

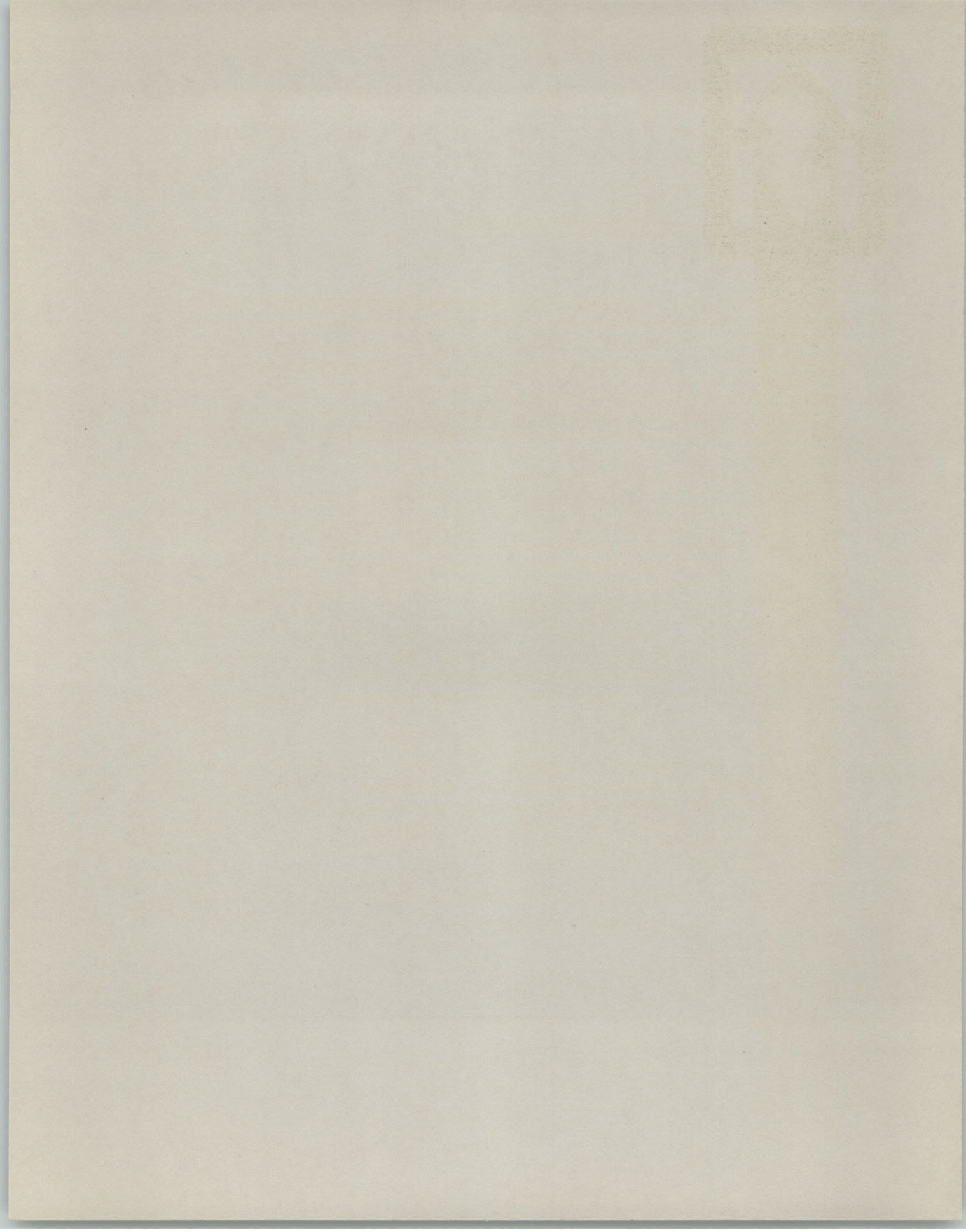
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**New Jersey Hazardous Waste
Facilities Siting Commission**

1984 Annual Report



The Honorable Thomas H. Kean
Governor of the State of New Jersey
Members of the New Jersey Legislature

I am pleased to submit the Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission's 1984 Annual Report for your consideration. This report summarizes the Commission's activities from January through December, 1984.

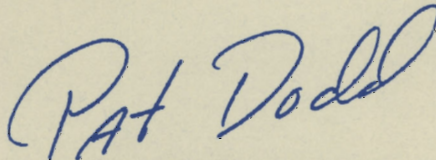
In the past year, the Commission has moved ahead on various fronts. A draft **Hazardous Waste Facilities Plan** was released on September 4, 1984. This plan analyzes current hazardous waste generation and disposal, projects future demand for new commercial facilities, and recommends the type and number of facilities needed in New Jersey in the near future. The high quality of the Plan was recognized by a national publication, which called it a "model to follow."

Many state agencies supported the Commission in developing and conducting its 1984 programs. These agencies include the Departments of Environmental Protection, Commerce, Treasury, and Community Affairs, as well as the Offices of the Attorney General and the Public Advocate. The cooperation of these agencies helps the Commission meet its goal of using existing governmental expertise whenever possible, and minimizing the need to create new positions.

In 1985, the recommendations of the Facilities Plan will be acted upon. With the assistance of consultants, the Commission will locate potential sites for new facilities. In addition, applications from industrial requesters will be reviewed to ensure that their proposed sites meet the siting criteria established in 1983.

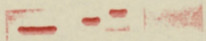
The Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission is entering the most critical phase of its efforts. The groundwork has been carefully laid to provide the best foundation for a new hierarchy of hazardous waste management, one which will encourage source reduction and recycling, energy recovery, hazard destruction or reduction, and waste isolation from the environment. The actual siting of new facilities to implement this hierarchy will be a necessary and controversial process. We look forward to your support in the year ahead.

Sincerely,

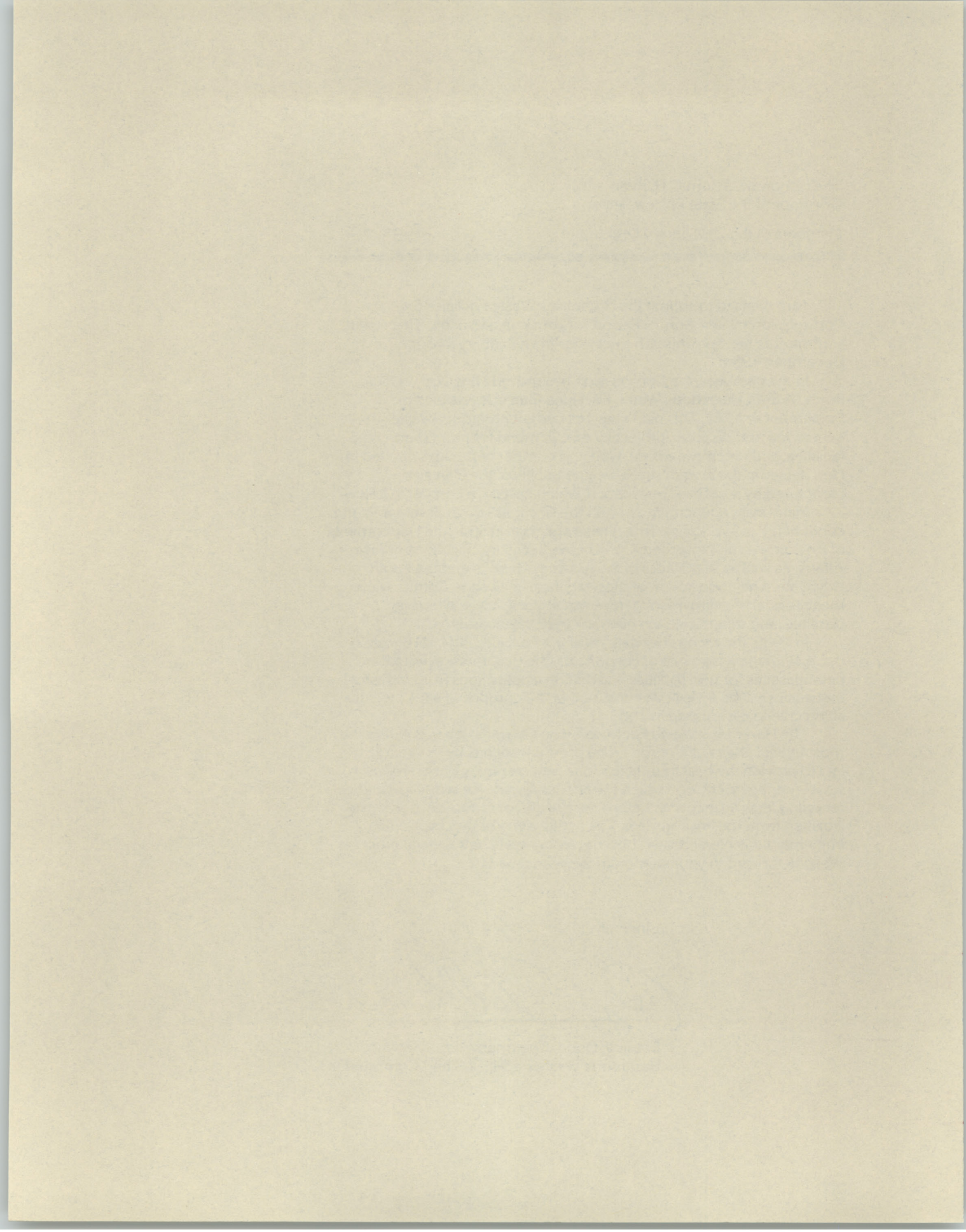


Frank J. Dodd, Chairman
Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission

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Introduction

Siting issues dominated the attention of New Jersey media in 1984. Although work continued on major abandoned hazardous waste sites, the lack of facilities to handle the wastes generated by cleanups halted progress at Burnt Fly Bog and other sites. As more waste is removed from abandoned sites, the need for facilities to handle these wastes will increase. Throughout the year trends accelerated toward greater demand for treatment, and the stricter regulation of waste disposal.

The President's approval of revised Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations publicized Federal efforts to require better management of hazardous waste. While many of the RCRA revisions bring Federal law up to New Jersey's standards, the overall impact of the regulations will be to close off less expensive disposal options, such as landfills, that are less suitable environmentally than incineration and other higher treatment technologies. Future hazardous waste management will differ substantially from current practices as RCRA revisions are implemented.

The Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission, created in 1981, has the tasks of identifying the current sources and amounts of hazardous waste generated, of estimating future generation and the resulting shortfalls in treatment capacity, and of designating sites for facilities that would eliminate deficiencies in capacity. In 1984, the Commission completed and published an analysis of current commercial hazardous waste generation. This analysis has been well-received and is being used by the

public, as it provides detailed information on hazardous waste generation, treatment, storage, and disposal throughout the state. A new version of the analysis for 1983-1984 will be published later this year. In addition, a draft **Hazardous Waste Facilities Plan** was issued that indicates the facilities needed for New Jersey to move to a higher order of hazardous waste treatment. This would encourage:

- recovery and source reduction;
- destruction;
- hazard reduction; and
- isolation as relative preferences.

In 1985, the Commission will implement its **Hazardous Waste Facilities Plan**. A state-wide search will begin and applications for site designation will be accepted from industrial requesters. Sites for new hazardous waste facilities should be identified by the end of 1985.

1984 has shown how volatile and unpredictable hazardous waste management can be. Industrial accidents and tragedies have alerted New Jerseyans and others to the potential dangers of all hazardous materials, and have exposed the need for safe and effective hazardous waste treatment. Recent events have shown that hazardous waste management is an integral part of overall management of hazardous materials. The control and handling of all hazardous materials will undoubtedly be a major public concern of the future, and the Commission will continue to seek out the best treatment technologies in the years ahead.



Facilities Plan

The Plan was presented for public comment on September 4, 1984. Prepared under contract to the Commission by Environmental Resources Management, Inc., the Plan analyzes current hazardous waste generation, estimates future generation to 1988, and identifies the types and capacity of facilities needed to best handle these wastes.

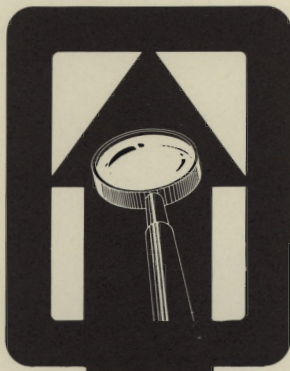
The Plan uses the New Jersey Waste Information Tracking System, maintained by the Division of Waste Management in the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), to analyze waste shipment manifests from 1981 through 1983. Annual reports from treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) were also analyzed to determine overall hazardous waste generation in the state. Various factors, including increases in wastes generated during cleanups, and as a result of the Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (ECRA), were considered to arrive at the estimate that 588,000 tons per year of hazardous waste will require commercial treatment by 1988.

The Commission seeks to bring about a new hazardous waste management philosophy for New Jersey. As part of this new direction, the Plan endorses maximum treatment of hazardous waste, and establishes a treatment hierarchy of reuse, energy recovery, destruction, reduction, and isolation from the environment. Based on this approach,

there is an immediate need for one or more incinerators to satisfy a shortfall in capacity of between 50,000 to 75,000 tons per year. To handle the increased amount of residuals generated by treatment for the next twenty years, an 80-acre land emplacement facility is needed in the state. Future treatment methods that may be needed include oil re-refining, advanced thermal destruction, and ion exchange and pyrometallurgical metals recovery.

Extensive public comment was received on the Plan in October and November, 1984, in five public hearings held throughout the state. In addition, over forty written comments were accepted through November 30, 1984. Revisions to the Plan and development of a response document occurred in early 1985, and adoption of the Plan took place March 26, 1985.

The Facilities Plan has been extensively reviewed within New Jersey and outside the state. The **Hazardous Waste Consultant**, a publication for hazardous waste professionals, considered the Plan "a model to follow" for other states. The Plan is crucial to best coordinating New Jersey's hazardous waste management needs. Facility sites will be designated based on the need for such facilities as determined by the Plan.



Site Search

The Siting Act (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-49 *et al*) provides two methods for siting new hazardous waste facilities. The Commission will have its own site search conducted throughout the state. This requires applying siting criteria to eliminate portions of the state from consideration, and identifying those sites which best meet the criteria. These criteria have the goals of protecting the population, air quality, environmentally-sensitive areas, and the surface and ground water of the state. The criteria also provide for the safe transportation of hazardous waste and structural stability of the site.

To facilitate the siting process, the criteria were grouped into four levels for mapping purposes. Using the DEP's Geographic Information System (GIS), the Commission is mapping broad exclusionary criteria. These criteria exclude sites within the Pinelands, in wildlife refuges, within 20 miles of a nuclear power plant, in zones of cavernous bedrock, in subsurface mining areas, and within 1 mile of public water supply wells. Other criteria are more

site-specific, referring to ground water travel time and flow direction, distance from routinely occupied buildings, and other factors. These criteria will be addressed by consultants who will complete the site search for the Commission.

The same criteria are applied to sites proposed under the second siting method. Industrial developers who have locations for new facilities may propose these sites to the Commission. Independent consultants will study the proposed site to verify its suitability. In either method, the municipality will also be given funds to review relevant documents and conduct pertinent research.

To assure that the best sites are selected the Commission will request its consultant to locate several sites for an incinerator and for a land emplacement facility. The Commission hopes to propose sites for designation by the end of 1985, concurrent with its review of sites proposed by industry. Prior to site adoption, the Commission will hold public hearings in the areas where sites are proposed.



Information Management

The Commission published its first analysis of New Jersey's hazardous waste manifests in January, 1984. This report summarized manifests for 1981 and 1982, and identified major waste streams and producers in the state. Exports and imports between the states were also addressed. The Commission plans to issue a summary of 1983 and 1984 data in the summer of this year.

In addition to analysis of DEP's manifest records, the Commission has compiled the annual reports of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities in order to monitor on-site waste management. Data for 1983 were included in the Facilities Plan. A computerized database became operational in September, 1984. Pending legislation would require the Commission to analyze annual reports each year. Monitoring annual reports will become increasingly important as the new RCRA requirements are implemented.



Consortium of State Hazardous Waste Siting Authorities

In an effort to understand the regional impact of waste management and new treatment capacity, the Commission has been active in the formation and operation of the Consortium of State Hazardous Waste Siting Authorities. Siting authorities from various states meet regularly to discuss topics of mutual concern, share information, and standardize data.

Information is shared between states via the Consortium's newsletter, **Solutions**, as well as through informal contacts. The Commission is directly involved in the mid-Atlantic Chapter of the Consortium, which includes Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Representatives from these states are working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to develop standardized codes to be used by member states. These codes would incorporate the most suitable treatment methods for each waste stream, and would allow data from each state to be directly compared and compiled. The Commission also monitors the regional market for waste treatment. Developments in neighboring states may have implications for New Jersey's management plans.



Hazardous Waste Advisory Council

The Act creating the Commission also created the Hazardous Waste Advisory Council, giving it the responsibility to advise the Commission and the DEP regarding the planning, siting, licensing, construction, operation, and closure of hazardous waste facilities. Several pieces of recent legislation have given the Council new tasks, such as reviewing New Jersey's abandoned site remediation program and considering the treatment needs of small generators.

In conjunction with staff from the DEP's Hazardous Site Mitigation Administration, a subcommittee of the Council developed a Request for Proposal (RFP) to identify major problems in the remediation program and to recommend steps to alleviate the problems. A draft report by ICF, Inc., and Roy F. Weston, Inc., was circulated among the entire Council in December, 1984.

The Council has also reviewed the development of the Facilities Plan, and has overseen the Commission's public information program.



Source Reduction/Recycling Task Force

The Source Reduction/Recycling Task Force was formed in May, 1984, to advise the Commission on policies to encourage hazardous waste source reduction and recycling, with the ultimate goal of reducing the volume of waste treated off-site.

As part of its information exchange program, the Task Force sponsored the New Jersey Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Recycling Roundtable in July, 1984. The Roundtable brought together a wide range of business, industry, and governmental and public-interest representatives active in waste reduction efforts. Proceedings of the Roundtable will be available by mid-1985.

Before new programs or assistance in hazardous waste reduction can begin, current efforts to reduce waste must be understood. The Task Force must seek and receive input from industries as to the types of incentives and disincentives most valuable in promoting new source reduction and recycling initiatives.

To help the state develop a workable source reduction and recycling program, the Task Force received a grant of \$50,000 in September, 1984, to conduct industrial surveys on current waste reduction practices and preferred

programs to encourage further reduction. A Request for Proposal (RFP) to implement this project will be developed in the spring of 1985.



Hazardous Waste Commission Appoints Source Reduction and Recycling Task Force

Seated (l. to r.): Commissioners Ann Auerbach and George Polzer, DEP Commissioner Robert E. Hughey, Commissioners Roy T. Gottesman and Gordon Millspaugh. Standing (l. to r.): Task Force Members Robert Ahlert, Paul Wyszowski, David Sarokin, James Hulm, Henry Raimondo, Vito Luciano, Diane Walker, William Payne, and Ken Brown.



Public Participation

Public participation is the foundation supporting all Commission activities. Following the release of the draft Facilities Plan, five hearings were held throughout the state to receive public comment. In addition, all meetings of the Commission are open to the public, and have been well-attended.

Commission members and staff addressed a wide variety of groups in 1984, including professional, environmental and industry organizations. To maintain these channels of communication in 1985, the Commission has initiated a bi-monthly newsletter, **Siting Update**. Public participation also plays a critical role during the Commission's site search. A series of informational meetings will be held to explain the method used to locate sites, and later to discuss the proposed sites found by the Commission.

The Commission encourages all citizens, elected officials, and others interested in resolving the siting issue, to join it through 1985 in the search for solutions. New Jersey and the entire nation are at critical points in waste management. New facilities are needed to handle solid waste, hazardous waste, low level radioactive waste, and most importantly Superfund cleanup wastes. The citizens of New Jersey can ill-afford to postpone the critical decisions that must be made as to where new facilities will be developed. To make each siting decision the best one possible, these decisions must be made cooperatively.

Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission

Pat Dodd (Chairman)
Ann Auerbach
Stephen Capestro
Roy T. Gottesman
John J. Heinz

Thomas Leane
Gordon Millspaugh
George Polzer
Max Weiss

Hazardous Waste Advisory Council

John Liskowitz (Chairman)
William Bobsein
James Butler
Patricia Dagnall
Robert C. Gregory
Eleanor Gruber

Thomas Hellman
Cynthia Jacobson
Katherine Montague
Harry Moscatello
Millard Wilkinson

Hazardous Waste Source Reduction And Recycling Task Force

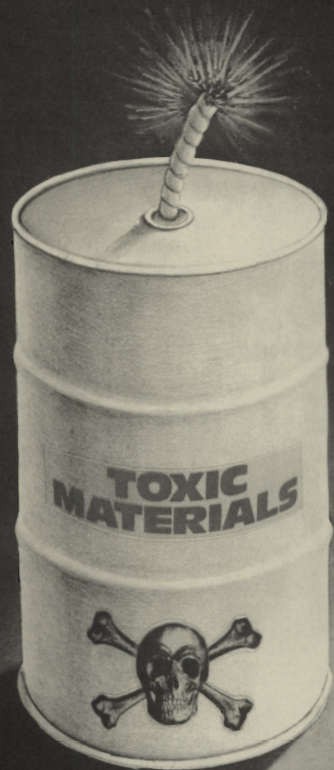
Robert C. Ahlert
Ken Brown
James Hulm
Vito Luciano
William Payne

Henry J. Raimondo
David J. Sarokin
Diane Walker
Paul Wyszkowski

Staff

Richard J. Gimello Executive Director
Susan B. Boyle Assistant Director
William G. Guthe Technical Assistant
Marianne Verde Secretary

Graphic Design by Paul Kraml of the Resource Interpretive Services
(R.I.S.)



The choice is ours...

Either we turn our backs to the problems of Hazardous Waste.

Or we confront those problems responsibly.

Either we permit the improper storage of Hazardous Wastes in abandoned buildings, and their illegal dumping in the dark of night.

Or we provide safe sites for the construction of clean facilities to treat and de-toxify those wastes for suitable re-cycling or secure disposal.

Those are the only practicable, realistic alternatives. There simply aren't any others.

HAZARDOUS WASTE.

Think about it,

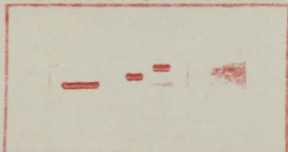
or it won't ever go away.

**PROPER DISPOSING
PREVENTS EXPLODING**



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WASTE
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SITING
COMMISSION**

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