

Keystone

For the Solid Waste Professionals of the Keystone Chapter of SWANA

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A Message from SWANA President Timothy T. Hartman



This past May, fellow Keystone Chapter Board member Kelly McGonnell and I honored commitments made to PADEP Solid Waste

Advisory Committee (SWAC) staff to give presentations at a regular SWAC meeting. Kelly wore her Professional Recyclers of Pennsylvania (PROP) Executive Director's hat and I my Keystone SWANA presidency fez (with tassel). We were well received by the SWAC members and the experience turned out to be an educational one for me as well as I learned quite a bit about PROP from Kelly and about SWANA National from my own preparation. As I readied for my presentation, I recognized two familiar and friendly faces in the room. Around the table seated behind official SWAC nameplates were Keystone SWANA Board members Michele Nestor and Bob Watts. And as luck would have it, Kelly and I were present to witness a SWAC change in

leadership as Michele and Bob were elected SWAC Chair and Vice Chair respectively.

After nearly a year at the helm as Keystone Chapter skipper, I have a strong sense of the talent, cooperative nature and commitment to task of the Keystone SWANA Board members, and the more I get to interact with my Board comrades the more I realize how generous they are with their technical expertise and organizational leadership skills. Take Michele Nestor and Bob Watts for example. In addition to her day job as president of Nestor Resources, Inc., her new responsibilities as SWAC Chair, and Keystone SWANA Board membership, Michele also chairs the Pennsylvania Recycling Market Center Board and serves as Vice President of the National Recycling Coalition. Michele is the personification of leadership in the integrally related solid waste and recycling fields. And Bob Watts is a veritable public service dynamo. Besides holding down the fort as Chester County's Solid Waste Authority chief,

See "President's Message" on page 9

Keystone Chapter Awards \$6,700 in Scholarship Money

In an effort to promote education, the Keystone Chapter initiated a scholarship program in 1994. Since then the Keystone Chapter has awarded close to \$80,000 in scholarship monies.

The Keystone Chapter Scholarship Committee reviewed all applications and selected winners. The Committee also selected an application for submission to SWANA's International Scholarship Committee for consideration for a Grant H. Flint scholarship

A total of \$6,700 was awarded to the following applicants at the June 6th Board of Directors meeting:

Bryan Wood	\$1,700	Penn State University
Alex Ponce	\$1,300	Wilkes University
Mark Frederick	\$1,200	Penn State University
Jessica Watts	\$800	Penn State University
Vincent Tafuto	\$700	University of Michigan
Dalton Dougherty	\$500	Pennsylvania College of Technology
Michael Lock	\$500	Penn State University

Bryan Wood is the son of John Wood, Director of Waste Management Services for CH2MHill. Bryan will be attending Penn State University pursuing a career in Materials Science and Engineering. Bryan's application was also forwarded to SWANA National as the Chapter applicant for the Grant H. Flint Scholarship Category I scholarship.

The following pages contain the essays written by the applicants who were asked to submit a one-page discussion on their views on solid waste management: where it is, who participates, what are the current issues facing the profession, and their thoughts on its future direction.



Alex Ponce is the stepson of Alan Roman, President of Roman Consulting, Inc. Alex will be attending Wilkes University pursuing a degree in Pharmacy.



Jessica Watts is the daughter of Bob Watts, Executive Director of the Chester County Solid Waste Authority. Jessica will be attending Penn State University pursuing a Nursing degree.



Mark Frederick is the son of John Frederick, Executive Director of the Intermunicipal Relations Committee. Mark will be attending Penn State University pursuing a career in Communications.



Vincent Tafuto is the son of Bill Tafuto, President of the ARM Group, Inc. Vincent will be attending the University of Michigan pursuing a career in Engineering, Science, or Statistics.

Collection Worker Fatalities on the Rise?

The collection worker fatality rate for the solid waste industry increased significantly in 2011...Or did it?



In September, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) issued a preliminary report on worker fatalities in the United States for 2011. The BLS report included a chart identifying the 10 occupations with the highest

worker fatality rates, which unfortunately, has always included “refuse and recycling collectors.” The chart stated 34 employees in that occupation died in workplace accidents last year, which was eight more (a 30-percent increase) than the previous year. This, according to BLS, made solid waste collection the fourth most dangerous job in the country.

This BLS data was not consistent with information collected by the National Solid Wastes Management Association (NSWMA). For years, NSWMA has collected and analyzed fatal accident data involving the solid waste and recycling industry. It obtains this information from a variety of sources, including members, the Internet and state safety agencies. Although NSWMA’s data usually tracks the BLS data, BLS reported a substantially higher number of collection fatalities in 2011.

NSWMA contacted BLS in October and obtained additional information on their data set. Importantly, BLS acknowledged that eight of the 34 deaths were workers who are coded as waste collectors but are in the merchant wholesaler (i.e., scrap) industry. As a result, when those incidents are excluded, the 2011 number is exactly the same as the 2010 number. Still too many, but not a 30-percent increase.

In fact, in response to questions raised by NSWMA concerning the BLS data, David Utterback, a scientist at the National Institutes of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) who

follows the waste industry, determined the number of solid waste collection industry employees who died on the job last year actually declined from 27 to 24.

BLS will be releasing updated reports on its 2011 worker fatality data in the coming months. BLS is likely to report a slight increase in overall solid waste and recycling industry employee fatalities last year, primarily due to the sharp uptick in fatal accidents at recycling and composting facilities.

What does this mean? We can take some comfort in the fact that we are not experiencing a significant increase in fatal collection-related accidents. Of course, any accident or injury is one too many, but it appears our collective efforts to reduce accidents in the industry continue to be successful.

The BLS data and the confusion created by this initial report is a reminder that safety data always needs to be reviewed carefully. Because of how the federal government collects and categorizes labor-related information, its safety data concerning the solid waste and recycling industry must be reviewed keeping this in mind.

One of NSWMA’s most important roles is analyzing safety data and trends from a variety of sources and helping employers and workers understand the principal causes of accidents and injuries, and instructing on how to prevent them.

Whether 34 or 24 collection workers died last year isn’t the point. We can do better. And so far in 2012, we have. NSWMA is aware of only 18 collection worker fatalities through November 1, and only two deaths at recycling facilities. NSWMA will continue to play a critical role in helping all employers in the solid waste and recycling industries reduce these tragic and often avoidable incidents.

Article originally posted by Waste 360 (Nov. 12, 2012) 

The Switch is on at WTL

Wayne Township Landfill (WTL) is making the switch to compressed natural gas (CNG). WTL has opened the first public accessible fast fill CNG station in Clinton County PA. The filling station is located off the McElhattan/Woolrich exit of Route 220 at 267 Fritz Road McElhattan. The station can be accessed 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. The self-fueling site accepts WTL issued fuel cards for payment. The site is accessible to any size of vehicle.

WTL purchased the filling station from O-Ring CNG, Inc. for a cost of \$1.8 million. WTL built the pads and supplied the utilities for the site. Currently the natural gas is being provided by a UGI line on WTL's property. In the future WTL will be assessing the capabilities of utilizing the methane gas from their landfill as a fuel supply source.

There are many benefits of CNG. CNG is more economical and cleaner than gasoline or diesel fuel. It is environmentally friendly and reduces maintenance costs while increasing engine life. Using CNG also creates jobs on American soil, and decreases America's dependence on foreign oil.

WTL has also installed a time-fill station at the same location. This slow-fill feature enables WTL to fuel their vehicles and equipment during off-peak energy hours. The two kinds of filling stations will allow WTL to save money on their cost while providing a service to local businesses and consumers. General Manager Jay Alexander believes WTL will cut their annual fuel bill in half within 3 years.

According to a study done by HIS-CERA and published by the U.S. Chamber's Institute for 21st Century Energy, shale development will amount to 3.2 percent of the entire U. S. economy by 2016. This expected increase in U.S.



Robert Dickey, Truck Driver, Filling up on CNG.

revenue would have an ample impact on manufacturing jobs as well as an ample savings for businesses using alternate energy resources. However, this expected economic growth could be stymied if the natural gas industry suffers regulatory afflictions.

Article submitted by Lisa Brown of the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority. 

 <p>Donald J. Birnesser, PE., BCEE Solid Waste Practice Leader (443) 595-7676 / (800) 572-7496 www.kci.com</p>	<p>Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer/Convenience Center • Recycling/Material Recovery (MRF) • Organics Composting • Waste-to-Energy/Conversion Technology • Landfill
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“Scholarship” continued from page 2



Dalton Dougherty is the grandson of Kay Dougherty who serves as the Keystone Chapter Secretariat. Dalton will be attending Pennsylvania College of Technology pursuing a career in Forestry.



Michael Lock is the son of Tom Lock Project Manager with SCS Field Services. Michael will continue his studies at Penn State University seeking a degree in Earth Science and Policy with a focus on Energy.

SWANA thinks that the education of both students and the general public is an important step in eliminating some of our biggest solid waste management problems. Through the scholarship program, we are beginning to address the problem of educating students in the hope of producing knowledgeable and responsible solid waste management professionals for the future. 

SWANA's Road-E-O Round-Up

The SWANA Mid-Atlantic Regional Road-E-O took place on Friday, June 7, 2013 at the Maryland Environmental Service Midshore II Regional Solid Waste Facility. The contest courses were presoaked with water from the rain that occurred during the night (nature's way of eliminating the dust). A drizzle continued throughout most of the morning until almost noon. For the contestants and judges that remained by noon, it was a test of perseverance and rain gear as the water came out of the sky in great quantities. By this time, most event goers were comfortable under the roof of the maintenance garage enjoying a catered lunch meal that certainly fit the tradition of bounty and goodness. Many persons were in their high visibility clothes, making positive identification difficult at times as evidenced by the photos. Our own Kay Dougherty was there looking good in her high visibility shirt and providing contest registration and making sure the judges were at the correct event. Several of the contestants were accompanied by friends, spouses or offspring. There was some evidence of recruiting these younger persons, getting them to agree to participate in rewarding careers in solid waste management. Evidence of some younger participation is in the photo of staff from Chester County Solid Waste Authority.



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The God Father A Don of Leadership Advice



“Those who want respect, give respect” A quote from the Soprano’s series shown above.

The premature death of James Gandolfini, the actor who played Tony Soprano on the cult television show *The Sopranos*, has thrown the show’s millions of fans into mourning for the man, while providing them with the opportunity to fall in love with the show and its central character all over again. Even in these stifling times of political correctness, there was no offence taken at the Italian Mafioso stereotypes so deliciously portrayed in the program, which ran between 1999 and 2007; especially by Gandolfini himself. (In the show’s first season, Tony Soprano was way ahead of anyone of a PC disposition: “I’m in the waste management business. Everybody immediately assumes you’re mobbed up. It’s a stereotype. And it’s offensive.”)

The premature death of Gandolfini, at just 51 of a heart attack, was tragic, but it was somehow fitting that the star should have died in Rome, en route to attending a film festival in Sicily, the Mafia’s heartland. Gandolfini’s triumphant turn as Tony Soprano has left its indelible mark on popular culture. And also, it may come as a surprise (if not all-out horror) to some, on management culture. Tony Soprano, the world’s best known “waste management consultant”, was the subject of two management books: *Tony Soprano on Management*, by leadership coach and former advertising man Anthony Schneider, and *Leadership Sopranos Style: How to Become a More Effective Boss*, by another leadership coach, Deborah Himsel.

On sober (and just a little mischievous) reflection, it should not come as any real surprise that Tony Soprano is remembered as a role model for corporate leaders. Today’s brand of mealy-mouthed, duplicitous, jargon-laden and short-term thinking chief executives could not be further removed from leadership Soprano style.

See “Godfather” continued on page 8

Bryan Wood - Rare Earth Elements



I am interested in pursuing a degree in Materials Science and Engineering. With a degree in Materials Science and Engineering, I would pursue a career that would allow me to become a leader in the field of developing sustainable materials and the opportunity to recycle our limited natural resources. As humans we must become more aware of our impact on the environment and our use of scarce materials. I'm interested in finding replacements for scarce materials and discovering how to use materials more efficiently. This is becoming increasingly important as the world becomes more aware of its energy and resource consumption.

A current issue facing society today is the demand for rare earth elements, which are used primarily in consumer electronics. Rare earth elements are the elements of the Lanthanide series as well as Scandium and Yttrium. Due to increased demand, the price for rare

earth elements has increased significantly. For example, Dysprosium, a rare earth element often combined with Vanadium to manufacture laser material and commercial lighting, has increased in price from \$300 per kilogram in 2010 to upwards of \$3,500 per kilogram in 2011.

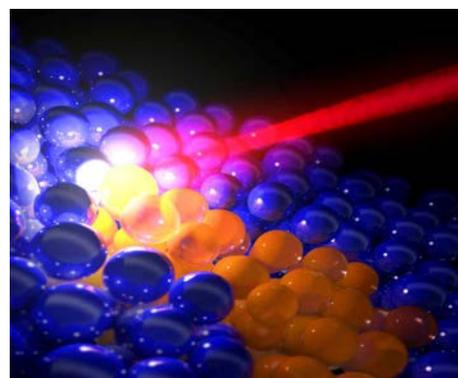
There is tremendous opportunity to recycle consumer electronics in order to recover the rare earth elements. A recent United Nations report estimates that consumers recycle less than 1% of all rare earth elements. Recent legislation such as the Pennsylvania Covered Device Recycling Act, along with other state e-waste recycling legislation, will increase recycling of electronics that contain rare earth elements.

In order for the recycling of rare earth elements to be successful, this requires the participation from consumers, solid waste authorities, recyclers, and manufacturers. Consumers should be educated on the importance and the opportunity to recycle electronics. Solid waste authorities need to incorporate e-waste recycling into their recycling and solid waste plans. Commercial recyclers must process and dismantle electronics in a more efficient manner so that the rare earth elements can be easily recovered. In order to recover the rare earth elements, the electronics must be manually dismantled and separated into the

valuable recyclables. Current mixed metal recycling methods for the separation of the rare earth elements is not efficient. Manufacturers have to modify their manufacturing processes so that they can begin to incorporate these recycled materials into their products.

The future direction of the recycling of rare earth elements is moving forward. There are currently a variety of commercial recycling applications currently in operation. These have focused on rare earth magnets found often in air conditioners, and on rare earth elements used in washing machines and hybrid car batteries. A degree in Materials Science and Engineering would give me a chance to have a career in a very dynamic field, such as discovering new methods of recycling and processing rare earth elements.

Submitted by Bryan Wood as part of the SWANA Scholarship Program. 



An example of Materials Imaging from Beckman Institute.

“Godfather” continued from page 6

True, there are some aspects to Tony Soprano’s leadership style that Harvard Business School is right not to include in its MBA programs. But let’s not be negative here; Tony wouldn’t like that.

Here’s my countdown of Tony Soprano’s greatest leadership lessons – leadership lessons to die for, one might say – illustrated by some of his most memorable quotes.

1. It’s lonely at the top

All due respect, you got no f..king idea what it’s like to be Number One. Every decision you make affects every facet of every other f..king thing. It’s too much to deal with almost. And, in the end, you’re completely alone with it all.

The chief executive’s role is a unique role. For anyone who holds this role, or aspires to, it’s important to understand that being a leader is not just another job. It is a distinctive and many-faceted role, and everything flows from that. It’s why leadership is not for everyone.

2. Learn from your mistakes

There’s an old Italian saying: you f..k up once, you lose two teeth. A wrong decision is better than indecision.

Making mistakes is an inevitable part of making decisions; it is certainly not an excuse for not making decisions. A mistake may indeed come with unwanted consequences, but successful leaders know that a mistake made is a mistake made once only. Losing two teeth is bad enough; the consequences of making the same mistake again could be a lot worse. But whatever the pain, and whatever the risks, decisions have to be made. If decisions are not your thing, neither is leadership.

3. The vision thing.

Think! The big f..king picture!

A chief executive is constantly making decisions, solving problems, assessing risk and responding to opportunities – but the minutiae of the every-day must be in the context of short-, medium- and long-term objectives, otherwise it’s just chaotic ad hocery. A sustainable business requires a leader who know where it’s going.



4. You have authority – use it

What use is an unloaded gun?

There’s no point being a leader and not using the authority that comes with that. Some decisions are unpleasant, but they are also necessary, and they can only be made by the chief executive. Whether it’s rebuking or sacking an incompetent manager, or closing down a division that is not performing, chief executives who avoid unpleasant decisions will render themselves incapable of doing their job.

5. Having authority also means knowing when not to use it

You can’t fight every f..king battle, right?

Being incapable of exercising authority is not a good thing when you’re a leader; but knowing when not to pull the trigger is. Some battles just can’t be won. Attempting to find a solution to every problem is a sure way for chief executives to spend most of their day banging their heads against a wall or running around in circles – pick your cliché. And even some battles that can be won may not have to be won by you; be prepared to delegate.

“President’s Message” continued from page 1

Bob’s professional and civic affiliations are almost too numerous to mention. Bob is the Keystone Chapter’s International Director and Vice Director of SWANA National’s Landfill Gas Technical Division. Bob also serves as President of the Professional Recyclers of Pennsylvania Board, as a member of PennDOT’s Southeast Region Public Works, Engineering and Transportation Work Group and he sits on the Pennsylvania Recreational Trails Advisory Board as an advocate for cross country skiing. Bob’s local affiliations include board membership on the Upper Uwchlan Sewer Authority the beautiful Historic Poole Forge plantation.

The Chapter’s talent and commitment reservoir doesn’t tap out with Michele and Bob. During discussions at a Chapter Board meeting earlier this year, I learned that Chapter Secretary Bryan Wehler, the leader of the ARM

Group’s solid waste management practice, is also a member of the Marcellus Shale Coalition’s Waste and Recycling Subcommittee. Given that the preponderance of environmental legislation introduced in the current Pennsylvania General Assembly is Marcellus Shale related, Bryan’s expertise in this area is a real plus for the Chapter. And recently, I discovered that our Immediate Past President, Robert Hasemeier, is a founding member and current chair of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers’ QRO Committee which established and maintains the USEPA recognized standard for the qualification and certification of resource recovery (or waste-to-energy) facility operators. On the community level, Robert has been a member of the New Cumberland Borough Council since first being elected in 2008.

I will highlight interests, affiliations and accomplishments of other Board members in future issues of The Keystone. Stay tuned. 

Alex Ponce - Solid Waste Management Retrospective

Solid Waste Management: A Look at the Present and Future

Solid waste management is the process of transporting, handling, and disposing of physical waste. The final disposal of the waste takes place primarily at recycling centers, landfills, and waste to energy facilities. Everyone in the world in varying degrees takes part in solid waste management. The majority of participants only produce solid waste and need to dispose of it. Some of these producers are members of the waste industry profession. They range from the individuals who collect the waste, to the laborers who process the waste on site, to the workers who build and manage the cells in landfills. There are also waste industry professionals who help to engineer, invent, and innovate the methods used to handle solid waste. Finally, there are managers and businessmen who run the financial side of different waste management services and companies. Solid waste management would not be able to proceed or overcome any problems in the profession without any one of these groups working supportively together.

These companies and individuals face a lot of issues in their field today. For example, many companies struggle with the balance between environmental regulations and being able to make a profit. Today, there are stricter laws on air, land, and water quality when handling solid waste than in the past. Operators need to work hard to efficiently use their manpower, trucks, land, and other resources to their full potential. Waste to energy facilities are working on developing more effective ways to burn trash and produce more energy to provide a positive impact to the world. These developments have created a bright outlook for the future of solid waste management.

See “Retrospective” continued on page 12

Mark Frederick - The Next Step

Mankind has been challenged by the waste it generates for as long as there have been groups of people living together. Like so many other environmental challenges throughout history, it was fairly easy to cast aside the things we didn't want. Natural processes simply degraded the waste. When populations were sparse there were very little waste problems. The solution to the pollution really was dilution.

As populations grew, it was more and more difficult to find out-of-the way places to put our wastes. Europe in the Middle Ages is a good example of what can go wrong when we ignore proper handling of waste. The Bubonic Plague was as bad as it was because sanitation was so horrible in many European cities. The rat population exploded. The fleas that carried the disease had plenty of hosts. At its worst from 1348 to 1350, at least 75 million people died.

Though problems continued, even into the last century, most societies recognized that these problems could cause serious problems. They needed to find better ways to handle the waste they generated so as not to poison the very environment which they lived. So 19th century cities built sewer systems and began collecting trash. They realized you couldn't just throw this stuff on the ground or let it run through the cities' ditches.

With industrialization came a new set of problems. People did not realize, or they refused to believe, their waste was changing and there was more of it. There were more man-made products and chemicals. These were often toxic and they did not degrade in nature the way that paper, natural fibers or food and agricultural wastes would. Even into the middle of the 20th century, many thought the solution to pollution was still dilution.

Being someone that has a great interest in history, I realized the history of trash and resource use is not just an interesting subject. This history is important because, like other social issues, we can learn from it. Even with trash, we are doomed to repeat our mistakes if we do not learn from them.

Modern waste management has been a dramatic improvement over the things we did even fifty years ago. New methods and techniques (like covering the waste, lining the landfills and recovering the methane) made disposal much less unpleasant. However, this didn't occur all at once. These ideas were thought of step by step over a long period of time. Every technological advancement brought us one step closer to a better system. Each step made us handle our waste better than the previous level.

Hopefully our next steps include composting, not just our leaves and woody waste, but more of our food waste. One of our major school projects was to come up with ideas on how to make our school greener, and we are now making plans to compost food waste.

Besides taking those next steps, we also must be sure that we have completed the previous ones, too Each and every person needs to be aware of those simple changes that could make a huge difference. Recycling, reducing, and re-using are easy things that can be done every day. Yet many do not do the things that we already know are worthwhile. People still burn trash and dump illegally. They don't recycle and they don't have access to composting. Many in Pennsylvania don't even have a trash collector. Both our state and local governments can help Pennsylvania complete these unfinished steps. Our next step is to make this happen and make a better quality of life in Pennsylvania.

Submitted by Mark Frederick for the SWANA Scholarship Program. 



Photo by: Jeremy Brecher & Brendan Smith

“God Father” continued from page 8

6. *Work-life balance: know your place*

I got problems at work. I got problems at home.

A leader's day at the office can be long and fraught; those days should be left at the office, or they will poison valuable – and precious – family and recreational time. Knowing how to switch on and off is one of a chief executive's most important skills.



7. *Have a plan*

Let's do it right. Act normal. Plan things out. Make no mistakes.

Running a business, big or small, is complex, because the organization is a complex, almost living organism. Some decisions can be made intuitively, and need to be so. It's important for chief executives to be able to think quickly on their feet. But only so much of leadership can come down to gut feel and a sixth sense. There is no sustainability without a plan.

8. *Dealing with people*

Those who want respect, give respect.

Some chief executives lose the skill of dealing with people as individuals; they lose or gloss over their empathy for others; they no longer consider it important to be able to hold conversations and to listen; even though these are the attributes that often get them to their positions of leadership. Successful chief executives understand the importance of the “r” word: respect.

Vale, James Gandolfini. Fortunately your creation, Tony Soprano will continue to live on in the hearts and minds of fans – and hopefully in a few business schools too.

Article originally published by Leo D'Angelo Fisher on BRW.com/au 



Image from The God Father Series

Jessica Watts - From Waste to Energy

Ever since humans began living in settled communities, managing solid waste has been an issue; not only that, but modern societies generate far more solid waste than ever before. In industrialized nations, daily life means creating several pounds of solid waste per consumer; this solid waste is not only directly in the home, but also indirectly in other places like factories that produce goods purchased by consumers. Solid waste management is the proper monitoring, sorting, transporting, and disposal of this solid waste. These solid waste management efforts are regulated by different legislations and campaigns, which are instituted by local governments and carried out in different communities. There are many varied jobs and participants within solid waste management ranging from equipment operators to local township lawmakers. Other persons include laborers, truck drivers, management, regulators, and law makers.

See “Watts” continued on page 13

“Retrospective” continued from page 9

In the near future, many new technologies will be developed that will help to make solid waste management easier. Vehicles used in transportation will be more fuel-efficient and may possibly use alternative fuel sources such as compressed natural gas. Engineers will develop more efficient ways to extract methane gas from landfills and use it as an alternate energy source. The use of recycled materials will increase, so less waste will go into the landfills. New landfills will be more environmentally friendly and possibly provide safe habitats for the animals in the area. All of the new techniques and technologies will lead to the improvement of the solid waste management system and a healthier, happier world for everyone to live.

Submitted by Alex Ponce as part of the SWANA scholarship Program 

Alan A. Roman
President

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Tracking Along with WTL

A five track rail siding is being installed off the Norfolk Southern rail line that goes through the Wayne Township Landfill’s (WTL) property in McElhattan, PA. The project was kicked off by a bid from W.E. Yoder for \$913,655. WTL requested U.S. steel be used for the en-



Image of Rail grading at WTL.

tire 6,387 feet of rail line. The excavation, preparation, and grading for the rail siding was completed by the landfill’s employees. The entire cost of the project is estimated at \$1.5 million. The completion timeline for the rail spur is October of 2013.

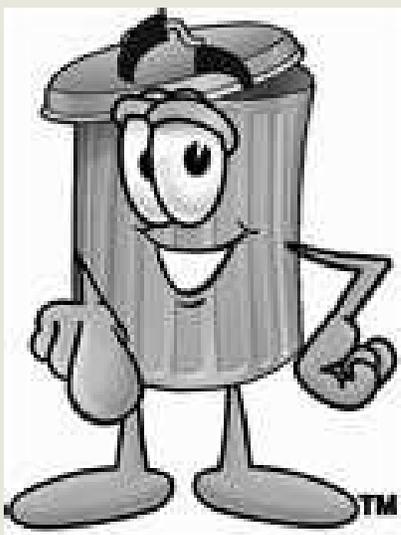
The rail siding gives WTL another mode of transportation for incoming and outgoing materials. Since WTL is also located next to the Clinton County Industrial Park, the rail siding will give the local businesses an opportunity to ship their commodities directly by rail.

Jay Alexander, the General Manager of the landfill, anticipates the rail siding has a potential of increasing the daily waste capacity by 500 tons. Containerized waste will be received at the rail siding site and then the containers will be loaded onto trucks for disposal at the working face of the landfill. All unloading activities will be performed within the permitted landfill.

See “Railroad” continued on page 17

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



For additional information and an application visit KeystoneSWANA.org or contact Alison L'Hommedieu, Phone 717-737-8326

Note of interest—sponsors to either the Road-E-O or the annual Chapter meeting will receive a free advertisement in the next issue of the Keystone newsletter.

“Watts” continued from page 11

Public relations is one prominent issue that solid waste management is currently facing. Landfills are the oldest and most common form of waste treatment; yet many people still have concerns about landfills, including their impact on public health and safety and their potential to increase the incidence of birth defects and cancer in the area. It is important for a landfill to maintain good relations with their community and to address these issues because local townships possess the ability to deny landfills expansions and permits. Other important issues surrounding landfills include safety for customers and workers, abiding by stricter regulations implemented, controlling water pollution, preventing leakage, and controlling methane gas produced. The future for solid waste management is in waste to energy disposal opposed to land disposal. Landfills are in decline because it is increasingly harder to find land to build one, communities do not want them, and there is more recycling, which means there is less waste that goes out to them. Waste to energy disposal recycles waste by generating electricity from landfill waste and pollution. This method maximizes the value of all materials and has the ability to create clean, green energy from ordinary waste that will help move the waste industry into the future. The United States historically has followed Europe in solid waste practices and they already have a twenty year head start. It is time for our elected officials to make the right decision for the environment by creating regulations that encourage waste to energy.

Submitted by Jessica Watts as part of the SWANA scholarship Program. 



Graphic from Renewable Power Partners website

“Round-Up” continued from page 5

A full selection of event photos appear for viewing on the Mid-Atlantic SWANA Chapter website at <http://www.swana-midatl.org/rodeo.htm> and click on the text “PHOTOS”. These photos provide evidence of the rain from the tropical storm that was passing through, prior to stalling over Maryland. However, despite the weather all of the participants had a great time.

Summary courtesy of Robert F. Hasemeier, P.E. 

Rubber Tire Loader

1. Tommy Taylor, MES
2. Brian Johnson, MES
3. Jeff Pippin, MES

Dozer

1. Carl Schirmer, DSWA
2. Chrissy Kortze, Republic Services, Morgantown
3. Lennie Simcox, Chester Co. SWA

Articulated Dump Truck

1. Jane LaMotte, Republic Services, Morgantown
2. Chase Weise, Clinton Co. SWA
3. Lynn Wright, DSWA

Landfill Compactor

1. Keith LaMotte, SECCRA
2. Tom Blessing, Republic Services, Morgantown
3. Dale White, Anne Arundel County, DPW

Roll-Off Truck

1. Charles Leamy, Republic Services of Brandywine
2. Eric Carr, Republic Services of Brandywine
3. Christian Hetrick, ACUA



Photo's include participants and “day of” activities from the SWANA Road-E-O held on June 7th.

Vincent Tafuto - Incinerators to the Rescue?

Solid waste management is the disposal and management of solid waste (a.k.a trash). Being a high school student, I never gave trash a second thought after taking the cans to the curb and watching the garbage-men empty the trash into the truck and compress it, My dad, however, works with landfills and environmental engineering. From time to time, he discusses where the trash ends up. Solid waste management is a crucial component to the well-being of our society,

environment and economy, Since solid waste management is costly and raises multiple concerns, it requires many different peoples' expertise.



Image of Incinerator located outside of Harrisburg, PA

After emptying the solid waste (trash) into the truck, the truck eventually stops and empties the collected trash into a landfill or, less frequently, an incinerator. Once the trash arrives at the landfill, there are many different procedures that might occur (e.g. separation of materials for recovery, compaction, water addition for a bioreactor, gas recovery, etc.). Each option raises different concerns among different organizations. Some concerns about solid waste management include, but are not

limited to: environmental hazards; expenses; and space consumption.

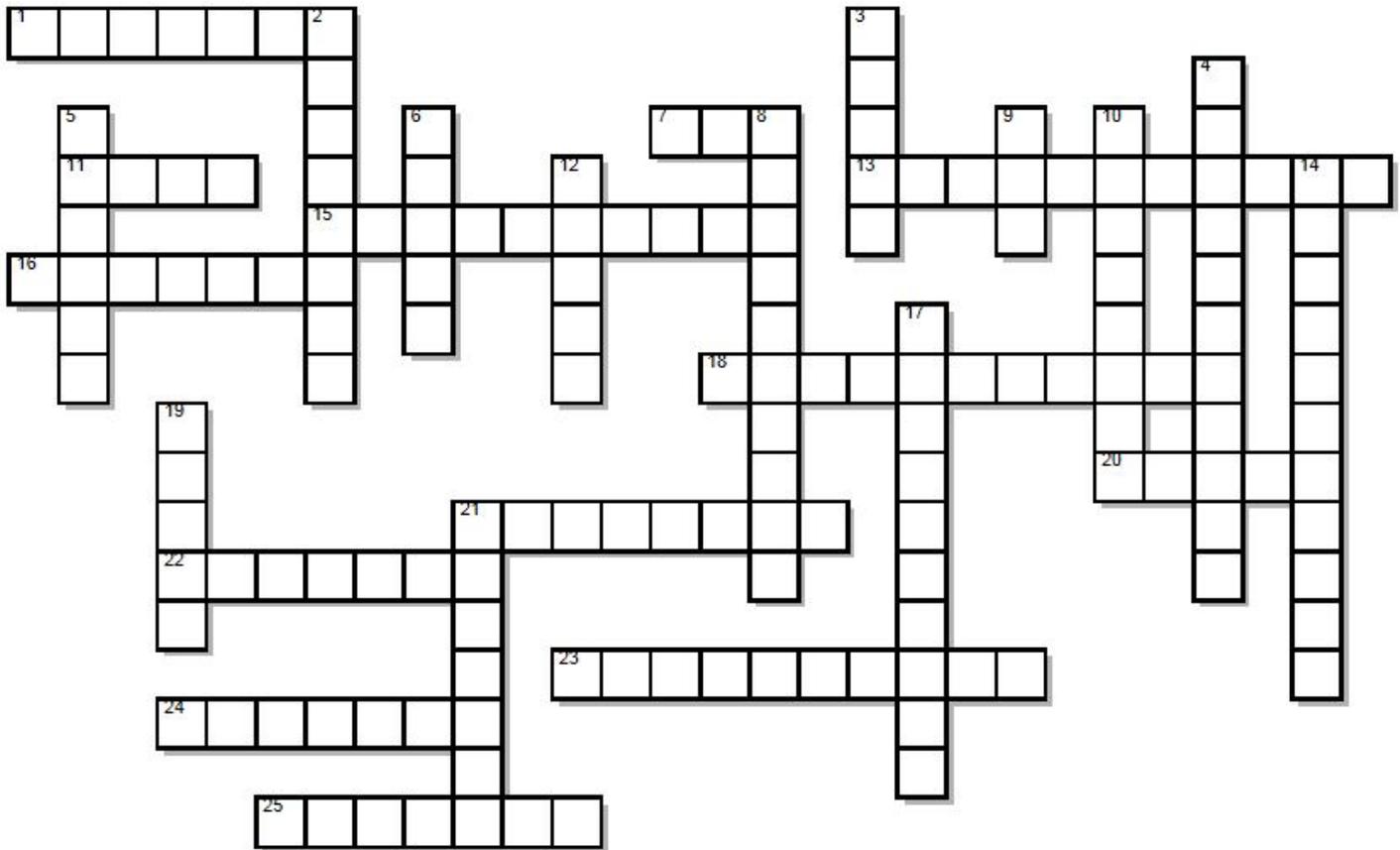
Solid waste management requires various people with different professions to determine what is best for a single community in terms of trash disposal. Waste management requires environmental engineers, scientists, technicians, equipment operators, business managers, garbage collectors, and public policy people to make the final decisions on how to deal with solid waste. Obviously, solid waste management varies based on location, size, population, etc. of the area; therefore, one must decide what is best for the community based on the above factors,

In addition to the current issues facing solid waste management, some possible future directions of solid waste include: increased incinerator usage; the conversion of solid waste to different fuels (such as ethanol); and a broader range of recycling. My personal opinion on the direction of solid waste management based on my view of the economy and what I have seen happen with different corporations within my lifetime is that solid waste management will continue its current path (landfills) until enough money is obtained to spread incinerators around the nation,

Incinerator usage (in my opinion) is the most efficient and effective way to go about solid waste management. Although ash is left over after incineration, the ash volume is significantly smaller than the original trash volume. Therefore, there will probably still be a need for landfills for ash disposal, and engineers will need to determine beneficial uses for ash. Although costly, I feel that incineration will reduce pollution and reduce the space that landfills currently utilize. Decreasing pollution will have a positive effect on the environment and allow for more space (which theoretically can be used for anything),

Just For Fun - A Keystone Cross-Word

SWANA Scholarship Edition



ACROSS

1. Nutrient Source from Dead Organic Matter
7. Fast Fill Fuel Source by WTL
11. Nature's Dust Eliminator
13. Free College Funding Awards
15. A Wrong Decision is Better than ____.
16. Ancient Plague Amplified by Improper Sanitation
18. The 'E' in RERA
20. The 'L' in BLS
21. Alternative Mode of Transport at WTL
22. Landfill By-Product Harvested for Energy
23. Rare Earth Elements Series
24. One Type of Water Pollutant
25. Only last name to win twice

DOWN

2. The Storm Type Soaking the Road-E-O
3. Average Person Produces 4.4lbs of this daily
4. The 1st 'R' of the RERA
5. One Type of Water Pollution
6. One who Oversees Competitions
8. Tony Soprano Actor, James ____
9. The Mafia Leader
10. Collection Place of Solid Waste
12. "No ____ in the Pipes"
14. Burns Trash
17. The 'S' in BLS
19. Winner of Road-E-O Roll-Off Truck Competition
21. Those Who Want it, Give it.

Solution to Puzzle on page 21

Dalton Dougherty - Practice the 3 R's

Just about everything that we do leaves behind some kind of waste whether it is within our homes, schools or businesses. Solid Waste Management is the collection, transportation, processing and monitoring of those waste materials. Waste materials can be sent to a landfill, incinerator or recycled. The Department of Environmental Protection Agency (DEP) is the governing body that oversees what is happening with the waste ensuring that proper disposal is occurring. With the primary goal of protecting humans as well as the environment the DEP looks to reduce waste, enforce regulations and clean up any hazardous spills with the goal of promoting a safe environment.

Everything that we do affects our environment and if we take the time to think about some of our choices we can make a big impact on the environment in which we live. Some of the current issues facing Solid Waste management include surface and ground water pollution, toxic emissions, and nuisances which can be odors, dust and noise. To make a difference we each can practice the 3 R's: reduce, reuse and recycle. Reduce what we buy and use all that we do buy. Reuse what we can such as refilling water bottles. Recycle all that you can which can include glass, plastic, newsprint and cardboard. That is a start. But it takes all of us working together to make a better and healthier environment.



Submitted by Dalton Dougherty as part of the SWANA Scholarship Program 

“Railroad” continued from page 12

WTL is the only known landfill in Pennsylvania to construct a rail siding.

The innovation and foresight of the current landfill's management team has allowed the tipping fees to remain the same for more than a decade and lower than they were 15 years ago. WTL supports Wayne Township and Clinton County through the host community and county fees and supports many local organizations through contributions and sponsorships. Additional revenue provided by the rail siding would have a direct correlation on the amount the local Township and County receive.

Transporting waste by rail can be cost efficient, more environmentally friendly, and limit risk factors that are involved

when transporting waste by roadways. The amount of waste being shipped by rail is expected to increase as normal transportation costs continue to rise.

Article submitted by Lisa Brown of the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority. 



Image of Rail grading at WTL.

Michael Lock - A Look at Solid Waste Management

In today's world, solid waste management has become a daily part of life. Many of your daily activities, from your morning routine to eating your meals, produces some sort of waste. In fact, in 2010, Americans alone generated approximately 250 million tons of trash which is about 4.4 pounds per person per day¹. That number alone shows the importance of solid waste management. Without it, our living environment would be a completely different place. Luckily, there are a number of ways that our solid waste can be handled and all are beneficial in their own ways.

The method with which people are most familiar with are landfills. The majority of our waste is dumped in these well regulated areas, compacted within cells, and buried over with dirt. Landfills are closely monitored, especially the groundwater to ensure

there is no seepage of leachates. Storing our garbage in appropriate areas is not the only thing landfills do. Additionally, the methane gas that is produced by the breakdown of the solid waste can be further used as energy.

Another possible method of solid waste management is incineration which is the thermal treatment of large waste. This method ultimately aids in reducing the volume of waste and can be performed by local governments. Some individuals also participate in "backyard burning" though it is not recommended as it may produce many toxins. The release of toxins is greatly reduced when using an incinerator due to the extremely high temperature utilized. Also, most incinerators use technology to reduce the amount of gas emitted into the environment. Lastly, some

combustion facilities are able to create energy by converting solid waste.

Recycling is yet another way to manage solid waste. It is as simple as the Three R's: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. We can reduce our waste, reuse our waste, and recycle our waste so that it becomes a brand new product in the cycle. Not only does recycling promote a cleaner, self sustaining environment but it also produces many job opportunities for people. Creating the new from the old is the all around best option in regards to waste management, in my opinion.

ment, in my opinion.

While the field of waste management is expanding, it does need to be promoted a bit more. Many people just throw away their trash without thinking twice about it. They should be shown what happens next in the cycle and what a long process it can be. Perhaps then they would be more diligent with separating

recyclables from their other garbage and not as wasteful, in general. Along those same lines, states should make it more apparent that they have incentives to turn in bottles or cans in order to encourage people not to just throw them away. To me, solid waste management is a way of life. It ensures that we do not live in our own filth, produces jobs for many people, produces energy and new products, and is an evolving field that will continue to grow.

Source: "US Environmental Protection Agency." *EPA*. Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. Web. 27 Apr. 2013.

Submitted by Michael Lock as part of the SWANA Scholarship Program 🌍



Graphic from EPA.gov

Flushable Wipes are Snarling Pipes

Are Flushable Wipes Wrecking our Sewer Systems? The new trend of selling flushable wipes may be popular among marketing agents, but most sanitary workers have a different opinion.

These flushable wipes are backed by manufacturers that claim to provide a "cleaner clean" while being conveniently flushed down the toilet when you are done. However, their cloth-like material doesn't break down in the sanitary sewer system like toilet paper does, and they are often found blocking sewer lines and clogging equipment. Each of these blockages translate to increasing cities' maintenance and repair costs.

Public Works officials claim the problem has worsened in recent years because more such products are available on the market and the demand is growing. Companies are heavily promoting bathroom wipes, and some cleaning product manufacturers have even advertised sponges that can be disposed of in the toilet.

"It's getting to be more and more of a problem," says Marty Sunderman, superintendent for the city of Sauk Centre, Minn. This spring, the city had to hire a contractor to vacuum out a lift station to remove a truckload of cloth material. The problem with these flushable wipes is they do not break down like regular toilet paper would.

See "Flushable Wipes" continued on page 20

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“Flushable Wipes” continued from page 19



Jon Forsell, utilities superintendent for Avon, Minn., shows some of the debris. Photo: Kimm Anderson.

This means the cloth like material is making it in-tact right into the pump systems. In the best case the pumps get clogged, but in some cases the pumps are being strained and destroyed by the wipes.

The problem is not isolated either. According to Cynthia Finley, director of regulatory affairs for the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA), utilities across the Country are reporting similar problems. "Consumers are being told by the packaging that these things are flushable," Finley says, "although the material might make it through the toilet and the pipes leading away from the house, they tend to clog up once in the sewer system."

Marti Gibson, the environmental coordinator for wastewater

in Raleigh North Carolina has reported the biggest sources of sewer overflows and backups are mostly flushable wipes. To help combat the problem, the city of Raleigh has enacted an ordinance to prohibit flushing anything except human waste, toilet paper and water.

Mike Lunn, the environmental services manager in Grand Rapids Michigan, has placed a focus on public education. He has gone as far to send each resident a mailing urging them to stop flushing these wipes. "No wipes in the pipes" is the name of public campaign which, unfortunately, has yet to show significant improvement in the number of clogs.

According to a Kimberly-Clark spokesman, the products "undergo extensive testing to ensure they are compatible with home and city sewer systems." However, when Consumer Reports tested several brands of wipes labeled flushable they found that while toilet paper disintegrated after about eight seconds, the wipes still hadn't broken down after 30 minutes.

While neither side can be blamed for the problem, the NACWA is trying to educate the public and encourage companies to change their marketing. Most utilities would like to see the "flushable" label removed from packaging entirely. In addition, on products such as baby wipes that already carry a warning not to flush them, utilities want the message featured more prominently.

However, progress will be slow because the standards are still voluntary. Some cities have begun putting a notice in newsletters that are mailed to residents along with their water bill. It advises them to avoid flushing those items since many residents aren't even aware of the issue.



Example of a “No-Flush” Logo that may be used.

Written By: Alison L’Hommedieu

Source Article: <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2013/07/16/wipes-pollution/2522919/> 

DSWA Celebrates the Opening of Two More Facilities

The Delaware Solid Waste Authority (DSWA) and its partner company ReCommunity celebrated two large events over the last few weeks. On August 29, DSWA and ReCommunity celebrated the grand opening of ReCommunity’s 35th Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) located at the Delaware Recycling Center in New Castle, Delaware. ReCommunity has invested 15 million dollars to repurpose an existing 64,000 square foot building at the Delaware Recycling Center, and installed state-of-the art sorting equipment to process single stream recyclables which include aluminum, plastics, and paper, cardboard, tin and glass collected from throughout Delaware. At full capacity, the MRF can process 160,000 tons of recyclables a year and will save 218,587 cubic yards of landfill space and avoid 1,806,539 gallons of wastewater from getting into landfills. DSWA was able to commemorate the event alongside Delaware Governor Jack Markell, ReCommunity CEO James Devlin, Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator Shawn Garvin, members of the Recycling Public Advisory Council and other elected officials.

On September 7, DSWA and ReCommunity celebrated once again, this time welcoming the public to the new DSWA Environmental Education Building and allowing the public to view to the newest MRF opened by ReCommunity. Close to 1,000 people attended the event that had something for everything, from inflatable's, to face painting and free hot dogs! Community Day provided DSWA and ReCommunity the opportunity show Delaware exactly what is happening to their recyclables once it leaves the curb and to highlight the educational programs available through DSWA. 

Source: <http://www.dswa.com/news.asp>

Keystone Cross-Word Solution



Legislative Report on E-Waste

Federal Legislation and Policy on E-Waste: the Congressional bill to stop the global dumping of e-waste



E-Waste dumping in Ghana. Photo by Basel Action Network

to developing nations.

It is also supported by a new and growing business coalition, called the Coalition for American Electronics Recycling (CAER). This coalition now includes over 100 companies operating over 218 facilities in 34 states. Its membership includes Waste Management, Sims Recycling Solutions (the largest electronics recycler in the world), Covanta, and Alcoa).

It's a common practice for "recyclers" to export electronic products from the U.S. to developing countries, where the toxics inside cause great harm. Chips from obsolete electronics sent to China have become a primary source for counterfeiters, who make cosmetic changes then sell them as "military grade" into the U.S. defense industry supply chain, creating potential national security problems and failure risks.

This bill restricts the export of electronics containing certain toxic chemicals to developing countries. It would still allow

On July 24, 2013 Congress introduced the Responsible Electronics Recycling Act (RERA) with bipartisan support.

The Responsible Electronics Recycling Act of 2013 would make it illegal to send toxic e-waste to developing nations. The bill had bi-partisan sponsorship in both the House and Senate. H.R. 2791 was introduced in the House by Representatives Gene Green (D-TX), Mike Thompson (D-CA), Mike Coffman (R-CO), Steve Stivers (R-OH), Michael McCaul (R-TX) and Louise Slaughter (D-NY).

The bill is supported by environmental groups as well as electronic manufacturers (Dell, HP, Samsung, Apple, and Best Buy), all of which already have policies that prohibit the export of e-waste

Legislative Updates - September 2013

Bills Passed	Description	Status
Act 16 SB 207 Wozniak	Amends the Alternative Energy Investment Act including the funding of energy service project grants to political subdivisions.	Approved by Governor, June 19, 2013.
Act 41 SB 1325 Mahoney	Amends Act 537 to require that on lot systems approved by DEP meet anti-degradation provisions.	Approved by Governor, July 2, 2013.
Act 66 SB 259	Regulates terms and conditions of certain oil and natural gas leases pertaining to minimum landowner royalties	Approved by Governor, July 9, 2013.
Act 68 SB 351 Erickson	Adds stormwater management planning and projects to the purposes and powers of certain incorporated authorities.	Approved by Governor, July 9, 2013.
Senate Bill #	Description	Status
SB 154 Greenleaf	Provides for disclosure and indemnification of landowners in gas mineral rights lease agreements.	Referred to Environmental Resources and Energy Committee (ER & E), Jan. 15, 2013.
SB 164 Yudichak	Provides for independent counsel to be appointed by the PADEP for the Environmental Quality Board.	Laid on table, Feb. 6, 2013.
SB 196 White	Amends the Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Act to add a definition and grant eligibility for "urban runoff."	Reported as amended, March 18, 2013.
SB 207 Wozniak	Amends the Alternative Energy Investment Act including the funding of energy service project grants to political subdivisions.	Approved by Governor, June 19, 2013. Act 16
SB 208 Kitchen	Provides youth employment opportunities for the summer in state and parks and recreation facilities.	Referred to ER & E, Mar. 6, 2013.
SB 213 Farnese	Provides for transfer of funds from the Oil and Gas Lease Fund to the Franklin Technology Development Authority Fund to support life science, IT or green industries.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 1, 2013.
SB 218 Solobay	Provides for an alternative energy development program and clean energy supply chain initiative.	Referred to Community Economic and Recreational Development, Feb. 4, 2013.
SB 221 Smith	Establishes a high-performance building tax credit program.	Referred to Finance, Feb. 7, 2013.

“Legislative” continued from page 23

Senate Bill #	Description	Status
SB 225 Farnese	Amends the Alternative Energy Investment Act to expand the definition of an alternative energy production project to include facilities that manufacture materials used in solar energy efficient lighting and displays or batteries.	Referred to Finance, Feb. 7, 2013.
SB 226 Ferlo	Amends the Alternative Energy Investment Act to clarify eligibility of residential properties, small businesses and individuals for grants.	Amends the Alternative Energy Investment Act to clarify eligibility of residential properties, small businesses and individuals for grants.
SB 259 Yaw	Regulates terms and conditions of certain oil and natural gas leases pertaining to minimum landowner royalties.	Regulates terms and conditions of certain oil and natural gas leases pertaining to minimum landowner royalties.
SB 351* Act 68 Erickson	Adds stormwater management planning and projects to the purposes and powers of certain incorporated authorities.	Adds stormwater management planning and projects to the purposes and powers of certain incorporated authorities.
SB 355 Yaw	Amends Title 58 (Oil and Gas) to provide for the application of a standard unit order by persons controlling a majority interest (at least 65%) in a proposed unit.	Amends Title 58 (Oil and Gas) to provide for the application of a standard unit order by persons controlling a majority interest (at least 65%) in a proposed unit.
SB 411 Kasunic	Provides for the use of mine drainage water in the use of hydraulic fracturing.	Provides for the use of mine drainage water in the use of hydraulic fracturing.
SB 459 Costa	SB 459 Costa	Establishes an Emergency Drinking Water Support Fund to be funded by a \$10.00 surcharge on natural gas wells using a hydraulic fracturing process.
SB 460 Costa	SB 460 Costa	Amends Act 101 to provide for the assessment of fees of up to \$4.00 per ton (initially) on municipal solid waste generated within a County's borders. Fees shall be assessed on operators of landfills and waste-to-energy facilities receiving the waste.
SB 504 Dinniman	SB 504 Dinniman	Provides specific public notification requirements of applicants for certain environmental permits.
SB 506 Dinniman	Imposes obligations on operators of gas and hazardous liquids pipelines with easements across public and other types of lands to provide recreational use areas and neutral stormwater runoff impact.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 26, 2013.

“Legislative” continued from page 24

Senate Bill #	Description	Status
SB 512 Kasunic	Provides notification requirements of the PADEP for suspension and revocation of oil and gas well permits and registrations and for enforcement orders.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 20, 2013.
SB 540 Leach	Imposes a moratorium on leasing State forest lands for natural gas exploration.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 21, 2013.
SB 544 Leach	Provides for the release of trade secret information to and the protection of that information by health care professionals.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 21, 2013.
SB 555 Scarnati	Establishes a Health Advisory Panel on shale gas extraction and natural gas.	Laid on table in Senate July 3, 2013.
SB 592 Fontana	Requires the PADEP to maintain on its website confirmed cases of subterranean water supply contamination by municipality while maintaining land owners privacy. Also requires PADEP to provide test results to private water supply owners.	Requires the PADEP to maintain on its website confirmed cases of subterranean water supply contamination by municipality while maintaining land owners privacy. Also requires PADEP to provide test results to private water supply owners.
SB 659 Wozniak	Establishes a Range Cleanup Trust Fund for sport shooting and training ranges and provides certain legal and financial protections.	Establishes a Range Cleanup Trust Fund for sport shooting and training ranges and provides certain legal and financial protections.
SB 723 McIlhinney	Adds a “critical zone” definition and other definitions to Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act” and requires discharge permit applicants within such a zone to demonstrate the discharge will not degrade the water quality of the critical zone.	Adds a “critical zone” definition and other definitions to Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act” and requires discharge permit applicants within such a zone to demonstrate the discharge will not degrade the water quality of the critical zone.
SB 738 Yaw	Provides for distribution system extension and expansion plans to increase usage of natural gas in Pennsylvania.	Provides for distribution system extension and expansion plans to increase usage of natural gas in Pennsylvania.
SB 739* Yaw	Amends Alternative Energy Investment Act to provide grants to schools, hospitals and small businesses to obtain natural gas.	Amends Alternative Energy Investment Act to provide grants to schools, hospitals and small businesses to obtain natural gas.

“Legislative” continued from page 25

Senate Bill #	Description	Status
SB 780 Kasunic	Provides compensation to surface land owners and tenants for damages caused by oil and gas activities operators.	Provides compensation to surface land owners and tenants for damages caused by oil and gas activities operators.
SB 783 Boscola	SB 783 Boscola	Amends Act 101 to provide a definition for an “affected municipality,” a requirement for a community health study prior to permit issuance for siting, operating or expanding a municipal waste landfill and other permitting requirements.
SB 785 Boscola	Doubles fines for overweight trucks hauling municipal solid waste.	Referred to ER & E, Apr. 1, 2013.
SB 790 Greenleaf	Provides funding for natural gas drilling health research.	Referred to ER & E, Apr. 1, 2013.
SB 823 Brewster	Establishes and funds a Student Performance Advisory Commission.	Referred to Education, May 6, 2013.
SB 857 Waugh	Provides for water testing option for property owners neighboring lands used for sewage sludge application.	Referred to ER & E, Apr. 16, 2013.
SB 941 Yudichak	Would require a public hearing before leasing state land.	Referred to ER& E, May 15, 2013.
SB 946 Baker	Amends Act 537for On-lot Anti-degradation.	Re-Referred to Appropriations, June 19, 2013.
SB 988 Waugh	Amends Dam Safety and Encroachments Act to include certain hazard potential.	Referred to ER& E, June 4, 2013.
SB 1015 Folmer	Amends the Tier I alternative energy source definitions to include existing waste-to-energy facilities and municipal solid waste in that definition..	Referred to ER & E, June 17, 2013.
SB 1037 Vogel	Repeals Summer RVP Gas or gasoline volatility requirements	Referred to ER & E, June 24, 2013.
House Bill #	Description	Status
HB 33 Kula	Provides for oil and natural gas wells to be subject to separate municipal and school district real estate taxes.	Referred to ER & E, Jan. 9, 2013.
HB 34 Harper	Requires design, construction renovation of certain State owned or leased buildings to comply with specific energy and environmental building standards.	Laid on table in Senate, June 27, 2013.
HB 45 Scavello	Establishes fines and penalties for littering.	Referred to Transportation, Jan. 9, 2013.

See “Legislative” on Page 27

“Legislative” continued from page 26

House Bill #	Description	Status
HB 80 Metcalf	Prescribes fines and penalties for the theft of secondary metals such as wire, pipe or cable owned by communications, gas and electrical utilities and railroads and mass transit or commuter rail agencies.	Referred to Judiciary (Senate), June 28, 2013.
HB 96 Godshall	Establishes a trust fund for unknown or unlocatable owners of oil and gas interests.	Referred to ER & E, Jan. 14, 2013.
HB 100 Vitali	Amends Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards with an emphasis on solar photovoltaic technology.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 25, 2013.
HB 183 Quinn	Provides for the inclusion of fluorescent lamps and tubes in municipal recycling programs.	Referred to ER & E, Jan. 22, 2013.
HB 200 Vitali	Establishes a Pennsylvania Sunshine Solar Program with funds from the Marcellus Shale Legacy Fund.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 13, 2013.
HB 301 Saylor	Provides for gas fleet vehicle tax credit for purchase or conversion to vehicles fueled by compressed or liquid natural gas.	Re-Referred to Finance, April 24, 2013.
HB 302* Moul	Provides for an inter-fund transfer to PADEP for a grant program for the transition of small business bus fleets to compressed natural gas.	Removed from table, July 15, 2013.
HB 303* Watson	Provides for an inter-fund transfer to PADEP for a grant program for the transition of large mass transit bus fleets to compressed natural gas.	Removed from table (Senate), July 15, 2013.
HB 305 Denlinger	Provides for a natural gas corridor tax credit.	Referred to Finance, April 24, 2013.
HB 306 Pickett	Establishes an Alternative Fuels Incentive Fund to provide grants to retrofit vehicles of certain entities to operate as either bi-duel, dual-fuel, hybrid or dedicated vehicle.	Removed from table, July 15, 2013.
HB 307 Evankovich	Eliminates duplicity of the CARB certification for natural gas vehicles.	Passed House Apr. 24, 2013. Referred to ER & E in Senate Apr. 26, 2013.
HB 308 Saylor	Requires a portion of the financial resources in the Clean Air Fund to be used for grants for natural gas vehicles.	Removed from table, July 15, 2013.

“Legislative” continued from page 27

House Bill #	Description	Status
HB 309 Grove	Provides 3-year Natural Gas Vehicle Tax Credit to provide incentives for PA businesses to purchase heavy-duty natural gas vehicles.	Referred to Finance (Senate), April 24, 2013.
HB 444 Causer	Provides for distribution of timber, wood products and gas and oil rentals and royalties.	Referred to ER & E, Jan. 30, 2013.
HB 453 Harper	Increases the maximum amount for grants to counties with populations over 250,000 from \$100,000 to \$150,000 primarily for household hazardous waste collection programs.	Referred to ER & E, Jan. 30, 2013.
HB 540 Kortz	Establishes the Pharmaceutical Stewardship Act to provide for the collection and disposal of leftover and expired medicines.	Referred to Health, Feb. 6, 2013.
HB 661 Milne	Provides for least oil and gas well casing specs and measures to prevent blowouts and wireless multi-frequency communications with PEMA.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 11, 2013.
HB 774 Grove	Requires at least 10% cellulosic ethanol content in gasoline except in regions where it could cause non-compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards State Implementation Plan.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 25, 2013.
HB 800 Mundy	Restricts location of oil and gas wells, including horizontal drilling, to areas at least 2,500 feet away from specified water supplies.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 25, 2013.
HB 801 Mundy	Provides for tracking of Marcellus Shale mining wastewater.	Referred to ER & E, Feb. 25, 2013.
HB 856 Davis	Provides for transparency in purchases of wetlands.	Referred to ER & E, Mar. 11, 2013.
HB 880 Conklin	Provides for public notice of natural gas permit applications.	Referred to ER & E, Mar. 11, 2013.
HB 881 Conklin	Provides for toll free telephone response number to PADEP to report suspected violations of oil and gas laws.	Referred to ER & E, Mar. 11, 2013.
HB 950 Vitali	Establishes a moratorium on leasing lands owned and managed by DCNR for oil and gas development.	Establishes a moratorium on leasing lands owned and managed by DCNR for oil and gas development.

“Legislative” continued from page 28

House Bill #	Description	Status
HB 986 Everett	Provides for private and public water supply analysis results obtained by an oil or gas well operator to be provided to the PADEP and for the PADEP to provide it to the land owner or water purveyor.	Provides for private and public water supply analysis results obtained by an oil or gas well operator to be provided to the PADEP and for the PADEP to provide it to the land owner or water purveyor.
HB 994 Petri	HB 994 Petri	Provides for gas transmission line fees and fee arrangements when using PA Turnpike Commission right-of-ways.
HB 1058 Goodman	HB 1058 Goodman	Prohibits new landfills within one mile of a reservoir serving as a public water supply.
HB 1137 Gabler	Provides for withholding of funds to municipalities that fail to comply with stormwater management regulations within 180 days of notices of violation. Also provides right of municipalities to appeal.	Referred to ER & E, Apr. 8, 2013.
HB 1151 Miller	Moves Waste-to-Energy from Tier II to Tier I in the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard.	Referred to ER & E, Apr. 9, 2013.
HB 1171 Dunbar	Repeals certain provisions to the Alternative Energy Investment Act pertaining to the Alternative Energy Production tax Credit Program.	Laid on the table, June 10, 2013.
HB 1212 Malone	Prohibits PADEP from imposing anti-degradation requirements on on-lot sewer systems in conjunction with planning or permitting.	Referred to ER & E, Apr. 17, 2013.
HB 1188 Payne	Amends natural gas choice and competition. Act regarding refunds to and recoveries from customers.	Referred to Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure (Senate), June 7, 2013.
HB 1324 Briggs	Provides minimum energy efficiency standards for certain appliances and equipment and establishes the Appliance Energy Efficiency Fund.	Referred to ER & E, May 6, 2013.
HB 1325 Mahoney	Amends Act 537 to require that on lot systems approved by DEP meet anti-degradation provisions.	Approved by Governor, July 2, 2013. ACT 41
HB 1339 Galloway	Reintroduction of HB 1667 – Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program authorizing municipalities and municipal authorities to provide clean energy financing to residential and commercial property owners.	Referred to ER & E, May 7, 2013.

“Legislative” continued from page 29

House Bill #	Description	Status
HB 1442 White	Regulates terms and conditions of certain natural gas and oil leases pertaining to royalties and payment information.	Referred to ER & E, May 28, 2013.
HB 1443 White	Requires a mandatory Pugh Clause to protect Marcellus /Utica Shale lease holders.	Referred to ER & E, May 28, 2013.
HB 1444 White	Reintroduction of the Title to Mineral Rights Act.	Referred to ER & E, May 28, 2013.
HB 1542 White	Bans disposal of hazardous wastewater from Marcellus Shale Drilling in “Open Air Impoundments.”	Referred to ER & E, June 17, 2013
HB 1546 Boback	Prohibits use of open impoundments for storage of produced liquids, treated water, hydraulic, fracturing, fluid, or industrial waste.	Referred to ER & E, June 18, 2013.
HB 1563 Gibbons	Provides funding for certain high hazard dams.	Referred to ER & E, June 20, 2013.
HB 1565 Hahn	Amends Clean Streams Law to make riparian buffers and riparian forest buffers best management practices rather than requirements.	Amends Clean Streams Law to make riparian buffers and riparian forest buffers best management practices rather than requirements.
HB 1566 Gabler	Establishes restrictions for oil and natural gas disposal wells.	Establishes restrictions for oil and natural gas disposal wells.
HB 1579 Vitali	Establishes the Marcellus Shale Public Health Protection Act including Health Department duties.	Establishes the Marcellus Shale Public Health Protection Act including Health Department duties.
HB 1672** Miller	Provides for testing of new environmentally beneficial and energy efficient technologies within various state agencies.	Provides for testing of new environmentally beneficial and energy efficient technologies within various state agencies.
House Resolution #	Description	Status
HR 425** Miller	Celebrates 25 years of successful recycling in Pennsylvania and urges PADEP to review its recycling programs and report any recommendations for improvements.	Celebrates 25 years of successful recycling in Pennsylvania and urges PADEP to review its recycling programs and report any recommendations for improvements.

* Change or Update

** New

Keystone 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:

OCTOBER 2013

- Chapter fiscal year begins
- No Board Meeting scheduled
- Treasurer prepares fiscal audit packets

NOVEMBER 2013

- Thursday, 11/7, 9 a.m. Mini Technical Seminar at Chester County Solid Waste Authority, Narvon,
- Thursday, 11/7, 1 p.m. **Board Meeting at Chester County Solid Waste Authority, Narvon,**
- Thursday, 11/7, Audit Committee meeting immediately following Board Meeting
- Treasurer submits Chapter financial report to the accountant
- Plan to renew Secretariat administrative service contract for next year

DECEMBER 2013

- Thursday, 12/5, 10 a.m., **Board Meeting Conference Call**
- Accountant audits financial report and prepares 990 IRS Tax Filing
- Secretary and Treasurer submit Chapter annual reports to SWANA
- Sign Secretariat service contract for next year

JANUARY 2014

- Thursday, 1/9, 10 a.m., **Board Meeting Conference Call**
- Submit articles for winter newsletter
- Email mini-technical seminar announcement
- Email 12th Annual Mid-Atlantic Regional Road-E-O announcement
- Program Committee initiates planning for 16th fall conference

FEBRUARY 2014

- **Mini-Technical Seminar/Forum with PADEP** *TENTATIVE*(date and time to be announced)
- **Board Meeting** (date and time to be announced)
- Distribute winter newsletter via email

MARCH 2014

- Thursday, 3/6, 10 a.m. **Board Meeting Conference Call**
- Mail exhibitors and sponsorship announcement for 16th fall conference
- Program Committee completes planning for fall conference

APRIL 2014

- Thursday, 4/3, 10 a.m., **Board Meeting Conference Call**



Chapter Officers and Board of Directors

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Waste System Authority of
Eastern Montgomery County

Bob Zorbaugh, Vice President

Lancaster County Solid Waste
Management Authority

Larry Taylor, P.E., Treasurer

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Chester County Solid Waste Authority

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

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

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