A Message from SWANA
President Robert Hasemeier

Labor Day is the unofficial end of summer and I am going to reflect on a solid waste management moment from vacations and travels. The “First Lady of Keystone SWANA” and I went to San Francisco to visit our youngest daughter and her husband in early August. Being in the solid waste business, my children point out certain items of interest to my professional interests. My daughter and her husband live in an apartment building since last December and I am amazed about the level of waste management services they have available, even down to optional organics collection at some geographic locations, but not at their complex. The airport had the multi-container disposal at every waste location. Parks and public areas presented the multi-container option. It was rare that I observed a single container for waste disposal. The user is required to source separate their waste almost everywhere.

I bring this recycling option to the forefront of this newsletter because we have been educating the public about the benefits of recycling since approximately 1990. It is always a curiosity to me to observe people at airports who have a beverage container to dispose or newspaper and the only option for disposal is one container for all waste items. I feel I am watching “Candid Camera” watching people with their waste item and looking for another location to dispose of that item without mixing it with the general solid waste. Finally, the individual usually makes one of two choices, they either toss into the container in with all of the other waste and shake their heads or they set the waste item on the floor next to the container, an act of defiance and social commentary I guess.
2012 Mid-Atlantic ROAD-E-O Results

On June 15, 2012 Maryland Environmental Service hosted the Mid-Atlantic Regional Road-e-o for the Solid Waste Association of North America at the Midshore II Regional Solid Waste Facility in Ridgeley, Maryland. Below is a list of contestants and their standings in each event.

Click here to see photos from the 2012 Mid-Atlantic ROAD-E-O!

**Landfill Compactor:**
First Place: Chrissy Kortze - Conestoga Landfill  
Score: 94, Time: 11m. 49s.
Second Place: Tom Blessing - Conestoga Landfill  
Score: 91, Time: 12m. 47s.
Third Place: Bill Bramm - Chester County SWA  
Score: 88, Time: 9m. 9s.
Fourth Place: Andre Stanley - Maryland Environmental Service  
Score: 88, Time: 9m. 36s.
Fifth Place: Matt Yeagle - Wayne Township Landfill,  
Score: 88, Time: 10m. 50s.
Sixth Place: Michael Barnes - Anne Arundel County DPW  
Score: 84, Time: 7m. 21s.
Seventh Place: Keith LaMotte - SECCRA Landfill,  
Score: 84, Time: 13m. 42s.
Eighth Place: Clarence Shinski - Anne Arundel County DPW  
Score: 80, Time: 7m. 11s.
Ninth Place: Thomas Kostingo - Chester County SWA  
Score: 79, Time: 12m. 4s.

**Roll Off Truck:**
First Place: John Zell - Republic Services  
Score: 304, Time: 6m. 17s.
Second Place: Charles Leamy - Republic Services  
Score: 216, Time: 8m. 45s.
Third Place: Michael Plott - Harford County DPW  
Score: 201, Time: 7m. 23s.
Fourth Place: Andre Stanley - Maryland Environmental Service  
Score: 199, Time: 7m. 46s.
Fifth Place: Dale Devonshire - Republic Services  
Score: 191, Time: 9m. 54s.
Sixth Place: Robert Phillips - Maryland Environmental Service  
Score: 151, Time: 12m. 15s.

**Dozer:**
First Place: C. Verlan Bauman - Lancaster County SWMA  
Score: 100, Time: 6m. 58s.
Second Place: Andrew Baker - Modern Landfill  
Score: 98, Time: 7m. 3s.
Third Place: Joshua Ward - Harford County DPW  
Score: 96, Time: 5m. 40s.
Fourth Place: Clarence Shinski - Anne Arundel County DPW  
Score: 94, Time: 6m. 14s.
Fifth Place: Bruce Pepper - Maryland Environmental Service  
Score: 94, Time: 7m. 53s.
Sixth Place: Aaron Rice - Lancaster County SWMA  
Score: 93, Time: 7m. 13s.
Seventh Place: Carl Schirmer - Delaware SWA  
Score: 93, Time: 7m. 40s.
Eighth Place: Marshall Friend - Maryland Environmental Service  
Score: 93, Time: 9m. 13s.
Ninth Place: Keith LaMotte - SECCRA Landfill  
Score: 93, Time: 9m. 35s.
Tenth Place: Thomas Kostingo - Chester County SWA  
Score: 92, Time: 12m. 30s.
Eleventh Place: Bill Bramm - Chester County SWA  
Score: 90, Time: 7m. 25s.
Twelfth Place: Chrissy Kortze - Conestoga Landfill  
Score: 90, Time: 11m. 44s.
Thirteenth Place: Michael Barnes - Anne Arundel County DPW  
Score: 88, Time: 5m. 30s.
Fourteenth Place: Clifford Jiles - Dorchester County DPW  
Score: 88, Time: 5m. 50s.
Fifteenth Place: Adam Scott - Wayne Township Landfill  
Score: 88, Time: 7m. 57s.
Sixteenth Place: Tom Blessing - Conestoga Landfill  
Score: 82, Time: 8m. 53s.
Eleventh Place: Neville Wright - Delaware SWA  
Score: 78, Time: 7m. 47s.
Twelfth Place: Jeff Watts -  
Score: 75, Time: 10m. 44s.

Please See “ROAD-E-O Winners” on page 11
History of the Keystone Chapter of SWANA

The following is a reprint from SWANA National as submitted by the Keystone Chapter:

Pennsylvania Chapter of the GRCDA, Inc. (now the Pennsylvania Keystone Chapter of the Solid Waste Association of North America, Inc.)

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 Carpenter, Jim Elliott, Chris Campman, Dave Conrad, Dave Terrill, Bob Bolton, Marty Horn, Mike Pavelek and Herb Flossdorf. Many of these individuals later served as Chapter President. Other roles were also served. Chris Campman was instrumental in formation of SWANA’s MOLO training program. Herb Flossdorf served various leadership positions on SWANA national’s Board. Robert Hasemeier & 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.

Please See “Chapter History” on page 6

Montgomery County Recognized as a Waste Watcher

When Montgomery County Recycling Coordinator, Chris Kaasmann, was approached by Upper Dublin Township administration in early 2011 on the idea of hosting a political sign collection, he didn’t know what he was getting himself into. Fast forward two weeks after the November election and there were approximately 8 tons of political signs and stakes collected at 10 drop off points around the county.

In a partnership with ReCommunity Recycling, Sullivan’s Scrap Metals, Cougle’s Recycling and Covanta Plymouth Renewable, Montgomery County was able to successfully collect and recycle campaign signs that dot our roadways every fall. Drop off points were set up at 8 municipal locations and at both the Montgomery County Democratic and Republican Headquarters in Norristown.

PROP President, Bob Watts of the Chester County Solid Waste Authority presents Chris Kaasmann with the 2012 Waste Watcher Award.

Please See “Montgomery County” on page 18
Refuse Reptile Rescue

Waste Management is a world leader among corporations that improve the wildlife habitat value of their properties but a team from Northeast Pennsylvania Hauling Company in Pen Argyl, Northampton County this spring took the company's wildlife work on the road where they earned high grades from a busload of students on a field trip.

Driver Henry Milton and helper Jerome Eddinger were in the cab of their rear-load truck on their Grand Central subscription route on a sunny mid-May morning. Jerome spotted an eastern box turtle that had picked a dangerous spot for basking in the sun.

“I spotted the turtle in the middle of the road and a school bus was coming up the opposite way,” Jerome said. “Henry stopped and the school bus stopped. It was sitting in the middle of the road soaking up the sun. I told Henry I was going to get out and get it.”

Nearby in the school bus, driver Skip Griffiths and 30 fifth graders and their teachers and chaperones from All Saints Academy in Scranton watched Jerome help the turtle. The group was nearing the end of a one-hour trip to a historic farm for a field trip.

“I said to the students ‘this guy’s protecting the environment and it shows that his heart is in the right place,’ “ Skip said. “If that guy hadn't helped him he wouldn’t have made it.”

Skip said the turtle was about the size of a football and said he could see the animal craning its neck as Jerome carried it to the other side of the road.

“When I put him in the yard he was looking around and I said ‘you can thank me later,’ “ said Jerome. He said he watched for a moment as the turtle ambled away from the road across someone’s front lawn. “The kids on the school bus were all waving and cheering. There was a teacher in the back and she was smiling and she waved.”

“They’re (the students) all pro-animal. They were pleased. They thought that was nice,” Skip said. “That driver has to get a pat on the back. He could have shifted gears and kept going.”

Skip was so impressed by what he saw that he contacted a neighbor who works for Waste Management and reported Jerome’s turtle rescue.

“I thought that was pretty good PR. It’s a nice story,” Skip said. “The big corpo-

Please See “Turtle Rescue” on page 15
My Mom lives in the Adirondacks and the transfer station has taught the citizens to segregate all of their waste into the most cost effective method for disposal. Their education is that source segregation is a pocketbook issue since taxes will increase if this segregation is not enforced. My Mother is constantly retraining the visitor, including me, since certain items I normally recycle are not recycled at her waste disposal location. However, the transfer station has several waste disposal categories that I do not have available in the Harrisburg urban area, including clean wood which campers use for fires. What an example of the “best and highest end use”.

I conclude that our profession has made a difference in the waste disposal habits of our society. Sure, there are a select number of individuals who do not embrace waste recycling, but I believe that the larger majority of our population is working with us to achieve a higher use of the materials discarded. I congratulate and simultaneously challenge my colleagues to keep up with the message we have taught our citizens since they now expect our profession to offer waste disposal choices. We are being judged to “do what is right and to do it right”! I ask you to reflect on this subtle, this momentous standard by which our profession reaches out to the general public over the issue of waste disposal, especially in public places.

Happy trash trails to you...
Robert Hasemeier, a.k.a. Mr. Trash
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. This association with CCAP helped grow the ranks of membership to almost 200 persons by 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 was a combined fall conference that involved individuals from all facets of the solid waste industry including regulators and host inspectors. This conference still continues today.

By the end of the 1990s, the relationship with CCAP was being challenged by the priorities and limited resources of each organization. Jim Warner of the Lancaster County Solid Waste Authority volunteered to accept the role of Chapter Secretariat for the fee being paid to CCAP. This change in Secretariat duties took the Chapter to 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 first decade also ushered in financial challenges to the Chapter as the waste industry went through consolidations and local waste programs instituted austerity budgets. Tim O’Donnell from Republic Industries provided significant financial and administrative support to the Road-E-O event to make it a quality program. Bob Watts and the Chester County Solid Waste Authority also provided assistance and currently sponsor the Chapter’s website and organize the Road-E-O events. The Chapter newsletter is produced by Barton & Loguidice engineers and has grown from a 6-8 page publication to over 20 pages three times per year. At this writing, the Chapter is reaching out to a younger membership and to another industry organization, Professional Recyclers of PA (PROP) to plan for a future representation of the solid waste industry. We look forward to celebrating SWANA’s 50th anniversary in 2012 and our upcoming 25th birthday in 2013.

*Written and submitted by Robert Hasemeier, P.E., Barton & Loguidice*
On June 27th 2012, Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority (LCSWMA) was selected by the Office of the Receiver for the City of Harrisburg as the winner of their competitive bidding process, to enter into immediate negotiations for the purchase of the Harrisburg Materials Energy Recycling Recovery Facility (HMERRF). The final purchase price will be determined after negotiations with the Receiver’s Office are complete and subject to prevailing interest rates at the time of the purchase transaction.

Since June, LCSWMA has participated in several positive meetings with the Harrisburg Receiver’s office and is making excellent progress with regards to the purchase of the HMERRF. While the timeline is not finalized, LCSWMA hopes to take possession of the facility in mid- to late-fall of this year. However, the purchase transaction is contingent upon many other factors surrounding the sale/lease of other assets and debt settlement with the creditors. Nonetheless, LCSWMA is confident in the progress made so far and looks forward to bringing regionalization to Lancaster and Dauphin Counties.

“We were confident that our solution was the best choice all along and are glad the Receiver has selected LCSWMA. However, we understand and support their desire for a fair and transparent process. Thus, we were happy to participate in the qualification and bidding procedure,” says James Warner, CEO for LCSWMA. “We are anxious to work with the Receiver and The Harrisburg Authority to effectuate a seamless transition of ownership for the asset. We look forward to bringing our proficiency in solid waste management to the City of Harrisburg and the entire Dauphin County community. Together, with customers and residents, we will create successful regionalization between Lancaster and Dauphin Counties.”

LCSWMA manages 650,000+ tons of Lancaster County’s solid waste each year. The acquisition of the HMERRF will enable LCSWMA to expand its expertise to neighboring Dauphin County and the state capitol, while also benefiting Lancaster County with additional capacity for future growth. Upon acquisition of the HMERRF, LCSWMA will manage a system consisting of about one million tons of municipal solid waste per year, generate total revenues of approximately $87,000,000 and position itself as one of the largest generators of renewable energy in central Pennsylvania, powering the equivalent of 55,000 homes.

Written and Submitted by: Kathryn Sandoe, Communications Manager, LCSWMA
Jim Warner’s Legacy as SWANA President

Jim Warner, CEO of the Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority (LCSWMA) in Pennsylvania, recently completed his 1-year term as International Board President for the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA). During his tenure as President, Jim led the charge on several strategic initiatives for the association, including:

- Initiated succession planning with an outside consultant aimed at establishing timelines for future leadership transition within the organization;
- Directed an outside marketing company to boost membership for the association. Membership grew from the lowest number on record to 8,100—just shy of the all time high, before the recession hit in 2007;
- Strengthened technical division representation on the International Board; and
- Improved the overall financial condition of the organization.
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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 Chapter newsletter.

Don Birnesser Honored for SWANA Faculty Service

At their national conference in Washington, D.C., the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) honored KCI Technologies’ Solid Waste Practice Leader Don Birnesser, PE, with their 2012 Commitment to Faculty Service award. The new category in the organization’s award program recognizes a faculty member who has gone above and beyond to assist SWANA training.

After earning his certification as a Transfer Station Systems Manager in 2004, Birnesser began instructing SWANA’s three-day Managing Transfer Systems certification course. He has taught the course 10 times over the past six years and is leading it again this week at the association’s national WasteCon conference at National Harbor. This past year, he also led the organization’s initial online offering of the course.

Don Birnesser receiving the 2012 Commitment to Faculty Service award from SWANA at WasteCon 2012 at the Awards Breakfast from John Skinner.
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**“ROAD-E-O Winners” continued from page 2**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Articulated Dump Truck:</strong></th>
<th>First Place: Matt Hartwell - Modern Landfill</th>
<th>Score: 88, Time: 9m. 20s.</th>
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<td>Second Place: Jane LaMotte - Conestoga Landfill</td>
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<td>Third Place: Chase Weise - Wayne Township Landfill</td>
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<td>Fourth Place: Walter Winemiller - Modern Landfill</td>
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<td>Second Place: Brian Johnson - Maryland Environmental Service</td>
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<td>Third Place: Marshall Friend - Maryland Environmental Service</td>
<td>Score: 96, Time: 8m. 55s.</td>
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<td>Fourth Place: Jane LaMotte - Conestoga Landfill</td>
<td>Score: 95, Time: 7m. 46s.</td>
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<td>Fifth Place: Joshua Ward - Harford County DPW</td>
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<td>Sixth Place: Michael Plott - Harford County DPW</td>
<td>Score: 92, Time: 4m. 44s.</td>
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<td>Seventh Place: Clifford Jiles - Dorchester County DPW</td>
<td>Score: 90, Time: 6m. 36s.</td>
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<td>Eighth Place: Mark Kolakowski - Maryland Environmental Service</td>
<td>Score: 90, Time: 8m. 37s.</td>
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<td>Ninth Place: John Rice - Maryland Environmental Service</td>
<td>Score: 88, Time: 7m. 14s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tenth Place: Brian Wolfe - Wayne Township Landfill</td>
<td>Score: 81, Time: 8m. 42s.</td>
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Flow Control in Keystone State

The following article is reprinted from the August 16, 2012 edition of Waste & Recycling News.

By Jeremy Carroll

Terry Keene, who has been working in the environmental field for 35 years, works for Barton & Loguidice, an engineering company that worked for Oneida-Herkimer counties in New York on the landmark flow control case.

There are different types of flow control, including legislating that all waste picked up in the area must be disposed at a certain facility. But there are other options, including contracting with a hauler to restrict where it disposes of waste, often referred to as contractual flow control.

But there's a third type: economic flow control. That is where incentives are built into a contract that would lower the tipping fees for haulers as they bring more waste to the site.

In the case of Mifflin and Juniata counties in rural Pennsylvania, they are using economic flow control as an effort to drive more waste to the county-owned transfer station.

Please See “Flow Control” on page 13

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"Flow Control" continued from page 12

That option not only gives haulers the choice to bring the waste where they would like, but also gives the system financial incentives so it makes it a good deal for haulers to bring a lot of waste.

But they are planning for a day when the financial incentive might not be enough.

“They have developed legislative flow control as a contingency,” Keene said.

Forcing all the waste collected in the area to be disposed at the county transfer station would be a last resort, he said.

That would trigger legislative flow control and the financial incentives would disappear.

"It gives the haulers more of an incentive to renew those contracts as a way to avoid flow control, if they don’t like flow control,” he said.

Keene said while this approach works in Mifflin and Juniata counties, each project has to be looked at under its own merits to see if any type of flow control is needed or right in the situation.

"I don’t think flow control needs to be done in all cases,” he said.

“But if bonds are being issued [for a new MRF], the bond holders need to be convinced there is a guaranteed revenue stream to support that investment. That usually involves a guaranteed waste stream and there are different ways to do that. Flow control is one of them.”

The Mifflin County Solid Waste Authority uses economic flow control to help drive traffic to its transfer station. The process includes discounts to haulers who bring more trash to the site.
The next Newsletter will be distributed Mid-February 2013.

All article submissions are due to Diane Roskos by January 14, 2013.

Article submissions are welcomed from any member of the Keystone Chapter.
The eastern box turtle, *Terrapene carolina*, is North Carolina's state reptile. It is a land turtle that is common in much of the nation east of the Mississippi River and south of the northern edge of the Appalachian Mountains. The box turtle has a domed shell, is slow to mature and long-lived, especially when it has help crossing roads. Box turtle populations are endangered due to the fragmentation of their habitat and because turtles in the wild are often captured for pets. The turtles instinctively return to the area where they were hatched and turtles removed from their native habitat are often killed on roads or by predators on their journey home.

The turtle Jerome helped in May was not the first box turtle he helped cross a road.

“It was a nice size turtle. It would have been a shame to leave him in the middle of the road.”

Jerome is a 10-year Waste Management employee who likes the outdoors, enjoys hiking, and in the past has enjoyed nature by fishing and mountain biking.

*Submitted by: John Hambrose, Community Relations Coordinator, Alliance Landfill*
LCSWMA Flipped the Switch on Solar Energy

The Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority (LCSWMA) flipped the switch on solar energy at their Transfer Station Complex. Located on Harrisburg Pike in Lancaster, PA the entire complex is now powered by solar energy. With approximately 661,000 kilowatt hours of energy capacity, this project will offset 80% of the complex's annual electric usage.

Almost 2,000 roof mounted panels were installed on LCSWMA's Transfer Building, Small Vehicle Drop-Off Building, Household Hazardous Waste Facility and Maintenance Building.

Phase 2, to be completed in the future, will include canopy (car) ports for the Household Hazardous Waste Facility's parking lot. The Transfer Station Solar Project once again exemplifies LCSWMA's innovative and progressive approach to waste management and their commitment to sustainability.

To learn more and view the live solar energy dashboard, visit www.lcswma.org.

Submitted by: Kathryn J. Sandoe, Communications Manager, LCSWMA
In Memoriam

If you attended a solid waste or recycling conference two decades ago, the chances were good that Bill Rathje was the keynote speaker. Bill was an archaeology professor at the University of Arizona who first made his name with his insights into Mayan culture. But he wasn’t speaking about the Mayans. Instead, he was giving the latest results of “garbology,” an archaeological method he developed.

As he would note, the detritus of former civilizations is gold for archaeologists. Ancient garbage helps to reveal the secrets of long extinct cultures. His unique insight was that our garbage does the same for us. We are what we throw away.

The Garbage Project started with surveys filled out by trash generators combined with sorts of their garbage. Researchers would meticulously sort trash into 150 different categories, with extensive instructions for many of the categories. Their goal was to compare real with reported behavior. Alas, they soon discovered that we tend to underestimate our garbage footprint and its contents. An individual’s trash, for instance, tended to show higher consumption of alcohol than his questionnaire answers.

The Project’s sorts revealed a host of fascinating data. My favorite was that the contents of a community’s garbage could be translated into formulas to estimate its population and then break it down by age and sex.

The garbage sorts composed the lion’s share of the Garbage Project’s work. However, his landfill digs enhanced its fame. In 1987, Rathje and his crew started using a bucket auger to drill deep into landfills and pull out their contents. Over time, they excavated more than three dozen landfills to see what was in them and what happened to those products after they were buried. They also wanted to test some of the conventional wisdom about our trash to see if it was right.

Their results were invariably thought provoking. They discovered intact hot dogs that had been buried two decades previously. As he noted, the aged wiener were a testimony to the power of preservatives. He found newspapers that were as old as the hot dogs and still intact and readable. Yes, biodegradation of wet organic matter occurred in landfills; after all, that’s why landfills have to control methane emissions. However, drier — or maybe just better preserved — materials stayed intact deep in the landfill.

The Garbage Project used the landfill digs and the sorts to test myths such as the then-popular idea that landfills were drowning in disposable diapers, fast food packages and polystyrene boxes. As the excavations quickly showed, those products comprised less than three percent of a landfill’s contents.

I got to know Bill as a friend and colleague and had the good luck to hear him speak many times. He combined an impressive set of slides about the Garbage Project’s work with an engaging sense of humor. His business card included a drawing of a garbage can with the slogan “Le Project du Garbage”.

Rubbish: The Archaeology of Garbage, which he co-wrote with Cullen Murphy, is still in print. If you haven’t read it, you should. Bill retired in 2000. The Garbage Project was disbanded several years later. A student of Buddhism, he translated the Heart Sutra in his retirement. A fitting achievement perhaps for someone who had an unusually close look at our material world.

Bill Rathje died in late May. His contributions were immense. He will be missed.

By Chaz Miller in Circular File, Waste360.com
http://waste360.com/blog/circular-file-bill-rathje?NL=WST-06&Issue=WST-06_20120727_WST-06_122&YM_RID=rhasemeier@bartonandloguidice.com&YM_MID=1329092
Accessed July 30, 2012
“Montgomery County” continued from page 3

“The collection was a great success because it connected candidates with recycling options while encouraging members of the public to remove the signs in a timely manner after the election. This was truly a win-win for everyone involved!” said Chris Kaasmann, Montgomery County Recycling Coordinator.

As a result of this initiative, the Professional Recyclers of Pennsylvania awarded the county with a 2012 Waste Watcher award which recognizes excellence and program innovation in recycling. Montgomery County joined Douglass, Plymouth, and Upper Merion Townships; and Red Hill Borough as the only other recipients from Montgomery County.

For more information on the program and updates on the 2012 Campaign Sign Collection, please visit http://www.montgomerycountyrecycles.org or call the Montgomery County Recycling Hotline at 610-278-3618.

Written and Submitted by: Chris Kaasman, Montgomery County Recycling Coordinator

In addition to Chris Kaasmann from Montgomery County, we would like to congratulate the following individual members of the Keystone Chapter of SWANA for their selection as a Waste Watcher by PROP:

- Michael Crist, Chester County Solid Waste Authority
- Tim Breneisen, City of Lancaster

Also, congratulations to the Counties who have members of Keystone Chapter:

- Southeastern Chester County Refuse Authority
- Clinton County Solid Waste Authority
- Dauphin County Solid Waste Management & Recycling
- Delaware County Solid Waste Authority
- Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority

Congratulations to all PROP Waste Watcher Winners!
Trash Hauler, Treasure Hunter ... TV star?

Nick DiMola is a modern prospector of sorts, searching the basements and offices in the five boroughs of New York City for treasure hidden among the trash.

He sees value where others see garbage and has been rewarded handsomely for a discriminating eye that's keen on antiques and oddities.

DiMola has carved out a reputation for himself, gaining a bit of notoriety by filling in his Ridgewood, Queens, office full of trinkets, antiques, signs and other goodies he has collected over the years.

Now his penchant and personality have landed him a bigger shot on the small screen.

Pie Town Productions, a reality television show production company that’s brought about 50 shows to the airwaves during the past 20 years, is shopping around a pilot episode of “Junked” in hopes of landing a commitment from a network.

The show features DiMola and the characters at his DiMola Bros. rubbish removal and interior demolition company.

“He’s just a really interesting character to us,” said Jennifer Davidson, a partner at Pie Town Productions of North Hollywood, Calif. “He is a genuine person who has a passion for collecting historical items that he finds around New York. When we look for people to develop TV shows around, that’s really what we’re looking for: a genuine nature and passion for what they do.”

To DiMola’s customers, the stuff that’s being rescued is junk, he said, material that stands between them and a clean space. If something catches DiMola’s eye, he’ll bring it back to his warehouse, where it might sit until he has time to research exactly what he’s found.

“I love garbage. I find something good in the garbage, I’m like a kid. I’ve got to research it, pick it up, study it,” he said. “I enjoy putting it in my truck and bringing it back to my shop and finding a spot for it in my collection.”

Nick DiMola, owner of DiMola Bros. in New York City, has spent years building a collection of antiques and interesting items he finds while on the job.

Please See “Treasure Hunter” on page 20
One recent find has DiMola intrigued: an old kerosene heater that has a candleholder.

"I just got it. It's fresh to me. It's sitting in the warehouse. I've got to research it, wipe the dust off it," he said. "Why the hell would you have a candle on the outside of a kerosene heater? Now something like that is what I love because I've got to find out why you would keep a candle exposed on the outside of a kerosene heater when there's a flame on the inside."

DiMola, who has been in the rubbish and demolition business for about 15 years, said his collection has grown to the point where he recently had to increase insurance coverage at his headquarters by $100,000.

"I've got a ton of stuff, I mean, whew, I've got ice boxes, old refrigerators, old stoves. I mean, I've got war memorabilia. I've got soda memorabilia, soda vending machines," he said.

DiMola chronicles some of his more interesting finds on his blog at welovegarbage.wordpress.com.

He recently pulled out a 1936 vending machine from behind an old boiler in the basement of a former laundromat. The machine had been used to hold individual soap boxes many years ago.

Pie Town’s Davidson said her company originally shot the pilot for A&E, but that network ultimately decided not to pick up the series.

"It just didn't fit within the network’s current programming mandates. So we have the rights back and are shopping around," she said. "I think there's an appetite for this type of programming."

DiMola is featured in the pilot with his work crew as well as his wife and sister-in-law, who work in the office.

"He and his crew are a bunch of very funny guys and they are very entertaining people," Davidson said. "We're all hopeful that this will hit the air soon."

Television or not, DiMola is going to keep on doing what he's doing.

"I was meant to do this kind of work," he said. "When I go to these jobs, I walk out with something. … I would say once a week I find something that I like," DiMola said.

While DiMola's collection runs the gamut, the business owner does tilt toward a certain type of collectible.

"My favorite, I would say, the old signs. I love them. Old porcelain signs. Very hard to come by these days. I don't know what it is. The style and the coloring, the way the advertising pops on an old sign, compared to today. It looks like a 3-D," he said.

By: Jim Johnson
Submitted by: Diane Roskos, Barton & Loguidice
Why Do We Work Eight Hours a Day?

In the United States, Labor Day is celebrated the first Monday of September to honor the contributions workers have made to the country. To mark the occasion, Americans close their office doors to head to the beach, fire up the barbecue and shop for bargains.

For many countries in the rest of the world, however, May 1, better known as May Day or International Workers' Day, is the annual holiday to celebrate the labor movement. Because of its significance, May Day has become an occasion not only of international celebration, but also widespread protest, entirely fitting given that the first May Day was sparked by a labor demonstration. And although the holiday today isn't well recognized within the United States, May Day is in fact of American origin and came out of the struggle to get workers the right to an eight-hour workday.

In August 1866, the newly constituted National Labor Union urged Congress to pass a law mandating the eight-hour workday. The group's efforts fell short on the national level (and the National Labor Union eventually dissolved some seven years later), but the message trickled down to the states.

In 1867, the Illinois Legislature passed a law mandating an eight-hour workday. The legislation may have been intended to hand a victory to workers, but employers simply refused to cooperate.

On May 1, 1867, a citywide strike in Chicago devolved into bedlam as police clashed with demonstrators. Police suppressed the strikers with force, effectively allowing private employers to continue skirting state law.

In 1869, President Ulysses S. Grant issued a proclamation that guaranteed both a stable wage and an eight-hour workday, but it only applied to government employees. Workers in private enterprise hoped they could get the same legal guarantees in a national law.

In the 1870s and 1880s, the eight-hour workday became a key demand of labor unions across the country. The National Labor Union had dissolved, but in its place rose other groups, such as the Knights of Labor and later the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions (the precursor to today's American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, or AFL–CIO). May 1 also became an annual day in which to organize strikes and hold demonstrations in support of the movement. As workers' demands were continuously rebuffed, calls came for an armed uprising.

In 1886, labor unions called for a national strike for a shorter workday, a call which drew over 300,000 workers to demonstrate in support on May 1. In Chicago, strikes turned to violent conflict between workers, a mix of anarchists and socialists, and strikebreakers in the Haymarket area between May 3 and 4. In the aftermath of the violence, labor leaders associated with the local movement were round up, tried and executed.

What would become known as the Haymarket massacre served to both galvanize the movement among its supporters as well as weaken labor in the view of the public, who had seen its violent side, one of the reasons why Americans commemorate the labor movement in September instead.
In 1890, the government for the first time began tracking the number of hours workers put in every week. That year, full-time manufacturing employees worked an average of 100 hours a week and building tradesmen were on the job an average 102 hours. Even if the labor movement had gotten louder and more aggressive with its demands, little had changed in terms of workers’ conditions.

For the rest of the late-19th and early-20th centuries, labor groups won the right to an eight-hour workday typically on a local level or across an industry group. In 1916, railroad workers won the right to an eight-hour workday and overtime pay with the passage of the Adamson Act. Decades later, the National Industrial Recovery Act, enacted to combat the Great Depression and later replaced with the Wagner Act, provided for the establishment of maximum workweeks and minimum wages. Still, it wasn't until the 1950s that most Americans actually achieved the eight-hour workday.

Analysis by Talal Al-Khatib
Mon Apr 30, 2012 05:33 PM ET
Taken from: http://news.discovery.com/history/history-of-the-8-hour-work-day-120501.html#mkcpgn=emnws1
Accessed May 2, 2012
Submitted by: Diane Roskos, Barton & Loguidice
On August 2, 2013 the Senate Finance Committee voted 19-5 to amend the section 45 renewable energy production tax credit in three key ways. First, it modified the definition of placed in service to mean the commencement of construction (rather than when a facility starts generating electricity for sale). Second, it extends the PTC for wind through 2013, so that all renewables (including WTE) expire at the same time. Third, it clarified that segregated commonly recycled paper is not an eligible feedstock for the PTC. Yesterday's action by the Committee to modify the placed in service definition will give waste-to-energy and other baseload renewables equitable access to the PTC, which has been dominated by wind given their short construction lead times. A press release issued this morning by ERC, the Biomass Power Association, the Geothermal Energy Association, and the National Hydro-power Association included the following: “The Energy Recovery Council commends the Senate Finance Committee for including important changes to the production tax credit that will allow all renewable technologies to benefit from this important program,” said Ted Michaels, President of Energy Recovery Council. “Modifying the definition of placed in service will provide more opportunities for waste-to-energy facilities to utilize the renewable tax credit, which will in turn drive sustainable waste management practices in the United States.” The next step is consideration on the Senate floor, which will not happen earlier than September.

The Energy Recovery Council filed an amicus brief with the DC Circuit Court of Appeals last week in a lawsuit regarding EPA’s use of the pollutant-by-pollutant approach in setting MACT standards for the utility sector. Together with other industry organizations, ERC argued that EPA’s use of the pollutant-by-pollutant approach violates the Clean Air Act and should be vacated. While the Clean Air Act requires that the MACT floors to be based on what is achieved in practice, the pollutant-by-pollutant approach results in standards that are based on fictional, composite facilities. This was the thrust of ERC’s lawsuit in the medical waste incinerator MACT case, which was ultimately denied on procedural grounds. The Court will finally address the merits of our arguments in the Utility MACT case, because it is the first MACT standard imposed on this source category. A coalition of local governments that own and operate waste-to-energy facilities also submitted a separate amicus brief opposed to EPA’s use of the pollutant-by-pollutant approach. Attached are the briefs filed by ERC and the local government coalition.
DEP Citizens Advisory Council: DEP Update On Program Changes

Each month the Department of Environmental Protection provides a report policy initiatives and the status of program and regulation changes to the DEP Citizens Advisory Council for its information. In the past this more than 20 page report has not been routinely made available to the public.

The report covers a variety of topics and their latest status. Some information in the updates has not changed in a while because the information is the last status reported. Other information is quite new. Here’s a summary of the topics covered in the 22-page August Report prepared by DEP:

-- Water Management
-- Water Quality Standards Triennial Review
-- NPDES MS4 Permit (PAG-13)
-- NPDES Pesticide General Permit (PAG-15)
-- NPDES Large & Small Vessel General Permits (vGPs)
-- State Water Plan: Development of Critical Area Resource Plans
-- Water Resource Technical Assistance Center
-- Marcellus O&G Water Management Plan Activities
-- Chesapeake Bay TMDL/Watershed Implementation Plan
-- PA’s Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (Milestones, Nutrient Trading, Wastewater Plants, Agriculture Updates, Revisions to construction stormwater general permit (PAG-02), E&S Control Manual training
-- Stormwater Offsetting Workgroup
-- Riparian Buffer Waivers
-- E&S Control Pollution Manual
-- Safe Drinking Water Unregulated Contaminant Rule 3

-- Waste Management
-- Recycling Fund & Solid Waste Advisory Committee agenda
-- Municipal & Residual Waste Regulation Revisions
News You Can Use...Pennsylvania

“News You Can Use ” continued from page 24

Oil & Gas Issues
-- Latest on implementation of Act 13 Marcellus Shale provisions; White Paper on proposed Chapter 78 changes required by the law, Act 13 Roll-Out, draft Erosion and Sedimentation Control General Permit (ESCGP-2), policy on addressing spills and releases from oil and gas wells and related operations.
-- Oil and Gas Workload Report
-- Spud well report submitted to the PUC
-- Implementation of Act 9 of 2012 related to emergency response at well sites
-- Oil and Gas Technical Advisory Board meeting summary

Mining/Reclamation/AMD Issues
-- Abandoned Mine Surface/ Bond Fund Discharge Treatment
-- Status of Proposed Coal Permit and Non-Coal Permit Fees
-- NPDES Permitting For Mine Sites
-- Act 54 Mine Subsidence Impact Report
-- Pending Policy Guidance Documents

-- PA Office of Homeland Security - requested list of contacts for trade associations

Environmental Education
-- Environmental Education Grants Program
-- EE Outreach, Workshops, Conferences, Board meetings, Upcoming Outreach Events
-- Green Schools
-- Falcon Outreach/Education

-- Office of Program Integration
-- Project Syllabus permit review improvement process

A copy of the report is available online.
The House passed House Bill 2359 (Causer-R-Cameron) to force the state Department of Environmental Protection to streamline the process for removing gravel bars and other obstructions from streams.

“This is great news for communities across the Commonwealth that have been unable to address these potential flood hazards because of the DEP bureaucracy,” Rep. Martin Causer said. “We need a reasonable process that doesn’t force local officials or citizens to jump through hoops – sometimes very costly hoops – for what should be a simple fix.” House Bill 2359 aims to create a clear, efficient and effective process to better manage stream obstruction problems without an unnecessary, complicated and expensive permitting process. The bill also includes measures to further expedite stream clearings when such activities are deemed to be an emergency by local, county or state authorities.

Rep. Causer cited a situation in Emporium, Cameron County, where borough officials have been trying to remove a gravel bar for more than five years but have been unable to get the go ahead from DEP to do so. He has heard similar stories from other communities in the 67th Legislative District and across the state.

“When local officials have to work for years just to remove a gravel bar, the process is clearly broken,” he said.

Rep. Causer and fellow lawmakers from rural areas of the Commonwealth questioned DEP Secretary Michael Krancer extensively about the issue of gravel bars during House Appropriations Committee hearings earlier this year, and the House Environmental Resources and Energy Committee held an informational meeting on the topic of stream obstructions as well.

Rep. Causer also met with DEP privately but said the agency has yet to offer a solution to the problem.

“Frankly, this is a problem DEP should have addressed a long time ago,” Rep. Causer said. “Stream obstructions are a threat to public safety, and we have a duty to protect that. My legislation is an important step in that direction.” House Bill 2359 passed by a vote of 136-60 and now goes to the Senate for consideration.

## September 2012 Pennsylvania Legislative Update

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BILL #</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACT 135</td>
<td>Empowers Environmental Quality Board to repeal control of volatile organic</td>
<td>Enacted July 5, 2012</td>
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<td>SB 1386</td>
<td>compounds from gasoline dispensing facilities under the Air Pollution Control Act.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ACT 74</td>
<td>Extends underground storage tank environmental Prevention Program sunset from</td>
<td>Enacted June 27, 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACT 83</td>
<td>Eliminates residents of Federal and State facilities in determining</td>
<td>Enacted June 30, 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB 1934</td>
<td>populations of Act 101 mandated municipalities other than counties.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 532</td>
<td>Ensures waste facility violations be corrected before permit modifications</td>
<td>Referred to Appropriations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>are granted.</td>
<td>Dec. 12, 2011.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 1414</td>
<td>Providing for the creation of land banks for the conversion of vacant or</td>
<td>Referred to Appropriations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>tax delinquent properties into productive use.</td>
<td>Committee. April 30, 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 1431</td>
<td>Requires an environmental survey and remediation of contamination at</td>
<td>Referred to ER &amp; E,</td>
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<td>SB 1544</td>
<td>Amends Act 250 of 1923 to include wind, solar and other renewable energy</td>
<td>Re-referred to Appropriations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>projects to the purposes for which state lands may be leased.</td>
<td>June 29, 2012.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB 1775</td>
<td>Amends Act 213 of 2004 to provide for the ownership of Alternative Energy</td>
<td>Laid on table for second time following</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Credits to remain with the alternative energy source unless and until a</td>
<td>first consideration, June 25, 2012</td>
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<td></td>
<td>specific agreement conveying the AEC’s to another entity is executed.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>HB 1813</td>
<td>Establishes a Land Reclamation Financial Guarantee Program to insure</td>
<td>Passed House. Re-referred to Senate</td>
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<td>reclamation of suitable surface mining activities for qualified operators</td>
<td>Appropriations Committee, March 13, 2012.</td>
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<td>in lieu of bonding.</td>
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<td>HB 2032</td>
<td>Establishes grading and penalties for theft of secondary metals described</td>
<td>Passed House February 8, 2013. Referred to ER&amp;E in Senate April 10, 2012.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>as wire or cable commonly used by communications and electrical utilities,</td>
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<td>copper, aluminum, other metal or a combination of metals valuable for</td>
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<td>recycling or reuse as a raw material.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB 2466</td>
<td>Provides for the collection and disposal of leftover and expired consumer</td>
<td>Referred to Health, June 12, 2012</td>
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<td>medicines and for penalties.</td>
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For additional information, go to the Pennsylvania General Assembly’s Website at [http://www.legis.state.pa.us](http://www.legis.state.pa.us)
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 2012**

- Monday & Tuesday, 9/10 & 9/11, PWIA/ SWANA.PADEP/PAHMI Fall Conference—Crowne Plaza Hotel, Harrisburg
- Thursday, 9/11, Chapter Annual Business Meeting and Election
- Distribute summer newsletter via email (Mid-September)
- Chapter fiscal year ends

**Under Construction**

Please keep your eye on the Chapter's Website for future activities.
New Chapter Officers and Board of Directors
2012-2014

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Waste System Authority of Eastern Montgomery County

Bob Zorbaugh, Vice President
Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority

Bryan Wehler, P.E., Secretary
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Barstar Geotechnical & Environmental Services

John Wood, P.E.
CH2M Hill

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Nestor Resources, Inc.

▶ 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.