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APP

A P P E N D I X
to
P U B L I C H E A R I N G
before
ASSEMBLY COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES COMMITTEE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 4105

(Requires the Department of Environmental Protection to conduct a study of the cumulative impact of resource recovery facilities on the environment, and also appropriates \$75,000 to the Department of Environmental Protection to conduct the study)

September 26, 1989
Freeholders Meeting Room
Court Plaza South
Hackensack, New Jersey

A P P E N D I X V O L U M E I

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New Jersey State Library

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New Jersey State Library

STATE COALITION AGAINST INCINERATION

19 Girard Place • Maplewood, New Jersey 07040
(201) 762-4912

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE STATE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON COUNTY AND GOVERNMENT RELATION ON ASSEMBLY BILL A 4105

- ACES
ATLANTIC COUNTY
- ALLIED CITIZENS
OPPOSING POLLUTION
BURLINGTON COUNTY
- BOUNDBROOK CITIZENS
ASSOCIATION
BOMERSET COUNTY
- CAMDEN AGAINST TRASH
TO STREAM
CAMDEN COUNTY
- CONCERNED CITIZENS
FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
UNION COUNTY
- CONCERNED CITIZENS OF
BOONTON, INC.
MORRIS COUNTY
- CONCERNED CITIZENS OF
MORRIS COUNTY
MORRIS COUNTY
- CONCERNED CITIZENS OF
NORTH BERGEN
HUDSON COUNTY
- ECO-ALERT
ESSEX COUNTY
- ENVIRONMENTAL
RESPONSE NETWORK
ATLANTIC COUNTY
- ENVIRONMENTAL
RESPONSE NETWORK
CAPE MAY COUNTY
- IRONBOUND COMMITTEE
AGAINST TOXIC WASTE
ESSEX COUNTY
- ONE CLEAN WORLD
WARREN COUNTY
- SAFE EARTH ALLIANCE
SUSSEX AND WARREN COUNTIES
- S.A.I.N.
OCEAN COUNTY
- SUSSEX COUNTY CON-
SERVATION COMMITTEE
SUSSEX COUNTY
- UNITED PASSAIC
ORGANIZATION
PASSAIC COUNTY

My name is Susan Mazzocchi. I am a member of ECO-ALERT, a group fighting incineration and promoting alternatives in Essex County. I am also Coordinator of the State Coalition Against Incineration. The Coalition presently includes 17 civic and environmental groups in 14 counties, fighting the siting of incinerators and ash landfills. It enables these groups to work together towards their common goal, giving lie to the allegation that what motivates them is NIMBY-ism. The Coalition is growing.

We support Bill A 4105. Incineration presents intolerable additional environmental and economic risks in a state already endangered; it threatens planetary health with emissions which will exacerbate acid rain and global warming; and it produces thousands upon thousands of tons of toxic ash which will poison earth and water now and into the future. Most important, incineration doesn't get rid of waste; it simply transforms it into hazardous effluent.

A moratorium would enable environmentalists and other activists to divert the enormous time and energy now spent fighting incineration toward cooperating on the positive task that should have been undertaken before incineration was ever considered. This would include the development of legislation mandating source reduction, packaging restrictions and composting; a ban on most, if not all, plastic; the creation of avenues for the return of recyclables to industry; and the creation of much-needed new local businesses for this purpose, as well as to produce new products from paper and other recyclables.

In order to achieve this, Bill A4105 must be amended to allow five years instead of one, and to pertain to all incinerators, including the Essex and Warren County facilities. If we have real commitment by government, and if our legislators are courageous and do the right thing, we will not need incineration. Even one incinerator, at this point, is too great a risk to environmental and public health. I leave it to others today to speak to the scientific issues in depth.

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

We the undersigned residents oppose the state of New Jersey's plan to utilize incineration as a means of waste disposal. We feel there is a need to responsibly evaluate the impact of incineration with respect to high costs, water consumption, ash generation and disposal, environmental contamination and global warming.

In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

	Name	Street	Town
1)	<u>W. Hall & P. Ryan</u>	<u>24 Redville Dr</u>	<u>Success</u>
2)	<u>Robert J. Sarno</u>	<u>22 Jamaica</u>	<u>Success</u>
3)	<u>Tom Sarno</u>	<u>22 Jamaica</u>	<u>Success</u>
4)	<u>Phirovsky MD</u>	<u>88 Hillside Ave.</u>	<u>Success</u>
5)	<u>Phirovsky MD</u>	<u>88 Hillside Ave.</u>	<u>Success</u>
6)	<u>Maria Eckert</u>	<u>131 Hillside Ave</u>	<u>Success</u>
7)	<u>Henry Chlebowski</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
8)	<u>Edward Sarno</u>	<u>40 Canal St Dr.</u>	<u>Boonton</u>
9)	<u>Edward Sarno</u>	<u>40 Canal St Dr.</u>	<u>Boonton</u>
10)	<u>Debra Hansen</u>	<u>15 Parkview Dr.</u>	<u>Success</u>
11)	<u>RONALD F. HANSEN</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
12)	<u>Scott Taylor</u>	<u>760 Jannetbrook</u>	<u>Cherry</u>
13)	<u>W. Hart</u>	<u>71 Road</u>	<u>Hudson</u>
14)	<u>Lois Kerlin</u>	<u>Steeplechase Dr</u>	<u>Boonton</u>
15)	<u>Barbara Gimpster</u>	<u>114 England Ave</u>	<u>Success</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Robert Miller</u>	<u>322 Elmwood</u>	<u>Successunna</u>
17)	<u>Alvin</u>	<u>10 Elmwood</u>	<u>Flaners</u>
18)	<u>S. Hall</u>	<u>182 Elmwood</u>	<u>Flaners</u>
19)	<u>V. Linnick</u>	<u>6 Carroll Dr</u>	<u>Successunna</u>
20)	<u>A. Linnick</u>	<u>6 Carroll Dr</u>	<u>Successunna</u>
21)	<u>W. Hillman</u>	<u>42 Stokes Ave</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
22)	<u>W. Carter</u>	<u>114 Fairview Rd</u>	<u>Flaners</u>
23)	<u>W. Hillman</u>	<u>Stokes Ave</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
24)	<u>Paul D. Dubel</u>	<u>250 Baskinville Rd</u>	<u>Watson</u>
25)	<u>Clara Smith</u>	<u>24 Baskinville Rd</u>	<u>Flaners</u>
26)	<u>Marian Murdoch</u>	<u>178 So. Hillside Ave</u>	<u>Successunna</u>
27)	<u>Norma Kentel</u>	<u>202 Moon Rd</u>	<u>Flaners</u>
28)	<u>Clara Smith</u>	<u>61 Carroll Dr</u>	<u>Flaners</u>
29)	<u>Eric Luperin</u>	<u>63 Carroll Dr</u>	<u>Flaners NJ</u>
30)	<u>Thomas Kelly</u>	<u>21 Maria Drive</u>	<u>Flaners NJ</u>
31)	<u>DAVID WILSON</u>	<u>83 WOODBINE AVE</u>	<u>FLANERS NJ</u>
32)	<u>Earl Spino</u>	<u>106 FLAN-NET RD</u>	<u>FLANERS, NJ</u>
33)	<u>EARL SPINO</u>		
34)	<u>Mona Whitman</u>	<u>31 Crispling Rd</u>	<u>Flaners NJ</u>
35)	<u>Della Berger</u>	<u>6 Hickel Place</u>	<u>Flaners NJ</u>
36)	<u>ROPH WRIGHT</u>	<u>41 BANK KENWIL</u>	
37)	<u>Joe Potos</u>	<u>40 BENT ST.</u>	<u>KENWIL</u>
38)	<u>Ruth Schwager</u>	<u>14 William St</u>	<u>Successunna</u>
39)	<u>George Polach</u>	<u>14 William St</u>	<u>Successunna</u>
40)	<u>FB Polach</u>	<u>31 Jefferson Dr</u>	<u>"</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>Catherine Sella</u>	<u>212 Emmans Rd</u>	<u>Flamers</u>
42)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>212 Emmans Rd</u>	<u>Flamers</u>
43)	<u>Claire C. Allen</u>	<u>41 Emmans Rd</u>	<u>Flamers</u>
44)	<u>Jim Allen</u>	<u>11 'c</u>	<u>Flamers</u>
45)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
46)	<u>Marion R. [unclear]</u>	<u>6 Kildar, Flinders</u>	<u>Flinders</u>
47)	<u>P. [unclear]</u>	<u>Kildar</u>	<u>Flinders</u>
48)	<u>Richard J. [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
49)	<u>Donna Collier</u>	<u>50 Station Ave</u>	<u>Bald Lake</u>
50)	<u>Neil [unclear]</u>	<u>21 R. [unclear]</u>	<u>Flinders</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

We the undersigned residents oppose the state of New Jersey's plan to utilize incineration as a means of waste disposal. We feel there is a need to responsibly evaluate the impact of incineration with respect to high costs, water consumption, ash generation and disposal, environmental contamination and global warming.

In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

Name	Street	Town
1) <u>Aleta Katonak</u>	<u>43 Woodbine Ave</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
2) <u>Wana Katonak</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
3) <u>Rachel Katonak</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
4) <u>David Katonak</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
5) <u>Mark Nuntius</u>	<u>19 Jefferson Dr.</u>	<u>Flanders/Roxbury</u>
6) <u>Carl Brinkhant</u>	<u>1 Kennedy Dr.</u>	<u>Flanders/Roxbury</u>
7) <u>Charlotte F. Wilson</u>	<u>83 Woodbine Ave</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
8) <u>Jill Kiseko</u>	<u>6 Franklin Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
9) <u>Bill Seid</u>	<u>29 Notcum Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
10) <u>Linda Sohl</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>" "</u>
11) <u>Mario Polyzos</u>	<u>19 Hampton Ct</u>	<u>Roxbury Twp</u>
12) <u>Carl Krieger</u>	<u>17 Canton Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
13) <u>Marilyn Darnoff</u>	<u>17 Canton Drive</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
14) <u>Al Fisher</u>	<u>237 Crown Rd</u>	<u>BOONTON</u>
15) <u>Nancy Coleman</u>	<u>4 Crawford Rd (Per Troy)</u>	<u>Morris Plains (mailing)</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Anna Ignasiak</u>	<u>Indian Spring Rd</u>	<u>Rudd Lake</u>
17)	<u>David Johnson</u>	<u>26 Lakeside Dr</u>	<u>Success</u>
18)	<u>Walter Johnson</u>	<u>94 Lakeside Dr</u>	<u>Rudd Lake</u>
19)	<u>Herbert Johnson</u>	<u>" " "</u>	<u>" "</u>
20)	<u>Thomas Kelle</u>	<u>38 Cory Rd</u>	<u>Wilmington</u>
21)	<u>Anna Kille</u>	<u>154 "Cedar" Ave</u>	<u>Success</u>
22)	<u>Arthur Kille</u>	<u>154 "Cedar" Ave</u>	<u>"</u>
23)	<u>William Kille</u>	<u>42 UNKERSBEE AVE</u>	<u>Success</u>
24)	<u>Alfred K Holz</u>	<u>70 Emmans Rd</u>	<u>Ledgeswood</u>
25)	<u>Maria Holz</u>	<u>70 Emmans Rd</u>	<u>Ledgeswood</u>
26)	<u>Al Kuntz</u>	<u>38 Old Ledgeswood Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
27)	<u>Barbara Luce</u>	<u>19 Carson Rd</u>	<u>Rudd Lake</u>
28)	<u>Constance Luce</u>	<u>19 Carson Rd</u>	<u>Rudd Lake</u>
29)	<u>Tom Mickelson</u>	<u>14 Stanley Place</u>	<u>Rudd Lake</u>
30)	<u>Ken Polak</u>	<u>Indian Dr Pa</u>	<u>Wilmington</u>
31)	<u>E Johnson</u>	<u>31 Millin Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
32)	<u>Susan Johnson</u>	<u>35 Millin Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
33)	<u>Jahna Barclay</u>	<u>PO Box 891</u>	<u>Wilmington</u>
34)	<u>Neil</u>	<u>148 RT 206</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
35)	<u>Edy Stewart</u>	<u>148 rt 206</u>	<u>FLANDERS NJ</u>
36)	<u>Helen Hart</u>	<u>38 Alant Ave</u>	<u>Rudd Lake</u>
37)	<u>Jan North</u>	<u>149 Brighton Rd</u>	<u>Success</u>
38)	<u>Don Brewer</u>	<u>15 Lakeside Dr</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
39)	<u>Janet Halberg</u>	<u>146 Brighton Rd</u>	<u>Success (NJ)</u>
40)	<u>Richard Coors</u>	<u>21 Harvest Way</u>	<u>Landing</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>John Hastings</u>	<u>146 Righter Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ</u>
42)	<u>Gene Mastaloni</u>	<u>1 Vance Rd</u>	<u>Elizabeth NJ</u>
43)	<u>Gene Lawrence</u>	<u>28 Lake Lutz Rd</u>	<u>Franconia NJ</u>
44)	<u>Don Casanova</u>	<u>17 Conroy Rd</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
45)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>23 [Signature] Rd</u>	<u>Howe Brook NJ</u>
46)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>15 Forest Rd</u>	<u>Bucklitz NJ</u>
47)	<u>Diane Mathis</u>	<u>13 Forest Rd</u>	<u>Bucklitz NJ</u>
48)	<u>Michael [Signature]</u>	<u>19 Jones St</u>	<u>Kearny NJ</u>
49)	<u>Michael [Signature]</u>	<u>0 "</u>	<u>"</u>
50)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>24 [Signature] St</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

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We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

Name	Street	Town
1) SANDORA SCHLESMAN	7 CROFTLAND DRIVE	KANAWHA
2) KATHLEEN CULLINAN	18 CARSON RD.	Buck LK
3) JOSE MANDALA	19 JOYCE DR.	Succasunna, N.J.
4) RJ Wolff	254 MT RD.	JUPITER VT
5) Valerie Wolff	254 MT RD.	" "
6) John Dumico	6 Linden Dr	Flanders
7) Paul Carson	20 Hampton Ct	Flanders under the maple trees
8) Marilee Doan	6 York Dr.	Succasunna
9) Michele Hazen	112 Lake Ln.	Succasunna NJ
10) Bob Holtz	5-1/2 Birch Hill Dr	Flanders NJ
11) Dennis Kaulanos	4 Kennedy Ave.	Flanders NJ
12) Jim Pilsch	20 Wilson St	Succasunna NJ 07876
13) Bruce Lamb	131 LOZIER RD	Fried Lake NJ 07858
14) Betty Kleinberg	10 Edgewood Pl.	Flanders NJ 07836
15) Joan Maraz	45-67 Seven Ct	Buck Lake, 0782

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	Robert M. ...	20
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Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>Donald Roberts</u>	<u>33 Franklin Rd.</u>	<u>Flavelton</u>
42)	<u>Miriam + Paul</u>	<u>14 Bunden Dr.</u>	<u>Flavelton</u>
43)	<u>Richard Sault</u>	<u>14 Bunden Dr.</u>	<u>Flavelton</u>
44)	<u>Alan White</u>	<u>143 Rye Hill Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
45)	<u>Carl White</u>	<u>143 Rye Hill Rd.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
46)	<u>Terence Sweeney</u>	<u>37 Mt. Airy</u>	<u>Budd Lake N.J.</u>
47)	<u>Ed Cyphar</u>	<u>18 BREWSTER</u>	<u>FLANDERS, 07836</u>
48)	<u>Susan Wozni</u>	<u>7 PINE HILL RD.</u>	<u>Succasunna, NJ 76</u>
49)	<u>Harold W. Wozni</u>	<u>204 Spring Rd</u>	<u>Flavelton, N.J. 0783</u>
50)	<u>Jane Boyer</u>	<u>169 S. Hillside</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>

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We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

Name	Street	Town
1) <u>Conne Davis</u>	<u>5 Five Trees Rd.</u>	<u>Budd Lake, N.J.</u>
2) <u>Donna Keller</u>	<u>6 Linton Rd.</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
3) <u>Tim Keller</u>	<u>" " "</u>	<u>" " "</u>
4) <u>Glenn C. Mackin</u>	<u>2 Benjamin Place</u>	<u>Flanders, NJ</u>
5) <u>Ashok N. Datar</u>	<u>84 Clover Hill Dr</u>	<u>Flanders, NJ 07834</u>
6) <u>Anand Mhaskar</u>	<u>114 Rishon Rd.</u>	<u>Succasunna's 07876</u>
7) <u>Harold L. Harri</u>	<u>12 TONY DR</u>	<u>Succasunna, NJ</u>
8) <u>LeRoy Davis II</u>	<u>87 Flanders Drive</u>	<u>Flanders, N.J.</u>
9) <u>Kenneth Schmidt</u>	<u>93 So. Hillside Ave.</u>	<u>Succasunna 07876</u>
10) <u>Jatini Dasgupta</u>	<u>36 Timewalk Rd.</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
11) <u>Katherine M. Kellerman</u>	<u>352 South Plains Rd.</u>	<u>Budd Lake, NJ 07822</u>
12) <u>Maura Linn</u>	<u>57 ST. MARY DR</u>	<u>Succasunna, NJ 07877</u>
13) <u>V. Lakshmi</u>	<u>18 Oak Hill Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ 07876</u>
14) <u>A. V. Varma</u>	<u>18 Oak Hill Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ 07877</u>
15) <u>N. M. Goyal</u>	<u>30 Kennedy Dr</u>	<u>Flanders 07834</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocca's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Al N. [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>North</u>
17)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
18)	<u>John Williams</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
19)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
20)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
21)	<u>Robert V. [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
22)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
23)	<u>Margaret [unclear]</u>	<u>22 Valley Rd.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
24)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>Flanders [unclear]</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
25)	<u>John [unclear]</u>	<u>31 Lockport Drive</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
26)	<u>Mary [unclear]</u>	<u>13 Canal Dr.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
27)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>10 Oak Hill Dr.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
28)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>2 Deer Park Dr.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
29)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>2 Deer Park Dr.</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
30)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>50 South [unclear] Rd.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
31)	<u>Anthony V. [unclear]</u>	<u>8 [unclear] Rd.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
32)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>8 [unclear] Rd.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
33)	<u>Walter [unclear]</u>	<u>5 Schmitz Dr.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
34)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>5 Schmitz Dr.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
35)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>19 [unclear] Dr.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
36)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>19 [unclear] Dr.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
37)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>26 Ridge Rd.</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
38)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>3 [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
39)	<u>Peter + Linda [unclear]</u>	<u>10 Hampton Ct.</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
40)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>3 [unclear] Ct.</u>	<u>FLANDERS NJ</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>Robert Deane</u>	<u>4 Hillway Ter</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
42)	<u>Jim [unclear]</u>	<u>4 Hillway Ter</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
43)	<u>Bob [unclear]</u>	<u>157 Kings Hwy</u>	<u>Linton, N.J.</u>
44)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>" " "</u>	<u>" " "</u>
45)	<u>John [unclear]</u>	<u>169 S. Hillside Ave</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ</u>
46)	<u>John [unclear]</u>	<u>26 Robert St.</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
47)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>50 Tobe Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ</u>
48)	<u>Bruce [unclear]</u>	<u>18 Deep Ln</u>	<u>Succasunna N.J.</u>
49)	<u>Mary [unclear]</u>	<u>7 Turner Dr.</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
50)	<u>Carol [unclear]</u>	<u>8 Theresa</u>	<u>"</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

We the undersigned residents oppose the state of New Jersey's plan to utilize incineration as a means of waste disposal. We feel there is a need to responsibly evaluate the impact of incineration with respect to high costs, water consumption, ash generation and disposal, environmental contamination and global warming.

In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

Name	Street	Town
1) <u>Margo Rsinhardt</u>	<u>341 Pleasant Th. Rd.</u>	<u>Long Valley</u>
2) <u>Arnal Filipin</u>	<u>7 Canal St.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
3) <u>Alexa Karahon</u>	<u>27 Redcliffe Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
4) <u>Frank J. Kattner</u>	<u>65 W. Main & Locum</u>	<u>Delaware</u>
5) <u>Walter P. ...</u>	<u>51 ... Rd.</u>	<u>Morris Township</u>
6) <u>S. J. Carr</u>	<u>189 Rt 206 Ft. ...</u>	<u>Port Bury</u>
7) <u>J. Pedraza</u>	<u>15 Condit St</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
8) <u>Margaret ...</u>	<u>262 Main St</u>	<u>Ledgewood</u>
9) <u>Walter ...</u>	<u>19 Jefferson Dr</u>	<u>Flamers ...</u>
10) <u>Tom ...</u>	<u>31 Forest Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
11) <u>Edward ...</u>	<u>5 Cynthia Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
12) <u>...</u>	<u>5 " "</u>	<u>"</u>
13) <u>Wanda ...</u>	<u>19 Ridge Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
14) <u>...</u>	<u>5 ... Rd.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
15) <u>Mary ...</u>	<u>8 Kurt Dr.</u>	<u>Flamers</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
17)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
18)	<u>Constance Harkes</u>	<u>121 Chestnut St.</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
19)	<u>Paul [Signature]</u>	<u>54 Joyce Dr</u>	<u>Success</u>
20)	<u>Robert K. Joshi</u>	<u>12 Haven St.</u>	<u>Success</u>
21)	<u>Barbara Kuehner</u>	<u>100 Flanket Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
22)	<u>Ed & [Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>Success</u>
23)	<u>Laurence [Signature]</u>	<u>65 Clinton</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
24)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5 Trumbull Ave Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
25)	<u>J.A. [Signature]</u>	<u>5 Trade Ct</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
26)	<u>D.M. [Signature]</u>	<u>5 Trumbull Ct</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
27)	<u>M. [Signature]</u>	<u>16 Kent Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
28)	<u>Marlene Donohue</u>	<u>9 Barbara Dr</u>	<u>Success</u>
29)	<u>Charles McFerson</u>	<u>12 Crown Hill Drive</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
30)	<u>Mary [Signature]</u>	<u>2 Crown Hill Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
31)	<u>Ann [Signature]</u>	<u>13 Harry St</u>	<u>Success</u>
32)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>104 Flower [Signature]</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
33)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
34)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
35)	<u>Carol Schain</u>	<u>3 JOURNAL Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
36)	<u>Carol [Signature]</u>	<u>7 Sandra Ct</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
37)	<u>Richard [Signature]</u>	<u>34 KENYIL AVE</u>	<u>Success</u>
38)	<u>Alice [Signature]</u>	<u>2 [Signature]</u>	<u>Success</u>
39)	<u>George [Signature]</u>	<u>12 George St</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
40)	<u>Paula [Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>Tom Kuznetz</u>	<u>61 Parkside Dr</u>	<u>Spencer</u>
42)	<u>Karen M. Hill</u>	<u>54. Madison Dr</u>	<u>Amherst</u>
43)	<u>18. DeLuca</u>	<u>17 1/2 St Dr</u>	<u>Sue</u>
44)	<u>Kimberly...</u>	<u>3 Elmloch Lane</u>	<u>Glades</u>
45)	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>
46)	<u>Deborah...</u>	<u>17 Garden Dr</u>	<u>Flint...</u>
47)	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>
48)	<u>Heidi Zedolony</u>	<u>4 Acaden Lane</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
49)	<u>Lisa Allen</u>	<u>137 EYLAHD AVE.</u>	<u>SUCCASUNNIT</u>
50)	<u>John K. Berry</u>	<u>11 3rd St</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

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We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Town</u>
1)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>218 FLADERS</u>	<u> </u>
2)	<u>Denny Brown</u>	<u>296 South Hillside</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
3)	<u>Jean L. Caselle</u>	<u>296 South Hillside</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
4)	<u>W. L. [Signature]</u>	<u>12 Kurt Dr.</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
5)	<u>David [Signature]</u>	<u>270 Flanders - [Signature]</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
6)	<u>Doris Salicastro</u>	<u>5 Constitution Ave</u>	<u>Aucca</u>
7)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>16 Hunter St.</u>	<u>Succession 2</u>
8)	<u>Linda A. Coching</u>	<u>36 Mapledale Ave</u>	<u>"</u>
9)	<u>Christa E. Coching</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
10)	<u>B. H. [Signature]</u>	<u>4 Old Township Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
11)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>26 Jefferson St.</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
12)	<u>William W. [Signature]</u>	<u>8 Lincoln Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
13)	<u>Robert [Signature]</u>	<u>287 [Signature] St</u>	<u>Lanona</u>
14)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>22 Glenside Dr</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
15)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Recco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	Walter DeLuca	7 HEERMAN RD.	Succasunna
17)	John R. DeLuca	143 Flanders	"
18)	Paul Keller	12 E. Sun Lane	"
19)	Caroline Hill	Phyllis Dr	"
20)	John Maguire	HEMLOCK LANE	FLANDERS
21)	Melba Stewart	36 RANNEY ST	FLANDERS
22)	Fred P. Bursz	84 Torbeck Lane ^(Rockbury)	FLANDERS
23)	Genevieve Johnson	64 PARKVIEW DR	ROCKBURY
24)	Phyllis E. Cooper	18 Brookside Rd	SUCCASUNNA
25)	JOHN MAINES	142 FLANDERS - NETCORG RD.	FLANDERS
26)	Doug Hoar	13 MOUNT CLIVE Rd.	Budd Lake
27)	Eileen Horn	" " "	"
28)	Arnold	19 Joyce Drive	Succasunna
29)	Roseanne Langran	102 FLANDERS - NETCORG Rd	FLANDERS
30)	Anthony M. Maguire	15 HAMILTON CT	FLANDERS
31)	Lawrence Schreide	21 Windinggale	Succasunna
32)	Edna M. Schreide	21 Windinggale	Succasunna
33)	John T. Schreide	35 Windinggale Rd	Budd Lake
34)	Tom Koke	23 Football Ave	Budd Lake
35)	Nezgon Ludwig	39 Salmon Rd	Franklin
36)	Charles Schreide	21 Windinggale	Succasunna
37)	Vance Ventura	7 Brewster, Flanders	
38)	George P. Falt	31 Parkview Drive	Succasunna
39)	Patty Munkley	7 Park Rd	Budd Lake
40)	Michael J. Mijerdy	9 Ice Road	Budd Lake

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>Cricket Shepard</u>	<u>31 Desoria Rd</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
42)	<u>Pauline Carter</u>	<u>7 Brewster Dr</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
43)	<u>Michael Kent</u>	<u>46 Corey Rd</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
44)	<u>Walter Brown</u>	<u>15 ELIZABETH DR</u>	<u>SUCCASUNNA</u>
45)	<u>George Hillie</u>	<u>8 Lamerton Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
46)	<u>W. Kloss</u>	<u>27 Parkview Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
47)	<u>Russell Buehler</u>	<u>25 PARKVIEW DR.</u>	<u>SUCCASUNNA</u>
48)	<u>Jim Kuhn</u>	<u>16 Henry St.</u>	<u>SUCCASUNNA</u>
49)	<u>F. Steinhilber</u>	<u>15 Holly Dr</u>	<u>"</u>
50)	<u>Anthony Jones</u>	<u>17 Park Township Rd</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

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In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Town</u>
1)	<u>Carmen Fusca</u>	<u>5 Pilgrim Drive</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
2)	<u>Kathleen Murphy</u>	<u>31 Cornet Dr</u>	<u>Budd Lk.</u>
3)	<u>Millican Stan</u>	<u>86 McCree Rd</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
4)	<u>Loann Jansant</u>	<u>15 Evergreen Ave</u>	<u>Wilton, N.J.</u>
5)	<u>Frank Reed</u>	<u>22 Kennedy Ln</u>	<u>Flaners</u>
6)	<u>Elmer E Brown</u>	<u>3 Kennel ave</u>	<u>Succasunna N.J.</u>
7)	<u>Pam Shedd</u>	<u>12 Kern Drive</u>	<u>Flaners NJ</u>
8)	<u>Michael Hawley</u>	<u>49 St. Michaels Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna, NJ</u>
9)	<u>Anna E. Mahony</u>	<u>218 Mountain Rd</u>	<u>Flaners NJ</u>
10)	<u>Laura R. Mahony</u>	<u>218 Mountain Rd</u>	<u>Flaners NJ</u>
11)	<u>Anna Mallico</u>	<u>2 W. Grove St.</u>	<u>Flaners NJ</u>
12)	<u>Christa Depich</u>	<u>2 Mallico Ave.</u>	<u>Flaners NJ</u>
13)	<u>Yvonne Dwyer</u>	<u>8 Palm St</u>	<u>Flaners NJ</u>
14)	<u>William Murphy</u>	<u>51 Stokes Ave</u>	<u>Budd Lk.</u>
15)	<u>Thomas J. ...</u>	<u>Cornet Dr</u>	<u>Budd Lk.</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Mr. [unclear]</u>	<u>98 [unclear] Dr</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
17)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
18)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
19)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
20)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
21)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
22)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
23)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
24)	<u>Robert A. [unclear]</u>	<u>15 Kent Dr</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
25)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
26)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>51 [unclear] St</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
27)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
28)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
29)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
30)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
31)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
32)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
33)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
34)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
35)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
36)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
37)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
38)	<u>Pat [unclear]</u>	<u>16 [unclear] St</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
39)	<u>Joe [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
40)	<u>Paul [unclear]</u>	<u>512 [unclear] Rd</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>[Handwritten Name]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Street]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Town]</u>
42)	<u>[Handwritten Name]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Street]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Town]</u>
43)	<u>[Handwritten Name]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Street]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Town]</u>
44)	<u>[Handwritten Name]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Street]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Town]</u>
45)	<u>[Handwritten Name]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Street]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Town]</u>
46)	<u>[Handwritten Name]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Street]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Town]</u>
47)	<u>[Handwritten Name]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Street]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Town]</u>
48)	<u>[Handwritten Name]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Street]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Town]</u>
49)	<u>[Handwritten Name]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Street]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Town]</u>
50)	<u>[Handwritten Name]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Street]</u>	<u>[Handwritten Town]</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

We the undersigned residents oppose the state of New Jersey's plan to utilize incineration as a means of waste disposal. We feel there is a need to responsibly evaluate the impact of incineration with respect to high costs, water consumption, ash generation and disposal, environmental contamination and global warming.

In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

Name	Street	Town
1) <u>Victor Reinhardt</u>	<u>341 Pleasant Grove Rd</u>	<u>Long Valley</u>
2) <u>Daniel Lopez</u>	<u>5 WALNUT TERR</u>	<u>E. HANOVER, N.J</u>
3) <u>Greg Parker</u>	<u>101 Ardmore St Apt</u>	<u>U. Montclair NJ</u>
4) <u>Larry Stone</u>	<u>86 Mooney Rd</u>	<u>Flanders, NJ</u>
5) <u>John K...</u>	<u>48 ...</u>	<u>Bull ...</u>
6) <u>Stephen ...</u>	<u>129 Hwy 206</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
7) <u>Paula C. Darling</u>	<u>24 Jefferson Dr</u>	<u>Flanders 07836</u>
8) <u>Arthur Kardos</u>	<u>27 RADCLIFFE DR. SE</u>	<u>SICCASUNNA</u>
9) <u>Andrew Turner</u>	<u>383 E Mt Pleasant</u>	<u>Livingston</u>
10) <u>John & Susan H. Turner</u>	<u>51 ...</u>	<u>...</u>
11) <u>Cecile Korman</u>	<u>154 Flanders Victory</u>	<u>Mount Olive</u>
12) <u>Joseph W. Cardoni</u>	<u>PO 402 Flanders NJ</u>	<u>07836</u>
13) <u>...</u>	<u>51 ...</u>	<u>...</u>
14) <u>Paul Triggs</u>	<u>47 Madison Ave.</u>	<u>...</u>
15) <u>Michelle Grayspe</u>	<u>47 Madison Ave</u>	<u>...</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Valerie Cristofari</u>	<u>20 CARSON ROAD</u>	<u>BUDD LAKE</u>
17)	<u>Tom Johnson</u>	<u>2.0 Hillside</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
18)	<u>Kathleen Knapp</u>	<u>13 Hunter Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna N.J.</u>
19)	<u>Greg Knapp</u>	<u>13 Hunter Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
20)	<u>Wesley Siler</u>	<u>86 N. Hillside Ave.</u>	<u>KENVIL 07847</u>
21)	<u>Michael L. L... 41 N. ...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>SPRUE 07891</u>
22)	<u>Kathleen ...</u>	<u>269 E. ...</u>	<u>Succasunna N.J.</u>
23)	<u>Alma ...</u>	<u>271 ...</u>	<u>"</u>
24)	<u>Joe Sikora</u>	<u>16 Oak Hill Drive</u>	<u>Succasunna N.J.</u>
25)	<u>Nenny ...</u>	<u>31 ... Rd</u>	<u>Flanders N.J.</u>
26)	<u>...</u>	<u>11 ... Rd</u>	<u>Flanders N.J. --</u>
27)	<u>Mark ...</u>	<u>ST. MARY DR.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
28)	<u>M. A. ...</u>	<u>122 ...</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
29)	<u>...</u>	<u>122 ... Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
30)	<u>...</u>	<u>16 ... Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
31)	<u>...</u>	<u>48 ... Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
32)	<u>Margaret ...</u>	<u>11 ...</u>	<u>"</u>
33)	<u>Rita Powell</u>	<u>63 ... Rd</u>	<u>Long Valley</u>
34)	<u>Arnell ...</u>	<u>8 ... Ave</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
35)	<u>William ...</u>	<u>8 ... Ave</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
36)	<u>Susan ...</u>	<u>41 ...</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
37)	<u>Bob ...</u>	<u>Washington Ave</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
38)	<u>...</u>	<u>12 ... Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
39)	<u>...</u>	<u>22 ... Dr</u>	<u>Flanders N.J.</u>
40)	<u>Mike ...</u>	<u>124 TROY H. ...</u>	<u>...</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocca's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>50 [unclear] Av</u>	<u>First [unclear]</u>
42)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>153 [unclear] Hill Rd.</u>	<u>MT Clare</u>
43)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>130 [unclear] Blvd</u>	<u>RANDOLPH</u>
44)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>2607 [unclear]</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
45)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>R.D. #1 Box 365</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
46)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>193 [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
47)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>188 Rt 906</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
48)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>16 William St.</u>	<u>Successuna</u>
49)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>16 William St.</u>	<u>Successuna</u>
50)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>118 [unclear] 206</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

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	<u>Name</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Town</u>
1)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>489 Ark River Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
2)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>75 Lincoln Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
3)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
4)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>1 Millers Terrace</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
5)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>7 Brendan Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
6)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>52 HENRY ST.</u>	<u>SUCCASUNNA</u>
7)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>" " "</u>	<u>" " "</u>
8)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>13 KIPER DR</u>	<u>SUCCASUNNA</u>
9)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>158 Flanders - Steberg</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
10)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Rt 206</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
11)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>CONKLING RD RD 9</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
12)	<u>DAVID SPITZER</u>	<u>PROSPECT AVE</u>	<u>BUDDLK</u>
13)	<u>H. LYNN BUTTMAN</u>	<u>50 CLINTON AVE</u>	<u>BUDDLAKE</u>
14)	<u>JOHN KAWALUK</u>	<u>215 FLANDERS NET RD</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
15)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>1 Beechwood Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Jim & Sue White</u>	<u>FLINDERS NEZONS RD</u>	<u>FLINDERS</u>
17)	<u>John Christman</u>	<u>Harlow Terrace</u>	<u>FLINDERS</u>
18)	<u>CLARA LUPO</u>	<u>12 SUMMIT LANE</u>	<u>SUCCESSUM</u>
19)	<u>DAWSE LUPO</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
20)	<u>John Brown</u>	<u>13 Vista</u>	<u>SUCCESSUM</u>
21)	<u>Henry Brown</u>	<u>15 KURT DR</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
22)	<u>John Bully</u>	<u>2 Road Lane</u>	<u>SUCCESSUM</u>
23)	<u>Mary Ann Calgente</u>	<u>11 North Rd</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
24)	<u>Ruby Peters</u>	<u>81 Clowhill Dr</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
25)	<u>Leon Bonan</u>	<u>21 Jedderson Dr</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
26)	<u>Chris Banghart</u>	<u>50 Goldmine Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
27)	<u>Roberta & John</u>	<u>10 Timberline Dr</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
28)	<u>Carmine J. Isie</u>	<u>173 Pine Rd.</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
29)	<u>W. J. Bunt</u>	<u>20 Hunter ST.</u>	<u>SUCCESSUM</u>
30)	<u>Linda Barbera</u>	<u>35 Parkview Dr</u>	<u>SUCCESSUM</u>
31)	<u>Joseph Barbera</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>"</u>
32)	<u>Donald W. Martin</u>	<u>5 E. Walden Dr</u>	<u>SUCCESSUM</u>
33)	<u>Victoria Martin</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>"</u>
34)	<u>Fal Schmitt</u>	<u>20 Honeyman Dr</u>	<u>SUCCESSUM</u>
35)	<u>Dorothy Murray</u>	<u>147 Main Rd</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
36)	<u>John Murray</u>	<u>21 Main Dr</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
37)	<u>John Murray</u>	<u>21 Main Dr</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
38)	<u>James White</u>	<u>21 Main Dr</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
39)	<u>John White</u>	<u>183 Route 206</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
40)	<u>John White</u>	<u>TV Tower Dr.</u>	<u>SUCCESSUM</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
42)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
43)	<u>James McQuillan</u>	<u>15 Kenwood Dr</u>	<u>Attitash</u>
44)	<u>Raymond Libe</u>	<u>16 Hilltop Rd</u>	<u>Mossburn</u>
45)	<u>VeMator di</u>	<u>37 Henry St</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
46)	<u>Michele Reed</u>	<u>23 Lakeside Dr</u>	<u>Sidney</u>
47)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>21 [Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
48)	<u>Jerry R. [Signature]</u>	<u>1 Redwood Way</u>	<u>Flanders (Roxbury)</u>
49)	<u>Mark Keminich</u>	<u>21 Hoxeyman Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u> <small>TWS.</small>
50)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

We the undersigned residents oppose the state of New Jersey's plan to utilize incineration as a means of waste disposal. We feel there is a need to responsibly evaluate the impact of incineration with respect to high costs, water consumption, ash generation and disposal, environmental contamination and global warming.

In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

	Name	Street	Town
1)	<u>J. L. [unclear]</u>	<u>2 E. [unclear] Ln</u>	<u>SKF.</u>
2)	<u>J. [unclear]</u>	<u>6 [unclear]</u>	<u>SOO.</u>
3)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>2 [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
4)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>28 [unclear] E</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
5)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
6)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
7)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
8)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
9)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
10)	<u>[unclear]</u>		
11)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
12)	<u>Robin Carlson</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
13)	<u>Nancy L. [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
14)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>55 [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
15)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>17 [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocca's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	Wanda R. Felt	35 Totten Dr.	Succasunna
17)	Phyllis Felt	" " "	"
18)	Donald Felt	" " "	"
19)	Laura Felt	" " "	"
20)	Frank Felt	" " "	"
21)	JANE COOPER	9 HAMPTON CT	FLANDERS
22)	Alice Stewart	36 RAMBLE SE	FLANDERS
23)	Carole Walker	21 Hampton CT	FLANDERS
24)	William D. Hingle	42 Inverness Dr	RANDOLPH
25)	Gary Kopke	6 Brandlyme Ct	Succasunna
26)	Carolyn Walker	5 Rhodius Dr	Succasunna
27)	Carol Walker	" " "	"
28)	Carol Walker	15 Landon Ct	FLANDERS
29)	James H. Hingle	75 Inverness Dr	RANDOLPH
30)	Tom Rake	23 Franklin Ave	FLANDERS
31)	James Hingle	" " "	"
32)	James Anderson	6 - Inverness Ct	FLANDERS
33)	Paula Anderson	6 Franklin Ct	FLANDERS
34)	Mr. & Mrs. James	275 Eglar Ave	Succ.
35)	John E. & Lavin	1 KINGSDOM LN	Succ.
36)	Ken & Karen	9 TOTTEN DR	FLANDERS
37)	Tom & Nancy	9 TOTTEN DR	FLANDERS
38)	Dr. Carlton	7 Inverness Dr	FLANDERS
39)	Mr. & Mrs.	1 Inverness Dr	FLANDERS
40)	James Hingle	7 Franklin Dr	Succasunna

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocca's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
42)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
43)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>Burlington</u>
44)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>2 [Street]</u>	<u>Swanton</u>
45)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
46)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Street]</u>	<u>[Town]</u>
47)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>17 [Street]</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
48)	<u>Elizabeth Kregor</u>	<u>17 Old Township Rd.</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
49)	<u>Joseph Zedenozy</u>	<u>4 Academy Lane</u>	<u>Burlington</u>
50)	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>262 Berkshire Valley Rd</u>	<u>Rutland</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

We the undersigned residents oppose the state of New Jersey's plan to utilize incineration as a means of waste disposal. We feel there is a need to responsibly evaluate the impact of incineration with respect to high costs, water consumption, ash generation and disposal, environmental contamination and global warming.

In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocca's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

	Name	Street	Town
1)	<u>E. Gofort</u>	<u>1 Rippa Ave</u>	<u>LANIDING NJ</u>
2)	<u>P Gofort</u>	<u>1 Rippa Ave</u>	<u>LANIDING</u>
3)	<u>R. Klein</u>	<u>18 Mildred Terrace</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
4)	<u>R. Wiener</u>	<u>27 Jefferson Dr.</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
5)	<u>T. R. Bender</u>	<u>30 Mildred Ter</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
6)	<u>R. Calvert</u>	<u>16 Center Street</u>	<u>Middletown</u>
7)	<u>T. Calvert</u>	<u>16 Center St</u>	<u>Middletown</u>
8)	<u>S. Bionardi</u>	<u>116 Mt View Rd.</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
9)	<u>R. Bionardi</u>	<u>16 Mt View Rd</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
10)	<u>Paul A. Kay</u>	<u>13 Allison Rd</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
11)	<u>Toni Borel</u>	<u>73 124th St</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
12)	<u>M. Petrella</u>	<u>7 Bronson St</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
13)	<u>Theresa Marsala</u>	<u>28 Kentwood Rd.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
14)	<u>Pete Kozl</u>	<u>8 Toby Ln</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
15)	<u>Anna Poggi</u>	<u>8 Toby Lane</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Salah Bobosness</u>	<u>20 RADEL DR.</u>	<u>SUCCESSVILLE</u>
17)	<u>Katrina Baldovino</u>	<u>20 Radel Dr</u>	<u>SUCCESSVILLE</u>
18)	<u>James D. D'Amico</u>	<u>4 Lee Court</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
19)	<u>ATWILL</u>	<u>4 Lee Ct</u>	<u>"</u>
20)	<u>June K. Kumpf</u>	<u>2 Emerson Pl</u>	<u>SUCCESSVILLE</u>
21)	<u>Charles Kumpf</u>	<u>2 Emerson Pl</u>	<u>SUCCESSVILLE</u>
22)	<u>William J. Kumpf</u>	<u>1 Hemlock</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
23)	<u>David Kumpf</u>	<u>7 Kent Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
24)	<u>Robert Kumpf</u>	<u>1 Louis</u>	<u>Rudolph</u>
25)	<u>William Kumpf</u>	<u>26 Morgan Dr</u>	<u>Success</u>
26)	<u>Hathleen Jones</u>	<u>169 Hillside Ave.</u>	<u>Success</u>
27)	<u>James Jones</u>	<u>27 Chestnut St</u>	<u>Success</u>
28)	<u>Judy A. Ward</u>	<u>172 River Rd</u>	<u>Black Horse</u>
29)	<u>Richard Houser</u>	<u>10 Cathy Pl</u>	<u>Success</u>
30)	<u>Jacky Houser</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>"</u>
31)	<u>Roy Houser</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>"</u>
32)	<u>Leslie Houser</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>"</u>
33)	<u>Matt Houser</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>"</u>
34)	<u>Whitney</u>	<u>64 Southtown Rd.</u>	<u>Rudolph</u>
35)	<u>Jim S. Yea</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
36)	<u>Sam Conte</u>	<u>15 Schulte Dr</u>	<u>SUCCESSVILLE</u>
37)	<u>Sherry Faella</u>	<u>19 Amerside Dr</u>	<u>Success</u>
38)	<u>Lee Faella</u>	<u>19 Amerside Dr</u>	<u>Success</u>
39)	<u>Linda Gates</u>	<u>8 Holly Dr</u>	<u>SUCCESSVILLE</u>
40)	<u>Frank Gates</u>	<u>Holly Dr</u>	<u>SUCCESSVILLE</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>John C. O'Connell</u>	<u>23 St James Rd</u>	<u>Bedford Lake NJ</u>
42)	<u>Thomas J. O'Connell</u>	<u>33 St James Rd</u>	<u>Bedford Lake NJ</u>
43)	<u>Anna J. O'Connell</u>	<u>Victoria Dr</u>	<u>Bedford Lake NJ</u>
44)	<u>Philip M. O'Connell</u>	<u>Victoria Dr</u>	<u>Bedford Lake NJ</u>
45)	<u>John J. O'Connell</u>	<u>15 Sabine Dr</u>	<u>Bedford Lake NJ</u>
46)	<u>Mark J. O'Connell</u>	<u>39 HENRY ST</u>	<u>Bedford Lake NJ</u>
47)	<u>Ethel Jane Lewis</u>	<u>17 Borthwick Dr</u>	<u>Bedford Lake NJ</u>
48)	<u>Ken Turner</u>	<u>3 RENEWAL RD</u>	<u>Bedford Lake NJ</u>
49)	<u>Ray M</u>	<u>15 Circuit Dr</u>	<u>Bedford Lake NJ</u>
50)	<u>Ray J. O'Connell</u>	<u>INDIAN SPRING RD</u>	<u>Bedford Lake NJ</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

We the undersigned residents oppose the state of New Jersey's plan to utilize incineration as a means of waste disposal. We feel there is a need to responsibly evaluate the impact of incineration with respect to high costs, water consumption, ash generation and disposal, environmental contamination and global warming.

In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

	Name	Street	Town
1)	<u>Michael Podany</u>	<u>72 Parkview Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
2)	<u>Denise Mason</u>	<u>211 Mt. Rd</u>	<u>Florham</u>
3)	<u>Cynthia Lession</u>	<u>7 Grove St</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
4)	<u>Julia Hollandswart</u>	<u>45 Waterloo Rd.</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
5)	<u>Sharon Walsh</u>	<u>75 Parkview</u>	<u>Succ.</u>
6)	<u>Ebona DeGuzman</u>	<u>43 Pleasant Hill Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
7)	<u>W.W. Mueller</u>	<u>74 Parkview Drive</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
8)	<u>Toi Khoury</u>	<u>96 Goldmine Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
9)	<u>Dave Khoury</u>	<u>90 Goldmine Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
10)	<u>Lucy May</u>	<u>69 DEERBATH Dr</u>	<u>PLUMBED NJ</u>
11)	<u>Maddy King</u>	<u>42 Parkview Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ</u>
12)	<u>Colleen Brook</u>	<u>3 Schenckle Drive</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ</u>
13)	<u>Jan C. Rogers</u>	<u>1 Cool Drive</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
14)	<u>Ron Harkin</u>	<u>608 Elvaal Rd</u>	<u>Landing NJ</u>
15)	<u>John C. ...</u>	<u>91 ... Rd</u>	<u>Landing NJ</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>F. Este</u>	<u>711 Roman</u>	<u>Delaware</u>
17)	<u>Mary Scudella</u>	<u>6 Almond St</u>	<u>Success NJ</u>
18)	<u>Kristin Dumbley</u>	<u>236 Mountain Lane</u>	<u>Roxbury</u>
19)	<u>Leon Roman</u>	<u>26 Johnson Pl</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
20)	<u>Charles Faccipato</u>	<u>8 Holly Drive</u>	<u>Success, N.J.</u>
21)	<u>Louis Faccipato</u>	<u>8 Holly Drive</u>	<u>Success, N.J.</u>
22)	<u>Ryan Switzer</u>	<u>150 Mountain Road</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
23)	<u>Frankie Rappaport</u>	<u>91 Hook Mountain Rd</u>	<u>Montville NJ</u>
24)	<u>MADELYN HOFFMAN</u>	<u>149 No 16th St</u>	<u>Bloomfield NJ</u>
25)	<u>IRVING TURVEE</u>	<u>195 MARCELLA ROAD</u>	<u>FARSI, N.J.</u>
26)	<u>JENNIFER BOVATT</u>	<u>20 WACMORT ROAD</u>	<u>"</u>
27)	<u>Brian</u>	<u>" " "</u>	<u>"</u>
28)	<u>Micahel Scully</u>	<u>144 Fulland Ave</u>	<u>Success NJ</u>
29)	<u>Malane McClung</u>	<u>5 Emerald Pl</u>	<u>Success</u>
30)	<u>H-S Nero</u>	<u>36 S Hillside Av</u>	<u>Success</u>
31)	<u>Aue Kaper</u>	<u>38 Whitelocod Dr.</u>	<u>Morris Plains</u>
32)	<u>John Kroll</u>	<u>8 Joyce Drive</u>	<u>Success</u>
33)	<u>Judy Waldron</u>	<u>15th Mechanic St</u>	<u>Success - 07876</u>
34)	<u>Barbara Ryan</u>	<u>13 Kennedy Dr</u>	<u>Florus 07836</u>
35)	<u>Jan F. Evans</u>	<u>13 Kennedy Dr</u>	<u>Florus 07836</u>
36)	<u>Ben Katter</u>	<u>93 Gold Mine Rd</u>	<u>Florus 07835</u>
37)	<u>Stephen Bennett</u>	<u>16 Mt. Av.</u>	<u>Flanders 07836</u>
38)	<u>Debra Turvey</u>	<u>9 Flanders Dr</u>	<u>Roxbury 07857</u>
39)	<u>Tom Vallada</u>	<u>35 Layton Ave</u>	<u>Landing</u>
40)	<u>Lynne Melli</u>	<u>34 Orchard St</u>	<u>Burlington</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocca's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>Lucy King</u>	<u>34 Orchard St</u>	<u>Bundick Falls</u>
42)	<u>Jim Hansen</u>	<u>2 Hazen Rd</u>	<u>Succ</u>
43)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
44)	<u>Mark S. Johnson</u>	<u>8235 Ballant Rd.</u>	<u>Pennsauken, N.J. 081</u>
45)	<u>Stephen Fink</u>	<u>28 C. Emman Rd.</u>	<u>Flanders, N.J. 078</u>
46)	<u>Fidelien Fink</u>	<u> </u>	<u>(Roxbury)</u>
47)	<u> </u>	<u>20 Hudson St</u>	<u>Denville</u>
48)	<u> </u>	<u>34 Ladd Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
49)	<u>Ed Lewis</u>	<u>25 Hillside Ter.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
50)	<u> </u>	<u>4 Columbia Way</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

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In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

	Name	Street	Town
1)	<u>Robert Carter</u>	<u>229 Mt Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
2)	<u>Col Carter</u>	<u>229 Mt Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
3)	<u>John Carter</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
4)	<u>Julia Moore</u>	<u>18 Pleasant</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
5)	<u>D. Gough</u>	<u>8 THERESA DR.</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
6)	<u>Pam Burtinca</u>	<u>15 Pleasant Ct</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
7)	<u>Mary Dellella</u>	<u>9 Pines</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
8)	<u>Harold Dellella</u>	<u>9 Pines</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
9)	<u>John Cassady</u>	<u>8 Yale St</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
10)	<u>Paul Cassady</u>	<u>8 Yale St</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
11)	<u>Wes Shinkler</u>	<u>49 Cloverhill Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
12)	<u>Robert Ann Young</u>	<u>144 Coverhill Dr.</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
13)	<u>Terry Backman</u>	<u>4 Collingwood Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u> 574-3230
14)	<u>Pat Ladd</u>	<u>10 Hillary Terrace</u>	<u>Succasunna 07876</u>
15)	<u>Martha Parkhill</u>	<u>14 Einmans Rd</u>	<u>Lidgewood 07852</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Giuseppe Vercelli</u>	<u>13 Victoria Dr.</u>	<u>Flushing</u>
17)	<u>W. K. Kowalski</u>	<u>13 Victoria Dr.</u>	<u>Flushing</u>
18)	<u>John J. Stone</u>	<u>9 Weston Dr.</u>	<u>Flushing</u>
19)	<u>Shirley Tracey</u>	<u>26 Riverdale Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
20)	<u>Michael Tracey</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>"</u>
21)	<u>Anthony D'Elia</u>	<u>17 Topsy Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna N.J.</u>
22)	<u>Tom Pies</u>	<u>19 Livingston Place</u>	<u>Flushing</u>
23)	<u>Tom Pies</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>"</u>
24)	<u>David Russell</u>	<u>17 Helen St</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
25)	<u>David Russell</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>"</u>
26)	<u>Tom Pies</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>"</u>
27)	<u>Mary Jean Perry</u>	<u>11 Third St. Biddlake</u>	<u>"</u>
28)	<u>Barbara J. Perry</u>	<u>679 E. Hill St</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
29)	<u>Vernon Pies</u>	<u>53 Topsy Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
30)	<u>John Pies</u>	<u>53 Topsy Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
31)	<u>Ed J. Perry</u>	<u>141 Livingston Pl</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
32)	<u>Elyse Perry</u>	<u>36 Patricia Dr</u>	<u>Flushing</u>
33)	<u>James Perry</u>	<u>718 Highland Ave</u>	<u>Succasunna N.J.</u>
34)	<u>John Perry</u>	<u>7 Shrid Lane</u>	<u>Biddlake</u>
35)	<u>Shirley Perry</u>	<u>1 Hemlock Lane</u>	<u>Flushing N.J.</u>
36)	<u>Thomas Perry</u>	<u>15 Highfield Rd</u>	<u>Flushing N.J.</u>
37)	<u>James W. Perry</u>	<u>15 Highfield Rd</u>	<u>Flushing N.J.</u>
38)	<u>John Perry</u>	<u>114 N. 4th Ave Rd</u>	<u>Flushing</u>
39)	<u>John Perry</u>	<u>16 Waverly Pl</u>	<u>Succasunna N.J.</u>
40)	<u>John Perry</u>	<u>" " "</u>	<u>"</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocca's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	Alvin Frustone	91 Hackensack Rd	Montville NJ
42)	Charles K...	91 Hackensack Rd	Montville NJ
43)	Via B. Lucia	6 Exeter Way	Succasunna NJ
44)	Quilith L. Myers	3 Country Rd	Succasunna NJ 07876
45)	Mark S. Jones	56 Oak Ave	Port Jervis, NY 07857
46)	Donald B...	37 TERRY DR	Succasunna NJ 07876
47)	Patrick D. Hoffo	8 KINGSTON LANE	Succasunna 07876
48)	Spike Schmitt	12 HILLARY TERR.	Succasunna 07876
49)	Chris Hillis	8 Kingston Lane	Succasunna 07876
50)	Bob B...	401 R 22 W	N. Plainfield

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

We the undersigned residents oppose the state of New Jersey's plan to utilize incineration as a means of waste disposal. We feel there is a need to responsibly evaluate the impact of incineration with respect to high costs, water consumption, ash generation and disposal, environmental contamination and global warming.

In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

Name	Street	Town
1) <u>Susan B Taylor</u>	<u>62 Oaklawn Rd</u>	<u>Long Valley, NJ 07858</u>
2) <u>K. Alfano</u>	<u>11 Kent St</u>	<u>Flamers, NJ</u>
3) <u>[unclear]</u>	<u>29 [unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>
4) <u>A. Kischelom</u>	<u>15 Arnold Rd</u>	<u>Landing NJ 07850</u>
5) <u>Jonathan G. Kraft</u>	<u>3 Southview Rd</u>	<u>Randolph, NJ 07869</u>
6) <u>Charles H. [unclear]</u>	<u>94 Monaca Rd.</u>	<u>For, [unclear]</u>
7) <u>Carolyn Dague</u>	<u>7 Hemlock Lane</u>	<u>Roxbury 07836</u>
8) <u>[unclear]</u>	<u>122 Flamingo Veterans Rd</u>	<u>Flamers, 07836</u>
9) <u>Brid De Groot</u>	<u>12 Highhill Rd</u>	<u>Flamers 07836</u>
10) <u>Marion A. Kopinski</u>	<u>13 Kentwood Rd</u>	<u>Success NJ 07876</u>
11) <u>Frank Carroll Heston</u>	<u>30 Elizabeth Way</u>	<u>Landing NJ 07850</u>
12) <u>Charles Meenan</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>" "</u>
13) <u>Robert Deming</u>	<u>40 Third Street</u>	<u>Bed Lake NJ 07822</u>
14) <u>Mrs. Farnsworth</u>	<u>65 Smithtown Road</u>	<u>Bed Lake, N.J. - 07822</u>
15) <u>Joel Stark</u>	<u>14 Theresa Drive</u>	<u>Flamers 07836</u>

42x

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Gwen Brunwell</u>	<u>81 Woodbine Ave</u>	<u>Budd Lake NJ</u>
17)	<u>Richard [unclear]</u>	<u>85 [unclear] Ave.</u>	<u>Budd Lake NJ</u>
18)	<u>Donald Leitch</u>	<u>148 Flanders Ne [unclear] Rd</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
19)	<u>Harvey [unclear]</u>	<u>148 Flanders [unclear] Rd</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
20)	<u>William [unclear]</u>	<u>118 Ribbiton Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
21)	<u>Mary Wells</u>	<u>118 Ribbiton Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
22)	<u>Michael [unclear]</u>	<u>3 Hunt Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
23)	<u>Flora [unclear]</u>	<u>3 Hunt Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
24)	<u>Andre E. Verne</u>	<u>162A. Pleasant Hill Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
25)	<u>Steve Gallops</u>	<u>9 Hemlock Ln</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
26)	<u>Joe Frances</u>	<u>63 Parkview Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
* 27)	<u>Senator Gerald [unclear]</u>	<u>Parole N. J. State HSE</u>	
28)	<u>Robert [unclear]</u>	<u>150 Mantou Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
29)	<u>Kathy Martin</u>	<u>39 Toby Ln</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
30)	<u>Frank J. [unclear]</u>	<u>9 Jameson Place</u>	<u>FLANDERS, NJ</u>
31)	<u>Earl [unclear]</u>	<u>8 Elmwood Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ</u>
32)	<u>Harvey [unclear]</u>	<u>1 Harrison Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ</u>
33)	<u>John [unclear]</u>	<u>1 Harrison Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
34)	<u>Ray [unclear]</u>	<u>13 Grayson Pl</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
35)	<u>Carol [unclear]</u>	<u>22 JEE TEN</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
36)	<u>Charlene E. [unclear]</u>	<u>9 Jameson Place</u>	<u>Flanders, NJ</u>
37)	<u>Skip [unclear]</u>	<u>236 MT LANS</u>	<u>FLANDERS NJ</u>
38)	<u>Robert [unclear]</u>	<u>13 Wae St</u>	<u>Andover MA</u>
39)	<u>Kenneth [unclear]</u>	<u>8 SCHMITZD</u>	<u>FLANDERS NJ</u>
40)	<u>Robert [unclear]</u>	<u>72 Smithtown Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake NJ</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	D.A. LAUKZIAS	4 KENNEDY DR	E.
42)	Paul Mauro	61 Pine St. Winsted	V
43)	Richard J. Murray	3 KENNEL PL. FLADERS	A
44)	Carmen M. White	73 Allen St	V
45)	Carmen Linnell		
46)	Joseph C. Lopez	412 Main St	F.
47)	Hector Hagan	76 Main Street	HE
48)	Paul West	20 Russell Rd	See
49)	Diana Van Houten	7 Abbott St.	Bud
50)	Denise Schmitt	11.11111111	V

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

We the undersigned residents oppose the state of New Jersey's plan to utilize incineration as a means of waste disposal. We feel there is a need to responsibly evaluate the impact of incineration with respect to high costs, water consumption, ash generation and disposal, environmental contamination and global warming.

In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

Name	Street	Town
1) Pamela Sutton	7 Washington St.	Budd Lake
2) Eric Sexton	7 Washington St.	Budd Lake
3) Christa Delleluc	9 Picardy Rd.	Succasunna
4) Amy Christman	5 MARLA TERR	FLANDERS
5) Mr & Mrs R Rich	20 Justine Place	Succasunna
6) Mr & Mrs Warren Mosher	4 Marla Terrace	Flanders
7) Mr & Mrs Dean Reaser	50 DELWARR DR	Budd Lake
8) Mr & Mrs Jeff Dyon	18 Dolbar DR	Budd Lake
9) Suzanne Cramer	7 Justine Pl.	Succasunna
10) Kingfield	12 Kurt Dr	Flanders
11) Janet R. Amato	2 Deer Ln	Succasunna
12) Vito Amato	2 Deer Lane	Succasunna, N.J.
13) John Kelly	29 Ridge Rd	Succasunna
14) Ed Kelly	29 Ridge Rd	Succasunna
15) Tatti Tanco	58 Tob. Rd.	Succasunna
Margaret Keys	200 Kingsland	

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Christine E. Letz</u>	<u>River Road</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
17)	<u>Paul Letz</u>	<u>Level 1st</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
18)	<u>Earl & Patricia</u>	<u>181 Flanders Neck Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
19)	<u>David D. Palmer</u>	<u>121 Flanders - Netcon</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
20)	<u>Chris Hall</u>	<u>Flanders 146 Pine</u>	<u>West Dr.</u>
21)	<u>Walter Zandlo</u>	<u>11 Budd St</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
22)	<u>James H. Cox</u>	<u>23 Pine Grove Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
23)	<u>SONIA C. CAJNE</u>	<u>23 PINE GROVE RD</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
24)	<u>Su-Ching Kao</u>	<u>8 Kentwood Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
25)	<u>Fan Lewis</u>	<u>16 FOREST DR</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
26)	<u>Mark Kuntz</u>	<u>52 TOSY DR</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
27)	<u>Jim P. ...</u>	<u>694 Audubon Ct. 9</u>	<u>Garfield</u>
28)	<u>Herb Kels-</u>	<u>3 Lincoln Dr.</u>	<u>Flanders (Ret. Tap)</u>
29)	<u>Kevin Patch</u>	<u>4 Hilltop Rd.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
30)	<u>Linda Patch</u>	<u>4 Hilltop Rd.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
31)	<u>W. Guedel</u>	<u>12 PINE GROVE RD.</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
32)	<u>P. Macchiardola</u>	<u>73 Allen St</u>	<u>Netcong</u>
33)	<u>Dianna Malaga</u>	<u>37 Waketon Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
34)	<u>Greg M. ...</u>	<u>15 Falcon Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
35)	<u>Bob Shack</u>	<u>67 Hermit Ave.</u>	<u>Netcong</u>
36)	<u>W.A. ...</u>	<u>14 Edgewood Pl</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
37)	<u>Jeanette E.</u>	<u>7 Elizabeth Lane</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
38)	<u>BONG IK CHOI</u>	<u>51 WILKINSON DR</u>	<u>LEIGHTWOOD</u>
39)	<u>James Grant Zick</u>	<u>23 Golf Course Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
40)	<u>James Mangano</u>	<u>1 LOOKOUT DRIVE</u>	<u>Leightwood</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>John Cockin</u>	<u>26 WINDY HOLLOW</u>	<u>Succ.</u>
42)	<u>Jim Sannicola</u>	<u>26 Maplefield Ave.</u>	<u>Succ</u>
43)	<u>JOHN ROBERT SCOTT</u>	<u>805 GREEN POND RD</u>	<u>ROCKAWAY</u>
44)	<u>Anthony Carmody</u>	<u>805 GREEN POND RD</u>	<u>ROCKAWAY</u>
45)	<u>John Sweeney</u>	<u>26 Joyce Dr.</u>	<u>Succ.</u>
46)	<u>Edward Hibel</u>	<u>W. 2nd St.</u>	<u>Itasca</u>
47)	<u>John Clark</u>	<u>21 HARVEST WAY</u>	<u>Rockaway</u>
48)	<u>Vivian Clark</u>	<u>4 Joyce Drive</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
49)	<u>Candice Carlson</u>	<u>5 Rose Ln.</u>	<u>Rich Lake</u>
50)	<u>Nattie Stepheny</u>	<u>7 ELIZABETH LANE</u>	<u>Rich Lake</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

We the undersigned residents oppose the state of New Jersey's plan to utilize incineration as a means of waste disposal. We feel there is a need to responsibly evaluate the impact of incineration with respect to high costs, water consumption, ash generation and disposal, environmental contamination and global warming.

In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

	Name	Street	Town
1)	<u>Blive Twisting</u>	<u>17 LOOKOUT DR</u>	<u>LEDGEWOOD.</u>
2)	<u>Obad Timoth</u>	<u>- - -</u>	<u>- - -</u>
3)	<u>J Thorderk</u>	<u>Phyllis Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
4)	<u>W. J. ...</u>	<u>7 TERRA CT</u>	<u>LEDGEWOOD</u>
5)	<u>...</u>	<u>1 Kentwood Way</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
6)	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
7)	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
8)	<u>...</u>	<u>61 Pineside Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
9)	<u>...</u>	<u>61 Katana Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
10)	<u>...</u>	<u>15 Allison Dr.</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
11)	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
12)	<u>Alan Santos</u>	<u>Cynthia Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
13)	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
14)	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
15)	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>Flanders</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocca's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	Francis R. Rina	24 ...	...
17)	...	...	...
18)	...	...	...
19)	John ...	23 ...	...
20)	...	...	...
21)	...	25 ...	...
22)	...	242 ...	...
23)	Ray ...	242 ... ST	...
24)	...	105 ...	...
25)	...	...	...
26)	...	74 ...	...
27)	...	76 BODD LANE	...
28)	...	76 ...	...
29)	...	27 ...	...
30)	Carole ...	off ...	...
31)	Chris ...	5 ...	...
32)	Jim ...	5 ...	...
33)	Carla ...	40 ...	...
34)	...	73 ...	...
35)	...	43 ...	...
36)	Josa ...	31 ...	...
37)	Michael ...	"	"
38)	Esther ...	14 ...	"
39)	Frene ...	29 ...	...
40)	Patrick ...	10 ...	...

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>Mimi & Sheila</u>	<u>23 Jan St.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
42)	<u>Expie Bunker</u>	<u>16 Joint Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
43)	<u>Mike Moore</u>	<u>W. Wilson Rd.</u>	<u>Long Valley</u>
44)	<u>LEWIS MORRIS</u>	<u>11 WARDEN RD</u>	<u>CONG VALLEY</u>
45)	<u>Joseph Morone</u>	<u>16 Walden Rd</u>	<u>Long Valley</u>
46)	<u>Arthur Morone</u>	<u>16 Walden Rd</u>	<u>Long Valley</u>
47)	<u>Edward Manning</u>	<u>7 Summit AVE</u>	<u>BUDDA LAKE</u>
48)	<u>Stanley Morone</u>	<u>57 Woodbine Ave</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
49)	<u>Weather Morone</u>	<u>10 St. James Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
50)	<u>Jack Fitzgerald</u>	<u>5 Eden Lane</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>

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A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

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In lieu of burning we urge you to implement alternative methods of waste disposal that would stress mass recycling and reclamation of resources.

We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizen's best interests in mind.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Town</u>
1)	<u>Bernard Vanthorn</u>	<u>11 Elmwood Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
2)	<u>Dr. S. S. S. S.</u>	<u>38 Clarks Hill Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
3)	<u>Dr. S. S. S. S.</u>	<u>5 Lyell Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
4)	<u>Resman Priest</u>	<u>12 Starbuck</u>	<u>Summit</u>
5)	<u>Rao Pothanlanka</u>	<u>30 Condit St</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
6)	<u>Delaney</u>	<u>17 Ridge Road</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
7)	<u>Donald A. Fost</u>	<u>20 Pleasant Ct</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
8)	<u>George D. Hubbard</u>	<u>6 Sandra Ct</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
9)	<u>Lemire Yantwick</u>	<u>6 Sandra Ct</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
10)	<u>Dorene Punter</u>	<u>249 E. 1/2 Lond Ave</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
11)	<u>Frank Punter</u>	<u>249 E. 1/2 Lond Ave</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ</u>
12)	<u>Peter Dwyer</u>	<u>20 Edward Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
13)	<u>Theodore Wilson</u>	<u>14 Kennelby Dr</u>	<u>Rosbury Twp</u>
14)	<u>Bernard Arles</u>	<u>27 Richard Dr</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
15)	<u>Kim Ball</u>	<u>170 McCloud Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Don Vercelle</u>	<u>20 East Lake Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
17)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>21 TECTONIA RD</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
18)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>286 [unclear]</u>	<u>Landing</u>
19)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>588 Dale Rd</u>	<u>Landing</u>
20)	<u>Tammy Deard</u>	<u>PO Box 292</u>	<u>Flanders NJ 07032</u>
21)	<u>Henry Hoggan</u>	<u>17 Jamington Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
22)	<u>[unclear]</u>		
23)	<u>Chris O'Rourke</u>		
24)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>12 [unclear]</u>	<u>East Lake</u>
25)	<u>Christina [unclear]</u>	<u>57 Allen St</u>	<u>NETCONG, N.J. 07851</u>
26)	<u>LORETTA Petrides</u>	<u>28 Cordit St</u>	<u>Succa</u>
27)	<u>Landy Meek</u>	<u>7 Kurt Dr</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
28)	<u>Mike Kriska</u>	<u>11 Hampton Ct.</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
29)	<u>Scott-Jolley</u>	<u>21 2nd St.</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
30)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>1 Granite Ave</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
31)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>Long Valley</u>
32)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>Spencer Pl.</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
33)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>46 WINDSOR RD</u>	<u>LONG VALLEY N.J.</u>
34)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>42 BRIMMLET DR. Flanders</u>	<u>Budd Lake N.J.</u>
35)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>33 [unclear] Rd</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
36)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>33 [unclear] Dr.</u>	<u>Flanders NJ 07853</u>
37)	<u>Pat Burkhardt</u>	<u>30 Kenpland Rd.</u>	<u>Landing NJ 07850</u>
38)	<u>D. Burkhardt</u>	<u>30 Kenpland Rd.</u>	<u>Landing NJ. 07850</u>
39)	<u>[unclear]</u>		
40)	<u>[unclear]</u>	<u>24 North Rd</u>	<u>Flanders. CT816</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	Carol Ann Dainison	North Rd	Flendon
42)	Ned E. Grollman	Reed Ct	Succasunna
43)	Sharon P. ...	Richard St	Barton
44)	Wm. ...	Flendon Rd	Bald Lake
45)	Thomas Vincelli	22 ...	...
46)	John De ...	26 ...	...
47)	Quint Kusch	13 James St	Wharton, N.J.
48)	Michael Canfield	14 ...	Ledgewood N.J.
49)	...	...	...
50)	Rose Kosal	97 Grand St	NY 10013

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

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Name	Street	Town
1) <u>B. F. Mangelli</u>	<u>17 Jay St.</u>	<u>Succ.</u>
2) <u>R. Wiesel</u>	<u>11 5th St.</u>	<u>Succ</u>
3) <u>L. Sunderman</u>	<u>29 Jocunda Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
4) <u>D. Gates</u>	<u>9 Yale Drive</u>	<u>Succ.</u>
5) <u>Jd Melton</u>	<u>21 Canal Street</u>	<u>Succ.</u>
6) <u>Ann Whalen</u>	<u>27 Glacier Drive</u>	<u>Manis Plains</u>
7) <u>Stella De Stefano</u>	<u>20 Chesler Square</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
8) <u>L. Rothschild</u>	<u>237 S Hillside Ave</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
9) <u>Larry Epstein</u>	<u>53 Parkview Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
10) <u>F. Gates</u>	<u>42 Condit St</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
11) <u>A. Robinson</u>	<u>11 Pepper Lane</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
12) <u>G. Miller</u>	<u>24 Rincant Drive</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
13) <u>J. Burns</u>	<u>2 Evelyn Terr.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
14) <u>M. Gardner</u>	<u>1 Phillips Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
15) <u>A. Ballentine</u>	<u>8 Glen Terr.</u>	<u>Montville</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocca's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	John M. White	3 William Ct.	Succasunna
17)	David L. Schmitt	72 PARSON ST	CHIFTON NJ 07012
18)	J. J. Jones	98 Talon Dr	Succasunna, MA 07276
19)	J. Calway	5 Church Ln	Wayne NJ 07516
20)	C. Carlo J.	134 Alps Rd	Wayne NJ
21)	Michelle Matresiano	29 Villa Rd	Little Falls NJ
22)	Jimmy G. Gresta	130 W. Main St	Paterson NJ 07652
23)	Angela Marino	Kubacka Dr	Wayne NJ
24)			
25)			
26)			
27)	Nancy Lombardi	40 Beech	Kalidon NJ
28)	J. DeSio	40 Beech	Kalidon NJ
29)	J. Smith	3 William Ct	Succasunna
30)			
31)			
32)			
33)			
34)			
35)			
36)			
37)			
38)			
39)			
40)			

A PETITION TO NEW JERSEY ELECTED OFFICIALS

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We therefore ask you to support Assemblyman John Rocco's bill for a one year moratorium on construction plans for incinerators.

The present plan does not have its citizens best interests in mind.

Name	Street	Town
1) <u>Tom Ranni</u>	<u>18 Hermon Rd.</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
2) <u>Mary J. Ranni</u>	<u>18 Hermon Rd.</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
3) <u>Joseph W. Carlin</u>	<u>PO 402 FLANDERS</u>	<u>07536</u>
4) <u>Mary Jane Harris</u>	<u>77 Westmeadow Rd.</u>	<u>Princeton, NJ 07057</u>
5) <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
6) <u>Olga A. Laffey</u>	<u>135 Drakestown Rd.</u>	<u>Mt. Olive, Long Valley, Flanders, NJ</u>
7) <u>Theresa S. Sess</u>	<u>79 Bentley-Drakestown Rd.</u>	<u>Mt. Olive</u>
8) <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>121 Drakestown Rd. 717 dist</u>	<u>Long Valley, NJ</u>
9) <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>53 Gold Mine Rd.</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

10. Charlotte Wilson 83 Woodbine Ave. Budd Lake
11. H. G. G. 237 CROWN RD. BOONVILLE, N.J. 07005
12. Janet C. Kirkbank 237 Crown Rd. Boonville, N.J. 07005
13. Ali G. 38 Old Lodge Road Ft. Flanders, NJ 07836
14. Steven S. 37 Mt. Olive Rd. Budd Lake, NJ 07828
Richard F. 83 Cary Rd. Flanders, NJ
Rosemary S. Elliott
15. William M. Shely 8 Victoria Dr. Flanders, N.J. 07836
16. Helene Perist 153 Chesham Dr. Flanders NJ 07836
17. Susan Beckmann 7 Victoria St. Flanders, NJ 07836
18. Patty Miquely 9 The Road Budd Lake 07828
19. Michael G. Miquely 9 The Rd. Budd Lake 07828
20. Robert J. 15 Sunset Dr. Budd Lake "
21. BERNARD ARLES 27 RICHARD Dr. FLANDERS 07836
22. Nicholas Zimassa 22 Kennar Rd. Budd Lake 07828
23. Louis J. Cartalona 150 West Rd. Harmony NJ
24. Hugh Rawlins 41 Hook Mt. Rd. Montville NJ 07045
25. Patricia Dege 36 Tanager Rd. Budd Lake, NJ 07828
26. Patricia J. Meloni 406 Garfield Ave. Palmyra N.J. 08025
27. Diet Kami 13 Odomstream Dr. Flanders NJ 07836
28. Lawrence Perez PhD 61 Clinton Budd Lake NJ 07828
29. William H. 1 Mildred Terr. Flanders NJ 07836
30. Dr. Neil M. Hines 275 EYLAND AVE., SUCCASUNNA, NJ 07876

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Name	Street	Town
1) <u>Robin J. Carlson</u>	<u>Old Township Road</u>	<u>Filshers</u>
2) <u>Thomas Causo</u>	<u>Middle Valley Rd</u>	<u>Wash. Twp. L.</u>
3) <u>Janet C. Sbarro</u>	<u>Woodland Ave.</u>	<u>Whippany</u>
4) <u>L.M. Birch</u>	<u>W 8th ST</u>	<u>MADISON</u>
5) <u>Al Howling</u>	<u>27 Maplewood Dr</u>	<u>Parcippans</u>
6) <u>Weney</u>	<u>23 Sherbrooke Dr</u>	<u>Floham Park</u>
7) <u>Debra Kusy</u>	<u>23 Middle Valley</u>	<u>Long Valley</u>
8) <u>Patrick H. H.</u>	<u>95 North Brewster</u>	<u>Parcippans</u>
9) <u>Joseph H. H.</u>	<u>11 Forest Rd.</u>	<u>South Plain</u>

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---------------------------|
| 10) | Charles M. Kohl | 31 Elizabeth Lane | Budd Lake |
| 11) | Esther Chuska | 31 Cornhill Dr | Budd Lake |
| 12) | John R. Hill | 44 State St | Budd Lake |
| 13) | Martha L. Smith | 44 State St | Budd Lake |
| 14) | Janice Sobe | 29 Notions Rd | Budd Lake |
| 15) | Bill Sobe | 29 Notions Rd | Budd Lake |
| 16) | Bruce Rosenberg | 10 North Rd | Flanders |
| 17) | Alta Rachel ⁸⁴⁵ Blanca ⁸⁴⁵ | ^{we kept clean air no atep!!}
Narcis Katorak | Budd Lk |
| 18) | Laurence Brown | 3 Knollwood Rd | Flanders NJ 07836 |
| 19) | Gregory M. Calbi | 101 Gordonhurst Ave | Upper Meriden
NJ 07043 |
| 20) | Kevin M. Penn | 15 Filson Drive | Budd Lake
NJ 07824 |
| 21) | John DeWitt | RD #7 Box 372 | Newton N.J. |
| 22) | Walter M. Kelly | 122 South Shore Rd | Budd Lake |
| 23) | Paul J. King | 122 South Shore Rd | Budd Lake |
| 24) | Kim Stadi | 14 Theresa Dr | Flanders NJ |
| 25) | Steve Buzzischi | 3 Bredonx Dr | Flanders NJ |

- 26) John Monaghan 72 Biscuit Dr Flanders
- 27) Roy Tebowitz 28 JocynDA Rd
FLANDERS N.J.
- 28) Lynn K. Lawl ^{Flanders N.J.}
69 Flanders - Dredgton
- 29) Philip M. Abramson 7 Victoria Dr Flanders NJ
- 30) Amy Ellen D. Messick 5 Lepilli Way Flanders NJ
- 31) Madge Pascan 9 Eric Ct Flanders, NJ
- 32) Rosanna Prentice 12 Harwell Rd Flanders NJ
- 33) Jo Sewardia 38 Cleverly Dr. Flanders, NJ
- 34) Robert Dwyer 55 Plum Hill Dr Flanders, NJ
- 35) Patricia A. Merz 312 Flanders Net rd Flanders
- 36) Karen Melici 8 Chickadee Rd. Budd Lake
- 37) Richard L. Plonks 15 Cannon Rd. Budd Lake NJ
- 38) Steve Kauter 102 Cloverhill Dr Flanders
- 39) Patricia Backman 24 Inglewood Rd Flanders
- 40) Richard 23 Allyson Flanders
- 41) Joe & Bob Wolek 9 John St Hacketts town NJ

Name	Street	Town
42) <u>Don Rutledge</u>	<u>13 Saint Johns Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake NJ</u>
43) <u>7 Mrs. Hansen</u>	<u>Old Trip Rd.</u>	<u>Gloucester, N.J.</u>
44) <u>Megan Hinkley</u>	<u>Old Township Rd</u>	<u>4 Canons NJ</u>
45) <u>Franklin K. Smith</u>	<u>20 CARSON RD</u>	<u>BUDD LAKE</u>
46)		
47)		
48)		
49)		
50)		

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

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	Name	Street	Town
1)	<u>Paul Perry</u>	<u>Dorwood Drive</u>	<u>Budd Lake</u>
2)	<u>Robert J. Mount</u>	<u>Righton Rd.</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
3)	<u>Arthur J. Turner</u>	<u>Alexis Place</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
4)	<u>P. J. Hillman</u>	<u>11 Beechwood</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
5)	<u>Donna Lewis</u>	<u>8 Pilgrim Dr</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
6)	<u>Bettina Krodus</u>	<u>7 Reed Court</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
7)	<u>John Allen</u>	<u>137 Eiland Way</u>	<u>Succasunna</u>
8)	<u>Jan Dawson</u>	<u>10 E FOREST RD</u>	<u>BUDD LAKE</u>
9)	<u>Richard Lehr</u>	<u>20 Lenox Rd</u>	<u>Flanders</u>
10)	<u>John G...</u>	<u>108 FLANDERS NETWORKS</u>	<u>FLANDERS</u>
11)	<u>Richard Ross Lehr</u>	<u>15 ARNOLD RD.</u>	<u>LANDING</u>
12)	<u>Donald K. Lehner</u>	<u>13 Saint John Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake NJ.</u>
13)	<u>...</u>	<u>8 Oak Mine Rd</u>	<u>Budd Lake NJ</u>
14)	<u>Marjorie Fattorusso</u>	<u>19-Melrose Avenue</u>	<u>Flemington NJ.</u>
15)	<u>Mary Clare Cardoni</u>	<u>48 Park Ave</u>	<u>Convent Station NJ</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
16)	<u>Al Mason</u>	<u>7 Henlock Ln</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
17)	<u>J. Callahan</u>	<u>7 EMERSON PL.</u>	<u>Succasunna NJ</u>
18)	<u>Frank P. Darling</u>	<u>24 Jefferson Dr</u>	<u>Flanders, NJ</u>
19)	<u>Thelma H. Hinkle</u>	<u>239 Emmans Rd</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
20)	<u>Miller M. Gess</u>	<u>47 Marsel Dr.</u>	<u>Lanolin N.J. 07850</u>
21)	<u>J. John</u>	<u>640 Succasunna Rd</u>	<u>landings NJ 07850</u>
22)	<u>Paul Chopra</u>	<u>46-A Berkshire Valley Rd</u>	<u>Kenvil</u>
23)	<u>Paul Dadi</u>	<u>5 Vander Dr</u>	<u>Ledgeston NJ</u>
24)	<u>Bruce Bader</u>	<u>11 haugfellow Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna, 07876</u>
25)	<u>Scott Muthers</u>	<u>74 Parkview Dr.</u>	<u>Succasunna, NJ 07876</u>
26)	<u>Adria Smith</u>	<u>8 Glenn Dr</u>	<u>Flanders (Robury) NJ 07876</u>
27)	<u>Scott</u>	<u>24 Middle ^(Robury) Dr</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
28)	<u>Frank M. Wozniak</u>	<u>8 Regina Rd</u>	<u>Succasunna, 07876</u>
29)	<u>Joe Robinson</u>	<u>19 St 206</u>	<u>Flanders NJ</u>
30)	<u>Denise M. M... St</u>	<u>190 Riva Dr</u>	<u>HACKETTSTOWN</u>
31)	<u>James L. ...</u>	<u>105 Cathedral Avenue</u>	<u>Flatham Park N.J.</u>
32)	<u>W. E. ...</u>	<u>15 Mandy Dr.</u>	<u>Clinton NJ 08809</u>
33)	<u>Virginia Mallere</u>	<u>44 Middlebrook Ave.</u>	<u>Millington NJ 07946</u>
34)	<u>Michael Muthers</u>	<u>19 St. Johns Ave Box 50 F</u>	<u>Mt Tabor NJ 07878</u>
35)	<u>Debra Smith</u>	<u>19 St. Johns Ave Box 504</u>	<u>Mt Tabor NJ 07878</u>
36)	<u>Ray A. ...</u>	<u>100 Center Grove Rd.</u>	<u>Flanders, NJ 07876</u>
37)	<u>Joseph ...</u>	<u>36 Mass Crescent</u>	<u>New Brunswick, NJ 08901</u>
38)	<u>Harry Carter</u>	<u>52 Buffalo Hollow Rd</u>	<u>Branchburg, NJ</u>
39)	<u>Joseph ...</u>	<u>6 ...</u>	<u>Branchburg NJ</u>
40)	<u>Frank ...</u>	<u>77 ...</u>	<u>Branchburg NJ</u>

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>Joe Rulifson</u>	<u>152A 2nd Rd</u>	<u>Madison NJ</u>
42)	<u>David Gato/Monica</u>	<u>456 Centre St</u>	<u>Madison, NJ 07110</u>
43)	<u>Russell Dizon</u>	<u>22 WAMPSON TERRACE</u>	<u>WATSON, N.J. 08805</u>
44)	<u>Marian Fisher</u>	<u>103 Gales Dr</u>	<u>New Providence NJ 07974</u>
45)	<u>Mark & Mattie</u>	<u>22 WESTWORTH RD</u>	<u>BEDMINSTER NJ 07921</u>
46)	<u>C. DeFilippis</u>	<u>Box 158 Rd. 2</u>	<u>Oxford NJ 07853</u>
47)	<u>Ann Grant</u>	<u>32 Lewis Ave.</u>	<u>Summit, NJ 07901</u>
48)	<u>Cathy Starni</u>	<u>11 Aven Dr</u>	<u>Madison NJ 07940</u>
49)	<u>Louise Circelli</u>	<u>32 Church St.</u>	<u>Millburn NJ 07041</u>
50)	<u>GEORGE ROOS</u>	<u>22 BERKSHIRE DR.</u>	<u>BERKELEY HEIGHTS NJ 07922</u>

A Petition to New Jersey Elected Officials

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	Name	Street	Town
1)	Linda Kahn	20 Lincoln Dr	Flanders
2)	Jaqueline Dub	108 Flanders - Netany	Flanders, NJ 07836
3)	Randy Hellenstein	45 Walnut Rd	Budd Lake NJ
4)	M. Penn	105 Toby	Succ
5)	ST Pallas	19 Hillus Dr	Flanders
6)	H. Dandewich	119 Hillus Dr	Succasunna
7)	W. Verderber	105 Hillus Dr	Succasunna
8)	W. Montalvo	194 Moore Rd	Flanders
9)	Virginia Grotzko	55 Courtland Rd	Succasunna NJ
10)	Susan Ryan	57 Alport Ave	Budd Lake, NJ
11)	Belores Kozmarok	2 Budd St	Edgewood
12)	Leonard Kozmarok	2 " "	Edgewood
13)	Joseph Larsons	6 Smithtown Rd	Budd Lake, NJ - 07836
14)	Robert Ch.	41 Gold Mine Rd.	Budd Lake
15)	Karen Lucci	41 Gold Mine Rd	Budd Lake

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

Name	Street	Town
16) Barbara Keros	571 Hill Rd	Landing
17) Susan Ottari	Kingsland Rd	Landing
18) William Ottari	" "	"
19) Mary Scully	2 Reed Lane	Succ.
20) John Scully	2 Reed Lane	Succ
21) John Donoghue	1 DEER LN	"
22) Robert O. Palm	120 RIDGEVIEW PL	BOONTON
23) Ronald Kiersti	1.3 JAMES ST R.D.1	Wharton
24) + March Lavidan MD	101 Bergen #1354	NEWARK 07103
25) Carol Carlucci	Vicinity	Flarley, N.J.
26) Carol Roberts	144 Eyland Ave.	Succ. N.J.
27) Dobbie Dattena	83 Hillside Ave	Succ NJ
28) Arlene Portland	12 Gill Terrace	Succasunna
29) Loni Patton	12 Gill Drive	Succasunna
30) Bob Mallin	1 STEINMAN PL	FLANDERS
31) CLARE Hestie	5 VANOVER Dr	Ledgewood, N.J.
32) James Braham	11 CLIFF CT.	SUCCASUNNA
33) J.S. FIATARO JR.	537 ROGERS DR	Landing w-
34) Tracy Gibaud	289 Jocynia Rd	FLANDERS, NJ
35) Roy Verbow	28 JOCYNDIA RD.	FLANDERS
36) Bernhardt Zutter	2 CARSON RD.	DUNDALF
37) Julie Bolan	4611 Jefferson Rd	6 Cragan, D, 07981
38) Joan Bailey	Rt 405 Old Wolf Rd	Budd Lake NJ 07128
39) Larry Burt Macken	17 ST PAULS Rd	P. S. LAKE NJ
40) Michael J. Macken	17 ST PAULS R P	Budd Lake

Petition to support Assemblyman Rocco's bill for a moratorium on mass burn incinerators.

	Name	Street	Town
41)	<u>Liu Navack</u>	<u>11 Brighton Ave</u>	<u>Andover</u>
42)	<u>Marta Navack</u>	<u>11 Brighton Ave</u>	<u>Andover</u>
43)	<u>Amy MK Brown</u>	<u>25 Tamarack Rd</u>	<u>Andover</u>
44)	<u>Lucy Marie</u>	<u>11 Conkling Rd</u>	<u>Gloucester</u>
45)	<u>Josanna Marie</u>	<u>11 Conkling Rd</u>	<u>Gloucester</u>
46)	<u>Maria Marie</u>	<u>11 Conkling Rd</u>	<u>Gloucester</u>
47)	<u>Amy Marie</u>	<u>11 Conkling Rd</u>	<u>Gloucester</u>
48)	<u>Janine Hayes</u>	<u>23 Forest Rd</u>	<u>St. Traniquility</u>
49)	<u>Barbara Pauline</u>	<u>PO Box 312</u>	<u>Horseshoe</u>
50)	<u>Barbara Hale</u>	<u>958 Parker Rd</u>	<u>Chester NJ</u>

TESTIMONY OF SAYREVILLE COUNCILMAN RANDY CORMAN
IN SUPPORT OF A-4105

My name is Randy Corman and I am a councilman in the Borough of Sayreville in Middlesex County. I would like to thank Assemblyman Rooney and the members of his committee for holding hearings in consideration of this very important piece of legislation. As you may know, own town has been selected as the site for a garbage incinerator. Since then, our mayor and council have formed a bipartisan consensus to try to prevent this by seeking out viable alternatives to garbage incineration.

The current solid waste plan proposed by the county freeholders is now in serious trouble. This plan calls for an incinerator in Sayreville and disposal of incinerator ash in Edgeboro landfill in neighboring East Brunswick. The viability of this entire plan has been called into question when the Middlesex County Environmental Coalition discovered evidence that tons of carcinogenic toxic waste had been previously dumped in Edgeboro despite the prior protestations of county officials to the contrary. This evidence was contained in documents of the DEP and the EPA none of the county's high priced consultants discovered them. It is clear that in the rush to burn, serious mistakes are being made by the agencies charged with protecting the public health.

This same Middlesex County Environmental Coalition has also presented viable alternatives to incineration, one of which was favorably mentioned in the Wall Street Journal last year. One such alternative involves a combination of recycling and composting through which taxpayers would have to pay only half of the capital costs and subsequent tipping fees that will be necessary if the planned incinerator is built. Unfortunately, the county freeholders rejected the idea out of hand.

It seems as though the DEP is obsessed with the idea of forcing incineration on the state as a panacea for all our problems. They want to burn garbage, they want to burn toxic waste, and now I they want to burn sewage sludge. Apparently the DEP's new motto is "Burn baby, burn."

For the DEP to mandate an expensive, unpopular and environmentally suspect technology at the exclusion other proven alternatives constitutes an anti-free market policy to suppress legitimate competition. It is as though the DEP has spent so much time pushing incineration that they are determined to throw good money after bad to vindicate their original decision.

So I urge you to support A-4105, because it would permit the implementation of much needed alternatives in solid waste disposal.

TESTIMONY

To: Chairman John E. Rooney and Members of the Assembly
County Government and Regional Authorities Committee

From: Anthony Ross
Executive Director
Passaic County Utilities Authority

Date: September 26, 1989

I am pleased to testify today on behalf of the Passaic County Utilities Authority (PCUA) before the Assembly County Government and Regional Authorities Committee to discuss Assembly Bill No. 4105.

While the PCUA supports the section of A-4105 which requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to conduct a study of the cumulative impact of resource recovery facilities on the environment, we cannot support legislation which mandates a one-year moratorium on resource recovery. A moratorium only penalizes those counties which have complied with the law while rewarding those which have lagged behind.

In 1975, under the now infamous Chapter 326, the New Jersey Legislature and Governor decided that each county would be a Solid Waste Management District unto itself and would be responsible for managing its own waste flow. Each county was directed to adopt and implement a 10-year plan for the management and disposal of solid waste. We in Passaic County have met that challenge. I have with me a summary of the Passaic County resource recovery project which indicates all the key steps in the contractual and planning phase, the regulatory phase and the financing phase. I will submit a copy for the record.

The underlying message in this summary is that we are well on our way to having a resource recovery facility on-line in the City of Passaic, despite lengthy delays in the regulatory and judicial processes. We have estimated that the additional delay of a one-year moratorium would cost the taxpayers of Passaic County some \$30 million in additional dumping charges and cost escalation in building our resource recovery plant. Passaic County simply cannot afford to pay that price.

In hindsight, the state policy decision in 1975 to impose solid waste management responsibilities on each county may not have been the best choice. Perhaps solid waste management should have been a state responsibility with state decision-making on the number and location of resource recovery facilities and residual ash landfills. However, now nearly 15 years later, we cannot turn back the clock and erase all the progress that has been made to address our solid waste dilemma.

That 1975 policy decision was reinforced in 1985 when the Solid Waste Management Act was amended under what has come to be known as the McEnroe Act. That legislation has as one of its goals the promotion of "the orderly development of resource recovery facilities" and imposed a series of state taxes and host community benefits designed to facilitate resource recovery.

It is far too late in the game to delay this legislative policy without visiting extreme hardship on those counties, such as Passaic, which have complied with state law in good faith. As the chronology I submitted shows, Passaic County is very far along in the solid waste management process. It would be grossly unfair to the taxpayers of our county to squander that enormous investment of time and money by stalling Passaic County's resource recovery plant through the enactment of a one-year moratorium.

The law has permitted regionalization of solid waste facilities since 1975. Unfortunately, until very recently, there has been little movement in that direction and little leadership or encouragement from state regulators to pursue regional options.

Passaic County has already expended \$14.5 million on a resource recovery solution -- for the facility site, relocation costs and engineering services -- and we simply cannot afford to lose that investment. In addition, reversing our decision to construct a resource recovery plant has potentially expensive legal ramifications which must be carefully considered.

Passaic County is not opposed to the DEP study requested in A-4105. In fact, Passaic County is not opposed to the concept of regionalization -- so long as a regional solution would include our already permitted resource recovery facility in Passaic.

SUMMARY
PASSAIC COUNTY
RESOURCE RECOVERY PROJECT

For the sake of clarity in understanding Passaic County's efforts in implementing its resource recovery project, the project can be divided roughly into three phases: the contractual and planning phase, the regulatory phase and the financing phase.

The Contractual and Planning Phase

The resource recovery project had its inception when Alaimo Associates, the County's engineering consultant, performed two studies aimed at first developing a concept for resource recovery and then performing a site selection study. These two studies are:

Alaimo Associates & Klein Chapman, Esqs.
(A Strategy and Plan) 1984

Alaimo Associates (Task 2.0 - Site Selection)
1985

The next step was to select a site and include the selected site in the Passaic County Solid Waste Management Plan. The Plan had been previously modified to specify resource recovery as the solid waste disposal strategy which the County would pursue. In July 1985 the Plan was initially amended to include the selected site and later subsequent amendments followed. These amendments and the DEP certification of these amendments are as follows:

July 1985 - selected site certified by DEP

December 1986, September 1987 and February 1988 -
access road and other portions of site certified
by DEP

After the selected site was certified by the DEP the County moved to obtain a proposal from a vendor who would design, construct, operate and maintain the resource recovery facility. The steps in this process were as follows:

September 1985 - a Request for Qualifications issued
October 1985 - a Request for Proposals issued
July 1986 - Foster Wheeler selected as vendor
September 1986 - contract signed with Foster Wheeler

Another contract which was negotiated that forms a part of the resource recovery project is the contract with Chambers Development Company for the long-term disposal of ash and by-passed waste. This contract was negotiated and entered into as part of the County's implementation of its transfer station system.

April 1987 - Long-term ash disposal contract signed

The Chambers landfill system also had to be included in the Plan.

September 1987 - DEP certifies with modifications the Chambers landfill system as contingency for long-term ash disposal

Other contractual components of the resource recovery facility are the electrical sales agreement with Public Service Electric and Gas Company, the Host Community Benefits agreement with the City of Passaic and the Site Lease with Foster Wheeler Passaic, Inc. The negotiations with regard to these agreements were initiated on the following dates:

February 1988 - electric sales agreement

February 1989 - host community agreement

Spring 1989 - site lease

All of the above agreements will be reviewed by the BPU, DEP, DCA and Rate Counsel as part of the McEnroe review process (see Regulatory Phase below).

Regulatory Phase

After the contract with Foster Wheeler was signed under New

Jersey law (McEnroe legislation) it was necessary to submit the contract to the BPU, DEP, DCA (Division of Local Government Services) and Rate Counsel (Department of the Public Advocate).

January 1987 - contract submitted to agencies

February 1987 - interrogatories received from agencies

To present date - answering of interrogatories

Also, after the creation of the Passaic County Utilities Authority it was necessary to renegotiate the terms of the contract with Foster Wheeler to provide for the responsibilities of the PCUA with regard to billing and waste flow enforcement.

Spring 1989 - renegotiation of Foster Wheeler contract

In order to assure the flow of waste to the resource recovery facility, it was necessary to obtain a franchise for resource recovery from the BPU.

October 1986 - petition submitted to BPU

May 1987 - petition amended

June - August 1987 - franchise granted by BPU

After the site for the resource recovery facility was selected and a contract signed with the vendor, it was necessary to obtain from the DEP approval of the site and a permit for the facility. The approval process proceeded in two phases, first site approval was obtained through the submission of a PEHIS (Preliminary Environmental Health Impact Statement) and then a facility permit was obtained through the submission of a FEHIS (Final Environmental Health Impact Statement). The site approval process involved the following:

May 1986 - PEHIS submitted, later updated to include:

- weighing and composition study
- historical, archeological and architechual study
- access road study

June 1987 - approval by DEP with conditions

- significant conditions:

- economic impact study as to Beth Israel Hospital
- noise impact analysis

In order to meet the noise restrictions at the site, the County proposed the construction of a tunnel along the access road leading to the facility site. Also, to avoid claims of inverse condemnation by surrounding property owners, the County believes it is necessary to construct a parking garage.

After the facility site was approved the County and the newly created Passaic County Utilities Authority moved to acquire the property comprising the site and Foster Wheeler moved to obtain approval of its facility. As to the acquisition of the facility site properties the following has occurred:

Spring 1988 - Relocation Plan submitted to DCA and approved by DCA

May 1988 - \$23,000,000 note issued

Summer 1988 - property acquired
 - relocation consultant hired
 - residents relocated

To date - litigation concerning compensation

In order to obtain permits for the resource recovery facility, Foster Wheeler Passaic, Inc. filed a voluminous PEHIS in November 1987. The permitting process is described as follows:

November 1987 - PEHIS submitted together with:
 - Air Pollution Control Permit
 - NJDES-DSW/DGW Permit

December 1987 - change to an air cooled emissions system

March 1988 - Stream encroachment and Water Allocation Diversion Permit applied for

April 1988 - DEP comments on application issued and Foster Wheeler responds

July 1988 - DEP comments on application issued and Foster Wheeler responds

July - September 1988 - Foster Wheeler provides additional responses

October 1988 - DEP holds public hearing

April 1989 - DEP issues permits with conditions

Significant conditions:

- in-county landfill by 1992
- enforcement of recycling at facility

Expected action by U.S. EPA:

- requirement of thermal DeNOX

Financing Phase

In order to issue tax exempt bonds for the financing of the resource recovery project it is necessary to obtain an allocation from the State of New Jersey Department of Treasury as a result of the volume cap that is placed on the issuance of tax exempt bonds under federal tax law. Also, an engineering feasibility study needs to be submitted to the DEP and approved and the BPU and the Local Finance Board need to approve or make findings with regard to the financing. In addition to the regulatory approvals which are necessary, a series of bond documents must be drafted and the mechanics of the project decided upon. Passaic County is currently entering the financing phase of the project. The status of financing phase is described as follows:

1986)
1987) - \$171,000,000 volume cap allocation
1988)

To date - engineering feasibility study being prepared

To date - bond documents being drafted

- Anticipated partial financing, \$25,000,000, 11/89

- Anticipated permanent financing, 1/90

Ground breaking - Feb./March 90

Litigation

During every phase of the project Passaic County has had to deal with litigation. The resource recovery litigation is summarized as follows:

Siting - Beth Israel Hospital, et. al. v. Passaic Cty
Suit filed March 1985
Suit dismissed June 1986
Appealed
Appeal denied June 1988
Petition for Certification to Supreme Crt.
Petition denied October 1988

Permitting - Beth Israel Hosp. v. DEP

Suit to declare public hearing null and void for lack of notice

Suit dismissed December 1988
No appeal taken

Condemnation - PCUA v. Howe Garden
- PCUA v. Brovarone
- PCUA v. Hunyadi
- PCUA v. Beth Israel Hosp.
- PCUA v. Nieves
- PCUA v. Church of God
- PCUA v. Prastos
- PCUA v. Chrzastek
- PCUA v. Tokash

Miscellaneous

The foregoing summary of the steps taken in the implementation of the resource recovery facility is not exhaustive. Other matters have required the attention of Passaic County or Foster Wheeler. The following are some examples of these matters:

FAA Stack Permit
FERC QF electric cogeneration approval
Sewerage system permit
1986 Tax law change - effect on facility price
BPU Cogeneration settlement proceeding
Appeal of BPU Cogeneration settlement proceeding
Removal of Lakeland facility from Plan

Demolition
Parking garage
ECRA approval - acquired properties
Application for State interest free loan
Insurance
Title insurance

Waste Management:



As If The Future Mattered

By Paul Connett
Associate Professor of Chemistry

1988 FRANK P. PISKOR FACULTY LECTURE
MAY 5, 1988

ST. LAWRENCE
UNIVERSITY

September 26, 1989

Testimony by
New Jersey Institute of Resource Recovery
An Affiliate of The
National Solid Waste Management Association
Concerning A-4105

The Institute of Resource Recovery, an affiliate of the National Solid Wastes Management Association, is composed of waste services firms specializing in recovering energy and materials from trash while reducing its volume through combustion. Member companies include American Energy Corp., American Ref-Fuel Company, Blount Energy Resource Corp., Combustion Engineering Resource Recovery Services, Ogden Martin Systems, Inc. and Westinghouse.

The Institute of Resource Recovery hereby respectfully submits its testimony on A-4105 and urges consideration of these comments in any forthcoming decisions and legislation.

This legislation concerns the cumulative impacts of both currently operating and planned resource recovery facilities and would impose a one-year moratorium on the permitting and construction of these resource recovery facilities until the studies required by this act are completed and the results are evaluated. We oppose the subject bill because it will unnecessarily halt the development of environmentally safe and cost-effective solid waste disposal capacity for the citizens of New Jersey.

The solid waste crisis facing New Jersey today is one of a lack of adequate disposal capacity. In-state landfills are continuing to close. Currently, fifty-five percent of the solid waste generated in New Jersey is exported (approximately 6 million tons per year) for disposal in neighboring states. Eighty percent (i.e., 4,800,000 tons) of that solid waste is being transported to Ohio and Pennsylvania, both of which states are now seeking to cut-off the flow of out-of-state waste. With the reliance on out-of-state landfills becoming increasingly risky, more costly and unreliable, the pursuit of in-state solutions allowing for State self-sufficiency by 1992 is all-important. What New Jersey needs is a fully integrated disposal infrastructure composed of waste reduction, recycling, resource recovery and landfills. None of these, standing by itself, will solve the problem, but all, working together, will provide the solution. The subject bill seeks to reduce the viability of resource recovery by needlessly imposing a one-year moratorium on the permitting and construction of these needed facilities, thereby putting even more strain on the other parts of the solution.

It must be noted that resource recovery facilities are not counter-productive to recycling programs. Instead, these facilities are a complement to recycling and both are key components in the State's integrated solid waste management program. In the United States today, some of the best recycling programs co-exist with resource recovery facilities.

Today's modern resource recovery facilities are designed and engineered with proven technologies. They include modern emissions control equipment and monitoring devices. When these resource recovery facilities are in operation, they will be continuously monitored by the NJDEP and will be checked regularly by both NJDEP officials and independent engineers to ensure that they are functioning in compliance with their operating permits and the State's air quality and solid waste regulations and laws. This program will ensure that these resource recovery facilities are maintained and operated in an environmentally sound and safe manner.

Today's modern resource recovery facilities already provide a level of protection measured on a health risk basis as one or two in a million. These facilities are safe neighbors. The emissions from these resource recovery facilities meet or do better than state and federal guidelines. Thus, the proposed one-year moratorium on their permitting and construction is unwarranted because these plants are already environmentally sound.

The focus of the proposed legislation concerns the cumulative impact on the environment of the development of resource recovery facilities in the State and would direct the DEP to undertake such a study. However, such a study is unnecessary because the DEP already conducts cumulative assessments of all other facilities in the regional area even remotely affected by a proposed facility being permitted to ensure that environmental and health standards are not compromised. All other facilities are analyzed regardless of their current operating or permit status. Cumulative assessments have included other facilities which have been informally proposed, but have not been submitted for regulation review, much less permitted for operation. To date, all facilities evaluated have consistently shown negligible impacts on existing air quality levels.

There are approximately 13,600 facilities such as industrial plants, municipal plants, facility boilers and commercial businesses in New Jersey which have air permits. This number is contrasted with the 10 to 20 resource recovery facilities planned for the State. Rather than broadly looking at all emission sources in the hope of reducing pollutant levels, the bill only targets the resource recovery industry. A better approach would be to conduct a cumulative study of all emissions sources, not just resource recovery, with the commitment of investing available remedial dollars in controlling the source categories which have the highest health risk. This comprehensive study should be done without the imposition of a moratorium on resource recovery facilities. Indeed, the resource recovery industry is one of the most highly regulated industries in the country today. Money on further studies and controls would be better spent on other emission sources.

Any delay in the permitting and construction of these resource recovery facilities will result in significant additional costs to be borne by the residents of the counties of New Jersey. The cost of a one-year delay in the current construction of the Essex County Resource Recovery Facility is estimated to be in excess of \$60 million with the same magnitude of cost impact numbers applying to the Bergen facility.

In summary, we support an environmentally sound approach to reducing discharges from all source categories. However, we oppose this bill because it singles out resource recovery facilities and does not comprehensively address all emissions sources. Also, this bill fails to tie its call for a moratorium to demonstrable health benefits. Indeed, the relevant studies have been done and combined impacts are already considered with each new permit application. This proposed legislation will only result in additional unnecessary delays and costs. The net result will be more costly disposal for New Jersey with the potential for greater health risks due to continued landfilling in older unlined or inadequately lined landfills and excessive out-of-state trucking. The costs resulting from this bill will be borne by the residents of New Jersey and they will continue to suffer under the current and expanding crisis in disposal capacity.

J:\SRL\TESTMONY

Attachment



SAVE OUR OCEAN COMMITTEE

160 Pershing Boulevard • Lavallette, New Jersey 08735

Chairman

Ralph Gorga

Technical Committee Chairman

Frank Livelli

Public Relations Chairperson

Nancy Menke

TESTIMONY GIVEN BY FRANK LIVELLI

HEARING ON ASSEMBLY BILL 4105

SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

Good evening. My name is Frank Livelli, Sr. I am a retired chemist and the Technical Chairman of Save Our Ocean Committee. I am also a Senate-appointed member of our state's Drinking Water Quality Institute.

Some of you may remember my recent activities with respect to that despicable company called Ciba-Geigy and may wonder why Save Our Ocean has an interest in incineration. Save Our Ocean opposes all incineration, whether it be wood at sea or municipal solid waste on land. We now consider incineration a more pressing and environmentally threatening problem than ocean pollution. You can elect not to go into the ocean, but you must breathe the air and drink the water. Interestingly, there has been no study to determine the impact of all these proposed incinerators on our drinking water.

Assembly Bill 4105 is extremely important because it puts a hold on incineration activities in our state, allowing time for the truth to come out and for a subsequent more definitive bill to be introduced.

The DEP has an unethical revolving door between DEP top management and the incineration industry. In hindsight, it appears that over the last several years the DEP has been feathering their nests by making decisions which were forcing our state into the economically and environmentally disastrous direction of incineration. And, when you good people enacted a law to protect the public from questionable contractors for incinerators, our slimy DEP decided to unilaterally circumvent your wishes by re-writing the law to suit their purposes. A hearing on the self-serving changes to A901 was held a few weeks ago to do just that.

The big question on incineration information is -- who do you believe? On the one

side we have the following:

Our DEP - who have lied and misrepresented the Ciba-Geigy pollution information, are now trying to sidestep A901, and are now taking high-paying jobs in the incineration industry.

Or maybe our EPA - where the Inspector General said, and I quote, "Region III has suppressed studies of the ash showing its true toxicity." The ash was from a Philadelphia incinerator destined for a foreign country. The ash was, indeed, toxic and the Inspector General's report revealed that the ash contained more dioxin than the soil at Times Beach, Mo. where the whole town was evacuated in 1983. In addition, the Inspector General said, and I quote, "Although the ash may not meet the legal definition of hazardous waste, it can nevertheless damage the environment."

Or maybe you should believe the incinerator companies whose only driving force is profit and to hell with the taxpayers and the environment.

Or maybe you would believe the companies' consultants. They are no more than intellectual prostitutes. They give their clients what they want for a price. Have you ever heard of a company hiring a consultant whose report showed that the company was a despicable, greedy organization who would poison for profit? Remember, Ciba-Geigy had all kinds of consultants saying how wonderful everything was. In my own personal business experience, when a consultant was hired, the first question to top management was, "how do you want this to turn out?".

Now, on the other side, you have the common citizen who will pay the bill and be poisoned besides. These are the same people who were intelligent enough to put every one of you in office, and are surely intelligent enough to see through the glitzy PR when they are told the truth. You also have renown scientists, doctors, nurses, chemists, attorneys, school teachers, secretaries, etc. You know, the people each of you turn to for their services and their knowledge. All these people have one thing in common, they have nothing to gain except a clean environment for themselves & their future generations.

Municipal solid waste incineration is not a NIMBY issue. It doesn't belong in anyone's backyard, it doesn't belong in our state or our nation. There are cheaper and environmentally safe ways of solving our municipal solid waste problem. Incineration doesn't solve our solid waste problem, it only delays the real solutions at tremendous costs in taxpayers' money and public health.

Let's examine how the industry and their high-paid consultants have lied about the costs of incineration. We will use the Warren County incinerator which was PR'd as the "Mona Lisa", state-of-the-art facility:

Projected tipping fees - \$37/ton	Actual \$98/ton	Increase 165%
" cost - \$32 million	Actual \$58 million	Increase 81%
" deficits - 0	Actual \$1.3 million over first 7 months	

161X

These figures are not unusual. We checked the projected and actual figures for at least six incinerators around the country and found the following average increases over projections -- tipping fees up 205%; cost overruns up 129%; deficits \$6.5 million per year, and repairs averaged \$32 million per incinerator. These incinerator companies are reminiscent of defense contractors with their hands in the taxpayers' pockets.

What is gained if for every 3 pounds burned you get 1 pound of ash to dispose of; and 45% of the time the ash is hazardous waste, which in the case of Warren County cost \$250/ton to landfill. Also, not to be forgotten are the other 2 pounds which have not disappeared -- they have gone into the air as pollution for us to breathe, and as gases which will contribute to the greenhouse effect. And no one ever mentions that for every pound of garbage burned, 4 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ gallon) of our precious clean drinking water is consumed.

If you are ever told that dioxin will not be produced in every incinerator, you are being lied to. Dioxin production is a scientific fact; the only question is how much is produced.

In Hempstead, New York, after dioxin testing revealed consistently high dioxin contamination, Hempstead elected to destroy their incinerator at a loss of 135 million dollars rather than threaten the health of the entire area.

Dioxin is so toxic that even minute quantities are devastating. For example, it has been estimated that there is approximately 1 cupful in all of Lake Ontario, and it has already had a serious impact on the lake and is being amplified in the food chain. It has also been estimated that a single shovel full of dioxin in Lake Ontario would render the entire lake unuseable for food products or recreational purposes.

In New York State, Dr. Arnold Schecter, professor of Preventive Medicine at the University of N.Y. reported mothers' milk was found to contain levels of dioxin which would give cancer to 50% of the rats ingesting that quantity.

New Jersey is already #1 for cancer. Cancer is currently the leading killer of children aged 1 to 10 and women aged 30 to 40. To run incinerators which will dump biologically large quantities of dioxin and many other carcinogens and hazardous chemicals into our air is insane. Experts have concluded that 80% of all human cancers are likely to have been environmentally induced. Also, scientists have already identified almost 300 different chemicals as by-products of incineration.

The quantities of pollution emitted by these incinerators is staggering. Huge quantities of Hydrochloric Acid, Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, lead, cadmium, mercury, arsenic and dioxin to name a few. Also, ultra fine particles, particles so small that over a million can fit on the period at the end of a sentence. Particles

so fine that their emission can not be prevented and the human body has no defenses against them. They are laden with lead, cadmium and miscellaneous chemicals, and are breathed into the deepest recesses of our lungs, and can travel for hundreds of miles from the incinerator sites.

On top of all these immediate health risks you have the extraordinary amounts of carbon dioxide produced. Actually, 40% of every pound put into an incinerator is emitted as CO₂, one of the most prominent greenhouse gases. The presidents of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineers and the Institute of Medicine have concluded, and I quote, "we believe that the global environmental change may well be the most pressing international issue of the next century".

What can we do instead of incineration? Since incineration still requires land-filling of approximately 30% of the waste stream as ash, that leaves only 70% to be addressed in order to match incineration.

Based on national averages as to the composition of municipal solid waste, we find that it is 9% metal, 8% glass, 7% plastics and at least 6% newspapers that can be readily recycled. That is a total of 30%. There is an additional 35% of paper products which can be recycled or composted. There is also 18% yard wastes and 8% food products which can produce a high grade compost. These all add up to 91% of the municipal solid waste stream. And, the savings in energy and pollution to produce these products from recycling instead of from scratch is tremendous. For example, besides the energy consumed and the pollution produced, the recycling of the print-run of just one Sunday edition of the N.Y. Times would save 75,000 trees; trees which reduce the carbon dioxide in our atmosphere.

Gentlemen, Bill A4105 is absolutely necessary in order to stop this rush to burn. It will give the opportunity for the truth to be given to the public so that during the moratorium, a new, more definitive bill, outlawing all municipal solid waste incineration in our state can be put into place, to protect our economy, our health, our future generations and our planet.

Thank You.

Frank Rucelli Sr.

THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY STATEMENT ON ASSEMBLY BILL 4105

ASSEMBLY COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES COMMITTEE -

SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

There is no doubt that New Jersey, as well as the region, is in the midst of a costly and environmentally profound solid waste crisis. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey recognizes this fact, and in the 1978 industrial development legislation adopted by the States of New Jersey and New York, was authorized to construct resource recovery facilities in urban areas within the Port District. Subsequently, the County of Essex approached the Port Authority to become a partner in the development of that county's mandated resource recovery facility to help solve its solid waste problem.

The Essex County Resource Recovery facility will be New Jersey's first such large state of the art facility. As a result of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's rigid permit review process, as well as the public processes mandated by the solid waste laws, the public is assured that the facility will be built to the highest of standards and will be operated in an environmentally sound manner at a comparatively low cost to the county's taxpayers. It seems now, having successfully completed the lengthy and complex public process and with construction of the facility over 40% completed and scheduled for operation in December, 1990, that the possibility of delay in construction allowed under this bill would be catastrophic for the facility and the residents of Essex County.

Not only would the major participants of the Essex County Resource Recovery facility be subject to this new uncertainty with the passage of the bill, but an additional burden would be placed on Essex County taxpayers who would be subject to current disposal costs for an extended period of time estimated at over \$100,000 per day. This even assumes that such expensive out-of-state landfills would continue to be available. In addition, county residents would have to assume those costs associated with financing the project, demobilization - mobilization of construction, losses to the vendor, and escalated construction costs. The bill could have similar repercussions in other counties throughout the state whose resource recovery facilities have been completed or are under construction.

In summary, the Port Authority believes that the best interests of Essex County residents will not be served if the Essex County Resource Recovery facility is subject to the provisions of A 4105 and the facility should be excluded from such provisions.

UNION COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY

24-52 RAHWAY AVENUE, ELIZABETH, N.J. 07202 (201) 351-8770 TELECOPIER: (201) 351-6620

ASSEMBLY COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES COMMITTEE
FREEHOLDER MEETING ROOM, HACKENSACK, BERGEN COUNTY
SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

COMMENTS TO A4105

My name is Joseph Kazar. I am the Executive Director of the Union County Utilities Authority, which is the agency delegated for solid waste plan implementation by the Union County Freeholder Board.

The Authority is vigorously opposed to A4105 and we believe the vast majority of our citizens and their elected officials also share these concerns.

A4105 would indiscriminately halt the progress being made in a number of counties to solve the extreme solid waste disposal problems faced today. We suggest the projects be judged on a case by case basis to determine the need for the project and its associated benefits versus any impacts.

Currently, the garbage from Union County is disposed at various out-of-state locations at rates to the consumer generally in the range of 132.65-136.35/ton. These costs are a significant burden to the taxpayers and are a contributor to this year's dramatic tax increases.

While the high cost of waste disposal is a serious problem, the unreliability of out-of-state disposal is perhaps an even greater threat. Receiving states are adopting legislation with the purpose of stopping this practice. Within the past several weeks the state of Pennsylvania has instituted a program of harassment of New Jersey's long haul garbage trucks at the border. For the past year and one-half we have seen harassment of the receiving landfills. These landfills are not a secure means of disposal and the Authority is hopeful, but not certain, that necessary replacement capacity, in the form of local resource recovery and landfill capacity will be available before these sites are closed to us. A moratorium of any length will expose the citizens of Union County to the prospect of chaos in the waste disposal system, with possible health impacts and risk of even higher disposal rates. This threat comes from not only receiving states, but also from the Federal EPA and Congress, according to recent statements of representatives from these bodies.

Union County's solution to this situation is threefold: recycling, resource recovery and landfilling. We have had mandatory curbside collection of recyclables for two years and are reaching maximum levels. Like other programs throughout the State we are experiencing problems with the markets that take our recyclables and question how much more material can be accommodated by them.

Our resource recovery project was first placed into the County Solid Waste Plan in 1984. It then progressed through procurement to a vendor contract, signed with Ogden Martin in October, 1987. The Authority has purchased the site, received the draft permits and the required public hearings were held in August of this year. The Authority has spent millions of dollars to date to bring the project to its current state and plans to finance and start construction within the next several months.

We would not be moving so aggressively to construct this facility if we were not convinced that it is cost effective and environmentally safe. We estimate Countywide waste disposal savings of 25 million dollars per year when this facility starts operation. Residents will have efficient waste disposal assured for decades to come, rather than the uncertain future now controlled by hostile neighboring states. The environmental impact of this plants operation has been thoroughly evaluated over the past 2½ years. Our project will have combustion control, particulate, gas scrubbing and nitrous oxide pollution control systems that represent the cutting edge of environmental protection. Emission data has gone into a health impact assessment and it was demonstrated that the plant is safe.

Perhaps the most important fact, which we would like to bring to your attention, is the overwhelming support this project has throughout Union County. Citizens and elected officials from throughout our 21 municipalities and at the County level are constantly asking when construction of the project will start. They clearly believe it is a necessary and appropriate solution to waste disposal needs in Union County. The host community, the City of Rahway, stands solidly behind this project. The citizens of that community endorsed a site specific referendum in November of 1985 after the issue was widely debated. A Host Community Agreement exists between the Authority and the Host Community which, in addition to financial concerns, assures Rahway of significant input in the project through a voice on the Utilities Authority which will own the facility. As recently as June of this year, Mayor Martin of Rahway expressed his opposition, in writing, to the concept of a moratorium.

We would hope that the committee, as well as other elected officials will consider the will of the people in this matter.

Comments to A4105
PAGE -3-

In Union County the citizens have voted to support this project, the elected officials have acted to support it, the project is cost effective, meets all laws and regulations by demonstrating its environmental integrity and should be allowed to proceed.

The Authority adopted a resolution opposed to moratorium legislation on May 10, 1989, which I would like to present to the Committee.

Thank you.

JEK/ngc

UNION COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY

24-52 RAHWAY AVENUE, ELIZABETH, N.J. 07202 (201) 351-8770 TELECOPIER: (201) 351-8820

RESOLUTION NO. 50-89


DATED: 5-16-89

RESOLUTION OF THE UNION COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY OPPOSING PROPOSED STATE LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD SUSPEND CONSTRUCTION OF COUNTY WASTE-TO-ENERGY INCINERATORS FOR ONE YEAR

(RESOLUTION ATTACHED)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

APPROVED AS TO SUFFICIENCY OF FUNDS

 FITZPATRICK & ISRAELS
General Counsel, UCUA

[] YES [] NO [] NONE REQUIRED

UNION COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY

By: Tom H. Will

By: _____

PRESENT ABSENT AYE NAY ABSTAIN MOTION SECOND

	PRESENT	ABSENT	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	MOTION	SECOND
Bonanno	X		X				
Boothe	X		X				✓
Cook	X		X				
Miller	X		X				
Rooney		X					
Santagata	X		X				
Venditto	X		X			X	
Williams	X		X				
Hartnett	X		X				

RESOLUTION OF THE UNION COUNTY UTILITIES
AUTHORITY OPPOSING PROPOSED STATE LEGISLATION
WHICH WOULD SUSPEND CONSTRUCTION OF COUNTY
WASTE-TO-ENERGY INCINERATORS FOR ONE YEAR.

WHEREAS, a bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Assembly which would suspend construction of county waste-to-energy incinerators for one year; and,

WHEREAS, landfilling is no longer a viable option for disposing of refuse due to lack of available space and potential to pollute underground aquifers; and,

WHEREAS, the State of New Jersey has placed the burden of devising alternative, self sufficient waste disposal methods upon each county and has mandated that such systems be operational by 1992; and,

WHEREAS, waste-to-energy incinerators are now in various planning stages in seventeen of New Jersey's 21 counties; and,

WHEREAS, according to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, twenty incinerators operating simultaneously would generate less than one percent of air-emission pollutants in New Jersey; and,

WHEREAS, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection permit requirements for incinerators are strict and emissions and ash residue are monitored closely; and,

WHEREAS, the Union County Utilities Authority has reached consensus that the most reliable solution to Union County's waste crisis will be achieved through a system encompassing maximum feasible recycling and waste-to-energy incineration; and,

WHEREAS, the Union County Utilities Authority has entered into agreement and contracts for construction of an incinerator to begin 1989-1990 and to be completed 1991-1992 and has, in November 1987 instituted permit applications for operation of said facility and anticipates that award of applicable permits will occur in late 1989, and has taken steps to prepare for issuance of bonds for this purpose; and,

WHEREAS, delay in construction of Union County's incinerator for one year will result in increased costs to Union County taxpayers who presently are burdened with the highest solid waste disposal costs in the State of New Jersey, and would delay much anticipated relief from this burden; and,

WHEREAS, the Union County incinerator has support on a county-wide basis and in the host community of Rahway where said incinerator is to be built.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Union County Utilities Authority opposes state legislation which would delay construction of waste-to-energy incinerators in New Jersey; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clerk of the Authority send copies of this resolution to Union County's state legislative delegation, to Governor Thomas H. Kean, to New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Commissioner Christopher J. Daggett, to all New Jersey county governing bodies and to all Union County Utilities governing bodies.

TESTIMONY OF LINO F. PEREIRA

ON ASSEMBLY BILL 4105

Chairman Rooney, Committee Members, I thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today on the subject of A-4105. My name is Lee Pereira and I appear before you today wearing several hats. Like Dr. Sadat, I have been asked by the Mercer County Improvement Authority to testify on its behalf. I am very pleased to do that because Mercer County has had the courage and the foresight to take charge of its own destiny and put in place a comprehensive and environmentally sound plan for managing its solid wastes.

Like Dr. Sadat, I also served in the DEP, from 1970 to 1986, so that I'm burdened with a perspective of this problem that dates back to the original enactment of the Solid Waste Management Act nineteen years ago. For the last 3 1/2 years I have been employed as an investment banker for a securities firm headquartered here in New Jersey, and have assisted in the financing of all sorts of local projects, including solid waste facilities. Finally, almost exactly one year ago I was appointed to serve on the New Jersey Advisory Council on Solid Waste Management and was selected by Governor Kean to serve as Chairman of the Council.

page 2

With that lengthy introduction out of the way, let me get to the point of my testimony today. Gentlemen, this seemingly innocuous bill - only two pages long - is wasteful of our energy resources, is environmentally destructive, and is enormously expensive. That's quite an accomplishment.

This bill has been described as providing \$75,000 to conduct an environmental study. But we all know that it's really called the Moratorium bill, because its real impact is to put a halt to all resource recovery permits for at least a year, probably two. Some planned facilities may not go forward, since most contracts provide no more than two years to obtain the necessary permits, and the clock is already running.

Fourteen years ago, when county freeholders were first charged by the legislature with developing county solid waste systems with "the maximum practicable use of resource recovery...", New Jersey had over 300 operating landfills and those landfills not only handled all of the waste which we produce, but fully one-third of what was buried here came in from out of state -- mostly from New York City and Philadelphia. It cost us about \$75,000 per day to dump our trash at these landfills - about one cent per person per day. Today, more than half of the solid waste we produce goes to transfer stations where it's

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packed into bigger trucks and transported to landfills in other states. It goes to places as far away as upstate New York, western Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia and, rumor has it, even Kentucky. The cost of shipping that trash out of state is almost \$2 million per day. With the exception of the recently-opened Warren County Resource Recovery Facility, the rest of our trash goes to a half dozen in-state landfills at a cost of about \$600,000 per day. I would estimate that we use between 20 and 30 million gallons of diesel fuel per year shipping our trash to states that some of us have never had the opportunity to visit. If we sent just half of our trash to waste-to-energy incinerators we would be producing about 2.6 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. We would be conserving fossil fuels instead of wasting them.

A moratorium will mean shipping more waste to out-of-state landfills, most probably further away than the ones we're using now. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan have all taken steps to regulate the importation of our waste. A moratorium will mean new and expanded landfills, which we certainly need anyway. But they will have to be bigger because they will have to last longer. While I believe that, with our tough environmental standards, today's landfills are safe I would rather live near a resource recovery plant for twenty years than spend one year living near a raw garbage landfill.

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I would put the cost of a one-year moratorium - in increased out-of-state disposal and the escalated cost of constructing resource recovery plants and lost energy revenues - at between \$400 million and \$500 million. A two-year delay could easily cost over a billion dollars.

Now, let me change gears for a moment. Having described the consequences of enacting a moratorium, I confess that I really didn't come here to testify against the enactment of this bill. While the legislature, on rare occasions, can make a mistake, it seldom makes a mistake that costs a billion dollars - and is bad for the environment - and wastes energy. I can't seriously believe this bill will become law.

It's clear that for many parts of the state the solid waste problem is worse now than it was when the legislature declared it a crisis fourteen years ago. Not every county has made the progress Mercer has made. Part of the reason is that the planning process is difficult and cumbersome. Part is the lengthy and comprehensive permitting process. But mostly, the reason is that there are no popular solid waste alternatives. The vast majority of the freeholders I've met would gladly give up being responsible for these decisions. Some, I'm afraid, will grasp at any excuse to put off those unpopular decisions. This bill

page 5

is a great excuse. Freeholders in many parts of the state are already saying, "Let's wait to see what happens to the Moratorium Bill." So, this bill has already had its effect without ever being put to a vote. So I have come hereto urge you to eliminate the excuse. I've come to ask you to vote, and vote convincingly, against reporting A-4105 out of committee. To continue this debate, or to shift the burden to the full Assembly, will only encourage continued delay and irretrievable cost to our taxpayers and to the environment.

Thank you.



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
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September 19, 1989

Michael Gordon, Esq.
Gordon, Gordon & Haley
80 Main Street
West Orange, New Jersey 07052

Dear Mr. Gordon:

This letter is in response to your inquiry regarding the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit held by American REF-FUEL of Bergen, Inc. (ARF) for its planned Bergen County Resource Recovery Facility (RRF). The following is a brief summary of the current status of ARF's PSD permit.

On November 23, 1987, the Department issued to ARF a permit to Construct, Install or Alter Control Apparatus or Equipment and Temporary Certificate to Operate Control Apparatus or Equipment and a Prevention of Significant Deterioration permit. Approval to construct the facility under this permit became invalid on May 23, 1989 after ARF failed to commence construction of the RRF within the 18-month period specified by 40 CFR 52.21(r) (2). ARF did, however, apply for an extension of the 18 month period to commence construction on May 18, 1989, prior to the end of the 18-month period set forth in the permit issued on November 13, 1987. The effect of this application for extension was to preserve ARF's increment under the PSD permit. ARF is not authorized to begin construction of the RRF, however, unless and until the Department determines to extend the 18 month period set forth in the permit.

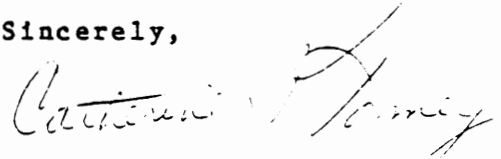
Pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, DEP may not issue an actual extension of the time period until ARF submits a revised Best Available Control Technology (BACT) analysis, utilizing EPA's "Top Down" approach. Additionally, public notice of the Department's tentative decision on the extension must be issued and an opportunity for public comment must be afforded.

Pursuant to EPA's "Revised Draft Policy on Permit Modifications and Extensions," (see attachment for pertinent provisions), DEP may issue a permit extension after receiving, reviewing and approving the BACT reanalysis.

As of this date, DEP has not yet received ARF's BACT reanalysis. The Department's estimate is that the reanalysis will be received from ARF by November, 1989. If so, DEP expects that a decision on the permit extension may be rendered by August, 1990.

Please contact Mark Wenzler, Esq. of this office at 609-633-2198 if you have any further questions on this matter or if you need a clarification of the information contained herein.

Sincerely,



Catherine A. Tormey, Esq.
Assistant Director

Attachment
CAT/MW/ca

c: Nancy Stiles, DRA
Susan Savoca, DRA
Catherine Tormey, DRA
William O'Sullivan, DEQ

would be difficult to apply. In cases where the date a complete original application was filed cannot be determined, EPA will use the date construction is commenced.

VI. ~~EXTENSION OF~~ 18-MONTH COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION DEADLINE

One permit revision topic that deserves special attention is extension of the 18-month commencement of construction deadline. The subject regulation, 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2), states that "Approval to construct becomes invalid if construction is not commenced within 18 months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Administrator may extend the 18-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within 18 months of the projected and approved commencement date."

It is important to note that the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 51 regulations do not expressly include the 18-month deadline. Therefore, those States that have taken over the PSD program through SIP development are not required to have the particular 18-month deadline in question. However, those States to whom the PSD program has been delegated are required to implement the 18-month deadline, since a delegate State is implementing the Federal regulations.

Often it is difficult to determine in the preconstruction phase how all aspects of the construction plan will develop. Many of the permits issued in the earlier part of the PSD program are maturing as projects. Consequently, the EPA has received several industry requests for various adjustments to their permits and construction schedules. These requests are usually based upon changes in the economy, weather, or consumer consumption

in areas such as energy. EPA is responding to this need by interpreting the regulation and proposing the policy articulated here for reviewing extension requests. Effective implementation of these provisions is especially important in view of the prospects for economic growth.

The showing which a source must make in order to receive a permit extension has been a longstanding problem. Various approaches have been advocated, ranging from a stringent standard, such as impossibility in the legal sense, to such lesser showings as economic impracticality. Each of those approaches presented varying degrees of subjectivity and certain difficulties of factual analysis. Today's policy avoids those difficulties by providing extensions to virtually all good faith applications for extensions to which the affected States do not object. A good faith effort must include a certification that the company currently plans to commence construction by a specific date that usually should fall within the requested extension period, but may extend further into the future if it is still within what the review agency considers a reasonable period of time. The intent of this is to discourage situations where a source may not plan to actually commence construction for a number of years but continues to tie up increment and consequently prevent growth which could occur immediately.

Previous decisions often allowed a source making the threshold showing of justification of an extension to proceed without further analysis. There are ~~persuasive~~ reasons for reopening certain portions of the permit review, such as BACT, when a permit is extended. As described below, today's policy expressly provides for this further analysis. Providing extensions more readily but requiring more substantive review of those extensions presents a reasonable compromise that simplifies the policy while assuring important environmental protection.

The Clean Air Act requires review of new sources to be timely. This is especially important for key elements of review such as BACT determinations and ambient impact assessments. Consequently, there must be limitations on the period granted in which a source can construct without an updated review. In particular, BACT is an independent requirement under the Act and the Act contemplates that the BACT be current for the period in which the source's construction is actually commenced. Similarly, ambient air quality can change considerably, rendering inadequate an assessment performed at an earlier time. This policy generally outlines a method which addresses concerns about the consistency of extension requirements across the country, while complying with the Act's requirement that certain PSD determinations be timely. It is emphasized that timely requests for extensions or other modifications are the responsibility of the source. A permit will automatically cease to exist if a request for extension is not received before its expiration date. In the case of a later request, a new permit application must be filed.

Today's policy proposes that candidate permit extensions must meet the following tests for substance and processing in order to be issued:

A. BACT Review. EPA believes that in many cases the original BACT determination would still qualify as BACT if it were reviewed. This is especially the case since consideration during a BACT reevaluation is given to the costs that would be incurred in changing plans and equipment purchases if a different technology were employed. These costs and time delays may be prohibitive if construction had already commenced and the source was not designed to accommodate new state-of-the-art control technology, but EPA notes that there will also be cases in which alteration of construction plans is feasible. This could well be true of long-term, multi-unit projects for which major improvements in BACT have occurred and the expanded construction

time frame has proven conducive to such project alterations. However, EPA will require a BACT reevaluation on all extension requests to the extent of reviewing EPA's BACT/LAER Clearinghouse. The original BACT determination can be assumed to remain appropriate, even if construction has not commenced, if no significant state-of-the-art advancement in BACT is noted from EPA's BACT/LAER Clearinghouse data or from the subsequent public comment period, and not more than five years has elapsed from the time of the original BACT determination.

B. Additional PSD Review Requirements. Other aspects of PSD review such as increment rights and air quality impacts will be assumed to remain valid, unless adverse comments are received from affected State(s), Federal Land Managers, or other interested parties during the public comment period, since subsequent growth in the area should have considered the impacts of the permitted source. Adverse comments, if not reasonably addressed by the applicant, will typically trigger the need for a conference among EPA, the applicant, the affected State(s), and other interested parties such as Federal Land Managers. The conference may be combined with the public participation requirements for extensions. The State is responsible for ensuring that interim source growth in the area of the permitted source has not caused sufficient degradation of air quality to the extent that operation of the source requesting the extension would cause or contribute to increment or NAAQS exceedances; neither extensions of issued permits nor issuance of additional permits is allowed when they would cause or contribute to such exceedances. If the State inadvertently fails in this regard, it is responsible for remedying any subsequent violations by obtaining sufficient emissions reductions in the area. The State is also responsible for indicating whether an extension consumes all remaining increment, thereby prohibiting issuance of permits to other possible sources in the area. A source will

not be subject to any other aspects of PSD review beyond those mentioned above.

C. Duration of Extension. EPA's regulations do not state the maximum length of extension which can be granted. In practice, EPA's Regional Offices have used 18 months as the norm and, in certain instances, have allowed longer extensions. Due to concerns of growth rights and public participation, EPA will presumptively limit extensions to durations of 18 months, or less, with renewal possible. This allows industry the possibility of multiple extensions if necessary but ensures that the impacted State(s) and public have control of their air resource and growth rights and that state-of-the-art BACT will be employed.

D. Public Comment. The Clean Air Act particularly emphasizes the importance of public comment on matters affecting air resource consumption. Therefore, EPA will require the same public participation procedures for extension requests as noted above for permit modifications, including a minimum 30-day public comment period.

E. Extension of Later Units of Phased Multi-Unit Projects. Phased multi-unit projects are considered either dependent or independent by EPA. In a footnote in the preamble to the 1978 final PSD regulations (43 FR 26388), EPA defined the difference between these types of phased projects:

"The dependence of facilities within a source will be determined on an individual basis. Two or more facilities will generally be considered dependent if the construction of one would necessitate the construction of the other facility(ies) at the same site in order to complete a given project or provide a given type (not level of) service. A kraft pulp mill is an example of a source with dependent facilities, whereas a three-boiler power plant is a typical example of a source with major independent facilities."

The purpose of this approach was to differentiate between those phased projects which would be "grandfathered" (i.e., not subjected to new PSD rules) and those which would not. Dependent phased projects were considered fully

committed as soon as construction began, so all of the dependent facilities were accorded the same status; if construction on the first phase of a dependent phased project commenced by an applicable grandfather date, then all of the dependent facilities were considered grandfathered even if construction of those phases of the project had not yet commenced. Conversely, each phase of an independent phased construction project had to individually commence construction by the grandfather date to be grandfathered. This approach to phased projects was upheld in Alabama Power Co. v. Costle.

The 1978 preamble also states that EPA does not generally intend to limit the time for construction of phased projects, but does intend to require commencement of construction of the first phase within 18 months of permit approval and of subsequent phases within 18 months of the date approved in the permit. Breaks in construction, as with single-phase projects, cannot exceed 18 months. These requirements appear in 40 CFR Part 52.21(r)(2), where extensions of the time period between construction of different phases of phased construction projects are not allowed.

The Utilities Air Regulatory Group (UARG) has petitioned EPA to delete the portion of the regulation limiting extensions of permitted construction intervals between phases at phased construction projects. Since the regulation could be interpreted as allowing for extension of the construction commencement deadline only for the first phase of independent, multi-unit projects, and since most utility construction projects are phased independent multi-unit projects, UARG is concerned that the regulations prohibit extensions for later phases of these utility independent multi-phase projects.

In response, EPA provides the following clarifications. First, it is EPA policy that both dependent and independent phased projects may obtain a single comprehensive PSD permit for all phases of the project. A single permit offers an applicant the advantages of reduced paperwork and assurance

that the entire project (rather than only a portion of it) is permitted. Since comprehensive permits apply to projects which are often large and complex, such permits should specify at least two items that are not needed in permits for single-phase projects. These items are:

(i) Which BACT determinations will be reassessed prior to commencement of construction, and

(ii) The date by which later phases (but not necessarily the initial phase) of the project must commence construction.

BACT review (and redeterminations of BACT as appropriate) is required by 40 CFR 52.21(j)(4) at the latest reasonable time which occurs no later than 18 months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of a project, so inclusion in a permit of the BACT determinations which will be reassessed is not a requirement for being able to conduct such a reassessment. However, the inclusion of this information in the permit provides the owner/operator, the inspector, and the public advance notice of the intent of the review agency to conduct such a reassessment.

The commence construction dates in the permit cannot be extended using the mechanism embodied in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2), but this does not mean that such dates are unchangeable. In fact, those dates can be changed, but not by the granting of extensions. Since these dates are a part of the permit, changes to the dates require a permit change, which will usually be considered an administrative change (albeit one which normally should include BACT review and public participation). The "projected and approved commencement date" referred to in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2) is the date which appears in the permit, a date which can be changed by revising the permit. The procedure for changing commence construction dates which are embodied in a permit is the same procedure used for any other permit change, as outlined in today's policy. The initial phase commence construction date is extendable using

the 40 CFR Part 52.21(4)(2) procedure unless that date is also embodied in the permit. When embodied in a permit, even the initial phase commence construction date can be changed only through a permit change.

The above policy concerning the initial phase commence construction date may appear to conflict with 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2); it does not. The intent of 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2) is to establish an automatic 18-month expiration date for permits, with provisions for extending the expiration date on a case-by-case basis. For phased projects with a single comprehensive permit, EPA presumed that commencement dates for each phase of the project, except the initial phase commencement date, would be incorporated into the permit. Therefore, initial phase commencement date changes would be handled with a 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2) extension, and subsequent phase commencement dates would be handled through permit changes. This acknowledges and preserves the validity and legality of the conditions specified in a permit.

If for some reason, such as a long planning lead time on a complex project, the initial phase commencement date is longer than 18 months but still within a reasonable period of time (e.g., 2 years and 6 months), the review agency may specify the initial phase commencement date in the permit, keeping in mind that the source is granted 18 months beyond this date to actually commence construction. Alternatively, the review agency may specify the permit expiration date in the permit. The expiration date simply includes the initial 18-month grace period; it is determined by adding 18 months to the commence construction date and avoids the confusion that could result when dealing with the commence construction date alone. The specified date in the permit takes precedent over the "automatic" 18-month expiration based on the permit issuance date, but in doing so renders the permit ineligible for the 18-month extension process described in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2); a permit change is required to change a commencement (or expiration) date that appears

in a permit. There is an exception to this: if the date specified in the permit for the initial phase of a project is simply the expiration date of the permit (the commence construction date plus the 18-month grace period) then that date is assumed to be in the permit for information purposes, does not make the source ineligible for 40 CFR 52.21(4)(21) extensions, and does not need to be changed to grant extensions of the expiration date.

For some projects, the commence construction dates for each phase may have been included in the application or other materials, but may not appear in the permit. In such cases, the commencement dates for each phase are those dates which the review agency used in evaluating the impact the source would have. Nearly always these will be the dates submitted by the applicant in the application, and these commencement dates are changed by following today's policy on changing applications and permits. As a part of any such change, review agencies should not only revise the dates in the application, but also include the extended commencement or expiration dates in a revised permit.

Independent phased multi-unit projects have the option of having separate permits for each phase; dependent phased projects do not have this option, because all phases of a dependent project must be completed for that project to operate as intended. Separate permits for each phase of an independent phased project are treated for processing purposes as if each permit was for a separate facility, with independent commencement dates, BACT determinations, enforcement actions, etc. Separate permits may increase paperwork, but in return provide an applicant with the option of proceeding with planning on a project one phase at a time.

The concept of "separate" permits versus a single comprehensive permit is more a matter of the manner in which the phases are treated than the physical manner in which the permit is issued. A single comprehensive

Testimony of Peter Montague
Representing
Environmental Research Foundation
and
The New Jersey Environmental Federation

September 26, 1989

Thank you for this opportunity to testify. My name is Peter Montague. I am the Director of Environmental Research Foundation in Princeton, New Jersey; I am also a member of the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Environmental Federation, and I am testifying on behalf of both organizations today.

In summary, my testimony is as follows:

1) We favor a moratorium on the incineration of municipal solid wastes, *including a moratorium on incinerators now under construction*, for many reasons.

We favor such a moratorium because incineration of municipal solid waste seems to be the least desirable of all the available alternatives for managing municipal solid waste. It seems least desirable for the following reasons:

a) It seems to be more expensive than the alternatives and the costs seem to be subject to steep and unpredictable rises. (See Appendix A, for example, which compares one major incineration company's promises of low-cost incineration, versus the reality of broken promises which translate, time after time, into very expensive incineration.)

b) Incineration will add substantially to air pollution in New Jersey, where air pollution already fails to meet federal standards. (See Appendix B, Environmental Research Foundation's "Incineration Package," which includes several issues of *Rachel's Hazardous Waste News*, a publication that I write and edit each week.) The cumulative impacts on New Jersey's air (and water) resources could be very substantial indeed. (See Appendix C, a letter we wrote last month to Mr. Wayne King of the National Park Service on this topic.)

The most worrisome kinds of air pollution from incineration are fine particles, which (i) leave the smoke stack "enriched" with toxic pollutants; and (ii) are capable of penetrating into the deepest regions of the human lung, effectively bypassing all the human body's defense mechanisms and allowing toxic pollutants to enter the blood stream directly.

These fine particles have a very large surface area, relative to their volume. The large surface area provides a place for pollutants (such as mercury, arsenic, lead, chromium and thallium) to accumulate; and the large surface area further provides an efficient mechanism for transferring those pollutants into the human blood stream. The small diameters of the particles allow them to remain airborne for long periods of time, to travel great distances (hundreds of miles) and to be inhaled into the deepest region of the human lung.

c) Incineration will exacerbate the state's problem of

groundwater contamination from landfills. Incineration will reduce the volume of garbage to 1/3 of its original size, but, in the process incineration changes the form of the garbage, making it much more toxic and much more mobile in the environment, compared to the toxicity and mobility of the original garbage. Again the fine (very small) particles are of special concern because, taken together, they have a much larger surface area than the surface area of the original garbage from which they are derived. Since leaching takes place from the surface of an object, increasing the surface area of the garbage increases the leachability of the garbage. In addition, the toxic contaminants in incinerator ash are much more concentrated than they are in the original garbage, thus effectively increasing the concentration of toxic elements in the resulting leachate.

d) In addition to the fine particulate pollution emitted into the air (and buried in the ground as ash) from incineration, there are hundreds of other dangerous chemicals emitted into the air from incinerators. (See Appendix D, a series of questions we wrote recently regarding the Falls Township, PA, incinerator, which, if it is built, will heavily pollute the downtown area of Trenton, NJ with toxic air emissions. I believe that the Falls Township incinerator will increase the health risks for every member of the New Jersey legislature.)

e) Incineration does not seem to be necessary. Better alternatives (in order of preference, from least desirable to most desirable), would be: (i) Build a large hydraulically-powered trash masher to simply squeeze garbage into one-third its present volume (the same volume reduction achieved by an incinerator) and bury it in the ground; (ii) Source-separate garbage at the curb, send the hazardous portions (batteries, paints, paint thinners, etc.) to a concrete "hazardous waste storage building" for long-term above-ground storage, then recycle those portions of the remaining trash that are recyclable, compost those portions that are compostable, and bury the non-toxic remainder in the ground.

In conclusion, an incinerator is a machine that takes a moderately serious problem (solid waste) and turns it into an extremely serious public health hazard (toxic air pollution, and toxic leachate available to pollute groundwater rapidly). It is also a machine that removes large sums of money from the public treasury and deposits it into the bank accounts of a few shrewd engineering (and public relations) firms. Since both of these consequences of incineration are undesirable, from the public's perspective, and since there are safer,

cleaner, cheaper, more sensible alternatives readily available, it seems entirely reasonable to impose a moratorium on the construction of all incinerations, *including all incinerators now under construction*, and then to take a fresh look at New Jersey's solid waste problem.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

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August 22, 1989

Mr. Wayne King
National Park Service - Air
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225

Dear Mr. King,

We are a group of environmental organizations concerned about the quality of the air, water and soil in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We are aware of 24 new proposals to burn municipal solid wastes (msw), hazardous wastes, and fossil fuels for power generation in the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania within 100 kilometers of the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge in Atlantic County, NJ. We believe that all of these projects have the potential to impact, directly and indirectly, the quality of the air, water and soil of the Refuge. **The combined cumulative impacts may be large indeed.** We are writing to you for several reasons:

1) We want to alert you to what we know about plans to construct these 24 facilities, and the cumulative impacts they will have on the environment; Table 1 (attached) lists the 24 incinerators, RCRA-permitted facilities, and power generating stations that we believe are in the planning stages for construction or expansion, or are actually close to construction:

Just the 14 msw plants listed in our Table 1 represent a total of 18,220 tons per day of solid waste to be burned, or 6.6 million tons per year; from an air permit application submitted by one of these facilities (Wheelabrator in Falls Township, PA), we have taken data which we used to calculate the annual air emissions from all 14 msw facilities combined. We calculate that the emissions will be **at least** as large as those shown in Table 2 (attached).

We do not know how reliable these projections are, but since they are based on data published by the proponent of one of the msw incinerators, we assume that they represent **optimistic minimum values** and that **the actual emissions may exceed these figures substantially** as pollution control equipment deteriorates, upsets and mishaps occur, and so forth. We also recognize that any one of these facilities could apply for permission to expand capacity in the future. Furthermore, it is worth noting that New Jersey regulations would allow substantially greater emissions than are

Appendix ^{257x} C

shown in our Table 2; since our data were calculated based on a Pennsylvania facility, it is quite possible that we have underestimated the emissions that would actually occur from the New Jersey facilities listed in our Table 1.

Naturally, the 10 non-msw incinerators and power stations listed in our Table 1 will contribute additional large quantities of air pollution, but unfortunately we have no quantitative data on their emissions. It is the **combined cumulative impacts** that concern us and we ask your help in acquiring data about all of these facilities.

We believe there is reason to become concerned, also, about the disposition of the incinerator ash from these facilities. For example, the 14 msw incinerators, together, will produce 1,662,571 tons of ash per year, or 33,251,419 tons of ash over a 20 year period. This 33 million tons of ash will contain the amounts of toxic metals shown in our Table 3 (attached). We do not know where the ash will ultimately reside, but it seems clear that the enormous quantities of toxic heavy metals must be expected to impact flora and fauna, including possibly the flora and fauna of the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge.

Our source of data on the metal concentrations in msw ash is Wheelabrator, the company proposing the msw incinerator in Falls Township, PA; in their data, they assumed that the weight of ash equals 25% of the weight of the incoming solid waste.

As you know, the metals listed in our Table 3 are toxic in milligram quantities (some in microgram quantities); they are persistent, they bioaccumulate, and they are mobile in the environment. One of them (thallium) has no major commercial uses other than as a rat poison. **Twelve tons of thallium** is a very large amount by any standard. **So is 95,000 tons of lead and nearly 1000 tons of arsenic.** We are very concerned that the presence of these metals in a highly-concentrated and finely divided form (in the ash from an incinerator) makes them especially available to flora and fauna and more-than-usually mobile in the environment, and we ask you to consider this aspect of the problem as you and your colleagues consider what protections are needed for the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge. We note that the Clean Air Act (P.L. 95-95, 42 U.S.C. 7470) specifically said in the section entitled, "Congressional Declaration of Purpose,"

"The purposes of this part are as follows:

"(1) To protect public health and welfare from any actual or potential adverse effect which in the [EPA] Administrator's judgement may reasonably be anticipated to occur from pollution or from exposures to pollutants in other media, which pollutants originate as emissions to the ambient air...."

These metals in ash are the byproducts of an air pollution control system and, as such, we believe, may reasonably be considered in your assessment of the potential impacts these incinerators will have on the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge. They are an integral part of the total air pollution problem that will be created by these incinerators.

Naturally, the 10 non-msw facilities listed in our Table 1 will produce very substantial quantities of ash themselves, which will contain additional tons of toxic heavy metals. Unfortunately, we have no data on this, and we ask your help in acquiring such data.

2) We would like to know if there are other facilities besides the ones we've listed that you know about, planned or under construction, within 100 kilometers of the Edwin B. Forsythe Refuge.

3) We would like to know, of all the facilities we have listed, and that you know about besides the ones we've listed (questions 1 and 2, above), which of these planned facilities have you, so far, been formally asked to review PSD (prevention of significant deterioration) permit applications for, under the federal Clean Air Act?

4) We would like to know the status of the reviews that you have been asked to undertake of these facilities.

5) We would like to know what opportunities we, as members of the interested public, will have to participate in, or comment upon, your review(s) of these facilities.

6) We would each, individually, like to be added to all relevant mailing lists to receive all notices of public participation opportunities relating to your review of PSD permits for each of these facilities, and to receive copies of all documents to be reviewed.

7) We would like to know what happens in a case where the proponent of a project claims that the project is 116 kilometers away from the Forsythe Refuge, and therefore claims an exemption from the Clean Air Act PSD provisions regarding National Wildlife Refuges, when our Rand McNally Road Map of New Jersey leads us to believe that the project is less than 90 kilometers from the Forsythe Refuge? This is the case with the Wheelabrator mass burn incinerator proposed for Falls Township, PA.

8) We would like to know what happens in future if one or more of these facilities seeks permission to expand capacity; do they

need to seek a new PSD permit under the Clean Air Act and would that new permit be subject to review by your office?

9) Could you please send Peter Montague, at the address listed below, a copy of the current regulations that govern your review of PSD permit applications? We have looked them up in a good library, but we are not certain that what we found in the Code of Federal Regulations is complete and current.

10) Has the clock started running yet on the one-year period during which background air quality data will be gathered at or near the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge? If so, who is collecting what kinds of data at what locations? If not, do you know when the clock will start running and who will be collecting what kinds of data at what locations?

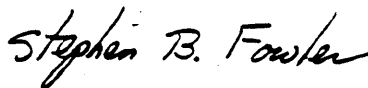
11) Can you send us an explanation, written in plain English (something simpler than the Code of Federal Regulations), of what the PSD portions of the Clean Air Act require you to do and how you go about doing it?

If there is any way you think we could help you accomplish your objectives of preserving the quality of the air, water, soil, flora and fauna at the Edwin B. Forsythe Refuge, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

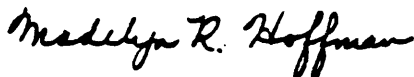
Sincerely yours,



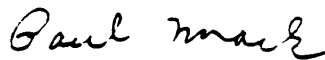
Peter Montague
Environmental Research Foundation
245 Nassau Street, Suite C-101
P.O. Box 3541
Princeton, NJ 08543



Stephen B. Fowler
Jersey Shore Audubon Society
25 Broad Street
Manasquan, NJ 08736



Madelyn Hoffman
Grass Roots Environmental Organization
P.O. Box 2018
Bloomfield, NJ 07003



Paul Mack
Delaware Valley Clean Air Council
311 South Juniper - Room 603
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Owen Murphy

Owen Murphy
Environmental Response Network
Box 105
Ocean View, NJ 08230

Lorraine Sansone

Lorraine Sansone
Stop All Incineration Now (SAIN)
P.O. Box 427
Lanoka Harbor, NJ 08734

Greg Schizm

Greg Schizm
Delaware Valley Toxics Coalition
125 South Ninth Street, 7th floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Sam Spofforth

Sam Spofforth
Clean Water Action
37 South 13th Street, 5th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

cc:

Mr. David Bealle, Manager, Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, Great Creek Road, Box 72, Oceanville, NJ 08231

Ms. Molly Ross, Assistant Chief, Air Quality Division, National Park Service, 18th & C Streets, NW, Room 3229, Washington, DC 20240

Senator Bill Bradley, Room 731, Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510

Senator Frank Lautenberg, Room SH-717, Hart Office Building, Washington, DC 20510

Congressman James Florio, Room 2162, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515

Congressman Peter H. Kostmayer, Room 123, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515

Mr. John O'Donnell, House Interior Committee, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, 815 House Annex 1, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515

Mr. John Mruz, c/o Congressman William Hughes, 2307 New Road, Northfield, NJ 08225

Senator Craig Lewis, 50 Trenton Rd., Fairless Hills, PA 19030

Senator Gerald Cardinale, 350 Madison Avenue, Creskill, NJ 07626

Assemblyman William J. Pascrell, 470 Chamberlain Ave., Suite 2 Paterson, NJ 07522

Assemblyman John Rocco, 295 West Route 70, Cherry Hill, NJ 08002

Bucks County Commissioner Lucille Trench, Bucks County Court House, Doylestown, PA 18901

Region II Administrator Constantine Sidamon-Eristoss, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 Federal Plaza, NY, NY 10278

Region III Administrator Edwin Erickson, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 841 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19107

Commissioner Christopher J. Daggett, NJ Department of Environmental Protection, CN402, Trenton, NJ 08625

Secretary Arthur A. Davis, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, P.O. Box 2063, 3rd & Locust, Harrisburg, PA 17120

Mr. Fred McCamic, Pinelands Commission, Box 7, New Lisbon, NJ 08064

Jerry Balter, Esq., 125 South Ninth St., Suite 700, Philadelphia, PA 19107

Editorial Board, Philadelphia Inquirer, 400 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19130

Editorial Board, Bucks County Courier-Times, 8400 Route 13, Levittown, PA 19057

Editorial Board, Atlantic City Press, Devins Lane, Pleasantville, NJ 08232

Editorial Board, The Trenton Times, 500 Perry Street, Trenton, NJ 08618

Editorial Board, The Trentonian, 600 Perry Street, Trenton, NJ 08618

Mr. David Vis, The Atlantic City Press, Devins Lane, Pleasantville, NJ 08232

Ms. Liv Osby, The Daily Record, P.O. Box 217, Parsippany, NJ 07054

Editorial Board, The Princeton Packet, 300 Witherspoon Street, Princeton, NJ 08540

Mr. David Johnston, The Philadelphia Inquirer, 1215 Atlantic Avenue, Suite 642, Atlantic City, NJ 08404

Mr. Dick Pearsall, Camden Courier-Post, 301 Cuthbert Road, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034

Mr. Mike Mallowe, Philadelphia Magazine, 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102

Todd Bates, The Asbury Park Press, 3601 Highway 66, Box 1550, Neptune, NJ 07754-1550

Editorial Board, Newark Star-Ledger, Star-Ledger Plaza, Newark, NJ 07102

Editorial Board, The Sand Paper, 1816 Long Beach Boulevard, Surf City, NJ 08008

Editorial Board, Ocean County Times Observer, 8 Robbins Street, Toms River, NJ 08753

Editorial Board, Today's Sunbeam, 93 Fifth Street, P.O. Box 20, Salem, NJ 08079

Lee Maxwell, Gloucester County Times, 309 South Broad Street, Woodbury, NJ 08096

Table 1. Municipal solid waste (msw) incinerators, hazardous waste incinerators, and power plants planned, or close to construction, in South Jersey and Southeastern Pennsylvania.

Facility	Location	Type & Size (Tons/Day)
Camden	Camden, NJ	MSW 1050 tpd
Pennsauken	Pennsauken, NJ	MSW 500 tpd
Atlantic County	Egg Harbor, NJ	MSW 1000 tpd
Ocean County	Waretown, NJ	MSW 1050 tpd
CNG Cogeneration Plant	Lakewood, NJ	210 megawatt
JCP&L Generating Station	Lakewood, NJ	Unknown size
Duck Island	Trenton, NJ	MSW 1200 tpd
Falls Township	Falls Township, PA	MSW 2250 tpd
Chester County	Chester, PA	MSW 2700 tpd
Chester City	Chester, PA	MSW 1800 tpd
Montgomery County	Plymouth Twp, PA	MSW 1200 tpd
Middlesex County	Sayreville, NJ	MSW 2250 tpd
DuPont Deepwater Works	Deepwater, NJ	Large hazardous waste incinerator
Bechtel Corp.	Deepwater, NJ	Coal-fired cogen- eration plant, size unknown
Hercules	Parlin, NJ	RCRA TSDR
CPS Madison	Old Bridge, NJ	RCRA TSDR
Medical waste	Chesilhurst, NJ	Incinerator, size unknown
Rollins expansion	Logan Township, NJ	Hazardous waste incinerator
Rohm & Haas	Bristol Twp, PA	Size unknown
Monmouth County	Tinton Falls, NJ	MSW 2000 tpd
Gloucester County	West Deptford, NJ	MSW 500 tpd
NJ Siting Commission	Millstone, NJ	Hazardous waste Incinerator
Salem County	Alloway Twp, NJ	MSW 220 tpd
Cape May County	Woodbine, NJ	MSW 500 tpd

Table 2. Projected Air Emissions from Planned Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Incinerators in South Jersey and Southeastern Pennsylvania

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Annually</u>	<u>20-Year Total</u>
Particulate matter (PM-10)	794 tons	15,880 tons
Sulfur dioxide	6,907 tons	138,140 tons
Nitrogen oxides	18,204 tons	364,080 tons
Carbon monoxide	3,709 tons	74,180 tons
Non-methane hydrocarbons	65 tons	1,300 tons
Lead	41 tons	820 tons
Mercury	138 tons	2,760 tons
Beryllium	16 pounds	320 pounds
Fluorides	146 tons	2,920 tons
Sulfuric acid mist	705 tons	14,100 tons
Hydrogen chloride (acid)	6291 tons	125,820 tons
Arsenic	794 pounds	8 tons
Cadmium	4697 pounds	47 tons
Nickel	4697 pounds	47 tons
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	1.9 ounces	38 ounces

Source of Data for Table 2: Our source is Table 2-1 of the Wheelabrator Falls Incinerator's Air Permit Application submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources. Wheelabrator's original Table 2-1 is reproduced in Appendix A. We used Wheelabrator's "Table 2-1" data to calculate the total, combined air emissions from the 14 msw incinerators listed in our Table 1.

Table 3. Projected Quantities of Metals in Ash Produced as a Byproduct of the Air Pollution Control Systems at Planned Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Incinerators in South Jersey and Southeastern Pennsylvania

Metal	Average Concentration (parts per million)	<u>Tons of Toxic Metal To be Buried in Landfill With the MSW Incinerators'</u> 33,251,419 tons of Ash Over 20 Years
Arsenic	29.26	973
Beryllium	0.70	23
Cadmium	33.12	1101
Chromium	66.50	2211
Mercury	0.71	24
Nickel	129.45	4304
Lead	2869.00	95,398
Thallium	0.36	12

Source of data: Our data is derived from Form 36 (Request for Approval to Dispose of Municipal Incinerator Ash Residue), Attachment 3, submitted by Wheelabrator Falls Incinerator to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources. Wheelabrator's Attachment 3 to Form 36 is reproduced in Appendix A. We used Wheelabrator's "Attachment 3" data to calculate the total metal content of the combined ash from all 14 msw incinerators listed in our Table 1.

Appendix A

This Appendix presents the original sources of our data on air emissions, amounts of ash produced, and concentration of metals in the ash, for the Wheelabrator Falls Incinerator, a 2250 ton-per-day solid waste incinerator proposed for construction in Falls Township, Pennsylvania. We used the data given here to calculate combined totals for the 14 solid waste incinerators listed in our Table 1. See our Tables 2 and 3 for additional information about these original sources.

TABLE 2-1
ESTIMATED WHEELABRATOR FALLS FACILITY EMISSIONS

Pollutant	Emission Rate ^{##}		de minimis Level (TPY)
	(lb/hr)	(TPY)	
Particulate Matter (total)	22.3	98	25
Particulate Matter (PM-10)	22.3	98	15
Sulfur Dioxide	194.8	853	40
Oxides of Nitrogen (as NO ₂)	513.3	2248	40
Carbon Monoxide	416.6*	458**	100
Ozone (as GNMHC)	10.7	8	‡
Lead	1.1	5	0.6
Beryllium	0.0002	0.0010	0.004
Mercury	3.7	17.0	0.1
Asbestos	0.0	0.0	0.007
Vinyl Chloride	0.0	0.0	1
Fluorides (as HF)	4.1	18	3
Sulfuric Acid Mist	19.9	87	7
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.0	0.0	10
Total Reduced Sulfur	0.0	0.0	10
Reduced Sulfur Compounds	0.0	0.0	10
Hydrogen Chloride	221.7+	777 ⁺⁺	-
Arsenic	0.011	0.049	-
Cadmium	0.067	0.29	-
Chromium VI	0.004	0.019	-
Nickel	0.067	0.29	-
PCDD/PCDF (as 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalent)	1.63x10 ⁻⁶	7.2x10 ⁻⁶	-

Source: Air Emission Derivation Document (Rust 1989)

*Based on 400 ppm, maximum 1-hour average

**Based on 100 ppm, 8-hour average

‡Based on 90 percent control of 1500 ppmv inlet

++Based on 90 percent control of 1200 ppmv inlet

‡Not applicable to non-attaining pollutant

##Based on maximum load of 3 times 325 MMBtu/hr (i.e. 975

MMBtu/hr); annual emissions based on 8760 hrs/yr operation.

Attachment 3

Range of Concentrations of Constituents

A series of laboratory analyses have been performed on the ash residues from the Wheelabrator Saugus RESCO facility. This information has been summarized in statistical format for ease of reference. This information was prepared by Wehran Engineers for the Massachusetts DEQE.

<u>METALS (Recoverable mg/kg)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std. Dev.</u>
Silver	20	2.3	39	8.42	8.98
Arsenic	20	8.2	53	29.26	11.25
Barium	20	170	660	430.50	126.35
Beryllium	20	0	14	0.70	3.05
Cadmium	20	6.8	92	33.12	20.06
Chromium	20	29	140	66.50	28.10
Copper	20	360	7800	1855.50	1805.52
Mercury	20	0.16	2.2	0.71	0.45
Nickel	20	29	510	129.45	129.53
Lead	20	680	12000	2869.00	2272.10
Antimony	20	0	67	7.20	18.03
Selenium	20	0	0	0.00	0.00
Thallium	20	0	7.1	0.36	1.55
Zinc	20	900	8700	3870.00	1747.88

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Questions About the Falls Wheelabrator Incinerator

Question I.

We know that exposing familiar household products to high temperatures can cause reactions that create chemical combinations that did not exist in the product before the heating occurred; we also know that many of these reaction byproducts are mutagenic and perhaps carcinogenic as well.

In the case of the combustion of 2250 tons of municipal solid waste each day, which will emit large quantities of soot, ash and gases into the environment within a radius of 60 miles from the smoke stack, it seems only prudent to ask ourselves, what chemical species are produced when all the products of the American economy are mixed together and heated to 1800 degrees Fahrenheit?

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) conducted research on this question in 1979. At their Ames, Iowa, laboratory, two DOE researchers (G.A. Junk and C. S. Ford) examined a large body of scientific literature, seeking studies that had measured one or more organic chemicals in the ash or in the flue gases of plants burning municipal garbage. Organic chemicals are chemicals that contain carbon atoms. (Inorganic chemicals do not contain carbon atoms.) The resulting list of organic chemicals was published in 1979 in a scientific journal called CHEMOSPHERE [G.A. Junk and C.S. Ford, "A Review of Organic Emissions From Selected Combustion Processes," CHEMOSPHERE Vol. 9 (1980), pgs. 187-230.] The Junk-Ford study identified 217 individual organic chemicals that have been identified by one researcher or another studying the ash or flue gases from mass burn plants. This does not mean that only 217 organic chemicals are produced by mass burn plants; it means at least 217 are produced. Studies since 1979 has revealed others, but here we seek information on just the original Junk-Ford list of 217, plus thus inorganic compounds identified by Wheelabrator as chemicals to be emitted from the Falls incinerator, for a total of 239 chemicals about which we are requesting data.

When we originally wanted to know if any of the Junk-Ford 217 chemicals had been studied for their effects on humans or laboratory animals, we turned to Irving Sax's standard reference book, DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS [Fifth edition] (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1979) and we looked up each of the 217 chemicals. If we didn't find a particular chemical in Sax, we then looked it up in the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health's, REGISTRY OF TOXIC EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, which we call RTECS for short [properly cited as: Richard J. Lewis, Sr., editor, REGISTRY OF TOXIC EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (1978 edition) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979).].

We have listed the chemicals in Table I. Inside parentheses, following the name of each chemical, we list what we found in Sax or RTECS. Sax assigns toxicity ratings: low, moderate and high. We have reported those ratings. If a chemical is reported to cause cancer in humans or animals, we indicate that. If a chemical causes neoplasms, we report that: neoplasms are tumors that don't metastasize (spread) the way cancer tumors spread. The word "Sax" or the word "RTECS" by itself inside parentheses indicates that the chemical is listed by that source but the chemical is not noted as a particular hazard. (This is not to say we are volunteering to breathe it; it just means that Sax or RTECS don't list it as a special hazard.) If a chemical has the words "no data" inside parentheses, it means either the chemical wasn't listed in Sax or RTECS, or the listing said that nothing was known about the hazards of that chemical.

An incinerator that puts chemicals into the human environment when there is "no data" on the effects of those chemicals, is conducting an uncontrolled experiment on the affected humans without obtaining their consent, a practice which is universally condemned and

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prohibited in all civilized nations. We do not believe the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources would condone experiments on humans, so we are confident that they have data on the health effects of these chemicals; we request that the agencies come forward with data on the health effects of the chemicals which Sax and RTECS give no data on. Our goal is to understand the basis for the decision (should such a decision be made) to allow humans in the highly-populated area of Lower Bucks, PA, and Mercer County, NJ, to breathe these chemicals for the next 20 years.

Since our data about these chemicals comes from publications that appeared in print a decade ago, we feel sure that new data on toxicity, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity and mutagenicity exist on all of these chemicals, as well as other data on acute and chronic health effects. We ask the EPA and the DER to come forth with the new data.

Specifically, in the case of each of these 239 chemicals, we are requesting the following information:

Part 1: Information on acute toxicity and chronic toxicity--how much of these chemicals causes what sorts of illnesses in what species, administered by what route (oral, inhalation, etc.) over what period of time? If data for humans is not known, we ask for a full explanation of the relationship of human responses to these chemicals compared to animal responses. We remember well the thalidomide tragedy when humans were exposed to chemicals at levels that were thought safe when, it turned out, the thalidomide had been tested on dogs and humans happened to be much more sensitive than dogs to the teratogenic effects of thalidomide. Many human babies were born without limbs as a result of that misjudgment and we hope to avoid such problems if and when we and our children and our unborn children are exposed to chemicals from this proposed incinerator.

Part 2: For each of these 239 chemicals, we would like to know what standards for exposure have been set for air and for water to protect human health. We ask for a complete explanation of (a) the relevant federal standards and (b) the relevant Pennsylvania standards so that we can develop confidence that existing standards are strict enough to guarantee that, if all standards are met, our health and the health of our children will definitely be protected with an adequate margin of safety.

Part 3: For each of these 239 chemicals, we would like to have the raw air monitoring data that the federal EPA and the state DER have gathered in the affected geographical region surrounding Falls Township during the past five years. In addition to the raw data, please summarize the data in some meaningful form so that we can gain a clear idea of the existing background levels and the normal variation in background levels for each of these chemicals.

Part 4: For each of these 239 chemicals, we would like to have the raw water monitoring data that the federal EPA and the state DER have gathered in the affected geographical region surrounding Falls Township during the past five years. In addition to the raw data, please summarize the data in some meaningful form so that we can form a clear idea of the existing background levels in local waters for each of these chemicals.

Part 5: For each of these chemicals, please give us your best estimate of the quantities that will be (a) released into the atmosphere and (b) buried with the ash in the landfill. Please express these quantities as some amount (e.g., pounds) of output per ton of solid waste input to the furnace. Please give these estimates for the (i) the trial burn period when the machine is being operated under essentially laboratory conditions for permit application purposes; (ii) the first year of operation when the machine is new and on display as "state of

the art technology"; (iii) for years 2 through 5 when the machine is no longer state of the art but is outdated technology and is visibly aging and beginning to need repair more or less regularly; (iv) for years 5 through 10 when the machine is old and in more or less constant need of repair; and (v) for years 15 through 20 when the machine is obsolete and more or less in a constant state of disrepair. If for any reason you believe our characterization of the condition of the machine over time is incorrect, please substitute your own characterization of the machine's condition as time passes and give historical examples of actual, operating machines of equivalent size and type so that we have developed confidence in your characterization. In sum: we think the machine's performance will deteriorate over its 20-year operating lifetime; if you disagree, please offer substantial reasons, based on actual experience with real machines, indicating why you disagree. In your answers to this section, please take into consideration, to the degree possible, changes in the American economy during the lifetime of the incinerator; clearly one trend is toward more plastic items and particularly more throw-away plastic items like throw-away cameras. You may be aware of other trends as well.

Part 6: For each of these chemicals, during each of the five time periods listed in part 5 [above], please estimate the acute and chronic health effects that can be expected to occur in humans breathing the air influenced by this machine. Please be explicit about all the unknowns, all of the uncertainties and all of the assumptions that go into this health risk assessment.

Part 7: Please now reformulate your answers to parts 5 and 6 [above], this time taking into account the cumulative and synergistic [multiplier] effects of breathing more than one chemical at a time, which is, of course, the only realistic way to approach these problems since no one in the area will breathe only one chemical at a time. Please, again, be explicit about all of the unknowns, all of the uncertainties and all of the assumptions that go into this health risk assessment.

Part 8: Referring back to part 5, please estimate the water pollution effects of these chemicals as the landfill begins to leak and chemicals begin to enter the local environment. (We do not ask you to put a date on these events, unless you want to. Based on published EPA statements about the certainty of landfill liner failures [Federal Register, Feb. 5, 1981, pg. 11128, for example], and knowing what we know of the inevitability of entropy always increasing spontaneously in any given system, we have absolute confidence that, sooner or later, this landfill will leak. Our only question is: what will the consequences be when it happens?) Please estimate the acute and chronic health effects that can be expected to occur as people begin to drink water contaminated with the chemicals we have listed below. Please be explicit about all the unknowns, all of the uncertainties and all of the assumptions that go into this health risk assessment. Please also be explicit about the population growth, land-use changes, and changes in drinking water supply that you have factored into your risk assessment.

Part 9: Please now reformulate your answers to part 8 [above], this time taking into account the cumulative and synergistic [multiplier] effects of drinking more than one chemical at a time, which is the only realistic way to approach these problems since no one in the area will drink only one chemical at a time. Please, again, be explicit about all of the unknowns, all of the uncertainties and all of the assumptions that go into this health risk assessment.

Part 10: Now please reconsider parts 6 through 9 above, estimating the cumulative risks from breathing polluted air and drinking contaminated water at the same time. Please be explicit about all of the unknowns, all of the uncertainties and all of the assumptions that go into this cumulative health risk assessment.

Part 11: By weight, what fraction of the stack emissions of a municipal solid waste incinerator have not been fully characterized as to their chemical make-up?

Part 12: What chemicals that will be emitted from this incinerator have been omitted from Table I? Please add your answer to this question to Table I before answering questions itemized as Part 1 through Part 11 and Part 13 through Part 16 in Question I.

Part 13: In the case of the fine particles (PM-10) emitted into the local environment from the stack, what is the size distribution of the particles? In other words, what fraction of them is 10 microns in diameter, what fraction is 0.1 microns in diameter, and so forth? In answering this question, please explain the importance of the size distribution by relating the history of the EPA's decision in the mid-1980s to set ambient particulate standards in terms of particles smaller than 10 microns in diameter.

Part 14: What is the chemical composition of the fine particles (PM-10) that will be emitted from the stack? Please be as specific as possible, bearing in mind that studies more recent than the Junk-Ford study (cited above) have shown additional chemicals to be emitted from the stacks of municipal solid waste (msw) incinerators. Naturally, we request that you consider (a) the intrinsic chemical makeup of the particles as they leave the furnace and begin to traverse the stack and (b) enrichment by toxic heavy metals and perhaps by organics as well as particles traverse the stack.

Part 15: We have heard that it is the EPA's position that, where carcinogens (cancer-causing chemicals) are concerned, the only safe exposure is zero exposure. Is this the EPA's position? Is it also the DER's position? If the two agencies disagree on this point, please explain the thinking of the two agencies. If either or both agencies take the position that some exposure greater than zero to carcinogens is safe, please explain the reasoning behind this position.

Part 16: Please describe the phenomenon known as "products of incomplete combustion" (or PICs). What causes the occurrence of PICs? Can we expect PICs to occur in the Falls Wheelabrator msw incinerator? If not, why not? If we can expect this incinerator to produce PICs, please name all the chemical compounds that may be created by incomplete combustion in this incinerator, and please quantify each of them. Please list the chemicals and amounts and please include their CAS numbers so that all parties interested in this incinerator can refer to them by a standardized terminology. Please add these chemicals to Table I and discuss them as we have asked you to discuss all the other chemicals on Table I.

Table I.

acenaphthene (animal neoplasms: Sax).
 acenaphthylene (animal cancer: RTECS).
 acetaldehyde (toxicity moderate: Sax).
 acetic acid (toxicity moderate: Sax).
 acetone (toxicity moderate: Sax).
 acetonitrile (Sax).
 acrylonitrile (human cancer: Sax).
 aldrin (animal cancer: Sax).
 aniline (animal cancer: Sax).
 anthanthrene (animal neoplasms: RTECS).
 anthracene (human cancer: Sax).
 anthracenonitrile (No data).

anthraquinone (animal neoplasms: Sax).
benz(c)phenanthrene (animal cancer: Sax).
benzene (human cancer: Sax).
benzilbutylphthalate (No data).
benzo(a)anthracene (animal cancer: RTECS).
benzo(a)pyrene (animal cancer and a mutagen: Sax).
benzo(b)fluoranthene (animal cancer: Sax).
benzo(b)fluorene (No data).
benzo(b)phenanthrene (animal cancer: RTECS).
benzo(c,d)pyrenone (No data).
benzo(def)dibenzothiophene (No data).
benzo(e)pyrene (animal cancer suspected: RTECS).
benzo(ghi)fluoranthene (No data).
benzo(ghi)perylene (animal cancer: Sax).
benzo(k)fluoranthene (animal cancer: Sax).
benzo(l)fluoranthene (No data).
benzofluoranthene (No data).
benzofuran (RTECS).
benzotetrahydrofuran (No data).
benzylbenzoate (toxicity moderate: Sax).
benzylchloride (toxicity high: Sax).
biphenyl (animal cancer: Sax).
butadiene (RTECS).
1,3-butadiyne (Sax).
butane (toxicity moderate: Sax).
1-buten-3-yne (RTECS).
3-butene (No data).
1-butene (Sax).
carbazole (Sax).
carbon disulfide (Sax).
cis-chlordane (RTECS).
chlorinated terphenyls (No data).
chloroacetophenone (toxicity high, and a military poison: Sax).
p-chlorobenzylchloride (No data).
chlorobiphenyl (animal cancer: Sax).
chloronaphthalene (toxicity moderate: Sax).
chrysene (animal cancer: Sax).
coronene (animal cancer: Sax).
cresols (Sax).
cumene (RTECS).
cyclobutane (Sax).
cyclohexane (toxicity moderate: Sax).
cyclopentadiene (toxicity moderate: Sax).
cyclopentane (toxicity moderate: Sax).
cyclopentene (toxicity moderate: Sax).
cyclopenteno(c,d)pyrene (No data).
cyclopropane (toxicity moderate: Sax).
p,p'-DDE (animal cancer: RTECS).
o,p'-DDT (No data).
decachlorobiphenyl (No data).
dibenz(a,h)anthracene (animal cancer: Sax).
dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (animal cancer: Sax).
dibenzofluoranthene (No data).
dibenzoheptafulvene (No data).

1,1-dichloro-3-phenylpropane (No data).
dichlorobenzene (RTECS).
dichlorodibenzofuran (No data).
dichlorophenol (RTECS).
dicyclohexyladipate (No data).
dieldrin (animal cancer: Sax).
diethylisophthalate (No data).
diethylterephthalate (No data).
1,1-difluoroethylene (Sax).
difluoromethane (No data).
diisobutylphthalate (animal birth defects: Sax).
9,10-dimethylantracene (animal cancer: Sax).
7,12-dimethylbenzo(a)anthracene (animal cancer, birth defects: Sax).
dimethylcyclopentane (No data).
dimethylcyclopentene (No data).
dimethyldisulfide (Sax).
dimethylindole (No data).
1,5-dimethylnaphthalene (No data).
2,3-dimethylnaphthalene (No data).
2,7-dimethylnaphthalene (No data).
1,6-dimethylnaphthalene (RTECS).
dimethylpiperidene (No data).
dimethylpyridene (No data).
dimethyltetrahydrofuran (No data).
dioctylphthalate (animal birth defects: Sax).
diphenylacetylene (Sax).
diphenylbiphenyl (No data).
diphenylmethane (RTECS).
divinylbenzene (Sax).
ethane (Sax).
ethylbenzene (Sax).
ethylcyclopentane (RTECS).
1-ethylcyclopentene (No data).
3-ethylcyclopentene (No data).
ethylene (toxicity moderate: Sax).
ethylnaphthalene (No data).
ethyne (Sax).
fluoranthene (RTECS).
fluorene (No data).
formaldehyde (animal cancer: Sax).
henene (Sax).
heptachlorocyclohexane (No data).
heptachlorodibenzofuran (No data).
heptane (toxicity moderate: Sax).
hexachlorobenzene (animal birth defects: Sax).
hexachlorobiphenyl (No data).
hexachlorobutadiene (toxicity high: Sax).
hexachlorocyclohexane (toxicity high: Sax).
hexachlorocyclopentadiene (toxicity high: Sax).
hexachlorodibenzofuran (No data).
hexachloroethane (toxicity high: Sax).
hexachloronaphthalene (toxicity high: Sax).
hexachloropropane (No data).
hexafluoro-1-propene (No data).

hexafluoroethane (No data).
hexane (Sax).
indene (toxicity moderate: Sax).
indeno(1,2,3-cd)fluoranthene (No data).
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (animal cancer: RTECS).
indoline (RTECS).
isobutane (Sax).
isodrin (toxicity high: Sax).
isopentane (Sax).
methane (Sax).
methanol (Sax).
3-methyl-1-butene (No data).
3-methyl-2-butene (No data).
2-methyl-2-butene (toxicity moderate: Sax).
methylantracene (animal neoplasms: Sax).
methylbenzoanthracene (No data).
methylbenzophenanthrene (No data).
methylchloride (Sax).
methylchrysene (No data).
methylcyclohexane (toxicity moderate: Sax).
methylcyclohexene (RTECS).
methylcyclopentane (RTECS).
methylcyclopentene (No data).
methylenechloride (animal cancer: Sax).
methylindole (No data).
methylmercaptan (Sax).
methylnaphthacene (No data).
1-methylnaphthalene (RTECS).
2-methylnaphthalene (RTECS).
methylpentane (RTECS).
methylphenanthrene (No data).
methylpyrene (No data).
methyltetrahydronaphthalene (No data).
monochlorobenzene (toxicity moderate: Sax).
monochlorodibenzofuran (No data).
naphthalene (toxicity moderate: Sax).
naphthonitrile (No data).
nonodecane (No data).
octachlorodibenzofuran (No data).
octachlorostyrene (No data).
octane (Sax).
pentachlorobenzene (animal birth defects: Sax).
pentachlorobiphenyl (No data).
pentachlorodibenzofuran (No data).
pentachloroethane (toxicity high: Sax).
pentachloropropane (No data).
pentachloropropene (No data).
pentadecane (No data).
pentadiene (No data).
pentane (RTECS).
2-penten-4-yne (No data).
2-pentene (No data).
pentyne (No data).
perfluoro-1-butene (No data).

perfluoro-2-butene (Sax).
perylene (animal neoplasms and cancer: Sax).
phenanthrene (toxicity moderate: Sax).
phenol (animal cancer: Sax).
phenylisocyanurate (No data).
polychlorinated biphenyls (animal cancer: Sax).
propane (Sax).
propanol (animal cancer: Sax).
propionaldehyde (toxicity moderate: Sax).
propylcyclohexane (No data).
propylene (Sax).
pyrene (animal cancer: Sax).
pyrenonitrile (No data).
pyridine (RTECS).
pyrrole (toxicity probably moderate: Sax).
pyrrolidone (toxicity high: Sax).
rubicene (No data).
styrene (Sax).
tetracenitrile (No data).
tetrachlorobenzene (No data).
tetrachlorobiphenyl (No data).
tetrachlorodibenzofuran (No data).
tetrachlorophenol (No data).
tetrachloropropane (No data).
tetradecane ().
toluene (Sax).
p-toluidine (animal cancer: Sax).
tolunitrile (No data).
trichlorobenzene (No data).
trichlorodibenzofuran (No data).
trichlorophenol (No data).
tridecane (No data).
trifluoromethane (Sax).
1,2,3-triphenylbenzene (No data).
triphenylene (No data).
triptycene (No data).
vinylchloride (toxicity high, and human cancer: Sax).
xanthone (No data).
o,m,p-xylenes (Sax).

In addition to the organic chemicals listed above, we ask for considering, in all preceding and subsequent questions, of the following materials that Wheelabrator has said, in its application to the Pennsylvania DER for an air permit, will be emitted in substantial quantities from this incinerator:

particulate matter (PM₁₀)
sulfur dioxide
nitrogen oxides
carbon monoxide
non-methane hydrocarbons
lead
mercury
beryllium
fluorides

sulfuric acid mist
hydrogen chloride
arsenic
cadmium
nickel
TCDD (total dioxins, expressed as 2,3,7,8-TCDD)

Question II.

From published EPA data and opinions, and from a great deal of data derived from independent sources, we are firmly convinced that all landfills will eventually leak and that there is no such thing as a secure landfill. We therefore believe the proposed landfill will become a Superfund site in the future.

Part 1: If you disagree with this judgement, please describe the technologies that will be employed in this landfill to prevent the inevitable workings of (a) the first and second laws of thermodynamics; and (b) gravity, and (c) the hydrologic cycle--all of which would appear to guarantee that this site will leak toxic chemicals into the local environment at some time in the future.

Part 2: If you are not able to describe technologies that can counteract the workings of entropy, gravity, and rainfall, please also estimate what will be done (what CAN be done?) to clean up the Falls Wheelabrator Superfund Site when that is deemed necessary.

Part 3: Please estimate the cost of cleanup of the Falls Wheelabrator Superfund Site when it becomes necessary. Please indicate the level of cleanup that can be purchased using today's technologies and the dollar costs of such cleanups in today's dollars. Please be specific, referring to actual experience at existing Superfund sites.

Part 4: Please also explain the (a) federal and (b) state government rationales for allowing the creation of a new and very large Superfund site today, when everyone involved knows it will become an expensive burden on future generations.

Part 5: In what sense do government personnel today believe it is moral and right to pass the costs of our own technical misjudgments on to our children? In answering this question, please cite theological or other texts on morality that support the position that it is acceptable to poison our children or our grand children, or to burden them with enormous costs, or to significantly diminish their quality of life, so that we can live wasteful lifestyles and avoid paying the costs of those lifestyle ourselves.

Part 6: Throughout the 1970s, EPA's Office of Radiation Programs participated actively in technical discussions, sponsored by the Congress's Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), and by the President's Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), the aim of which was to decide how the United States should handle radioactive wastes containing transuranic toxic metals (plutonium, americium, etc.) Those discussions ended by rejecting shallow burial for transuranic radioactive wastes, and by rejecting solidification of metal-bearing radioactive wastes for long-term shallow burial. Please tell us why the arguments that EPA and other government agencies put forth for a decade, which resulted in rejection of solidification and shallow burial of toxic transuranic metals, should not persuade government officials today to reject the solidification and shallow burial of millions of pounds of toxic lead, cadmium, arsenic, beryllium, thallium. As part of your answer please provide data on the total hazard (toxicity, amount, environmental mobility, bioavailability, and pathways to human

- populations) of radioactive wastes compared to the toxic wastes produced by the Falls Wheelabrator municipal solid waste incinerator.

Question III.

Please discuss the rationale for any claims that this facility represents the best available control technology. In so doing, please address the following issues:

Part 1: What federal laws and regulations, and what Pennsylvania state laws and regulations, bear on the question of whether Wheelabrator will be required to use the best available control technology in building this incinerator and its associated landfill? What are the criteria for deciding what is the best available control technology?

Part 2: The landfill liners are made of HDPE [high density polyethylene]. Who, if anyone, believes that this plastic liner is better (stronger, more leak-resistant, more resistant to abrasion, more resistant to chemical attack) than other plastics that could be used for liners? Were the really good plastics considered and rejected or were they simply never considered? If they were not considered, why--because they were too expensive, or because Wheelabrator engineers were ignorant of their existence?

Part 3: The landfill liners have not been provided with protection against lightning strikes. Since lightning is known to occur frequently in this area and is known to burn holes through the earth several inches in diameter and many feet deep, lightning is the most immediate threat to the integrity of the landfill's liners. Why has this threat been ignored in the design of the Wheelabrator landfill?

Part 4: Why has fuel cleaning not been considered as an available technology for reducing the toxicity of both the ash and the air pollution from this facility? Removing toxic components from the solid waste BEFORE it goes into the furnace is CLEARLY the best way to guarantee the reduction of toxic emissions from the plant. Why has this superior technology been ignored in the design of this incinerator?

Part 5: Why has recycling and composting of part of the waste stream not been incorporated into this facility? Composting is a proven technology that has been in use in human societies for more than 3000 years with obvious success.

Part 6: Why have baghouse filters been selected for control of particulate matter when it is widely acknowledged that baghouse filters do not capture particulate matter nearly as efficiently as ionizing wet scrubbers?

Part 7: Why has an above-ground landfill in the form of a rectangular multi-story building, constructed of reinforced concrete, not been considered as an alternative to the outmoded below-ground landfill design proposed by Wheelabrator?

Part 8: Why has chemical extraction of toxic metals from the incinerator ash, prior to burial, not been included as best available technology in this project? Chemical extraction of metals is a well-known technology, readily available today.

Part 9: Why does this project not include a combination of fuel cleaning, recycling, composting, ionizing wet scrubbers on the stack, chemical extraction of metals from the ash, and above-ground storage in concrete buildings as "best available technology"?

Part 10: Since municipal solid waste incineration offers only one benefit, which is a 2/3rds reduction of the volume of landfill space needed, why haven't the authorities considered building a large hydraulic ram that could simply squeeze municipal solid waste into a smaller volume? In short, have you considered a giant trash masher? It is clear that MORE than a 2/3rds reduction in waste volume could be achieved, without any of the air pollution or toxic ash problems associated with mass burn incineration. Why has this option been ignored?

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Testimony by Robert Filipczak, 402 Dahlia St., Northfield, NJ

Mass burn incineration is an idea whose time has past. It represents the single biggest threat to a clean environment in New Jersey. All plans to build or expand mass fired waterwall furnace incinerators should be cancelled immediately.

Only on the surface does the pro-incineration policy of New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection have any appeal. Clearly, the state is awash in trash and the idea of getting back some electricity while shrinking the size of that trash mountain seems to make sense. In reality, incineration is an environmental disaster that is heavily subsidized by unwilling taxpayers, making millionaires out of consultants, utilities authorities, and other profiteers who gladly take all the money and avoid all the risks.

First, let's recognize that mass burn incineration is part of the problem, not part of the answer to the solid waste crisis. A 1000 ton per day incinerator will cost in excess of \$150 Million in construction costs alone. When you add financing charges, various fees, and insurance the real cost is triple that amount. Once built, the public resources are committed for twenty years and all other programs which can deal effectively and in an environmentally sound manner with the waste problem will die for lack of funds. Trash disposal costs will exceed \$100 per ton and no room will be left for other solutions. The incinerator will need fuel to operate and you can't divert any of that fuel because if you do the fixed costs of the incinerator will still need to be paid, meaning that more would have to be charged per ton for the remaining trash. Paper recycling will be the first to go. Since between 35% and 50% of trash is paper, whether in the form of magazines, newspaper, corrugated, grey boxboard or the like, and since paper has approximately 10,000 BTU per pound as opposed to 4500 BTU per pound of raw trash, it is clear these two programs will be in direct conflict for the same resource. Sure the incinerator will allow for glass and aluminum recycling since neither of these items contributes any heat energy, but don't even think about implementing plastics recycling since plastics have nearly 20,000 BTU per pound. Keep in mind plastics are the most valuable recyclable in trash, after aluminum. The polyethylene terephthalate (PET) soda bottles fetch \$150 per ton. HDPE milk jugs can command \$600 per ton and there are no difficulties marketing this material at all. Quite clearly these plastics don't belong in the dump since they will remain there literally forever, and are part of the reason our dumps are filling up as fast as they are. After all, these jugs or bottles from liquid detergent and shampoo and bleach and creme rinse are full of air and they don't break down or compress easily. So don't put them in a dump. But they don't belong in an incinerator, either. Like paper, they are a valuable resource that should be

recovered, not destroyed. That a mass burn incinerator is referred to as a Resource Recovery Facility only proves that demagogues and other liars have siezed the verbal high ground. It is up to the people to take this turf back from the DEP, the Alliance for Action, and other powerful forces that are promoting pollution in New Jersey at the taxpayer's expense.

Ordinary trash contains many materials in it that are harmless, as is, but upon incineration become hazardous. Lead is a prime example. Various sources of lead are: old plumbing, solder from circuit boards, old fishing lures like bucktails, top wrappers from wine bottles, car batteries, and many other products. As lead metal, it poses no particular problem because it is quite resistant to corrosion and has no mode of entry into your body or the environment. Put these various forms of trash in a dump, and they will remain there as lead metal virtually forever. Put these materials into an incinerator, however, and you have a big problem. In the incineration process the lead is melted, oxidized, and mixed with literally thousands of other materials. It is now finely divided, vaporized into fumes, and turned into compounds that are water soluble. Now, it poses a very definite health threat. Either this lead escapes into the air as pollution, or it is caught in the pollution control device, or it remains behind in the bottom ash. There is no other fate for the lead, since metals cannot be destroyed. Lead as air pollution has been widely documented as a threat to public health, so much so that it was removed from gasoline, forcing Detroit to change the way they make car engines. This was one of the biggest environmental victories of the recent past, one where dramatic, measurable improvements have been made. Yet, in New Jersey we're trying to reverse that progress. Let's assume that the pollution control equipment catches most of the lead, which it does unless there's operator error, or one of the bags in the baghouse tears, which happens all too often, or there's some other malfunction which is all too common for this industry. Even if everything works perfect and all of the lead is caught, the ultimate fate of the flyash and bottom ash is a landfill. All you've succeeded in doing is stopping an air pollution problem and creating a water pollution problem. The lead has been turned into a leachable form, so it will continue to cause environmental problems. If the dump leaks, and they all do eventually, groundwater will get contaminated. Even if the leachate collection system catches it, it only becomes sludge which again is landfilled. Contrary to claims made by incinerator proponents, lead leaches readily in the basic (opposite of acid) media of the lime-slurry that catches the lead in the pollution control equipment. This is one of the most serious of several problems that the industry has. The ash must be tested for lead levels under federal RCRA (Resource Recovery and Conservation Act) statutes and if, after testing it with the EP (Extraction Procedure) Test, 5 ppm (parts per million) is in the extract, the ash must be considered and handled as Hazardous waste, and sent to a hazardous waste dump, of which New Jersey has none. Current prices for landfilling hazardous waste are about \$250 per ton. So what has been

accomplished that is worth spending \$100 Million for the incinerator? For every three tons of trash that you could have landfilled for about \$70 per ton or \$210 total, you've got one ton of ash that will cost you \$250 to get rid of. This is one area where the pro-incineration forces are lobbying heavily to change the rules. They want to call ash "special waste", and put it in "special landfills". But changing the name doesn't alter the chemical composition or the toxic threat this waste poses. Nor does it seem likely that the Congress will change the law. It only means that communities that get hoodwinked into buying an incinerator will have some extra unanticipated costs down the line.

Cadmium is yet another metal, prominently used in industry because of its desirable properties, that becomes a dangerous toxic during the incineration process. Cadmium's single largest use is in electroplating, to keep steel from rusting, so it's found in most discarded appliances, bolts, and metal objects. Other uses are: Ni-Cad Batteries (rechargeables), bearings and low melting alloys, phosphors, electrodes, photography, and photoelectric cells. As with the case with lead metal, cadmium presents little hazard as a metal because there is no route to toxicity. But during the process of incineration it is vaporized into air pollution and turned into compounds that are water soluble and very toxic. Incinerator ash, once again will usually leach enough cadmium that it is EP toxic Hazardous waste, and once again incineration has created a serious problem environmental that did not exist before. Soils in the proximity of an incinerator have high levels of a pollutant that is rare in nature and attributable solely to the incinerator. Cadmium, as an airborne pollutant, is a potent cancer-causing agent. Chromium and arsenic are two other cancer causing metals emitted from an incinerator.

Of all the various heavy metals, the one most difficult to trap with pollution control equipment is mercury. This is not surprising since it is a liquid at room temperature and boils at far below the operating temperature of an incinerator. Mercury is present in small batteries, various types of electrical equipment, thermometers, and amalgams. About 70% of the mercury that goes into a trash incinerator comes out as air pollution. All of the various mercury compounds are highly toxic, whether exposure is via inhalation, ingestion, or dermal absorption. The most modern mass burn incinerator, Ogden-Martin's Marion County Oregon Facility puts out .26 tons per year of mercury, more than twice the amount of mercury pollution that is considered "significant deterioration" under federal law (40CFR52.21). Recent newspaper articles from Florida show that mass burn incinerators are the single largest source of mercury pollution to the environment, that this pollution is very persistent, and may be a major threat to wildlife and the Everglades.

All of this pollution is a direct consequence of the pro-mass burn policy coming down from the DEP, and it is almost completely unnecessary. The basic flaw of the policy and source of this pollution is a result of trying to burn metals, which

won't burn. There are technologies that involve recovering the metals and selling the scrap that have been demonstrated by operating facilities with years of successful service. It is a simple matter to shred the trash and use electromagnets to pull out the iron containing metals. The efficiency of steel recovery is about 95%. Screening and air classifying the remaining materials removes most of the remaining non-ferrous metals. Along with the iron, goes most of the cadmium. It doesn't end up as air pollution or leachable ash because it is sent back to the steel mill. Most of the mercury is removed as well since all batteries are jacketed in iron. It was proven in tests run by the Department of Energy that when an existing mass burn unit was fired by prepared trash where the metals were removed, mercury air emissions dropped 75%. Along with that very substantial benefit, total ash produced by the facility dropped 50%, meaning only half as much ash needed to be landfilled, and the heavy metal content of that ash dropped too. Instead, the DEP the Department that is supposed to Protect our Environment is proposing that each county itself become the largest hazardous waste generator in that county and creating hundreds of tons per year of additional air pollutants like nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, and hydrocarbons, all subsidized by the taxpayers of that county.

Not to worry the DEP tells us. They have a nifty computer model that tells them the incinerators will cause only one or two additional cases of cancer per million of population, and that it's a risk they're willing to take. Most of this predicted risk comes from a family of organic compounds known as polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxins and the dibenzo-furans. A little scientific scrutiny reveals that the health risk assessment studies have never been verified, and even worse make deliberate assumptions that are wrong and underestimate the true effect on public health. Of the 75 different dioxins, each of which differs only as to the number and position of chlorine atoms that can be substitute on the molecule, only 2 have been systematically tested for toxicity. They have been found to be the two most potent low dose tumor forming agents ever examined. They were studied largely because of the Agent Orange problems associated with our Vietnam veterans, but these same dioxins are found to be produced by incinerators. One of the 135 different furans has been found to be of the same order of toxicity, and its only known source to the environment is municipal waste incinerators. Although there is evidence the others may be 1000 times less potent, they are still among the most dangerous chemicals known but the assumption in the math model is to treat their toxicity as zero. After the rate of emission, in grams per second is determined, the data is plugged into the model, the predicted concentration based on average weather patterns and local topography is calculated. The problem is this model was developed for gases like sulphur dioxide, not particulates or fumes like heavy metals and dioxins. Gases don't settle out and contaminate the surrounding soils of the incinerator and the community around it, so again this very real environmental effect of prolonged and

accumulating exposure is ignored and the numbers predicted are meaningless. But worst of all, no dioxin was tested using inhalation as the means of toxic entry to the test subject. In the instance of Agent Orange, the service men working with it and loading it onto the planes were not the ones exposed, it was the guys on the ground that were accidentally sprayed by the herbicide that were impacted. Eating dioxins is not the same as breathing them because they bypass the lung. So tests where laboratory animals are fed dioxins have deliberately missed the target organ. The EPA's work on cadmium exposure show quite clearly that this is not valid, but it is accepted DEP where dioxins are concerned. Are you willing to trust your health to some mathematical Voodoo, where serious poisons are ignored, where the route of exposure is wrong, where average weather patterns are allowed to seemingly spread the risk while gravity and settling out, and other very real environmental concerns are subtracted out of the equation? There are some, who want the DEP to study the combined effects of multiple incinerators. The last thing I'd like to see is the DEP given more money to study the combined effects when they've done such a poor and unscientific job looking at just one incinerator. They'll just give you more of the same meaningless garbage and just up the risk to 3 per million, instead of one per million, and tell you it's still an acceptable risk. An acceptable risk to who? Sure it's acceptable to the charlatans who take the money and run, but it's not acceptable to the people who have to live near the incinerator.

New Jersey has a definite waste crisis, and it is the creation of the DEP. They've virtually demanded each county to build an incinerator and a dump, in the name of environmental responsibility. When citizen groups realize they're being conned, the DEP tries to steamroller opposition by bringing in "experts" and forcing consent orders to be implemented. It is time for the legislature to stop the DEP by banning mass burn incinerators outright. We don't need a moratorium, only to have pro-incinerator forces regroup and come back stronger than ever in 18 months.

If we don't build incinerators, what do we do with the trash? First a strong recycling program must be put into place. The recycling program should include: All forms of paper, whether cardboard, magazines, or junk mail. All glass bottles and jars. All plastic containers, whether soda bottles, milk jugs, creme rinse and shampoo containers, bleach bottles, or cleaning products. And aluminum cans. Separate collection of food and yard wastes should be begun and composting programs used to remove the stink that is associated with present dumps. In fact, laws should be passed to forbid leaves, grass clippings and other biodegradables from ever going into a municipal landfill with other trash. Trashmen and code enforcement officers should be the principle line of defense to see that the public honors these laws or are fined if they don't. The remaining trash must be mechanically processed to remove metals before any burning of trash is even contemplated. If all of these steps are carried out, the waste crisis will disappear and

trash will no longer threaten your air, your water, and your
pocketbook.

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DRAFT

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RFP -- KEY DOCUMENT

MODEL REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP) FOR WASTE COMPOSTING FACILITIES:

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGIC ASPECTS

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26 September 1989

DRAFT

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PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Composting is a versatile technology applicable to the treatment of various organic solid wastes in various circumstances. As such, the process can serve the field of waste management in a number of roles. The particular role served depends not only on the intrinsic strengths and limitations of the technology, but also on numerous site-specific factors. Moreover, the field is in an extremely dynamic, shifting, state. Valid generalizations seem few, hence any that can be made would be particularly valuable. The purpose of this report is to provide a few such generalizations with respect to composting as a waste management tool. The model RFP itself (not introductory material and explanations) is written for easy incorporation into an actual request for proposal.

A major consideration in defining a site-specific role for composting is whether the waste is relatively innocuous or highly putrescible. An example of an innocuous waste is the leaf fall from street trees. Examples of putrescible wastes include sewage sludge (by-product of wastewater purification) and fractions of municipal solid waste (MSW). Such fractions include food waste, yard waste (e.g. grass clippings), non-recyclable paper, packaging and corrugated, pet litter, disposable diapers (whole product including contents). Another consideration is whether the facility is to be located in a sparsely or densely populated region. The composting of leaves in isolation from other wastes is a special case discussed elsewhere (1). This document concerns the most demanding circumstance, that of highly putrescible wastes in densely populated regions.

In this circumstance, a crucially important generalization is that composting facilities should be designed and operated to realize high, near maximal, rates of aerobic microbial decomposition. This is because high rates of decomposition are necessary to minimize the inventory of composting material, and the needs for facility space, materials handling, and unit processes. High rates are also necessary to prevent the generation of malodors. As such, rate maximization is the key to economical construction and operation and public acceptability.

For simplicity, this report first focuses on the composting of sewage sludge. Later, the composting of appropriate fractions of MSW is addressed. Other considerations are discussed briefly in Appendices (separation of MSW fractions and preparation of materials for secondary markets or composting; disposition/utilization of composted process residue; misuse of the term "high rate"). Administrative matters are discussed only as needed to provide context for scientific and technologic matters.

IMPORTANCE OF THE REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)

With respect to decomposition rate and other factors, the direction for the design and ultimately the day-to-day operation is established in an RFP. This document is thus a point of

reference for both the consulting engineer preparing a competitive proposal and the decision-maker responsible for selecting the winner.

It is the decision-maker's responsibility to ensure that the contract is awarded to a bidder who has done his scientific and technologic homework -- particularly that homework essential for a cost-effective and publicly acceptable facility. The proper discharge of that responsibility is difficult or impossible if the RFP lacks meaningful scientific guidance. Such a lack has contributed to the generally spotty performance of numerous wastewater sludge composting facilities nationwide, and the outright failure of some. Considerable public displeasure and associated lawsuits have resulted. This might have been avoided through RFPs that, from the outset, encouraged the use of not only relevant operational experience but also the best scientific and technologic information available.

In North America, the utilization of composting for MSW is in an earlier stage than for sludge. In many circumstances the co-composting of MSW fractions and sludge might be indicated. Regardless, the mistakes made in sludge composting should not be repeated in the larger arena represented by MSW.

BACKGROUND

Scientific Element

Composting is a solid-phase matrix system based on the phenomenon of microbial self-heating. The responsible microorganisms are various kinds of beneficial bacteria and fungi that grow at the expense of the waste. These organisms are widespread in soil, decaying organic material, dust, and surface waters, as well as being indigenous to sludges and other wastes.

In composting, the predominant type of microbial metabolism is aerobic respiration. Organic substances in the sludge are thus oxidized to carbon dioxide (CO_2) and stabilized organic residue, and oxygen (O_2) is reduced to water. The temperature becomes elevated owing to the retention of metabolically generated heat within the biologically active matrix.

The microbial activity decreases the weight and volume of the waste, in that organic carbon is converted to CO_2 and water is vaporized. The vaporization is driven by heat generated in the conversion of the waste to CO_2 . Thus, readily metabolized (putrescible) substances are depleted, leaving a stabilized process residue. Pathogenic (disease-causing) organisms are inactivated by the temperature elevation and other mechanisms.

These changes constitute waste treatment in quantitative terms because, relative to the amount of starting waste, less process residue remains to be managed. Qualitatively, the process residue is more easily stored and transported and is amenable to environmentally sound disposition.

Technologic Element

In demanding circumstances, the need is to effect these quantitative and qualitative changes as rapidly as practicable. Without an effective approach to biological control of the composting process, however, and appropriate technology, the microbial activity responsible for treatment tends to be self-limiting. The limitation typically results from either oxygen depletion or excessive heat retention, or some combination thereof. Oxygen depletion leads to slow, putrefactive (malodor-generating) decomposition. Excessive heat retention leads to inhibitive high temperatures and slow decomposition. Whereas the threshold to inhibitive temperatures is 55-60°C, systems that are ventilated, but inadequately so, typically peak at 75-80°C (severely inhibitive level). At most existing composting facilities the outcome is one or the other of these undesirable conditions, with resultant poor, possibly unacceptable, process performance.

Integration of the Two Elements

Both outcomes are preventable through adequate ventilation of the composting matrix. The technologic element of a ventilation system consists of the capacity of blowers to deliver air, the means of controlling blower operation, the direction of airflow, the conveyance of air to the composting material, and the introduction of air to the material. The scientific element consists of an *understanding* of the interactions among the factors of microbial heat generation, and temperature, ventilation and vaporization. Because it is a key determinant of decomposition rate, ventilation is emphasized in both the model RFP and explanatory material.

The RFP as a Stimulus to Practical Creativity

An effective RFP would not stifle creativity by prescribing overly specific design solutions. Rather, it would provide ground-rules which stimulate disciplined creativity within the confines of well-established, settled, scientific understanding. The idea is to challenge the consulting engineer to devise solutions that are microbiologically and technologically sound, as well as being suited to local circumstances. An RFP so crafted would provide an economic incentive, presently lacking, to construct cost-effective, operationally untroubled, publicly acceptable waste composting facilities.

Such ground-rules are embodied in the model RFP. The model RFP, in turn, is based on information available in detail in the open published literature (see SUGGESTED READING). A summary of this information is presented in the explanatory material following the RFP. The technology and information needed to respond to this RFP are non-proprietary.

MODEL RFP FOR A WASTEWATER SLUDGE COMPOSTING FACILITY

General Announcement

The City of issues herein a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the design and construction of a wastewater sludge composting facility. [Note: the composting of MSW fractions is considered later.] All correspondence relating to this RFP shall be submitted to (Dr.) Mr./Ms. (P.E.), Chairperson RFP Scientific/Technologic Evaluation Subcommittee, City Hall. Interested parties requiring additional information related to this RFP may direct inquiries to the Chairperson at (...) Proposals must be received no later than 4:30 PM on (date). Pricing information shall be included in the submittal.

General Information

Purpose of this RFP. This RFP provides interested parties with sufficient information to enable them to prepare and submit proposals for consideration to competitively bid for work on a wastewater sludge composting facility. Such a facility is needed to convert the sludge generated at the City's existing wastewater treatment facility to a composted process residue which is amenable to storage, transport and ultimate disposition in an environmentally sound manner.

Material to be composted. The City's wastewater treatment facility currently generates a belt-filter press sludge cake with a nominal oven-dry solids content of 22% (moisture content, 78%). The sludge consists of an approximately equi-dry weight mixture of primary and waste activated sludge. The nominal volatile solids content of the mixture is 72% (ash, 28%). The sludge is not known to contain levels of substances inhibitive of the composting process.

Rejection of proposals. The City reserves the right to reject any and all proposals received as a result of this RFP, or to negotiate separately with any source whatsoever in any manner necessary to serve the best interests of the City. The City does not intend to award a contract solely on the basis of any response made to this RFP or to otherwise pay for the information solicited or obtained.

Major criterion for proposal evaluation. Submitted proposals will be examined for, among other things, understanding of the scientific and technologic principles relevant to the rational design and operation of a composting facility. Such understanding should be embodied in all aspects of the proposed design.

In composting its wastewater sludge the City's goals include the following.

° The rapid and thorough microbial decomposition of metabolizable substances in the sludge, predominantly through aerobic, thermophilic activity. [Note: Decomposition is manifested in substantial decreases in weight, volume and contents of readily decomposed material and water, reflecting conversion of the sludge to well stabilized process residue and associated vaporization of water.]

° The minimization of the inventory of material being composted at any one time, and in general the minimization of materials handling requirements. [Note: Such minimizations are achieved by effectively exploiting microbial activity, as integrated with materials handling.]

° Having an operationally flexible facility that can respond to qualitative and quantitative changes in the waste stream and regulatory requirements. [Note: Given the dynamic nature of the field, such changes are not easily predicted. An example of facility flexibility is given below with respect to recycle ratio.]

Oral presentation. A party submitting a proposal may be asked to make an oral presentation to the City's RFP Scientific/Technical Evaluation Sub-Committee. This is to provide an opportunity to clarify the proposal to ensure thorough mutual understanding.

Non-disclosure. Proposals and related oral presentations are confidential and will become the property of the RFP Evaluation Committee and will not be open to public review.

Scientific and Technologic Constraints

Microorganisms. The microorganisms responsible for the composting shall be indigenous to the sludge and resultant composted process residue. They shall be self-replicating at the expense of the sludge.

Facility stages. The composting operation shall consist of a primary stage (sometimes termed "active stage") and a secondary stage ("curing"). Except where noted, these constraints refer to the primary stage facility.

Mixing. To start a regular composting cycle, terminal process residue serving as bulking agent, referred to as "recycle," and sludge shall be mixed together. The equipment used for mixing shall tend to preserve porosity.

Recycle ratio. As a first approximation, a nominal dry weight recycle ratio (recycle/sludge) of 1/1 may be assumed (approximately equal dry weights of recycle and sludge). Refinement of the recycle ratio parameter necessarily awaits operational experience. For this reason, and also because of the changeable nature of waste streams and requirements for beneficial process residue disposition, the City seeks operational flexibility in its facility. One aspect of such flexibility would be the capacity to vary the recycle ratio. A desirable range of available ratios might be 3/1 to 0.3/1.

Except for a one-time start-up operation when the facility is first put into service, no material other than recycled process residue shall be added to the sludge.

Introduction of air. Air shall be introduced into the sludge-recycle and/or composting mixture using radial-blade blowers operated solely in the forced-pressure mode. In conveying air to the mixture, head loss (backpressure) shall be minimized. This shall be done in a manner consistent with the need to introduce air in a uniform fashion, and to avoid short-circuiting and channeling. The head loss incurred as a result of passage through the mixture shall not exceed eight inches (8") of water.

Blower delivery capacity and control. The capacity of the blowers to deliver air shall be adequate to meet a peak demand for heat removal in reference to a biologically favorable temperature ceiling, thereby promoting intensive aerobic, thermophilic decomposition. Control of blower operation shall include temperature feedback control.

Operational objectives include the following.

1) During a come-up phase of a composting cycle, deliver air to the mixture such as to induce a rapid temperature come-up by maintaining the level of interstitial O₂ at not less than 12% (v/v) while simultaneously avoiding unnecessary removal of heat.

2) In a subsequent quasi steady-state phase of a cycle, deliver air such as to maintain a temperature ceiling of 55-60°C while simultaneously maintaining O₂ at no less than 15%.

3) Toward the end of a cycle when the temperature tends to decline owing to substrate depletion, deliver air such as to maintain a temperature maximum as close as possible to 55-60°C while simultaneously maintaining O₂ at no less than 12%.

Mechanical agitation and translocation. Periodically during a composting cycle the material shall be agitated mechanically to redistribute material, moisture and microbes, and to improve porosity and expose fresh surfaces to microbial colonization. Translocation of the material may accompany agitation.

Secondary stage (curing). That portion of the process residue not recycled as bulking agent shall be further composted in a secondary or curing stage of composting. Curing shall not involve the use of blowers. It shall involve mechanical agitation.

Exemption From These Constraints

Proposals not conforming to these constraints shall be considered on their scientific and technologic merit and relevant operational experience. Areas of non-conformity should be justified on the basis of specific, objective data as rigorously interpreted in terms of cause-and-effect relationships.

SUMMARY EXPLANATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CONSTRAINTS

As noted earlier, these constraints are based on extensive information available in the open literature (see SUGGESTED READING). A summary explanation is provided below. This

explanation and earlier introductory comments would not be incorporated into a real RFP.

The explanation might in places seem rather esoteric, involved and lengthy, especially as regards ventilation. This is not entirely avoidable, because the behavior of the composting microbial ecosystem is governed by a complex of highly interactive physical, chemical and biological factors. Notwithstanding any underlying complexity, the design and operational needs are well-understood and straightforward. That is why the scientific and technologic section of the model RFP could be so brief.

Start of a Composting Cycle

Microorganisms. Commercial starter cultures, proprietary inoculums, biocatalysts, genetically engineered organisms or related preparations have not been demonstrated to improve composting process performance. In the absence of scientific justification, the use of such preparations should be excluded.

Facility stages. The boundary between primary and secondary (curing) stage composting is somewhat arbitrary, which permits design and operational flexibility. In general, a material is ready for curing when the composting can be continued solely through occasional mechanical agitation, without danger of generating nuisance odors. Except where noted, the RFP refers to the primary stage.

Mixing. The RFP specifies composted process residue ("recycle") as the sole bulking agent used to impart porosity. Except for a one-time use when the facility is inaugurated, wood chips or other materials from outside the waste stream are excluded. This exclusion has many advantages with respect to factors such as costs, odor prevention, storage, unit operations, prevention of mold spore aerosols, minimization of inventory, and product quality. The exclusion is feasible because, fundamentally, the RFP imposes scientific and technologic constraints which can be satisfied only with designs that ensure a high, near maximal, rate of microbial activity. In other ways also, the RFP leads to features supportive of the use of recycle as the sole bulking agent. Supportive aspects are mentioned in place.

The use of recycle as the bulking agent, however, requires careful consideration of the equipment used in the initial mixing step. The need is to preserve porosity while mixing sludge and recycle. A pug mill mixer might be used, exclusive of any which employ augers and/or have inadequate space between mixer and housing, as these characteristics tend to destroy porosity. Only pug mills employing counter-rotating blades which impart a fluffing action should be considered.

Recycle ratio. An ability to vary the recycle ratio permits adjustment of the starting moisture content to favor porosity, thereby limiting head loss. As such, this aspect of operational flexibility is supportive of the use of recycle as the bulking

agent. It might also help in responding to future, difficult to predict, changes in waste management needs.

Ventilation

Ventilation represents the most fundamental aspect of composting process design and control, as it supplies O₂, removes heat, water vapor and CO₂, and can be deliberately used to control temperature. The focus is on the temperature control function, as an effective and field-proven approach. As explained later, ventilative heat removal in reference to temperature automatically ensures a thoroughly oxygenated condition in the composting matrix.

Introduction of air. The RFP specifies the forced-pressure mode of ventilation, because this removes heat and controls temperature more effectively than the vacuum-induced mode. Other specifications are for a maximum head loss of 8" of water and use of radial-blade blowers (low head-high volume). Head loss is a function of porosity (itself a function of moisture content and other factors) and compaction caused by the weight of overlying composting material. Consequently, height of material is an important design consideration.

In a mechanical sense, higher head losses can be overcome with squirrel-cage blowers (moderate head-moderate volume). But in the more important sense of process control, there is a loss of such control with respect to the factors of temperature and O₂. Similarly, extreme head losses can be overcome with direct-displacement blowers (high head-low volume), though at considerable capital and operating cost. The resultant control difficulties, however, are intractable. Thus, any proposal to substitute height for area should be viewed skeptically for accompanying loss of control over the process.

The specification of radial-blade blowers, especially in combination with recycle as the bulking agent, implicitly restricts pile height rather severely. A pile height specification is deliberately omitted from the model RFP, to give the respondent an opportunity to demonstrate an appreciation of this restriction. In the absence of contrariwise justification, the sludge-recycle mixture at the start of a cycle should not be more than 7 feet high.

Although the primary motive in specifying radial-blade blowers is not costs, this type of blower is the least costly to purchase and operate. Rather, the primary motive is to serve several overlapping scientific and technologic purposes, as outlined in the following sequence.

Key overall objectives are to minimize the needs of facility space and materials handling, while maximizing the degree of stabilization achieved in a given processing period. Pursuit of all three objectives indicates the exclusive use of recycle as a bulking agent. Use of recycle in turn necessitates rapid decomposition with its accompanying intensive heat generation and

drying, which in any event is basic to good process performance. But rapid decomposition requires proper ventilation, which in turn necessitates reasonable pile height and head loss. The above sequence represents the essential elements of facility optimization. A happy though incidental consequence is that radial-blade blowers are indicated.

Blower control and delivery capacity. These aspects of the RFP address a number of highly interrelated factors, as summarized below.

Supplying of O₂. Thorough oxygenation is needed throughout the composting cycle. Nonetheless, assuming temperature feedback control during the quasi steady-state phase (most of the cycle), only during temperature come-up is it necessary to be concerned about O₂ status. As outlined later, thorough oxygenation is automatically ensured with the engagement of temperature feedback control.

During the temperature come-up phase, ventilation should be managed to support unrestricted aerobic respiration while simultaneously avoiding excessive heat removal. This is to speed the temperature elevation to the desired operating ceiling, quickly engaging feedback control. Although the needs to supply O₂ and retain heat are somewhat conflicting, this is easily resolved because at lower come-up temperatures a given volume of ambient air removes relatively little heat. Therefore, the objective of rapid temperature come-up is little penalized by emphasizing the O₂ supply function.

A serviceable provisional operational prescription is to maintain interstitial O₂ during come-up at not less than roughly 12% at any point in the pile. As a first approximation, blowers serving this phase of the cycle might be scheduled for 1.5 minutes actuation out of every 10 minutes. The schedule may be adjusted as indicated by experience to provide thorough, though not excessive, oxygenation. In the special cases of extremely cold ambient air or unusually weak sludge (e.g. sludge that is aerobically or anaerobically digested prior to composting), a more restrictive approach to come-up ventilation is indicated to better conserve heat during this phase.

In theory, more refined blower management during come-up could be achieved through automatic O₂ feedback control. This would be moderately difficult technically. More important, it is not necessary. This is because air may ordinarily be supplied generously (easy resolution of aforementioned conflict). In a related matter, an O₂ override feature subsequent to the come-up phase (overrides temperature feedback control) would be superfluous.

Mechanisms of heat removal. Heat is removed from the composting system predominantly through ventilation. The operative mechanisms are sensible heat removal (temperature of air increases with flow through matrix) and latent heat of vaporization of water (evaporative cooling). A rough approximation

is that 20% of the heat is removed through sensible heating and 80% through vaporization. Though interrelated, these mechanisms are conveniently discussed separately in terms of their manifestations in the composting system.

Vertical temperature gradient. A newly formed mixture of sludge and recycle, at the start of a composting cycle, is temperature-uniform. Subsequently, as sensible heat is transferred from the microbially active matrix to the ventilation air, a temperature gradient is established along the axis of airflow. Thus, a vertical series of temperature readings shows lower values near the point of air entry and higher ones near the exit point. The gradient is variably steep over the composting cycle. It steepens during the come-up phase, is fairly constant during the quasi steady-state phase, and becomes less steep as steady-state wanes.

To prevent microbial self-limitation and loss of treatment functions, the desired quasi steady-state temperature ceiling is 55-60°C. Ceiling refers to the highest temperature in the vertical dimension along the airflow pathway. As was noted, this is near the point at which air exits from the pile. Thus, when the temperature come-up reaches some predetermined level the objective of ventilation management switches from that of supplying O₂ while conserving heat (come-up phase), to that of removing heat in reference to temperature (quasi steady-state phase). This translates into temperature feedback control of adequately sized blowers. The transfer of blower control from timer (come-up) to temperature feedback (quasi steady-state) is effected automatically.

The elements of a temperature feedback control system are a temperature sensor and controller. The sensor is strategically positioned in the pile in combination with a set point assignment to the controller. A suitable combination of sensor position and set point is selected to result in a quasi steady-state temperature ceiling of 55-60°C near the point of air exit. In a number of circumstances, a suitable combination has proved to be a height of 1.5 foot above the level at which air enters the composting material and a set point of 45°C. Depending on system-specific behavior, other combinations of sensor height and set point might be preferable. As such, flexibility in sensor positioning is desirable. (Temperature controller set points are continuously variable.) Regardless, the idea is to find a combination which maintains a quasi steady-state temperature ceiling of 55-60°C.

The sensor should not be subjected to nonrepresentative temperatures at the height selected for its positioning. Nonrepresentativeness can result from air channeling or short-circuiting. This contra-indicates sensor placement too close to the point of air exit. It also indicates periodic mechanical agitation, to reverse any incipient channeling.

Although a sensitive response is desired such that ventilation is demanded as needed to control temperature

reasonably precisely, excessive on-off cycling of the blower should be avoided. This may be accomplished through interposition of a time-delay switch between the blower and temperature controller. A minimum delay of 3 minutes between blower actuation events might be provisionally adopted.

Drying tendency. During the quasi steady-state phase (55-60°C ceiling maintained), roughly 80% of the total heat removal can result from the vaporization of water. This induces a drying tendency, which is both unavoidable and beneficial. Operational benefits include improvement in porosity as the composting cycle progresses (head loss decreases), and production of dry process residue. A dry residue makes for better recycle bulking agent. Moreover, drying is a major sludge treatment objective. A unique aspect of composting is that it links the objectives drying and stabilization, via biologically-driven vaporization.

Note that the drying intrinsic to composting is distinct from "air drying." The distinction is that drying in composting is biologically driven, whereas in air drying it is driven by unsaturation of the air. It follows that, in composting, the stronger the drying tendency the faster the decomposition and the better the process performance.

Premature dryness before the end of a cycle, in the sense of limiting microbial activity, is unlikely. Two factors mitigating against this are the use of recycle and mechanical agitation. The recycle ratio can be adjusted to avoid this outcome, while agitation redistributes moisture, and partially compensates for dryness with respect to microbial movement and colonization of new surfaces. As part of the transition between primary and secondary stages, the material might be remoistened.

O₂ replenishment as linked to temperature feedback control. An unusual and convenient aspect of the composting process is that, in addition to controlling temperature, the use of temperature feedback also automatically replenishes O₂ commensurate with its consumption microbially. Thorough oxygenation is thereby assured, and during the quasi steady-state phase interstitial O₂ is typically depressed only a few percentage points relative to ambient air. This linkage between temperature feedback control and O₂ replenishment stems from two relationships.

First, consider the amount of air needed to supply O₂ for aerobic respiration and that needed to remove heat. Approximately 9 x more air is needed to remove heat than to resupply the O₂ consumed in its generation. Second, consider that in consuming O₂ and generating heat the temperature becomes elevated. Hence, demand for ventilation exerted in response to temperature elevation is, indirectly, also in response to O₂ consumption. Because of these relationships, temperature feedback control as applied to composting (though not other processes) is simultaneously an indirect, tightly coupled, form of O₂ feedback control.

Thus, once the sensor first "sees" the set point temperature, triggering passage of blower control from a fixed schedule (timer) to an on-demand basis (temperature feedback), O₂ requirements are automatically satisfied generously. Come-up phase excepted, this obviates a need to focus on O₂ as a process control parameter. Similarly, as was noted earlier, O₂ override control during the quasi steady-state phase would be superfluous.

Development of the above interrelationships is omitted from the RFP. Rather, a minimum O₂ level is specified that would reflect effective temperature feedback control of adequately sized blowers, among other aspects of a well-designed ventilation system. Bidders are expected to demonstrate a grasp of these interrelationships, as manifested in scientifically and technologically competent design solutions.

Blower delivery capacity. The ventilation system must have the capacity to deliver enough air to meet the peak demand for heat removal, as exerted through temperature feedback control. Peak demand corresponds to the period of most intensive microbial activity. The magnitude of the peak demand depends on the strength of the sludge (content of readily metabolized substances), height of composting material, recycle ratio and other factors. It is best to have excess blower delivery capacity, and not costly to do so. A conservative estimate for a system using recycle as the bulking agent is that peak demand could be as high as 25,000 cubic feet per dry ton of sludge per hour. This estimate is based on experience with a "strong" sludge (primary sludge).

Use of recycle promotes a rapid come-up and early exertion of a peak demand (e.g., within a few days of the start of a cycle). Depending on the strength of the sludge and other factors, demand might remain at near-peak levels for as much as a week. These are behavioral patterns which are specific to particular wastes, facilities and operational conditions. Such patterns can become apparent only after the facility comes on line and experience starts to accumulate.

Mechanical agitation and translocation. Provided that it imparts a fluffing action, periodic mechanical agitation during primary stage composting has beneficial effects. These include a redistribution of material, moisture and organisms leading to more uniform decomposition and a tendency to decrease head loss. As such, agitation is mandated in the RFP. The agitation would probably be accompanied by translocation of the material. It should be emphasized that mechanical agitation cannot substitute for ventilative heat removal in reference to temperature as the means of primary stage process control.

Secondary stage composting (curing). The RFP specifies a secondary stage of composting involving solely mechanical agitation. Although a front end loader could be used for this purpose, a specially designed "composting machine" (dedicated turner) is preferable.

Curing furthers microbial decomposition, though this is slower than in the primary stage. An indication that the material has reached an extremely well-stabilized condition is the appearance of nitrite and/or nitrate (commencement of nitrification). Whether curing should be continued to this point depends on the overall sludge management plan.

Final sanitation assurance. Subsequent to curing, it is feasible to induce a second, terminal, come-up phase for the special purpose of grossly exceeding time-temperature regulatory requirements for pathogen inactivation. Unlike the initial come-up phase, the terminal one is intended to attain harsh, self-sterilizing, temperatures. Self-sterilization is acceptable at this point of processing because the material is well-stabilized and not prone to generate troublesome odors. Since biological heat generation is greatly attenuated (readily available substrates exhausted), relatively large, hence well-insulated, piles may be indicated to conserve heat.

It must be cautioned, however, that under these circumstances biological self-heating can gradually pass to a non-biological causation ("chemical self-heating"), with a remote possibility of ultimately terminating in spontaneous ignition. The material must be rather dry for this to occur. To ensure the loss of sufficient heat to make spontaneous ignition an improbable outcome, the height of curing piles should be restricted to 8 feet.

MODIFICATION OF THE RFP FOR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW) FRACTIONS

Some combination of household-level segregation/facility-level separation of MSW fractions is assumed. This is to maximize the amount of material directed to secondary raw materials markets, while directing putrescible materials to the composting unit process. Pre-composting aspects of MSW management are briefly outlined in an Appendix.

Mixing and Recycle Ratio

Unlike sludge cake, the porosity of compostable MSW fractions tends to be adequate for gas exchange, hence addition of bulking agent is not necessary. Nevertheless, the use of process recycle is beneficial. First, recycle serves as a massive inoculum, hastening colonization of the fresh material with an adapted microbial community. Second, it transfers heat to the starting mixture, instantaneously elevating the temperature to a level somewhat more favorable for microbial activity. Both factors result in savings of facility space/processing time.

With respect to the inoculation function, the recycle ratio can be relatively narrow (perhaps a dry weight ratio of 0.2 recycle to 1 fresh waste). A wider ratio (e.g., 1:1) might be indicated to transfer heat, especially in winter. As in the composting of sludge, this argues for a flexible range of recycle ratios.

Pile Height

Because MSW has better porosity than sludge, the pile can be made higher at the start of the composting cycle. As a first approximation, the starting pile height should not exceed 8.5 feet.

Blower Delivery Capacity

Although data on MSW are not available, it seems probable that this type of waste would exert a smaller peak demand for heat removal than strong sludges. A conservative estimate is that the capacity to deliver 15,000 cfh per dry ton of compostable MSW material per hour would suffice.

Co-Composting

Suitable fractions of MSW and wastewater sludge may be composted together advantageously. MSW brings structure and porosity to the mixture, and sludge brings water and microbially available nitrogen. The MSW and sludge can be mixed in various proportions, depending on the extent of sludge dewatering among other things. This leads to a range of options with respect to sludge dewatering at the wastewater treatment facility in conjunction with initial mixing at the composting facility. A circumstance-specific integration of the two factors would be sought.

APPENDIX I -- SEGREGATION/SEPARATION OF MSW FRACTIONS

For simplicity, the focus of the model RFP is wastewater sludge. For the purpose of outlining certain aspects relevant to MSW, an assumed precondition was the segregation and/or separation of organic materials intended for composting. Detailed discussion of segregation/separation is outside the scope of this report, and only a few comments are made on this important subject.

Segregation/separation is not necessary for composting *per se*, in that glass, metals, plastics and other non-biodegradable solids do not significantly affect the biological action. In fact, certain vendors propose to compost nearly the entire commingled MSW stream, in conjunction with extensive size-reduction with hammer mills. This might be termed "mass composting."

We prefer the opposite approach of "selective composting," in which the recovery of secondary materials is maximized, and the amount of material directed to the composting unit process minimized. With respect to materials that can be either recycled or composted (e.g., clean paper, corrugated paper products), recycling is preferred.

Selective composting sends a stronger message "upstream" to manufacturers and consumers, to reduce the flux of wastes through the environment. More immediately, the composting facility *per se* can be smaller, and the outputs from the facility (secondary materials and compost) higher in quality.

In the selective approach, roughly one-third of the MSW stream is composted. This consists of materials such as yard waste (in isolation from the rest of the MSW stream, or as part of it), food waste, paper that is soiled or otherwise unsuitable for recycling, pet litter and whole disposable diapers (includes contents). Since compostables are inevitably accompanied by some non-compostable material, for example the plastic backing of disposable diapers, a post-composting screening step is indicated.

MSW management can thus be visualized as the conversion of a heterogeneous waste stream to 1) secondary materials, 2) stabilized organic matter, 3) rejects destined for landfilling or possibly some energy recovery-volume reduction-process. Composting plays a key role in such a scheme, in that it renders manageable a particularly troublesome component -- that of the putrescible, odor-prone, fraction.

Nonetheless, a facility performing these functions should not be termed a composting facility. Applying this term to the facility as a whole confuses a part of the MSW management scheme for the whole. Rather, it should be called a "municipal solid waste management facility."

APPENDIX II -- DISPOSITION OF COMPOSTED PROCESS RESIDUE

The composting of a "clean" putrescible waste, assuming adequate processing, results in a well-stabilized residue suitable for use as a compost. "Clean" refers to an absence of potentially harmful levels of substances such as heavy metals and certain organic chemicals. "Dirty" wastes (potentially harmful levels) may similarly be usefully composted for waste management purposes (decrease weight, volume, and contents of putrescible materials and water; destroy pathogens), yet the stabilized residue might not be suitable as a compost. This is because levels of substances that are impermissible in a compost *product* have little effect on the *composting* process. Therefore, it confuses matters to view a waste *composting* facility as a *compost* factory. Rather, the distinction between the process (composting) and a particular product (compost) should be maintained, and the focus kept on waste management needs.

The timely importance of this distinction may be illustrated by reference to a ban on ocean dumping of sludge to take effect in 1992. Nine wastewater treatment plants in the New York City-Northeastern New Jersey region presently ocean-dump approximately 1100 dry tons of sludge per day. With treatment upgrading this could increase to 1400 tons within a few years. These are dirty sludges, precluding their use as feedstocks for the production of general purpose composts.

Composting could nevertheless serve to convert these sludges to residues amenable to land based disposition. In a well-designed and operated primary stage facility, the following decreases relative to sludge may reasonably be expected: total dry solids, 25%; dry volatile solids, 40%; total wet weight, 70%; volume, 70%;

water, 85%. Since the basic idea is waste management, not compost production, a curing stage might not be necessary.

Whereas in New Jersey wastewater sludges are not legally acceptable at Class I sanitary landfills (relatively low tipping fee), composted process residues derived from dirty sludges are acceptable. This makes landfilling a feasible, though hardly optimal, alternative to ocean dumping.

Landfilling, of course, should be viewed as a disposition method of last resort. Alternatively, sludge-derived composted residues might be used as landfill cover material, or in revegetating areas that are not environmentally sensitive (e.g. industrially devastated areas, as in surface mining). Moreover, the idea of pollution prevention, now gaining momentum, is leading to a gradual improvement in sludge quality, hence the quality of any composted process residue. It is therefore important to recognize the utility of composting as a waste treatment technology apart from any issue of compost production.

Finally, the importance of distinguishing between composting and compost is emphasized by a recent, highly controversial, USEPA initiative to severely restrict the land application of sludge and sludge-derived products. Any such restriction has no direct bearing on composting as a waste treatment technology.

APPENDIX III -- MISUSE OF THE TERM "HIGH RATE"

Based on the premise that demanding circumstances indicate high, near maximal rates of aerobic microbial waste decomposition, this model RFP is focused on rate. Not infrequently, however, the term high rate is used indiscriminately in descriptions of proprietary composting processes. In effect, it is used interchangeably with descriptions of impressive-appearing technology and elaborate structures or vessels. The technology, structures and vessels might, or might not, be capable of realizing high rates. Certain proprietary composting technologies are misconceived. The decision-maker should insist on a scientifically and technologically rigorous definition of the term high rate.

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Papers on
composting ✓

PERSONAL DATA

Mervin S. Finstein

Born: June 25, 1931, Cambridge, Massachusetts

B.A.B. degree: Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute,
1953

U.S. Army: 1954 - 1956

B.S. degree: Cornell University, 1957

M.S. degree: Cornell University, 1961 Thesis: Competition for
nutrients between soil bacteria and Fusarium
oxysporum

Ph.D. degree: University of California, Berkeley, 1964 Thesis:
Molybdenum and the physiology of Nitrosomonas

1964-1967: Assistant Professor, Rutgers University, Department
of Environmental Science

1967-1970: Associate Professor, Rutgers University, Department
of Environmental Science

1970-present: Professor, Rutgers University, Department of
Environmental Science

Members: Sigma Xi
Water Pollution Control Federation
American Society for Microbiology
International Solid Waste Association
Society for Industrial Microbiology

Related Activities:

Member, International Standards Organization Commission
Contributor to methodology for nitrifying bacteria and
ammonification

Member, American Society for Microbiology Committee for
Education Development - developed course in microbiology
for secondary schools

Instructor UNESCO-UNEP/WHO course in Environmental Microbiology,
Manila, Philippines.

Co-vised symposium "Food, Soil, Microbiol. Meeting 1981" (Chair)
Environmental Control: National Management of Microbial
Contaminants.

Reviewer for J. Water Pollut. Control Fed., Appl. Environ.
Microbiol., Can. J. Microbiol., National Science Foundation,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of
Agriculture and other journals and funding agencies.

Appointed to National Research Council Committee (National
Academy of Sciences) to give seminars in Tunisia on Management of
Urban Waste (1984).

Invited speaker at conference on composting organized by the
European Economic Community, Oxford (1984).

Invited contributor to the chapter on composting, in a book
published by the German Chemical Society (1984).

Successfully redesigned a failed wastewater sludge composting
facility (1985). ←

Teaching: Undergraduate and graduate courses in pollution microbi-
biology and waste management.

Research and Review Papers (partial listing).

Finstein, M.S. and M. Alexander. 1962. Competition for carbon
and nitrogen between Fusarium and bacteria. Soil Science
94:334-339.

Finstein, M.S. and C.C. Delwiche. 1965. Molybdenum as a nutrient
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of Missouri, Columbia.

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composting (the process) and compost (the product). Letter to
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- Miller, F.C. and M.S. Finstein. 1983. Equipment for control and monitoring of High Rate Composting. In, Integrating Waste Utilization Land Utilization Urban Waste (ed., F. Bertoni, M. de Bertoni, E.S. Cappozzi), p. 251-260, Universita di Naples.
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Key Papers on Composting
by M.S. Finstein and Coworkers,
Department of Environmental Science
Cook College, Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

- Finstein, M.S. and M.L. Morris. 1975. Microbiology of Solid Waste Composting, p. 113-151. Advances in Applied Microbiology. Volume 19 (ed., D. Perlman) Academic Press.
- Suler, D.J. and M.S. Finstein. 1977. Effect of Temperature, Aeration, and Moisture on CO₂ Formation in Bench-Scale Continuously Thermophilic Composting of Solid Waste. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 33:345-350.
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- MacGregor, S.T., F.C. Miller, K.M. Psarianos and M.S. Finstein. 1981. Composting Process Control Based on Interaction Between Microbial Heat Output and Temperature. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 41:1321-1330.
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- Hogan, J.A., Toffoli, G.R., Miller, F.C., Hunter, J.V. and Finstein, M.S. In Press. Composting Physical Model Demonstration: Mass Balance of Hydrocarbons and PCBs. In, Intern. Conf. Physiochem. Biol. Detoxification Hazardous Wastes (ed., Y. Wu).
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COOK COLLEGE

SHORT COURSES
AND CONTINUING
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Rational Design and Operation of Composting Facilities for Waste Management

With Emphasis on Odor Prevention

*A Two & 1/2 Day Course for the
Specialist and Non-Specialist*

February 9, 10 & 11, 1988

Cook College
New Brunswick, New Jersey

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS
Campus at New Brunswick

3154

Rational Design and Operation of Composting Facilities for Waste Management With Emphasis on Odor Prevention

Relevance of Subject Matter

Approximately 100 wastewater sludge composting facilities have been constructed in North America over the last few years. With respect to the large-scale composting of leaves by municipalities and private companies, more than 100 such operations are active in New Jersey alone. Other wastes treatable through composting include a fraction of municipal solid waste, and certain industrially-contaminated soils in need of remediation. It is evident that the microbial technology represented by composting is potentially a powerful waste management tool.

Paradoxically, the record of performance in sludge composting is poor. Many such facilities, including several in New Jersey, raise public concern, and a number have been forced to shut down. The conspicuous problem is nuisance odor. Other facilities are unnecessarily costly.

The primary source of these difficulties is an empirical, trial and error approach to process design and control. Fortunately, it is possible to utilize a rational approach, based on a fundamental understanding of the inner workings of the composting system. This approach may be applied not only to new facilities, but also the improvement of certain poorly performing existing ones.

Who Should Attend

Just as waste management cuts across diverse areas of professional and societal interests, the course is designed for a broad audience of both specialists and generalists. The course should be beneficial to those in the areas of facility design and operation, environmental management in industry, and government and environmental consultation. Also, the concerned citizen should attend.

What You Will Learn

- **Why composting systems fail**
- **Why composting systems succeed**
- **The importance of decomposition rate**
- **How to maximize decomposition rate**
- **The causes of malodor generation and its prevention**
- **How to minimize materials handling**
- **Control of *Aspergillus fumigatus***
- **How to exceed time-temperature requirements for pathogen kill**
- **The question of "in-vessel" systems**
- **The relationship between biological process control and economics (construction and operation)**
- **Experience in New Jersey**

Faculty Program Coordinator

Dr. Melvin S. Finstein, Professor, Cook College Department of Environmental Science

Additional Faculty

Mr. Franklin B. Flower, Professor, Cook College Department of Environmental Science

Mr. John A. Hogan, Graduate Assistant, Cook College Department of Environmental Science

Dr. Peter F. Strom, Associate Professor, Cook College Department of Environmental Science

Field Trip Host

Mr. Peter F. Cerenzio, P.E., Executive Director, Sussex County Municipal Utilities Authority, Hamburg, NJ

CEUs

One Continuing Education Unit (CEU) is defined as ten contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience. Attendees of this program will receive 1.5 CEUs.

Program

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1988

Morning Session

8:30 A.M. Registration
Continental Breakfast

Welcome

Dr. Stephen J. Kleinschuster,
Dean, Cook College

Biological Heat Generation and Temperature:

Interaction profoundly affecting many practical aspects of
composting system behavior.

Biological Process Control:

Ventilative heat removal to control temperature, temperature
feedback control, definition of adequate air delivery

Lunch is Served

Afternoon Session

Physical, Chemical and Biological Relationships:

Oxygen, moisture, odor, pathogens

Sludge Composting Facility Design and Control:

Blower sizing, bulking agents, time-area-height, need for
structure, rescuing failed facilities.

RECEPTION — SOCIAL HOUR

Early Evening Session

The Problem of State and Federal Guidance

6:00 P.M. ADJOURN



WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1988

Morning Session

Application of Composting Principles to Municipal-Scale Leaf Composting:

Case histories, regulation, problems and their avoidance

Potential Application of Composting to Municipal Solid Waste:

Fractions compostable, integration with NJ recycling law

Potential Application of Composting to Remediation of Industrial Sites Contaminated with Hazardous Chemicals:

Range of remediation problems and approaches

Lunch is Served

Afternoon Session

Role of Composting Physical Model in Research and Facility Design

Visit to Composting Physical Model Facility at the Cook College Department of Environmental Science

Conversion of Sussex County (NJ) Sludge Composting Facility to Rutgers Strategy:

Initial design and performance, in-house redesign and reconstruction, present status.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1988

OPTIONAL FIELD TRIP

Sussex County Municipal Utilities Authority

Route 94

Hamburg, New Jersey

10:00 am: Tour of facility

Please indicate on registration form if you will be attending the tour.

(A bus to the Sussex County MUA will be leaving from the Cook College Campus at 8:15 am. **Please indicate on the attached registration form if you will be joining us on the bus.** A map with written directions to the bus departure location will be provided with your confirmation of registration.)

LOCATION

The course will be held at the Cook College Campus Center. A map and written directions to the Campus Center will be included with your confirmation of registration.

REGISTRATION

The registration fee for this 2 & 1/2 day short course is **\$275.00** if received **prior to January 26, 1988**. All registrations received after January 26 will be **\$325.00**. Early registration is encouraged as space is limited. The registration fee includes course instructional materials; lunch; and morning and afternoon breaks. Box lunches will be provided for the field trip.

To register please fill out the attached registration form and mail with your check, voucher or money order payable to **RUTGERS UNIVERSITY** to:

Registration Desk
Office of Continuing Professional Education
Cook College, PO Box 231
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
Telephone: (201) 932-9271

NOTE: There will be no refunds for nonattendance or cancellation unless the Office of Continuing Professional Education is notified at least seventy-two hours prior to the course.

HOUSING

Hotel accommodations are available in the New Brunswick area. For information contact Rutgers University Travel directly at (201) 932-4000, or call the Office of Continuing Professional Education. Be sure to identify yourself as an attendee of the seminar. Hotel costs are **NOT** included in the registration fee.

**RATIONAL DESIGN AND OPERATION OF
COMPOSTING FACILITIES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT**

COMP 88

February 9, 10 & 11, 1988

(Please print or type)

Name _____
(Last) (First)

Address _____

(City) (State) (Zip)

Phone _____
(Business) (Home)

Employer or Organizational Affiliation: _____

Please check fee enclosed:

- \$275.00 (fee)
- \$325.00 (Late, after 1/26/88)

Please check for optional field trip attendance:

- Yes, I will attend tour
- Yes, I will be taking the bus

Make check, money order or voucher payable to **RUTGERS UNIVERSITY** and mail to:

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New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

321X

COOK COLLEGE

SHORT COURSES
AND CONTINUING
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

**Treatment of
Municipal Solid Waste
Fractions
and Sewage Sludge
Through Composting**

**Emphasizing Composting Process
Design and Control and
MSW Materials Separation
Equipment**

*A Two Day Course for the Specialist
and Non-Specialist*

May 22 & 23, 1989

**Cook College, Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey**

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS
Campus at New Brunswick

322x

Treatment of Municipal Solid Waste Fractions and Sewage Sludge Through Composting

Relevance of Subject Matter

Environmentally sound management of solid wastes is increasingly difficult and costly. Rapid changes are being forced by factors such as the banning of ocean dumping of sludge by federal and state legislation, and by the dwindling of suitable landfill space for municipal solid waste (MSW). In some places landfilling costs have increased rapidly from a few, to over one-hundred dollars per ton. Approaches which would treat MSW *IN TOTO*, principally mass incineration, are problematic. Waste management is a complex and dynamic area, and the solutions must be varied, flexible, and scientifically informed.

One powerful waste treatment technology is the solid phase, biological, self-heating, thermophilic process commonly known as composting. It is applicable to organic wastes such as sludge, leaves and other yard waste. It is also applicable to fractions of MSW, in the context of household and/or facility-level separation and associated materials preparation for secondary markets (recycling). Fractions well-suited to composting are those which are readily biodegraded, hence ordinarily troublesome.

Although over one-hundred sludge composting facilities are in operation in North America, their performance is spotty. There is an even larger number of yard waste composting facilities in New Jersey alone; these have varied performance records. MSW composting is not yet widespread, but interest is building rapidly in connection with recycling programs. In all such applications the scientific and technical principles leading to reliably excellent performance are both well-established and field proven. Their implementation yields cost-savings in facility construction and routine operation, and fosters public acceptability.

Faculty Coordinators

Dr. Melvin S. Finstein, Professor, Cook College, Department of Environmental Science, Rutgers University

Dr. Luis F. Diaz, President, Cal Recovery Systems, Inc., Richmond, California



Additional Faculty

Mr. John A. Hogan, Research Assistant, Cook College, Department of Environmental Science, Rutgers University

Dr. Geoffrey A. Kuter, Senior Vice President, International Process Systems, Glastonbury, Connecticut

Dr. Peter A. Strom, Associate Professor, Cook College, Department of Environmental Science, Rutgers University

Who Should Attend

Just as waste management encompasses diverse areas of professional and societal interests, the course is designed for a broad audience of both specialists and generalists. The course should be beneficial to those in the following areas:

- Federal, state, county and municipal government
- Public Works
- Facility design and operation
- Environmental management in industry
- Recycling
- Separation and Marketing of secondary materials
- Compost quality and marketing
- Environmental consulting
- Investment banking
- Foundation program development
- Environmental Communication
- Grass roots environmental organizations
- Environmental Commissions

Note: Registrants who attended "Rational Design and Operation of Composting Facilities for Waste Management" last February may find some overlap on the first day.

What You Will Learn

Composting of MSW fractions requires separation and preparation for secondary materials markets. As such, the topics covered include the following:

- Why composting systems fail or succeed
- The importance of decomposition rate
- Causes and prevention of malodor
- How to exceed time-temperature requirements for pathogen kill
- Relationship between biological process control and costs (construction and operation)
- The question of "in-vessel" systems
- Compost product quality requirements
- Materials separation and secondary markets (recycling)
- A tale of two composting facilities in New Jersey; Sussex and Cape May counties
- Writing an RFP that will lead to a successful outcome

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New Jersey State Library

Monday, May 22, 1989

8:15 a.m. Registration - Continental Breakfast

8:50 a.m. **Welcome to Cook College**

Dr. Stephen J. Kleinschuster

Dean, Cook College and Executive Director, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

9:00 **Roles of Composting in Waste Management**

Dr. Melvin Finstein

Strengthens the weaknesses of the process, distinction between the process and the product, types of waste compostable, Request for Proposals (RFP) as key document

10:20 **Break**

10:30 **Biological Process Control**

Dr. Melvin Finstein

Heat generation-temperature interaction, controlling temperature through deliberate ventilative heat removal, temperature feedback control, oxygenation, behavior of water

12:00 **Lunch Is Served**

1:00 **Composting Facility Design and Operation - Special Case of Yard Waste**

Dr. Peter Strom

Why special case, facility siting, levels of technology, reconciling needs of temperature control- oxygenation- space and time limitation, troubleshooting, uses of the product, New Jersey experience

2:30 **Break**

2:40 **Composting Facility Design and Operation - Rate Maximization as Key Objective**

Dr. Melvin Finstein

Definition of adequate ventilation capacity, height limitation, bulking agents, co-composting, moisture, odor, pathogens, Sussex and Cape May Counties, comparison among composting and stabilization/ fixation and heat drying as sludge management technologies

4:00 **Reception - Social Hour**

5:00 **Optional - Demonstration of Composting Physical Model (simulation device)**

Mr. John Hogan

Demonstration held in Departmental laboratory, in conjunction with open house and availability of faculty for discussion

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Tuesday, May 23, 1989

8:30 Coffee and Pastry

9:00 **Municipal Solid Waste - Materials Separation**

Dr. Luis Diaz

Quantity, composition, characteristics of MSW, separation sites-source-intermediate-central effect of legislative and marketing trends on composting as preferred treatment method for organic fraction

10:15 **Break**

10:30 **Separation Equipment**

Dr. Luis Diaz

Strengths and weaknesses of rotary screens -disc screens - vibrating screens - air classification, screen operational parameters, size reduction; magnetic separations, densifications.

11:15 **Experience in North America**

Dr. Luis Diaz

Analysis of factors leading to successful and unsuccessful programs in materials separation for secondary markets, description of existing facilities emphasizing mixed MSW processing

12:00 **Lunch Is Served**

1:00 **Pathogens**

Dr. Peter Strom

Preventing *aspergillus fumigatus* growth, exceeding time-temperature requirements, integrating pathogen control with facility design and operation, suggested basis of regulatory guidance with respect to sanitation

2:15 **Break**

2:30 **Compost Product Quality and Marketing**

Dr. Geoffrey Kuter

Recently proposed EPA regulations, heavy metals and synthetic organic contaminants, characteristics and physical properties influencing compost utilization, compost markets and marketing strategies

3:45 **Wrap-Up**

Dr. Melvin Finstein (moderator)

Open Discussion from the floor of subjects covered (or not covered) in the course

4:30 **Adjourn**

Registration

The registration fee for this course is \$335 if received prior to May 8, 1989. Registrants from the same company or organization may register for a discounted fee of \$300. All registrations received after May 8 will be \$360. The registration fee includes course instructional materials, lunch and breaks.

To register please fill out the attached registration form and mail with your check, voucher or money order payable to Rutgers University to:

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Cook College, P.O. Box 231
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
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Location

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Housing

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Income Tax Status

This course may qualify for a tax deduction under Treasury Regulation 1-162-5 where attendees may deduct some expenses of continuing education (including fees, travel, meals and lodging) undertaken to maintain and improve professional skills.

CEU

Attendees of this program qualify for 1.2 Continuing Education Units (CEU) defined as ten contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience.

REGISTRATION FORM

COMP 89

Treatment of Municipal Solid Waste Fractions and Sewage Sludge Through Composting
May 22 & 23, 1989

Name _____
(Please type or print) (Last) (First) (Initial)

Employer or Organization _____

Address _____

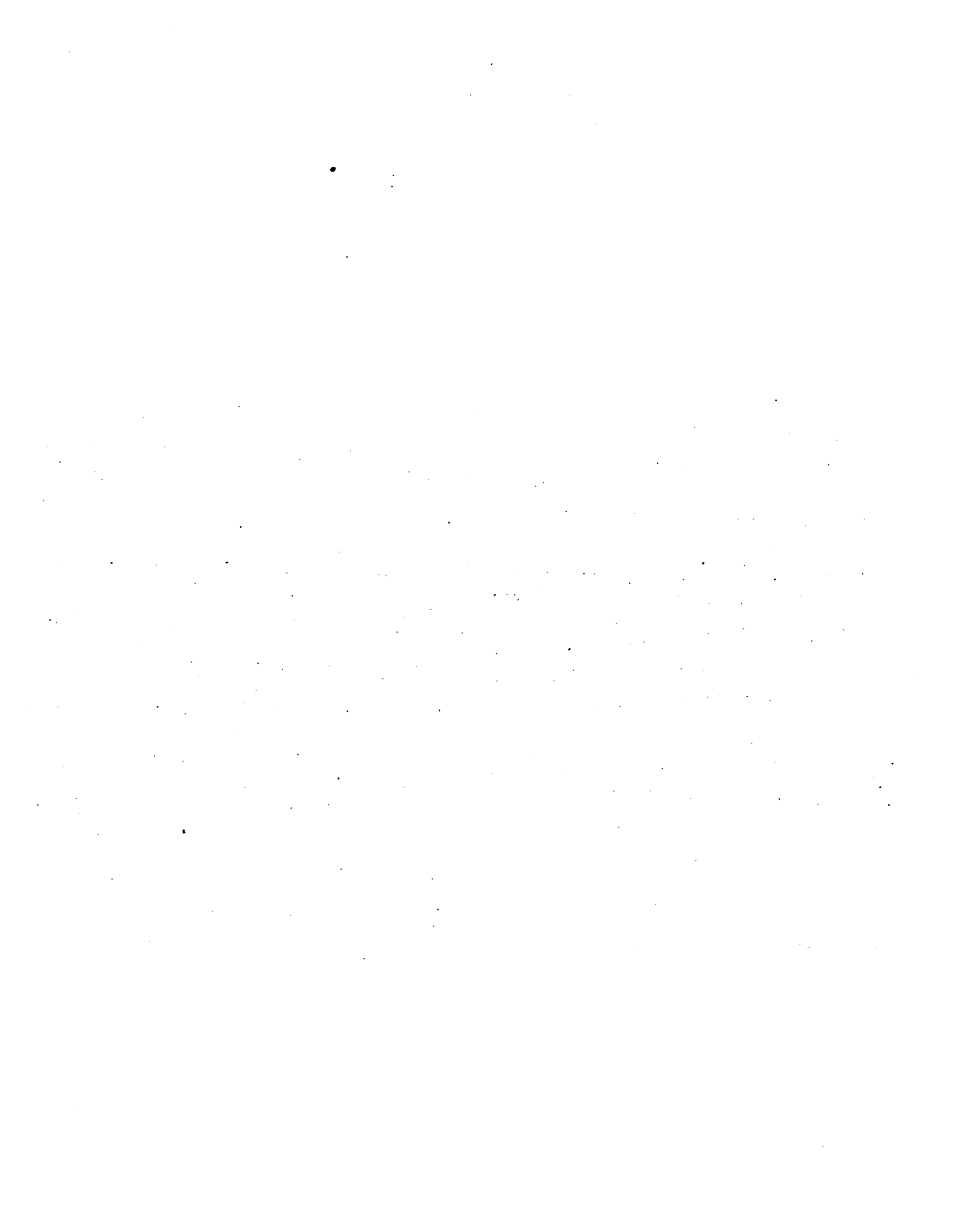
(City) (State) (Zip)

Telephone () ()
(Business) (Home)

- Please check fee enclosed
- \$335 (Before May 8, 1989)
- \$300 (Multiple Discount)
- \$360 (Late, All after May 8, 1989)

Make check, money order or voucher payable to
Rutgers University and mail to:
 Office of Continuing Professional Education
 Cook College, P.O. Box 231
 New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
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321X



Solid Waste Management

NEWSLETTER

Published as part of the environmental sciences program, Cook College, Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick 08903, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.

Franklin B. Flower,
Extension Specialist in Environmental Sciences

VOLUME X

NUMBER 5, 1986

SUSSEX COUNTY SUCCESSFULLY COMPOSTS SEWAGE SLUDGE*

The Sussex County Municipal Utilities Authority's (SCMUA) Upper Walkkill Valley Water Pollution Control Plant, located about one mile south of Hamburg, N.J., treats about 200 million gallons of sewage, leachate, sludges, and septage each year. From this waste stream about 10,000 tons of sludge, containing about 25% solids are produced each year.

Since the completion of this wastewater treatment plant in 1983, a number of methods, including land spreading and composting, have been used to dispose of the resultant sludge. Incineration was first considered as a treatment method, but the excessive costs of construction and operation caused the Authority to try the less expensive method of sewage sludge composting. The composting system initially designed and constructed for the Authority, at a cost of \$2.4 million, was based on the Beltsville method, developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture under the sponsorship of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In this method air was for the first three days pulled through a mixture of sludge and woodchips into a series of perforated plastic pipes located along the bottom of these triangular piles. Then the air flow direction was reversed for the rest of the composting time. The air fan was operated on a fixed schedule, by timer. This composting operation, started in July, 1984, soon proved unsuccessful. Although left in the "composting pile" for more than a month, the material would not dry adequately. Temperatures in the pile varied widely from spot to spot and from time to time, typically peaking at 75°C to 80°C (167-176°F). Because of the lack of drying and the lack of stabilization it was difficult-to-impossible to screen the wood chips from the sludge material. Worst of all the process emitted extensive quantities of very unpleasant odors. These odors resulted in numerous citizen complaints and ultimately in a one day closing of a nearby regional high school.

In January, 1985, at the request of the SCMUA, Dr. Melvin S. Finstein and associates, Dr. Frederick C. Miller and Mr. John A. Hogan of Cook College, Rutgers University set up an on-site demonstration of a different approach to composting process design and control known as the Rutgers strategy. This demonstration was conducted by the Rutgers personnel as a public service.

*This report was developed from a tour of the Sussex County Municipal Utilities Authority's Upper Walkkill Valley Water Pollution Control Plant's sewage sludge composting facility and interviews with: Peter Cerenzio, Executive Director, Sussex County Municipal Utility Authority; Peter Goodman, Superintendent of the Upper Walkkill Valley Water Pollution Control Plant; Dr. Melvin Finstein, Professor of Environmental Science, Cook College, Rutgers University; and Dr. Frederick C. Miller, Research Scientist, N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection and visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Environmental Science at Cook College.

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Whereas the Beltsville method, as originally constructed at Sussex, results in temperature-debilitation of the microbial community responsible for composting, the Rutgers strategy promotes microbial activity. This is accomplished through deliberate use of forced-pressure ventilation to control temperature through heat removal. The main mechanism of heat removal is evaporative cooling. This causes drying, which is operationally beneficial. The design temperature ceiling is 60°C (140°F). Blower activation is "on-demand" according to the needs of the biological system, via temperature feedback control. The composting pile sends signals to turn the blower on or off when given pile temperatures are reached.

This preliminary demonstration was highly successful in that a far superior process performance was realized, with rapid sludge stabilization and much less odor. However, before the demonstration could be repeated the Authority chose to suspend composting because of complaints about people's health being adversely affected by the spores of fungus Aspergillus allegedly coming from the composting operation. These complaints were investigated by the Occupational and Environmental Health Service section of the New Jersey State Department of Health. In December, 1985 they issued a report titled A Health Survey of Residents Living Near and Workers Employed at the Sussex County Municipal Utilities Authority, Hardyston Township, New Jersey. This report stated that "there was no evidence of aspergillosis in any subject, and titers of antibodies to Aspergillus were not detected in any subject. DOH believes that the MUA can resume composting as this study does not show fungal related disease among residents". In addition the Health Department recommended that the windrows be enclosed and odor control be initiated via a scrubbing system if necessary. However, the issue of basic process control was not addressed.

In January 1986, the Authority restarted sludge composting on a small scale with the implementation of the Rutgers strategy. They enclosed their piles in plastic tents while modifying the blower and air delivery system to the piles. They found that to best maintain the required temperature ceiling throughout the pile they needed separate air supply systems supplying different areas of the pile. Each system uses a separate temperature controller. Currently the sewage sludge enters the operation containing about 75% moisture. When composting is complete the moisture content is less than 40-45% which makes screening easier. In these tests it was found that the desired capacity of the blowers was 400 cu. ft. of air per minute per dry ton of sewage sludge in the pile.

Following the trials in early 1986 two prefabricated metal buildings were constructed. These buildings are 60 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 20 ft. high. One end of each building is open except for plastic curtains which can be closed. Enclosing a sewage sludge composting operation within a building can result in huge problems with excessive internal moisture, metal corrosion, and a poor work environment. The Utilities Authority was able to eliminate these problems by installing large fans high on the wall at the back of the building. When both fans are operating they move air through the building at the rate of 80,000 cu. ft. per minute. Therefore, the buildings do not limit air flow over the composting sludge.

The blowers supplying air to the composting pile, which is 6-9 ft. deep throughout the building, can supply a total of 10,500 cu. ft. a minute. According to Messrs. Cerenzio and Goodman of the SCMUA the objective has been to keep the temperatures below 60°C by turning the blowers on when the thermocouple indicates that the temperature in the pile above the air supply pipes reaches 60°C. The fans go off when the temperature drops to 56°C. In most cases, the temperatures have kept within this range. The compost volume rapidly decreases as composting takes place, and at the end of 15 days the material is ready for screening in order to recover the wood chips and produce a compost ready for the curing pile. It has not been necessary to install any ancillary odor control equipment.

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At the beginning of the composting cycle the blowers operate 100% of the time. After about twelve days they are on only about 10% of the time. The fourteenth day, just prior to breaking down of the pile, blowers are turned on for a 24 hour period. This reduces the temperature of the pile and removes additional moisture. Reducing the temperatures of the pile makes the compost easier to handle and to process through the wood chip/compost separator.

After fifteen days of composting the pile is broken down, and the compost is put through a mechanical separator to remove the wood chips and any foreign materials which may have inadvertently entered the composting material. Wood chip recovery is much better with the new system. The wood chips are stored for later reuse with other sewage sludge. The compost is placed in a curing pile for a minimum of thirty days, and then it is sold at the current rate of \$4.00 per ton (\$2.00 per cubic yard) to a company which bags it in plastic bags and sells it for various uses in gardens. For some uses additional nutrients are added to the compost prior to bagging.

At the time of this editor's visit to the site only a minimal amount of odor was noticed. It is believed that with fine tuning these minimal amounts of odors will be nearly eliminated. If not eliminated, by these adjustments, to where they don't cause any off-site problems then experiments will be conducted with deodorization equipment.

Messrs. Cerenzio and Goodman report that currently it costs about \$15,000 per month to compost their dewatered sewage sludge. Prior to composting this material it was costing them \$50,000 per month to haul the sewage sludge away for disposal on farmland by spreading it on the soil. The current product is monitored continuously for heavy metals and toxins. None have been found which prevents its use in home gardens, on turf, or as a soil amendment. From ten tons of dewatered sewage sludge (25% solids) there are produced 1½ tons of compost.

Messrs. Cerenzio and Goodman report that by using the Rutgers composting strategy of delivering large amounts of air controlled by thermocoupled feedback into the composting windrows they are able to produce a very useful product in a short period of time without environmental problems at much less economic cost than any other system of sewage sludge disposal that they could possibly use.

The Sussex County personnel have gotten off to a promising start in implementing the Rutgers Strategy, according to Drs. Finstein and Miller. They see a number of areas for improvement, however. One is that air flow distribution needs attention. A second problem area involves the NJDEP regulation, which calls for excessively high temperature. Finstein states that, based on well-ordered scientific data, this aspect of the regulation is counterproductive and degrades process performance. No compensating benefit is derived. He feels that State regulation might eventually be changed in response to the Sussex demonstration.

The overall indications are that Sussex will come to serve as a model of the benefits derived from implementing the Rutgers strategy in wastewater sludge composting.

NEW JERSEY COUNTIES PLANNING WASTE-TO-ENERGY SYSTEMS: Mr. John Pislor, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Certification, Accounts and Rates, Division of Solid Waste, New Jersey Board of Public Utilities at a recent Middlesex County SWAC meeting reported that his office currently has on file applications for constructing the following municipal waste-to-energy plants:

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<u>County/District</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Tons Per Day</u>	<u>Base Construction Costs</u>
Warren County	Blount	400	\$ 40,300,000
Pennsauken	Ogden-Martin	500	56,000,000
Bergen County/ Utilities Authority	American RefFuel	3000	253,200,000
Essex County/ Port Authority	American RefFuel	2250	350,000,000
Camden County	Foster-Wheeler	1050	128,150,000
Gloucester County	Signal Environmental Systems	575	70,000,000

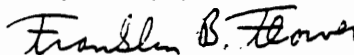
In addition it is reported that Passaic County may have selected Foster-Wheeler and Hudson County has selected Ogden-Martin to build their respective refuse-to-energy facilities. Middlesex County is in the process of selecting a consultant to find a location for their facility as this is being written. Although facility construction has not yet begun, it appears this logjam may soon be broken.

"COMPOST PERMIT REQUIREMENTS": This 28-page publication by the Division of Solid Waste Management, N.J. Department of Environmental Protection presents information about how to obtain a leaf composting permit in the state of New Jersey. There is no charge for this permit. However, in addition to completing the NJDEP's standard application form (CP#1) for construction and discharge permits and its supplement the applicant must show proof that the facility is included in the local Solid Waste Management District solid waste plan and that the deed to the land permits this type of operation. A map showing the facility location and the surrounding environment, a site plan map delineating specific boundaries, tax zoning map, a soil description, and a description of the operational process must also be included in the application. The recommended operational procedure specified by this publication is primarily that contained in the publication "Leaf Composting for N.J. Municipalities" by P.F. Strom and M.S. Finstein. Copies of this publication are available free of charge from the Office of Recycling, N.J. Department of Energy, 101 Commerce St., Newark, N.J. 07102.

By operating a permitted leaf composting facility it is possible to obtain tonnage grant funds from the N.J. Office of Recycling for those leaves composted. Also, permitted facilities have a better chance of being operated without developing problems as they are required to follow the system described in the Strom/Finstein manual.

Copies of the publication "Compost Permit Requirements" may be obtained without charge from Mr. James Pagano, Division of Solid Waste Management, NJDEP, 8 East Hanover St., Trenton, N.J. 08625, telephone: 609-984-3076. This publication is a "must" for those who wish to compost leaves in New Jersey.

Very truly yours,



Franklin B. Flower
Extension Specialist in
Environmental Sciences

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"The information given herein is supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the N.J. Cooperative Extension Service is implied".

**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
COOK COLLEGE
RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
NEW BRUNSWICK**

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Marge Gablehouse

September 26, 1989
Hearing of the County Government
and Regional Authorities Commission
on the Incinerator Moratorium
Legislation, Assembly Bill 4105

We in the United Passaic Organization - are here today because we are urgently concerned about the cumulative impact on our health and environment should the proposed mass-burn incinerator be built in New Jersey, the most polluted state in the country!

With New Jersey air that is already unfit to breathe - exceeding federal limits for ozone - drinking water that we prefer to buy by the gallon, because it - too - is polluted - we despair for our future health and safety!

Over in Passaic County, our Freeholders with monumental cynicism and deceit chose as the best site a small, densely populated urban area, the City of Passaic, and the site itself is situated immediately adjacent to the prestigious Beth Israel Hospital - and across the street from Roosevelt School #10 where I work, with more than 800 students! To add insult to injury, the same freeholders appointed themselves to lucrative jobs in the agency they created to manage - and monitor - Passaic's Incinerator: Clearly, a conflict of interest! Obviously, they forgot they were elected to serve the people - and not their own financial interest! Recently, the freeholders appropriated \$30,000 to fight the Moratorium, with our tax dollars!

New Jersey's only incinerator in operation - in Warren County - has incurred a \$1.5 million deficit in its first 6 months of operations - which the taxpayer will have to pay. There are also serious toxic ash disposal problems, and levels of sulfur dioxide too high to meet state standards! Many states have already rejected mass burn incinerators - because of their alarming health hazards, and further destruction of our environment, thru toxic and cancer - causing emissions. There are non-burning alternatives, less costly and environmentally safe - such as composting, or the ORFA process.

To quote from the acclaimed, independent RUTGERS STUDY (a team of engineers from the Rutgers State University of New Jersey) Incinerator ash is more dangerous than previously realized. Passaic's proposed 1300 ton -per-day incinerator would generate 350 tons of ash daily, which would contain:

2,000 lbs. of lead
64 lbs. of arsenic
72 lbs. of heavy metal (chromium & cadmium) ozone,
which we already have in too great abundance

All extremely toxic: causing cancer, damage to the brain and central

nervous system -- especially of young children.

Ralph Mader, in a article May 24, 1987 - in the Advance News - on the dangers of mass-burn resource recovery incinerator states "Incinerator pollution has been associated with the widespread contamination of soil, water, fish, human flesh, and dairy products. The tragic irony is that in disposing of garbage thru incinerator, Society will be filling the lungs and bodies of its people with some of the most deadly components of this waste." The last thing Americans want is to recycle their solid waster garbage into their lungs and stomachs via the toxic gases and chemicals produced by the incineration!

In order to avoid the frightening health and enviromental hazards we have listed, as well as financial disaster to the municipalities - and, ultimately, the taxpayers - due to ever- spiralling costs of Incineration - we urge the Committee on County Government and Regional Authorities to pass the Moratorium Bill (A-4105) which has the bipartisan co-sponsorship of Democratic Assemblyman William Pascrell, and Republican Assemblyman John Rocco - from the Committee out to floor to the Assembly - for discussion, and a vote.

We desparately need a one-year moratorium in order for an independent agency - like the Rutgers Study group - to determine the cumulative impact that New Jersey Incinerators would have on our health and environment! We must also consider better alternatives to burning to solve our solid waste disposal problems.

All we want is a safe - and healthy environment to live in for ourselves - and our children! Without the moratorium, we fear that our hometown - and all of New Jersey will become more and more an unfit place to live!!

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

As a concerned citizen, I am very worried about the dangers to the health of my children and family, that could be caused by the operation of large garbage incinerators in many counties near one another throughout our state.

I urge you to support Assembly Bill 4105. This would stop the building of Passaic's and other incinerators for one year while a study is made to decide on whether there are great dangers to our health and unreasonable costs to the the taxpayers. Thank you for your consideration.

Como ciudadano interesado, estoy muy preocupado por los problemas medicos que puedan azotar a mi familia, problemas que puedan ser resultados de la operacion de varios grandes incineradores de basura cerca de nuestra ciudad.

Yo les pido que respalden el Assembly Bill 4105. Esto parara la construccion del incinerador de Passaic y de otros incineradores durante un año mientras un estudio hecho y se decida si habra probelmas de salud y costos que no son razonables a nuestros ciudadanos pagadores de impuestos. Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Mary Finklehouse 70 Brook Ave., Passaic
2. Sandra Carollini 215 Agency Ave. #3B Passaic
3. Jeanne Latham 233 Concord Dr. Passaic
4. Susan Lutcher 33 Beech St. Nutley N.J.
5. Barbara Buchanan 100 Park Ave. Nutley N.J.
6. Meriel Holstee 100 Pennington Ave Passaic N.J.
7. Josephine 40 Park Ave. Nutley N.J.
8. Josephine 40 Park Ave. Nutley N.J.
9. Josephine 40 Park Ave. Nutley N.J.
10. Josephine 40 Park Ave. Nutley N.J.

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. J. J. Blat 11 Laurel Ave. Clancy NJ 07022
2. Citebalina W. 386 Lafayette Ave. NJ 0705
3. Olivia Calisto 336 Lafayette Ave.
4. Adalberto Calisto 117 Hammond Ave.
5. Johnna E. Brizzi 481 Brook Ave. Passaic 07055
6. Nancy A. Mendicino 31 Reil W. Passaic, N.J.
7. Elaine Rainier 111 Howard Ave. Passaic, N.J.
8. Dorothy A. Walker Passaic, N.J.
9. Angel Medina Passaic N.J.
10. Mara Medina Passaic N.J.

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

364X

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

As a concerned citizen, I am very worried about the dangers to the health of my children and family, that could be caused by the operation of a large garbage incinerators in many counties near one another throughout our state.

I urge you to support Assembly Bill 4105. This would stop the building of Passaic's and other incinerators for one year while a study is made to decide on whether there are great dangers to our health and unreasonable costs to the the taxpayers. Thank you for your consideration.

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Joseph & Nancy Rubin 215 Passaic Ave.
2. Mr. Filadelfo B. Ramirez 285 Wyoming Ave.
3. Samuel Pasquini 215 Passaic Ave.
4. Mildred Rudolph 215 Passaic Ave. Passaic, N.J.
5. Cynthia Shamoff 215 Passaic Ave. Passaic, N.J.
6. Elizabeth Chapman 215 Passaic Ave. Passaic, N.J.
7. Danielle Crawford 215 Passaic Ave Apt 146 Passaic NJ 07055
8. Margaret Jaramila 215 Passaic Ave
9. David M. Crawford 215 Passaic Ave, Passaic, NJ 07055
10. Richard Briggs 317 Highland Ave

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Family Alonso 295 C Inuit St. Passaic
2. Anthony Barris 303B - Chestnut St. Passaic
3. Leola Alonso 295 Chestnut St. Passaic
4. Victor Barris 303A Chestnut St. Passaic
5. Lucy Sartana 303B Chestnut St. Passaic
6. Jose Guevara 4 Princeton St Passaic NJ
7. Mrs. J Rosario 102 W 15th Chestnut NJ
8. Norma Lopez 223 Chestnut St Passaic NJ 07651
9. Isabelita Acabedo 4 Princeton St Passaic NJ
10. Heidi Mendez 19 7th Ave Passaic NJ

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Sam C. de Luna 277 LAFAYETTE Ave, Newark, N.J.
2. Annella C. de Luna " " " "
3. Joseph DeMarco 47 Carlton Pl. Passaic, N.J.
4. Lyn DeMarco 47 Carlton Pl. Passaic, N.J.
5. John Krinici 114 Westford Ave. Clifton, N.J.
6. Michael P. Murgo 316 High St. Passaic, N.J.
7. Mari Payda 43 Lehigh Ave. Passaic, N.J.
8. Rosemary Moslocke 407 Main Ave. Clifton, N.J.
9. Ann Ingrassia 130 Cypress Ave. Passaic, N.J.
10. Sara Apth, 94 Amsterdam Ave. Passaic, N.J. 07055

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

367X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Mae Bell Holmes 494 Bonteved Passaic
2. Jessie Ruz 31 Hammond Ave, Passaic N.J.
3. Bauzie Williams 44 Henry St. Passaic
4. Beatrice Stimpson 26 S Madison St. Passaic
5. Angus Blizans 38 8th Ave PASSAIC N.J. 07055
6. Lunell Whitmore 28 Spruce Passaic
7. Raymond Debatton 351 Sherman St Passaic NJ
8. Joe Tomz 411 HARRISON ST PASSAIC NJ
9. W.M. Oram 43 Hammond Blvd City
10. W.M. Carter 60 Linden St Passaic NJ 07055

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Mrs Ora M. Holmes 463 Harrison St
2. Mrs Betty Cantolon 66 Linden St Passaic, N.J.
3. Mr Duke Whitely 613 E 23rd St. Paterson, N.J.
4. Somcha Allen 226 Burgess Place N.J.
5. Theresa Lopez 408 Lafayette Ave Passaic N.J.
6. Myra Gray 27 Harvard Ave. Passaic, N.J.
7. Al Clair Donald 183 Burgess Pl. Passaic N.J.
8. Elaine Lane 377 Madison St Passaic, N.J.
9. Paul Warden 410 Harrison St Passaic N.J.
10. Rose Ann Edwards 15 Beech St. Passaic, N.J.

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Sandra Turner 313 Broadway #4 Pass.
2. ~~Jan Wright~~ 303 Oak St
3. ~~Francine Wright~~ 271 Blvd
4. Dolores Wright 303 Oak St
5. ~~Janette King~~ 303 Oak St
6. Robert Wright 303 Oak St
7. Carol Rucker 423 Hansen St
8. Brigitte Rucker 303 Oak St
9. Annil Paul Seruggs 228 Burgess Pl Passaic NJ
10. Emma Donnell 359 Oak St Passaic NJ

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

370x

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. William Singer 278 BURGESS PL
2. Matte M. Smith 175 Myrtle Ave.
3. Gene Jay 27 Hammond Ave
4. Melba Edwards 15 Beach Street Passaic N.J.
5. Mrs. Lillie Marshall 13 Burgess Place
6. Mrs. Jane Rivera 12 Burgess Place Passaic
7. Mrs. Terry Marshall 12 Burgess Place Passaic N.J.
8. Willie Smith 175 myrtle ave. Passaic
9. Sonda Smith 175 myrtle one. Pass.
10. Sandra Smith 175 myrtle ave. Pass.

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055



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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Zoraida Morales 246 3, 7th St Passaic
2. Estebana Perez 12 Martha Pl. Passaic
3. Rydia Gonzalez 32 Myrtle Ave Passaic N.J.
4. Jaine Almonte 2410 3RD St apt. 3 P.M
5. Juan-Ortiz 97-7 St Passaic N.J.
6. Livia Casella 391 Madison
7. Aguiló González 200 Columbia Ave Passaic
8. Edith Lopez 200 Pennington St. Passaic
9. John A. Peters 18 Reid Ave Passaic
10. Hilda Serra

Sergia Martinez 120 Passaic St

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

Heberto Velazquez 68 Hamilton Ave
 Rosa Velazquez Passaic NJ 07055 TEL
 Milagros Canina 102 Grand St apt 2 473-1421
 Maria Leon 391 Madison St. apt. 27
 Felice Murren 200 Pennington Ave. apt 207
 Catherine Murren Passaic NJ, 07055
 Elizabeth 134 Grove St.
 J. Anita Perry 54 Martha St.
 Elva

Idencio Lopez CONTACT
 17-5. st park N.J. 07055
 Elsa Santiago 93 Main Ave. Passaic N.J.

Maria Ramirez 239 4th St. Passaic N.J.
 Maria Ramirez 239 4th St. Passaic N.J.
 Rafaela Diaz 130 Jefferson St Passaic, NJ - 07055
 Maria Bautista 146 Columbia Ave Passaic, N.J. - 07055
 Maria Bautista 146 Columbia Ave. Passaic, N.J. 07055
 Maria Bautista 144 Columbia Ave. Passaic, N.J. 07055
 Regina Platodis 146 Columbia Ave. Passaic, NJ 07055
 Maria Bautista 278 Main St.
 Maria Bautista 146 Columbia Ave. Passaic, N.J. 07055

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Barbara Klausner 245 Passaic Ave D15 Passaic
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
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6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

374x

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Angela C. Gomez</u>	<u>143 Howe Ave.</u>
2. <u>John D. Pineda</u>	<u>140 Van Houten Ave</u>
3. <u>Brock Piny</u>	<u>4100e North Ave. Lodi, N.J.</u>
4. <u>Jandra Tuleco</u>	<u>92 Upper Lakewood Ave, Ringwood</u>
5. <u>Benjamin R. Miller</u>	<u>36 Belmont Ave Clifton</u>
6.	
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8.	
9.	
10.	

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Maria Oviedo	203 6 th St Passaic
2. Luis Rueda, Jr.	23 Passaic Ave. "
3. Rodolfo Valdivia	52 1 st S.T. "
4. Cristina Oviedo	203 6 th St "
5. Pedro Santiago	93 Main. Passaic
6. Maria Garcia	167 Third St. "
7. Milagros Bermudez	120 Autumn St Passaic.
8. Lisette Rivera	77 VanBuren St. PASSAIC
9. Margarita Vargas	3 Lucille Pl. Passaic
10. Sandra de Tarana	101 Union Ave Passaic Park

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
✓ 1. <u>Minerva P. Torres</u>	<u>298 Montgomery St.</u>
✓ 2. <u>Ursula Alonso</u>	<u>83 Spring St.</u>
✓ 3. <u>Anna Paraga</u>	<u>89 Jersey Ave Apt 6</u>
✓ 4. <u>Rosario Valdivia</u>	<u>29 52 First str</u>
✓ 5. <u>Hernán Valdivia</u>	<u>52 First st</u>
✓ 6. <u>Alfred Valdivia</u>	<u>31 Broadway st.</u>
✓ 7. <u>Six Valdivia</u>	<u>" "</u>
✓ 8. <u>Emily Delgado</u>	<u>52 Prospect St. Passaic, N.J.</u>
✓ 9. <u>Cayden Alexander</u>	<u>63- Parker Ave.</u>
✓ 10. <u>Felipe Cruz</u>	<u>52 Echazé Plaza</u>

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

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<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
✓ 1. <u>Gerarda Lopez</u>	<u>156 Harrison St.</u>
✓ 2. <u>Candida Diaz</u>	<u>30 Van burn</u>
✓ 3. <u>Benito Manero</u>	<u>158 Harrison St.</u>
✓ 4. <u>Maria merced</u>	<u>11 ASPEN P / 8H</u>
✓ 5. <u>Jos M. Coatas</u>	<u>432 Brook Ave -</u>
✓ 6. <u>Lorena Pacheco</u>	<u>233 11 St.</u>
✓ 7. <u>Elyso Oquendo</u>	<u>203 Sixth St. Passaic</u>
✓ 8. <u>Veronica L. Ramirez</u>	<u>104 Elliot St. "</u>
✓ 9. <u>Margarita Lopez</u>	<u>250 Passaic Ave Passaic NJ "</u>
✓ 10. <u>Estelita Oquendo</u>	<u>203 6th St "</u>

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

378x

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Handwritten note:
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>HELEN BANAS</u> | <u>26 ^{MATIMORE} WILMINGTON ST</u> |
| 2. <u>Patricia Thompson</u> | <u>58 Mt. Airy Ave.</u> |
| 3. <u>[Illegible]</u> | <u>[Illegible]</u> |
| 4. <u>Jim Brown</u> | <u>103 [Illegible] Passaic</u> |
| 5. <u>[Illegible]</u> | <u>[Illegible]</u> |
| 6. <u>Karen Barman</u> | <u>215 Passaic Avenue</u> |
| 7. <u>[Illegible]</u> | <u>[Illegible]</u> |
| 8. <u>Scott C. Brown</u> | <u>490 Beverly RD. BE. Newark, NJ</u> |
| 9. <u>Fang Polkowitz</u> | <u>8 Allengate Circle Mt. Ple.</u> |
| 10. <u>[Illegible]</u> | <u>[Illegible]</u> |

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- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. ^{FRANK OSETEK} Frank Osetek | 54 Passaic St. Passaic, N.J. |
| 2. ^{NICK PARYK} Nick Paryk | 59 Passaic St. Passaic N.J. |
| 3. ^{Maria de Mercedes} Maria de Mercedes | 52 Passaic St. |
| 4. ^{Diana Mercado} Diana Mercado | 51 Passaic St. Passaic, N.J. |
| S 5. ^{Paula E. Lopez} Paula E. Lopez | 51 Passaic St. Passaic N.J. 07055 |
| 6. ^{Willy Roldo Ramos} Willy Roldo Ramos | 55 Passaic St. Passaic N.J. 07055 |
| 7. ^{Juan Valt} Juan Valt | 149 SOUTH AVENUE HAWTHORNE N.J. 07506 |
| 8. ^{Violeta Miskin} Violeta Miskin | 61 Passaic St. Passaic N.J. |
| 9. ^{Saczarska} J. Saczarska | 59 Passaic St. Passaic N.J. |
| 10. Elizabeth Peralta | 101 Jefferson St. Passaic N.J. 07055 |
| | Elizabeth Peralta 101 Jefferson St. |

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I urge you to support Assembly Bill 4105. This would stop the building of Passaic's and other incinerators for one year while a study is made to decide on whether there are great dangers to our health and unreasonable costs to the the taxpayers. Thank you for your consideration.

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Lawrence Stinaccio	80 Lakeside Lane Clifton, NJ
2. Gennetta Catappa	97 Hollywood Ave Clifton
3. Fred Catappa	97 Hollywood Ave Clifton, NJ
S 4. Ursula Van Dyke	444 Meade Avenue Passaic, NJ
5. Freddy Boveello	400 RIVER DR. PASSAIC, NJ
6. ANA LOZANO	29 SHERMAN ST. PASSAIC N.J.
7. Carol Wagner	150 Paulison Ave. Passaic, NJ
8. [Signature]	25 Rivin Road, N. H. NJ
S 9. [Signature]	535 McKim St Passaic, NJ
S 10. [Signature]	23 Mineral Spring Ave - Passaic, N.J. 07053

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Armen Diaz</u>	<u>148 3rd St. Passaic</u>
2. <u>Maana Bermudez</u>	<u>131 Market St. Passaic</u>
3. <u>Cecilia Zacateco</u>	<u>87 Hammond St Passaic</u>
4. <u>Antonio Lopez Gonzalez</u>	<u>10 School St Passaic</u>
5. <u>John Vasquez</u>	<u>196 Parker Ave Passaic</u>
6. <u>Raul Rodriguez</u>	<u>1965 Lafayette Ave Bronx N.Y. 10455</u>
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

382x

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	<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
S1.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
S2.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
S3.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
S4.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
S5.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
S6.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
S7.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
S8.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
S9.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
S10.	* AL GARCIA *	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>

skip all

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- 1. ^{BETH} BETH Clemmons 201 Columbia Ave Passaic, N.J.
- 2. ^{Robin Cartfield} Robin Cartfield 354 madison st passaic NJ
- 3. ^{Wanda Morales} Wanda Morales 9 School St. Passaic, NJ
- 4. ^{Suleema Hogges} Suleema Hogges 914 Main Ave, PASSAIC, NJ
- 5. ^{Clara Bneum} Clara Bneum 268 Main Ave. Passaic, NJ, 07055
- 6. ^{Luis R. Barrera} Luis R. Barrera 1 Sherman St Passaic N.J., 07055
- 7. ^{Angela Z. Locke} Angela Z. Locke 231 Sherman St. Passaic, NJ 07055
- 8. ^{Jolanda Harris} Jolanda Harris 113 Third St Apt 6 Passaic NJ 07055
- 9. MR. Stanley A Clark I 314 Lexington Ave CLIFTON NJ 07011
- 10. NANDA MICEK 121 Hawthorne Ave. Clifton, NJ.
- 11. Poullavi Shah 22 Union Ave Passaic N.J 07055
- 12. Swaldini Mack 91 Sherman St Passaic N.J 07055
- 13. Nelia Gaminica 9 BARBOUR AVE PASSIC NJ 07055
- 14. Maria M. Pence 63 Park Ave. apt 3 - Passaic, N.J. 07055
- 15. MARIE M. PENCE 63 PARKER Ave.

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Continued from
Previous Page (#2 of 2)

Paterson, NJ

15. ~~Miguelia Osorio~~ 162 ALABAMA AVE.

16- Desfilia Arias 167 PRESIDENT S.T. PASSAIC N.J.

17- Jennie Verbosky 35 KENNETH ST. WALLINGTON, N.J.

18- Eva Kertesz 125 PARKER AVE. PASSAIC

19- Janki D. Dutt 25 B HASTING AVE N.J. RUTHERFORD.

20- Addie McDonald 521 MODERN AVE PATERSON N.J.

21- Amelia Lopez 87 PUTNAM STREET PUTERSON N.J.

22- Laura Augustowski 500 MARVIN PIPE DR. GODEDORA N.J.

23- Margie Dacio 35 HANFIELD TRL PATERSON N.J. 07522

24- Avery Green 193 PRESIDENT ST APT 1 PASSAIC N.J. 07055

25- Yashawnta Douglas Bldg. 2-36 ALABAMA AVE PATERSON, N.J.

26- Hilda Gonzalez 203 MARXSEE ST. PASSAIC, N.J. 07055

27- Charlene Wells 3-86 ALABAMA AVE PATERSON N.J.

28- Pam Regula 79 4th St Passaic

Pam Regula 79 4th St.

11. Pallavi Shah 22 Union Ave. Passaic N.J. 07055

12. Spaldini Mack 911 Shelburne St. Passaic N.J. 07055

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13. Neelia Francisco 9 BARBOUR AVE PASSAIC N.J. 07055

14. Maria A. Perez 63 Parker Ave. apt. 3. Passaic, N.J. 07055

385X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Stan D. Bass 24 Shrewsbury Dr. Livingston NJ 07038
2. A. Robinson 84 Dayton Ave Passaic
3. J. Ramirez 84 Clayton Ave
4. MARIA Ramirez 109 Third St Passaic
5. ~~James J. ... 928 ...~~
6. William J. ... 90 DAYTON AVE. Passaic NJ 07055
7. ... 193 MAINTO Ave, Oakland NJ 07435
8. ... 84 Dayton Ave Passaic NJ 07055
9. Doreen ... 90 DAYTON AVE, PASSAIC NJ 07055
10. _____

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | Signature/Firma | Address/Dirección |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Broadway Knitwear Inc | 90 Dayton Ave. Passaic |
| 2. Donald Hartmann | 260 Hartmann St. Passaic |
| 3. Zofia Bronska | 20-5TH Str. apt. 4 Passaic N.J. |
| 4. Zofia Sadonska | 64 Hamilton apt 1 Passaic |
| 5. Grazyna Broniecka | 64 Hamilton Ave apt 1 Passaic |
| 6. Zofia Bronska | 31 Parker Ave Passaic |
| 7. Grazyna hwerba | 31 Parker Ave Passaic |
| 8. Regina Szulc | 22-5TH apt 7 Passaic |
| 9. Wieslawa Bartosz | 19 QUINCY |
| 10. Barbara Katame | 55 Summer St. |
| Barbara Katame | |

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Sincerely/Sinceramente.

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Joseph Ruberetti 525 Park Place Lyndhurst, N.J.
2. Albert Byrnes 61 Wauhatchee Ave Ho. Middletown, N.C.
3. Wesley Law 242 Popple St Passaic
Willie Law 274 Oak St
4. William Law 274 Oak St Passaic
ARTHUR LAW 90 President St.
5. Arthur Law 90 President St Passaic
6. Allen Peterson 220 Roseville Ave N.W.
7. Harold Byrnes 114 Main Ave Wallington
8. Arnold Ackman
9. _____
10. _____

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. John Pagan - 102 Genesee Ave. Pat. NJ.
2. Barbara Dancip - 122 Dayton Ave. Passaic
3. Sylvia Delaney - 122 Dayton Ave. Passaic
4. Fred Matali - 122 Dayton Ave. Passaic
5. _____
6. _____
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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Amelia Garcia 16 Prospect Pl. Kearny, N.J. 07032
2. Paulina Garcia 130 MARKET ST PASSAIC
3. Antonia Roche 37 ESSEX ST Passaic
4. Caridad Perez 520-55 ST WNY. NJ
5. Maria Perez 4-B Hudson St. Passaic NJ
6. Belgica Roche 107 HIGHLAND AVE Passaic NJ
7. Viviana Almerino 42-4 ST - Passaic NJ
8. Marela Muñoz 146 3rd St. Passaic. N.J.
9. Guadalupe Alvarez 317 E Monroe St. Passaic N. J.
10. Dorota Garcia 320-100 st N. C. N- J-

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390X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
✓ 1. <u>Charmin Mercota</u>	<u>384 Lafayette Ave.</u>
✓ 1. <u>Carmen Mercota</u>	<u>384 Lafayette Ave Passaic N.J.</u>
✓ 2. <u>Candida Lirado</u>	<u>Hydrois St Passaic N.J. (Pas. N.J.)</u>
✓ 3. <u>Rosa Coelho</u>	<u>11 Franklin Pl Kearny 07032</u>
✓ 4. <u>Bernice Colbran</u>	<u>522 618 St Paterson N.J.</u>
✓ 5. <u>Liana GAMBORA</u>	<u>27 Monroe St</u>
✓ 5. <u>Juana GAMBORA</u>	<u>27 MONROE ST Passaic</u>
✓ 6. <u>Andrea Russet</u>	<u>313 Central Ave.</u>
✓ 6. <u>Andrea Russet</u>	<u>212 Central Ave PASSAIC, N.J.</u>
✓ 7. <u>Maria Sanchez</u>	<u>38 Van Buren St.</u>
✓ 7. <u>Maria Sanchez</u>	<u>38 Van Buren St Passaic N.J.</u>
✓ 8. <u>Gladys Colos</u>	<u>140 Blaine St. PASSAIC N.J.</u>
✓ 9. <u>Gloria Vargas</u>	<u>224 Monroe St.</u>
✓ 9. <u>Gloria Vargas</u>	<u>224 MONROE ST. Passaic N.J.</u>
✓ 10. <u>Lorraine Lawson</u>	<u>104 Central Ave Passaic N.J. 07055</u>
	<u>LORRAINE LAWSON 104 Central Ave</u>

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Andujar
Andujar

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- 1. Mercedes Andujar 4 School St. Passaic NJ
- 2. Maria C. Cante 623 W. 4TH ST. N.J.
- 3. Maria Rea 2A Hudson St #1 Passaic N.J.
- 4. MATTY FERNANDEZ 77 Quincey St Passaic N.J.
- 5. Rose Guter 163 CORABELLE AVE LODI N.J.
- 6. Juan Gonzalez 84-3RD ST PASSAIC
- 7. José Gonzalez 116 Third St Passaic
- 8. Paul Paray 103-12TH ST Hoboken, N.J.
- 9. Eduardo Barón 1807 WILLOW AVE. WICKHURDEN NJ
- 10. Lillian Ramirez 820 E 19th St Pat NJ.

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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Jocile Veltz 51 DURANT AVE - CLIFTON - 07011
2. Frank De Pinto 315-23- UNION CITY 07087
3. Sergio Cortes 240 THIRD ST. PASSAIC, N.J. 07055
4. Fredy Barbeaux 78 MONROE HOBOKEN N.J.
5. Mercedes Vasquez
6. Luis M... HOWE AV 19 PASSAIC
7. Rosa Reyes 293 Burgess St. Clifton N.J.
8. Delores Valera 63 PARKER AVE PASSAIC 07071
9. Milagros De Jesus 7604 Park Ave. Mill Bergen, N.J. 070
10. John Maximino

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

393X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma Address/Dirección

1. Rosa Mango 195 Parker Ave. Passaic
2. Esther Benz 330-59-81 W. 7th St
3. Ardeida Valero 473-1470
4. Martina Concepcion 10-4-51 Passaic
5. Eddy Benavente 170 President St Passaic
6. Maria Reynoso 243 Monroe St Passaic
7. Anna Pacheco 121 3rd St Passaic N.J.
8. Rosa J. Spruy 36 Vreeland Av Passaic N.J.
9. Gracida Nazario 115 LeK. Ave Clifton
10. Mrs R 22 Banta Av garfield

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394x

New Jersey State Library

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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Michael Francis 16 MARLO RD WAYNE N.J.
2. Howard Lopez 103 Paulison
3. Jose B. Lopez 103 Paulison Passaic N.J.
3. Jose B. Lopez 102 Quincy St. Passaic N.J. 07050
4. Rafael Lopez 332 Sherman St.
5. Luzo Pullo -37 Mt. St. Passaic N.J.
6. María V. Ortiz 1714 Summit Ave Union City N.J.
7. Fay Curran 10 Bettino br. Ogdensburg N.J.
8. Joe M. ... 74 Brumberhoff Passaic N.J.
9. Wilson Lopez 103 Passaic N.J.
10. Wilson Lopez 103

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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Carol J. Zuzale / 74 E. Beauty 90 Dayton Ave, Passaic
2. Josephina Regina / 74 E. Beauty 90 Dayton Ave, Passaic
3. Charles J. Zuzale / " " " " " "
4. Joseph J. Zuzale / " " " " " "
5. Antonio A. Palancar / " " " " " "
6. Ester Pagan / " " " " " "
7. _____
8. _____
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10. _____

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

As a concerned citizen, I am very worried about the dangers to the health of my children and family, that could be caused by the operation of large garbage incinerators in many counties near one another throughout our state.

I urge you to support Assembly Bill 4105. This would stop the building of Passaic's and other incinerators for one year while a study is made to decide on whether there are great dangers to our health and unreasonable costs to the the taxpayers. Thank you for your consideration.

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma Finkelstein Address/Dirección

1. ^{LEVIN} Lewis Finkelstein 6000 Blvd. 90 Days Pa Passaic, N.J.
2. *[Handwritten signature]* " " " " " "
3. *[Handwritten signature]* " " " " " "
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Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Lucretia Ann Mabeauky 54 CLIFTON Blvd Clifton NJ 07011
2. Janice Taylor 122 Turbine Ave Passaic NJ 07055
3. Elizabeth Costa 36 E. Russell St. Paterson NJ 07620
4. William J. Ingh 122 Turbine, Passaic, NJ 07055
5. _____
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Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

351x

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Carole Sklar 206 N. 16 St, Bloomfield, N.J. 07003
2. Martin W. Sklar 706 N. 16 St Bloomfield, N.J. 07003
3. Glennice White 109 Watakins Ave W Orange
4. Mr + Mrs T. Carter 31 Robertson Dr. West Orange
5. Mr + Mrs V. Allen 9 Oakwood Tom Livingston
6. Mr + Mrs G. P. ... 1116 Hyde-Wood,
7. Miss Cecilia 381 St. Louis Ave N. J.
8. Miss F. ... 60 Maple Ave W. O.
9. Godwin Pearson 60 Maple Ave W. O.
10. General ... 324 Mc Clellan Ave
11. Charlotte ... 44 Cortland St

Return to:

Roseland NJ 07068
ECO ALERT c/o DSCull 951 Lawrence
Maplewood NJ
399X

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Joseph M. Richards 667 W. GRAND AVE. Rahway, N.J. 07065
2. Andrea Mangano 119 W. Price St. Linden, N.J. 07036
3. Michael Falochak 17 W Lincoln Ave Roselle Park N.J. 07204
4. Mike Flynn 50 Melrose Ter Linden N.J. 07036
5. R. ALTHOFF 191 JAMES ST. EDISON, NJ 08880
6. Henry J. Syle 338 DEWITT ST, LINDEN, N.J. 07036
7. Barbara Syle 338 Dewitt St. Linden, N.J. 07036
8. Ingrid Valaga 722 Summit St Linden 07036
9. Barbara Syle 415 Brook St. Linden 07036
10. Robert M. M... 898 Village Green, Westfield 07090
Ken Bliss 219 E Elizabeth Ave. A-1 Linden

Return to: FCO ALERT
310 D SCOLL 9 SAINT LAWRENCE AVE, MAPLEWOOD, NJ
400X

New Jersey State Library

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Leah Dubinett P.C. - 6 Pompton Ave, Cedar Grove, N.J. 07009
(LEAH S. DUBINETT)
2. Nancy C. Halka (Nancy C. Halka) 73 Trimble Ave #1 Clifton, NJ 07011
3. Dorothy L. Scull 9 Saint Lawrence Ave Maplewood NJ 07068
(DOROTHY L. SCULL)
4. Patricia Lynn Petric Lynch 7 Johnson Rd West Orange NJ 07052
5. Sandra Alston 412 Huntington Ave Apt 38, Burlington, NJ 07101
MARLENE FRANCO
6. Pauline Franco 175 Norman Rd. Newark, NJ 07104
7. Isaiah Nunez (Isaac Hart) 40 Litchfield Terrace, Newark 07106
ISAIAH NUNEZ
8. Janice L. Duenig 51 East Kinney Street Newark N.J. 07102
9. Martha K. Irwin 27 ROOSEVELT RD. MAPLEWOOD NJ 07040
MARTHA K. IRWIN
10. Rosemary Puley 54 Curtis St. Maplewood NJ 07040

ECO-ALERT

Return to: DOROTHY SCULL, 9 SAINT LAWRENCE AVE
MAPLEWOOD NJ
401X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Carol Buchanan 121 Lexington Ave, Maplewood
2. Rebecca Buchanan 121 Lexington Ave, Maplewood
3. Mildred Stral - 69 Hillcrest Rd Maplewood
4. G. Mitchell - 73 Hillcrest Rd Maplewood NJ 07040
5. Raymond Jean 16 Sycamore Dr Old Bridge NJ 08857
6. Gracie Mitchell - 73 Hillcrest Rd. Maplewood, N.J. 07040
7. Fredy Lopez 16 Sycamore Dr Old Bridge NJ 08857
8. Jo Ann De La Torre Bldg 7 Apt 131 Madison Gnd Old Bridge NJ 08857
9. Barbara Keen Apt 131-Bldg 7 Madison Gnd Old Bridge NJ 08857
10. Kimberly Jacobella Apt 30B Cyprus Lane Old Bridge, NJ 08857

ECO - ALERT

Return to:

c/o DOROTHY SCULL
 9 SAINT LAWRENCE AVE.
 MAPLEWOOD, NJ 07040

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Beverly A. Barron 11. Quincy Lane Paterson
2. Debra O'Neil Sardo 55 Turklight Ave, Teanahock NJ
3. Manuel Acamie 125 Francisco Ave, Little Falls
4. Jack Katoli 141 Vernon Ave, Paterson
5. Norma Robinson 274 17th Ave. Newark, N.J.
6. Ruth Place 232 Lafayette Ave Passaic N.J.
7. Ruth Place 232 Lafayette Ave.
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

403x

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma	Address/Dirección
1. ^{Dianos} Joanne Dianos Joanne Dianos	155 BROOK Ave. 155 Brook Ave, Passaic, NJ 07055
2. J - M	95 Wells Ct, Lomcrest, NJ 07627
3. Mary Klein	461 Bushy Lane North Twp 290207
4. ^{Kinky} Linda Dianos	155 Brook Ave Passaic, Nj. 07055
5. Marlene Zschach	175 Madison Ave Clifton NJ
6. ^{King} Jeanette King	309 Oak Street Passaic, NJ 07055
7. In Terdetch	353 Crooks Ave Paterson, NJ
8. ^{Carar} Cesar Pahinier	231-main Ave, PASSAIC Pk. NJ 07055
9. ^{Alisa} Alisa Johnson	456 Harrison St. Passaic 07055
10. MONTGOMERY WILSON	14 EAST RUSSELL ST. CLIFTON 07011
11. ^{TERRENCE J. WARD} TERRENCE J. WARD	11 ASPEN PL. APT. 6C PASSAIC, 07055
12. ^{JOYCE HILBER} Joyce Heber	28 Hoover Ave PASSAIC 07055

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

4044

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. ^{Annette} Annette Silva	339 Passaic St Passaic
2. ^{Josefa} Josefa Velez	171 MARKET ST Passaic
3. ^{Wilma} Wilma Ruiz	25 Highland Ave Passaic
4. ^{MARGARET E. WOLFE} Margaret E. Wolfe	33 Aspen Rd Passaic N.J.
5. ^{MARIONA LARSON} Marion Larson	150 Varisa St apt 3 Passaic
6. ^{Elena} Elena Colon	202 6th St. Passaic
7. ^{Bob} Bob Cole	24 Linden St. Passaic, N.J.
98. ^{Bernie} Bernie Steton	202-6th St. Passaic N.J.
99. ^{Leora} Leora Steton	100 Market St Passaic N.J.
10. ^{Elsie} Elsie Steton	168 Market St Passaic N.J.

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

405X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ^{Irene} Irene Chapla | 258 Harrison St. Passaic |
| 2. ^{Theodore} Theodore Chapla | 258 Harrison St. Passaic |
| 3. ^{MARGARET} Margaret Chapla | 258 Harrison St. Passaic |
| 4. Robert Skupich | 496 Cedar St. Fairfield, N.J. |
| 5. ^{Stanley Slouic} Stanley Slouic | 167 Brook Ave. Passaic, N.J. |
| 6. Frank Kovacic | 117 Madison St. Passaic, N.J. |
| 7. Evelyn Delfa | 410 Felmore St. Passaic, N.J. |
| 8. Emma Palangowski | 41 Homestead Street Clifton, N.J. |
| 9. Marge Kochan | 28 Cherry St. Passaic, N.J. |
| 10. ^{TERESE} Terese Mandik | 258 Harrison St. Passaic, N.J. |

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

406X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- 1. Eve Lynn Stein 285 Aycrigg Ave Passaic NJ Apt 11E
- 2. EVELYN STEIN 285 Aycrigg Ave. Apt 11E
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
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Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

407X

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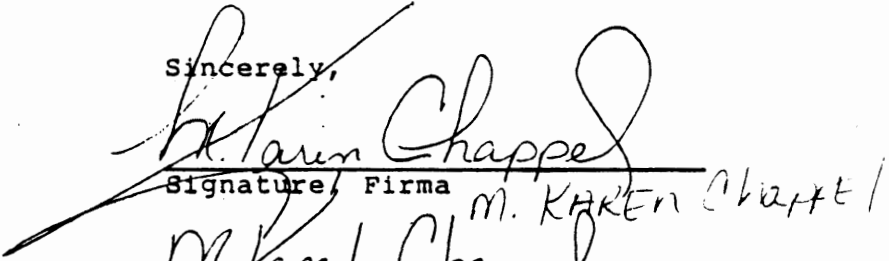
Thank you for your consideration.

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,


Signature / Firma

M. Karen Chappel
Name / Nombre

133 Gregory Ave. Apt. 4
133 Gregory Ave # 4
Address / Dirección

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

408x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Jean Dorsey
Signature / Firma

Ms. Jean Dorsey

Jean Dorsey
Name / Nombre

400 RIVER DR.

400 River Dr. Pass. N.J.
Address / Dirección

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

409x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Ms. Helena Place
Signature/ Firma

S HELENA PLACE
Name/ Nombre

16 Stevens Rd. Caldwell, N.J.
Address/ Direccion

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

410X

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Lystra Huntley
Signature/ Firma

Mrs. LYSTRA HUNTLEY
Name/ Nombre

372 Harrison Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Address/ Dirección
372 HARRISON ST.

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

411X

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Mario Leone

Signature/ Firma

MARIO LEONE
MARIO LEONE

Name/ Nombre

170 Broadway
170 Broadway - Passaic NJ

Address/ Dirección

07055

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

412x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Marie Neilly

Signature/ Firma

MARIE NEILLY

MARIE NEILLY

Name/ Nombre

32 Pennington Ave.

32 Pennington Ave

Address/ Dirección

Passaic

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

413x

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Como ciudadano interesado, estoy muy preocupado por los problemas médicos que puedan azotar a mi familia, problemas que puedan ser resultados de la operación de un incinerador grande de basura cerca de mi iglesia, tres escuelas y al lado de un hospital in las ciudad de Passaic.

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Bloom
Signature/ Firma

ELIZABETH Bloom
Name/ Nombre

252 Washington Ave
Address/ Dirección
Clifton N.J. 07011

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

414X

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

As a concerned citizen, I am very worried about the dangers to the health of my children and family, that could be caused by the operation of a large garbage incinerator near my church, three schools and next to a hospital in the City of Passaic.

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Vincent L. Place

Signature/ Firma

VINCENT L. PLACE.

VINCENT L. PLACE

Name/ Nombre

233 LAFAYETTE AVE.

233 LAFAYETTE AVE. PASSAIC N.J.

Address/ Direccion

07055

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

415x

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,


Signature/ Firma

DALE CEPHAS
Dale Cephas
Name/ Nombre

19 Poplar St.
19 Poplar St. Passaic NJ
Address/ Dirección

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

416X

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

William Scheller
Signature/ Firma

William Scheller
Name/ Nombre

7 Floyd Drive Totowa, N.J. 07072
Address/ Direccion

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

4/7x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Joune K. Sullivan
Signature/ Firma

Miss *Ms. Louise Sullivan*
LOUISE SULLIVAN

Name/ Nombre
245 PASSAIC Ave. Apt 131
245 Passaic Ave B14
Address/ Direccion *Passaic NJ*

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

418x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,



Signature/ Firma

HAROLD MARTIN- 99 LLOYD ROAD

Name/ Nombre

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

Address/ Direccion

419X

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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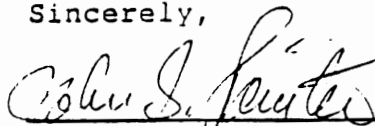
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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,



Signature/ Firma

JOHN S. POINTER
6 HOLLY STREET

Name/ Nombre

SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY 08873

Address/ Direccion

420X

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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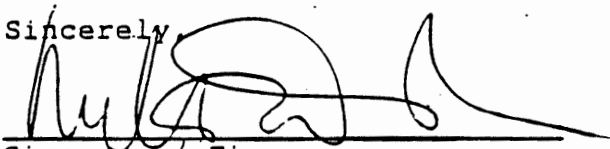
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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,


Signature/ Firma.

MILTON DADE

Name/ Nombre

452 POMPTON AVENUE , CEDAR GROVE, N.J. 07009

Address/ Dirección

42/x

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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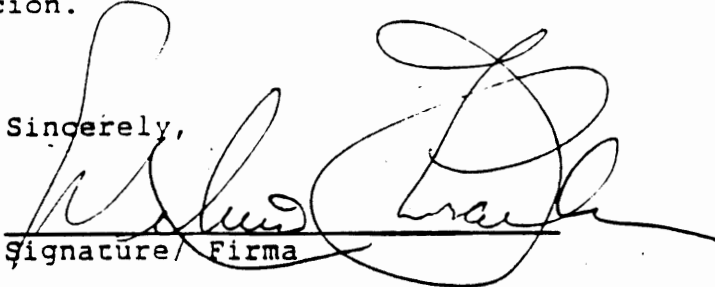
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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,


Signature/ Firma

MELVIN CHARLES

Name/ Nombre

175 PROSPECT STREET, EAST ORANGE, N.J. 07017

Address/ Direccion

422x

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Blanche Keator

Blanche Keator
Signature/ Firma

500 Boulevard

BLANCHE KEATOR- 500 BOULEVARD-PASSAIC, N.J. 07055

Name/ Nombre

500 Boulevard Passaic
Address/ Dirección

423X

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Lillian Roberts
Lillian Roberts

Signature/ Firma

498 Boulevard

LILLIAN ROBERTS , 498 BOULEVARD, PASSAIC, N.J. 070 55

Name/ Nombre

498 Boulevard
Address/ Direccion

424X

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,



Signature/ Firma

Name/ Nombre

566 PASSAIC AVE CLIFTON

Address/ Dirección

425X

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Arthur Buccum
Signature/ Firma

Arthur J Sullivan
Name/ Nombre

46 Normandy Rd.
Clifton NJ 07013
Address/ Direccion

426X

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Judy Truesdale
Signature/ Firma

Judy Truesdale
Judy TRUESDALE
Name/ Nombre

180 VAN BUREN ST.
180 VAN BUREN STREET, PASSAIC, N.J. 07055
Address/ Dirección

427X

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Valeria Thompson
Signature/ Firma

Valeria Thompson
Name/ Nombre

1118 New Brunswick Ave. Rahway, N.J.
Address/ Direccion

07065

4254

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

As a concerned citizen, I am very worried about the dangers to the health of my children and family, that could be caused by the operation of a large garbage incinerator near my church, three schools and next to a hospital in the City of Passaic.

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Mrs Louise Truesdale

Signature/ Firma

Louise Truesdale

LOUISE TRUESDALE

Name/ Nombre

180 Van Buren St.

180 VAN BUREN STREET, PASSAIC, N.J. 07055

Address/ Dirección

429x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Vander Thompson
Signature/ Firma

Vander Thompson
Name/ Nombre

1118 NEW BRUNSWICK AVENUE, RAHWAY, N.J. 07065
Address/ Direccion

430x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Ruth Simmons
Signature/ Firma

Ruth Simmons

RUTH SIMMONS

Name/ Nombre

273-A SHERMAN ST

273 A SHERMAN STREET, PASSAIC, N.J. 07055

Address/ Dirección

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

As a concerned citizen, I am very worried about the dangers to the health of my children and family, that could be caused by the operation of large garbage incinerators in many counties near one another throughout our state.

I urge you to support Assembly Bill 4105. This would stop the building of Passaic's and other incinerators for one year while a study is made to decide on whether there are great dangers to our health and unreasonable costs to the taxpayers. Thank you for your consideration.

Como ciudadano interesado, estoy muy preocupado por los problemas médicos que puedan azotar a mi familia, problemas que puedan ser resultados de la operación de varios grandes incineradores de basura cerca de nuestra ciudad.

Yo les pido que respalden el Assembly Bill 4105. Esto parara la construcción del incinerador de Passaic y de otros incineradores durante un año mientras un estudio hecho y se decida si habra problemas de salud y costos que no son razonables a nuestros ciudadanos pagadores de impuestos. Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. ^{Connie Hawthorne} Connie Hawthorne	19 ^{Kruger Pl.} Kruger Pl
2. ^{W.M. Hawthorn} W.M. Hawthorn	" " "
3. ^{Francis La Corte} Francis La Corte	29 Leonard Pl Pass.
4. ^{Alberta Parasio} Alberta Parasio	170 Dawson Ave. Clifton
5. ^{Fran La Corte} Fran La Corte	29 Leonard Pl Passaic
6. ^{Maria Di Stefano} Maria Di Stefano	29 Leonard Pl Pass.
7. ^{Jerry Parasio} Jerry Parasio	170 Dawson Ave. Clifton
8. ^{Ralph Elmo} Ralph Elmo	430 Oak St Passaic NJ
9. ^{Diago Concha} Diago Concha	28 Dick St Clifton NJ
10. ^{John F. DeLo} John F. DeLo	15 Jones St. Clifton NJ

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

432X

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
51. [Signature]	126 TERHUNE AVE
52. [Signature]	PO BOX 1625 JERSEY CITY
3. Grace Noonan [Signature]	126 TERHUNE AVE
4. Chan Ganam	105 Park Ave
5. E. Roberson [Signature]	489 HARRISON ST. HARRISON
6. J. Martin J. Martin	498 Lafayette Ave Lafayette Ave.
7. Wanda Parks Wanda Parks	498 Lafayette Ave Lafayette Ave.
8. Marian Ventrella Marian Ventrella	498 Blvd. 1
9. Eleanor Mayer Eleanor Mayer	359 Highland Ave
10. Lois Mayer Lois Mayer	" "

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

433x

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Gladys Lopez Puzos P. Coraci N.J.
2. ~~Barbara Oshinsky Passaic, N.J.~~
3. Peter Elmo 430 Oak St. Passaic
PETER ELMO 430 OAK ST. PASSAIC
4. Anni Potts 7-Duques St. Clifton, N.J.
35. Caterina Satalomoni 54 Harmon St. Passaic
6. Joseph G. Giedarno 175 GARFIELD ST. Passaic
JOSEPH G. GIEDARNO 175 GARFIELD ST. PASSAIC
7. Verdine Anzaldi 127 Regal Ave. Clifton
8. Verdine Anzaldi 507 Harrison St. Passaic
VERDINE ANZALDI 507 HARRISON ST. PASSAIC
9. Peter Anzaldi 507 Harrison St. Passaic
PETER ANZALDI 507 HARRISON ST. PASSAIC
10. Jaime L. Lopez 433 GREGORY PASSAIC
JAIME L. LOPEZ 433 GREGORY AVE

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

434x

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

As a concerned citizen, I am very worried about the dangers to the health of my children and family, that could be caused by the operation of large garbage incinerators in many counties near one another throughout our state.

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Mary Pellegrin	77 Brook Ave. Passaic
2. Julie Bellini	131 Brook Ave. Passaic
3. Antonette Falls	498 Blvd Apt 212 Passaic
4. Josie Brunatti	498 Blvd Apt 210 Passaic
5. Roseanne Paparone	142 Church St Lodi, N.J. 07644
6. Rev. Damian Colicchio	95 Myrtle Ave. Passaic N.J.
7. Steven Messa	44 SISCO PLACE CLIFTON NJ 07011
8. Grace Terranova	637 Kraeger Pl. Passaic N.J.
9. Susan Antonellis	478 Oak St. Passaic N.J.
10. Dante C. Antonellis	478 Oak St. Passaic N.J.

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

435x

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. ^{LOUISE ALESSO}
Louise Alesso | 10 Cedar St. Passaic, N.J. |
| 2. ^{SIMON BARDOZA}
Simon Bardosa | 2 Amsterdam Ave. Passaic |
| 3. ^{Meliana I. Bardosa}
Meliana I. Bardosa | 2 Amsterdam Ave. Passaic, N.J. |
| 4. ^{Josephine Rowbotham}
Josephine Rowbotham | 14 Cedar St. Passaic, N.J. |
| 5. ^{Helen Gucco}
Helen Gucco | 300 Lafayette Ave. Passaic |
| 6. ^{YASMIN RODRIGUEZ}
Yasmin Rodriguez | 300 Lafayette Ave. Passaic |
| 7. ^{Edward Rowbotham}
Edward Rowbotham | 14 Cedar St. Passaic |
| 8. ^{EVERLYN GARCIA}
Everlyn Garcia | 117 Lincoln St. Passaic |
| 9. ^{Caron A. Johnson}
Caron A. Johnson | 113 Paulison Ave. Passaic |
| 10. ^{Anne De Marco}
Anne De Marco | 12 Linden St. Passaic |

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

436x

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|--------------------------------|---|
| S 1. <u>Artemio D. Pabian</u> | <u>43 Elliot St. Passaic N.J.</u> |
| S 2. <u>Helma Janowski</u> | <u>77 8th Ave Passaic N.J.</u> |
| 3. <u>Araceli Kopytsky</u> | <u>86 8th Ave. Passaic N.J.</u> |
| S 4. <u>Guillermo Paterson</u> | <u>46 SUMMER ST. PASSAIC N.J.</u> |
| 5. <u>Teressa Hernandez</u> | <u>77-8th Avenue, Passaic N. J. 07055</u> |
| 6. <u>Victor Marti</u> | <u>472 Paulison Ave Passaic</u> |
| 7. <u>Verona Marti</u> | <u>472 Paulison Ave. Passaic N.J.</u> |
| S 8. <u>Radhika Singh</u> | <u>429 Howe Ave Passaic</u> |
| 9. <u>Fely Amides</u> | <u>80C Mary St. Lodi N.J.</u> |
| S 10. <u>Paul F. Benanni</u> | <u>29 Grace Terr. Passaic</u> |

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

437x

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Grace Polizzi</u>	<u>58 Concord St. Clifton NJ 07013</u>
2. <u>Miguel Angel Daniel</u>	<u>2 Mars Ct. Passaic NJ 07055</u>
3. <u>Eric Holzman</u>	<u>144 Broadway Apt 24 N. Jersey</u>
4. <u>Jasmin Perez</u>	<u>156 Howe Ave. Passaic NJ 07055</u>
5. <u>Rosemary Thi</u>	<u>323 Delaware Ave. Clifton NJ 07014</u>
6. <u>Christina Erb</u>	<u>46 Passaic St. Fairfield NJ 07006</u>
7. <u>JAMES CASTILLO</u>	<u>23 KRUEGER PLACE PASSAIC N. J.</u>
8. <u>Alfred Pichler</u>	<u>489 Hamer St PASS NJ</u>
9. _____	_____
10. _____	_____

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

438x

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <i>ANGELICA MESSINIO</i>	<i>Bowes Place Passaic</i>
2. <i>FRANCIS GERARDI</i>	<i>6 Bowes Place Passaic</i>
3. <i>FRANCIS GERARDI</i>	<i>471 Oak St. Passaic NJ</i>
4. <i>FRANCIS GERARDI</i>	<i>12 LINDEN ST PASSAIC</i>
5. <i>FRANCIS GERARDI</i>	<i>439 Paulison Ave, PASSAIC, N.J.</i>
6. <i>FRANCIS GERARDI</i>	<i>56 8th Ave Passaic NJ</i>
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Return to the United Passaic Organisation, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Emilia Alford</i>
<i>Emilia Alford</i> | <i>109 Grove St. Passaic</i> |
| 2. <i>Mary Gabriel</i> | <i>109 Grove St. Passaic NJ</i> |
| 3. <i>Mary Gabriel</i> | <i>109 GROVE ST</i> |
| 4. | |
| 5. | |
| 6. | |
| 7. | |
| 8. | |
| 9. | |
| 10. | |

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

410X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>MIR & MRS: Byron Rogers</i> | <i>380 Lafayette Ave Passaic</i> |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | _____ | _____ |
| 8. | _____ | _____ |
| 9. | _____ | _____ |
| 10. | _____ | _____ |

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

441X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jack Lee | 155 Grove Street |
| 2. Dorothy Griffin | 302 Oak St. |
| 3. Audrey Griffin | 319 Harrison St. |
| 4. ARIENA DAVIS
Arlene Davis | 101 Van Buren Ave. |
| 5. Sylvia Hebron | 182 Sherman St |
| 6. Stacey Hebron | 182 Sherman St |
| 7. Mary Jackson | Jackson St. |
| 8. Thomas Mann | 128 Central Ave. |
| 9. Anna Mann | 128 Central Ave. |
| 10. Thomas Bricks | 128 Central Ave |

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Sarah Masso Jacob [unclear]	125 Central Ave.
2. Paul Masso Edward [unclear]	175 Van Buren St.
3. Edward DeBorja LEO HIGTON	172 Sherman
4. Leo [unclear] LEATHA AUGUSTON	178 Sherman St.
5. Leatha Auguston LENA PITTMAN	178 Sherman St.
6. Lena Pittman CARLA THOMAS	178 Sherman St.
7. Carla Thomas Jean Thomas	338 Harrison St. Passaic, N.J.
8. Jean Thomas M. Charmaine K. Johnson	338 Harrison St. Passaic, N.J.
9. Charmaine K. Johnson Todd Johnson	338 Harrison St. Passaic, N.J.
10. Todd Johnson	182 Burgess St. Passaic, N.J.

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

443X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma	Address/Dirección
1. William Rogers	92 Burgess Pl.
2. Dottie Lee	480 Grove St.
3. MATTIE MAE WHITE	170 Sherman St.
4. Ann Thomas	338 Harrison St Passaic, N.J.
5. Ricky Thomas	338 Harrison St Passaic, N.J.
6. Gerald L. Gaines	349 OAK ST.
7. ROSETTA GAINES	349 OAK ST
8. SYNTIA EDWARDS	349 OAK ST
9. ALICE HERBON	254 Burgess Pl.
Alice HERBON	Burgess Pl.

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

444x

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

182 Sherman St.
Signature/Firma Address/Dirección

1. ^{Joyce Ware} ~~Joyce Ware~~ 182 Sherman Street Passaic N. J.
2. ^{BERTHA HEYRON} ~~Bertha Heyron~~ 182 Sherman St Passaic N.J.
3. ^{nicole} ~~Nicole Ware~~ 181 Sherman St. Passaic NJ
4. ^{HEYRON} ~~Willie Heyron~~ 182 Sherman St PASSAIC, NJ
5. ^{willie} ~~Willie Heyron~~ 182 SHERMAN ST PASSAIC NJ
6. ^{Evelyn Smith} ~~Evelyn Smith~~ 355 HARRISON ST. Passaic NJ
7. ^{William Heyron} ~~William Heyron~~ 153 Central Ave. Passaic NJ
8. ~~William Doherty~~ 194 HOWE AVE. PASSAIC, N.J.
9. ~~Schaefer Thorne~~ 112 Central Ave Passaic NJ
10. ^{William Coley} ~~William Coley~~ 226 Actuna St Passaic NJ
226 Actuna St.

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

445x

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Diane D. Kueben

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Diane D. Kueben 107 Prospect Ave. Passaic
2. Mr + Mrs Lumbert 245 Passaic Ave. Passaic
3. Richard Valley 442 Westfield Ave Elizabeth
4. Ira Moad 442 Westfield Ave Elizabeth
5. Mr + Mrs J. Danabring 2219 Kennedy Ave Jersey City
6. Mr Danabring 2219 Kennedy Ave Jersey City
7. John Sciano 60 ALBION ST. PASSAIC
8. Anthony Sciano 350 Prospect St South Orange, N.J.
9. Mary L. Sciano 350 Prospect St South Orange N.J.
- 5 10. Illa D. Uchino 200 Pennington Ave Passaic

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

446x

NEIGHBORS - PLEASE SIGN IN
 SUPPORT OF THIS BILL, IF YOU
 AGREE.
 TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE: THANKS

As a concerned citizen, I am very worried about the dangers to the health of my children and family, that could be caused by the operation of large garbage incinerators in many counties near one another throughout our state.

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1. | <i>Erica E. Allen</i> | 9 Ascension St Apt 2F
Passaic NJ 07055 |
| 2. | <i>Joseph E. Allen</i> | 9 Ascension St Apt 2F
Passaic NJ 07055 |
| 3. | <i>Frank Ostikat</i> | 9 ASCENSION ST
PASSAIC NJ 07055 |
| 4. | <i>William Weber</i> | 9 Ascension St. Apt. 36
Passaic NJ 07055 |
| 5. | <i>Angela Carस्था</i> | 9 Ascension St Apt 2 E |
| 6. | <i>Julie Brucato</i> | 11 Ascension St. Apt 2B |
| 7. | <i>Ruth Knight</i> | 11 Ascension St. Apt. 2C |
| 8. | <i>S. Martinetti</i> | " " " B-1 |
| 9. | <i>Caroline Fuda</i> | 11 Ascension St. 1-C |
| 10. | | |

Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

1 447x

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Claudia G. Gato</u> <u>Claudia G. Gato</u>	<u>290 Summer St.</u> <u>210 Summer St. Passaic</u>
2. <u>Eduardo Verdugo</u>	<u>256E 125th St. NY.</u>
3. <u>Carmen Salazar</u>	<u>817 Third St.</u> <u>817 THIRD ST. Passaic</u>
4. <u>Nelly Gomez</u>	<u>14 TON AVE.</u>
5. <u>J. TORRES TORRES</u> <u>Javier Torres</u>	<u>10 School St. Apt. 6</u> <u>10 SCHOOL ST. APT 6</u>
6. <u>Marta Moreno</u> <u>Marta Moreno</u>	<u>87 Hammond Ave</u> <u>87 HAM. MOULD AVE</u>
7. <u>Nicolai Rodriguez</u> <u>Nicolai Rodriguez</u>	<u>77 Hope Ave.</u> <u>77 - Hope Ave. Apt. 7</u>
8. _____	_____
9. _____	_____
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Return to the United Passaic Organization, 114 Prospect St., Passaic 07055

448x

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

As a concerned citizen, I am very worried about the dangers to the health of my children and family, that could be caused by the operation of large garbage incinerators in many counties near one another throughout our state.

I urge you to support Assembly Bill 4105. This would stop the building of Passaic's and other incinerators for one year while a study is made to decide on whether there are great dangers to our health and unreasonable costs to the the taxpayers. Thank you for your consideration.

Como ciudadano interesado, estoy muy preocupado por los problemas médicos que puedan azotar a mi familia, problemas que puedan ser resultados de la operación de varios grandes incineradores de basura cerca de nuestra ciudad.

Yo les pido que respalden el Assembly Bill 4105. Esto parara la construccion del incinerador de Passaic y de otros incineradores durante un año mientras un estudio hecho y se decida si habra probelmas de salud y costos que no son razonables a nuestros ciudadanos pagadores de impuestos. Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma Address/Dirección

1. ^{Kenneth Gathers} Kenneth Gathers, 221 Sixth St., Passaic, NJ
2. Robin GATHERS, 616 Main Ave., Passaic, NJ
3. Paulette GATHERS, 616 Main Ave., Passaic, NJ
4. ^{Raymond Wardell} Raymond Wardell 180 Monroe St. Passaic NJ
5. ^{Nellie Cason} Nellie Cason 275 Monroe St. Passaic NJ
6. ^{Timothy Colon} Timothy Colon 159 9th St. Passaic NJ
7. ^{Kim Woods} Kim Woods 180 Monroe St. Passaic NJ
8. ^{Paul Marie Woods} Paul Marie Woods 180 Monroe St. Passaic NJ
9. ^{Bonnie Cason} Bonnie Cason 180 Monroe St. Passaic NJ
10. ^{Patricia Wardell} Patricia Wardell 180 Monroe St. Passaic NJ
^{Roxanne Cason} Roxanne Cason 180 Monroe St. Passaic NJ
 MONROE MINI MARKET 193 MONROE ST PASSAIC NJ

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

SEE APPENDIX

VOLUME II



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