfill in Windsor Township that is expected to significantly enhance recycling service in York County and the entire south central Pennsylvania region.

Modern Landfill General Manager Tim O’Donnell said the new facility—called a “transcyclery”—is believed to be the first dedicated recycling transfer station to go into full-time operation at a landfill in the United States.

Recyclables collected in south central Pennsylvania by Republic’s York Waste Disposal Division will be consolidated into tractor-trailer loads at the transcyclery and then sent to Republic’s state-of-the-art, single-stream materials recovery facility in King of Prussia.

The materials recovery facility in King of Prussia processes 450 tons per day of recyclable materials such as newspaper, cardboard, office paper, glass, aluminum, steel, and PET and HDPE and other plastics.

O’Donnell said that at the outset the transcyclery will handle up to five tractor-trailer loads of recyclable materials per day, the equivalent of about 70 to 75 tons per day. He said the volume could go as high as 100 to 150 tons per day in the future.

The transcyclery is a concrete and steel-frame structure 34 feet high with a working floor area of 75 by 103 feet. It has three bays to accommodate the drop-off of recyclables and a loading ramp for outgoing tractor-trailers. The structure was built by ECI Construction of Dillsburg.

In the past, O’Donnell explained, the tractor-trailer trucks that hauled trash the 85 miles from Republic’s River Road waste transfer station in King of Prussia for disposal at Modern Landfill made their return trips empty. Now, he said, they will return with loads of recyclables for the materials recovery facility, which is located on DeKalb Road in King of Prussia.

“It’s a much more efficient and cost-effective system,” he said. “It allows us to process the recyclables we collect from south central Pennsylvania at our own plant in King of Prussia rather than contracting with an outside company. It’s less expensive to handle it in-house and allows us to make full use of the round trips that our trucks are making anyway. This works out much better for our customers all around.”

O’Donnell said Republic’s “significant investment” in the recycling transfer station underscores the growing importance of recycling as part of the overall waste business.

“At Republic,” he said, “we have a term called ‘the evolving ton.’ This refers to the fact that growing segments of each ton of waste are being diverted for recycling or used in alternative ways. The part of each ton that ultimately ends up in the landfill is shrinking and we need to be able to respond to these market and cultural changes.”

Modern uses the methane gas generated by the decomposition of waste to produce electricity. Since 1998, the gas-to-energy plant at Modern has been producing and selling to the power grid enough electricity to run the equivalent of 10,000 homes.

“The transcyclery now adds another stage to the ‘greening’ of our business,” O’Donnell said.

Submitted by: Natonia Samchuck, PPO&S
Penn State’s ReDi Index Ready To Be Global Standard For Zero-Waste Measure

Penn State’s new ReDi Index is poised to become the worldwide barometer of zero-waste efforts, in a similar manner to LEED measurement and certification for the green building industry, but on a universal scale.

Demonstrated by ReDi Index co-founder Al Matyasovsky in March at the International Waste and Technology Conference, held at Widener University outside Philadelphia, the ReDi Index hopes to become the national and global standard measure of sustainability-driven solid-waste efficiencies with a goal of zero waste. Matyasovsky, supervisor of Central Support Services in Penn State’s Office of Physical Plant (OPP), explained that this two-number rating system indicates both the Response and Diverssion (or ReDi) rates for an organization.

“The ReDi Index offers the first opportunity to quantify and compare data-driven claims of zero-waste operations at any location, whether a factory, retail operation, educational institution or even a single-family home,” said Matyasovsky. “As far as I know, this is the first time any organized operation can receive a calculated summary of all its environmentally minded solid-waste efforts, as well as an apples-to-apples comparison of its practices against its peer organizations and, in fact, any other rating recorded in the ReDi Index.”

To use the ReDI Index, an operations manager who collects measures of waste and recycled tonnage would input data into the online ReDI Index.

See “Penn State” on page 17
about each of that location’s solid-waste-management processes, as well as the rate that each solid waste material is diverted from a landfill. The resulting calculation gives an overall response rate and diversion rate, both expressed in percentages. The two numbers in combination illustrate an easy-to-understand solid-waste management success rate for executives, employees and consumers. Even single-family residences can apply the ReDi Index if homeowners separate and measure their volumes of each solid waste the household generates.

Penn State’s ReDi Index number is 88/59, meaning that 88 percent of its solid waste is addressed in some way — through responses such as recycling, composting, reuse and conversion into energy — and 59 percent is kept out of landfills.

The index also will give subscribers the opportunity to compare zero-waste efforts among several categories, such as size of organization and business category. This sorting feature will allow organizations the chance to compare their green waste-management initiatives head-to-head with peers in the marketplace. Furthermore, ReDi Index subscribers within a local proximity can view data from their participating institutional neighbors and can use listed contact information to seek out potential cost savings through sharing best practices and discussing waste-management collaborations.

Certification is also a component of the ReDi Index, since it computes best-practices ratings tiers using bronze, silver, gold and platinum certifications suitable for printable and digital display. The patent-pending ReDi Index was developed by Matyasovsky and Penn State colleagues Lloyd Rhoades, manager of OPP Central Services, Buildings and Grounds Division, and Brendan Bagley, OPP information technology consultant. Steve Maruszewski, assistant vice president of OPP, challenged Matyasovsky to find a way to bring Penn State’s operations closer to zero waste as part of the University’s priority toward increasing sustainability efforts.

Matyasovsky looked for a measurement tool that could determine a rating for the University’s current practices and future goals. He couldn’t find one, so he set out to establish his own system. He soon realized that this void offered an opportunity to establish an index that could be applied in fields far beyond Penn State’s scope.

“Our goal for the ReDi Index is to see it become the worldwide standard of measure of zero-waste management,” he explained. “Right now, companies can claim that they operate on a zero-waste basis, but what ‘zero waste’ means to one company may not be the same definition at another. The ReDi Index not only calculates an easy-to-understand rating of how much a company responds to the waste it generates and how much it diverts from landfills, but it standardizes that measure so companies from any industry, located down the street and around the world, can see how their efforts stack up.

“Matyasovsky added that he hopes the comparison function of the ReDi Index will encourage businesses and organizations to improve their sustainable waste-management practices. He envisions being able to use the ReDi Index to acknowledge the top 10 zero-waste companies annually within every business and organizational sector. Because the ReDi Index can be customized through a user’s addition of entries for...
specialized waste products like exotic plastics used in the health care sector, he believes future phases of the index could be used to measure the response-diversion rate of nuclear waste. In the meantime, however, he sees the ReDi Index as a green endeavor — ecologically and economically speaking.

"The response rate tells an organization how well they are addressing their solid waste streams, or how effective their operations are," said Matyasovsky. "The diversion rate tells the organization how educated their people are about managing the trash they create, and how much their non-response disposal behaviors may be costing the company in unnecessary landfill fees. So the ReDi Index can tell a company's people how green they are behaving, and how changing their behaviors can save both their company and their environment - even more 'green'."

For more information: http://redi.opp.psu.edu

Telling The ‘Whole Story’ of Recycling At The Philadelphia Recycling Industries Congress

One of the accomplishments of the recent Philadelphia Recycling Industries Congress was to present a complete picture of how both sides of the private-sector recycling industry have come together to forge a mature business model that is making economic contributions to the city and the state as a whole.

“In the past, the supply and demand sides of the industry went their own ways and told their own stories separately. We didn’t always do a good job presenting the complete picture, the whole story,” said Tim O’Donnell, president of the Pennsylvania Waste Industries Association (PWIA).

“The recycling congress in Philadelphia was our way of making the point that both sides of the industry are in sync and are now working together,” said Robert Bylone, executive director of the Pennsylvania Recycling Markets Center (RMC). “Now we’re presenting the complete picture. We’re telling the whole story of how recycling has matured into a sustainable and profitable business.”

PWIA and the RMC jointly sponsored the daylong Philadelphia Recycling Industries Congress on April 14 in City Hall.

PWIA represents the supply side of the industry—the larger companies in the waste industry that collect and process recyclables and are investing heavily in new facilities and technologies. For example, Waste Management and Republic Services, both national companies with a strong presence throughout Pennsylvania, attended the Philadelphia Congress on behalf of PWIA.

The RMC works more so with the demand side—companies that use recycled materials and are looking to expand markets for products made from recycled materials. Among the companies the RMC invited to the congress were ReCommunity, a materials recovery facility; Kuusakoski Philadelphia and Eforce Compliance, both electronics scrap processors; Revolution Recovery, a demolition waste management and recycling company; and Two Particular Acres, a producer of organic compost and mulch.

“Recycling was once considered the province mainly of environmentalists. Now, however, the private sector is driving growth,” O’Donnell said. “With the recent addition of a Waste Management single-stream recycling plant that just opened in Philadelphia, private companies have now invested more than $87 million in new recycling facilities and technologies in Pennsylvania in just the last several years.”

“Meanwhile,” Bylone said, “the number of companies finding new uses for recycled materials is rapidly expanding and driving job growth not only in Philadelphia but also statewide.”

The Philadelphia recycling congress was a spinoff of the first-ever Pennsylvania Recycling Industries Congress, held on Feb. 15 in the Capitol in Harrisburg.

“The success of both of these events is something altogether new in our experience,” Bylone said. “There’s a new level of awareness of recycling as a for-profit business out there.”

O’Donnell echoed that sentiment. “There was a day when you took only a waste bin to the curb for pickup,” he said. “Now you take a waste bin and a recycling bin, and often the recycling bin is the heavier of the two.”

According to a PWIA study, the private-sector waste industry contributes $3 billion a year to the Pennsylvania economy and accounts for 31,500 jobs. A study by the Northeast Recycling Council found that 3,800 establishments in Pennsylvania connected to recycling or reuse and remanufacturing generated 52,316 jobs with an annual payroll of $2.2 billion.

Submitted by: Natonia Samchuck, PPO&S
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Tim O’Donnell, president of the Pennsylvania Waste Industries Association (PWIA), has received a Special Governor’s Award from the National Solid Wastes Management Association.

PWIA represents private-sector waste haulers, recyclers, and landfill operators and is the Pennsylvania state chapter of the National Solid Wastes Management Association.

The award, which was given for O’Donnell’s five-year record of outstanding service as PWIA president, was presented May 10 in Dallas at the 2011 Waste Expo, the waste industry’s largest national trade show.

The National Solid Wastes Management Association said O’Donnell had fought against trash taxes, promoted free-market waste solutions, publicized the industry’s contributions to the Pennsylvania economy, and helped organize two first-ever events, the Pennsylvania Recycling Industries Congress and the Philadelphia Recycling Industries Congress.

O’Donnell, a registered professional engineer, is general manager of eastern Pennsylvania post-collection operations for Republic Services, Inc. including operations in York, Morgantown and Philadelphia.

An Altoona native, he holds a B.S. in mining engineering from Penn State and an MBA from Eastern University. Over a 28-year career, he has worked for the state Bureau of Abandoned Mine Reclamation, in Ebensburg, at Waste Management landfills in Pottstown and Butler and has been based at Republic Services’ Modern Landfill in York since 1996.

Submitted by: Natonia Samchuck, PPO&S
Just for Fun—Recycle Runway

Nancy Judd turns an orange rind into sequins. A can of Coke becomes shiny bangles. Plastic bags melt into chic crinkly fabric. What others call trash is her high fashion. Her newest creation is “The Environmental Stewardess,” a 1940s air hostess suit sewn from leather seat covers donated by sponsor Delta Air Lines. Judd stitched the suit’s superhero cape from safety cards once found in seatback pockets. Her apparel is more for learning than wearing.

“I love taking garbage — something that people want to push away from and not think about — and transform it into something elegant,” said Judd, 42, of Santa Fe, New Mexico. “I love when they look at a dress and say, ‘Wow, those are bottles or cans,’ or whatever.”

After her cocktail dress made of vinyl Obama-Biden banners made it to the Inauguration, Judd declined a spot on “Project Runway.” She prefers grass-roots projects that she details on her website Recycle Runway.

“I am an artist making wearable art,” she said. “I’m also not attracted to the fashion industry. It creates a tremendous amount of waste, and there are a lot of social justice issues, although a lot of designers are doing good stuff.” Her work has been displayed across the country at shopping malls, museums and airports. The latest installation of her “Recycle Runway” exhibit of 18 eco-trash garments is on display through April 2012 in Concourse E at the Atlanta Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport.

Article taken from CNN.com  April 22, 2011

For more photos go to:  http://recyclerunway.com/

12,000 pieces of crushed glass jars and bottles from the City of Albuquerque recycling program were glued to the gown and second-hand shoes. The 1930s style gown was made from upholstery fabric remnants. This couture fashion took 400 hours to create. Created in 2002. Photos by Don Marr and Sandrine Hahn.
More Scenes From The 2011 Mid-Atlantic Road-E-O

Photo courtesy of Adrienne Fors, Waste Management

Photo courtesy of Donna Irons-Zimmerman, Communication Solutions

Photo courtesy of Donna Irons-Zimmerman, Communication Solutions

Photo courtesy of Donna Irons-Zimmerman, Communication Solutions

Photo courtesy of Donna Irons-Zimmerman, Communication Solutions
Chapter News

Your elected board members are working to make your membership more accessible. Some of the exciting items under consideration are listed below. If you have any other ideas, please contact any of the Chapter officers. Their contact information is listed at the end of the newsletter or on the chapter website.

- Creating a SWANA Keystone Chapter Facebook page.
- Creating a Twitter feed that will connect automatically with the Facebook page.
- President’s monthly membership correspondence and e-updates.
- Each newsletter will have a theme, possibly related to current events/issues/topics.

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Request For Proposals—Delaware Solid Waste Authority

We need your help....

We are looking for stories, photos, or anecdotes on where you have sent your waste for reuse. If you send us the story and photos, we will publish them in the upcoming Winter newsletter.

All submissions should be forwarded to Diane Roskos before January 10, 2012.
History of Labor Day

Labor Day: How it Came About; What it Means

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a creation of the labor movement and is dedicated to the social and economic achievements of American workers. It constitutes a yearly national tribute to the contributions workers have made to the strength, prosperity, and well-being of our country.

More than 100 years after the first Labor Day observance, there is still some doubt as to who first proposed the holiday for workers.

Some records show that Peter J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and a cofounder of the American Federation of Labor, was first in suggesting a day to honor those "who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold."

But Peter McGuire's place in Labor Day history has not gone unchallenged. Many believe that Matthew Maguire, a machinist, not Peter McGuire, founded the holiday. Recent research seems to support the contention that Matthew Maguire, later the secretary of Local 344 of the International Association of Machinists in Paterson, N.J., proposed the holiday in 1882 while serving as secretary of the Central Labor Union in New York. What is clear is that the Central Labor Union adopted a Labor Day proposal and appointed a committee to plan a demonstration and picnic.

The first Labor Day holiday was celebrated on Tuesday, September 5, 1882, in New York City, in accordance with the plans of the Central Labor Union. The Central Labor Union held its second Labor Day holiday just a year later, on September 5, 1883.

In 1884 the first Monday in September was selected as the holiday, as originally proposed, and the Central Labor Union urged similar organizations in other cities to follow the example of New York and celebrate a "workingmen's holiday" on that date. The idea spread with the growth of labor organizations, and in 1885 Labor Day was celebrated in many industrial centers of the country.

Through the years the nation gave increasing emphasis to Labor Day. The first governmental recognition came through municipal ordinances passed during 1885 and 1886. From them developed the movement to secure state legislation. The first state bill was introduced into the New York legislature, but the first to become law was passed by Oregon on February 21, 1887. During the year four more states — Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York — created the Labor Day holiday by legislative enactment. By the end of the decade Connecticut, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania had followed suit. By 1894, 23 other states had adopted the holiday in honor of workers, and on June 28 of that year, Congress passed an act making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

The form that the observance and celebration of Labor Day should take were outlined in the first proposal of the holiday — a street parade to exhibit to the public "the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations" of the community, followed by a festival for the recreation and amusement of the workers and their families. This became the pattern for the celebrations of Labor Day. Speeches by prominent men and women were introduced later, as more emphasis was placed upon the economic and civic significance of the holiday. Still later, by a resolution of the American Federation of Labor convention of 1909, the Sunday preceding Labor Day was adopted as Labor Sunday and dedicated to the spiritual and educational aspects of the labor movement.

The vital force of labor added materially to the highest standard of living and the greatest production the world has ever known and has brought us closer to the realization of our traditional ideals of economic and political democracy. It is appropriate, therefore, that the nation pay tribute on Labor Day to the creator of so much of the nation's strength, freedom, and leadership — the American worker.

From the US Dept of Labor Website
EPA is soliciting stakeholder input regarding the efficacy and scope of the MSW Characterization Report called "Municipal Solid Waste in the United States". This information will be used to develop new measurement definitions and protocols for measurement of these materials. This effort could lead to the creation of a new measurement report that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) will make publicly available. EPA's "Municipal Solid Waste in the United States" analyzes the amounts of MSW recycled, combusted and landfilled and relies on a top-down materials flow approach. The report is the result of modeling that uses data gathered from a wide variety of public and private sources. ERC believes this methodology leads to a vast underestimation of the amount of waste generated in the US. ERC instead relies on numbers published biannually by Columbia University and BioCycle in its "State of the Garbage" report. The EPA has extended the deadline for accepting written comments. All written comments must be received by EPA on or before September 30, 2011.

Lancaster County waste officials remain optimistic that a deal to acquire Harrisburg's waste-to-energy facility will be successful. The Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority is keenly interested in adding a second facility as an alternative to expanding its existing facility. "Despite uncertainty to the overall process that will eventually resolve the city's debt woes, we remain very confident the end result will include sale of the Harrisburg waste-to-energy facility to LCSWMA," said James Warner, the authority's chief executive officer. Things are certainly looking that way. Last week, the Harrisburg Authority, owners of the Harrisburg incinerator, and LCSWMA signed a "due-diligence" agreement, which permits the authority to pore over detailed financial and operational information of the facility. The most recent offer by LCSWMA is $134 million, if the City of Harrisburg and Dauphin County would guarantee the amount of waste available.

In attempt to preserve New Jersey's inhabitant quails, the Gloucester County (NJ) Wheelabrator waste-to-energy facility teamed up with project officials to introduce about 100 Bobwhite quails into the wildlife habitat at the Westville facility. "I thought it was a great project," said Wheelabrator facility site manager Mike Kissel. In 2009 the facility received Wildlife at Work certifications, recognizing their habitat management and environmental education programs, and the quail project is an extension of their involvement. Last Wednesday, officials dropped 100 one-day old quail chicks into a brooder, or separator, with food, water and heat where they will stay for five weeks. At that time, the quails will be released into the habitat. According to Matter, the Wheelabrator is the first site in the state to have a separator. "These folks here, they've demonstrated a true commitment," he said. One of the facility's biggest obstacles in preparing to become an avian refuge is keeping evasive weeds such as the phragmites at bay, while bringing in plants that would sustain the Bobwhite quail like weeping lovegrass and coastal panicgrass. Next year, Kissel said he would like to incorporate the Bobwhite quails into their environmental education program, where he hope Gloucester County students learn the importance of this bird.
New York’s Revised Waste Management Plan Stresses Reduction, Returns

A municipal solid waste (MSW) management plan has been issued by New York that emphasizes waste reduction and packaging return programs as parts of a new approach to solid waste management. This according to the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC). Replacing a 1987 plan that was last updated in 2000, the new plan seeks to shift the state’s focus from end-of-pipe waste management to reducing waste from the start.

The plan, "Beyond Waste: A Sustainable Materials Management Policy for New York", is a framework for municipalities, businesses and the public to significantly reduce the amount of materials destined for landfills and municipal waste combustion. New York currently generates more than 14 million tons of solid waste annually.

The plan sets a target date of 2030 in its call for a progressive reduction in the amount of waste destined for disposal, from the current estimate of 4.1 pounds per person per day to the ultimate goal of 0.6 pounds. The plan also calls for aggressive actions to reduce waste and increase reuse, recycling and composting. The goal was moved back from 2018 after public comment and hearings on the proposed version. The final plan also clarifies that it calls for no new mandates.

According to NYDEC, it has been more than 20 years since New York took a hard look at the amount of waste generated in the state and how to manage solid waste. The old plan was outdated and no longer sufficiently effective, as the following data suggests.

According to the plan: Despite gains in recycled materials, nearly 65 percent of the total materials managed in the state and approximately 80 percent of the MSW goes to combustion facilities or landfills, while only 20 percent of the solid waste is being recycled. The state still generates waste roughly at 1990 levels and any progress of successful recycling programs in New York has stalled over the last decade. The well-established recycling industry in New York is continually faced with the challenges of developing new markets for secondary materials. The plan includes a broad new policy with a focus on waste prevention, education and incentives to help consumers and businesses reduce waste and recycle. It focuses on steps to improve waste prevention, reuse and recycling of organic materials, especially food waste.

Also included is a stronger emphasis on product and packaging stewardship, to extend responsibility for end-of-life management to manufacturers, thereby encouraging them to use more recyclable and less toxic materials. This producer responsibility with regard to waste management is a signal of the state’s commitment to being a more progressive manager of a growing waste problem.

According to NYDEC, the materials management plan would capture the economic value of the materials, conserve their embedded energy and minimize the generation of solid waste in the state. NYDEC estimates that implementing the plan could also reduce nearly 21 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent greenhouse gas emissions annually, save more than 280 million BTUs of energy each year and create 67,000 jobs by 2030 by recommending a number of revenue streams to offset the costs of the plan to the public sector.

The report is available at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/materials_minerals_pdf/frptbeyondwaste.pdf

Taken from: Environmental Synopsis, Vol 11, No. 5, May 2011, Page 4. Written by: Craig D. Brooks, Executive Director
EPA has released a guidance document entitled "Available and Emerging Technologies for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions at Municipal Solid Waste Landfills". The document is meant to help state and local permitting authorities then assigning best available control technologies to landfills that trigger the Prevention of Significant Deterioration thresholds based on their GHG emissions. This paper is one of several "white papers" released by EPA in an effort to better inform agencies on methods to mitigate GHG emissions from various industrial sectors. The landfill paper was released this month. A copy of the full document can be found on the EPA website at: http://www.epa.gov/nsr/ghgdocs/landfills.pdf

Bipartisan legislation was introduced in the Senate in July that would require EPA to stay the four rules associated with the boiler and CISWI MACT regulations and require EPA to reissue the regulations without using the pollutant-by-pollutant approach to which ERC has objected. The legislation is very similar to a bill in the House of Representatives, although the Senate bill lays out a list of which materials can be classified as fuel rather than solid waste and thereby avoid stricter air pollution rules (e.g. biomass, scrap tires, non-chlorinated plastics, latex paint water and other materials). Original co-sponsors in the Senate include Senators Susan Collins (R-ME), Ron Wyden (D-OR), Lamar Alexander (R-TN), Mary Landrieu (D-LA), Pat Toomey, (R-PA), and Mark Pryor (D-AR). ERC has supported the legislation so that a favorable precedent on this rule will carry forward to future MACT rulemakings for waste-to-energy. A companion bill in the House, sponsored by Morgan Griffith of Virginia, now boasts more than 75 co-sponsors, including 15 Democrats. Such bipartisanship in the House and Senate is a rare occurrence on Capitol Hill these days and may bode well for a success.
EPA Toughens Definition of Solid Waste

EPA says it plans to toughen its definition of solid waste (DSW) rule by removing certain regulatory exemptions while adding requirements of facilities that recycle wastes. EPA’s July 6 proposal would amend a 2008 rule which broadened the definition of “solid waste” while narrowing which materials are considered “hazardous” and subject to strict waste handling and disposal requirements. The original measure was meant to promote recycling of materials otherwise considered hazardous. But environmentalists sued the agency, saying that it was too lenient and would lead to dangerous “sham” recycling. On a July 6 conference call, EPA waste chief Mathy Stanislaus said that the agency had identified regulatory “gaps” and that a new environmental justice review revealed that low-income and minority populations could be disproportionately affected by the regulation. EPA now plans a series of public meetings on the rule, accepting public comment for 60 days.

Among the changes EPA is proposing is a requirement for industry to meet all four of the criteria for determining whether recycling is legitimate — rather than just two of the four criteria that the Bush-era version had required.

Another change prompting concern from the industry is EPA’s first-time definition of what circumstances it would consider materials destined for recycling to be “contained” in a satisfactory manner. In their lawsuit, environmentalists had complained that the term was undefined in the 2008 rule and would thus be difficult to enforce. Under the new proposal, EPA would consider a hazardous secondary material to be contained if it is managed in a storage unit that “is in good condition, with no leaks or other continuing or intermittent releases of hazardous secondary materials to the environment, and is designed, as appropriate, to prevent releases of hazardous secondary materials to the environment.”

Another change would be to eliminate the so-called “transfer-based exclusion,” under which recycling conducted by a third party, as opposed to the generator of the hazardous substance, would be exempt from strict regulation. EPA is now proposing “alternative requirements” for transfer-based recycling, under which “the hazardous recyclable materials must be managed according to the RCRA Subtitle C requirements, including manifesting and hazardous recyclable materials for up to a year without a RCRA permit if the generator makes advance arrangements for legitimate reclamation and documents those arrangements in a reclamation plan.”
### August 2011 Pennsylvania Legislative Update

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BILL #</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HB 33</td>
<td>Provides for taxation of natural gas drilling for transfer and distribution of collected funds including 29.6% to the Environmental Stewardship Fund.</td>
<td>Re-Referred to Finance Committee, May 25, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 206</td>
<td>Provides per ton county fees of up to $4.00 on MSW generated within the assessing county or MSW disposed of within an assessing county. Fees are to be used for recycling and waste management activities.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, January 25, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 863</td>
<td>Provides for per ton county fees of up to $4.00 on MSW generated within the assessing county or MSW disposed of within an assessing county. Fees are to be used for recycling and waste management activities.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, January 25, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 326</td>
<td>Increases annual grant cap for County HHW programs from $100,000 to $150,000 for counties with populations of more than 250,000.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, January 31, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 988</td>
<td>Amends Act 101 to restrict proximity; new landfills to no less than 1 mile from a reservoir under certain circumstances.</td>
<td>Referred to March 9, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 1017</td>
<td>Requires a public referendum before a permit for land application of biosolids can be issued.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, March 15, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 1394</td>
<td>Adds fluorescent lamps or tubes to Sections 1501(c) and 1502(b)(c) of Act 101.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, April 27, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 1406</td>
<td>Imposes a severance tax on natural gas extraction to fund environmental programs (35% to Growing Greener).</td>
<td>Referred to Finance Committee, April 28, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 1691</td>
<td>Adds “leaf waste” to the definition of “yard waste” in Section 103 of Act 101.</td>
<td>Passed House June 28, 2011. Referred to ER &amp; E in Senate, June 29, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 1745</td>
<td>Amend Alternative Energy Investment Act of 2008 to provide for plug-in vehicle charging station tax credits.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, June 28, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 151</td>
<td>Provides for 25% of air pollution fines over $50,000 to be returned by PADEP to the municipality in which the violation occurred.</td>
<td>Signed into Law as Act 57 July 7, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 176</td>
<td>Assures proposed regulations are supported by empirical and replicable data.</td>
<td>Signed into Law as Act 60 July 7, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 303</td>
<td>Provides for fines collected under the Hazardous Sites Clean-Up Act be deposited in the Hazardous Sites Clean-Up Fund.</td>
<td>Passed Senate. Removed from Table June 23, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 304</td>
<td>Increases accessibility of air quality State Implementation Plans to the Public and Legislature.</td>
<td>Passed Senate. Removed from Table for second consideration, June 23, 2011</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

See “Legislative” on page 33
August 2011 Pennsylvania Legislative Update

“Legislative” continued from page 32

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>SB 347</td>
<td>Sets a 1,000 yard proximity from schools for new or modified waste disposal facility</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, January 31, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 531</td>
<td>Increases fines and upgrades charges for illegal dumping.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, February 14, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 532</td>
<td>Ensures waste facility violations be corrected before permit modifications are granted.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, February 14, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 590</td>
<td>Imposes a 2-cent tax on plastic grocery bags.</td>
<td>Referred to Finance Committee, February 18, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 624</td>
<td>Provides for textbooks from public and non-public primary and secondary schools to be recycled by certified recyclers.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, February 23, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 825</td>
<td>Adds an “affected municipality” definition to Act 101, requires a community health risks study and expands public notice requirements.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, March 14, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 826</td>
<td>Adds “host municipality” and “affected municipality” definitions to Act 97m requires public referendum as part of permit approval process.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, March 14, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 827</td>
<td>Doubles fines for overweight trucks carrying municipal waste.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, March 14, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 849</td>
<td>Requires PADEP to conduct environmental and economic impact study on Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards.</td>
<td>Referred to Consumer Protection &amp; Prof. Licensure Committee, March 28, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 1022</td>
<td>Adds Section 509 to Act 97 providing for baseline well testing before land application of sludge.</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E Committee, April 28, 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

**SEPTEMBER 2011**
- Wednesday 9/7 & Thursday 9/8, PWIA/SWANA/PADEP/PAHMI Fall Conference, Harrisburg Hilton.
- Thursday, 9/8 12:30 p.m., Chapter Annual Business Meeting
- Distribute summer newsletter via email
- Chapter Fiscal Year Ends

**OCTOBER 2011**
- Chapter fiscal year begins
- No Board Meeting Scheduled
- Treasurer prepares fiscal audit packets

**NOVEMBER 2011**
- Thursday, 11/3, 10 a.m., Board Meeting Location to be announced
- Treasurer submits Chapter financial report to the accountant
- Plan to renew Secretariat administrative contract for next year

**DECEMBER 2011**
- Thursday, 12/1, 10 a.m., Board Meeting Conference Call
- Accountant audits financial report and prepares 990 IRS Tax Filing
- Secretary and Treasurer submit Chapter annual reports to SWANA
- Sign Secretariat service contract for next year

**JANUARY 2012**
- Thursday, 1/5, 10 a.m., Board Meeting Conference Call
- Submit articles for Winter Newsletter
- Email mini-technical seminar announcement
- Email 10th Annual Mid-Atlantic Regional Road-E-O announcement
- Program Committee initiates planning for 14th Annual Fall Conference

**FEBRUARY 2012**
- Mini-Technical Seminar with PADEP, time and location to be announced (TENTATIVE)
- Board Meeting (date and time to be announced)
- Distribute Winter Newsletter via email

**MARCH 2012**
- Thursday, 3/1, Chapter Scholarship application deadline
- Thursday, 3/1, 10 a.m., Board Meeting Conference Call
- Mail exhibitors and sponsorship announcement for 14th Annual Fall Conference
- Program Committee completes planning for Fall Conference
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:

JULY 2012
No Activities Planned

AUGUST 2012
- Thursday, 8/2, 10 a.m., Board Meeting Conference Call
- Program Committee prepares program for the 14th Annual Fall Conference
- Submit articles for summer newsletter

SEPTEMBER 2012
- PWIA/SWANA,PADEP/PAHMI Fall Conference (date and location to be announced)
- Chapter Annual Business Meeting and Election
- Distribute summer newsletter via email
- Chapter fiscal year ends

APRIL 2012
- Thursday, 4/5, 10 a.m., Board Meeting Conference Call
- Announce Chapter Scholarship awards
- Submit articles for Spring Newsletter

MAY 2012
- Thursday, 5/3, 10 a.m., Board Meeting Conference Call
- Present Chapter Scholarship awards
- Nominating Committee presents slate of Officers & Directors for election
- Distribute Spring Newsletter via email

JUNE 2012
- Thursday, 6/7, 10 a.m., Board Meeting Conference Call
- Email registration announcement for 14th Annual Fall Conference
- Review Annual budget
- Mid-Atlantic Regional ROAD-E-O (date, time, and location to be determined)
Chapter Officers and Board of Directors

▶ Officers

Robert Hasemeier, President
Barton & Loguidice

Tim Hartman, Vice President
Waste System Authority of Eastern Montgomery County

Bob Zorbaugh, Secretary
Lancaster County Solid Waste Management

Steve Tucker, Treasurer
Lycoming County Solid Waste Authority

▶ Board of Directors

Public Sector

Kelly Wolf
Dauphin County Waste Management & Recycling

Larry Taylor
Greater Lebanon Refuse Authority

Jennifer Cristofoletti
York County Solid Waste Authority

Bill Stullken
SECCRA

Private Sector

Tim O’Donnell
Republic Services, Inc. – Modern Landfill & Recycling

John Wood
CH2M Hill

George H. Barstar
Shaw Environmental, Inc.

Tanya McCoy-Caretti
Kimball

▶ International Director

Bob Watts
Chester County Solid Waste Authority
This Publication is for the Solid Waste Professionals of the Keystone Chapter of SWANA

The Keystone is published a minimum of three times per year (generally winter, summer, and fall). If you have ideas for future articles, updates, or general suggestions for The Keystone, please contact Diane Roskos at Barton & Loguidice, Newsletter Secretariat Production Services, or any member of the Newsletter Committee listed below:

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**Chapter members**: please freely share this info with others that you work with or who have an interest in waste news in PA. **Please remember to send Kay Dougherty, Chapter Secretariat, your current email address** as all future newsletters, as well as informational broadcast faxes and other communications, will only be sent via email. Her email is: kdougherty@keystoneswana.org. If you did not receive your copy of this newsletter emailed from Kay, you are not on our email list for news.