

SUSSEX COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COUNCIL

MINUTES

JULY 9, 2013

The meeting was opened at 7:30 p.m. by Chairman Landrith. The meeting was held in compliance with the Open Public Meetings Act, N.J.S.A. 10:4-1 of 1975, as amended, and notice has been forwarded to the newspapers and posted on the bulletin board maintained at the Sussex County Administrative Center for public announcement.

ROLL CALL:

MEMBERS PRESENT: James Landrith, Andover Borough, Chairman
William Koellhoffer, Byram Township
Gary Larson, Frankford Township
Jason Doyle, Franklin Borough
Allan Esenlohr, Green Township
Ron Garrett, Hamburg Borough
Karen Hansen, Hampton Township
Howard Baker, Hopatcong Borough
Ken Jaekel, Town of Newton
Jo-Ann Williamson, Sandyston Township
Don Drake, Stanhope Borough
Annette Stendor, Sussex Borough
Eleanor Mensonides, At-Large, Vice Chair
Donald Ploetner, At-Large
Richard Vohden, Freeholder Liaison

EXCUSED MEMBERS: Dennis Haff, Fredon Township
Eric Powell, Sparta Township
Richard Fenimore, At-Large
Christopher Fitzpatrick, At-Large

STAFF MEMBERS: Alice Brees, Program Manager
Antoinette Wasiewicz, Recording Secretary
Herb Yardley, Health Department
Reenee Casapulla, Recycling Coordinator
Tom Varro, SCMUA

ALSO PRESENT: Rob Van Naarden, CEO, Delta Thermo Energy

MINUTES CORRECTION/APPROVAL:

A correction will be made to the Minutes of June 11, 2013 under the Recycling Coordinator's report to show that the MUA did not reopen on July 5. A motion was made by Karen Hansen to approve the Minutes of June 11, 2013 as corrected. The motion was seconded by Jason Doyle. All were in favor, with abstentions from Gary Larson, Ron Garrett, Howard Baker and Ken Jaekel. Motion carried.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS:

Chairman Landrith welcomed Ron Garrett, the new representative from Hamburg Borough.

NEW BUSINESS:

A. PRESENTATION ON WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITY, BY ROB VAN NAARDEN, DELTA THERMO ENERGY:

Rob Van Naarden did a Power Point presentation on Delta Thermo Energy, a Waste-to-Energy facility. He said this business began about five and a half years ago. Up to now, the only things that could be done with municipal solid waste and sewage sludge was to take it to a landfill or incinerate it. There are 87 incinerators in the U.S. with an average size of 1,200-7,000 tons a day. Incinerators typically take up about 45-50 acres of land and cost between \$350 million to \$1.3 billion of public money to build. He said 95% of incinerator facilities have gone bankrupt at least once and landfills are rapidly closing. In the U.S. there are 75% less landfills today than there were 20 years ago. Getting a permit for a new landfill in this part of the country is extremely difficult.

Delta Thermo Energy came up with a unique way of building a very small, highly efficient waste-to-energy facility at a very low cost. The system will address the needs of a municipality or county of about 125,000-250,000 people. They do not ask for any public money from the municipality or county to pay for the facility; they finance it themselves. Mr. Van Naarden said they never go into a situation unless they can save money for the town from the start.

Mr. Rob Van Naarden said he met Tom Varro about two years ago at an Atlantic County Utility Authority (ACUA) conference. He invited him and Neal Leitner to see a pilot test site which is operating at the Atlantic County ACUA. It was installed January 2012 and has been operating well. All permits were obtained from NJDEP. When a municipality is interested in talking to them, they typically bring the sewage sludge and the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to test. Three types of tests are done for every sample that is brought in: solid testing, water testing and air testing. Tests are done at an EPA-certified lab. He explained that an incinerator burns raw sewage or raw MSW, which is why the emissions are bad. He said Delta Thermo takes an additional step on the front end and cleans it to get a pulverized fuel, which is completely inert and bacterial free. It is burned in a combustion chamber which is completely enclosed. It burns very efficiently and much hotter so that there are no dioxins possible. As a result, the pulverized fuel has more thermal content than pulverized coal. Mr. Van

Naarden said in this part of the country, all the coal-fired power plants use eastern bituminous coal. The typical BTU rating on that coal is 7,500-8,200 BTUs per pound. The substance from his plant comes out more than 10,000 BTUs per pound. It burns cleaner, more efficiently and hotter.

In New Jersey, their fuel qualifies as a "green fuel" for the purpose of alternative fuel credits, renewable resources, etc. They also have a byproduct---a liquid fertilizer which is perfectly clean, without any pathogens, which can be used as a land-applied fertilizer because of the nitrogen content. Mr. Van Naarden said they are taking in both sewage sludge and MSW (which is unique to them) and processing it to create clean electricity. There are two benefits: you either don't use a landfill or you can extend the life of a landfill. The ACUA has a landfill which is currently scheduled to shut down in 2026. When and if Delta Thermo Energy builds them a full-scale plant, they will take the load off the landfill and process it to extend the landfill life.

If they were to build a plant for Sussex County, some of the things to consider are how much tonnage of sludge is produced out of the wastewater treatment plant and how much MSW is collected. Mr. Van Naarden said he does not know the numbers yet, but he is confident that his company can save in excess of \$1 million a year in operating expenses over what is being done today. Allentown, PA (the site of their first plant in North America) has an annual budget of \$84 million a year. His company will save them \$4-8 million a year from day one. Mr. Van Naarden talked about a Deficiency Make Up Agreement, a State law that allows them to get better financing. He stressed that his company takes on the responsibility of the debt. The municipality/county does not pay one penny until the facility is running to its specifications. They do ask for an operating fee with very low escalators.

Mr. Van Naarden said they design the facility, build, own, operate and maintain it. The only thing they ask the municipality/county to do is lease them the land. They need about four acres of space. Allentown, PA signed an agreement to lease 3.1 acres of land for \$10 a year for 35 years. The operating fee does not start until the facility is operational. They sell electricity into the grid and they get preferential pricing because they are a renewable resource. This would be the case in New Jersey as well. They also sell recyclable metals, ceramic and glass, which are pulled out of the process. They have the ability to use the production and investment tax credits to their benefit. The renewable credits are sold at the auction market. They insist that the municipality or county sign a long-term contract because they need to guarantee the source supply of feedstock.

Mr. Van Naarden said in Allentown, they take in 108 tons of MSW and 42 tons of sewage sludge five to six days a week. They process on a 24/7 basis. Since MSW and sewage sludge fluctuates based on the season and economy, they gave Allentown a plus or minus 12% range. If they go above 12%, they pay additional fees in the form of a tipping fee; if it goes below 12%, Delta Thermo has the right to get MSW and sewage sludge elsewhere. Delta Thermo also does the land testing beforehand. In the case of Allentown, they pay \$5.88 million a year when the plant is operational and they sign off that it meets the design specifications. Three members of the city, a consultant hired by the city, the head of Public Works and the head of their recycling center come

to every design review meeting. They've also set up a Citizen Advisory Board meeting in Allentown. They want the community to be part of the process.

Power is sold into the grid. If they take in 150 tons a day, they will produce four megawatts of power---the equivalent of powering about 4,000 houses. They do need some of this power to run the facility but the balance is sold into the power producing grid.

Mr. Van Naarden said they have all the permits to work in Allentown. There is a test site in Egg Harbor Township, New Jersey and they have the permits for this as well. Delta Thermo is the only company in the history of New Jersey that has operated under an EIPT permit for 18 months. Unannounced inspections are performed to make sure they are meeting the regulations.

Typically the partners are the general contractor, the architect, civil engineers, design engineers and oversight engineers. The design of the plant is being done in Germany by a company in business for 35 years. Because the laws in Germany are different than in the U.S., they have a U.S. engineering company to do an oversight on the German company. Third party haulers are arranged for instances where the MSW and sewage sludge fall below the operating level. They also have legal representatives and bankers they work with.

In describing the diagram of the Waste-to-Energy Operational Workflow, Mr. VanNaarden said there are three fundamental technologies. The Resource Recycling System (RRS) is Japanese technology and is the front end pre-treatment of the MSW and the sewage sludge. The MSW and sewage sludge comes into the plant; the sewage sludge goes into a pit directly from the truck. The MSW gets tipped onto a tipping floor, and then through an automated bag opener. Conveyors take it up to a sorting line where they manually sort out glass, metal and ceramics. It then goes into a shredder and then to the same pit where the sewage sludge went. An overhead crane puts it into pressure vessels. High temperature and high pressure steam change the molecular structure of the MSW and the sludge to break it down, clean it and dehydrate it. MSW is typically about 35% water and sewage sludge is about 82% water. They need to pull out the water and clean it at the same time. The pressure vessels take about 1.5-2 hours to run through its cycle. This is a batch process and they are fed in a staggered way so that the output to feed the rest of the system is continuous. The end result is a powdered fuel which looks like pulverized coal but lighter in color and with a much higher thermal content than pulverized coal. It is perfectly clean, bacteria free and inert. The pulverized fuel is augered into a pit and then conveyed out into a drying system. It then goes into the combustion chamber.

The combustion chamber, called a fire stoker, is German technology that will burn more efficiently in a closed environment and at a much higher temperature, about 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Mr. Van Naarden said you can stand right next to it while it is burning; the box will feel a little bit warm.

There is also a water treatment system from Korea. He said one of the things they take in is plastics. Plastics are desirable because of the heat content; however the

chemicals are very toxic because of the chlorine in them. When plastics are broken down, the chemicals end up in the water. The water treatment system, called a bio reactor, cleans the water to where it is potable. These three technologies have been operating successfully in commercial applications with end user requirements for the last six to seven years. They have been operating successfully and continuously with little to no maintenance. Delta Thermo bought all of these technologies and is bringing them to the U.S. for the first time. The first installation will be in Allentown, PA.

The steam boiler produces steam which drives the steam turbine and the generator and results in electricity. There are air pollution safeguards on top of that. In Pennsylvania, Delta Thermo will become the lowest emitting industrial facility of its kind in the country. He said they beat the American standards (EPA and DEP,) they beat the German standards, which are significantly tougher than the U.S. and they beat the Japanese standards, which are the toughest in the world.

The plant in Allentown costs \$38 million. There are additional costs for the financing (tax exempt municipal bonds.) They have \$6 million in grant money from four different agencies: three State, one Federal and they are putting up some of their money as well. It will end up being a \$61 million project---the plant itself will cost \$38 million. Mr. Van Naarden said this will be his tenth start-up company. He said he is an Engineer and a Physicist and holds many advanced degrees. He is most proud of the fact that nobody has ever lost money working with him. He briefly talked about Marco Bonilla, his partner and other consultants who will be joining the company.

In describing the Allentown plant, Mr. Van Naarden said it is a 48,000 sq. ft. building. All the equipment is inside. There are four doors: three for MSW and one for sewage sludge. The height of the building is 55' with a stack that only comes 5' above the roofline. The entire building is a negative pressure building. This is done to make sure no odors or noise gets out of the building. When a truck has to come into the building, the automated, rubber-sealed doors roll up and an air curtain automatically starts to create the barrier of negative pressure. As the truck is driving through, air is completely surrounding the truck to maintain the negative pressure barrier. Once the truck goes in, the door goes down and the air barrier goes off. The noisiest part of the building is the turbine which runs at a level of 84 decibels inside the building. The turbine is in a cement-cased room. Outside the building, it will be below 70 db, lower than speaking level. It takes about 18 -20 months to construct the plant building. The air pollution system they use is a combination of a bag house filter and a wet scrubber, when needed. The only plume that is visible out of the stack is steam. The steam is dissipated within the property boundaries. In talking about the most dangerous spot for dispersion, they are .12% of the U.S. average. He added that they do not use any fossil fuels to run their facility. It is self generating with near zero emissions.

A member asked how long it took to get from the first presentation to Allentown to where they are now. Mr. Van Naarden said it took about 18 months from the presentation to contract; however the public bid process delayed the signing of the contract for another 18 months.

Donald Ploetner asked how many employees it would take to run a plant. Mr. VanNaarden said it takes a total of 27 people over three shifts to run a plant. The first and second shift requires more people. He said they use six sorters but they are not needed in the third shift.

Eleanor Mensonides asked if sewage sludge was necessary for a plant. Mr. VanNaarden said it was not required but they do it as an accommodation for the town. He added that because of the high moisture content, it is actually limiting for them.

Tom Varro asked if it was dewatered sludge. Mr. VanNaarden said in most of the places, the sludge either comes from a centrifuge or a bell press. Mr. Varro also asked if there was an ideal ratio of sewage to solid waste. Mr. VanNaarden said in Allentown they are doing two parts MSW to one part sludge. Mr. Varro asked if they could do sludge alone. Mr. VanNaarden said it is not recommended. Mr. Varro asked if there was a minimum size of the facility that is cost effective. Mr. VanNaarden said the ideal is 150 tons per day; 110 tons of MSW and 40 tons of sludge. Anything much smaller than that wouldn't make sense. This can, however, be scaled up.

Howard Baker asked how long it takes to shut down a plant and then start it back up. Mr. VanNaarden said there is a lot of redundancy built into the plant, so the idea of a 100% shutdown is almost impossible. In the event there is a shutdown, the biggest problem in coming back up is the combustion chamber. It takes about eight hours to take the temperature down and then get it back up to temperature. Mr. Baker asked about a situation where trucks are not able to get to the facility, as was the case with Hurricane Irene. Mr. Van Naarden said he neglected to mention that the shredder is also a baling unit. They can take some of the input stock and form it into a cylindrical, hermetically sealed in plastic bale. Up to a month's worth of feedstock be stored in various places throughout the plant. If trucks are not able to come in, they can continue to operate for at least a month. These safeguards were put into place for exactly that reason. The bales can be stored for up to 20 years and are guaranteed not to leak.

Renee Casapulla asked Mr. Van Naarden what other areas in New Jersey he has talked to. Mr. Van Naarden said in New Jersey he is talking to Camden, Burlington, Passaic Valley, Union and ACUA. There are more that he has not gotten around to yet. He added that he is also talking to Charlotte, NC; Frederick, MD; Baltimore, MD; Philadelphia, PA; and Pittsburg, PA. Pittsburg is very excited about the project but the economics don't work. This is due to the fact that in western Pennsylvania they have a \$26 per ton tipping fee.

Mr. Van Naarden said there was a recent study released by Cornell University Medical School that any woman living within a 30 mile radius of a landfill has a 75% higher chance of developing breast cancer due to the release of methane gas.

Mr. Van Naarden provided some written information to the SWAC members and welcomed them to visit to the test site. He said he will need some statistics on MSW and sewage sludge in order to provide the County with a financial model.

OLD BUSINESS:

A. SCMUA AMENDMENT FOR LANDFILL EXPANSION, PUBLIC HEARING ON JULY 24, 2013 AT 5:00 P.M.:

Alice Brees reported that the Public Hearing Notice for the MUA Landfill expansion was in the Sunday Herald on July 7 and 14. The Public Hearing will be held on July 24, 2013 in the Freeholder Meeting room at 5:00 p.m.

Herb Yardley, Health Officer Administrator for the Sussex County Health Department attended this evening's meeting to answer questions that were asked of Maureen Theese at last month's meeting. He said the issue of recycling keeps coming up and the Health Department keeps getting asked, told and requested to do recycling. He said the Health Department is funded by a health tax. With the health tax, the Health Department is mandated to provide certain public health services. They provide septic and health services, food inspections and other programs. They get some money through the County Environmental Health Act (CEHA). Up until about three years ago the State funded inspections of recycling containers. This is no longer funded by DEP.

In 2008, the Health Department tried to create a recycling program and offered to municipalities that they would do all their recycling work, provided the towns give the Health Department all of the recycling funds they receive. Mr. Yardley said \$170,000 came in to the County municipalities this year to perform recycling activities, such as education and enforcement. In 2010 they also received \$80,000 in grants to do surveys. They created a form and did more than 1,000 recycling inspections throughout the County.

In the 2007 Sussex County Solid Waste Plan Amendment, Number 11, Section 2, Other Municipal Responsibility states, "Each municipality shall act upon recycling violation occurrences by either investigating or enforcing them in accordance with their local recycling and/or separation ordinances, referring them to the Sussex County Department of Health for action." Mr. Yardley said it is the responsibility of the local recycling coordinator to go out, educate and evaluate to see if there is a violation. Once they cite a violation, they send it to the Health Department, by letter and the Health Department will issue a summons. The Health Department does not have an employee who goes out to do recycling inspections. They never had anyone to do that. They've done it when they received money from DEP but that money is no longer coming in. That funding has been allocated to other projects. There is no additional person in the Health Department they can send out to do recycling. They are limited by the amount of money they receive. He said we are in a recession and they suffer the way every municipality and governmental agency suffers. If SWAC wants enforcement, it needs to go to the municipalities. He asked how many members have met their recycling coordinator. Some members indicated that they have. Mr. Yardley said they need to ask them if they have been out and if they've seen a failure in recycling.

Eleanor Mensonides asked if when the food inspectors or solid waste inspectors are out and they notice a violation, if they issue a Notice of Violation. She also asked if the

Health Department gets the money back once it's taken through the court system. Mr. Yardley said if it is a gross violation. He gave an example of a deli, where sometimes they only have one container. The inspector will tell the owner they need to put out a container for recycling. It is good to encourage them. In the municipalities where there are a lot of large businesses, they have a recycling coordinator. He asked why the recycling coordinator doesn't make the effort to go out and build a relationship with the business owners and get them to recycle. Ms Mensonides asked if the inspectors tell the recycling coordinator if they see a violation. Mr. Yardley said they do not. He agreed that might be a way to handle it. He also said if they come across a lot of recycling in a dumpster, a violation will be issued. Most of the haulers are very careful about not having recyclables in their containers. They are very worried about getting fines and penalties.

Tom Varro said it is becoming more of an issue because not only is it the right thing to do but DEP, in a recent amendment to add RER Center in Wantage, said they want to see updates from the County on their efforts to increase recycling. They want to see what is being done in the way of education, enforcement and affirmative steps to accomplish this. Eventually, the County is going to have to answer to DEP. Mr. Yardley said he tells the State Health Department, DEP if they want it done, fund it. He said that's part of the problem, they mandate things without saying who's paying for it. He also said all too often he agreed to perform a service by taking an employee from one project to do something else at the expense of what he is legally obligated to do. He said his staff is down to the bone and they do the best they can with what they have. Additional programs require additional staff to do it right. SWAC should go to the municipal coordinators and ask them to investigate, that's what they're paid for.

Renee Casapulla said as the County Recycling Coordinator, she works with municipal recycling coordinators on a daily basis. The \$170,000 Mr. Yardley spoke about translates to \$4,000 for one town and \$3,000 for another town. The recycling coordinators are clerks and township managers and they understand about being pulled in many different directions. They are typically designated to the position in addition to their full-time responsibilities. There are ordinances that have been put in place with the new Solid Waste Management Plan that were prepared at the direction of DEP with a sample ordinance that was provided to them which outlines the enforcement process. Around the same time, the Health Department was requiring final inspections for all the municipalities in Sussex County. Those ordinances did incorporate the Health Department role for every town. There is a process that is set. It's not clear whether it will be the Health Department or the town. It's a designee and is a process that has to be worked out with the County Health Department that is now contracted with individual municipalities for the services. She feels the level of services that the Health Department provides to them individually has not been fully resolved. She said the County Solid Waste Management Plan needs an update and that this may be the opportunity to work this out. Mr. Yardley agreed but said you need personnel to make it work. He said some towns have put into their ordinances things that the Health Department will be doing without even speaking to them. In some of those ordinances, the Health Department is not even qualified to do the work. Mr. Yardley said notices are going out in September for the Health Department to meet with all of the municipalities to discuss some of these issues. Mr. Yardley said he will

send out a letter to the towns saying that if there is a violation, they need to notify the Health Department.

Mr. Yardley said when the Health Department did the surveys; they found it was the smaller “Mom and Pop” operations that had the violations, not the big businesses. They were told they needed to recycle. When the inspectors went back for the second inspections, they found businesses were recycling.

Allan Esenlohr said “Mom and Pop” operations are no different than households. Households recycle because it is the right thing to do. The “Mom and Pop” operations have haulers that pick up their trash. They also have someone pick up the recycling. He doesn’t understand what the problem is. Mr. Yardley said when they see the “Mom and Pop” businesses are not recycling, they tell them they need to recycle. He asked if SWAC wants them to be told to recycle or to be hit with a summons. Mr. Esenlohr said they should be told to recycle, at least the first time.

Howard Baker said the question is who is responsible to go looking for the violations. According to Mr. Yardley, it is not the Health Department, it is the local municipalities. How they want to accomplish this is up to them. The obvious person is the recycling coordinator but it wouldn’t necessarily have to be that person. He questioned how much recycling is being disposed of incorrectly.

Mr. Esenlohr said the issue is that it is a citizen’s duty to recycle. It costs him money to recycle. He has to have an extra bin and needs to take two bins out on different days. It is an effort but he does it because it’s an obligation.

Mr. Baker said he is looking at it as “X” number of tons of solid waste, some of which is recyclable material. The percentage of that is small and within the margin of what you can legitimately expect people to pay attention to when they’re throwing stuff out, either in a “Mom and Pop” shop or in a home. Then you’re down to a point of diminishing returns. Do you spend more effort trying to trying to clean up that last two pounds out of 100 pounds? It stops being worth anybody’s effort to try to enforce it. He said we need to continue to educate so that people feel that they should recycle and they take the trouble to do it. It’s more a public relations puzzle than an enforcement issue.

Tom Varro said Sussex County faces different challenges than a lot of other counties. It’s harder for us to recycle. He said in Newark there are enforcement sweeps. They get a few non-compliers and the numbers skyrocket. Those people are getting the highest grants. He said Sussex County is not doing very well with recycling statewide. The reason is it is not easy to find the missing recycling because it is in little bits and pieces all over. He said we do need to convene and decide how to go forward because DEP is certainly going to ask.

Mr. Esenlohr said in Green Township they have comingled recycling. Both the town and the hauler make money on recycling. Mr. Baker said there’s a legitimate case to be made by saying, “Do more recycling and lower your tax bill.”

Mr. Yardley said at the last meeting SWAC also had a question about landfills. There are 31 landfills listed in Sussex County. He said the Health Department does not inspect landfills; landfills are under the jurisdiction of DEP. Every three years or so they send up a list and ask the Health Department to look at some of them. He said while he was on the Committee in Stillwater, they had to cap the landfill. All the reports were done by a Licensed Engineer. They also did the water testing. At one time the Health Department was involved with landfill inspections. The DEP now relies on reports by consulting Engineers.

Tom Varro said the MUA received a notice from DEP that on June 30, the solid and hazardous waste transporter decals were expiring. On the 1st, a Grinnell truck came to the MUA and they had to be turned away because they had expired decals. Some haulers were getting a letter from DEP and if their application was fulfilled, they were told they would get an exemption. DEP said there was an N.O.V. to be issued by the Sussex County Health Department. He asked if Mr. Yardley knew the status of the N.O.V. and also the status of the Grinnell decals in general on the other vehicles and containers. Mr. Yardley said Jim McDonald and Adam Bolz handle that. Adam will attend the next SWAC meeting and he can give more details. Mr. Yardley says he believes the Notices of Violation went out and Grinnell is asking for a hearing. He suggested that Mr. Varro call Adam tomorrow. Mr. Varro said there is the potential for another truck to come to the MUA and they want to know how to handle it. Mr. Yardley said he was speaking in general and not about Grinnell, but if a hauler gets a new container toward the end of the license period, it is only good until the license period expires rather than for a whole term. Haulers may wait until the new term and take a chance in not getting caught. There was a disagreement regarding the cost of a container decal.

REPORTS:

A. SCMUA UPDATE:

Tom Varro distributed charts of SCMUA Solid Waste Tonnage. Tonnage for all waste types by month through June 2013 compared to the same time period in 2012 and 2011 was on par. With ID-10 there was a drop off from 2011 to both 2012 and 2013. There were increases in ID-13 C&D in 2013 as compared with 2012 and 2011. The increases in ID-13 C&D offset the decreases in ID-10. Mr. Varro said ID-10 is the bulk of their business.

A pie chart showed Solid Waste types by percentage. ID-10 is the bulk of the material they receive, 72%. ID-13 CC Bulky (Resident's Convenience Center) is 10%. ID-13 C&D is 10%. ID-13 Bulky at the Landfill is 8% and the ID-102 (bagged waste) at the Resident's Convenience Center is 1%. The chart does not show ID-23 (agricultural waste,) ID-25 (animal) and ID-27 (industrial) which are very small portions.

For June, the total tonnage to the MUA was 8,893 tons. In June 2012 it was 9,061 tons. This is a 0.2% difference. The total tons in 2013 for ID-13 C&D is 5,729 tons; in 2012 it was 5,421. This is a 5.7% increase over last year. With the total tonnages

remaining consistent, their revenues remain consistent since the rates have remained the same.

Mr. Varro said an additional landfill gas project is currently under design and that it will go out to bid later this year. They will have an opportunity to put some more landfill gas wells in and increase the efficiency of the collection and control system. He will report to SWAC as things progress.

B. RECYCLING COORDINATOR:

Reenee Casapulla said a lot of things were brought up tonight. She said she is not a Director for her department but she feels she works with and represents the municipal recycling coordinators. She said SWAC has a lot of basic knowledge among the members as municipal representatives, County representatives, and At-Large members. There are people that have been in the solid waste business for 25+ years. SWAC has a good comprehension as to how the County operates, where the efficiencies lie and where things can be improved. The meetings for municipal recycling coordinators are very different. They are not as regularly held and are very specific to recycling within the towns. She feels there should be better collaboration between the SWAC and recycling elements. She hopes that when SWAC starts working on the Solid Waste Management Plan that the members will represent their towns and businesses and bring their experience forward and do something more constructive.

Ms. Casapulla said every year the municipalities are required by law to provide recycling tonnage reports to the State. These figures are reported to them by the generators in their town. She said it is difficult in Sussex County to get those reports to represent the diverse efforts of the businesses because there is no penalty for those businesses that do not provide that information. She reported that every town except one has submitted their report to the State. The State says they are going to provide the grant funding earlier this year than in the past. The towns should be seeing their recycling tonnage funding from the 2011 reports in early fall.

Ms. Casapulla provided SWAC with a flyer on the SCMUA E-Waste Collection Event which will be held on July 20. This is the third of four free E-Waste Collection Events of the year. As always, they offer municipalities, government agencies and schools the opportunity to bring their electronics the day before. She asked them to post the flyer at their town halls. She will be sending out an E-Bulletin to the towns to be posted electronically.

The Sussex County Farm and Horse Show is scheduled for August 2 through 10. For about five years they have been having a Green Day, which has evolved into an educational outreach event. Ms. Casapulla said she is co-chairing Green Day with Donna Traylor, from the County Office of Conservation and Farmland Preservation. This year's theme is, "Your Green Passport for Sussex County." Green Day will be held on Monday, August 5.

C. STATE LIAISON:

The State Liaison did not attend this evening's meeting, nor did he provide a report.

DIRECTOR'S REPORTS:

A. ERIC SNYDER:

Eric Snyder was not able to attend this evening's meeting, but Alice Brees reported that they did hear from the State Liaison this month. Ross Hull e-mailed a request for information on whether municipal trucks are used for collecting solid waste and/or recycling. She thanked SWAC for providing the information and provided them with results of the survey. This information was also sent to Ross Hull.

B. HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

No report. Renee Casapulla asked if the Health Department could provide SWAC with the statistics that would normally have been provided at tonight's meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE:

- A. SOLID WASTE FACILITY MONTHLY DISPOSAL REPORT, NJDEP, 6/7/13:
- B. MONTHLY SOLID WASTE REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION REPORT (DEC. '12 THROUGH MAY '13,) SCMUA, 6/14/13:
- C. MONTHLY SOLID WASTE REPORT, COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR, 6/24/13:
- D. SOLID WASTE TRANSPORTER MONTHLY DISPOSAL REPORT, NJDEP, 6/24/13:

PUBLIC COMMENT:

None

ADJOURNMENT:

All business having been completed, a motion to adjourn the meeting was made by Jason Doyle. The motion was seconded by Don Drake and carried unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 9:20 p.m.