



The

► 2019 SUMMER EDITION

# Keystone

Written For the Solid Waste Professionals of the Keystone Chapter SWANA

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## Save the Date!

...for the upcoming Penn Waste Recycling Facility Tour

### What

Located in York County, PA, Penn Waste's innovative single-stream recycling center is the foundation of the company's commitment to waste less and preserve more. In 2018, more than 180,000 tons of recyclable materials, including cardboard, cartons, plastic, glass, metal cans and newspaper, passed through Penn Waste's 96,000 square-foot recycling center on their way to being recycled, repurposed and reused. The facility was originally built in 2015 and has undergone several upgrades over the last 4 years. Most recently, Penn Waste added "MAX," a robot which uses artificial intelligence to improve the recycling process.

### When:

October 10, 2019

Time: TBD

### Where:

Penn Waste - Recycling Building  
3625 Mia Brae Dr.  
York, PA 17406

For additional information, check out [keystoneSWANA.org](http://keystoneSWANA.org) and click on the upcoming Mini-Techs link.

## Penn Waste Wins 2018 Excellence Award

SWANA announced yesterday that Penn Waste, Inc. has been named the winner of the SWANA Silver Excellence Award in the Recycle Systems category. The award will be presented at SWANA's annual conference, WASTECON, on Wednesday, August 22, 2018, at the Gaylord Opryland in Nashville, Tennessee. Penn Waste, Inc. is receiving the award for its York, Pennsylvania, 45-tph single stream system retrofit.

*"We continue to invest in technology to boost throughput, recovery and purity,"* said Amanda Davidson, director of marketing. *"The complete retrofit took only 9 days. The results have led us to continue to expand our reach in what have become turbulent market conditions."*

SWANA's Excellence Awards Program recognizes outstanding solid waste programs and facilities that advance the practice of environmentally and economically sound solid waste management through their commitment to utilizing effective technologies and processes in system design and operations, advancing worker and community health and safety, and implementing successful public education and outreach programs. Programs also must demonstrate that they are fiscally and environmentally responsible through their compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

**21st Annual Joint Fall Conference**  
**September 4 & 5, 2019 Harrisburg Hilton**  
**Pennsylvania's Premier Solid Waste Management Event**



**Announcing Our Current Line-Up of Speakers and Presentations**

(subject to change)

Check for Updates and Register at [www.keystoneswana.org](http://www.keystoneswana.org)

SPEAKER	ORGANIZATION	PRESENTATION
<b>TIMOTHY D. STARK PROFESSOR</b>	Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Pre Conference Training include: Geosynthetic slope design scenarios and shear strengths, Measurement and use of design shear strengths in stability analyses, and Accepting and managing Special Wastes to promote slope stability. "
<b>COLE ROSENGREN</b>	Waste Dive Magazine	Important Questions for the Waste industry
<b>DAVID HOTSTETTER</b>	SCS Engineering	IoT, SCADA, and Landfills
<b>NEIL PETERS, PE.</b>	Senior Vice President, ARM Group	Annapolis Solar Park, design and development of the largest solar installation on a landfill cap in the United States.
<b>TIM MITCHEL, P.E</b>	Civil and Environmental Consultants	Performance Based Post Closure Policy
<b>TBD</b>	Suterra	Underground Collection
<b>STEPHEN ZEMBA, PHD, P.E.</b>	Sanborn Head & Associates	PFA's - Making the Case for Scientific Based vs. Legislative Based Landfill Policies
<b>MARK HAMMOND</b>	Land Air Water Legal Solutions	Air Quality Updates
<b>TBD</b>	Pennsylvania Recycling Markets Center	Unexpected Opportunities of National Sword
<b>MICHELE NESTOR</b>	Nestor Resources, Inc.	The Consequences of Food Waste from Farm to Fork
<b>TOM DARBY</b>	Hermitage Municipal Authority	Evolution of a Wastewater Treatment Plant into a Food Waste to Energy Facility
<b>ELLIOT PUGH</b>	Wind Defender	Exposed Geomembrane Cover Systems and the Wind Defender Ballast System
<b>JAY KLAUS, BSME</b>	Klaus Equipment Company	VOC Control Technology as Applied to Landfill and Renewable Energy Applications
<b>DENISE WESSELS</b>	Project Director SCS Landfill Engineering Group	Extreme Weather Part I Impacts on Landfill Design and Operation
<b>LESLIE LUKACS</b>	Executive Director Sonoma County Waste Management Agency	Extreme Weather Part II Disaster Debris Planning: Lessons Learned from the 2017 Sonoma County Fire
<b>VARIOUS SPEAKERS</b>	Department of Environmental Protection	DEP Policy and Program Updates
<b>VARIOUS SPEAKERS</b>		Safety Track Look for Future Updates

## 30 Years of the SWANA Keystone Chapter - Part 3

### The Waste Industry Adjusts, SWANA Keystone Chapter after 2007

The transition into the twenty first century saw many difficulties for the Keystone Chapter. PADEP participation in Chapter events dwindled and Chapter revenues kept decreasing due to the lack of participation in the fall conference and the Road-E-O. The reasons are as complex as was the waste industry at the time. The PA Waste Industry Association was also experiencing similar impacts created by several industry mergers and fiscal restraint dictated at the corporate level. SWANA Keystone was not immune from the private industry fiscal challenges. The Chapter was directly impacted not only by PADEP removal to the sidelines, but several local waste programs instituted austerity budgets.

Then came the financial crisis of 2008 to cap off the fiscal difficulties. Tim O'Donnell from Republic Industries (and PWIA representative) stepped up to provide 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 sponsored the Chapter's website and organize the Road-E-O events. The Chapter newsletter started to be produced by Barton & Loguidice Engineers and has grown from a 6- to 8-page publication to over 20-pages three times per year. At this writing, the Chapter is reach-

ing out to younger members and to another industry organization. The Chapter newsletter in the fall of 2009 describes the fiscal difficulty of the Keystone Chapter. This author remembers becoming Chapter President shortly thereafter and there was only about \$6,400 in the Chapter's bank account, a far cry from today's fiscal well-being under Larry Taylor.

But we are getting ahead of the waste news of the time. During this time of waste mergers and the 2008 fiscal crisis came another momentous event, the Supreme Court case of Oneida-Herkimer. One can debate the impacts to the PA waste industry, but it has changed the way in which counties finalize their solid waste management plans. This court case preceded the reduction in waste generation that resulted from the shrinking economy. As with all economic cycles, persons began to buy goods and generate waste again after their hardships were lifted.

The reduction in the waste generation during the years of fiscal unrest changed the waste industry again. Waste has become a resource to be managed for both a profit and as good stewards of the earth. Talk also expanded this theme to "zero waste" building on the recycling movement of the 1980s. This is being accomplished with one waste item at a time. Some of the waste streams, or technologies entering into the discussion are:



Cover from Waste Age Magazine -  
February 2007

In Celebration of the Keystone Chapters 30 year anniversary, *The Keystone* has been running a three-part series recapping the history of the Industry and the Chapter

If you missed Parts 1 and 2, check out the Fall 2018 and Winter 2019 Newsletters online!

- ◆ LFG to energy with most landfill sites having some beneficial use of this resource
- ◆ A focus upon WTE as a renewable fuel (not going into this debate about whether it is, or is not)
- ◆ Ash processing for metals and other commodities of value
- ◆ Waste digestion, composting, source separated organics
- ◆ Pyrolysis and waste gasification
- ◆ HHW and electronic waste programs have expanded across the state
- ◆ Real time data from waste collection with GPS to use of drones to map landfills

As with all industries, the waste industry is still writing the next chapter of our story. This author will use this space in the article to focus on the safety of the waste industry. The two most dangerous occupations of logging and fishing both have their own television programs, “Axmen” and the “Big Catch”. As an industry, we saw improvement to our poor safety record of the 1990s even though the industry was usually in the top five most dangerous occupations in the United States and it was not due to the stories shared in the “Sopranos” series. (Author’s note, young Tony Soprano is in filming now as the prequel to Tony’s rise in the waste business.) The industry has adopted automation in various degrees for the collection of waste at the curb, mostly through carts. This has saved collectors from that constant bending over and the related muscular injuries. Those of you still using those little rectangular recycling boxes, get with the program and get barrels. We are now faced with an even greater danger with the advent of mobile phones and that is the distracted driver. The industry death rate has pushed us closer to the loggers and fisherman for dangerous occupations. This article is not the place to debate corrective action, just to make one aware on how the industry has changed in the 30 years since the SWANA Keystone Chapter has been formed.

If you have read these snippets about the 30 years of SWANA Keystone, this author hopes you have enjoyed reminiscing about the past, but let us dwell about the future and make it better for all. This article ends with the

question that Chuck Raudenbush posed and that is, “Where are our Chapter Presidents now?” Great question and with the help of search engines and the internet, the following is shared. I hope that the privacy of these individuals will be respected, but some may desire to rekindle friendships.

The plaque at the below accompanies each past president and serves as the research record employed by this author.

Robert Hasemeier

Written By: Robert Hasemeier, Barton & Loguidice



Plaque displaying the past presidents of the Keystone Chapter.

*Photo Credit: Robert Hasemeier*

Year(s) of Presidency	Name	Current Location (best info available)	Notes
1988-89	Frederick R. Carpentier	Chester County, PA	
1989-90 1990-91 1997-98	James C. Elliott	Cumberland County, PA	Retired from Gannett Fleming
1991--92	David K. Conrad	Little Rock, AR	
1992-93	David T. Terrill	Lycoming County, PA	Deceased 2011
1993-94	Robert E. Bolton	Mount Pleasant, SC	
1994-95	Donald Silverson	Montgomery County, PA	
1995-96	Martin L. Horn	Centre County, PA	Deceased 2008
1996-97	Richard M. Schaulder, Jr.	Cumberland, County, PA possibly	Was not able to confirm location or work status
1998-99	Michael D. Pavelek, II	Westmoreland, County, PA	Retired from GRLA in November 2011 and then semi-retired to work for Ed Vogel
1999-2000	Glenn Jourdan	Mechanicsburg, PA	
2000-2002	Ellen O'Connor	York County, PA	Employed at York County Solid Waste Authority
2002-2004	Donald J. Birnesser	York County, PA	Currently working for Montgomery County, MD waste management
2004-2006	James D. Warner	Lancaster County, PA	Retired from Lancaster Solid Waste Management Authority
2006-2008	Robert Watts	Chester County, PA	Currently Executive Director of Chester County Solid Waste Authority
2008-2010	Charles Raudenbush	Bucks County, PA	Employed by Waste Management
2010-2012	Robert Hasemeier	Cumberland County, PA	Partially retired at Barton & Loguidice January 2019
2012-2014	Timothy T. Hartman	Montgomery County, PA	
2014-2016	Robert B. Zorbaugh	Lancaster County, PA	Currently Executive Director of Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority
2016-2018	Bryan Wehler	Dauphin County, PA	President ARM
2018-2020	Sean C. Sweeney	Cumberland County, PA	Barton & Loguidice

## Mini-Tech Recap: Garbage to Gas Tour at Seneca Landfill

On April 24, 2019, Seneca Landfill hosted a tour for 18 members of the PA Keystone Chapter of the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA). The tour explored both Seneca's High BTU Landfill Gas processing plant and the Lego-V CNG Fueling Station. Participants were able to follow the journey of landfill gas from initial generation at the gas wells, through the various stages of processing that produce pipeline-quality natural gas (hydrogen sulfide removal, cooling, filtering, compression, and gas separation), to the final stages of compression resulting in renewable natural gas used directly as vehicle fuel.

Check out some of the tour highlights!



The tour guide demonstrates how the CNG fueling station works by topping off one of the fleet vehicles.

*Photo Credit: Seneca Landfill Staff*



Seneca Staffer shows the treatment and compression process that takes the Raw Landfill Gas and converts it into compressed natural gas that can be used to fuel both waste collection trucks and cars.

*Photo Credit: Seneca Landfill Staff*

## Bill Seeks to Limit Waste in Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania has a “Stuff” problem, Democratic lawmakers say. The problem is not the accumulation of stuff, they say, it’s what we do with it when we’re done with it. We throw it away.

But PennEnvironment Executive Director David Masur said, *“The reality is there is no ‘away’. As we know all too well, massive amounts of these items end up as chronic litter in our communities and polluting our planet.”*

Masur joined with a group of mostly southeastern Pennsylvania House Democratic lawmakers Wednesday at the state Capitol to announce a “Zero Waste PA” package of bills. This series of legislation seeks to reduce waste and littering, particularly of single-use plastics, and encourage recycling and reuse. The 13 bills *“offer a vision and path forward for Pennsylvania that starts to move us away from the throw away society,”* he said.

They include a variety of measures that would likely hit consumers’ wallets harder and require some way-of-life changes, but the lawmakers said it would be worth it to beautify the state and leave a cleaner environment for future generations.

The proposals range from creating a 5-cent beverage bottle and can deposit program (similar to CA, CT, HI, IA, MA, ME, MI, NY, OR, VT, and Guam) and rising fines for littering to restricting the availability of plastic straws and charging a 2-cent fee for a non-reusable plastic bag.

Rep. Tim Briggs (D-Montgomery County) is proposing a bill banning food establishments from using polystyrene containers that are given out to carry home leftover or takeout food. The bills that Democrats put forth undoubtedly will encounter resistance from special interest. Briggs’ bill is one of them.

Rep. Chris Rabb (D-Philadelphia) is offering a bill that attempts to reduce the number of cigarette butts flicked out of windows and laying along the road. Calling the butts the

*“most toxic of all commonly littered items containing a multitude of chemical,”* he is offering legislation to tack a 20-cent partially returned deposit on the price of a pack of cigarettes. A portion of that fee would be returned when cigarette butts are taken to participating collection centers for the filter to be upcycled and the remainder would be used to cover administrative fees.

Written By: Jan Murphy  
Published: April 11, 2019  
Source: The Patriot-News



## Philadelphia Cancels Recycling Rewards Program

Philadelphia's recycling program gained attention earlier this year when news spread that it had been sending about half of its collected recyclables in recent months to an incinerator after a new contract with Republic Services couldn't be resolved. The city announced a new deal with Waste Management in April that will ensure recyclables are once again processed from all neighborhoods.

Philadelphia was receiving \$5 million a year in recycling revenue when Philacycle began, and the program was seen as a way to share the benefits with citizens. But market changes in recent years meant Philadelphia was paying \$45 a ton for recycling at the start of 2018, with costs up even more now. The Philacycle program itself cost the city anywhere from half a million dollars to \$1.5 million, depending on the time. These factors led the city to deem the rewards program no longer feasible.

While some industry rhetoric currently centers on China as the sole culprit for recycling market challenges, Lewis pointed out a number of contributing factors. China's recyclable material ban and increased contamination standard did make a notable dent, but markets had already been in decline for at least a year before National Sword took effect. Further problems have ensued now that other Southeast Asian countries — including Malaysia — are tightening their standards and/or refusing imports of certain recyclables. The historic lack of investment in domestic recycling processing capacity was also a factor.

But according to Lewis, a key problem is "significant contamination in our [recycling] stream." In response, Philadelphia recently launched an educational campaign called "Take a Minute Before You Bin It," which involves engagement and communication such as radio and print ads, messaging at transit stops and partnerships with schools. Residents are asked to clean and dry their recyclable items and "if in doubt, throw it out."

While the city can't make any promises, Lewis said it could potentially re-launch a rewards program in the future. However, she noted, this change could also serve as a reset for how citizens view recycling and whether it should be incentivized.

"The incentive for recycling is not really a gift card, but a long-term incentive making sure the planet is healthier," Lewis said. "The goal of recycling is to be better stewards of the resources we were given and save those resources by recycling. There's a long-term incentive such that our generation and those following us have a healthier environment to function in. But if we can, if the market allows us to restart an incentive program, we would certainly look into that."

Written By: Katie Pyzyk, Waste Dive  
June 5, 2019

Source: <https://www.wastedive.com/news/philadelphia-cancels-recycling-rewards-program/556248/>



## PennDOT Fallen - Reflections on Those Who Have Fallen

With the recent Memorial Day to soldiers now behind us, let me share another memorial for our reflection. Vehicles are very dangerous machines and some operators do not maintain full control of their machine during operations. The waste industry is a dangerous business and so too are highway work zones. PennDOT workers created a vivid memorial reminder to 89 of their fallen comrades at the I-81 rest area near the New York border on this past Memorial Day. While honoring their comrades, the Memorial provide a vivid reminder that many of us who work in and near roadways are subjected to possible injury and death from these very dangerous machines we call automobiles. Whenever possible, we as individuals and as an industry need to remind drivers to slow down in our work areas. Be visible and most of all, stay safe.

By: Robert Hasemeier

***The crime - reckless driving;  
the result of the crime - one  
man dead, two injured; the  
punishment - \$25.***

The following is an open letter that was on display at the memorial:

### **PennDOT: Punishment doesn't fit the crime**

**Dear Editor,** The crime - reckless driving; the result of the crime - one man dead, two injured; the punishment - \$25.

Does this only seem wrong to us because it indirectly affects us or are there any others who find this hurtful and very disturbing? Yes the young driver was not in a hurry, speeding, drinking, or on drugs. Yes, the victim was 10 feet, not the required 50 feet, from his crew. However,

different job locations (curves in the road, etc.) could make it necessary to "flag" at different distances.

**FACT:** The young driver was reckless (as charges) and ended the life of a man who at the time of his death was working to secure the safety of his co-workers and the people driving through the work area. Did Mr. Bradley have a family, a wife, children, friends that loved him? Are they now living with a broken heart because of this reckless act? How much more it hurts to know that that act of carelessness that caused such a terrible loss is costing the criminal only \$25!

**NO-**We do not need to see this young man's life ruined because of this. We do however, think he owes something to every man and woman that stands in traffic every day while trying to do their jobs.

Suppose, that young driver that shows some "character" and spends the summer working a road construction crew as a "flag person" - get a look at the other side - the side you so carelessly invaded! see for yourself how it feels to stand in the middles of a highway with cars coming at you



83 Vests are set on crosses to honor the 83 people killed in 2018 doing their jobs.

*Photo Credit: Robert Hasemeier*

- many too fast, many angry, many careless - take the curses and abuse - get a little frightened when a car comes too close - see how it really feels! How would your family and friends feel if someone drove “recklessly” into you! Your life is worth more than \$25, isn’t it? Surely, we would all pray that there is no driver like you on the road while you are holding that “STOP/Slow” sign. After this experience, take what you have learned and volunteer to talk to “driver ed” classes in high schools and tell them about road construction crews. Do something to make a difference, do this in honor of Mr. Bradley!

The \$25 will not help us heal (Hopefully mommy and daddy did not pay this for you.) But the actions you take from now on can help save a life. Maybe one of ours! We really want to go home to our families after work just like everyone else! Remember young man, someday you will face someone greater than anyone in our judicial system and have to justify the actions you did or did not take in the situation.

Montour County PennDOT Employees: Richard Estock, Bill Spade, Harry Prezkop, John Werman, Robert Nygren, Charles Tobias, Clifford Shultz, Bradley Derr, Charles Stabler, Ted Williams, Robert Hickey, Elwood Carper, Gary Patterson, Rodney Bird, Jay Ahrjohn, Robert Hack, Kerry Shaffer, Pete Rake, and Rich Lubeski.

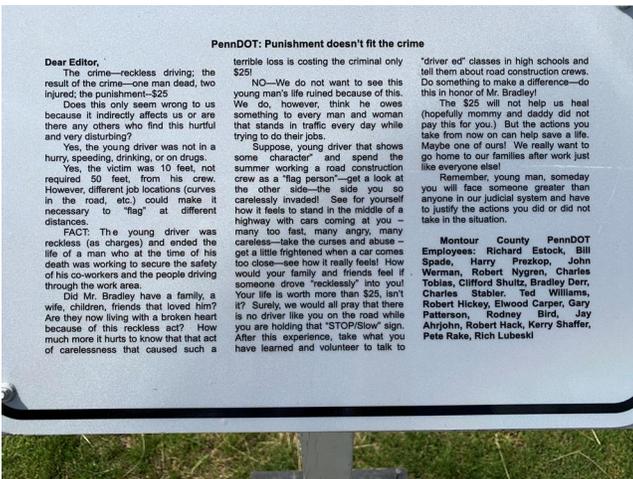


Photo of the Open Letter displayed at the Fallen Worker Memorial

Photo Credit: Robert Hasemeier

## Your ad here!

*The Keystone is always accepting advertisers in support of the SWANA Keystone Chapter Scholarship Awards!!*



**For additional information or an application visit [KeystoneSWANA.org](http://KeystoneSWANA.org) or contact Alison D'Airo Phone 717-737-8326 x 2325**

**Note of interest**—sponsors to either the Road-E-O or the annual Fall Conference are eligible for a free advertisement in an upcoming issue of the Keystone SWANA Newsletter.

## Dumpster Diver Makes Gourmet Meals from Food Waste



Image of Cameron Macleish, creative behind the YouTube Channel “Cooking with Trash”

Photo Credit: Huffington Post

I’m standing in front of fresh artisanal breads, crisp green vegetables, fine gourmet cheeses and pristine slabs of meat. These things are expensive and out of my budget. Or they would be, except they’re all free.

This seemingly endless buffet is one of the many times I’ve discovered high-quality food while dumpster diving around the U.S. I’ve spent the last four years salvaging discarded food from commercial trash containers.

For those unfamiliar with dumpster diving, I can imagine your reaction might be one of disgust. That’s how I felt when I first heard of it. It’s only natural given that we associate dumpsters with rotten, moldy food and other waste. But the reality is that dumpsters are also places where ridiculous amounts of perfectly edible food get sent once they’re past their sell-by dates (despite still being edible) or even when they just no longer look as “perfect” as they once did. Ever-so-slightly bruised bananas are a great example.

My introduction to the dumpster diving community began back when I was a college student in London. My schedule meant that most of my grocery shopping was done at night as stores were closing up for the evening. It was then that I first witnessed huge volumes of delicious fresh produce ending up in the trash. And when I tried speaking to grocery store employees to find out if I could buy that food cheap, I was always met with shaking heads and excuses about “company policy” and “liability risk.”

In the following years, I traveled the world using dumpster diving as a reliable source of food. The more I did it, the more I came to realize that all this food waste is not limited to a single area or community. This is a global crisis.

Today I’m back home in the U.S., where 40 percent of all food that is produced each year goes to waste (and, if you were wondering, it’s legal in most places to dumpster dive as long as you’re not trespassing). This is the same country where an estimated 40 million people are food-insecure, including more than 12 million children.

Then there’s the environmental impact. It requires a lot of land to produce enough food to feed the 7.7 billion people on this earth. Approximately 11 percent of the world’s land surface is used just for crop production.

Producing food requires huge amounts of water, as well as pesticides and fertilizers that pollute our water sources, and energy to transport the food to consumers. And when uneaten food is left to rot, it produces methane emissions, a potent greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.

The modern agricultural system has left most people disconnected from the realities of food. Where once we had to hunt, gather, grow, raise and harvest, many of us now only have to consume (via the occasional trip to the gro-



Unsold fresh produce is dumped with the garbage outside a grocery store.

Photo Credit: Huffington Post/Getty Images

cery store or restaurant). We pay other people to produce and dispose of our food for us, and companies wanting to sell their goods show us idealized visions of what food should look and taste like. Vegetables and fruits that grow in odd shapes are tossed out, and only particular parts of animals are considered edible in many Western cultures — such as the breast, thighs and wings of a chicken — with the rest going to waste.

We take what we eat for granted and have forgotten what a privilege it is to have a surplus of easily accessible food.

In seeking my own way to address this problem, I have created Cooking With Trash, a YouTube show that allows me to expose the food waste crisis on a larger platform and to promote dumpster diving as a partial solution.

With some help, grocery stores are also starting to take action. Here in the U.S., organizations such as Feeding America and Food Not Bombs collect “unsellable” food



Cameron enjoying one of the meals he and his mother, Ellen, cooked.

*Photo Credit: Huffington Post*

from grocery stores and other businesses, and redistribute it among food-insecure communities. The Good Samaritan Food Donation Act of 1996 generally frees businesses from liability when they donate food to nonprofits. Companies can also claim tax deductions on donated foods. Together, these programs and laws offer convenient incentives for every business to repurpose unwanted food.

That said, there really is no excuse for why so much food waste exists in the first place. Although I’m a dumpster diver, I hope to see a time when I struggle to find free, tasty, edible food being trashed and when dumpsters

are reserved solely for actual waste. In the mean time, dumpster diving is one way for us all to get proactive in reducing food waste. It might not be a permanent solution but it’s a start.

Written By: Cameron Macleish

Published: February 14, 2019

source: [https://www.huffpost.com/entry/dumpster-diving-food-waste\\_n\\_5c630523e4b0a8731aeaaf4c](https://www.huffpost.com/entry/dumpster-diving-food-waste_n_5c630523e4b0a8731aeaaf4c)



## SOLID WASTE SERVICES

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PLANNING AND SITING FEASIBILITY</li> <li>PERMITTING AND PUBLIC HEARING SUPPORT</li> <li>REGULATORY COMPLIANCE SUPPORT</li> <li>CONSTRUCTION-PHASE ENGINEERING</li> <li>CLOSURE PLAN DEVELOPMENT</li> <li>POST-CLOSURE PLANNING AND SITE RE-USE</li> <li>MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL SERVICES</li> <li>VISIBILITY STUDY EXPERTS</li> <li>CONTROL SYSTEMS / AUTOMATION / SCADA</li> <li>LANDFILL GAS AND AIR QUALITY</li> <li>GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING</li> <li>CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FACILITY DESIGN AND ENGINEERING</li> <li>CQA MONITORING, TESTING, CERTIFICATION</li> <li>ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING</li> <li>SURVEYING</li> <li>WASTE REDUCTION</li> <li>SETTLEMENT ACCOMMODATION PLAN EXPERTS</li> <li>RENEWABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS</li> <li>HEALTH SCIENCE SERVICES</li> <li>MSE BERM DESIGN</li> <li>TRANSFER STATION / SCALE HOUSE / DROP-OFF</li> <li>ORGANICS RECYCLING / PROCESSING</li> <li>MATERIALS TESTING LABORATORY</li> </ul>
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## Tony Soprano's NJ House Hits the Market

A builder's own home, which served as the fictional home of the Soprano family on the acclaimed HBO series, *The Sopranos*, has been placed on the market, according to the owner, a custom home builder who, incidentally, built the place. The New York Daily News reports:

Tony Soprano's New Jersey mansion can soon be yours — if you've got a minimum of \$3.4 million to drop on it. No word on whether the fridge comes stocked with capocollo, or "gabagool" as fictional mob boss Tony called it on the hit HBO crime show, *"The Sopranos."* The North Caldwell home where mostly exterior scenes were shot is being listed by owners Victor and Patti Recchia. Oh, and about that price tag — it's the "starting price," Victor tells the Daily News.

*"This house was used as the home of Tony and Carmela Soprano during all six seasons of 'The Sopranos,'"* said Victor Recchia in a statement to the Daily News. *"The Sopranos House has become easily recognizable and is an iconic part of television history. Throughout the years of filming, the cast and crew were always thoughtful of us and respectful of our home, helping us create such wonderful memories. Among them, filming that had an actual bear in our backyard (his name was Bonkers and he had a trainer next to him), opening the swimming pool in the winter and mostly, all the laughter."*

Written By: New York Daily News  
June 04, 2019  
Source: [https://www.builderonline.com/land/local-markets/tony-sopranos-new-jersey-house-hits-the-market\\_c](https://www.builderonline.com/land/local-markets/tony-sopranos-new-jersey-house-hits-the-market_c)

## Maryland Passes Statewide EPS Foam Ban Bill

Maryland is the second state in the country (after Maine) to ban foam food and drink containers. The bill includes provisions stating the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) will be responsible for spearheading public education campaigns about the ban before and after it takes effect. As the legislation currently stands, MDE would have the authority to grant waivers for up to one year on a case-by-case basis if it determines that certain entities would suffer undue hardship by complying with the ban.

While Maryland would be the first state to implement a foam ban, a number of local municipalities have already done so, including Baltimore, while other cities across the country including Seattle, San Francisco and New York have enacted similar bans.

New York, however, underwent a lengthy back-and-forth legal battle over the measure, with the food service and food packaging industries claiming it would be too costly to come into compliance with the ban, and opponents arguing that the city should instead opt for foam recycling. One of the biggest proponents of such a recycling program was container manufacturer Dart, which offered to cover setup costs if New York added foam to its curbside recycling program. But New York has contended for years that post-consumer food service foam cannot be feasibly recycled, despite foam recycling businesses' claims to the contrary. Part of the problem lies in difficulties with collection: foam is incredibly light yet bulky, resulting in high transportation costs; it also breaks apart easily, contaminating other materials. Both factors make it difficult for municipalities to economically integrate the material into existing curbside models. Debate on the topic has intensified as some cities implement or examine foam recycling programs.

Legislation (HB109) prohibiting the sale of expanded polystyrene food service products will become law absent action by Maryland Gov. Larry Hogan. The ban is set to take effect July 1, 2020.

Written By: Katie Pyzyk, Waste Dive  
March 20, 2019 - Updated May 28, 2019  
Source: <https://www.wastedive.com/news/maryland-legislature-advances-statewide-eps-foam-ban-bill/550844/>

## Thanks to Waste Workers on National Garbage Man Day

National Garbage Man Day officially got its start in 2012 to show appreciation for the hardworking men and women in the trenches of the waste and recycling industry. Over the past seven years, John Arwood, founder of National Garbage Man Day, has seen appreciation efforts grow; however, he'd like to see more initiatives adopted across the industry and among the general public.

This year, Arwood expects to see an increase by 90 percent for statewide proclamations declaring the week of June 17-24 as National Garbage Man Week. Most recently, the city of North Port, Fla., officially declared the week as National Garbage Man Week. In addition, the state of Kansas officially proclaimed June 17, 2019, as National Garbage Man Day. Arwood says the organization is waiting on a proclamation signed from President Donald Trump as well.

*"What's good about the proclamation is that it alerts media outlets to inform residents and business owners to go out and thank the people who collect your waste,"* says Arwood.

Arwood also has been working to obtain a U.S. Postal stamp for the waste industry, and he is working with communities around the country to recognize the men and women on the front lines of the waste industry as first responders.

*"We got the first steps of approval and received a letter from postmaster general,"* he says. *"That is huge to me. It shows that people are speaking out and understanding the need and value of someone in the waste industry."*

Additionally, Arwood has been in contact with several departments across the country about having garbage men listed as first responders, like police officers, firemen and paramedics. So far, he says, everyone he's spoken to has been receptive to the idea.

*"I explain to them that when there is a hurricane, the first responder is usually a waste company that removes the debris, so the police and fire departments can get down the roads,"* says Arwood. *"Waste companies are constantly out helping the police when they are needed. Garbage truck drivers are entrenched in the communities they serve, and they see things."*



John Arwood with his supporters after signing his proclamation statement.

Photo Credit: Waste 360

As a theme for this year's National Garbage Man Day, Arwood is calling on leadership at waste and recycling companies to do something for their employees.

*"Do something small, and show them that you appreciate them,"* he says. *"They're out there working in all the elements, and it's one of the most dangerous*

*jobs on the planet. Thank them. At the end of the day, when they get rewarded for being out there, it's going to do nothing but help."*

He also is working to help revolutionize Slow Down to Get Around legislation across the U.S. Arwood believes that the legislation is not only for the safety of refuse truck drivers and helpers but for the residents and communities they serve as well.

Young children often run out to wave to garbage truck drivers as they make their rounds, and a motorist speed-

ing past a garbage truck could not only crash into the truck or a helper but could hit a child.

*“That law is more known within the industry, but it’s also a good law for innocent bystanders waiting for the garbage man or running out to take out a bag of garbage they forgot to put out,”* he explains.

Kirk Sander, the National Waste & Recycling Association’s (NWRA) vice president of safety and standards, says NWRA supports stronger “Move Over” laws throughout the country to cover all vulnerable road users, especially waste and recycling workers. Just last week, the industry ceremonially signed Minnesota’s Move Over law to include waste and recycling vehicles.

*“As distracted driving increases, we need to spread the word about these laws and the risks our workers face every day,”* says Sander. *“We ask all Americans to think about the hard work our industry does to protect public health and thank a waste and recycling worker on National Garbage Man Day (June 17).”*

Arwood says he has teamed up with the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) regarding several initiatives, including Slow Down to Get Around and obtaining a U.S. postal stamp for the waste industry.

*“SWANA is very pleased to be partnering with them on safety issues generally and promoting Slow Down to Get*

*Around in particular,”* says David Biderman, SWANA’s CEO and executive director. *“They provide another channel for communicating best practices, safety data and changes to applicable regulations.”*

Moving forward, Arwood explains that he hopes the industry’s perception in the eyes of Hollywood and pop culture change. He feels that garbage truck drivers are either perceived as deceptive or “goofy” in popular movies and TV shows.

*“If you see somebody in a garbage truck, I would like for them to be looked at as a policeman and fireman rather than Hollywood making them look goofy and ignorant,”* emphasizes Arwood. *“If it wasn’t for the people in waste vehicles picking up trash, there would be epidemics.”*

In an effort to promote a positive perception of the men and women who collect trash, Arwood has begun work to build parks highlighting the work and importance of the waste industry. The goal, he says, is to have a waste industry-themed park in every city across the U.S.

Arwood’s idea stemmed from a waste and recycling-themed park in the U.K. that educates the public about recycling and safety in the waste industry. Now, he is working with the city of Jacksonville, Fla., to build the first National Garbage Man Day city park in the U.S.

After much deliberation, next year and moving forward, National Garbage Man Day will be renamed Waste & Recycling Workers Day.

Written By: Christina Commendatore, Waste 360  
June 17, 2019

Source: [https://www.waste360.com/haulers/showing-appreciation-waste-workers-national-garbage-man-day?NL=WST-03&Issue=WST-03\\_20190617\\_WST-03\\_242&sfvc4enews=42&cl=article\\_1&utm\\_rid=CPEQW00008462167&utm\\_campaign=15915&utm\\_medium=email&elq2=3e8ddbcb62d417fa8bcfc045f05e537](https://www.waste360.com/haulers/showing-appreciation-waste-workers-national-garbage-man-day?NL=WST-03&Issue=WST-03_20190617_WST-03_242&sfvc4enews=42&cl=article_1&utm_rid=CPEQW00008462167&utm_campaign=15915&utm_medium=email&elq2=3e8ddbcb62d417fa8bcfc045f05e537)



NYC Department of Sanitation Workers collecting waste in SOHO

Photo Credit: Video Blocks

## SWANA Advocacy Alert MSW Landfill Liquid Waste Liquids Mgmt. Revisions



On April 29, 2109 Jesse Maxwell, the Advocacy & eLearning Program Manager for SWANA, issued an Advocacy Alert related to the Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Liquid Management Revisions. The alert was as follows:

On December 26, 2018, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued an advanced notice to proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) to solicit comment on potential revisions to the criteria for municipal solid waste landfills and associated issues related to advances in liquids management. This included removing certain prohibitions on the addition of bulk liquids and the development of a definition of a “wet landfill.” At the request of industry groups, including SWANA, the comment period was extended to May 10, 2019.

Since the ANPRM was issued, the SWANA Landfill Gas and Biogas Technical Division and the Landfill Management Technical Division have been working in coordination with the National Waste and Recycling Association (NWRA) to develop comments. This process included a special joint meeting at *SWANApalooza 2019*, a meeting with EPA staff to discuss industry concerns in March, and numerous conference calls to craft comment language.

If you have any questions about the comments provided, please feel free to contact Jesse Maxwell at (240) 494-2237 or at [jmaxwell@swana.org](mailto:jmaxwell@swana.org).

Written By: Jesse Maxwell  
Released: April 29, 2019  
Source: SWANA.org

## Kevin L. Bush Passed Away



Kevin L. Bush, 55, of Tower City, passed away early Tuesday morning (April 9, 2019) at home after a courageous 2 1/2 year battle with cancer. Kevin was born in Pottsville on September 27, 1963 to Julia Carl Bush, Tower City, and the late Ronald Bush. He was a 1981 graduate of Williams Valley High School.

Kevin was the General Manager at Advanced Disposal, Shippensburg. He was previously a coal miner working at his family's business, Bush Coal Company.

Kevin enjoyed four-wheeling and being in the outdoors. He loved spending time with this family and friends at his camp in Sunbury, where he could be found out on the river on his boat. His family meant the world to him.

In addition to his father, he was preceded in death by a son, Jonathan, 1989. Surviving in addition to his mother are his beloved wife of 34 years, April Zimmerman Bush; one son, Andrew Bush and his wife Emilee, Tower City; two daughters Heather Schaeffer and her husband Kyle, Williamstown and Callie Keener and her husband Tim, Middletown; a brother, Karl Bush and his wife Jackie, Tower City; a sister, Wanda Frenya and her husband Howard Williamstown; two granddaughters, Kylah and Karlee Bush; several nieces and nephews including Ryan Frenya, whom Kevin was very close to.

## Catch-All Corner - A collection of Interesting Items

### Cooking With Trash:

Are you casually looking for a new YouTube Channel to watch? How about some inspiration on what to cook for dinner to-night? Maybe you just need a reason to waste a little less food? Whether or not these are true, you need to check out Cameron Macleish (an urban forager) and his "Cooking With Trash" YouTube series. Macleish launched his series to expose the staggering amount of food thrown away, and then use the salvaged ingredients to create an edible feast with his sous-chef mother, Ellen

In case you missed it, be sure to read his story titled "Dumpster Diver Makes Gourmet Meals from Food Waste" on Page ###!



Hi & Lois Cartoons are taken from "The Patriot News"



### Word of the Day - Scavenger

*Noun - SKAV-un-ger*

1. *chiefly British:* a person employed to remove dirt and refuse from streets.
2. One that Scavenges: such as
  - A garbage collector, a junk collector, or a chemically active substance acting to make innocuous or remove an undesirable substance.
3. An organism that typically feeds on refuse or carrion.

You might guess that scavenger is a derivative of scavenge, but the reverse is actually true; scavenger is the older word, first appearing in English in the early 16th century, and the back-formation scavenge came into English in the mid-17th century. Scavenger is an alteration of the earlier scavager, itself from Anglo-French scawageour, meaning "collector of scavage." In medieval times, scavage was a tax levied by towns and cities on goods put up for sale by nonresidents in order to provide resident merchants with a competitive advantage. The officers in charge of collecting this tax were later made responsible for keeping streets clean, and that's how scavenger came to refer to a public sanitation employee in Great Britain before acquiring its current sense referring to a person who salvages discarded items.

### Diggerland - a New Jersey Construction Adventure Park

Diggerland has returned for a 2019 season in West Berlin, New Jersey. The park offers fun for the whole family with various heavy equipment themed rides and attractions. If you ever wanted to experience how a load of construction debris feels when it is being dumped out the back of a trailer, there is a ride here for you!

Other attractions include, a zip line, diggers, (yes you can actually operate them at 42"+ in height), steam rollers, go karts, and more. The park also offers birthday parties, group events, and an adults only "Diggerland XL" area where you can operate full sized machinery with 1 on 1 radio instructions.

## The Garbage Timeline - A look into the History of Trash

- 1657** New Amsterdam (now Manhattan) passes a law against casting waste in the streets.
- 1690** The Rittenhouse mill, America's first paper mill, opens in Philadelphia making paper from recycled cotton and linen as well as used paper.
- ca.1710** Colonists in Virginia commonly bury their trash. Holes are filled with building debris, broken glass or ceramic objects, oyster shells, and animal bones. They also throw away hundreds of suits of armor that were sent to protect colonists from the arrows of native inhabitants.
- 1792** Benjamin Franklin uses slaves to carry Philadelphia's waste downstream.
- 1810** Peter Durand patents the "tin can."
- 1834** Charleston, West Virginia, enacts a law protecting vultures from hunters. The birds help eat the city's garbage.
- 1850s** Junk dealers in Reno, Nevada, scavenge personal belongings from the Oregon, Santa Fe, and California trails. Pioneers abandoned the items on the long trek west.
- 1860s** American newspapers are now printed on paper made from wood pulp fibers rather than rags.
- 1860s** Residents of Washington, D.C., dump garbage and slop into alleys and streets, pigs roam freely, slaughterhouses spew nauseating fumes, and rats and cockroaches infest most dwellings including the White House.
- 1866** New York City's Metropolitan Board of Health declares war on garbage, forbidding the *"throwing of dead animals, garbage or ashes into the streets."*
- 1868** Brothers I.S. and John Hyatt successfully manufacture "celluloid," the first commercial synthetic plastic. It replaces wood, ivory, metal and linen in such items as combs, billiard balls, eyeglass frames, and shirt collars.
- 1872** New York City stops dumping its garbage from a platform built out over the East River.
- 1879** *"Thither were brought the dead dogs and cats, the kitchen garbage and the like, and duly dumped. This festering, rotten mess was picked over by rag pickers and wallowed over by pigs, pigs and humans contesting for a living from it, and as the heaps increased, the odors increased also, and the mass lay corrupting under a tropical sun, dispersing the pestilential fumes where the winds carried them."* Minister describing the New Orleans dump to the American Public Health Association.
- 1879** Frank Woolworth opens the first five and dime store in Utica, New York. He pioneers the idea of displaying goods on open counters so customers can see and feel merchandise (a practice that later makes larger, theft proof packaging necessary).
- 1880's** Many Americans still believe that diseases such as typhoid fever are caused by "miasma" or gases coming from garbage and sewers.
- 1880** New York City scavengers remove 15,000 horse carcasses from the streets.
- 1885** The nation's first garbage incinerator is built on Governor's Island, New York.
- 1885 - 1908** 180 garbage incinerators are built in the United States.
- 1889** *"Appropriate places for [refuse] are becoming scarcer year by year, and the question as to some other method of disposal...must soon confront us. Already the inhabitants in proximity to the public dumps are beginning to complain."* Health Officer's report, Washington, D.C.



View of Washington from the U.S. Capitol ca. 1860

Photo Credit: Wikipedia.org

- 1892** Beer bottles now sport a metal cap to prevent spoilage.
- 1893** *"The means resorted to by a large number of citizens to get rid of their garbage and avoid paying for its collection would be very amusing were it not such a menace to public health. Some burn it, while others wrap it up in paper and carry it on their way to work and drop it when unobserved, or throw it into vacant lots or into the river."* Boston Sanitary Committee
- 1894** The citizens of Alexandria, Virginia, are disgusted by the sight of barge loads of garbage floating down the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. They take to sinking the barges upriver from their community.
- 1895** King C. Gillette, a traveling salesman, invents a razor with disposable blades.
- 1896** New York City requires residents to separate household waste -- food waste in one tin, ash in another, and dry trash in bag or bundle -- and assigns 40 policemen to enforce the new edict.
- 1896** Chicago's City Council records its concern for the death rate in the 19th Ward, which has eight miles of unpaved roads that can't be swept, roads *"polluted to the last degree with trampled garbage, excreta, and other vegetable and animal refuse of the vilest description."*
- 1898** Colonel George Waring, New York's Street Cleaning Commissioner, organizes the country's first rubbish sorting plant for recycling.
- 1899** The federal Rivers and Harbors Act restricts dumping in navigable rivers, to keep them open for shipping.
- 19th C.** Visitors describe New York City as a *"nasal disaster, where some streets smell like bad eggs dissolved in ammonia."*
- ca. 1900** Greater acceptance of the germ theory of disease begins to shift the job of garbage removal from health departments to public works departments. Health officers, it is felt, should spend their time battling infectious diseases, not cleaning up *"public nuisances"* such as garbage.
- 1900** There are over 3 million horses working in American cities, each producing over 20 pounds of manure and gallons of urine every day, most of which is left on streets.
- 1900** Hills Brothers Coffee in San Francisco puts the first vacuum packed coffee on the market.
- Early 1900's** American cities begin to estimate and record collected wastes. According to one estimate, each American produces annually: 80 - 100 pounds of food waste; 50 - 100 pounds of rubbish; 300 - 1,200 pounds of wood or coal ash -- up to 1,400 pounds per person. In Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, each citizen produces annually: 141 pounds of wet garbage, 1,443 pounds of ash, and 88 pounds of dry rubbish -- a total of 1,672 pounds.
- Early 1900's** Small and medium sized towns build piggeries, where swine are fed fresh or cooked garbage. One expert estimates that 75 pigs can eat one ton of refuse per day.
- 1902** A survey of 161 cities by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology finds that 79% of them provide regular collection of refuse.
- 1903** Corrugated paperboard containers are now used commercially.
- 1904** The nation's first aluminum recycling plants open in Chicago and Cleveland.



Image of Chicago Factory ca. 1904

Photo Credit: Shorpy.com

- 1904** Postmaster General Henry Clay Payne authorizes permit mail. This means that with a single fee, 2,000 or more pieces of third or fourth class mail can be posted without stamps. This opens the door for direct mail advertising and mass solicitations.
- 1904** Montgomery Ward mails out 3 million catalogues weighing four pounds each.
- 1905** New York City begins using a garbage incinerator to generate electricity to light the Williamsburg Bridge.
- 1907** An unexpectedly thick run of toilet paper is converted to become the first paper towels.
- 1908** Paper cups replace tin cups at water vending machines on trains and in public buildings.
- 1909** "Kraft" paper pulp first made in the United States, a process developed in Germany in 1883.
- By 1909** 102 of 180 incinerators built since 1885 are abandoned or dismantled. Many had been inadequately built or run. Also, America's abundant land and widely spaced population made dumping garbage cheaper and more practical.
- 1910-1917 ca.** Juvenile sanitation leagues become popular in cities throughout the country. City beautification programs become more and more popular. Many cities have juvenile sanitation leagues whose members promise to help keep streets and neighborhoods clean. Sanitation workers wear white uniforms, reminiscent of other public workers such as doctors and nurses.
- 1914** W.K. Kellogg invents a wax paper wrapper for Corn Flakes boxes.
- 1915** The National Clean Up and Paint Up Bureau sponsors 5,000 local clean up campaigns.
- 1916** Major cities estimate that of the 1,000 to 1,750 pounds of waste generated by each person per year, 80% is coal and wood ash.
- 1916** Waxed paper is commonly used to wrap bread.
- 1916** A major shortage of paper pulp during World War I leads Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield to ask the public to save old paper and rags to make new paper.
- 1916** Dr. Thomas Jasperson obtains a patent for making paper from de inked wastepaper.
- 1917** Shortages of raw materials during World War I prompt the federal government to start the Waste Reclamation Service, part of the War Industries Board. Its motto is "Don't Waste Waste -- Save It." Every article of waste is considered valuable for industry.
- 1920** The first commercial radio broadcast. The technology held far reaching implications for advertising and purchasing. Americans buy 1.5 million radios within the year.
- 1920's** The first commercial radio broadcast. The technology held far reaching implications for advertising and purchasing. Americans buy 1.5 million radios within the year.
- 1924** The Kleenex facial tissue is introduced.
- 1926** Clarence Saunders opens the first supermarket. Pre packaged food and self service packaging increase selection for consumers and lower the cost of food.
- 1928** Teleprinters and teletypewriters come into use.
- 1928** Cellophane is invented by the DuPont Cellophane Company. The transparent material is used as a protective wrapping for food and other products.
- 1929** Aluminum foil is invented.
- 1930** A new plastic, polyvinyl chloride, is patented by B.F. Goodrich. It is used as a replacement for rubber, as protection against corrosion, and for adhesives.
- 1930** Another plastic, polystyrene, is put on the market by the German firm, I.G. Farben, and also produced by Dow Chemical Company. The hard, shiny material is molded into tackle boxes, refrigerator linings, and other items.
- 1930's** Kimberly Clark develops disposable sanitary pads.
- 1932** The development of compactor garbage trucks increases vehicle capacity.
- 1933** Communities on the New Jersey shore obtain a court order forcing New York City to stop dumping garbage in the Atlantic Ocean. On July 1, 1934, the Supreme Court upholds the lower court action, but applies it only to municipal waste, not commercial or industrial wastes.
- 1935** General Electric begins producing and marketing a garbage "Disposalall."



Kruegers-First canned beer sold on January 24, 1935.

Photo Credit: Beerinfo.com

- 1935** Rohm and Haas invents Plexiglas, a clear plastic used in headlights, lenses, windows, clocks, and jewelry.
- 1935** Krueger's Cream of Ale, Richmond, Virginia, produces the first can of beer.
- 1936** Milk products are now commonly sold in paper packaging.
- 1937** The DuPont Company patents nylon, the world's first synthetic fiber. Its strength, resistance to moisture and mildew, and good recovery after stretching lead to its use in stockings, electrical parts, power tools, and car accessories.
- 1939** Coal and wood ash make up 43% of New York City's refuse, down from 80% in 1916.
- 1939** Wisconsin Select beer is sold in no deposit, no return bottles, to compete with the recent introduction of beer in no return cans.
- 1939** Paperback books are introduced, selling for 25 cents.
- 1939** Birds Eye introduces the first pre cooked frozen foods, chicken fricassee and criss cross steak.
- 1940** Japanese conquests in Southeast Asia cut off America's supply of tin, hampering canned food production.
- 1941** America enters World War II. Rationing of such materials as wood and metal forces an increased reliance on synthetic materials such as plastics. Low density polyethylene film, developed during wartime, replaces cellophane as the favorite food wrap by 1960.
- 1942-** Americans collect rubber, paper, glass, metals, and fats to help the war effort. Paper collections are so successful they overwhelm the markets by the spring of 1942.
- 1942-** Methods and materials for wartime shipment of food make World War II "the great divide" in the packaging and storage industry.
- 1944** The Dow Chemical Company invents an insulation material called Styrofoam.
- 1945** The first American ball point pens go on sale for \$12.50 each at Gimbel's in New York.
- 1946** Fortune magazine heralds the arrival of the "dream era...*The Great American Boom is on.*"
- 1947** "Our willingness to part with something before it is completely worn out is a phenomenon noticeable in no other society in history.... It is soundly based on our economy of abundance. It must be further nurtured even though it runs contrary to one of the oldest inbred laws of humanity "*the law of thrift.*" J. Gordon Lippincott, industrial designer.
- 1948** American Public Health Association predicts that the garbage disposal will cause the garbage can to "ultimately follow the privy" and become an "anachronism."
- 1950's** An improved paper cup for hot beverages is introduced. It is lined with polyethylene instead of wax.
- 1950's** A second hydraulic system to eject garbage is added to garbage trucks.
- 1950's** The growth of convenience foods (frozen, canned, dried, boxed, etc.) increases the amounts and changes the types of packaging thrown away.
- 1953** The American economy's "*ultimate purpose is to produce more consumer goods.*" Chairman of President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisors
- 1953** Swanson introduces the first successful TV dinner: turkey, mashed potatoes, and peas.
- 1953** "*It is our job to make women unhappy with what they have.*" B. Earl Puckett, Allied Stores Corp.



One day of recycling collections during WWII  
Photo Credit: Ruth Patrick Science Education Center

- 1954** "Never underestimate the buying power of a child under seven. He has brand loyalty and the determination to see that his parents purchase the products of his choice." Dr. Frances Horwitch ("Miss Frances" of TV's "Ding Dong School") at Chicago advertising conference.
- 1957** High density polyethylene (HDPE) is developed by Standard Oil of Indiana and Phillips Petroleum (now used for milk containers).
- 1958** The Bic Crystal Company introduces the throwaway pen.
- 1959** The American Society of Civil Engineers publishes a standard guide to sanitary landfilling. To guard against rodents and odors, it suggests compacting the refuse and covering it with a layer of soil each day.
- 1959** Philadelphia closes its reduction plant (a facility for turning organic wastes into fats, grease, and oils), the last one in the country.
- 1959** The first photocopier, the Xerox 914, is introduced -- 22 years after it was patented.
- 1960's** Easy open tops (pop tops) for beverage cans are invented. Iron City Beer in Pittsburgh is the first to try the invention and its sales increase immediately.
- 1960's** Bead molded polystyrene cups are introduced. They provide better insulation for hot drinks.
- 1960's** The first disposable razors are sold.
- 1961** Bread is sold bagged in polyethylene rather than wrapped in waxed paper.
- ca.** Sam Yorty runs successfully for mayor of Los Angeles on a platform to end the inconvenience of separating refuse. A city ordinance eliminates the sorting of recyclables.
- 1963** The aluminum can for beverages is developed.
- 1963** The Solid Waste Disposal Act, the first federal solid waste management law, is enacted.
- 1968** President Lyndon Johnson commissions the National Survey of Community Solid Waste Practices, which provides the first comprehensive data on solid waste since cities began to record amounts and types of waste in the early 1900s.
- 1969** Seattle, Washington, institutes a new fee structure for garbage pick up. Residents pay a base rate for one to four cans and an additional fee for each additional bundle or can.
- 1970** The federal Resource Recovery Act amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and requires the federal government to issue waste disposal guidelines.
- 1970** The federal Clean Air Act enacted. New regulations lead to incineration shut downs.
- 1970** The first Earth Day. Millions of people rally nationwide on April 22.
- 1970** United States Environmental Protection Agency is created.



Gaylord Nelson (Earth Day founder) with William K. Reilly on Earth Day 1990.

*Photo Credit: EPA Website*

- 1971** Oregon passes the nation's first bottle bill. By offering cash for aluminum, glass, and plastic containers, it removes about 7% of its garbage from the waste stream.
- 1972** According to William Ruckelshaus, head of EPA, solid waste management is a "a fundamental ecological issue. It illustrates, perhaps more clearly than any other environmental problem, that we must change many of our traditional attitudes and habits."
- 1972** The federal Clean Water Act is enacted to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters.
- 1975** "That happiness is to be attained through limitless material acquisition is denied by every religion and philosophy known to humankind, but is preached incessantly by every American television set." Robert Bellah, The Broken Covenant

- 1976** The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act creates the first significant role for federal government in waste management. It emphasizes recycling and conservation of energy.
- 1976** The Toxic Substances Control Act is passed. Before this and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act went into effect, any individual or business could legally dump any kind and amount of hazardous chemicals in landfills.
- 1977** Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) soda bottles are introduced to replace glass bottles. The plastic was first developed in England in 1941.
- 1978** The Supreme Court rules that garbage is protected by the Interstate Commerce Clause; therefore, one state cannot ban shipments of waste from another.
- 1979** EPA issues landfill criteria that prohibit open dumping.
- 1980** Polypropylene introduced and used for butter and margarine tubs, and for drinking straws.
- 1983** The space shuttle is pulled out of service to replace a window that had been severely pitted by a chip of paint from space junk.
- 1984** During the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, athletes, trainers, coaches, and spectators produce 6.5 million pounds of trash in 22 days, more than six pounds per person per day.
- 1984** Hazardous and Solid Waste Act amendments and reauthorization to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act require tougher federal regulation of landfills.
- 1986** Rhode Island enacts the nation's first statewide mandatory recycling law.
- 1986** Fresh Kills, in Staten Island, New York, becomes the largest landfill in the world.
- 1987** The Mobro, a Long Island garbage barge, is turned away by six states and three countries. The garbage (mostly paper) is finally incinerated in Brooklyn and the ash buried in a landfill near Islip.
- 1987** The Garbage Project at the University of Arizona, Tucson, begins to excavate modern landfills as if they were ancient archaeological sites. The goal is to determine exactly what is inside landfills and how much of it biodegrades.
- 1988** *"Nobody ever has enough."* Lewis Lapham, Money and Class in America
- 1988** The EPA estimates that more than 14,000 landfills have closed since 1978, more than 70% of those operating at that time. The landfills were full, unsafe, or the owners declined to adhere to new standards.
- 1989** EPA issues "An Agenda for Action," calling for an integrated solid waste management approach to solving solid waste problems, with waste prevention and recycling as its first two priorities.
- 1990** 140 recycling laws enacted in 38 states and the District of Columbia.
- 1990** *"Neither shortening nor lengthening product life can be a general principle. The strategy, rather, is to fine tune the durations of things, now avoiding cheap things that break too soon and clog our trash cans, now expensive objects that last too long and clog our lives."* Kevin Lynch, Wasting Away
- 1991** EPA issues comprehensive municipal solid waste landfill criteria required by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendment.
- 1991** *"Our economy is such that we cannot 'afford' to take care of things: labor is expensive, time is expensive, money is expensive, but materials -- the stuff of creation -- are so cheap that we cannot afford to take care of them."* Wendell Berry
- 1993** Municipal Solid Waste landfill criteria become effective for most landfills in the U.S.



Image of Marbo Barge of Long Island  
Photo Credit: New York Daily News

Written By: The Rotten Truth Website  
Source: <https://www.astc.org/exhibitions/rotten/timeline.htm>

## The Keystone SWANA Family

The Keystone Chapter of SWANA is going strong. Over the past four (4) months we have added 41 new members to the family. The Keystone Chapter provides many benefits by fostering cooperation among solid waste professionals and by providing educational opportunities to enhance the knowledge and expertise in the solid waste management field. We would like to take a moment to thank everyone who has joined the family since the last publication.

- Ernest Barkman, Quality Disposal
- Daniel Youngs, Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority (LCSWMA)
- Richard Serio, RJS Environmental Technologies
- Mimi Cooper, Centre County Recycling and Refuse Authority (CCRRA)
- Astor Lawson, Waste Connections, Inc.
- Michael Stepic, Vogel Disposal Service, Inc.
- Robert Burke, LCSWMA
- James Gill, Athene Contracting Inc.
- Robert Barton, LCSWMA
- David Stubber, Elk County
- David Pannucci, Bethlehem Landfill Company
- James Lambert, Monroe County Municipal Waste Management Authority (MCMWMA)
- Dustin Pickering, QED Environmental Systems, Inc.
- Sean Gilroy, Crane Carrier
- Ryan McCune, University of Delaware
- Peter Kendall, Dumpster Market
- James Kelch, West Bradford Township
- Gregory Chrin, Apis Innovation
- John Monaco, Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.
- Nick Nichols, Apis Innovation
- Randy Sandstorm, Lycoming County
- Troy Brown, Sonoco Recycling
- Kyle Lewis, City of Philadelphia
- Edward Dugas, Peaker Services, Inc.
- Andrew Eastman, Archaea Energy, LLC
- Sheena McCarthy, Montauk Energy Capital
- Jake Crouse, Air Liquide
- Patrick McCain, PSB Industries
- Brian McCarthy, Archaea Energy, LLC
- Charles Chrin, Charles Chrin Companies
- Kevin Barron, Abington Township
- Lisa Erkert, Abington Township
- Mark Maxwell, Abington Township
- Jenna Rose Caruso, Foley, Incorporated (CAT dealer)
- Jeffery Fors, Waste Management
- Same Rice, SCS Engineers
- John Zercher, Zercher Investments
- Brando Comer, T&M Associates
- Marcelle Newman, City of Pittsburgh
- Shawn Wigle, City of Pittsburgh

The Keystone Chapter strives to share pertinent information and provide continuing education that serve members' interests. The Chapter sponsors a variety of activities and programs including; academic scholarships, the annual regional landfill equipment and truck road-e-o, certification training, mini-technical seminars, and more!

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



## SWANA Keystone Chapter Calendar of Events



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:

### MAY 2019

- Wednesday, 5/1 Chapter Scholarship Application deadline
- Thursday, 5/2 - 10am: **Board Meeting, TBD**
- Wednesday, 5/15: Article deadline for Summer edition of *The Keystone*
- Monday-Thursday, 5/20-5/23: **SWANA Zero Waste Principals & Practices Certification Course, Narvon PA**

### JUNE 2019

- Saturday, 6/1, Deadline for submittal of Grant H. Flint Scholarship recommendations to SWANA Headquarters
- Wednesday, 6/6 - 10am: **Board Meeting Conference Call**
- Wednesday-Thursday, 6/6-6/7: **2019 Mid-Atlantic Regional Road-E-O, Blossburg, PA.**
- Review annual budget
- Nominating committee present Slate of Directors for election
- Distribute Summer edition of *The Keystone*

### JULY 2019

- No Activities Planned

### AUGUST 2019

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

### SEPTEMBER 2019

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

\*\*NOTE Schedule is subject to change\*\*

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

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

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

## Chapter Officers and Board of Directors

### ▶ Officers

**Sean C. Sweeney, P.E.**..... **President**

Associate

Barton & Loguidice, D.P.C.

**Michele Nestor**..... **Vice President**

President

Nestor Resource, Inc.

**Tom Lock**..... **Secretary**

Northeast Regional Manager

SCS Field Services

**Lynn Jeffries**..... **Treasurer**

Operations Administrative Assistant

Chester County Solid Waste Authority

**Bryan M. Wehler, P.E., P.G.**..... **Immediate Past President**

Senior Engineer / COO

ARM Group Inc.

### ▶ Public Sector Directors

**Scott McGrath**

Environmental Services Director

Streets Department, Sanitation Div. City of Philadelphia

**Scot Sample**

Executive Director

Northern Tier Solid Waste Authority

**David W. Horne**

Superintendent

Chester County Solid Waste Authority

**Mike Engel**

Assistant Operations Manager

Wayne Township Landfill

### ▶ Private Sector Directors

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Waste Management

**Denise Wessels, P.E.**

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SCS Engineers

**Jill Hamill, P.E.**

Project Manager

Civil and Environmental Consultants

**Carolyn Witwer**

Director of Sales Development

Penn Waste

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### ▶ Young Professional Director

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*Thank you to all of our  
committee members for  
everything that you do to  
make the Keystone  
SWANA Chapter great!*

► This Publication is for the Solid Waste Professionals of the Keystone Chapter of SWANA

The Keystone is published three times per year (winter, summer, and fall). If you have ideas for future articles, updates, or general suggestions for *The Keystone*, or you would like to advertise with us, please contact the Newsletter Editor, **Alison D'Airo** at Barton & Loguidice, or any member of the Newsletter Committee members listed below:

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**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 Chanda Martino, Administrative and Marketing Director, your current email address** as all future newsletters, as well as informational broadcasts and other communications, will only be sent via email.

Chanda's email is: [chanda@keystoneswana.org](mailto:chanda@keystoneswana.org). If you did not receive your copy of this newsletter emailed from Chanda, *you are not on our email list for news.*

# Barton & Loguidice

This publication was produced by Barton & Loguidice on behalf of the SWANA Keystone Chapter.