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Appendix
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APPENDIX
to
PUBLIC HEARING
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

APPENDIX VOLUME II

New Jersey State Library

APPENDIX

to

PUBLIC HEARING

before

ASSEMBLY COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES COMMITTEE

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 4192

(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 for the Department of Environmental Protection to conduct the study)

September 26, 1989
Freedman's Meeting Room
Court Plaza South
Hackensack, New Jersey

APPENDIX VOLUME II

New Jersey State Library

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* * * * *

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.

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Otilia Dziuba 29 Van Winkle Ave Passaic N.J. 07055
2. Karmien Dziuba 29 Van Winkle Ave Passaic N.J. 07055
3. Otilia & Karmien Dziuba 29 Van Winkle Ave.
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

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

450 X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. ^{Kroll} George Kroll	^{245 PASSAIC Ave.} 240 Passaic Ave. Passaic
2. ^{Anna} Anna Kroll	"same"
3. ^{Jeannette Meyers} Jeannette Meyers	^{61 Axtension} 61 Common St Passaic
4. ^{Anna Kissler} Lynda Kissler	^{Lafayette Ave} 180 Lafayette Ave Passaic
5. ^{John} John	385 116/66 Ave Passaic
6. ^{John} John	745 Passaic Ave Passaic
7. ^{Rose Zuckiar} Rose Zuckiar	245 Passaic Ave Passaic
8. ^{Joseph Grossman} Joseph Grossman	²⁴⁵ 245 Passaic Ave Passaic
9. ^{Joseph Grossman} Joseph Grossman	²⁴⁵ 245 Passaic Ave Passaic
10.	

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>F. Kuren</i> | 231 Lexington Ave |
| 2. <i>Kathleen Procopio</i> | 195 Spring St |
| 3. <i>Adelaide Nolpe</i> | 33 PARK AVE. |
| 4. <i>Anna Osipky</i> | 73 Palmer Street, Passaic |
| 5. <i>John J. ...</i> | 81-88 Grove Ave |
| 6. <i>Barbara A. Kuren</i> | 231 Lexington Ave. Passaic, NJ |
| 7. <i>Michele Darreman</i> | 231 Lexington Ave. Passaic, NJ |
| 8. | |
| 9. | |
| 10. | |

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Conception Conception	90 Dayton Ave Passaic
2. MARCOS ESPINOZA	160 PARISADE GARFIELD
S 3. Pedro Santos	DAYTON Ave. Passaic
S 4. Pedro Fuentes	29 Brils Passaic
S 5. Barbara paulina	Dayton Ave Passaic
6. Juditka FRIZURRI	14 Ryland Ave. Passaic
7. TERESA SUAREZ	129 Hamilton Ave. Passaic
8. Marcia Gonzalez	25 Myrtle Ave. Passaic
9. Julia C. LIRANZO	174 Columbia Av. Passaic
10. Juan Acavedo	301 Lafayette Ave. Passaic
Juan Acavedo	301 Lafayette Ave.

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

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Rafael Burgos DAYTON AVE PASSAIC 07055
2. Jose S. Contreras 243 TOTOWA AVE. Apt. 07052.
3. J. Xabier de la Cruz DAYTON AVE PASSAIC 07055
4. Florencio Diaz 32 SHERMAN ST. PASSAIC NJ 07055
Florencio Diaz
5. Diego Alcedo 301 Laffayette Ave Passaic
Diego Alcedo
6. Diego Alberto Ramirez 81 3rd St. PASSAIC NJ.
Diego Alberto Ramirez
7. Fernando Galindo 21 ROSZ PL. Apt. 4 PASSAIC N.J.
Fernando Galindo
8. Louis M. Flores DAYTON AVE - PASSAIC, NJ
9. Isabel Hernandez Passaic NJ 07053
10. Judith Bernard Lucille #44 Passaic

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | Signature/Firma | Address/Dirección |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. ^{ELSA RODRIGUEZ} Elsa Rodriguez ^{PAULISON} 3/297 Paulison Ave Passaic | |
| 2. ^{ROBERTO ACEVEDO} Roberto Acevedo 301 Lafayette Av. Passaic | |
| 3. Jonis Quintana - Dayton Ave Passaic | |
| 4. Estrella Hernandez | DAYTON AVE PASSAIC |
| 5. Irma Volenzuela Tania Valenzuela 85 HOPE AVE PASSAIC NJ | |
| 6. Ana B. Reyes Ana B. Reyes 226 PRESIDENT ST. PASSAIC NJ | |
| 7. Alejandro Perez Alejandro Perez 2160 Sherman St. Passaic N.J. | |
| 8. V. Lopez V. Lopez 265 Highland Ave. Passaic NJ | |
| 9. Marta V. Farfa Marta V. Farfa 87 HOPE ave Passaic NJ | |
| 10. Victor Hernandez Victor Hernandez DAYTON AVE PASSAIC | |

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. ~~Magdalena Leventy~~ 381 ZANZA AVE GARFIELD.
2. Elizabeth Cortes 81 Third St. Passaic
3. Laquetia Estenez DAYTON AVE passaic
4. Edson Guzman 14 VREELAN AVE PASSAIC
5. ERISTINA Jimenez 186 ~~Franklin St~~ HARRISON ST PASSAIC
6. Comen Jacobo 192 PARKER A PASSAIC
7. Naomi Brignoni 62 Dayton Ave Passaic
8. Julio Osso 22 Quincy St. Passaic, NJ 07053
9. Epitacio Acevedo 301 La Fayette Passaic
10. ESTEBAN RODRIGUEZ 29 VREELAN AVE PASSAIC
Esteban Rodriguez 29 Vreeland Ave.

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. Rafael S. Vega	Daylor AV. Passaic N.J.
2. Rosa Vasquez	COLUMBIA AV PASSAIC N.J.
3. Miguel Garcia	187 MILL ST. Paterson. NJ
4. Isabel Dominguez	106 Howe Ave. PASSAIC
5. Irma Vasquez	303 Lafayette AVE. Passaic
6. Cielo Diez	22 QUINCY ST PASSAIC N.J
7. Salvador Gaspar	11944 N. AV Clifton
8. Maria Liranzo	176 Columbia Ave Passaic
9. Maria Caba	#59 Highland Ave Passaic
10. Sixto Gaspar	140 MADISON ST. AP #2 PASSAIC

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

457x

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Blanca Calixto 376 Paulison Ave.
BIANCA CALIXTO 376 PAULISON AVE. PASSAIC
2. Juan de la Rosa Dayton Ave Passaic
3. Serenida Sara Morrao Pasin
4. CARLOS MILHA 62 DAYTON AVE. PASSAIC
CARLOS MILHA 62 DAYTON AVE.
5. Angel R. Acosta 204 MARKE ST PASSAIC.
6. Luis Tanya Dayton Ave Passaic
7. Antonio Gal DAYTON AVE PASSAIC
8. Jaime Ramirez 51 THIRD ST. AP4 PASSAIC
Jaime Ramirez 51 THIRD ST.
9. Yobel anos 186 HARRISON ST PASSAIC
10. Anomora Olesada 192 PARKE AVE PASSAIC

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Maria E. Cardoza	150 Highland Ave
1. Maria E. Cardoza	150 Highland Passaic NJ
2. Juliana Guerrero	190 PARKER Ave.
2. Juliana Guerrero	190 PARKER AVE. Passaic NJ. 0705.
3. Maria Colin	128 Passaic St P. New Jersey.
4. James Keain	192. Passaic St PASSAIC
4. James Keain	192. Passaic St PASSAIC
5. Maria Francisco	82 Van Buren St Passaic
5. Maria Francisco	82 Van Buren St Passaic
6. Gildardo Gaspa	226 PRESIDENT St.
6. Gildardo Gaspa	226 PRESIDENT St. PASSAIC NJ 0705
7. Gladys Zayas	Dayton Ave Passaic
8. Remedios Soriano	140 Madison St Passaic
8. Remedios Soriano	140 MADISON St. Passaic
9. Catalina Perez	44 Sherman St. Passaic
9. Catalina Perez	44 Sherman St. PASSAIC
10. Ricardo Sanchez	319 Madison
10. Ricardo Sanchez	319 Madison PASSAIC

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- Loraida*
- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Loraida Ossa</i> | <i>22 Quincy St</i> |
| 2. <i>Diana Hilkansky</i> | <i>Delaware Ave.</i> |
| 3. <i>Irma Bastias</i> | <i>Dayton Avenue</i> |
| S 4. <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>44 Summit St.</i> |
| S 5. <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>90 Dayton Ave.</i> |
| 6. <i>Mark Sundlich</i> | <i>Dayton Ave. -</i> |
| S 7. <i>Carol P. [Signature]</i> | <i>90 Dayton Ave</i> |
| 8. <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>90 Dayton Ave.</i> |
| 9. <i>E. Maurice Bransford</i> | <i>90 Dayton Ave.</i> |
| 10. _____ | |
- Passaic
N.J. 07055*

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma Patricia M. Refuets Address/Dirección 50 Ann St Passaic

1. Patricia M Refuets 50 Ann St Pass. N.J.
- S 2. Maria Lopez 43 Boston Ave Passaic N.J. 07655
- S 3. Tom Kallan 75 Spring St Passaic N.J.
4. Charles Mae Smith 6th Ave Passaic N.J.
5. Carmen K. King 389 Waller Ave Passaic
6. Joseph Bida 105 CARROLL ST. PATERSON, N.J. 07501
- S 7. E. Roth 124 Taylor Ave Passaic N.J. 07655
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>Donald Simmons</u> | <u>54 Lafayette Ave St</u> |
| 2. <u>Milton Cordova Jr.</u> | <u>184 Columbia Ave Passaic, N.J.</u> |
| 3. <u>Herman [unclear]</u> | <u>133 Cambridge Ave Passaic</u> |
| 4. <u>Enrique [unclear]</u> | <u>127 [unclear] Wellington</u> |
| 5. <u>Elbert Rive</u> | <u>161 Columbia Ave Passaic N.J.</u> |
| 6. <u>José Caraballo</u> | <u>37 Wickland Ave. Passaic N.J.</u> |
| 7. <u>Edwin [unclear]</u> | <u>202 Washington Pl. Passaic N.J.</u> |
| 8. <u>Edwin [unclear]</u> | <u>202 Washington Pl.</u> |
| 9. | |
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- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. ^{John} John Korka ^{Kia Kora} | 128 Dayton Ave Passaic NJ |
| 2. ^{John Korka} John Korka | 128 DAYTON AVE PASSAIC NJ |
| 3. Bruce Koh | 111 Kitchell Dr. W. Milford NJ |
| 4. John Zolane | 277 French Hill Rd Wayne NJ |
| 5. B. Gause | 1 Stevens Rd Wallington NJ |
| 6. ^{Ann Marie Kicks} Ann Marie Kicks | 157 Hamilton Ave. Pass. NJ |
| 7. Tracy Kilb | 30 Harding Ter. Kearny NJ 07032 |
| 8. ^{Donna Gates} Donna Gates | 128 Dayton Ave Passaic NJ |
| 9. ^{Wendy Dukka} Wendy Dukka | 128 Dayton Ave. Passaic NJ |
| 10. Mary Anita | 99 Gregory Ave. |
| ↓ Mary Anita | 99 Gregory Ave. |

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<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Juanita Diaz</u>	<u>35 Jackson St</u>
1. <u>Juanita Diaz</u>	<u>35 Jackson St Passaic</u>
S2. <u>Luciana Lozano</u>	<u>20 Brinkerhoff Place</u>
3. <u>Dalia Medina</u>	<u>33 Aspen Pl.</u>
3. <u>Dalia Medina</u>	<u>33 Aspen Pl.</u>
4. <u>Elise Figueroa</u>	<u>190 6th St.</u>
4. <u>Elise Figueroa</u>	<u>190 6th St Passaic</u>
5. <u>Lynka Rivera</u>	<u>349 Madison St.</u>
5. <u>Lynka Rivera</u>	<u>349 Madison St. Passaic</u>
6. <u>Santa Santiago</u>	<u>3 Lucille Pt Apt 7</u>
6. <u>Santa Santiago</u>	<u>3 Lucille Pt Apt 7 Passaic</u>
S7. <u>Tommy A. Rodolph</u>	<u>82 Sherman St. Passaic, N.J.</u>
S8. <u>George Paul</u>	<u>128 Dayton Ave, Passaic, N.J. 07055</u>
9. _____	_____
10. _____	_____

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Angela Crupp</u>	<u>246 E 8th St. Clifton</u>
2. <u>Bonita Page</u>	<u>647 - 21st Ave Paterson NJ 07511</u>
3. <u>Sandra Serrano</u>	<u>284 Harrison St. Passaic</u>
4. <u>Empire of Support</u>	<u>231 Monroe St. Passaic</u>
5. <u>Pablo Perez Torres</u>	<u>73 Quincey St - Apt 3 Passaic</u>
6. <u>Carmen D. Hernandez</u>	<u>171 Columbia Ave Passaic</u>
7. <u>Idai Fedorowich</u>	<u>-60 Lambert Ave Clifton N.J 0701</u>
8. <u>Did Gonzalez</u>	<u>30 Marion Pepe Pl. Lodi</u>
9. <u>St. Tamara</u>	<u>12 SHERMAN ST, PASSAIC, N.J.</u>
10.	

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---|
| | | 517 Harrison St |
| | GEORGE GARCIA | |
| 1. | <u>George Garcia</u> | <u>517 Harrison St. Passaic</u> |
| 2. | <u>Ann Middleton</u> | <u>105 Prospect St</u> |
| 3. | <u>H. Tanguay</u> | <u>12 SHERMAN STREET APT. #4</u> |
| 4. | <u>Richard Arnold</u> | <u>36 MADELANE LK HAWAIIA N. J. 07034</u> |
| 5. | _____ | _____ |
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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. ^{EVA} <u>Erika Morales</u> Morales	225 Monroe St Passaic
S 2. <u>Betty Mengotto</u>	1000 Unicorn Way, Clifton
3. ^{Eda M. Kamirac} <u>Eda M. Kamirac</u>	104 Elliot St. Pass. N.J. 07053-
4. ^{DEBORAH WYMAN} <u>Deborah Wyman</u>	657 Main Avenue, Passaic
5. <u>Charles Ballester</u>	265 Piaget Ave Clifton N.J. 0705-
6. <u>William B. Pickett</u>	25 Rosser Place - Bloomfield, N.J. 0700
7. <u>John D. Drach</u>	154 Raddington Ave Clifton, N.J. 07011
8. <u>Marybeth DiMatteo</u>	12 Village Drive Hamburg, N.J.
9. <u>rick martin</u>	350 Main St. 07505 Paterson
10. <u>Emyee Zelch</u>	8 Rutgers Terrace, Fair Lawn, 07410

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. <i>Howard R. Lurie</i> | 107 Wilson St. Nutley, NJ 07110 |
| 2. <i>Patricia Rourke</i> | 86 Amsterdam Ave, Passaic NJ 07055 |
| 3. <i>John Connor</i> | 264 Main Ave, Passaic NJ 07055 |
| 4. <i>John Connor</i> | 86 Harding Ave Apt 135 NJ 07011 |
| 5. <i>Andros Yubitosi</i> | 3391 55th St. Avo Ridgely, N.J. 07021 |
| 6. <i>Angela Fernandez</i> | 454 Oak St Passaic N.J. 07055 |
| 7. <i>James W. Carter</i> | 22 DeMott Ave Clifton N.J. 07011 |
| 8. <i>Barry Stanley</i> | 59 Highland Ave Passaic N.J. 07055 |
| 9. <i>Isay PETER</i> | 38 Greylock Pl Belleville NJ 07109 |
| 10. <i>Marilyn Alvarez</i> | 73 Eighth Ave. Passaic N.J. |

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Samuel Rodríguez	744 Market St Passaic N.J. 07085
2. Edgar Martínez	358 La Petite Ave Passaic N.J.
3. Tomas Lopez	70 Central Ave APT 1
4. [unclear]	140 E BROAD ST apt 2c Passaic
5. [unclear]	175 VAN BUREN ST PASSAIC N.J.
6. Fabra Mulholland	144 Broadway apt 24
7. María Santiago	186 Columbia Ave Passaic N.J.
8. [unclear]	244 Chestnut St. Passaic N.J.
9. [unclear]	188 [unclear] Passaic N.J.
10. Olga DE LA CRUZ	53-5 St apt 2

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <i>Hilde Morales</i>	<i>3777 Madison St. Apt. C Passaic</i>
2. <i>Angela Smith</i>	<i>91 South 21st St. IRVINGTON</i>
3. <i>Angela Smith</i>	<i>HARRISON ST.</i>
4. <i>Angela Smith</i>	<i>87 Harrison St. Passaic</i>
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____
7. _____	_____
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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <i>Doreen Canguzza</i>	<i>76 Westervelt Passaic</i>
2. <i>Milda Cancel</i>	<i>105 Jefferson St Passaic</i>
3. <i>Jesús M. Cortes</i>	<i>432 Brook Ave Passaic</i>
4. <i>Aurilda Martinez</i>	<i>4 School St. Passaic</i>
5. <i>Ara Medina</i>	<i>2 School St. Passaic</i>
6. <i>Nancy Medina</i>	<i>3 School Pass</i>
7. <i>Ara E. Medina</i>	<i>2 School St</i>
8. <i>Jose Morah</i>	<i>377 Madison St</i>
9. <i>Ricardo Valez</i>	<i>3 School St Passaic</i>
10. <i>Patricia Medina</i>	<i>35 105 St. Passaic</i>

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Pamela Murray	176 Van Buren St. Passaic, NJ
2. Linda O'Rourke	46 Amsterdam Ave Passaic, NJ
3. Barbara Baran	131 Morningside Rd, Paramus, NJ
4. Eliza Volk	129 Darwin Avenue, Rutherford
5. Michael Reno	44 Elliot Street Passaic NJ
6. Mario Giouetto	12 Village Drive - Hamburg - N.J
7. Carol Jaworski	245 Paulison Avenue, Passaic
8. Dan Newman	115 Terhune Passaic
9. Grace Garcia	20 Van Wagener Street Clifton
10. Debbie Walcott	122 Rowland Ave. Clifton, N.J.

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<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Gladys Acevedo	472 Gregory Ave Passaic
2. Milagros Rara Rara	29 Broadway #2 Passaic NJ 07055
3. Rafael Amador	20 Broadway Maple
4. Sonia Martinez	259 Madison St.
5. Maria Rivera	8 Fourth St. Passaic NJ 07055
6. Louis Dake	57 d ADDISON PL CLIFTON NJ
7. Ruben Enriquez	15 Newwood Rd Wayne, NJ
8. Dwayne Norman	148 Harrison St NJ 07055
9. Dianne M. Jory	189 Paulison Ave Passaic
10. Gressie Robinson	203 Sumner St.

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1. <u>Marta Rivera</u>	<u>259 Madison ST. Passaic</u>
2. <u>Rosa Rivera</u>	<u>259 Madison St Passaic</u>
3. <u>Matty Fernandez</u>	<u>217 Quincey</u>
4. <u>ARCIBUQUE FLORES</u>	<u>74 Market ST. Passaic</u>
5. <u>Roberto Martinez</u>	<u>116 Market St Passaic</u>
6. <u>Ana M. Santiago</u>	<u>138 Washington Pl.</u>
7. <u>MARIA N. ARTAS</u>	<u>175 BROADWAY</u>
8. <u>Altagracia Soriano</u>	<u>206 PARKER FIVE.</u>
9. <u>Elma de los Santos</u>	<u>307 Paulison Ave.</u>
10. <u>Rosa J. Spuy</u>	<u>36 Vreeland Ave.</u>

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- Paulette Cathers*
1. *Paulette Cathers* *616 MAIN AVE PASSAIC*
 2. *Mrs. Ola Ash* *17-5th st. Passaic N.J.*
 3. *Mrs. Haddock* *407. marroc. st. P. N.J.*
 4. *James H. Hild* *32 Henry st PASS N.J.*
 5. *Lee Ann Paulus* *100 meyer N.J. 07026*
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____

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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Nancy Nelson 343 Sherman St Passaic
 2. Mr. James W. Nelson 343 SHERMAN ST. PASSAIC
 3. Mrs. Mary Arinkus 27 Highland Ave. Passaic
 4. Stella Kuehler 154 President St. Passaic N.J.
 5. Rene Zuk 23 Quincy St Passaic N.J.
 6. Mary Paluch 212 Wessette Ave Passaic
 7. Lc. Skadio Nehuberki 67 Wess Ave Passaic
 8. Helin Synoniewski 91 Jonstson AVE Wallington
 9. Frances Miller 24 Day St Clifton J.
 10. Irene Jara 584 Salisado Ave Springfield
- Tracy A. Blum 103 Cadmus Ave Elwood Pa
Robert Wember 285 Ayer Ave Passaic N.J.
Rose Wember 285 Ayer Ave - Passaic N.J.
Mae Feldman 285 Ayer Ave Passaic N.J.

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

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<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>	
1. <i>Bill Goldberg</i>	215 Passaic Ave.	Pass.
2. <i>Ann Spitz</i>	498 Boulevard	
3. <i>A. Greenberg</i>	170 Pennineta	Pass.
4. <i>Rose Attendant</i>	215 Passaic Ave.	
5. <i>Rose Blatney</i>	215 Passaic Ave - Apt 6 B	
6. <i>Sylvia Miller</i>	" " " "	
7. <i>Elizabeth Miller</i>	" " " "	
8. <i>Florence Clytem</i>	215 Passaic Ave	Apr 15
9. <i>Mrs. P. Geese Jr.</i>		
10. <i>Mrs. M. Miller</i>	215 Passaic Ave	11C

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Signature/Firma Address/Dirección

original

- 1. ^{ERMELINDA GAULINIA} ~~Ernelinda Gauleina~~ 98 ^{Sherman St} Sherman St Passaic N.J.
- 2. ^{GENEVIEVE JAFFE} ~~Genevieve Jaffe~~ 98 Sherman St. Passaic, N.J.
- 3. ^{Saul Jaffe} ~~Saul Jaffe~~ 98 Sherman St, Passaic
- 4. ^{Raymond R. Jaffe} ~~Raymond R. Jaffe~~ 98 Sherman St Passaic
- 5. ^{Norm Sanchez} ~~Norm Sanchez~~ 94 Sherman St. Passaic
- 6. ^{Sore Taredis} ~~Sore Taredis~~ 94 Sherman St Passaic N.J.
- 7. ^{Paula Andujar} ~~Paula Andujar~~ -86-SHERMAN-ST PASSAIC, N.J.
- 8. ^{Mary J. Blinn} ~~Mary J. Blinn~~ 99 Sherman St Passaic N.J. 07055
- 9. ^{Charlitz Walker} ~~Charlitz Walker~~ 708 Sherman St. Passaic, N.J. 07055
- 10. ^{Aracchazo} ~~Aracchazo~~ 93 Sherman St Passaic 07055
- 11. ^{Dorothy H. Alder} ~~Dorothy H. Alder~~ 88 Sherman St Passaic 07055
- 12. ^{Manuel...} ~~Manuel...~~ 102 Sherman St Passaic, N.J.

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Linda McATHERS	145 PARKER AVE.
2. Patricia Moreland	164 PRESIDENT ST. - Passaic
3. Patricia Moreland 164 President St.	164 PRESIDENT ST.
4. Corinne Malave	40 KUMBUROW ST
5. LUCY RAYSOND	1018 HARRISON ST.
6. Linda LEE	150 HARRISON ST.
7. Barbara J. Kenner 150 HARRISON ST.	150 HARRISON ST.
8. Betty Taylor	154 1/2 TAYLOR
9. Andy Duggs	166 PRESIDENT ST.
10. Charles Moreland	164 President St
Myrna + Caesar Badillo	17 Sherman St Passaic

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Bernice Locker - 122 VanHouten Ave - Passaic, NJ
2. Patricia Freeman - 23 Jayland Pl. - Newark, N.J. 07044
3. Margaret Casaranta - 126 Rt 46E Lodi NJ 07644
4. Indy Yemilki - 31 Marginal Rd. Rutherford NJ 07070
5. Delores Johnson - 53 Linden St. Clifton, NJ 07011
6. Alice Zimontello - 264 Grand Av. Palisades Park, NJ 07650
7. Ellen Dady - 57 Montross Ave. Rutherford, N.J. 07070
8. Tom Zwick - 68-84th Street Wood Ridge, NJ 07075
9. Sue Wegner - 331 Franklin Pl. Paramus, NJ 07652
10. Ann Mc Hayes - 28 Norwanna Dr. W. Milford, NJ 07480

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

480X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. ^{Anne E. McGrath} (Mrs) Anne E. McGrath - 75 Van Houten Passaic
2. Irene C. Piebaeky "
3. ^{93 van Houten} 93 van Houten - Passaic NJ
4. " "
5. ^{87 Van Houten Ave} Susie Schlussel 87 Van Houten Ave Passaic
6. ^{87 Van Houten Ave} Nathan K. Schlussel 87 Van Houten Ave "
7. ^{81 Van Houten Ave.} Estelle Martinique 81 Van Houten Ave. "
8. ^{72 Van Houten Ave, Passaic, N.J.} Angela Hamas 72 Van Houten Ave, Passaic, N.J.
9. ^{72 Van Houten Ave. Passaic NJ} Michael K. Hamas 72 Van Houten Ave. Passaic NJ
10. _____

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. ^{FATHER PAUL DOLE} Father Paul Dole | 10 St. Francis Way Passaic |
| 2. Laya Laya | 85 Dawson Ave Clifton N.J. |
| 3. ^{JOHN RIVERA} John Rivera | # 60 Kensington Ter Passaic |
| 4. ^{REFUGIO} Refugio | 18 Corabelle Ave Lodi, N.J. |
| 5. ^{MATHEO CIVIC} Matteo Civic | 11 Albion St Passaic |
| 6. ^{THOMAS COE} Thomas Coe | 11 Albion St - Passaic N.J. |
| 7. Marie Simone | 387 Main Ave Clifton N.J. |
| 8. ^{MICHAEL KLOSS} Michael Kloss | 152 Fern Ave Lyndhurst N.J. |
| 9. ^{MARION HULLOY} Marion Hulloy | 523 Ark. St. Passaic N.J. |
| 10. ^{NAME COE} Name Coe | 92 Passaic Ave Passaic N.J. |

482X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Martin Jones</u>	<u>149 LA FAYETTE AVE</u>
2. <u>Albert Dardone</u>	<u>455 Passaic Ave apt 1-G</u>
3. <u>Val McParlane</u>	<u>68 LAFAYETTE AVE. PASSAIC</u>
4. <u>Joseph Linder</u>	<u>35 Krueger Pl. Passaic N.J.</u>
5. <u>Jeanne Monaco</u>	<u>47 Van Houten Ave Passaic NJ</u>
6. <u>JACK LOWENHAUPT</u>	
7. <u>LOI PAELITZKO</u>	<u>64 Spring St. Passaic Park N.J.</u>
8. <u>Michelle M. Marozij</u>	<u>285 Weyengal Dr #173 Passaic NJ 07055</u>
9. <u>Theresa Romito</u>	<u>370 Regal St. Passaic, NJ 07055</u>
10. <u>Jeanette S. Edwin</u>	<u>83 Meade Ave. Passaic, NJ 07055</u>

493X

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Theresa Stagnitto 365 Park Ave Passaic
2. Thelma Stagnitto 58 Stewart St. Passaic
3. Mary Farrell 224 Huntington Ave. Passaic
4. Anthony J. Marino 11-GARRABRANT RD. CLIFTON, N.J.
5. Jana Naughton 61 Arceneuwis St. Passaic
6. Eleanor J. Klein 13 Vernon Ave Clifton NJ
7. Rose Graziano 112 Campbell Ave, Clifton, NJ.
8. Nancy Burke 43 Elbert St. Passaic NJ
9. Virginia de Cleary 133 Maple Gro, Wallington NJ
10. Michael Meera 30 Applebelle Ave Clifton

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Ray Baucemiller</u>	<u>26 Bond St. Passaic NJ 07055</u>
2. <u>Marquele</u>	<u>2 Seines Ph. Passaic N.J. 07055</u>
3. <u>Mary Thorwin</u>	<u>35 Krueger Place Passaic</u>
4. <u>Ligaya P. Metarian</u>	<u>68 Lafayette Ave Passaic N.J. 07055</u>
5. <u>Shirley Zuelco</u>	<u>79 Riverside Ave Passaic N.J.</u>
6. <u>Laurine Kelly</u>	<u>45 Elliot St. - Passaic N.J.</u>
7. <u>Charles Friedemann</u>	<u>45 River Rd Passaic N.J.</u>
8. <u>Marion Schest</u>	<u>10 St. James Way, Passaic</u>
9. <u>Felicitas V. Pineda</u>	<u>122 Park Place c-7 Passaic</u>
10. <u>Marian T. Schul</u>	<u>175 Waverly St. Passaic</u>

485X

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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. ~~Frank Mazzo~~ Clifton, N.J. 991 Laurel Ave
2. C Florentini Passaic 619 Market St
3. Charles Mignone 38 Stewart St. Passaic, N.J.
4. Lou & Mabel Gass 55 Hadley Ave Clifton
5. Connie Milito 43 Ward ave, Clifton
6. ~~Samuel Fedusa~~ 93 Sherman St., Passaic
7. Duane Detomasi 61 Katherine Ave, Clifton
8. Luisa Chioco 198 Lexington ave, PASSAIC
9. Duane Mlesca 200 High St. Passaic
10. Josephine Mlesca Carmela Fabricola
Josephine Mlesca 97 Linden St, Passaic
Josephine Mlesca 97 Linden St, Passaic

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Signature/Firma Address/Dirección

1. Louis Chavis 105 ^{St. Herman} St. Herman St. Passaic
2. Mustalio Barrios 17 ^{Krueger} Krueger Pl. Passaic
3. Mary Ann Pagan 58 ^{St. Bernard} Bend St. Passaic
4. L. A. Lopez 107 ^{Greenhill} Greenhill Ave Clifton N.J.
5. E. Brund 772 Stone St Clifton N.J.
6. Frank Porata 463 Harrison Ave. Garfield
7. Caridad de Leon Passaic N.J. 109 Harrison St. Passaic
8. Yvonne Ramirez Passaic N.J. 340 Harrison St. Passaic
9. Jesus Bantalan 380 River Dr. Passaic N.J.
10. Sal Bongede 48 Franklin Ave, Clifton

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<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Kathryn Mascarello Kathryn Mascarello	11 Bond St. Passaic
2. Alex Ianna	114E Pennington Ave, Passaic
3. Rose Marino	44 Berry Hill Passaic N.J.
4. Garcia Gomez	119 Plains St. PASSAIC, N.J.
5. John Gomez	79 GROVE ST - PASSAIC N.J.
6. Florinda Jangaita	200 Passaic Ave - Passaic N.J.
7. VICTOR VERA	54 CENTER ST. CLIFTON
8. CHARLES REALMUNTO	20 WILKERS ST CLIF. N.J.
9. Charles A. Belmont, Jr.	142 Elberon Ave Paterson NJ
10. Marie Realmondo	20 Wilkers St Clifton 07014

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1. <u>José Correstina</u>	<u>239 Broadway Passaic NJ 07055</u>
2. <u>Ruth Mc Cleer</u>	<u>133 Maple Ave Wallington NJ 07707</u>
3. <u>Tom Necker</u>	<u>30 ...</u>
4. <u>Vicky R. Hubert</u>	<u>158 W 3rd St. Clifton NJ 07011</u>
5. <u>Margaret ...</u>	<u>50 ...</u>
6. <u>Arturo Bupuran</u>	<u>34 Wickham St Passaic</u>
7. <u>Jean For ...</u>	<u>50 ...</u>
8. <u>Orly Bayardo</u>	<u>327 High St. Passaic</u>
9. <u>Gene ...</u>	<u>245 ...</u>
10. <u>Ruth ...</u>	<u>111 ...</u>

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<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Theresa Altiveros</u>	<u>219-B Main Ave., Passaic Park, N.J.</u>
2. <u>De Aquino</u>	<u>Passaic, N.J. 07055</u>
3. Richard Quadara	23 Berhing St. Passaic, N.J.
4. <u>Richard Quadara</u>	<u>23 Berhing St. Passaic, N.J.</u>
5. <u>Mrs. C. Finocchiaro</u>	<u>204 E. St. Clayton, N.J.</u>
6. <u>John M. ...</u>	<u>200 Main St. Passaic, N.J.</u>
7. <u>Tom ...</u>	<u>46 Bond St. Passaic, N.J.</u>
8. <u>Pol Ratiniste</u>	<u>122 Park Ave. Passaic, N.J.</u>
9. <u>Ruben Burgos</u>	<u>189 Howel Ave. Passaic, N.J.</u>
10. <u>Nereida Burgos</u>	<u>189 Howel Ave. Passaic, N.J.</u>

Handwritten note on left margin: Ruben & Nereida Burgos

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Mary Pissano 374 Municipal Building
2. Chigno Fiorentino Passaic NJ
3. Angela D'Amico 455 Pleasant Hill
4. Antonia Marone Passaic NJ 4 Bay St
5. Fanny Vallejo Passaic NJ 135 Lafayette Ave
6. JOSE MATEALENO LYNDURST, N.J. 350 Delaware St
7. Gaul So May Surfield, N.J. 134 Belmont Ave
8. Dominic Lo May 16 Hobart St Passaic
9. Eileen Orsingeri 25 Alfred St Passaic
10. Joseph R. Pina 100 Bay St Passaic

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. M. Baccardo | 577th Ave Passaic NJ |
| 2. [Signature] | 107 Birch " " |
| 3. [Signature] | 387 Broadway Passaic NJ |
| 4. [Signature] | 37 Elm St. E. Passaic |
| 5. FRANK MARQUEZ | 3 CHEROKEE TR. Morristown, NJ |
| 6. Zoraida Loucka | 154 Union Ave Rutherford, NJ |
| 7. Prudence Loucka | 154 Union Ave Rutherford, NJ |
| 8. Augusto [Signature] | Passaic, NJ |
| 9. [Signature] | 50 Henry Blvd Passaic NJ |
| 10. Gina Woodwin | Summit, NJ |

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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. ~~Donald Otalano~~ 158 WEST 2nd

2. [Signature] 35 Pauline Ave Passaic

3. Carl C. Shaw 92 Mariner Ave Clifton

4. M. Comande 40 Jay St, Clifton

5. M. Cortez 432 Brook Ave. Passaic

6. [Signature] 100 Pauline ave.

7. [Signature] 100 Pauline ave.

8. [Signature] 100 Pauline ave

9. Sata Kansa 17 Home Plce Clifton

10. Jacquan 96 Arden St, Passaic.

Secret Barrios 323 Verhove Ave, Newark

[Signature] 119 Lincoln St. Passaic

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- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|---|---|
| 1. Theresa ^{La Monica} Theresa Boninger | 51 Burgess Pl Passaic |
| 2. ^{Muller} Marcel Komet | 370 HIGH ST. PASSAIC |
| 3. Antonia Yerman | 34 Park Ave Passaic NJ |
| 4. M. Claire Fiorentino | Passaic, NJ |
| 5. William Roman | 17 Home Pl Clifton N.J. |
| 6. Humberto Guano | 33 PENNINGTON AVE. PASSAIC |
| 7. F. L. ^W | 87 Boulevard |
| 8. ^{PIERRE GUERRA} BLANCA GUERRA | 33 PENNINGTON AVE. |
| 9. ^{MARY} Mary Curdy | 141 ^{CLIFTON} ^{CLIFTON} Ave Passaic |
| 10. ^{MARY} Mary Lafaline | 14 Sherman st. Passaic. |

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- J.R. Russo 163 Mineral Spring Ave Passaic
1. J.R. Russo 163 Mineral Spring Ave
 2. B.W. Biser 37 Bergen Pl Passaic
 3. Antonio
 4. Alfonso Caguano 144 Mineral Spring Ave
 5. James Ray 326 Main Ave
 6. Joseph 320 W. in Cliff
 7. Mrs H Kormann 106 Pennington Ave Passaic
 8. CORRINE DEMENHO 36 Miller Plaza Rd
 9. ALFONSO DEMENHO Clifton 07012
 10. Paula Stenico 12 Wharton Ave Nutley

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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Elisa Payum 60 Lafayette Ave. Passaic
2. Florent Springman 314 W. 11th St. Passaic
3. Jane Palmante 142 Elkhorn Ave. Paterson
4. Blaine T. Walsh 32 Orchard St. Passaic N.J.
5. Charles Monaco 72 6th Ave. Passaic N.J.
6. Coetany Cecere 113 River Rd. Nutley N.J.
7. Leslie K. Wagner 44 Meade Ave. Passaic, N.J.
8. Michael Wagner 44 Meade Ave. Passaic, N.J.
9. Lilia Manese 69 Bond St. Passaic
10. Michael Manese 69 Bond St. Passaic

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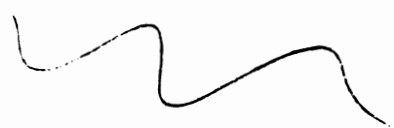
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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Charles Marrozzo | 234 Paulisare |
| 2. Nancy J. Gessa | 235 Sherman Street, Passaic, N.J. |
| 5. Ch. J. J. J. | 264 Park Ave. Passaic, N.J. |
| 4. Eliz Chacon | 105 Sherman St - Passaic N.J. |
| 8. Roberto Barrios | 270 Lafayette Ave. Passaic |
| 56. Frank J. J. J. | 472 Ruthenford Ave. Lyndhurst NJ |
| 57. Steve J. J. J. | 102 Park Pl. #6 Passaic, NJ 07055 |
| 58. Geraldine Manata | 463 Harrison Ave. Fairfield |
| 59. Cindy Buntita | Passaic |
| 10. Patricia J. J. J. | 114 Prospect St. Passaic NJ 07055 |



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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. Sam Cont - 49 Belmont Ave Clifton
2. Virginia Crest 49 Belmont Ave Clifton N.J.
3. Lucretia S. Conti 187 Boulevard Passaic N.J.
4. Phyllis Kallen 57 Blake St.
5. Thomas J. Bevilacqua 192 High St. Passaic N.J.
6. J.P. Mingo 105 Kensington Passaic N.J.
7. M. K. 83 Mendham Ave. Passaic, N.J.
8. Edwina A. Zak 105 Pennington Ave. Passaic N.J.
9. Jean Carro 87 Grove Street Clifton N.J.
10. Annette Bonetta 276 Union Ave. Clifton N.J.

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Address/Dirección

1. David Orter 331 Brook Ave
2. Paul Alonzo 122 Park St Passaic
3. David N. Beers 43 ELLIOT ST PASSAIC
4. John Fazio 46 Park Ave Passaic
5. Louise Chirist 46 Park Ave Passaic
6. Nichelle Hecine 463 Madison Ave Passaic
7. John M... 60 Kensington Terr Passaic
8. Eric Rivera 60 Kensington Terr Passaic
9. ... 60 Kensington Terr Passaic
10. Christa... 60 Kensington Terr Passaic

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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. [Signature] 65 Summit St. Passaic
2. Agatha Medina 29 Sherman St. Passaic
3. Theodore Wagner 150 PAULISON AVE. PASSAIC
4. Dominic LeMay 16 HOBART ST PASSAIC
5. Mary Ellen Villanueva 403 Paulison Ave Passaic
5. Nelia Rodriguez 31 young ave Cedar Grove
7. Rida Ravarcho 23 Mineral Spring Ave.
8. Ethel Myard 23 Mineral Spring Ave.
9. Amar Jimenez 260 Main Ave Passaic
10. Rosa Alvarez

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Med Ryan</u>	<u>343 AICHOVE AVE. PASSAIC, NJ</u>
2. <u>R. Glavos</u>	<u>47 Hgt St Passaic</u>
3. <u>Eleanor Jansen</u>	<u>148 Center St.</u>
4. <u>Stacia Kalita</u>	<u>87- Prospect St.</u>
5. <u>Beth Jansen</u>	<u>320 GARDING ST Passaic NJ</u>
6. <u>Janet Kroschelle</u>	<u>32 JENNINGTON AVE. Passaic, NJ</u>
57. <u>Alberta A. D'Amico</u>	<u>86 Heights Rd. Clifton NJ 07011</u>
18. <u>Emerson</u>	<u>11 ASCENSOR ST Passaic, NJ 07055</u>
9. <u>Terisa Rio</u>	<u>180 WASHINGTON AVE PASSAIC NJ</u>
10. <u>Guilayno</u>	<u>119 LINCOLN ST. Passaic</u>

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
✓ 1. <i>Guerrero Stomacucci</i>	30 Parkspur Lane Clifton, NJ
✓ 2. <i>Carmetta Catappa</i>	97 Hollywood Ave Clifton
✓ 3. <i>Tred Catappa</i>	97 Hollywood Ave Clifton, NJ
✓ 4. <i>Appolance Van Hilt</i>	414 Mendel Avenue Passaic, NJ
✓ 5. <i>Fredy Boreale</i>	400 River Dr Passaic, NJ
✓ 6. <i>ANA LOZANO</i>	27 SPEERMAN ST. PASSAIC N.J.
✓ 7. <i>Carol Wagner</i>	150 Paulison Ave, Passaic, NJ
✓ 8. <i>Jim [unclear]</i>	25 Rivin Road, Mt. Pleasant, NJ
✓ 9. <i>Domenico [unclear]</i>	538 Mickey St Passaic, NJ
✓ 10. <i>[unclear]</i>	23 Summit Spring Ave - Passaic, N.J. 07053

2

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- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ✓ 1. Tena Pall | 4 Emma Pl Clifton NJ 07011 |
| ✓ 2. Fanni G. Ayala | 72 Prospect St. Passaic, NJ 07055 |
| ✓ 3. Thomas & Lucille Costello | 245 Passaic Ave Passaic |
| ✓ 4. Anthony DeStefano | 281 Passaic Ave Passaic |
| ✓ 5. Victoria W. Burkler | 254 Passaic Ave Passaic |
| ✓ 6. Pam Burkler | 254 Passaic Ave Passaic |
| ✓ 7. J. L. Burkler | 254 Passaic Ave Passaic |
| ✓ 8. C. L. Maggio | 264 Midland Ave Jersey City |
| ✓ 9. Small 7 Eds | 70 Beverly Hill Rd. Clifton N.J. |
| ✓ 10. Jean Cedric | 70 Beverly Hill Rd Clifton N.J. |

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Address/Dirección

1. Margaret Holbrook Port Jervis
2. Margaret Holbrook Port Jervis
3. Barbara J. Smith Port Jervis
4. Wendy Flynn 2 Highland Ave. Succasunna
5. Julia Puckowski 10 Birch Passaic NJ
6. W. J. Puckowski 327 Hill St Passaic NJ 07055
7. Maria Fitzgibbon 40 W. 1st St Passaic
8. Richard Hill Home
9. Richard Hill 232 Gregory Ave Passaic
10. Genevieve Hill 232 Gregory Ave Passaic

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Address/Dirección

1. Maurice Flynn 27 Bond Street Wallingford, N.J.
2. Judith A. Piedote 124 Columbus Ave. Hackensack Heights N. J.
3. Americo N. Ntatan 285 Oryuz Passaic 07055
4. Paul Fischer 3 High St. Clifton, N.J. 07014
5. Glenn Brewer 316 Gregory Ave Passaic
6. Glenn Binjuel 327 High St. Pass. N.J. n.j.
7. Rose Jasmine 70 Liberty St. Lodi, N.J. 07644
8. Rose Jasmine - 70 Liberty St., Lodi, NO 07644
9. Reinhold Kisser 154 Broadway Passaic
10. Francis Hill Kerner 89 Redden Avenue

27

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- | <u>Signature/Firma</u> | <u>Address/Dirección</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Rosemarie Yantaut | 14 Dakota St |
| 2. Victor Trentacost | 14 Dakota St |
| 3. Victoria Trentacost | 465 Van Horsten Ave #8 |
| 4. Patrick Trentacost | 465 Van Horsten Ave #8 |
| 5. David Paves | P.O. BOX 1101 Passaic N.J. |
| 6. Irene Gordon | 24 High St. Passaic |
| 7. Joseph Gordon | 24 High St Passaic |
| 8. Belvia Sorn | 168 Gregory Ave. Passaic |
| 9. Cosimo DiNapoli | 168 Gregory Ave Passaic |
| 10. Cosimo DiNapoli, Jr. | 168 Gregory Ave Passaic |

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Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. _____
2. Patricia Oradea _____
3. Frank Morale - 231 So. Parkway Clayton NJ _____
4. Ray Rossman _____
5. Jeanne Georine _____
6. Anthony Belli _____
7. Rosemary Belli _____
8. Dean DiNapoli 168 Arroyo Ave. Passaic _____
9. Regina Moralez 231 So. Parkway Clayton _____
10. Rosalie Bandolphi 264 Alder St Wallington _____

[Handwritten scribbles]

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|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Carl A Calantone | 85 LAFAVETE AVE PASSAIC |
| 2. Rosalie Calantone | " " |
| 3. Miguel Rana | 79 ^{Stone st.} Fabrice |
| 4. ROMANITA ADYALA | 72 Prospect St. Passaic |
| 5. Emel Sistrer | 67 HAN ST -CLIFTON |
| 6. Peggy Silvestri | 67 Hall St Clifton |
| 7. Diamonte | 49 Rose St ER |
| 8. Michael G... .. | 43 |
| 9. | 142 LAKE AVE CLIFTON N. J 07011 |
| 10. Ed & Mary Jossi | 40 Soles Ave. Clifton |

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

508x

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<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Paula Yancius</u>	<u>Clifton N.J. 07013</u>
2. <u>Albert Yancius</u>	<u>Clifton NJ 07013</u>
3. <u>Lilla Gagliardi</u>	<u>Clifton N.J. 07013</u>
4. <u>Helma Szwarcman</u>	<u>Clifton, NJ 07012</u>
5. <u>Kenny Szwarcman</u>	<u>Clifton N.J. 07012</u>
6. <u>Helma Scargarella</u>	<u>E. Rutherford NJ 07073</u>
7. <u>W.M. Finelli</u>	<u>145 Pennile Street Passaic</u>
8. <u>Arlene Kelaji</u>	<u>0-69-34th St F.L. 07410</u>
9. <u>Bernie Wilcox</u>	<u>43 Mc Kenzie Ave E Rutherford</u>
10. <u>Mrs. Emerencia Naes</u>	<u>109 Ayeress Ave, Passaic</u>

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Address/Dirección

1. Anna Belli 385 Westervelt Pl Lodi
2. Marie Belli 385 Westervelt Pl Lodi
3. Corazon Leanos 3 Westmonte Place Passaic Plk
4. Virginia Robinson 76 Ocean Passaic, N.J.
5. Manuel Juntos 195 Monroe St Passaic
6. Santos Salas 195 Monroe St Passaic
7. Marie Ramirez 114 Urban Ave Clifton
8. Joseph T Lynyak 349 Montrose Ave. Rutherford
9. Joseph T Lynyak 349 Montrose Ave Rutherford
10. Peter Magliacane 64 Edward St Clifton NJ

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Grace Cole Fungo</u>	<u>41 Albion Ave. Clifton, N.J.</u>
2. <u>Gita Jajose</u>	<u>19 Spring St. Passaic, N.J.</u>
3. <u>Dorothy Profita</u>	<u>111 Elliot St., Passaic, N.J.</u>
4. <u>Maryann Palmer</u>	<u>53 Reservoir Ave. Wallington N.J.</u>
5. <u>Charles Palmer</u>	<u>53 Reservoir Ave Walling N.J.</u>
6. <u>Mrs Peloton</u>	<u>11 Daniel Ave Kearny N.J.</u>
7. <u>Mary Kowal</u>	<u>53 Reservoir Ave Wallington N.J.</u>
8. <u>Frank Melhado</u>	<u>193 Rutledge Blvd. Clifton</u>
9. <u>Jeanne Melhado</u>	" " " "
10. <u>Peter Zupka</u>	<u>107 Brook Ave Passaic</u>



TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Jean Profeta | 111 Elliot St
Passaic, N.J. 07055 |
| 2. Marc Coscarel | Clifton NJ 07014 |
| 3. J. C. C. | Nutley NJ 07110 |
| 4. Alan Silvestri | Clifton NJ 07014 |
| 5. Phil Natale | 16 Rose St East Rutherford, NJ |
| 6. Dominick Lujan | 350 Lehigh Ave Clifton NJ |
| 7. Joseph Francis Kuygh | 52 Markon Ave Clifton NJ |
| 8. Conchita Rubenhi | 126 Park Pl Passaic, NJ |
| 9. Antoinette De Napoli | 166 Gregory Ave. |
| 10. Fred Rubenhi | 126 Park Pl Passaic, NJ |

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Everett Pandey</u>	<u>Washington 436 Main St</u>
2. <u>Antoinette Quirk</u>	<u>E. Rutherford N.J.</u>
3. <u>Stephen Sonn</u>	<u>168 Gregory Ave.</u>
4. <u>Marilyn Nichols</u>	<u>274 Floral Lane Wood-Ridge</u>
5. <u>Ronald Nichols</u>	<u>274 Floral Lane Wood-Ridge NJ</u>
6. <u>John Scarsella</u>	<u>294 Rose St East Rutherford, N.J.</u>
7. <u>Thomas Walsh</u>	<u>32 ORCHARD ST PASSAIC NJ 07055</u>
8. <u>Peter DiCarlo</u>	<u>12H Colonial Dr. Little Falls, NJ 07424</u>
9. <u>William</u>	<u>105 Main St. Passaic, NJ</u>
10. <u>Frank Campise</u>	<u>527 GREGORY AVE. PASSAIC, N.J.</u>

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. <u>Manuel Torres</u>	<u>3 Westminster Ave, PARK, NJ 07055</u>
✓ 2. <u>E. Juroza</u>	<u>19 Spring St. Passaic</u>
✓ 3. <u>Graciano Fuentes</u>	<u>190 MORRIS ST PASSAIC</u>
✓ 4. <u>Elena Fuentes</u>	<u>33 E Monroe St. Passaic</u>
✓ 5. <u>Andrés Valcárcel</u>	<u>240 Main Ave Passaic</u>
✓ 6. <u>Louis Ujvari</u>	<u>307 Lafayette Ave Passaic</u>
✓ 7. <u>Julia A. Merichella</u>	<u>11 Henderson St. Passaic</u>
8. <u>Melinda Luce</u>	<u>40 E 9th St Rutherford</u>
✓ 9. <u>Theresa Sabalowski</u>	<u>589 Main Ave Passaic</u>
10. <u>Jennie Cascano</u>	<u>43 McKenzie Ave E. Rutherford</u>

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
1. Josephine Deh	50 E. 10th St. Paterson, NJ
✓ 2. Nancy Brown	88 Prospect St. Passaic, NJ
3. Muelo Lopez	97 W. 10th St. Paterson, NJ
4. * Abe Cohen	165 Hiram St. Passaic, NJ
✓ 5. Milagros Merced	273 - Prospect St. Passaic, NJ
✓ 6. Elizabeth Figueroa	40 Linden St. Passaic, NJ
✓ 7. Rafael Silva	60 KENSINGTON TERR. PASSAIC N.J. 07055
✓ 8. Paul Blevins	192 High St. Passaic, NJ 07055
9. Regis R. Van	13 Vernon Ave. Clifton, NJ 07011
10. Angelina Connelly	657 Van Duster Ave. Clifton

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
✓ 1. <u>Irene Lofrest</u>	<u>274 Mount St Passaic NJ</u>
9/8. <u>Harcourt</u>	<u>146 Mount Spring Ave. Passaic</u>
3. <u>Antonette Robinson</u>	<u>47 Highland Blvd. Clinton</u>
✓ 4. <u>Catherine Fuschi</u>	<u>140 Pennington Ave. Passaic</u>
5. <u>Robert Kolacz</u>	<u>0-69 3rd ST Fair Lawn NJ</u>
✓ 6. <u>Barbara Coce</u>	<u>39 Pennington Ave Passaic</u>
✓ 7. <u>Maria Cyrcel</u>	<u>39 Pennington Ave Passaic</u>
✓ 8. <u>Richard Coce</u>	<u>39 Pennington Ave Passaic</u>
✓ 9. <u>Evette Meyer</u>	<u>P.O. Box 1071 Passaic</u>
✓ 10. <u>Alba J. Gidella</u>	<u>122 PARK PL. PASSAIC</u>

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<u>Signature/Firma</u>	<u>Address/Dirección</u>
✓ 1. <u>Maria Santiago</u>	<u>40 Linden St Passaic</u>
✓ 2. <u>Luzmila Silva</u>	<u>60 Kensington Ter. Passaic P.K.</u>
3. <u>Michael East</u>	<u>49 Belmont Ave. Clinton</u>
✓ 4. <u>Cristina Conzalez</u>	<u>224 W. G. Passaic</u>
✓ 5. <u>Jessie Lopez</u>	<u>390 Linden St. Passaic</u>
✓ 6. <u>Jane Zyk</u>	<u>105 Pennington Ave. Passaic</u>
✓ 7. <u>Kathleen Goldberg</u>	<u>77 Brook Ave. Passaic</u>
✓ 8. <u>Raymond Kelly</u>	<u>330 Brook Ave. Passaic</u>
✓ 9. <u>Gwenn Hubler</u>	<u>343 Howe Ave. Passaic</u>
✓ 10. <u>Sophie Shafer</u>	<u>48 Broadway, Passaic</u>

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Sincerely/Sinceramente,

Signature/Firma

Address/Dirección

1. James LaRocca 54 Ardley Road, Montclair 07042
- ✓ 2. Anthony Amatore 145 Broadway, Passaic, N.J.
3. W. M. Brown 11 Arper Pl Passaic
4. T. H. Battman ~~Northmont St. Passaic 07053~~ ~~Hydruff Ave~~
5. Kenneth Dnd 348 Aycrigg PASSAIC, N. J.
6. Melissa Rivera 10 Cornelia Ct Passaic, NJ
7. Joe Lucia 10 Cornelia Ct. Passaic
8. Emilia Buenavista 160 Center St Clifton
9. Antonio Bernal 498 Boulevard Passaic, N.J.
10. Marilyn Graham, 54 Ardley Rd, Montclair NJ 07042

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely,



Signature/ Firma

HAROLD MARTIN- 99 LLOYD ROAD

Name/ Nombre

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

Address/ Direccion

519X

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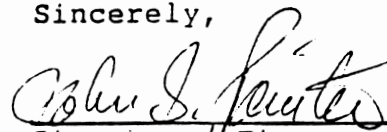
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Sincerely,



Signature/ Firma

JOHN S. POINTER
6 HOLLY STREET

Name/ Nombre

SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY 08873

Address/ Direccion

526x

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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

52/x

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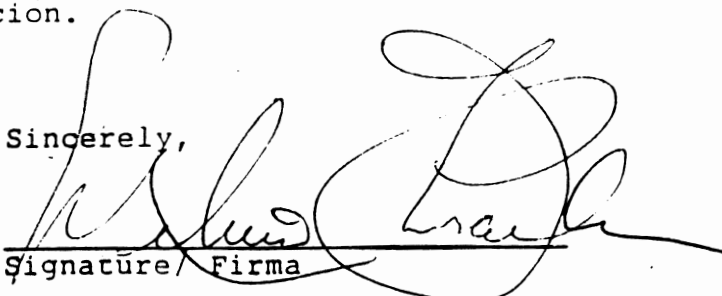
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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,


Signature/ Firma

MELVIN CHARLES

Name/ Nombre

175 PROSPECT STREET, EAST ORANGE, N.J. 07017

Address/ Dirección

522x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Blanche Keator
Signature/ Firma

BLANCHE KEATOR- 500 BOULEVARD-PASSAIC, N.J. 07055
Name/ Nombre

500 Boulevard Passaic
Address/ Dirección

523x

1/18

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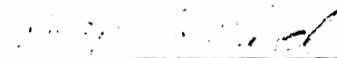
Sincerely,



Signature/ Firma

LILLIAN ROBERTS , 498 BOULEVARD, PASSAIC, N.J. 070 55

Name/ Nombre



Address/ Direccion

524x

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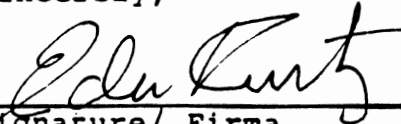
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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,



Signature/ Firma

Name/ Nombre

566 PASSAIC AL CLIFTON

Address/ Direccion

525x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Arthur Sullivan
Signature/ Firma

Arthur J Sullivan
Name/ Nombre
46 Normandy Rd.
Clifton NJ 07013
Address/ Dirección

526x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Judy Truesdale
Signature/ Firma

Judy TRUESDALE
Name/ Nombre

180 VAN BUREN STREET, PASSAIC, N.J. 07055

Address/ Dirección

527x

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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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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 un incinerador grande de basura cerca de mi iglesia, tres escuelas y al lado de un hospital in las ciudad de Passaic.

Yo les pido que respalden el Assembly Bill 4105. Esto parará la construcción del incinerador de Passaic y de otros incineradores durante un año mientras un estudio sea hecho y se decida si habrá problemas de salud y costos que no son razonables a nuestros ciudadanos pagadores de impuestos.

Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Valeria Thompson
Signature/ Firma

Valeria Thompson
Name/ Nombre

118 New Brunswick Ave. Rahway, N.J.
Address/ Dirección

07065

528x

TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE:

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Sincerely,

Mrs Louise Truesdale
Signature/ Firma

LOUISE TRUESDALE
Name/ Nombre

180 VAN BUREN STREET, PASSAIC, N.J. 07055
Address/ Dirección

527x

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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

530x

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Gracias por su consideración.

Sincerely,

Ruth Simmons
Signature/ Firma

RUTH SIMMONS
Name/ Nombre

273 A SHERMAN STREET, PASSAIC, N.J. 07055
Address/ Dirección

53/x

TOWNSHIP OF ROXBURY

RESOLUTION NO. 89-287

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ROXBURY, MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY SUPPORTING A MORATORIUM ON TRASH INCINERATION IN NEW JERSEY AND ENDORSING THE EXAMINATION OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF TRASH DISPOSAL.

WHEREAS, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris County, New Jersey has made the determination to locate a trash burning incinerator within the Township of Roxbury; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that the cost of construction of said incinerator to the taxpayers of Morris County will be approximately \$150 million; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that the cost of operation of said incinerator to the taxpayers of Morris County will be approximately \$8 million per year; and

WHEREAS, it has been determined that the cost to each municipality within Morris County for the removal of its trash to the incinerator for the purposes of burning it into the open air will not in any way be decreased from the present exhorbitant cost of trash removal; and

WHEREAS, substantial documented evidence indicates that the employment of trash burning incinerators as the major method of addressing the problem of trash removal in New Jersey is environmentally dangerous and financially irresponsible; and

WHEREAS, each and every member of the Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders is charged with the important responsibility of safeguarding the health, safety and welfare of all

of the people throughout Morris County whom they are entrusted to serve both fairly and equally, regardless of the municipality in which any resident resides; and

WHEREAS, each member of the Freeholder Board has been made aware of the existence of alternative methods to incineration; and

WHEREAS, one alternative method to trash burning incineration known as Sorain Cecchini is more effective, does not create dangerous health conditions, will save the taxpayers of Morris County millions of dollars and demonstrates a realistic, common sense approach to our trash removal problem rather than an over-reactive, careless and insensitive method of dealing with this problem, and

WHEREAS, through this Resolution the Members of the Roxbury Township Council, as responsible public servants, call upon all public servants to examine their conscience and depth of responsibility to our citizens to join with us in supporting our cause to stop the construction of trash burning incinerators in Morris County and throughout New Jersey.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Township Council of the Township of Roxbury, Morris County, New Jersey as follows:

1. The Township Council hereby supports a moratorium on trash burning incineration within Morris County and throughout the State of New Jersey.

2. The Township Council advocates that alternative methods of trash disposal such as Sorain Cecchini, which are

not environmentally dangerous and are less costly than trash burning incinerators, be thoroughly investigated.

3. The Township Council requests that each municipality within Morris County support this Resolution by passing a resolution similar to this.

4. That each and every public servant who is entrusted to read and act on this Resolution:

I. EXAMINE HIS OR HER CONSCIENCE AND TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FACT THAT YOU KNOW THAT INCINERATION IS WRONG AND THAT NO MATTER WHERE YOUR CITIZENS LIVE IN MORRIS COUNTY, THEY WILL BE ENDANGERED AND THEIR CHILDREN WILL BE ENDANGERED BY THE CONTINUOUS BURNING OF ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED (1,300) TONS OF GARBAGE EACH AND EVERY DAY;

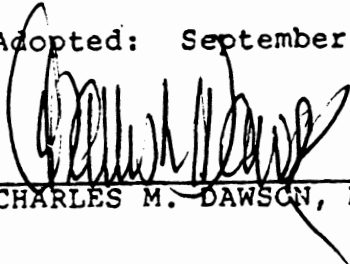
II. PLEDGE TO JOIN ROXBURY TOWNSHIP IN THIS FIGHT AND DEMANDING OF OUR ELECTED OFFICIALS, THE FREEHOLDERS, THAT THEY HALT THIS PATH OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION ONTO WHICH THEY HAVE RECKLESSLY ENTERED;

III. CALL UPON YOUR CITIZENS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS TO USE COMMON SENSE AND GOOD JUDGMENT IN STOPPING THIS INCINERATION TIDAL WAVE AND EXAMINING THE FEASIBILITY OF OTHER TRASH REMOVAL METHODS;

IV. REALIZING THAT COLLECTIVELY AND STRONGLY UNITED EACH OF US CAN DO WHAT IS RIGHT AND PROPER FOR THE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO HAVE PLACED THEIR TRUST IN US AS PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a true copy of this Resolution shall be furnished to all public officials who have the power, authority and duty to act on behalf of the thousands of people who have chosen them as their representatives to our government.

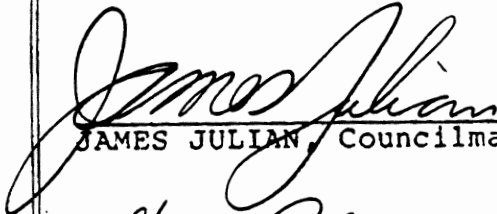
Adopted: September 25, 1989



CHARLES M. DAWSON, Mayor

ABSENT

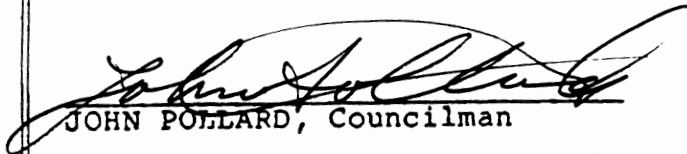
WILLIAM EGBERT, Councilman



JAMES JULIAN, Councilman



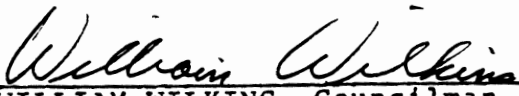
GEORGE POLICASTRO, Councilman



JOHN POLLARD, Councilman



KENNETH SWEENEY, Councilman



WILLIAM WILKINS, Councilman

ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL
SUCCASUNNA, NEW JERSEY
MAY 8, 1989
8:00 P.M.

BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS HEARING ON SITING OF MASS BURN INCINERATOR
IN ROXBURY TOWNSHIP.

Presentation of Report/Review of Questions/Issues
by Dr. Arthur Nusbaum, as per the Mayors:Input and
Direction: Mayor Charles Dawson, Roxbury Township,
Mayor Charles Johnson, Mt. Olive Township.

By: Dr. Arthur H. Nusbaum
11 Deerfield Place
Flanders, New Jersey 07836

Mayors Dawson and Johnson have requested that I present the following information, concerns and questions to the public and to the BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS in the effort to stop the incinerator siting and/or ash landfill placement in either Township.

The issues directly show cause why mass burning of garbage (and landfilling of hazardous laden ash) poses both health and environmental risks which have not been adequately addressed up to this point by the Board of Freeholders nor the M.U.A.

The questions already were asked by myself on behalf of the Mayors and concerned citizens at the M.U.A. meeting (Municipal Utilities Authority) at County College of Morris on March 13, 1989, and at the Board of Freeholders public meeting at Chatham, New Jersey, on April 11, 1989.

The Mayors would like me to present the questions and Freeholders' answers at these forums.

QUESTIONS #1 -

"What specific epidemiological, Public Health Service, medical, EPA, or other studies have the MUA and Board of Freeholders

reviewed or conducted to determine what is 'controlled' or 'acceptable' levels of released pollutants out of the stack?"
"As related to health, to environment, and to air pollution?"

Mr. O'Keefe and the MUA on March 13, 1989 and Mr. O'Keefe speaking for the Board Members all present on April 11, 1989, answered, "No, the question will be answered by the D.E.P. (Department of Environmental Protection - New Jersey) in an E.I.S. (Environmental Impact Statement) after the final siting is approved.

QUESTION #2 -

"How can burning 474,500 tons of garbage a year not detrimentally affect our air quality which is compromised and very sensitive to start with?"

The answer, as per Mr. O'Keefe and the MUA on March 13, 1989, and Mr. O'Keefe and the Board of Freeholders on April 11, 1989, was again "No, the question will be answered by the DEP in an EIS (Environmental Impact Statement) after the final siting is approved.

According to Assemblyman William Pascrell in a letter to the editor (STAR LEDGER, April 3, 1989): "The DEP, in tacitly endorsing mass burn incinerator constructions, has yet to commission a single study on the cumulative effects that up to 18 garbage burning incinerators would have on our state's air and water."¹

The public must have answers to the above concerns before any further steps are taken on the incinerator process.

Let's review some of the serious studies by the EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency), the American Lung Association, and the Audobon Society.

Fact: "U.S. Calls Poisoning of Air Far Worse Than Expected and Threat to Public" as per EPA study reported in a NEW YORK TIMES article on March 23, 1989.

The report tells that poisonous and toxic chemicals are in the air "at rates that threaten public health."

New Jersey ranks #2 in the U.S. in terms of pounds per square mile.²

Fact: "Excess levels of acid rain were recorded in New Jersey

for twenty-two straight months.

Fact: "The entire State of New Jersey is in violation of the Federal ozone standard according to the EPA."³

These Audobon Society studies were reported in a STAR LEDGER article on March 12, 1989.

Fact: "Conventional air pollution such as sulfur and lead ranked #1." as per EPA study reported by the American Lung Association.⁴

As well, the American Lung Association in New Jersey reports:

In 1988, New Jersey had 41 days of ozone exceedance.

In 1987, we had 31 days of ozone exceedance.

In 1986, we had 20 days of exceedance.⁵

On these unhealthy air quality days, the public is told to stay indoors due to health risks if

they are young children

they are elderly

they have allergies

they have asthma, emphysema or other respiratory problems

they have cardiac problems

and even if they are healthy, people should avoid exertion or heavy work during the day; i.e., construction workers joggers, etc.⁶

In summation, some further questions remain unanswered.

Mr. O'Keefe, could you and the Freeholders please tell us what

the effects of dioxins (Agent Orange),
the effects of 1000's of pounds of poisonous metals as
arsenic, lead, mercury, nickel, cadmium, etc.,
the effects of 2000 tons of acid gases,
the effects of 43 tons of sulfuric acid,
the effects of 1000's of pounds of hydrocarbons,
the effects of 250+ tons of carbon monoxide,
the effects of 74 tons of particulate matter⁷

released from the stack yearly will have on my children, my neighbors children, your children and all of the children in Morris County and the surrounding counties in 1 year, 5 years, 20 years or longer?

If, you have no answers and can't assure the citizens of tomorrow regarding the effects of the above pollutants on their health and well being and their environment, which is polluted to start with, then do not proceed with incineration; re-evaluate your decisions; and please implement an alternative non-polluting technology.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1 - STAR LEDGER - Letter to Editor by Bill Pascrell, March 3, 1989.
- 2 - THE NEW YORK TIMES - Page B11, Thursday, March 23, 1989.
- 3 - STAR LEDGER, March 12, 1989.
- 4 - AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY NEWSLETTER, March 26, 1987.
- 5 - AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION FACT SHEET - "Number of Ozone Exceedance Days".
- 6 - AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION AIR POLLUTION FACT SHEET, Ozone Air Pollution, March, 1989.
- 7 - CONCERNED CITIZENS OF BOONTON, INC. - 1400 Ton Per Day Camden Facility Emissions Estimated By The State of New Jersey Bureau of Engineering and Regulatory Development. Note: The Morris

"Why should New Jersey swim against the prevailing tide of wisdom?"
Health safety and environmental risks at stake.

THE STAR-LEDGER, Monday, April 3, 1989

Rethinking incinerators

DEAR EDITOR:

A recent column by Gordon Bishop correctly points out some of the pitfalls of garbage incineration. I and my colleague, Assemblyman John Rocco (R-Camden), have been trying to get across similar ideas through our Assembly bill (A-4105) that would impose a one-year moratorium on the construction of incinerators.

Currently, New Jersey is doing a woeful job with recycling compared with other states. Both the recycling effort and the amount of resources committed to recycling are subpar—perhaps intentionally so.

The county freeholders throughout the state have become the captives of large engineering firms, which are acting in their best interest, not the public's interest. They are pushing the construction of the biggest, most expensive incinerators possible. These huge incinerators will saddle the taxpayers with huge "white elephants."

At an Assembly committee hearing on A-4105, the Department of Environmental Protection testified against the moratorium based solely out of concern of what canceled incinerator contracts would mean to the Wall Street bankers. The DEP is obviously more concerned with bondholders than with taxpayers and the public health.

Yet innovative leaders in Austin, Texas, had the integrity and foresight to cancel incinerator plans even after \$23 million had been spent. Analysis by a new administration there showed the city would save more than \$150 million over 20 years by using alternate methods of garbage disposal—which made the loss of \$23 million insignificant.

More than \$3 billion in incinerator construction contracts have been canceled throughout the nation as more and more local and state governments are backing away from this backward technology. Why should New Jersey swim against the prevailing tide of wisdom?

Finally, there is the matter of health safety. The DEP, in tacitly endorsing mass burn incinerator construction, has yet to commission a single study on the cumulative effects that up to 18 garbage incinerators would have on our state's air and water. A study of such cumulative impact of incinerators on Long Island showed alarming data that is causing responsible people to back away from incineration.

Intensive recycling and pre-incineration processing can reduce pollution levels and reduce the size and cost, and perhaps the number of incinerators needed. Of course the state will have to help create markets for recyclables and investigate a total revamping of our packaging laws so that garbage can be reduced at its source.

Assembly bill A-4105 offers a chance for the state to stop its haphazard method of erecting incinerators. It gives us a chance—perhaps our last chance—to develop a safe and sound solid waste management plan. Before New Jersey commits to spending more than \$5 billion of taxpayer money to build upwards of 18 incinerators, we must make sure we have a solid waste blueprint that assures us that

incinerators are our best option. We cannot afford to blow this opportunity.

William Pascrell Jr.,
Assemblyman, 35th District,
Paterson

U.S. Calls Poisoning of Air Far Worse Than Expected and Threat to Public

By PHILIP SHABECOFF
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 22 — The first national survey of toxic chemicals poured into the air by industry shows they are being emitted at rates that threaten public health, members of Congress and Federal officials said today.

The survey, based on data the Environmental Protection Agency collected from industry last year, was released today by the House Energy and Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. It covered more than 320 chemicals, only seven of which are currently regulated

A survey traces chemicals from industry and everyday use.

by the E.P.A. The agency said 60 of the chemicals were listed by the Government as causing cancer.

The 320 chemicals covered by the survey include such substances as carbon tetrachloride, butadiene, acrylonitrile, and cadmium, all widely used in various manufacturing processes. Other chemicals listed are known to cause neurological disease or birth defects.

The agency said the survey found 2.4 billion pounds of the chemicals were emitted in 1987. But E.P.A. officials said the situation could actually be far worse because the survey did not include pollution from automobiles, releases from toxic waste dumps and pollution from companies that produce less than 75,000 pounds of the toxic substances annually.

"The magnitude of this problem far exceeds our worst fears," said Representative Henry A. Waxman, a Califor-

nia Democrat who is subcommittee chairman.

Agency officials said, that while data on the health effects of most of the toxic chemicals were limited, the Administration would support changes in the Clean Air Act to deal with the problem, possibly requiring industry to redesign plants and equipment to reduce emission, for example.

Jeffrey C. Van, a spokesman for the Chemical Manufacturers Association, said, however, that "to suggest a national health problem based on the raw numbers in the survey is very misleading and troubling."

But he added, "It is becoming apparent that the current approach to air toxics isn't doing the job." He said the chemical industry would support new legislation to deal with the problem.

Sources Are Many

The chemical industry is the largest single source of airborne toxic substances reported in the survey. The industry released about 886 million pounds in 1987.

Other emissions come from plants that produce metals, paper, rubber and plastics, electric equipment, petroleum and coal products, furniture and a wide variety of other manufactured products.

No specific maximum levels were established for the 320 chemicals by the Clean Air Act of 1970. The agency was instead charged with assessing the risks of these chemicals and then drafting rules for controlling each one.

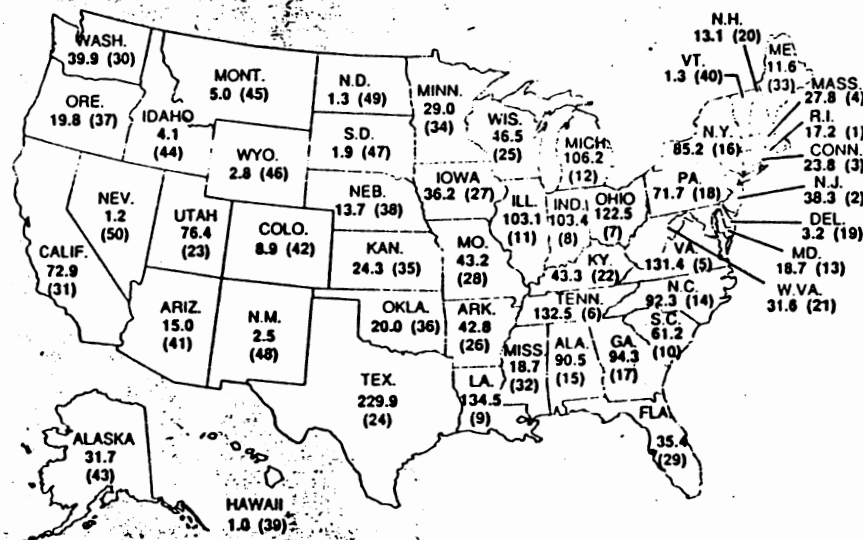
Progress and Setbacks

But the act did set maximum levels for other pollutants: lead, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, ozone and particulate matter such as dirt, dust and soot.

In a separate report, the E.P.A. said today that these pollutants had abated from 1978 to 1987, but that levels of

Poisoning the Air State by State

Millions of pounds of toxic industrial pollutants released into the air in each state. Number in parentheses is state's ranking in terms of pounds per square mile.



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

The New York Times/March 23, 1989

ozone and particulate matter had increased between 1986 and 1987 and that improvements in controlling nitrogen oxide emissions had leveled off.

E.P.A. officials said that the provisions of the Clean Air Act governing airborne toxics were so cumbersome and expensive to carry out, and so vulnerable to legal challenge, that they have not been able to issue more than the seven regulations in the 19 years

since the law was enacted.

Mr. Waxman and three other Democrats, Representatives Mickey Leland of Texas, James J. Florio of New Jersey and Gerry Sikorski of Minnesota, said they planned to introduce legislation in the near future that would amend the Clean Air Act to require that industry make sharp reductions in its emissions of toxic substances.

Information on toxic air pollution is

now available because of 1986 amendments to the 1980 toxic waste law requiring industry to report all releases of toxic substances into the air, water and land to the E.P.A. as well as to state and local authorities.

Data on concentrations of airborne air pollution at the local and regional level should now be obtainable from these authorities, Mr. Florio said today.

Don R. Clay, the E.P.A.'s acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, said that, while little was known about the health effects of most of the chemicals surveyed, "the data suggests there is a public health problem."

Mr. Clay said that some progress had been made in reducing toxic substances in the air, but that emissions continue to constitute a serious problem that requires new legislation. He said he expected the Bush Administration to support such changes.

Mr. Van of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, a leading industry trade group, said that the survey figures based on 1987 data are already out of date because many chemical companies are substantially reducing their emissions of the toxic air pollutants.

He said that companies had begun to reduce their emissions even before the public-disclosure amendments to the toxic waste law were passed because the accident at Bhopal, India, where more than 3,000 people were killed by a release of methyl isocyanate, had "shocked the industry down to our toes."

Caution Against Panic

He said that the high numbers in the survey do not mean there is a national health problem and added, "If the data is misused, people will be needlessly frightened."

The E.P.A. had previously estimated that toxic air pollution accounts for some 2,000 cases of cancer a year. But that estimate was based on an analysis of only 20 chemicals. Nor did the agency's study consider the combined effects of the chemicals.

The National Wildlife Federation, the nation's biggest conservative organization, issued its own study on toxic air pollution, which was also based on the information submitted to the E.P.A. and had results similar to those reported by the House Health and Environment Subcommittee. Dr. Jerry Puje, a toxicologist for the group that the reports present, "for the first time, a snapshot of toxic pollution"

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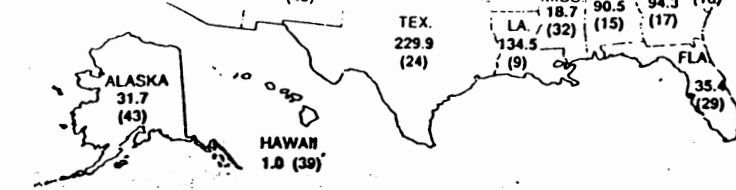
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The New York Times/March 22, 1988

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U.N. Conference Unanimously Backs Treaty Curbing Export of Hazardous Wastes

Continued From Page A1

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal. By a unanimous vote this afternoon, the conference adopted the treaty language to be submitted to the nations for signing. Canada, France, Spain, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Venezuela, and the Philippines were among the countries that signed the treaty.

Andrew D. Sens, director of the State Department's office of environmental protection, said that before Washington decided whether or not to sign, the treaty must go through an inter-agency review. Mr. Sens said Washington's decision not to sign the treaty today in no way meant that the United States was repudiating the accord.

Halting 'Commerce in Poison'

"It's a convention with many useful features in protecting human health and the environment," Mr. Sens said, noting particularly the requirement that exporters notify and receive permission from the country that is im-

Developing nations say the pact will be hard to enforce.

shipments of toxic waste, amounting to 2.5 million metric tons, originate each year in Western Europe alone. Of those, 80 percent are sent to other Western European countries, 15 percent to Eastern Europe and 5 percent to the third world.

The treaty calls for signing nations to "take the appropriate measures" to insure that hazardous-waste generation and export are reduced to a minimum. The treaty also says parties to the treaty shall prohibit shipments of hazardous waste to nations that have banned waste imports.

In addition, the accord calls on each signing nation to require that all cross-border waste shipments be tracked

The convention says that among the waste to be considered hazardous are clinical wastes from hospitals, wastes from pharmaceutical factories, polychlorinated biphenyls, compounds containing mercury or lead, and wastes from the production or use of dyes, paints and wood-preserving chemicals.

Several African officials said they were worried that the industrialized nations would not do enough to apply the treaty partly because the treaty gives nations receiving hazardous waste little in the way of enforcement mechanisms. The developing nations said it would be hard for them to force a nation that exports waste to adhere to the treaty provisions.

"We are unhappy because the treaty has been watered down," said Ahmed Mohammed Taylor-Kamara, Sierra Leone's Minister of the Environment.

Environmentalists Displeased

Mr. Taylor-Kamara said several industrial nations had moved in recent days to weaken the treaty. At one point, the treaty called for signatories to prohibit exporters from shipping hazardous waste to countries that have less

unhappy that the treaty was not stronger. "This treaty takes a half step forward, at a time when the increased pressures to export waste are taking us 100 yards back," said Allen Hershkowitz, senior scientist for the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Loopholes and Vague Language

Officials with the environmentalist organization Greenpeace, which favors a total ban on exporting hazardous waste, said the treaty was worse than nothing. They said the treaty had so many loopholes and such vague language that widespread abuses could continue in the movement of hazardous wastes.

"This treaty puts an international stamp of approval on a horrible business," said James Puckett, a toxic-waste expert with Greenpeace. In front of the convention center where the meeting was held, Greenpeace activists put up a banner that said, "Danger, Basel Convention Legalizes Toxic Terror."

But the treaty's supporters said it was a needed first step to regulate a complex area and that that step will be built on by other conferences.

When disposed of improperly, hazardous waste, such as dioxins and PCB's, can foul the air, water or soil, and cause cancer, birth defects or diseases.

an release of methyl isocyanate, had "shocked the industry down to our toes."

Caution Against Panic

He said that the high numbers in the survey do not mean there is a national health problem and added, "If the data is misused, people will be needlessly frightened."

The E.P.A. had previously estimated that toxic air pollution accounts for some 2,000 cases of cancer a year. But that estimate was based on an analysis of only 20 chemicals. Nor did the agency's study consider the combined effects of the chemicals.

The National Wildlife Federation, the nation's biggest conservation organization, issued its own study on toxic air pollution, which was also based on the information submitted to the E.P.A. and had results similar to those reported by the House Health and Environment Subcommittee. Dr. Jerry Poje, a toxicologist for the group, that the reports present, "for the first time, a snapshot of toxic pollution" across the country, and that the results "speak to a nation at risk."

The federation called for passage of national air toxic legislation that would reduce routine emissions of dangerous chemicals, control such pollution from smaller sources and require stringent action to prevent chemical accidents that could produce acute poisoning episodes. It also called on industry to set goals for reducing its toxic emissions and pointed as an example to the Monsanto Chemical Company, which has pledged to reduce such emissions by 90 percent by 1992.

Other environmental groups joined today in demanding new legislation to reduce toxic air pollution.

"You can stop eating apples and grapes, but Congress has to stop toxic air pollution because, you can't stop breathing," said Daniel Becker of Environmental Action, a Washington-based group.

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Excess levels of acid rain recorded in Jersey for 22 straight m.

3/12/89 STAR LEDGER

By GORDON BISHOP

For the 22d consecutive month, New Jersey has registered excessive levels of "acid fallout" from air pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels, based on the latest monthly report issued by the National Audubon Society.

The society started sampling rainfall for acidity in July 1987. Acid rain, as well as the fallout of dry acidic particles from the combustion of coal and oil, has devastated hundreds of fresh water lakes and streams and trees along the mountain chains of the Northeast and Canada.

During February, 28 states, including New Jersey, were exposed to unacceptable levels of acid deposits, primarily from the burning of coal by power plants and heavy industries, according to the society's latest findings.

The most recent acid rain readings were released after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled last week that the federal government does not have to crack down on interstate air polluters.

New Jersey was one of six states that joined in a lawsuit charging that coal-burning plants in the Midwest were the primary source of acid pollution affecting the Northeast. The Eastern states argued that the prevailing westerly winds transported the pollutants from the Midwest to the northeastern seaboard, boosting acid levels.

The original petition was filed in 1980 and 1981 by Maine, New York and Pennsylvania, but New York did not pursue the case to the high court. Joining Maine and Pennsylvania in the litigation were New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut.

The six states claimed that pollutants from coal-burning utility plants and factories came primarily from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee and West Virginia.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had refused to act against the midwestern states in the absence of regulations in the 1970 Clean

Although the Supreme Court did not act on the acid pollution "transport" problem, legislation is pending in Congress that would deal directly with coal-burning plants that generate electricity, or major manufacturers that use coal as their primary source of energy.

The Bush administration is working with Congress on the reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. A vote on the bill is expected this summer.

Studies since 1979 have shown that highly acidic air pollution damages forests and crops, and acidifies freshwater lakes and streams, killing fish and other aquatic life, according to Dorene Bolze, Audubon's environmental policy analyst.

Trees at higher elevations are also affected, resulting in the loss of foliage and ultimately death.

Precipitation with an acid level (pH) of 5 or lower is almost always

caused by air pollution stemming from human-generated sources. The lower the pH value, the higher the acidity. Pure distilled water has a pH of 7, while cola soda has a pH of 4 and lemon juice about 2.

Because the scale is logarithmic, there is a 10-fold difference in acid concentration between one whole number and the next one. For example, rain with a pH value of 4.6 is 10 times more acidic than normal rain with a pH of

5.6.

The pH of rainfall in unpolluted parts of the United States ranges from 5 to 5.6, according to the society's monthly analyses.

The four sampling sites in New Jersey showed that the average acid level for the state in February came out to 4.4, which is 12 times more acidic than normal rainfall.

The four New Jersey sampling stations and their readings are:

• Absecon, Atlantic County—4.2 pH.

• Denville, Morris County—5.2 pH.

• Point Pleasant, Ocean County—less than 4 pH.

• Port Murray, Warren County—4.4 pH.

Connie Mahan, Audubon's grassroots coordinator, said the society has been seeking clean air legislation

that includes acid rain controls since 1985.

"We are anxious to see legislation that achieves healthful air quality quickly, cleans up acid rain, and sets rigorous standards for toxic air emissions," Mahan said.

During public hearings on the proposed Clean Air Act amendments, EPA officials testified that urban smog reached record levels during 1988 with 100 areas failing to meet the agency's ozone standard.

The entire state of New Jersey is in violation of the federal ozone standard, according to EPA.

Audubon Society volunteers collect rainwater and test the acid content of their samples with Merck pH paper. Scientific protocol for the Citizens Acid Rain Monitoring Network was developed and reviewed by acid rain experts at Princeton University. The network has consistently reported pH values similar to the federal National Atmospheric Deposition Program.

Report by Dr. Arthur Nusbaum- for Mayors C. Johnson & C. Dawson
June 28, 1989 Board of Freeholders Meeting, Morristown, N.J.

At the hearing on 5-8-89, at the siting of a mass burn incinerator to be located in Roxbury, it was clearly documented that the ambient air quality in Northern New Jersey is compromised, laden with toxic chemicals, and burdened by an acid rain problem.

In a report with both Mayors Johnson and Dawson, I documented numerous E.P.A., American Lung Association, and Audobon Society studies verifying violations and problems with our air; as well, the acid rain in Morris County for the past two years..

Linda Stansfield, from the American Lung Association, reported and I quote: "On 2-8-89, the National A.L.A. recommended that solid waste reduction, recycling, and the use of more environmental benign disposal technologies such as composting be given priority over incineration as a solution to our nation's solid waste disposal PROBLEM.

Resource recovery incineration plants are not an inherently safe solution to our solid waste problem." She further reported: "Everyone agrees that incinerators pollute the air." and that "air pollution may cause the incinerator to be shut down prematurely even if the plant is run to perfection."

Kenvil, N.J. is a part of Roxbury Township and within several miles of the Eden Lane location, has been reported to be one of the 10 municipalities in N.J. with the highest levels of airborne chemicals.

At the same hearing on May 8, 1989, Dr. Marc Lavietes, Professor of Pulmonary Medicine and a member of the Environmental Medicine Committee at the College of Medicine and Dentistry, Newark, N.J. reported that the incidence of asthma, bronchitis, and other lung ailments will increase as a direct result of exposure to the effluent and pollutants

Report by Dr. Arthur Nusbaum P.2 6-28-89

released by the incinerator process. He as well has concerns that an increase in the number of additional cases of lung cancer is possible in exposed populations.

President Bush is currently developing a very strong Clean Air Act to remedy our acid rain and air pollution problems. His serious concerns have been recently covered by all the news media. Over 20 years, the incinerator in this county will spew out close to 130,000 pounds of poisonous heavy metals into our air, including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, and nickel to name a few.

As well, the incinerator will produce close to 80,000,000 pounds of acid gases (sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and hydrogen chloride), as well nearly 1,700,000 pounds of sulfuric acid, assuming ideal operating conditions of the plant. These acids and gases mixed with precipitation, humidity, and atmospheric moisture will greatly enhance an already serious acid rain problem present in this area.

In their absence, Mayors Dawson and Johnson have asked me to present these questions.

Question #1: Isn't an incinerator process for Morris County a contradiction to the efforts of President Bush, and a direct challenge to the spirit of the Clean 'Air Act?

Question #2: If so, can this Board of Freeholders take the lead and aggressively develop massive recycling programs, composting technologies and help improve quality of life in our County? The means to do so is available; lets work together!

TESTIMONY GIVEN ON MAY 8, 1989

AT ROXBURY, NEW JERSEY

A Public Hearing of the Morris County Freeholders

I am Linda Stansfield. I am the Program Consultant on Environmental Affairs of the American Lung Association of New Jersey.

AIR POLLUTION HAS GREATEST RISK

In the report of its own task force, EPA was told the greatest overall risk to human health and the environment comes from the following sources:

- 1) Conventional air pollutants such as sulfur and lead
(ozone was not mentioned, but is an obvious culprit)
- 2) Destruction of ozone in the atmosphere by man made chemicals
- 3) Pesticides, especially residues in food
(50% of pesticides are airborne aerosols, particles after spraying)
- 4) Radon
- 5) Other Indoor Air Pollutants
- 6) Toxic Air Pollutants
- 7) Contamination of Drinking Water
- 8) Exposure of workers to dangerous chemicals (many inhaled)

On February 8, 1989, the National American Lung Association recommended that solid waste reduction, recycling and the use of more environmentally benign disposal technologies such as composting be given priority over incineration as solutions to our nation's solid waste disposal problem. Resource recovery incineration plants are not an inherently safe solution to our nation's solid waste problem. If these facilities are used as a last resort strategy, only stringent pollution controls and equally stringent operating and monitoring procedures, can reduce the public health threat from the emissions these facilities are capable of producing.

Major health considerations of incinerator emissions are:

- 1) heavy metals - nerve, brain and kidney damage
- 2) acid gases effect asthmatics first
- 3) particulate less than 10 microns are dangerous because they go deep within the lung. Furthermore, they provide a vehicle by which toxic and radioactive air pollutants can be carried deep inside the lung.

Everyone agrees that incinerators pollute the air. For many years, New Jersey managed to obtain a gradual, general improvement in air quality. But recently there has been a leveling off or increase of many of the chemicals we have monitored over 12 years. New Jersey is in non-attainment, i.e., does not meet federal standards for ozone and carbon monoxide statewide. Warren County is in non-attainment for sulfur dioxide.

Air pollution may cause the incinerator to be shut down prematurely even if the plant is run to perfection. If the Greenhouse Effect proves to be a reality, fossil fuel burning plants which emit carbon dioxide will be forced to close. Can we risk so much money only to discover five years later that Morris County must shut the plant and switch to source reduction, recycling and composting? Why not switch now and save the money?

Further, if New Jersey is unable to control its severe ozone pollution, the Environmental Protection Agency may sanction New Jersey. Such a sanction would cause construction to cease on all new major sources of pollution. This would include incinerators.

I observe very uneven enforcement or adoption of regulations to encourage recycling. While my garbage collector will empty only 4 trash cans per week, my neighboring towns continue to allow either 8 or 10 cans per week. The county recycling coordinator must be given greater resources and a strong directive from the Freeholders for a rigorous, exciting recycling/composting program.

A NEWSLETTER
TO ADVOCATES OF A
STRONG CLEAN AIR ACT.

The "Christmas Seai" People
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION
OF NEW JERSEY

1600 ROUTE 22 EAST, UNION, NEW JERSEY 07093 (201)687-0140

TO: CLEAN AIR ACTIVISTS
FROM: LINDA STANSFIELD

MARCH 26, 1987
VOLUME XXVI

AIR POLLUTION HAS GREATEST RISK

In the report of its own task force, EPA was told that the greatest overall risk to human health and the environment comes from the following sources:

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(*50% of pesticides are airborne aerosols, particles after spraying*)
- 4) Radon
- 5) Other Indoor Air Pollutants
- 6) Toxic Air Pollutants
- 7) Contamination of Drinking Water
- 8) Exposure of workers to dangerous chemicals (*many inhaled*)

This means seven of the eight greatest threats to our citizens are AIR POLLUTANTS. BUT, a Harris poll this year ranked the concern of adults as:

- 1) Factory pollutants in lakes and rivers
- 2) Disposal of hazardous waste
- 3) Contaminated drinking water
- 4) Nuclear power waste disposal
- 5) Acid Rain

You will find the entire report enclosed for details on the various risk factors.

COMMISSIONER DEWLING - WISE DECISION ON GYPSY MOTH CONTROL

The effectiveness of Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) at controlling sporadic growth cycles of the gypsy moth was reinforced this month by DEP Commissioner Richard Dewling. The environmental chief of the state turned down a request by forestry officials to test spray Dimilin (diflubenzuron) in Ringwood State Park. Last year, test spray was permitted. It showed no advantage to use of the chemical compound which affects a broader range of insects and crustaceans, while Bt only affects caterpillars. The Commissioner will have DEP do tests to determine optimal application methods. Bt spray has a critical timing sequence in order to affect broods of gypsy moths as they hatch.

AN AIR COUNCIL PUBLIC HEARING: OZONE: NEW JERSEY'S HEALTH DILEMMA

Monday, April-27--9-am

at the Education Center, Ryders Lane, off Route 1,
Rutgers University, New Brunswick

enclosure

52X

Linda Stansfield
American Lung Association
of New Jersey

ECT: GREATEST RISKS
TO HUMAN HEALTH
POSED BY AIR POLLUTION

E.P.A. Report Says Agency Focuses on Lesser Problems

By PHILIP SHABECOFF
Special to The New York Times

Of the seven categories of pollution which provide the greatest overall risk to human health, four were totally air pollution issues, two had an air pollution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — An internal report suggests that the Environmental Protection Agency may be concentrating on lesser problems, such as hazardous wastes, rather than more serious threats posed by air pollution and depletion of the ozone.

The report, requested by Lee M. Thomas, Administrator of the agency, in an effort to review its priorities, was prepared by 75 of the agency's senior staff members.

The report found that the problems posing the greatest overall risk to human health and the environment in the United States included such conventional air pollutants as sulfur and lead, the destruction of ozone in the atmosphere by man-made chemicals and the risk from pesticides, especially as residues on foods.

Other Health Hazards Cited

Other problems that had a particularly severe impact on health included radon and other indoor air pollution, toxic air pollutants, contamination of drinking water and exposure of workers to dangerous chemicals.

Such problems as the disposal of toxic waste or the cleanup of abandoned toxic waste sites and other causes of contaminated water presented a medium or relatively low level of overall risk, according to the agency's study.

"These rankings by risk do not correspond well with the E.P.A.'s current program priorities," the report said.

Mr. Thomas said in an interview today that the study of the relative risks of environmental problems could lead his agency to modify some of its priorities. He also said the study might persuade Congress to rethink how best to allocate "finite resources" to deal with environmental problems.

But Mr. Thomas insisted that the study did not indicate that the agency had been on the wrong course or that there should be a major restructuring of its programs.

He suggested rather that the success of such programs as the handling of hazardous materials and the cleanup of toxic wastes might be one reason for the relatively low ranking they received in the agency's assessment of environmental risks.

The report said that areas of relatively high risk but low effort by the agency include radon, a naturally occurring gas that accumulates in homes

and can cause lung cancer; other indoor air pollution caused by heating appliances, formaldehyde and other sources; the destruction of the ozone layer that protects the earth's surface from dangerous ultraviolet radiation; and global warming caused by the buildup of carbon dioxide from fossil fuels and from other gases in the atmosphere, preventing the escape of infrared radiation from the sun.

Other areas where the report found high risks but relatively little regulatory effort by the environmental agency were runoff of polluted water from farms and city streets, exposure to pesticides, exposure of workers to toxic substances and accidental releases of poisonous chemicals.

Emphasis on Toxic Waste

Areas of "high E.P.A. effort but relatively low risks" included management of hazardous wastes, the cleanup of chemical waste dumps, the regulation of underground storage tanks containing petroleum or other hazardous substances and municipal solid waste.

In recent years the agency has been expending a considerable effort on toxic waste problems; last year Congress renewed the toxic waste cleanup law, providing \$9 billion for the program over the next five years.

Mr. Thomas said that in recent years the agency started to move aggressively on many of the problems identified as presenting high risks, including pesticide contamination, stratospheric ozone and the ecological as well as the health consequences of pollution. He also said efforts to control conventional air pollution, identified as a high-risk area, had been a focal point of the agency's efforts for 15 years.

Richard D. Morgenstern, director of the agency's office of policy analysis and coordinator of the report, said the report was "not an indictment of current programs but a forward look into the future."

The study is drawing considerable praise from environmentalists and Congressional staff aides who know about it. For example, Terry Davies, executive director of the Conservation Foundation, called the report "an extraordinarily courageous thing to do," because it runs against the self-interest of the agency's bureaucracy.

Two Congressional aides also said it was highly useful but very unusual for a Federal agency to take stock of what it was doing.

component, and only one, groundwater contamination, had a minimum air pollution source.

Do you need to rethink your priorities?

Health Care Costs Caused by Air Pollution

TO THE EDITOR.

The public service advertisements, other graphics and articles are a service of American Lung Association.

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION
The Christmas Seal People
1740 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10019

pollution in the United States is estimated to cause billions of health care costs annually. The American Lung Association (ALA)—the Christmas Seal Association—reports, in launching Clean Air Week™ 1988, which runs from May 2 through May 8.

As reviewed in a survey by the American Lung Association, the data indicate that the health care costs of exposure to just a few of the outdoor air pollutants for which standards have been set amount to an estimated \$16 billion annually.

The ALA estimates that more than one-half of all Americans live in areas where the air quality is still judged "unhealthful." Worse yet, the rate of progress in cleaning the air has slowed. Levels of some pollutants, reduced by 20 or 30 percent or more over the past decade, have actually increased by small amounts in the last few years.

The Clean Air Act of 1970, and its subsequent amendments in 1977,

charged the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six major pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter and lead. However, no standards currently exist for many more toxic outdoor air pollutants, the ALA says, and there are no federal standards or regulations covering indoor air pollution, which has emerged as a major health problem.

The ALA is actively campaigning for the strengthening of the Clean Air Act to fill the voids and give the EPA authority to move ahead in its efforts to clean up the air around us. Clean Air Week™ is sponsored by the American Lung Association and is supported by a grant from Honeywell Inc. For more information on outdoor air pollution, contact your local American Lung Association. And help celebrate Clean Air Week™ 1988—join the Folks for Clean Air™.

Clean Air Week™ 1988 Kicks Off Month of May.

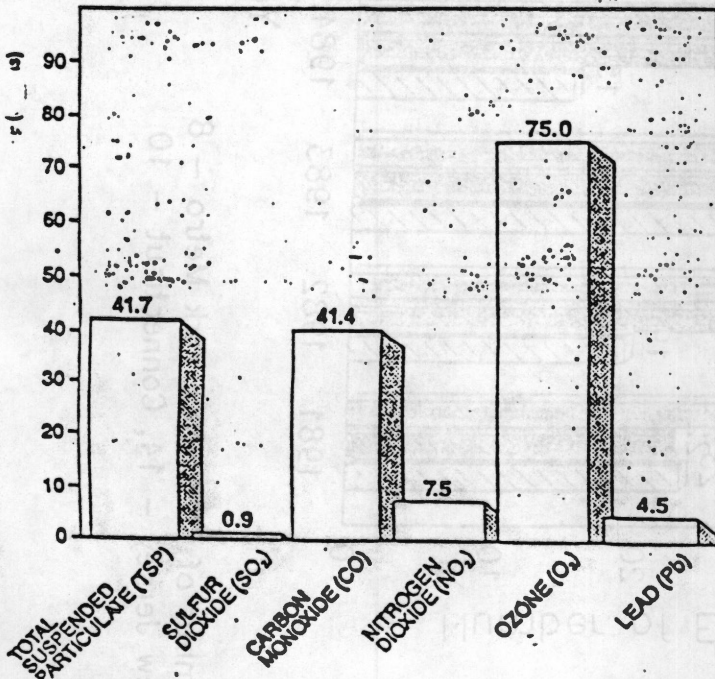
"Air Pollution and Your Health" is the theme for this year's Clean Air Week™ 1988, the American Lung Association's annual celebration of every American's right to breathe unpolluted air. The dates for Clean Air Week™ 1988 are May 2 to 8.

Marking the 16th year of ALA sponsorship, the annual campaign is designed to focus public attention on the need to improve the air we breathe and to underline the importance of the federal Clean Air Act, which is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Supported by a grant from Honeywell Inc., this year's Clean Air Week™ program will cover a broad scope of air pollution issues including radon, outdoor air, indoor air, and environmental tobacco smoke.

For more information about air pollution and what you can do about it, contact your local American Lung Association. Join the Folks for Clean Air™! It's a matter of life and breath.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE U.S. LIVING IN COUNTIES EXCEEDING NATIONAL AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR MAJOR POLLUTANTS IN 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

GRAPH: American Lung Association

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE across the United States are living in areas where outdoor air pollution still does not meet national ambient air quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Much more needs to be done to improve the air we breathe. For more information on air pollution, contact your local American Lung Association. Celebrate Clean Air Week™ starting May 2—join the Folks for Clean Air™.

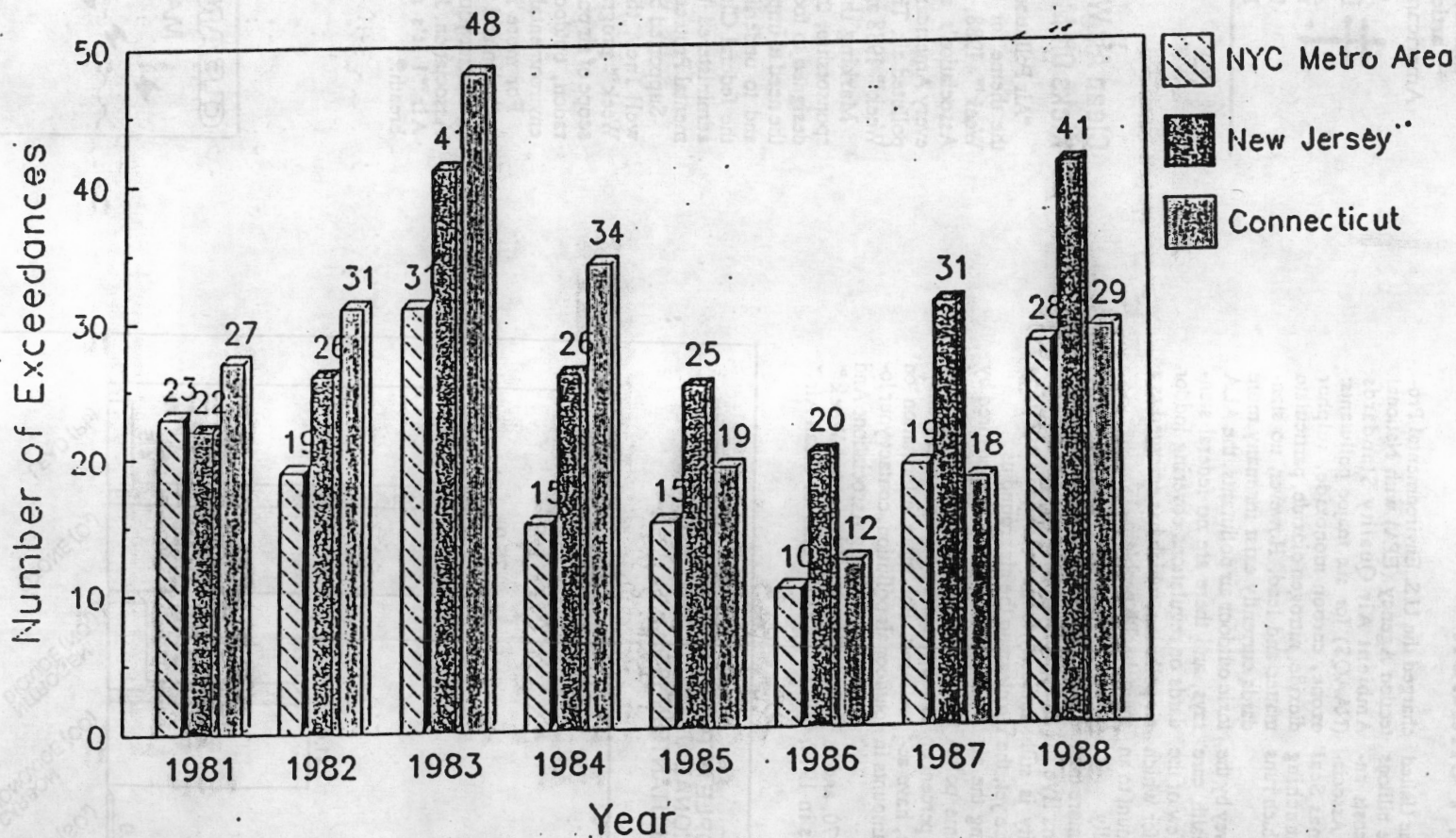
CLEAN AIR WEEK™
MAY 2-8, 1988

FOLKS FOR CLEAN AIR™
IT'S A MATTER OF LIFE AND BREATH®

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION
The Christmas Seal People

NUMBER OF OZONE EXCEEDANCE DAYS

For: Connecticut, New York Metro and New Jersey
Exceedances to Date for 1981-1988



Number of Sites: New York Metro - 8
New Jersey - 14, Connecticut - 10

K555

AIR POLLUTION FACT SHEET

OZONE AIR POLLUTION

WHAT IS OZONE AIR POLLUTION?

Ozone is a highly reactive gas that is a form of oxygen. It is the main component of the air pollution known as smog. Ozone reacts chemically ("oxidizes") with internal body tissues that it comes in contact with such as those in the lung. It also reacts with other materials such as rubber compounds, breaking them down.

HOW IS IT PRODUCED?

Ozone is formed by the action of sunlight on carbon-based chemicals known as hydrocarbons, acting in combination with a group of air pollutants called oxides of nitrogen. Hydrocarbons are emitted by motor vehicles, oil and chemical storage and handling facilities, and a variety of commercial and industrial sources such as gas stations, dry cleaners and degreasing operations. Oxides of nitrogen are a by-product of burning fuel in sources such as power plants, steel mills and other heavy industry and in motor vehicles.

Ozone levels typically rise during the May through September period when higher temperatures and the increased amount of sunlight combine with the stagnant atmospheric conditions that are associated with ozone air pollution episodes. The harmful ozone in the lower atmosphere (troposphere) should not be confused with the protective layer of ozone in the upper atmosphere (stratosphere) which screens out harmful ultraviolet rays.

WHAT ARE ITS HEALTH EFFECTS?

Ozone acts as a powerful respiratory irritant at the levels frequently found in most of the nation's urban areas during summer months. Symptoms include shortness of breath, pain when inhaling deeply, wheezing and coughing. Tests carried out on healthy adults and children undergoing heavy exercise have found that exposure to ozone at a level equal to the current federal health-based air quality standard of 0.12 parts per million results in a decrease in the normal function of the lungs. A higher level of exercise results in a lower level of ozone or shorter length of exposure needed to cause these effects.

Recent research on the effects of longer exposures (6-1/2 hours) to ozone levels at or just below the health-based air quality standard have found even larger reductions in lung function, biological evidence of inflammation of the lung lining and more frequent and severe respiratory discomfort. In studies of animals, ozone exposure has been found to increase susceptibility to bacterial pneumonia infection.

Other studies of children in summer camps and adults exercising outdoors, as opposed to in a laboratory chamber, suggest that lung function decreases even at ozone levels equal to or below the current health standard. There is also evidence that the lung function changes experienced at somewhat higher ozone levels may persist for several days after the exposure.

Recently, attention has begun to focus on the effects of long-term, repeated exposures to high levels of ozone. A study of a sample of long-time residents of Los Angeles, which has the highest and most frequent ozone problem in the nation, found that the group had a higher than expected loss of lung function over time. Long-term exposures of animals to moderate ozone levels produce changes in the structure of the lung.

Based on the evidence from the studies discussed above, and from other studies, ozone air pollution represents a serious and widespread public health problem.

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The Christmas Seal People

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WHO IS AT RISK?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified three groups of people who are at particular risk from high ozone levels:

- **People with pre-existing respiratory disease**

People with existing lung disease (eg. chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma) already suffer from reduced lung function and therefore cannot tolerate an additional reduction in lung function due to ozone exposure. More than six million people with chronic bronchitis or emphysema and almost five million children and adults with asthma live in areas that exceed the federal health standard.

- **A sub-group of the general public referred to as "responders"**

Studies have found that a sub-group of the general healthy population responds to ozone exposure while exercising with significantly greater losses in lung function than the average response of the overall group under study. There is currently no way to identify these "responders" prior to ozone exposure, but the EPA estimates that this sub-group represents 5 to 20 percent of the total U.S. population.

- **Individuals who exercise outdoors**

Numerous laboratory and "real world" ozone exposure studies confirm that people who exercise, or otherwise participate in activities that increase their respiratory rate, respond much more severely to ozone exposure than people at rest. Thus, adults exercising outdoors, construction workers, and children at play can all be considered at particular risk from high ozone levels.

WHAT ARE THE SOLUTIONS?

The American Lung Association supports the use of stringent controls on motor vehicle and pollution emissions on the commercial and industrial sources of the hydrocarbon compounds and oxides of nitrogen that form ozone. These controls include: strengthening pollution control requirements for new motor vehicles, improving the in-use performance of existing pollution control equipment, and implementation of pollution controls to capture evaporating hydrocarbons in gasoline from motor vehicles and gas stations. In addition, efforts to reduce our society's ever-increasing use of the automobile must be expanded, and controls on commercial operations and consumer products that contribute hydrocarbon compounds to the air will also be necessary.

**YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE QUALITY OF AIR YOU BREATHE.
FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHT TO CLEAN AIR!**

IT'S A MATTER OF LIFE AND BREATH®

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FUNDING FOR THIS MATERIAL PROVIDED BY HONEYWELL INC.

FACT SHEET ON INCINERATION,
RESOURCE RECOVERY AND POLLUTION
ALA CLEAN AIR WEEK™ 1989

- o Each year, Americans dump 132 million tons of residential and commercial trash in landfills, but landfill space is filling up and in many areas is contaminating groundwater resources.
- o New incinerators designed as resource recovery facilities are being planned throughout the country. Many are already in operation. The products of their combustion--steam energy, electricity, some recyclable materials and fuel made from waste --are sold to offset the cost of garbage disposal.
- o 152 resource recovery plants in 38 states are now in operation or close to it, according to a 1988 survey by the United States Conference of Mayors.
- o The by-products of incineration include the primary air pollutants, such as acid gases and metallic compounds as well as dioxin and furans, highly toxic by-products of burning plastics.
- o The California Air Resources Board has found that uncontrolled recovery plants emit levels of nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide and total suspended particulate matter that are similar to the emissions from coal and oil-burning facilities--and even more hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.
- o The first resource recovery plant was constructed in Hamburg, West Germany, in 1896. In 1905, a plant beneath the Williamsburg Bridge in Manhattan used the heat from the incineration of 1,050 tons of refuse per day to generate the electricity that lit the bridge. Resource recovery plants are now designed to process between 480 and 3,000 tons of waste a day.
- o There are more than a dozen processes for turning waste into energy but mass burning is far and away today's dominant recovery technology. Essentially, untreated wastes are consumed by extreme heat and used to generate energy.
- o Burning reduces the volume of garbage by 70 percent, but Government officials estimate that between 30 and 45 percent of the resulting ash exceeds Federal standards for the presence of two toxic metals, lead and cadmium. Both of those pollutants require burial in landfills designed for toxic waste.
- o A small number of recovery plants have used systems based on pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion and other relatively exotic processes, but all such plants in the U.S. have been temporarily or permanently closed.
- o Toxins emitted by incinerators have been demonstrated to cause a skin ailment known as chloracne, nervous-system problems, liver disorders, sleeplessness, fatigue and irritability. It is also suspected they play a role in birth defects, blood chemistry changes, other skin disorders, weight loss, cancer and death.

- o Resource recovery plants can emit significant amounts of the compounds of a wide variety of elements, including antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, lead, selenium, tin, vanadium and zinc.
- o Electrostatic precipitators and baghouses (in effect, giant vacuum cleaners) can be used by both municipal incinerators and recovery facilities to remove particulate matter from combustion emissions. Scrubbers are control devices that absorb or neutralize gaseous pollutants from the flue stream.
- o The ALA recommends that solid waste reduction, recycling and the use of more environmentally benign disposal technologies such as composting be given priority over incineration as solutions to our nation's solid waste disposal problem. Resource recovery incineration plants are not an inherently safe solution to our nation's solid waste problem. If these facilities are used as a last resort strategy, only stringent pollution controls, and equally stringent operating and monitoring procedures, can reduce the public health threat from the emissions these facilities are capable of producing.

/fg.
2/8/89

Turnpike area placed at 'toxic ground zero'

By GORDON BISHOP

Residents and workers within a five-mile radius of the New Jersey Turnpike exit at Newark International Airport are exposed to toxic emissions that are 110 times higher than the national average, a congressional report released yesterday revealed.

Standing at "toxic ground zero" at Exit 13A of the Turnpike, U.S. Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) and Rep. James Florio (D-1st Dist.) declared that federal environmental authorities have failed for the past 19 years to reduce toxic emissions into the atmosphere affecting 11 North Jersey counties.

Of the 320 toxic chemicals examined in the congressional report, only seven pollutants are currently regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Florio and Lautenberg disclosed.

Nationally, the greater New York metropolitan region, including the 11 North Jersey counties, ranked second only to the state of Rhode Island for the concentration of chemicals being emitted into the environment, based on the first calendar year (1987) for which industry had to report information under the federal "right-to-know" law.

Rhode Island ranked first only because it is the smallest state in the nation,

Florio noted. New Jersey is the fifth smallest state.

In New Jersey, Middlesex County had the largest quantity of toxic air emissions, more than 10 million pounds in one year.

But looking at those emissions on a square-mile basis, Union County had the highest emission rate, with an average of nearly 48,000 pounds of toxic pollutants per square mile.

The state average is 5,127 pounds, the second highest in the U.S. after Rhode Island.

Of all the air pollutants in the greater metropolitan region, 56 percent, or 31 million pounds, is generated within the 11 North Jersey counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren.

Among the chemicals released into the atmosphere annually in the 5-mile Turnpike radius referred to as the "toxic ring," are more than 100,000 pounds of benzene, a known cancer-causing substance, and 670,000 pounds of toluene, which can cause birth defects and numerous other "industrial toxic solvents known to have harmful health effects," Florio said at a press briefing at the Admiral William Halsey Service Area at Exit 13A.

"These incredible numbers and the poisoned air we breathe are tributes to two decades of inaction and foot-dragging by the EPA in attacking the air toxic problem," Florio, a gubernatorial candidate, charged.

"I am tired of innocent people suffering because that agency can't or won't do its job."

Lautenberg demanded that the EPA be forced to enforce the 1970 Clean Air Act designed to reduce sources of air emissions throughout the nation.

"Yes, we are in a dangerous situation," Lautenberg remarked, the petrochemical stacks looming behind him along the Turnpike. "The numbers are overwhelming."

Florio pointed out that the EPA still has not determined how to regulate the poisonous gas (methyl isocyanate) that killed more than 3,000 people in Bhopal, India, when a Union Carbide pesticides plant failed to contain the lethal emissions. The gas is also manufactured at Union Carbide's Institute, W. Va., plant.

In 1987, manufacturers in the 25-county metropolitan region, including three counties in Connecticut, released approximately 55.8 million pounds of toxic chemicals into the air, a number Florio and Lautenberg considered "conservative" because it was based on the industry's first year of reporting under a new federal law.

The metropolitan region alone accounts for more toxic air emissions than 36 states combined, according to the "Air Toxics Report" compiled by the congressional staffs of Lautenberg and Florio.

Nationally, more than 2.4 billion pounds of toxics were emitted into the atmosphere in 1987, according to the report released by EPA last week.

Each of the chemicals reported in the regional air toxics study can pose "serious health risks."

Florio and Lautenberg admitted there is no way of knowing how the long-term exposure to this "toxic soup" affects the general public health because medical studies undertaken in recent years are not well understood.

Toxics in New Jersey's air	
Pounds released per county	
Bergen	2,847,605
Essex	4,723,604
Hudson	1,799,561
Hunterdon	433,499
Middlesex	10,427,366
Monmouth	489,594
Morris	2,516,788
Somerset	513,222
Sussex	181,708
Union	4,941,210
Warren	2,315,511

Source: EPA, 1987 figures

Star-Ledger Graphic

The first reporting by industry of what it is releasing up its stacks is "rather misleading," the legislators explained, because only large manufacturers using in excess of 10,000 pounds of toxic chemicals a year were required to fill out the community Right-to-Know forms.

Florio and Lautenberg co-wrote the Right-to-Know legislation enacted by Congress in 1986.

The inventory data are also preliminary and the EPA is currently working to "upgrade the quality and usability of the data-base before it is released to the public," the legislators said.

In their 19-page report, Florio and Lautenberg listed the 10 municipalities in northern New Jersey with the highest levels of harmful airborne chemicals. They are:

- North Brunswick—3,763,455 pounds of emissions in 1987.
- Linden—2,552,251 pounds.
- Belvidere in Warren County—2,113,249 pounds.
- Nutley—1,679,135 pounds.
- Parlin in Middlesex County—1,643,770 pounds.
- Rahway—1,490,698 pounds.
- Piscataway—1,113,610 pounds.
- Edison—1,059,648 pounds.
- Kenil—1,042,023.



Rep. Jim Florio (D-1st Dist.) listens as Sen. Frank Lautenberg talks to reporters at 'toxic ground zero' at Turnpike Exit 13A in Elizabeth

Photo by Wally Menzig

THE STAR-LEDGER, Friday, April 21, 1989

The three highest in the metropolitan region were North Brunswick, Linden and Newark, followed by Belvidere, Bethpage, N.Y.; Wallingford, Conn.; Nutley; Parlin; North Haven and Stratford, Conn.

The 11 North Jersey counties were ranked by total pounds of toxics released, as well as by pounds per square mile. The differences in the pounds per square mile are due to the fact that some counties have more square miles than others.

The 11 counties are:

- Middlesex—10,427,366 total pounds in 1987, and 32,998 pounds per square mile.
- Union—4,941,210 total pounds, and 47,973 pounds per square mile.
- Essex—4,723,604 total pounds, and 37,194 pounds per square mile.
- Bergen—2,847,605 total pounds, and 12,015 pounds per square mile.

- Morris—2,516,788 total pounds, and 5,355 pounds per square mile.
- Warren—2,315,511 total pounds, and 6,468 pounds per square mile.
- Hudson—1,799,560 total pounds, and 39,121 pounds per square mile.
- Somerset—513,222 total pounds, and 1,683 pounds per square mile.
- Monmouth—489,594 total pounds, and 1,037 pounds per square mile.

- Sussex—181,708 total pounds, and 346 pounds per square mile.

The 11 counties combine to produce 81 percent of the entire state's emissions of the pollutants covered by the Right-to-Know law.

"Armed with these new data, citizens can now press their legislators and other government officials for strong action to reduce these emissions," Florio urged residents and businesses alike.

"Because so little has been accomplished so far, we will have to build this program from the ground up," Florio told the media gathering in Elizabeth.

"On any given day, each of us will breathe in 700 cubic feet of air," Florio said. "We simply cannot continue to poison ourselves every time we take a breath."

Both he and Lautenberg announced they are introducing air toxics legislation to lighten up the standards and enforcement procedures. Lautenberg earlier this year introduced the Pollution Prevention Act of 1989, a bill that would create a national effort to stop air and other forms of pollution from ever being created.

"We must stop the emissions at the factory before they get to the end of the pipe," Lautenberg said.

Among the most widely used chemicals in the region, in addition to benzene and toluene, are ammonia, acetone, methanol, carbon disulfide, 1,1,1 trichloroethane, methyl ethyl ketone, xylene (mixed isomers), dichloromethane, chlorine, aluminum oxide, ethylene, hydrochloric acid, freon 113, trichloroethylene, propylene glycol ethers, tetrachloroethylene, n-butyl alcohol, methyl isobutyl ketone, styrene, chloroform, chloromethane and carbon disulfide.

These chemicals have been identified by health authorities as being able to cause everything from various forms of cancers to respiratory diseases.

CORNUCOPIA NETWORK
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INCINERATION AND HEALTH
Marc H. Lavietes, MD
April-May, 1989

The state of New Jersey is preparing to construct garbage incinerators (to be known as "resource recovery" plants) in each of its counties. The potential ill-effects of the incinerator waste products upon public health have received little attention, however.

Six major toxic products will be emitted from the stacks of the incinerators. They are: total suspended particulates, i.e., carbon, (TSP); ozone (O3); sulphur oxides (SO2); nitrogen oxides (NO3); lead (Pb); and, volatile organic compounds (VOC). The latter, VOC, are well known to cause cancer in laboratory animals. Therefore, it is the goal of incineration to minimize VOC produced by the process. To do so, all garbage must burn for at least two seconds at 1800 degrees F. To achieve this, much paper (which ought to be recycled) will have to be burned. And, by contrast, while high temperatures may minimize VOC production, they may enhance emission of both O3 and NO3.

It is likely that the effluence from incineration, when inhaled along with other toxic substances in our polluted air (and especially with cigarette smoke in the cases of smokers), will bring about an increase in the incidence of lung cancer in exposed populations. It is difficult to perform accurately epidemiologic studies which would identify the exact cancer risk from a given pollutant however, because all of us are constantly exposed to so many pollutants! (It would be impossible to obtain precise histories of cigarette smoking from thousands of people entered into such a study, for example. But without this information, one could not produce a precise result).

It is more likely (and more easily proven!) that all of the components of incinerator waste products will increase the incidence and severity of the so-called "airway" diseases; e.g., asthma, bronchitis, emphysema. It has been recognized for 40 years that after an air inversion (that is, after a brief time period during which atmospheric conditions favor the accumulation of air-borne industrial waste products over urban populations), the incidence of hospital admissions for (and deaths from) airway diseases increases. Elegant, well-controlled laboratory studies show that both animals and human volunteers develop airway narrowing (that is, asthma and/or bronchitis) when they inhale concentrations of O3, SO2, and/or NO3 equivalent to the concentrations of these particles already in the air. Furthermore, since the airway narrowing worsens when the pollution concentration increases in the laboratory, it is likely that added pollution in the environment (e.g., incineration) will cause added airway narrowing for those exposed to the incinerator smoke as well.

It is likely that other contaminants from the incinerator (e.g., lead, cadmium) will have specific toxic effects as well.

MARC H. LAVIETES, MD IS PAST PRESIDENT OF THE NJ THORACIC SOCIETY AND A PROFESSOR OF PULMONARY MEDICINE

1400 TON PER DAY CAMDEN FACILITY
EMISSIONS ESTIMATED BY THE STATE
OF NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
AND REGULATORY DEVELOPMENT

Note: The Morris County incinerator facility would be
1300 ton per day facility.

<u>CONTAMINATE</u>	<u>ANNUAL TONNAGE</u>	<u>TESTED</u>
Particulate matter	74	annually
Sulfur dioxide	568	continuously
Hydrogen chloride	291	annually
Carbon monoxide	252	continuously
Nitrogen oxides	1239	"
Sulfuric acid	43	every 5 yrs
Non-methane hydrocarbons	49	continuously
Dioxins (less than 1.0 millionth of a gram will kill a guinea pig.)	.0308 pounds	every 5 yrs
Hydrogen florides	6.2	every 5 yrs

	<u>ANNUAL POUNDS</u>	
Lead	2740	every 5 yrs
Mercury	2560	"
Arsenic	18	"
Cadmium	116	"
Nickel	594	"
Chromium	710	"
TOTAL HEAVY METALS	6738	

Note: Maximum fallout occurs at about one kilometer from site.

Concerned Citizens of Boonton, Inc.

Report by: Dr. Arthur Nusbaum - for Mayors C. Johnson,

Mount Olive Township, and C. Dawson, Roxbury Township

August 23, 1989 Board of Freeholder Meeting, Morristown, N.J.

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On a continued basis, this Board of Chosen Freeholders other than Mr. Hyland and Sawka, tells the public that Mass Burn Incineration of garbage for the next 20 years is the only proven technology available to handle the solid waste problem;

- a technology proven and used elsewhere for many years.
- a technology which uses the pollution control devices for safety.
- a technology that is used safely in Europe.

You have asked the citizens in Morris County to accept garbage incineration with the same confidence the Europeans seem to have; touting their track record, giving a false sense of credibility - if they are using a technique for many years, it must be good, tried and proven.

Major flaws exist in all of your above arguments for incineration, as the European role model is in serious trouble.

Here is a Video tape of the New Jersey Network News Show: European Journal, (33-89)¹ aired last Sunday, 8-20-89; as well, here is a copy of "Waste Not - The Weekly Reporter" for rational resource management by Dr. Paul Connet. - # 61. June 29, 1989.²

Both report a major dioxin contamination in the Netherlands of farm products; milk and meat, resulting from solid waste incineration of garbage.

Highly industrialized Holland already uses garbage

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incinerators for years, but their experience is not reassuring.

To quote Waste Not:

"A.P."The Government has banned the sales of milk and meat products from the farms near two large waste incinerators after foodstuffs from the farms were found to be contaminated by dioxin. The decision was announced in a letter to Parliament late Friday (7-14-89) and follows tests showing that the milk contained three times the amount of dioxin considered normal, according to George Dankmeyer, a health ministry spokesman."

"Dioxin is a highly toxic chemical contaminant that can be released into the atmosphere as a by-product of waste combustion."

The European Journal calls dioxin a dangerous carcinogenic pollutant.

Reporter Beth Toretar tells how the Dutch incinerator smokestacks pollute the air, with carcinogenic dioxin, the air coats the grass, and the cows eating the grass bio-accumulate dioxins.

The Dutch farmers are mad, and want the Government to buy their farms so they can move elsewhere. The government is buying up the contaminated milk that no one dares to drink, the contaminated cows are wearing I.D. tags and Dutch children keep drinking other milk that is supposed to be safe.

The Netherlands government has directed the incinerators to cut down the carcinogenic dioxin in amounts, but experts say the technology doesn't exist to do this. Mr. Ger Nales

Waste plant director reports, "we can build a better incinerator but we can't build at this moment the incinerator they (government) want with limits they are talking now about.

Beth Toretor reports state "we must figure out how to get rid of garbage without poisoning their environment - a problem shared also by the U.S."

In New Jersey the State requires testing smokestack emissions for dioxin levels every five years.

If a mass burn incinerator is built in Roxbury and dioxin is tested only every five years:

- Will Morris County and sister counties, Warren and Sussex, also bio-accumulate dioxin in their grass, plant life, water and environment?
- Will farmers and home gardeners be told their produce, livestock, or vegetables will not be safe in years to come?
- Will the large herds of wild deer and other wildlife dependant on plants, grass, trees and water in the area become contaminated-will hunters be told not to consume the meat from these areas?
- Will fish and waterlife in nearby Budd Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Drakes Brook, Turkey Brook, the Musconetcong River, etc. develop dioxin or heavy metal poisons? If so, will fishermen be turned away?
- If the Europeans are now having dioxin contamination problems from their incinerator pollution, how confident will this

Page 4.

Board of Freeholders be over the next 20 years that
your incinerator will be any better than those in Europe?

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Page 5.

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- 1-Video tape, New Jersey Network News, European Journal
(33-89), Sunday, 8-20-89
- 2-"Waste Not-The weekly Reporter", #61, June 29, 1989
- 3-Concerned Citizens of Boonton, Inc.,-1400 Tons Per Day
Camden Facility Emissions Estimated by The State of
New Jersey, Bureau of Engineering and Regulatory Development.

Waste Not

The Weekly Reporter
for rational
resource management

61

A publication of Work On Waste USA, Inc., 82 Judson, Canton, NY 13617 315-379-9200 June 29, 1989

THE NETHERLANDS: MILK AND MEAT PRODUCTS CONTAMINATED BY DIOXIN FROM SOLID WASTE INCINERATORS

A.P. "The Government has banned the sales of milk and meat products from the farms near two large waste incinerators after foodstuffs from the farms were found to be contaminated by dioxin. The decision was announced in a letter to Parliament late Friday (7-14-89) and follows tests showing that the milk contained three times the amount of dioxin considered normal, according to George Dankmeyer, a health ministry spokesman. The official described the measure as 'precautionary' and said there was no immediate danger to public health. However, Dankmeyer added that consumers drinking contaminated milk on a daily basis would ultimately take in more dioxin than is considered safe, he said. The Government also ordered the waste furnaces to take stricter anti-pollution measures and was considering suing them for damages, he said. Dioxin is a highly toxic chemical contaminant that can be released into the atmosphere as a by-product of waste combustion. It has been used in chemical warfare. At issue is the milk and meat produce of 16 dairy farms surrounding the RIVMOND WASTE DISPOSAL CENTER near ROTTERDAM, the nation's largest combustion furnace for domestic waste. The annual milk output of these farms is about 1 million gallons but there is no immediate word of how much of the tainted milk has been sold or over what period. The Government announced similar measures for farms in the area of a waste furnace near AMSTERDAM after a theoretical calculation showed the same level of dioxin pollution was likely there, Dankmeyer said. Tests on the produce of the AMSTERDAM site still need to be completed, he said, adding that 10 similar combustion furnaces elsewhere in the country were believed safe. Milk from the two sites will be taken to a specially designed dairy factory, where the milk fat, in which the dioxin accumulates, will be skimmed off and destroyed." San Gabriel Valley Tribune, July 16, 1989, page A-9.

DIOXIN UPTAKE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS: The following papers, co-authored by Tom Webster and Paul Connett, are available from Waste Not for \$1 each.

"An estimation of the relative human exposure to 2,3,7,8-TCDD emissions via inhalation and ingestion of cow's milk," Chemosphere, Vol. 16, Nos. 8-9, pp 2079-2084, 1987.

"Critical factors in the assessment of food chain contamination by PCDD/PCDF from incinerators," Chemosphere, Vol. 18, Nos. 1-6, pp 1123-1129, 1989.

"Cumulative impact of incineration on agriculture: a screening procedure for calculating population risk," accepted for publication in Chemosphere.

VIDEO ON AGENT ORANGE RESEARCH AVAILABLE: The American Legion has just produced a 28-minute video that details research from an Agent Orange study. The American Legion

Report by Dr. Arthur Nusbaum.

July 26, 1989

To: Board of Chosen Freeholders, Morristown, N.J.

In news reports today we again were warned of ozone pollution in the Metropolitan New York Northern New Jersey areas, with health risks when outdoors. In a news report by the Daily Record by Marla Cone, Knight Ridder Tribune on July 5th, 1989, "New evidence has emerged that smog might inflict irreversible injury on people in polluted cities gradually crippling their lungs and possibly triggering emphysema and chronic bronchitis.

The nation's top environmental scientists, in Anaheim last week to present findings to their peers have found increasing signs that ozone might scar human lungs permanently. Their experiments suggest that years of breathing polluted air could accelerate aging of lungs and eventually cause disease. "It's a quality-of-life issue," said Dr. Morton Lippman of New York University, one of the nations's foremost experts on health effects of air pollution.

New Jersey was noted as exceeding asseptable ozone levels for 45 days in 1988, the most on record... "If the link between ozone pollution and permanent damage exists, scientists said, the consequences would be enormous."

"There isn't much doubt that ozone is contributing to the decline of the lung," said Dr. Robert Phalen, director of the Air Pollution Health Effects Laboratory at the

University of California, Irvine.

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One of the studies reported showed: "Children's breathing low amounts of ozone in rural day camps in Western New Jersey suffered lung impairment that lasted for days or weeks. Some temporarily lost as much as 42% of their lung function, which medical experts consider incapacitating. The ozone-less than 0.12 parts per million was about half the amount routinely found in Southern California. Children often suffer temporary lung impairment from ozone with no pain or discomfort, so they do not know to stop exercising and let their lung recover."

"The lungs of people breathing large amounts of ozone retain more toxic chemicals, such as asbestos, than do the lungs of people in cleaner areas."

..."Doctors said air pollution is not just a vague health risk or the latest environmental scare."

..."We have clear evidence of lung-function loss, which is largely reversible," said Lippmann... "But maybe 1% isn't reversible, and each time you're exposed, you lose another 1%. After a while, that builds up. It could mean a lot of people in trouble later in life."

As documented in my last two reports to this Board, the mass burn garbage incinerator, sited in Roxbury Twp., N.J. will be permitted to emit thousands of tons of pollutants which increase air pollution, ground level ozone (smog), acid rain and stratospheric ozone destruction, global warming, all compounding and worsening an already unacceptable air quality.

In a recent "Popular Science" article August 1989, p. 51 - 58 Arthur Fisher shows an inerrrelated schematic that links different pollutants to acid rain, ground level smog, global warming, stratospheric ozone destruction, etc; Sulfur dioxide, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other pollutants will be generated by an incinerator which can only enhance an unacceptable situation.

Within several miles of the incinerator, are thousands of residents, with many small children. Also within this 1-2 mile zone are a summer day camp, a swim club, and a trailer park - camp ground, a nursery school, and various public schools.

Question: With the current information regarding ozone pollution and it's damage to human health, what additional damage will a mass burn incinerator do to the residents of Roxbury, Mount Olive, Netcong, and surrounding areas?

Question: If multi-thousands of children are already exposed to air/ozone pollution in Morris County, will not mass burn incineration of 500,000 +/- tons of garbage a year increase their loss of lung function to a greater degree?

Question: Will it be one, two, five, ... more percent over twenty years? If it is even a fraction of a percent, than who willingly will opt for incineration?

Question: Will the State of New Jersey D.E.P.E.H.I.S. answer the above and my previous questions, and if not will this Board consider hiring it's own medical and environmental experts to address these key issues?

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Smog damage appears lasting

Evidence points to lung disease

By MARLA CONE
Knight-Ridder Tribune News

SANTA ANA, Calif. — New evidence has emerged that smog might inflict irreversible injury on people in polluted cities, gradually crippling their lungs and possibly triggering emphysema and chronic bronchitis.

The nation's top environmental scientists, in Anaheim last week to present findings to their peers, have found increasing signs that ozone might scar human lungs permanently.

Their experiments suggest that years of breathing polluted air could accelerate aging of lungs and eventually cause disease.

"It's a quality-of-life issue," said Dr. Morton Lippmann of New York University, one of the nation's foremost experts on health effects of air pollution. "Are you going to have to rest every block as you walk along the beach in southern California or can you lead a vigorous life?"

Ozone is a major air pollutant in cities and in some suburban areas, including New Jersey. Last summer the state exceeded acceptable ozone levels for 45 days, the most on record. The state failed to meet the federal government's 1987 deadline for reduction of air contaminants, and its top environmental officer said it might be a decade — or longer — before the state's air is considered clean under federal law.

New Jersey ranked second in the nation in toxic density, with Garden State industries spewing 38.6 million pounds of toxins into the air in 1987, according to recent reports issued by Congress.

If the link between ozone pollution and permanent damage exists, scientists said, the consequences would be enormous. More than half of the U.S. population lives in cities

Smog

Continued from Page A1

that violate the health standard for ozone.

The researchers long have suspected the link. Their knowledge is limited, but evidence is mounting.

There isn't much doubt that ozone is contributing to the decline of the lung," said Dr. Robert Phalen, director of the Air Pollution Health Effects Laboratory at the University of California, Irvine.

The question now is: How significant is it? he said. "Is it adverse to the point where it is a health crisis or is it something just in the background of all the things damaging the lung? I suspect it's in the middle. We don't have a crisis, but there are significant effects."

The studies presented last week show that:

■ Laboratory animals, exposed to the same amount of ozone found throughout the four-county Los Angeles region, suffered lung lesions as dramatic and severe as those found in cigarette smokers. The animals' lungs were inflamed and diseased with chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

■ The damage to lungs was reversed only when the animals breathed pure, pollutant-free air for several months. But there is no such thing except in bottles.

■ Children breathing low amounts of ozone in rural day camps in western New Jersey suffered lung impairment that lasted for days or weeks. Some temporarily lost as much as 42 percent of their lung function, which medical experts consider incapacitating. The ozone — less than 0.12 part per million — was about half the amount routinely found in southern California.

■ Children often suffer temporary lung impairment from ozone with no pain or discomfort, so they do not know to stop exercising and let their lungs recover.

■ Severe lung lesions and chronic respiratory disease were found in one-quarter of the 15- to 25-year-olds analyzed in Los Angeles County. The cause was unknown.

■ The lungs of people breathing large amounts of ozone retain

more toxic chemicals, such as asbestos, than do the lungs of people in cleaner areas.

Most of southern California's smog is photochemical ozone, a caustic chemical that injures almost everything it touches, including eyes, lungs, redwood forests and crops. The pollutant forms mostly in summer when the urban stew of gases and particles from industry, vehicles and other sources is trapped by stagnant air and baked by the sun.

Ozone is a national problem. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reported that the pollutant is one of the largest public-health dangers, because about 100 million people, including the 12 million residents of the four-county Los Angeles region, breathe air that exceeds the ozone standard.

Doctors said air pollution is not just a vague health risk or the latest environmental scare.

For years, they have known that ozone causes temporary respiratory problems, such as shortness of breath, chest pain and loss of lung capacity, even in healthy people. It aggravates the problems of people suffering from asthma or lung disease.

The latest research, however, offers some proof that the pollutant seems to inflict permanent injury, not just fleeting symptoms.

"We have clear evidence of lung-function loss, which is largely reversible," said Lippmann, deputy director of New York University's Institute of Environmental Medicine.

"But maybe 1 percent isn't reversible, and each time you're exposed, you lose another 1 percent. After a while, that builds up. It could mean a lot of people in trouble later in life."

EPA scientists concluded that cities that violate the standard apparently promote potential development of lung disease.

"The animals clearly show there is a tendency for formation of disease," said Elaine Grose, an EPA scientist who conducted the three-year, \$3 million study.

No one knows how long, if ever, it might take for the pollutant to permanently impair or cause disease in human lungs.

Please see Smog on Page A8

DAILY RECORD MORRIS COUNTY'S LOCAL NEWSPAPER

VOL. 2 NO. 223 JULY 5, 1989

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GLOBAL WARMING: ARE WE WAKING UP 15 YEARS TOO LATE?

AUGUST 1999

Popular Science

Stephen
Hawking
writes
about
Stephen
Hawking

RADICAL TRI-HULL



- ULTRA STABLE
- LOW DRAG
- GLOBE-CIRCLING RANGE



GLOBAL WARMING

P A R T O N E

PLAYING DICE WITH EARTH'S CLIMATE



JOHN B. CARRETT

"We're loading the climate dice," says James E. Hansen. His testimony before a U.S. Senate committee last year capped more than 15 years of urgent warnings from climatologists who say mankind is altering Earth's heat balance by loading the atmosphere with increasing amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases. The result: global warming due to an accelerated greenhouse effect. Politicians are finally beginning to take notice, spurred in part by the deadly summer of '88. But has it taken too long to wake up to the problem?

Part I of this series goes to the experts to assess the nature of the threat. Is it real, or is the story just media hype? In coming months Part II will examine the little-told science behind the greenhouse effect. Part III will show what we can do to slow the change and prepare for the inevitable worldwide shifts in climate.

By ARTHUR FISHER

GLOBAL WARMING

ALL THE ILLS THAT EARTH IS HEIR TO

Global warming due to an accelerated greenhouse effect is arguably the most threatening of the environmental dangers—among them acid rain and the weakening of the protective ozone shield—that are directly linked to

human activities. Ever since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, advancing technology has spewed increasing amounts of polluting gases into the atmosphere, with the effects on the planet depicted here.

Each pollutant is represented by a colored arrow. The negative results from the changes in atmospheric chemistry they cause are shown by their penetration of the flat gray arrows. One chemical may wreak havoc in more than one way. For example, chlorofluorocarbons contribute both to greenhouse-effect warming and to the destruction of the ozone layer in the stratosphere.

Of the so-called "greenhouse gases" that foster global warming, the most important to date is carbon dioxide, although methane and CFCs may come to rival its contribution. Principal human sources of carbon dioxide: burning of fossil fuels and deforestation.

GLOBAL WARMING

T

he dice James E. Hansen keeps in his office are most peculiar. It's not just that they're big—maybe four inches on a side. They're also multicolored. One of them, he says, stands for Earth's climate from 1950 to 1980. Two of the die's faces are white, for an average summer; two sides are blue, for a colder-than-average summer; and two sides are red, for a hotter-than-average summer. Roll that die, and the odds on an average, a colder, or a hotter summer are equal—one in three.

But the other die, representing the climate he projects for the 1990s, has four red faces. Roll that die, and the odds on hotter-than-average summers double. We are not only playing dice with Earth's climate, he suggests, but the dice are loaded. The reason: Mankind is accelerating the greenhouse effect in a dozen complex ways, from the burning of fossil fuels to cattle ranching.

Hansen is the director of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Science Studies, headquartered at Columbia University in New York City. It was his testimony before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee one year ago that jolted both the political and scientific communities. Temperature records going back a hundred years, he said, have increased by about one degree F, and the warmest five years of that century have occurred in the 1980s. Hansen said that he was 99 percent certain the abnormally high global temperatures of the first five months of 1988 were due to human intervention producing an accumulation of greenhouse gases.

"It's time to stop waffling so much," he announced, "and say that the evidence is pretty strong that the greenhouse effect is here."

Hansen's remarks had all the more impact because they came in the midst of an ongoing spell of abnormal and sometimes devastating weather worldwide. The day that he spoke, June 23,

99 degrees F. And the remainder of the summer left indelible mementos: drought, heat waves, floods (see box, 1988: A Summer to Remember).

When the year ended, the Goddard temperature data were confirmed and extended. In February scientists at the British Meteorological Office and the University of East Anglia's Climatic Research Unit reported that 1988 was the world's hottest year since reliable records began to be kept almost a hundred years ago. The East Anglia group, like Goddard, monitors world climate year by year. They use surface data gathered from thousands of international stations on land and on ships at sea.

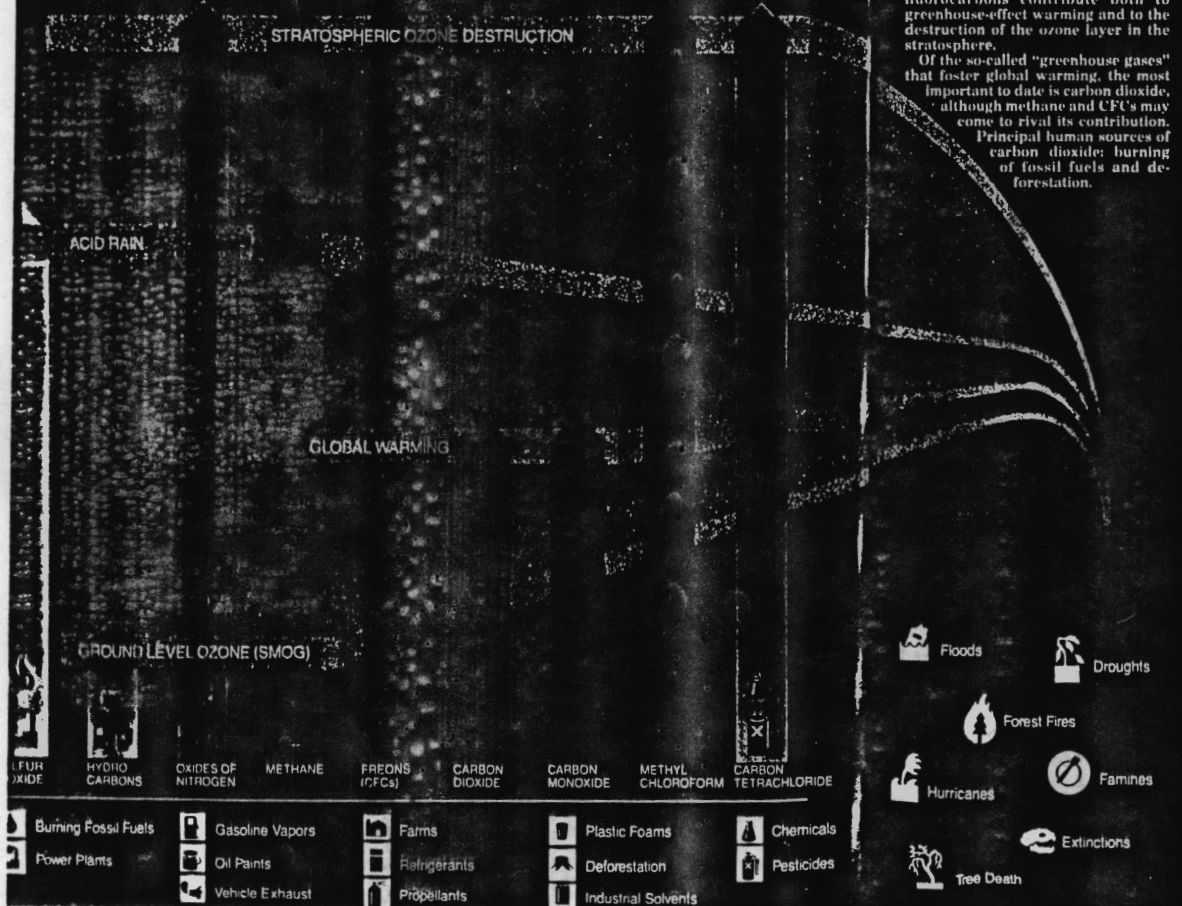
Moreover, the British scientists said, the six hottest years of the century all fell in the decade of the 1980s. In descending order, they were 1988, 1987, 1983, 1981, 1980, and 1986. The average global temperature in 1988 was 0.612 degree F higher than the 1950 to 1979 average, which meteorologists use as a baseline for comparison.

Were the striking temperature patterns of the '80s and the tumultuous climatic events of 1988 in fact the result of greenhouse-induced global warming? Or were they, as one scientist joked, an "infrared herring?"

The answer is: A) It's impossible to tell with complete certainty, and B) It really doesn't matter. Whether it's responsible for a given summer or not, the greenhouse effect is a fact of Earth's life. Most scientists agree that continued global warming is inevitable and the implications are ominous.

Mankind seems to be faced with such an onslaught of environmental insults—acid rain, the ozone hole, toxic waste, deforestation, radon infiltration, desertification, pesticide runoff, radioactive residues—that a contemporary Chicken Little could not really be faulted for shouting "the sky is falling." Yet none of these threats compares with unchecked global warming in the potential for drastic and permanent impact on Earth and the life that thrives here.

The greenhouse effect is the phenomenon that keeps our planet warm because of the heat-trapping ability of certain atmospheric gases, notably carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and chlorofluorocarbons. (These last are the same chemicals that are gun-



578x

GLOBAL WARMING

shorter-wavelength radiant energy from the sun to reach Earth's surface. But they block the longer-wavelength infrared radiation that the heated surface emits.

Francis P. Bretherton, a climatologist, is a former director of the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) in Boulder, Colo., a hotbed of research on weather and climate, past, present, and future. He is now director of the Space Sciences Center at the University of Wisconsin. Bretherton says that his fellow earth scientists foresee changes in climate and natural vegetation within the next 50 years as momentous as the total of all such changes that have taken place over the past 18,000 years—since the last Ice Age.

"We have just enough time left in this century," Bretherton says, "to understand the nature of our home, the Earth—to probe its history, to grasp the basic principles of its structure and operation, to gauge the impact of human societies on it, and to chart its future during the coming decades."

Earth's climate is far from stable. Climatic changes have resulted from a confounding interplay of forces: variations in the sun's energy output; continental breakups and collisions; volcanic eruptions; an evolving atmosphere being modified (from oxygen-poor to oxygen-rich, for example) by co-evolving life forms; even asteroid impacts.

Ice Ages seize the planet and then relinquish their grip in cycles determined by periodic changes in Earth's orbital motions—the Milankovitch cycles (see diagram).

For most of the past 600 million years, at least, Earth's climate has been milder than it is now. Fossils of ancient alligators from the Eocene, 50 million years ago, have been found in arctic regions. "The fossil evidence shows the polar regions were quite warm," says Eric Barron, director of Penn State's Earth System Science Center, "unless those alligators had fur."

During the Cretaceous period, some

100 million years ago, when dinosaurs dominated the land, Earth's climate was hot and steamy. Some researchers now believe that high levels of carbon dioxide in the Cretaceous atmosphere accounted for at least part of those conditions.

In our time, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has risen from 315 parts per million to 350 parts per million since 1958. Many experts be-

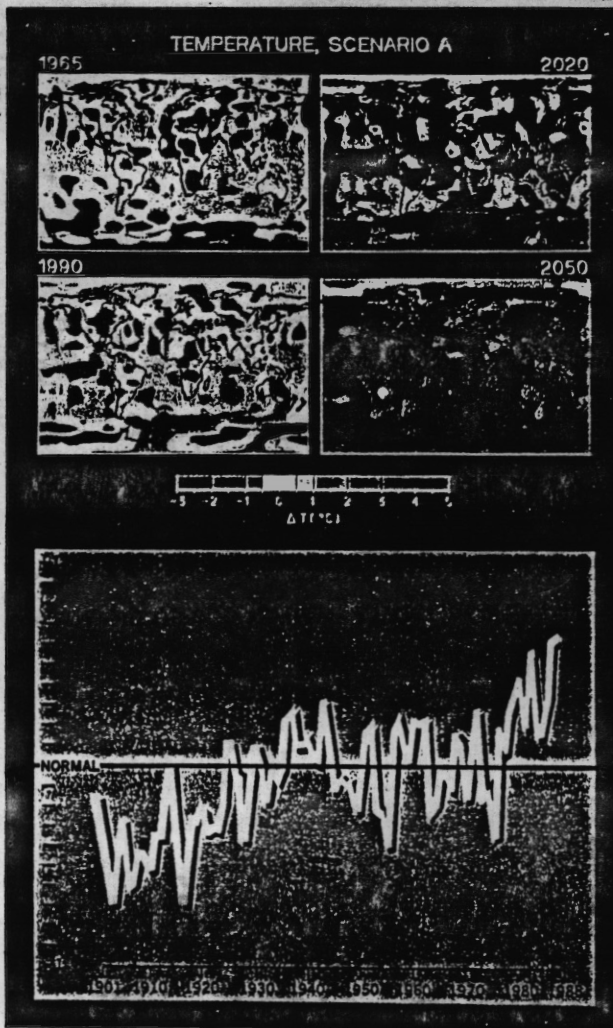
lieve that under the pressure of human activities, it could zoom to 550 parts per million by the middle of the century. And that alone, several computer models predict, would raise global average temperature by three to nine degrees F, with extremes northern and southern latitudes experiencing more heating than the rest of the world.

That temperature increment doesn't seem trivial. It is not average world temperature during the last Ice Age when vast glaciers covered much of the Northern Hemisphere, was only eight degrees F lower than it is. And during the so-called Little Ice Age, which lasted from 1450 to 1850, the difference was much less—perhaps as little as two degrees F. Yet the change is enough to make drastic alterations in both the climate and human culture: For example, grain no longer grows in Scandinavia.

Studies of past climatic changes can tell us what to expect as the planet heats up, says NCAR's Firor. "We learn that a slow change in climate have dramatic effects continues long enough the last Ice Age retreated the Earth warmed, so for several thousand years. This change completely rearranged the face of America. Tree species that in Ohio and Michigan to migrate far up into Canada to find a climate could thrive in, and kinds of trees from the South moved into Ohio and Michigan."

But Earth's atmosphere is being changed at a unprecedented rate, and changes that most climate modelers anticipate will occur are far exceeding anything the planet experienced in the past, as far as we can tell.

That's one of the things that concerns Stephen Schneider, of NCAR's Interdisciplinary Climate Systems Section. "It's not the absolute magnitude of climate change that has me worried."



Top: Climate model computer projections of global warming are based on NASA Goddard's Scenario A: 1½ percent increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide and three percent in CFCs per year, the current rate. James Hansen and colleagues call this "business as usual."

Bottom: Average global temperature has risen about one degree F since 1900. "Normal" baseline is the average temperature for 1950 to 1979.

500x

GLOBAL WARMING

indeed difficult enough to deal with.

"Don't buy land in New Orleans," says John Milliman of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. Low-lying cities like the Big Easy and Miami would be inundated by a three-foot rise, which some predict by 2050. U.S. cities on the East and Gulf Coasts are especially vulnerable, because much of those coastlines are sinking six to eight inches a century.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that a six-foot sea-level rise would destroy as much as 80 percent of this country's coastal wetlands, which are vitally important to the nurturing of fish and shellfish populations. A mere one-foot rise will erode 100 to 200 feet of beach front, wiping out many barrier-island communities that have built condos and hotels close to the ocean. With a rise of five feet, the EPA states, areas in Charleston, S.C., that are now flooded once in a century by storm surges will be flooded every 10 years.

Major cities the world over will face similar problems—Bangkok and Venice are obvious examples.

If by 2050 the Florida Keys "will no longer exist," in the words of Elton J. Gissendanner, past executive director of the Florida Department of Natural Resources, then around the world entire nations may face major disruption or even near or total extinction. One of them is Bangladesh, 80 percent of which is a vast river delta. John Milliman sees a worst case scenario for Bangladesh in which 38 million of its inhabitants will be forced to relocate by 2100. By 2100 in Egypt, up to 26 percent of habitable land could be under water.

As for the Maldives, a tiny island nation made up of some 1,200 atolls with a maximum height of six feet—they will simply disappear under a seven-foot rise. And a storm surge after even a three-foot rise, says Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, would be "catastrophic and possibly fatal."

Even the probability of hurricanes and other major storms will be enhanced by global warming, some climatologists predict. At the Climate Institute's Second North American Conference on Preparing for Climate Change last December, James E. Hansen said that a model of the effects of warming on the oceans showed that increased evaporation would generate more vigorous convective currents in

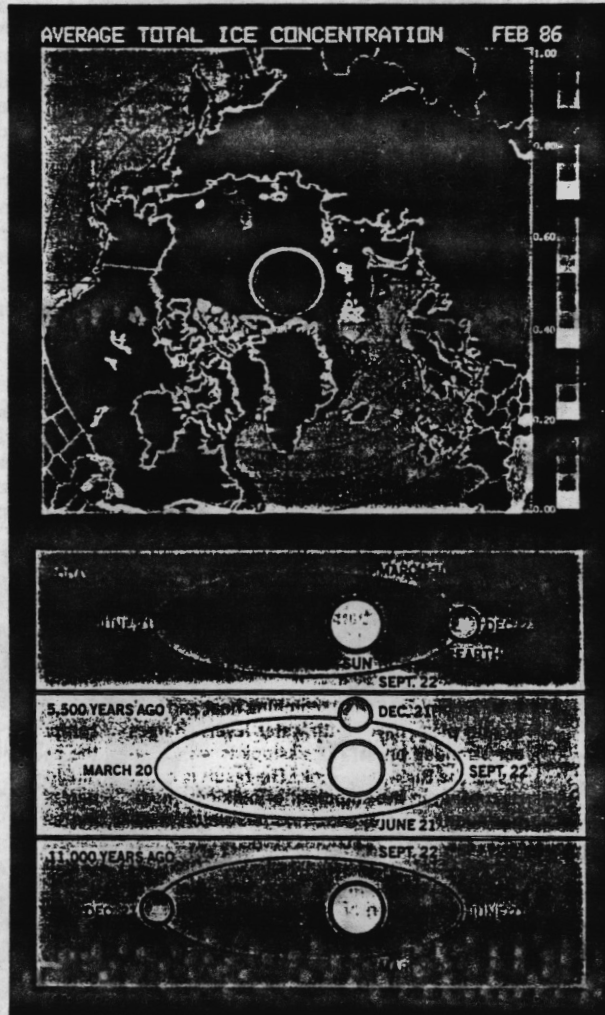
the atmosphere. The result: storms 40 to 50 percent more energetic than present ones, with monster hurricanes hurling winds of 225 mph.

Ironically, with all this extra water will come more dry periods in some regions. By 2030, Hansen said, the odds for severe summer droughts in the middle and lower latitudes of Earth would rise to one in three, in contrast to the 1 in 20 odds characteristic of the 1950s.

An EPA report prepared for Congress to assess possible impacts on four regions of the United States—California, the southern Great Plains, the Great Lakes, and the Southeast—forecast major changes in our forests. In central Michigan, for example, sugar maple and oak trees could be replaced by grasslands. A University of California at Santa Barbara study suggests that an increasingly dry and warm climate will nudge forests in eastern North America gradually northward. Spruce, pine, and fir trees will abandon the upper Midwest for Canada. The head of the UCSB study, Daniel B. Botkin, reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science last January that "if the climate warms as rapidly as currently predicted, there will be visible and dramatic changes in U.S. forests within most of our lifetimes."

Heat waves? Of course. Stephen Schneider uses the loaded-dice analogy that Hansen does, but with many more faces. "Let's think of a summer's climate as being the result of a roll of a pair of dice by nature," he says. "And let's assume there are 1,200 faces instead of twelve: warm ones, cool ones, wet ones, dry ones, and so on. If the world is going to warm up—and warm up rather suddenly and drastically, as most scientists believe—then that will have the effect of erasing some of the cooler faces and replacing them with hotter ones. And we also may be replacing wetter faces with drier ones, according to some projections."

The result of loading the dice, Schnei-



Top: Nimbus 5 and 7 satellite images of polar sea ice over a 15-year period show a significant decline of six percent in maximum global sea-ice extent, corresponding to the world's average temperature rise during that time.

Bottom: Periodic variations in Earth's orbit and axial tilt, known as the Milankovich cycle, result in the slow shift of the equinox and solstice. One complete cycle takes 22,000 years. It is linked to the periodicity of the Ice Ages.

PHOTO BY AP/WIDE WORLD

SOURCE: PER GLOERSEN, LABORATORY FOR OCEANS/SPACE CENTER

BOB LANGRISH

582x

GLOBAL WARMING

Earth, that lovely blue ball with its envelope of clouds and liquid water on its surface. The composition of its atmosphere gives just the needed greenhouse effect. Not too cold, not too hot, Earth is just right—like the porridge Goldilocks finally ate.

"So the greenhouse effect explains the climates of the three planets. It explains why Earth is equable for life. The only controversy is whether small increments in the contents of the greenhouse gas envelope of Earth will make the climate one or five degrees warmer, whether a given increase is going to take twenty years or 120 years, whether it's going to get drier in Iowa or hotter in India—and ultimately, what to do about it."

The reason for large uncertainties in pinning down both the time scale and the precise nature of climate changes for specific regions of the world is that global climate models are not refined enough, and the computers they run on are not powerful enough, to cope with the hideous complexities of the problem. Nor have researchers been acquiring enough data, especially from the oceans, to fine tune the models, which now can only give crude approximations of a monstrously complex global system.

"We are working," says Schneider, "with some pretty cloudy crystal balls."

Cloudy or not, the climate models and most modelers agree on the overall impact of the greenhouse effect. There is no way to reverse the effects of adding greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. But there are ways to slow the pace of atmospheric change, including changes in the way society generates and expends energy. Last February, for example, an international conference on global warming held in India recommended a tax on gasoline and other fossil fuels in Western countries, which are the major users of non-renewable energy resources.

Controlling the rampant destruction of tropical forests in the Third World to provide grazing land for cattle would also be helpful: That practice spews carbon dioxide into the atmosphere when the trees are burned; eliminates the re-

moval of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by those self-same trees; and multiplies the generation of methane (in the digestive systems of cows). The other side of that coin is to plant more trees—lots more. (These issues will be discussed in Parts II and III of this series.)

U.S. lawmakers have already begun to press for some remedial measures. In February a bill entitled "Global Warming Prevention Act of 1989" was introduced in the House of Representatives by Claudine Schneider and 50 cosigners. It was similar in many ways to earlier bills proposed by Senators Timothy Wirth and Albert Gore, calling for, among other things, a 20-percent cut in carbon dioxide concentrations by the year 2000, elimination of CFC production within five to seven years, tax incentives for fuel-efficient cars, hundreds of millions of research dollars for renewable energy resources, and increased U.S. support for family planning services in Third World countries.

Whatever the options, there is a growing sense of urgency about doing something now, not waiting for another 10 years or so for "concrete proof" that we may be wreaking irremediable harm on our planet.

"There's not going to be a bell that rings and announces 'greenhouse detected,'" says Schneider.

One sample of the growing consensus came from a major international conference held in July 1988 in Toronto called "The Changing Atmosphere: Implications for Global Security."

Its closing statement read, in part: "Humanity is conducting an unintended, globally pervasive experiment whose ultimate consequences could be second only to a global nuclear war. The Earth's atmosphere is being changed at an unprecedented rate by pollutants resulting from human activities, inefficient and wasteful use of fossil fuels, and the effects of rapid population growth in many regions. These changes represent a major threat."

This May, another international gathering of government officials, scientists, and industry representatives—called the "Forum on Global Change and Our Common Future"—was held in Washington, D.C. It was sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, Smithsonian Institution, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Sigma Xi. In a keynote address, Norway's Prime Minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, said, "The threats to the global climate prove that if everyone does as he pleases in the

short run, we will all be losers in the long run. We need to develop a more global mentality in charting a course toward the future, and we need sound scientific advice and firm political and institutional leadership."

And in a poignant letter last August to the British journal *Nature*, F. Kenneth Hare, chairman of the Climatic Planning Board of Canada, warned that there will never be proof absolute enough to persuade every doubter that a buildup of greenhouse gases is directly responsible for global warming. But as a scientist and adviser to his government, he wrote, "I can and do tell them that they should base their environmental planning on the assumption that the greenhouse warming will continue and accelerate. There will always be conservatives who decline to go this far. At the age of sixty-nine I can no longer afford to be conservative."



Township of Roxbury

72 EYLAND AVENUE
SUCCASUNNA, NEW JERSEY 07876

TOWNSHIP CLERK 927-2001
MAYOR & COUNCIL 927-2001
MANAGER 927-2002
INFORMATION 927-2000
TREASURER 927-2006

CONSTRUCTION/BLDG 927-2009
PLANNING/ZONING BDS 927-2008
PUBLIC WORKS/ENGINEER 927-2018
RECREATION 927-2016
ZONING OFFICER 927-2013

September 26, 1989

TO: Charles M. Dawson
Mayor

FROM: Richard W. Moody, P.E., P.P. *RWM*
Municipal Engineer

SUBJECT: Presentation Materials for Assembly Hearing on
A4105, Incinerator Moratorium

The attached presentation materials are forwarded
for your use at the September 26, 1989 Assembly Hearing.

RWM/cms

Attachments

cc: J. Zouvelekis
Dr. A. Nusbaum
R. Moody
File: 1.2.2
Incinerator File

NEW JERSEY STATEWIDE SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER

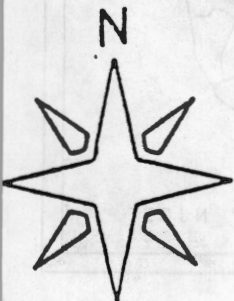
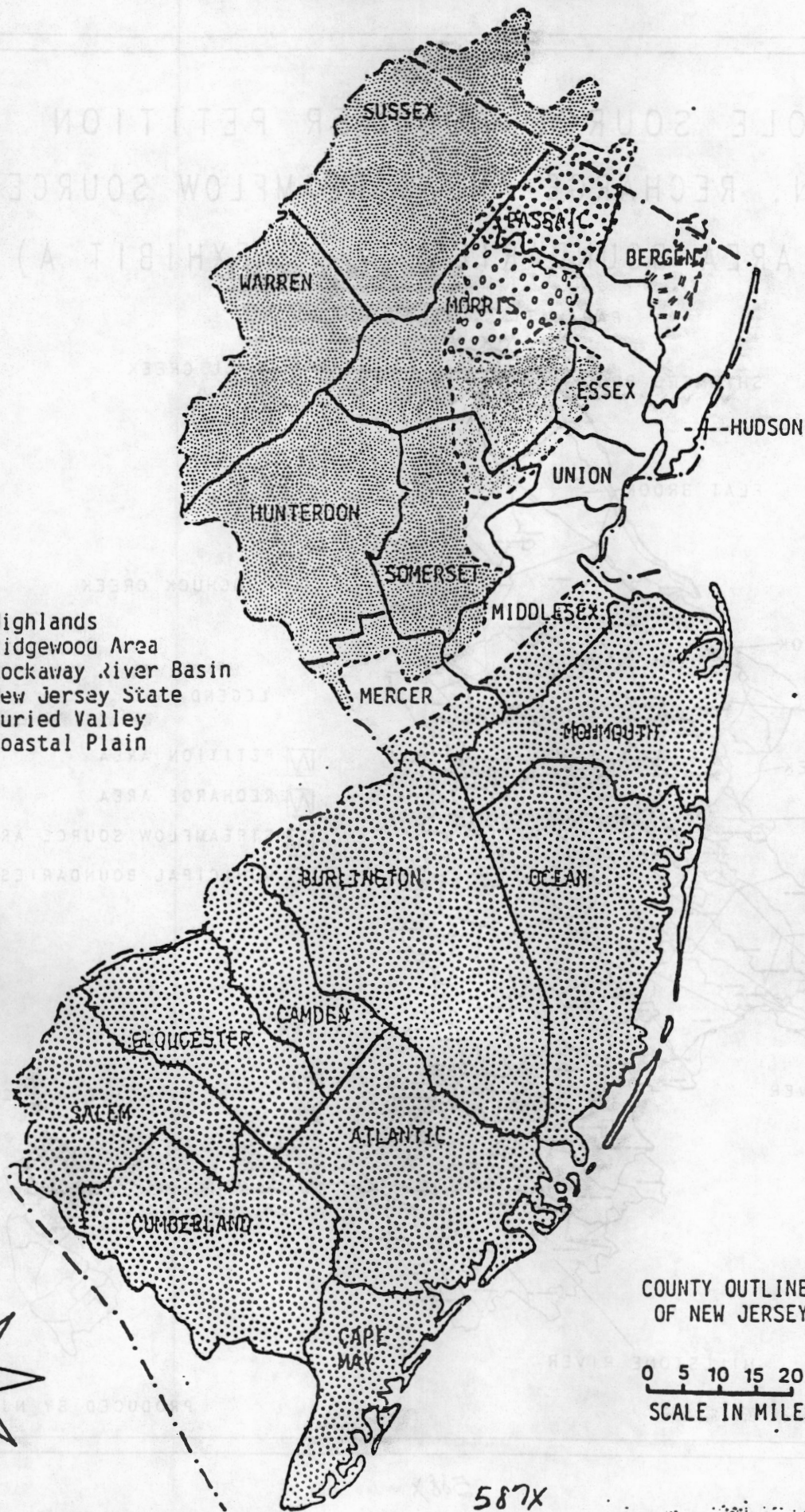
On June 23, 1988 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency formally designated the Fifteen Basin Aquifer Systems of North-Western New Jersey as a federal Sole Source Aquifer Area.

The Fifteen Basin Aquifer System, called the New Jersey Statewide Sole Source Aquifer Area, covers approximately 1,735 square miles and includes all of Warren County and portions of Sussex, Passaic, Morris, Middlesex, Hunterdon, Mercer and Somerset Counties. These Aquifer systems supply 49.3 million gallons per day of drinking water to about 493, 102 people residing in 109 municipalities. Within this Aquifer Area 86% of the population obtain their drinking water from ground water sources;

- 46% served by public water systems
- 54% served by domestic wells

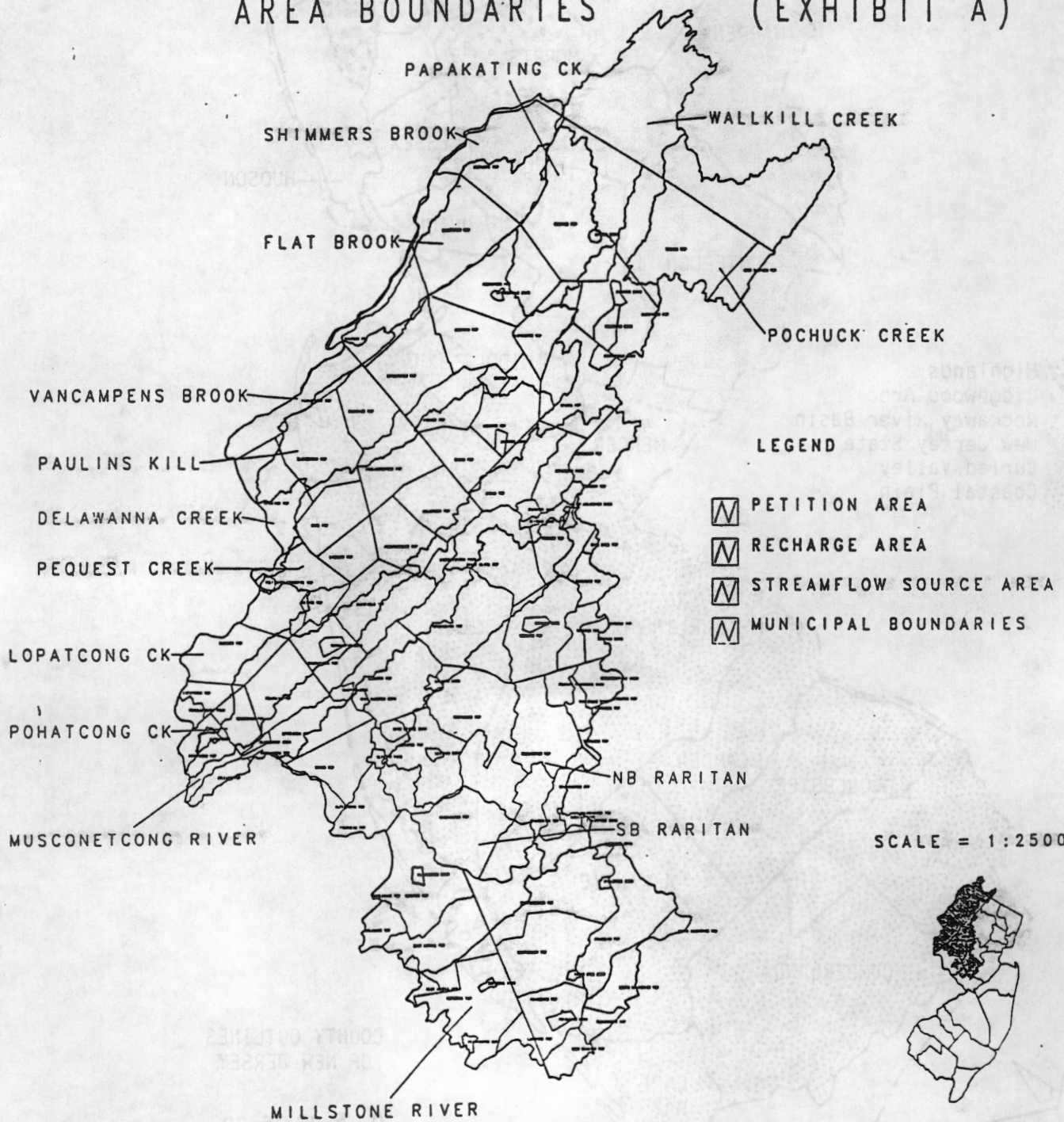
The Sole Source Basin Area is comprised of thin glacial deposits and fractured bedrock with a depth to ground water of 0 to 25 feet. The New Jersey Geological Survey Office has further classified this sole source aquifer region as one of high vulnerability to surface water contamination.

SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS IN NEW JERSEY



587X

NJ SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER PETITION PETITION, RECHARGE AND STREAMFLOW SOURCE AREA BOUNDARIES (EXHIBIT A)



PRODUCED BY NJGS

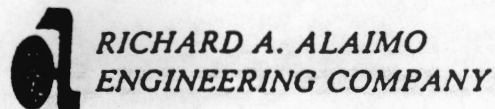
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 DIVISION OF WATER
 100 SOUTH MOUNTAIN AVENUE
 TRENTON, NJ 08646

**MORRIS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY
SITE SUITABILITY EVALUATION REPORT**



**PREPARED FOR THE
MORRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY**

APRIL 1989



MORRIS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY

SITE SUITABILITY EVALUATION REPORT

**PREPARED FOR THE
MORRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY**

APRIL 1989

**PREPARED BY:
WESTON/ALAIMO JOINT VENTURE**

**Roy F. Weston Inc.
Weston Way
West Chester, PA 19380**

**Richard A. Alaimo Engineering Co.
200 High Street
Mt. Holly, NJ 08060**

Electric Power. The candidate site is bisected in a north-south direction by a J.C.P.&L. pole line containing 230 kv and 34.5 transmission lines. This line is located in an easement which generally follows the former rail line right-of-way. In addition, another J.C.P.&L. corridor with two 230 kv transmission lines is located immediately north of the candidate site. Jersey Central Power and Light has tentatively indicated that the interconnection with the Facility would occur on-site immediately adjacent to the existing easement using either the 34.5 kv or 230 kv lines.

3.3 MT. OLIVE SITE (SITE 12)

3.3.1 Location

The site known as the Mt. Olive site in this report refers to a parcel of land immediately east of the existing MCTS Inc. transfer station on Gold Mine Road in Mt. Olive Township about 0.6 miles south of Interstate 80 and .5 miles west of Route 206 (See Fig. 10). Specifically, the site being considered is known as Lot 2 of Block 14 of the Mt. Olive Township Tax Map as revised by a minor subdivision in 1987. As shown on Figure 3-11, this property encompasses 30.0 acres and has direct frontage on a portion of Gold Mine Road that is privately owned.

This site was referred to as Site 12 in the Preliminary Site Suitability Evaluation Report prepared by the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority. The MCMUA report described the site as the property on which the existing transfer station is located at the corner of Gold Mine and Netcong-Flander Road as well as additional parcels to the east and to the west. At the request of the Authority, consideration was given to converting and expanding the existing transfer station into a resource recovery facility but it was determined that the existing design is not amenable to use for a resource recovery facility. However, the transfer station could be included within an integrated solid waste facilities complex if the parcel to the east was selected as the Facility site.

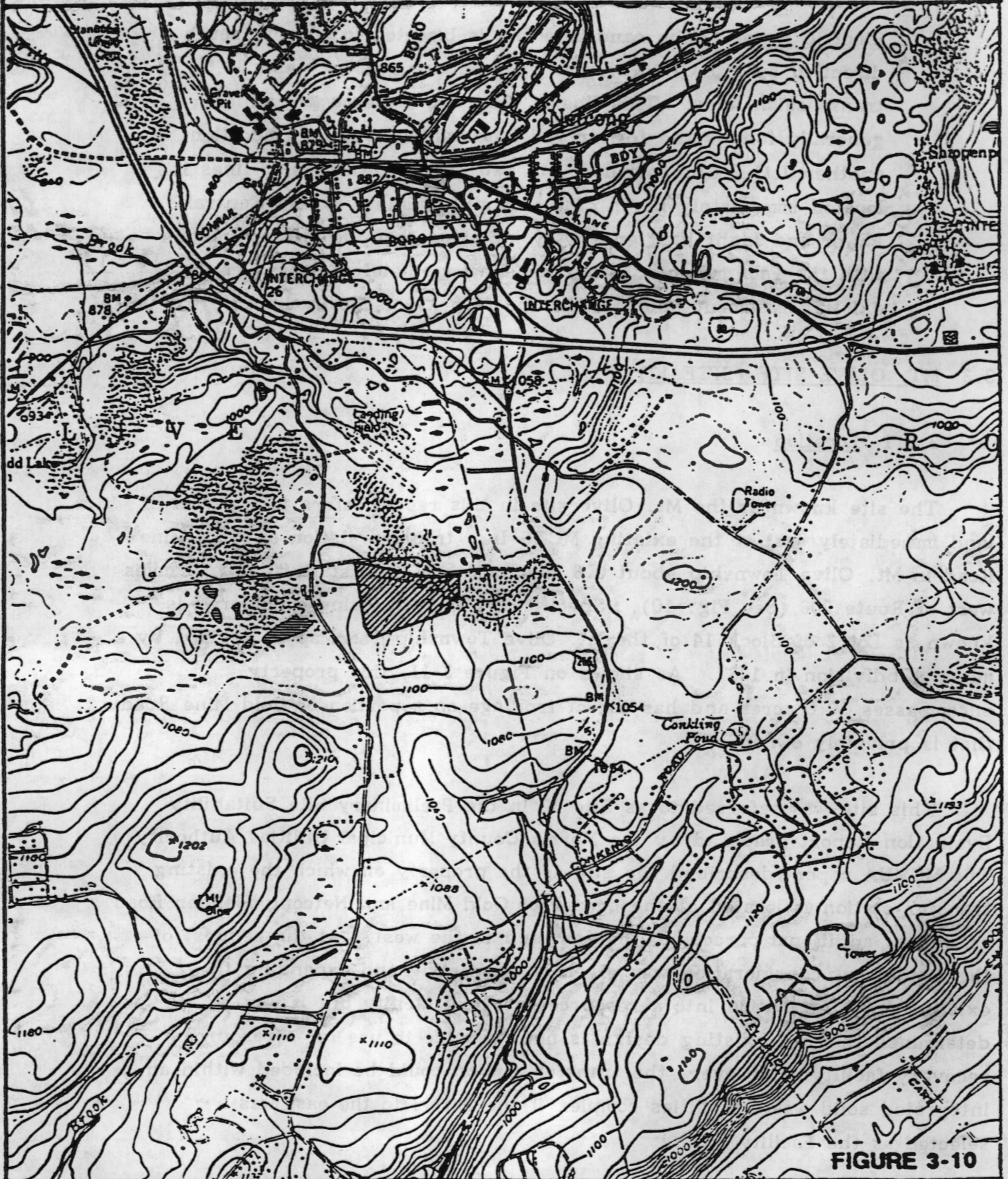


FIGURE 3-10

MORRIS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY
SITE SUITABILITY EVALUATION

MORRIS COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY
MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

REGIONAL MAP
MOUNT OLIVE SITE

Date: APRIL 1989
Scale: 1"=2000'
Project No: B-00A-534

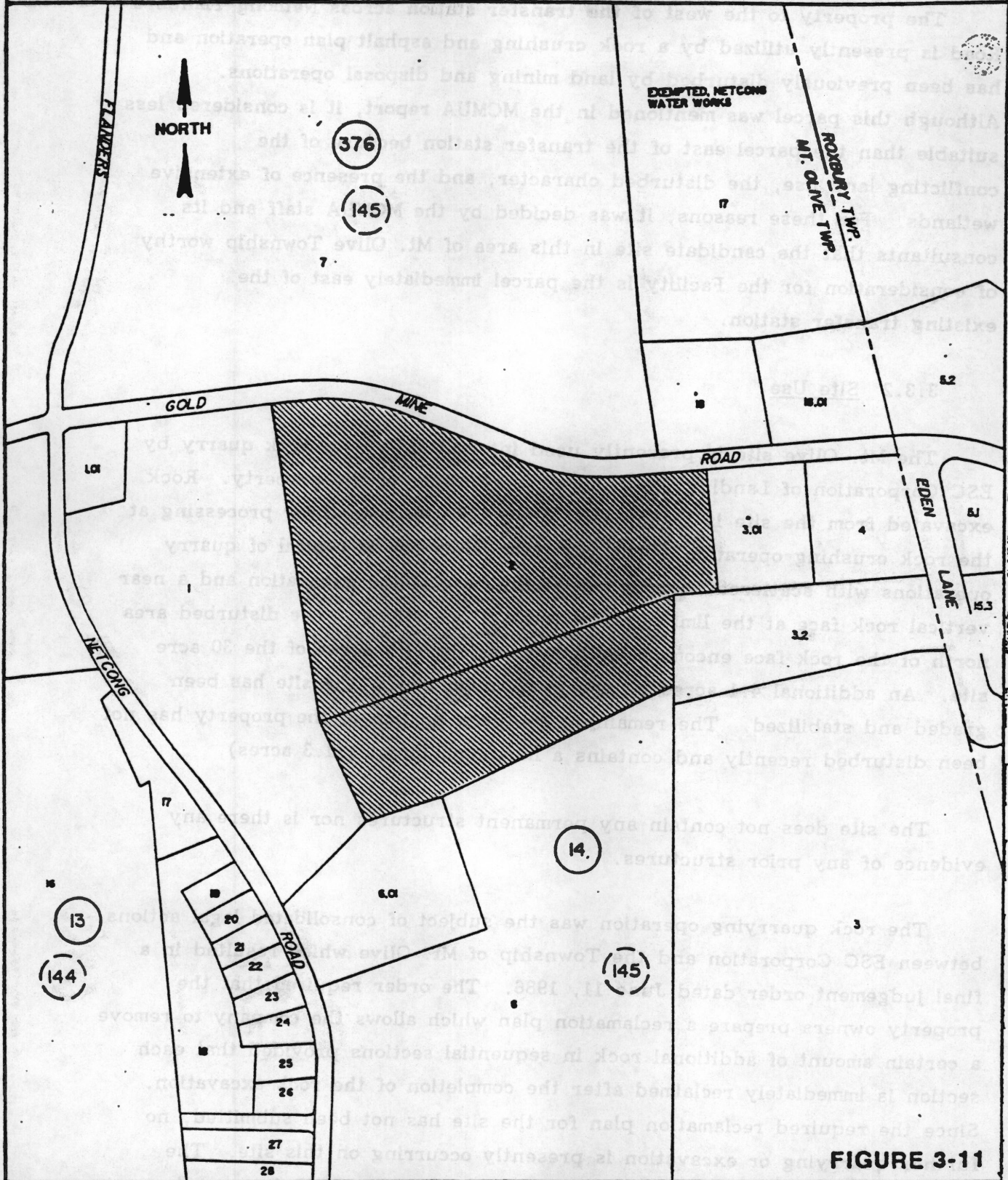


FIGURE 3-11

MORRIS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY
SITE SUITABILITY EVALUATION

MORRIS COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY
MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

LOCATION MAP
MT. OLIVE SITE

Date:
APRIL 1985

Scale:
1" = 400'

Project No.:
B-00A-534

The property to the west of the transfer station across Netcong-Flanders Road is presently utilized by a rock crushing and asphalt plant operation and has been previously disturbed by land mining and disposal operations. Although this parcel was mentioned in the MCMUA report, it is considered less suitable than the parcel east of the transfer station because of the conflicting land use, the disturbed character, and the presence of extensive wetlands. For these reasons, it was decided by the MCMUA staff and its consultants that the candidate site in this area of Mt. Olive Township worthy of consideration for the Facility is the parcel immediately east of the existing transfer station.

3.3.2 Site Use

The Mt. Olive site is presently used intermittently as a rock quarry by ESC Corporation of Landing, New Jersey, the owner of the property. Rock excavated from the site is transported down Gold Mine Road for processing at the rock crushing operation. The resultant landscape is typical of quarry operations with scattered rock debris at the base of the excavation and a near vertical rock face at the limit of rock removal operations. The disturbed area north of the rock face encompasses approximately 14.7 acres of the 30 acre site. An additional 4.1 acres on the western portion of the site has been graded and stabilized. The remaining southern portion of the property has not been disturbed recently and contains a hardwood forest (11.3 acres).

The site does not contain any permanent structures nor is there any evidence of any prior structures.

The rock quarrying operation was the subject of consolidated legal actions between ESC Corporation and the Township of Mt. Olive which resulted in a final judgement order dated June 11, 1986. The order required that the property owners prepare a reclamation plan which allows the company to remove a certain amount of additional rock in sequential sections provided that each section is immediately reclaimed after the completion of the rock excavation. Since the required reclamation plan for the site has not been submitted, no further quarrying or excavation is presently occurring on this site. The judgement also requires the removal of rock crushing equipment on another

property (Lot 15) on Gold Mine Road upon the completion quarrying operations in accordance with terms of the judgement. The terms and conditions of the final judgement are binding upon the owners and any successors or assigns.

Therefore, the site retains significant mining and quarrying capabilities provided that these activities are conducted in an acceptable manner.

3.3.3 Existing Land Use

The Mt. Olive site is bordered on the north (across Gold Mine Road) and south by vacant land. The parcel immediately east of the candidate site is occupied by A.E.T.S., a hazardous waste transporter, and the property immediately west of the site is utilized by a solid waste transfer station operated by MCTS Inc.

The existing and prior land use along Gold Mine Road can generally be characterized as industrial in nature and includes, or has included, solid waste disposal and transfer facilities, land mining operations, construction material supply industries, and light industrial development.

The eastern segment of Gold Mine Road contains an existing industrial park with several light industrial enterprises including a hazardous waste transporter, a paper company, and a building materials supply company. This industrial park is fully developed to the Roxbury Township boundary along Gold Mine Road but could be expanded along the intersecting Eden Lane.

The segment of Gold Mine Road east of Netcong-Flanders Road to the Mt. Olive Township line contains the solid waste transfer station and the candidate site. The transfer station is one of two such stations constructed in 1988 to handle the transference of Morris County's solid waste for transportation to distant landfills in Pennsylvania for ultimate disposal. The transfer stations are expected to handle the County's waste for a minimum of five (5) years at which time their ultimate use will depend on the County's solid waste management plan. This segment of Gold Mine Road has also been the location of extensive sand and gravel excavation operations as well as rock quarrying activities.

Construction material supply industries are located on the southern side of Gold Mine Road immediately west of Netcong-Flanders Road. These operations include an asphalt plant, a rock crushing plant, and a concrete plant. As noted previously, this area also includes previous land mining areas.

The area to the northwest of the Netcong-Flanders intersection contains an inactive landfill known as Combe Fill North. This landfill provided for solid waste disposal for the 1966-81 period and is now part of a remedial action plan which will result in its proper closure.

There are no residential structures along Gold Mine Road in the immediate vicinity of the candidate site. The most proximate residential development is a strip pattern of single family dwellings fronting on Netcong-Flanders Road due west of the candidate site. The closest dwelling is approximately 400 feet from the site's western boundary.

3.3.4 Zoning

The Mt. Olive site is situated within the LI (Light Industrial) zoning district of the Township of Mt. Olive. This district also regulates development on the parcels immediately north (across Gold Mine Road), east, and west of the candidate site. The R-1 (Residential) zoning district regulates development immediately south of the site.

According to the Township Zoning Ordinance, the purpose of the Light Industrial zoning district is to recognize "the need for employment centers while orienting the uses to major highways for ease of access". The types of permitted uses within this district include office buildings, final assembly plants, research laboratories, utilities, airports, and motels. Residential development is not listed as a permitted use in the LI district.

The purpose of the R-I zoning district is to "provide for low density single family detached development" with clustering permitted in areas which have sanitary sewer and public water. The intensity of residential development is limited to a maximum of one unit per acre. If the clustering option is exercised, the overall intensity is not permitted to exceed the number of units

which would be permitted on the "basis of a conventional layout using one acre lots".

The Township Zoning Ordinance also contains performance standards which are intended to control all land uses in the Township, particularly industrial land uses. These standards include the following:

- No use shall emit heat, odor, vibrations, noise or any other pollutant into the ground, water, or air that exceeds the most stringent applicable state and federal regulations.
- No materials or wastes shall be deposited upon a lot in such form or manner that can be transferred off the lot.

In addition to these general performance standards, the Township requires the preparation and approval of an Environmental Impact Report for every major site plan application.

The adjacent zoning in Rockaway Township is B-2 (Highway Business) along Gold Mine Road and OR-5 (Office Research) along Eden Lane. These zoning districts permit various types of commercial and light industrial development of similar or greater intensity to that stipulated in Mt. Olive Township.

3.3.5 Proposed Development

There are several active residential development proposals in this general area of Mt. Olive Township according to Township officials. However, most of these proposals are more than 1/2 mile from the candidate site boundaries.

In the immediate vicinity of the candidate site, the only active development proposal is a 26 unit single family detached development on the property abutting the candidate site to the south within the R-1 (Residential) zoning district. This proposal has not yet received municipal approval but is

in the early stages of the development review process. Most of this low-density development (1 acre minimum lot size) would be on the south side of the ridge above the candidate site, if it was to be approved and constructed.

Within a one mile radius of the candidate site, the most significant development proposals are a 15 unit single family development under construction on Drakesdale Road (4000 feet south of site), a 12 unit single family development proposal just north of Interstate 80 (4000 feet north of site) presently being reviewed by the Township, and a 418 unit mixed townhouse development off of Gold Mine Road (5000 feet west of site) which is in the preliminary stages of the development review process. In addition, a 90 unit single family subdivision has also been proposed about 3000 feet west of the candidate site but presently is inactive.

In addition to these proposals, there is an active office development project in Roxbury Township off Eden Lane which is discussed under the Roxbury site description. In addition, there is an active development proposal by Eden Lane Associates to construct office/warehouse structures off Eden Lane but in Mt. Olive Township.

3.3.6 Sensitive Receptors

Based on aerial photography and land use data, it is estimated that only 21 existing residential structures are within 1/2 mile of the candidate site limits. No other sensitive receptors were identified within this study area.

3.3.7 Cultural Resources

The only structure identified in the County cultural resource survey near the Mt. Olive candidate site is the Wolfe homestead located at the corner of Netcong-Flanders Road and Gold Mine Road. This homestead is dominated by a Colonial Revival structure (1917) which has been significantly altered and compromised by the use of modern siding materials. A one-story stone structure adjacent to the principal structure was formerly an ice house for the

farmstead. In addition, a stone and stucco barn located on the west side of Netcong-Flanders Road is a significant remaining feature of the Wolfe farm.

According to the County survey, this site has "some historic significance as one of Mt. Olive's many old farmsteads, but its setting and architectural integrity do not reflect the period of importance for the property." The significance of this site has been further reduced by the development of the Mt. Olive transfer station literally in the backyard of this homestead.

3.3.8 Geology

The candidate site lies entirely within the outcrop area of the Byram Gneiss which has been exposed over much of the site by quarrying activities. Site drilling operations determined that the bedrock consists of dark gray coarse grained crystalline granodolite or granite gneiss of quartz, feldspar and hornblende composition.

On-site investigations also indicated the presence of a thin layer of glacial till within the undisturbed or reclaimed portions of the site. This glacial till overburden may be part of the Terminal Moraine which marks the southernmost advance of the Wisconsin epoch ice sheet. It is typically composed of a mixture of clay, sands, gravel, cobbles, and boulders of various origins and composition deposited by the ice flow in an unsorted manner. The thin mantle of glacial till ranged from 1-8 feet on the western part of the candidate site.

3.3.9 Topography

The candidate site in Mt. Olive Township is located within the Highlands physiographic province. The topography of the area ranges from moderate to fairly steep hills and ridges separated by filled valleys. Regional elevations range from 1000 feet at the intersection of Route 80 and 206 to a peak of over 1220 at the summit of Mt. Olive about 5000 feet south-southwest of the candidate site.

The site is located on the north side of a hill which has experienced extensive quarrying. The elevation of the site ranges from 1170 at the southerly site limit down to 1080 in the northeastern corner of the site. An overexcavated area in the northwestern portion of the site also has a bottom elevation of 1080 or below. Because of the previous quarrying activities, the existing site topography consists of a severe transition between a floor elevation at the bottom of the excavation to the original elevation of the undisturbed property along the southern portion of the site. The extent of quarry operations is represented by a near vertical rock face of up to 70 feet in height, although the exposed rock occasionally sloughs off into the rock piles at the toe of the face. The disturbed portion of the site consists of piles of previously excavated rock on a reasonably flat floor elevation of approximately 1080.

The site topography is less severe on the western portion of the site which has been partially reclaimed. This section of the site has a moderate slope (6-9%) down to a flat area at elevation 1089 immediately adjacent to the overexcavated area of approximately 2.1 acres with a bottom elevation of 1080 and below. This overexcavated area is presently holding water for much of the year.

3.3.10 Soil Conditions

The Morris County Soil Survey classified the portion of the candidate site within 400 feet of the existing alignment of Gold Mine Road as Rockaway soils. The western portion of this section was mapped as Rockaway extremely stony sandy loam (RrD) and the eastern portion was included within Rockaway gravelly sandy loam (RoC). These soils are characterized as deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils on uplands with a moderately developed fragipan. They were formed in sandy loam glacial till containing various kinds of rock but mostly granitic material.

However, this soil survey was conducted prior to the extensive rock quarrying operation which has exposed the underlying granite gneiss bedrock over much of the site. In particular, the northeastern portion of the site which was mapped as Rockaway gravelly sand loam (RoC) is essentially devoid

of soil at this time. Nonetheless, this soil type remains an accurate depiction of the lands across Gold Mine Road.

The northwestern portion of the candidate site near the transfer station does have reclaimed soils particularly on the slope near the overexcavated basin. These soils appear to be similar to those mapped during the SCS survey with a large percentage of coarse fragments. However, the fragipan may have been removed by prior excavation in much of this area.

The undisturbed portion of the site above the excavated area has been classified as Parker-Edneyville extremely stony sandy loams (PeC). This classification refers to a soil complex consisting of 50-75 percent Parker soils and 25-50 percent Edneyville soils. These soils contain a large percentage of gravel, cobble, stones, and boulders. These soils are excessively drained and are difficult to work because of the abundance of coarse fragments and boulders. Bedrock is usually at a depth of 6 to 10 feet or more but construction activities are also constrained by the stony surficial soil conditions.

3.3.11 Geotechnical Conditions

A preliminary geotechnical investigation was conducted on the Mt. Olive site in March 1989. The purpose of this investigation was to provide preliminary information about subsurface conditions subject to a more detailed evaluation after the Facility site is selected. The results of the preliminary investigation are summarized here and described more fully in the report contained in Appendix B.

Five test borings were installed on this candidate site. As a result of the quarrying operations in the central portions of the site, intact bedrock was encountered near the ground surface in the three borings located in this area. Glacial till overburden soils underlain by weathered to intact bedrock were encountered as the surficial materials in the nonquarried or reclaimed portions of the site. These materials consist of fine coarse grained sand, weathered rock fragments, gravel, and pebbles. The soils ranged in depth

from 1 to 8.5 feet in these borings and were generally present in a dense condition based on Standard Penetration Resistance (SPR) values.

Highly weathered bedrock was encountered under the overburden soils at one of the boring locations outside of the quarried area. This material consists of soft to hard rock fragments which were partially to totally friable. A core barrel was used to drill and sample these materials beyond the depth of auger refusal. The material was determined to be of poor quality and was washed away by the circulating coring water. The thickness of the decomposed rock evident in this boring was approximately 24 feet. Based on the location of this boring, it is believed that the decomposed bedrock exists in the nonquarried portions of the site at higher ground surface elevations.

Intact metamorphic bedrock was encountered within the depth of exploration of all the test borings. Within the quarried areas of the site, intact bedrock was encountered within 1 foot of the ground surface. In the nonquarried or reclaimed portions of the site, intact bedrock underlies the overburden soils and weathered bedrock. The bedrock consists of dark gray coarse grained crystalline granodiorite or granite gneiss of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende composition. The rock was generally observed to be hard to very hard with fracture surfaces approximately at 45° to horizontal. Based on the coring and sampling program, it was determined that the bedrock is sound, hard, intact, competent material.

The groundwater table within the quarried area exists within the intact bedrock at approximate depths of 4 to 7 feet below the ground surface and approximate elevations ranging between 1073 and 1076 MSL. Within the nonquarried or reclaimed area, the groundwater table generally follows the site topography increasing from approximate elevation 1076 (9'1" depth) near the overexcavated area to approximate elevation 1086 (27'4" depth).

Preliminary geotechnical conclusions and recommendations were derived from this site drilling program. Based on the subsurface conditions encountered, it appears that the various structures and equipment of the proposed facility may be safely supported on a shallow foundation system consisting of concrete spread and wall footings and/or mat foundations. For

structures located within the quarried area, it appears that shallow foundations bearing within the intact bedrock could be safely designed for an allowable bearing pressure on the order of 10 to 20 tons per square foot. The size of the foundation units would be controlled by minimum dimension requirements rather than allowable bearing pressure criteria.

If structures are located within the nonquarried or reclaimed portion of the site, a shallow foundation system would again be a suitable foundation alternative. However, the allowable bearing pressure will be considerably lower for foundation elements which bear within the glacial till or weathered bedrock materials. It appears that these materials may safely support loadings of between 3000 and 6000 psf depending on the bearing elevation. If the shallow foundations extend to depths corresponding to rock of the quality found within the quarried area, then the allowable bearing pressure referred to for the quarried area would apply to this area.

The near vertical rock face located south of the quarried area represents a serious slope stability concern. Some form of slope stabilization will be necessary to protect Facility structures from rockslides. It is anticipated that the most feasible alternative would be to cut back the rock face to a safe working slope. A steeper slope could be employed if the rock face slope was terraced. The formulation of a stabilization alternative must be part of a detailed geotechnical investigation for the Facility if it is located within the quarried area.

Deep excavations within the quarried and nonquarried portions of the site should encounter groundwater. Most likely, excavations required for construction will require installation of a temporary dewatering system. Water from the excavated area probably would be removed by constructing sumps at low points from which it could be pumped for suitable disposal. In addition, a permanent dewatering system would also be required or the floor slab/foundation mats would need to be sized for hydrostatic uplift pressures.

Mass excavation of the overburden soils is expected to be difficult due to the generally dense to very dense condition of these materials as well as the presumed presence of large rocks and boulders in areas which have not been

previously disturbed. Excavations within the decomposed rock materials will probably be even more difficult than in the overburden soils. Heavy-duty ripping and/or jackhammering equipment will most probably be required to remove these materials. Excavation within the quarried area of the site will encounter sound, intact bedrock. Therefore, blasting should be anticipated for removal of this material particularly for the refuse storage pit. The area of this excavation is expected to be about 200' x 60'. The depth of the excavation would depend on the elevation of the tipping floor but would be approximately 20-25 feet.

3.3.12 Groundwater Resources

The primary source of groundwater in the vicinity of the candidate site is the metamorphic Precambrian bedrock (granitic gneiss). Groundwater within the Precambrian bedrock occurs within secondary openings (fractures, joints, and bedding planes). The size and extent of secondary openings varies widely, both areally and with depth. The well yield of a bedrock water supply well is commonly related to the size, areal extent, and degree of interconnection of the fractures penetrated by the well. Therefore, the site-specific fracture system will determine yield and there is no apparent relationship between well yield and depth for wells drilled into this formation.

A review of the registered wells within 1/2 mile of the candidate site was conducted for this study. Although numerous errors were evident in the locational well data supplied to NJDEP, Figure 3-12 indicates the reported locations of registered wells. Available data for the important nearby wells is shown in Table 3-1. As the table shows, the depth of wells within the granitic bedrock ranges from 75-500 feet and the yields of the referenced wells range from 25-150 gallons per minute (GPM). The adjacent well recently installed at the Morris County transfer station is 400' in depth and has an estimated yield of 70 GPM.

Because of the tendency to draw from fractures, adjacent wells drilled into this formation have the potential of interfering with each other. Consequently, whenever significant yields are needed from this aquifer, it is appropriate to conduct a constant - rate pumping test to determine well

TABLE 3-1
LOCAL WELL DATA
(25 GPM+)

WELL	OWNER	YIELD	DATE	DEPTH	DIAMETER	AQUIFER	USE
1.	Netcong Borough	250 GPM	1968	83'	12"	Qtm	P
2.	Doncar Inc.	55 GPM	1988	500'	8"	Byn	T
3.	E.C. Thompson	30+ GPM	1970	74'	6"	Qtm	N/A
4.	Flanders Asphalt	150 GPM	1971	152'	8"	Byn	I
5.	Redi-Crete Corp.	50 GPM	1972	75'	6"	N/A	N/A
6.	Morris Co. Transfer St.	70 GPM	1987	400'	6"	Byn	D
7.	S & M Developers	30 GPM	1981	125'	6"	N/A	D
8.	Branford-Roxbury Corp.	60 GPM	1965	220'	6"	N/A	P
9.	Karl Meier	25 GPM	1984	248'	6"	Byn	I
10.	Meier Stone	25 GPM	1987	173'	6"	Byn	I
11.	Kendall Homes	30 GPM	1983	365'	6"	Byn	P
12.	Roxbury Knolls	100 GPM	1965	135'	N/A	N/A	T

- Notes: 1. Well data and plotting based upon well records on file in Bureau of Water Allocation, ALJD
 2. Aquifer Code: Byn - Byram Gneiss; Qtm - Terminal Moraine
 3. Use Code: P-Public; I-Industrial; T-Test; D-Domestic

3-60
605X

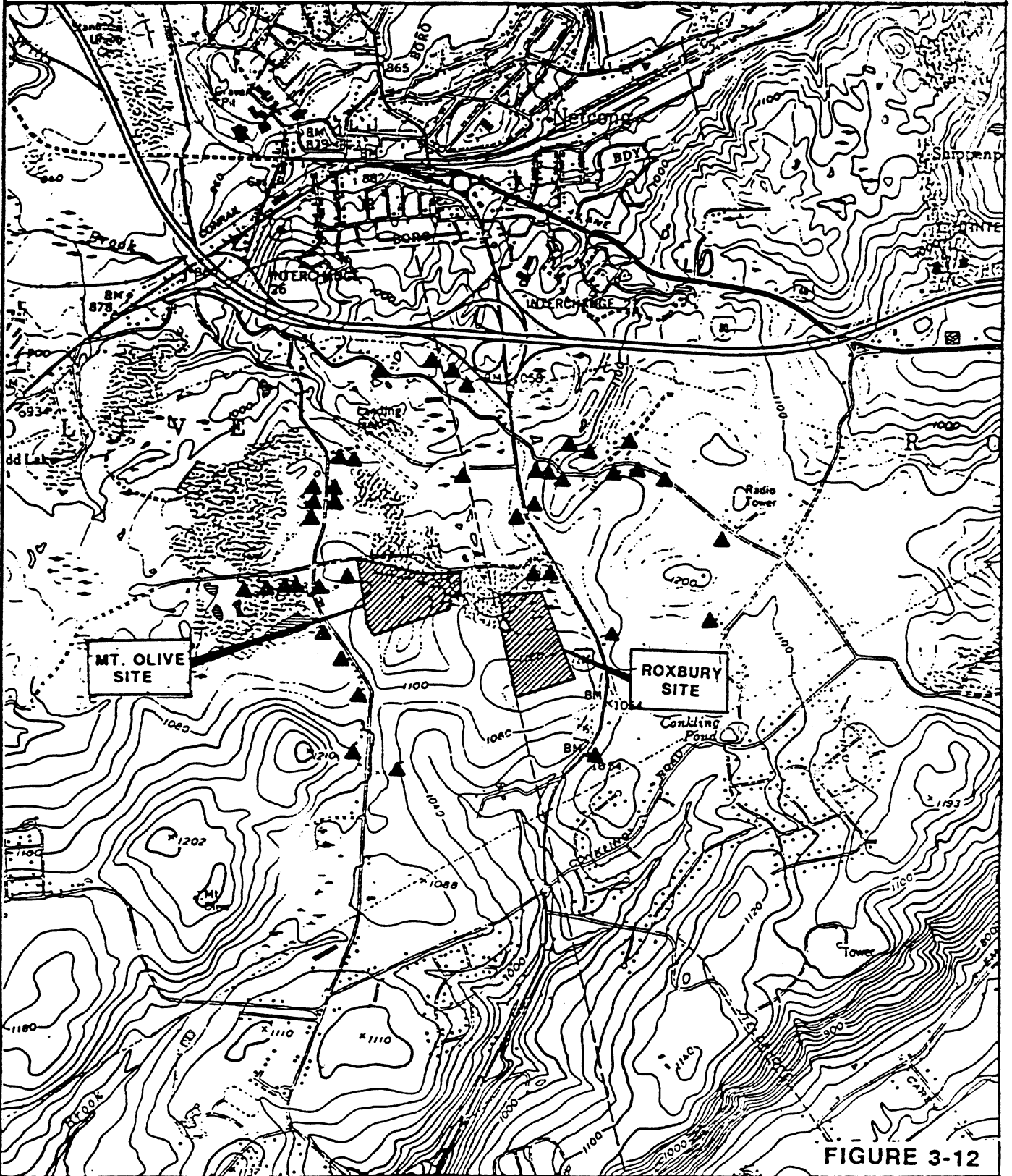


FIGURE 3-12

<p>MORRIS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY SITE SUTABILITY EVALUATION</p>	<p>WELL LOCATION MAP MT. OLIVE/ ROXBURY SITES</p>	<p>Date: APRIL 1989</p>
<p>MORRIS COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY</p>		<p>Scale: 1"=2000'</p>
		<p>Project No: B-00A-534</p>

efficiency and well interference potential. The aquifer test would include a step drawdown test and a sustained yield test. The step drawdown test is performed to determine the maximum pumping rate at which the sustained pump test will proceed.

A step-drawdown aquifer test was conducted in the vicinity of this site in 1988 by a private vendor (Whellabrator Environmental Systems Inc.) using a production well located about 1500 feet west of the site limits. The test utilized an existing production well (Suburban Paving) to drawdown the aquifer and existing adjacent monitoring and production wells to observe the zone of influence. Based on this test, it was preliminarily concluded that the production well may have a sustained yield of 120 GPM. However, a review of this test data for this study has revealed deficiencies in the test approach. Definitive conclusions regarding well efficiency and interference potential can only be drawn after implementation of a well designed aquifer test using a sustained yield procedures and at least three suitable on-site observation wells. If this site is selected, this testing procedure should be implemented early on in the project implementation process to verify the presence of adequate groundwater.

3.3.13 Surface Water Resources

The Mt. Olive site is primarily located within the Musconetcong River drainage basin. The Musconetcong River is a major tributary to the Delaware River in northern New Jersey. The extreme southern portion of the site is located within the South Branch drainage basin of the Raritan River.

On-site drainage is generally into the overexcavated area in the northwestern quadrant of the site which serves as a retention basin. Stormwater runoff in the northeastern portion of the site flows east across Gold Mine Road into an unnamed tributary to Willis Brook which is a tributary of the Musconetcong. The headwaters of Willis Brook are located about 2,000 feet north of the site.

The Musconetcong River from the Lake Hopatcong down to the Delaware River is classified as FW-2 TM. The FW-2 designation indicates that the River and all its tributaries are fresh waters with designated uses of maintenance, migration, and propagation of natural and established biota; primary and secondary contact recreation; industrial and agricultural water supply; public potable water supply after proper treatment; and any other reasonable uses. The "TM" designation refers to "trout maintenance" and means that higher water quality standards apply to these waters to ensure that they are capable of supporting trout throughout the year or have high potential for such use pending the correction of short-term environmental alterations. Specifically, these waters are to have higher dissolved oxygen levels and more stringent temperature change limitations.

3.3.14 Flood Hazard Areas

Because the Mt. Olive site is located within the headwaters of the Musconetcong basin, there are no flood hazard areas on-site.

3.3.15 Wetlands

A review of the site indicated that any wetlands on-site are located along the fringe of the overexcavated basin. Although this area is manmade, facultative vegetation is present despite the absence of significant soils. However, the area of potential wetlands is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in area.

3.3.16 Vegetation

The Mt. Olive site is basically devoid of vegetation along Gold Mine Road as a result of the ongoing quarry operation. Even the portion of the site which has soil cover has not established a vegetative cover. The undisturbed southern portion of the site is considered a mature hardwood forest with red oak, sugar maple, and white ash as predominant species.

3.3.17 Habitat Value

The disturbed portion of the site is of no value as a wildlife habitat except for the overexcavated basin which occasionally attracts waterfowl.

The southern portion of the site is dominated by mature mixed oaks which could provide cover and habitat for wildlife species such as pheasant, rabbit, and other small game.

3.3.18 Access

The Mt. Olive candidate site is located on the south side of Gold Mine Road about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of U.S. Route 206. Gold Mine Road is a forty-foot wide local road of variable quality which has a T intersection with Route 206 in Roxbury Township about .6 miles south of Interstate 80. Although Gold Mine Road also intersects Netcong-Flanders Road about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the candidate site, all truck traffic to the site would utilize Route 206 to reach the site area.

The primary access route to the candidate site would be Interstate 80 west to Route 206 south and then right onto Gold Mine Road to the site. Route 206 is a two-lane state highway which is classified as an Urban Minor Arterial.

The secondary access route would be Route 10 to Route 46 to the Route 206 intersection in Netcong and then south on 206 to Gold Mine Road. This route would be used by delivery vehicles from local communities as well as by trucks which cannot meet the Interstate highway weight restrictions. Routes 10 and 46 are classified as Urban Principal Arterials under the functional classification system.

The Gold Mine Road intersection with Route 206 is an unsignalized intersection which does not have dedicated left or right turn lanes in either direction. However, due to driver initiative, the intersection usually operates as if there were such turn lanes. The sight distances at the intersection are good, particularly from elevated truck cabs. It is estimated

at these sight distances are in excess of 500 feet in either direction which recommended design standard for intersections on 50 mph highways.

Virtually all of the collection and transfer vehicles which would be attracted to the Facility will travel south on Route 206 and make a right turn to Gold Mine Road. This pattern is true regardless of whether the primary (interstate) or secondary access route is followed. The primary traffic concern would be the left turns made by exiting traffic onto Route 206.

Traffic counts were conducted in February 1988 at the Gold Mine Road intersection after commencement of transfer station operations by consultants MCTS Inc. These counts indicated that 14,324 vehicles used this intersection between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. of which 86% was through traffic on Route 206. Trucks accounted for 16% of the total traffic traversing this intersection at the time of the traffic inventory. The peak hour and daily traffic count data is shown in Figures 3-13 and 3-14.

3.3.19 Existing Utility Services

Water Supply. Mt. Olive Township has several community water systems but none of them are proximate to this candidate site nor is there any water available from existing system. Therefore, the Facility would need to rely on wells installed on or near the site to meet its water requirements.

Sewerage. The Mt. Olive candidate site is not located within the existing service area of a public sewerage system. Consequently, the Facility would need to develop its own wastewater treatment system and would need to minimize the amount of wastewater requiring treatment through process water recovery design.

Natural Gas. Natural gas is available from N.J. Natural Gas in the general vicinity of the candidate site. The utility has indicated that a 6" line of medium pressure (60 psi rating) is located on Netcong-Flander road immediately west of the candidate site. It does not appear that this

U.S. ROUTE 206 & GOLD MINE ROAD
TOTAL TRAFFIC FLOWS FROM 7:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M.

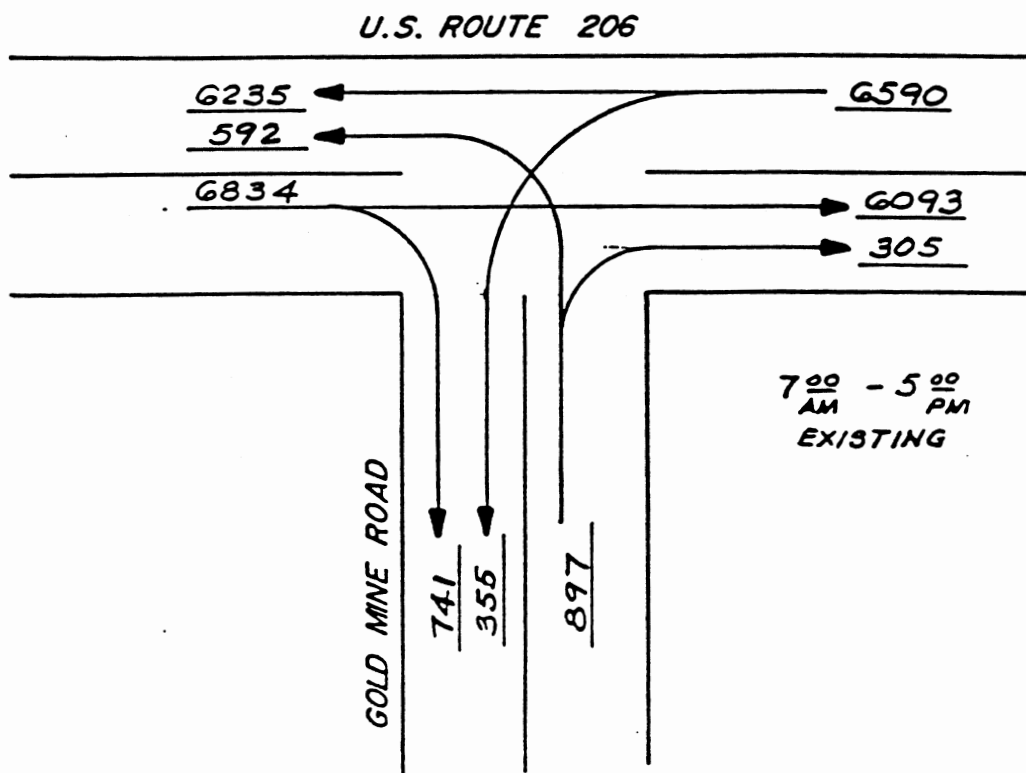


FIGURE 3-13

MORRIS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY
SITE SUITABILITY EVALUATION

MORRIS COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY
MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

MT. OLIVE & ROXBURY
TRAFFIC DATA SUMMARY

Date: 3/31/81

Scale: NTS

Project No.:
B-00A-534

U.S. ROUTE 206 & GOLD MINE ROAD
TOTAL TRAFFIC FLOWS FROM 8:00 A.M. TO 9:00 P.M.

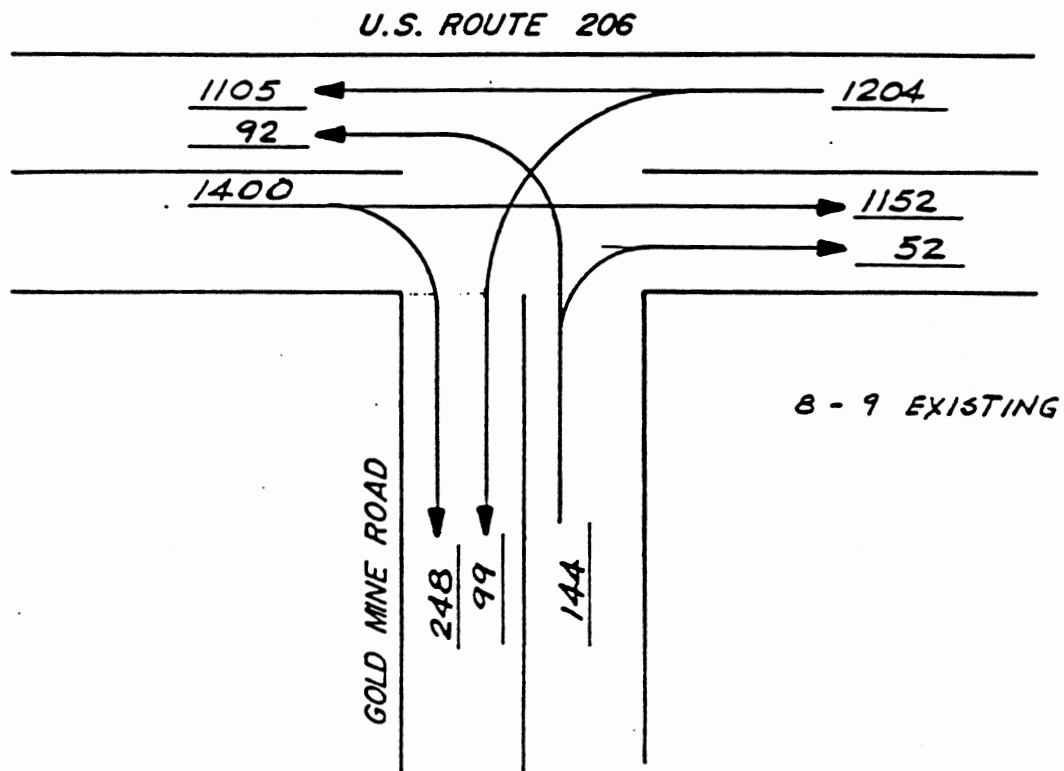


FIGURE 3-14

MORRIS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY SITE SUITABILITY EVALUATION	MT. OLIVE & ROXBURY	Date: 3/31/89
MORRIS COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY	FACILITY PEAK HOUR	Scale: NTS
		Project No: B-00A-534

line would be suitable to meet the Facility's auxiliary fuel requirements but a flow study is needed to verify that conclusion.

Electric Power. A 115 kv electric transmission line owned by Jersey Central Power and Light is located about 4,000 feet due south of the candidate site limit. The utility has indicated that it has intentions of upgrading all of its 115 kv lines to 230 kv. Any interconnection design would need to allow for this future upgrading of line voltage. According to J.C.I. & L., the most likely interconnection location would be at the "Flanders" sub-station which is located at the intersection of Netcong-Flanders Road and the referenced transmission line about 4,400 feet southwest of the Facility location on this candidate site.

3.4 ROXBURY SITE (SITE 15)

3.4.1 Location

The site, that is to be referred to as the Roxbury site, is located at the terminus of Eden Lane immediately adjacent to the Mt. Olive/Roxbury Township border (See Figure 3-15). The site's northern boundary is located approximately 400 feet south of Gold Mine Road and the eastern site boundary is set back approximately 400 feet from Route 206. This site is in the immediate vicinity of the previously denoted Mt. Olive site which is about 1000 feet to the northwest of this site.

For the purposes of evaluation, this site consists of a portion of Lot 15, Lot 15.2, and Lot 15.3 of the Roxbury Township tax map as shown in Figure 3-16. The total site area being studied encompasses approximately 28.3 acres. The specific Facility site limits will be described in Chapter 4 after examining site limitations.

The Roxbury site was identified as Site 15 in the preliminary site evaluation report prepared by the MCMUA staff. This site was identified by the MCMUA staff during the preliminary evaluation of the Mt. Olive site. Because the site independently met the general criteria being used for site identification, it was subsequently added to the preliminary site evaluation



FIGURE 3-15

MORRIS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY
SITE SUITABILITY EVALUATION

MORRIS COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY
MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

REGIONAL MAP
ROXBURY SITE

Date:
APRIL 1989

Scale:
1"=2000'

Project No:
B-00A-534

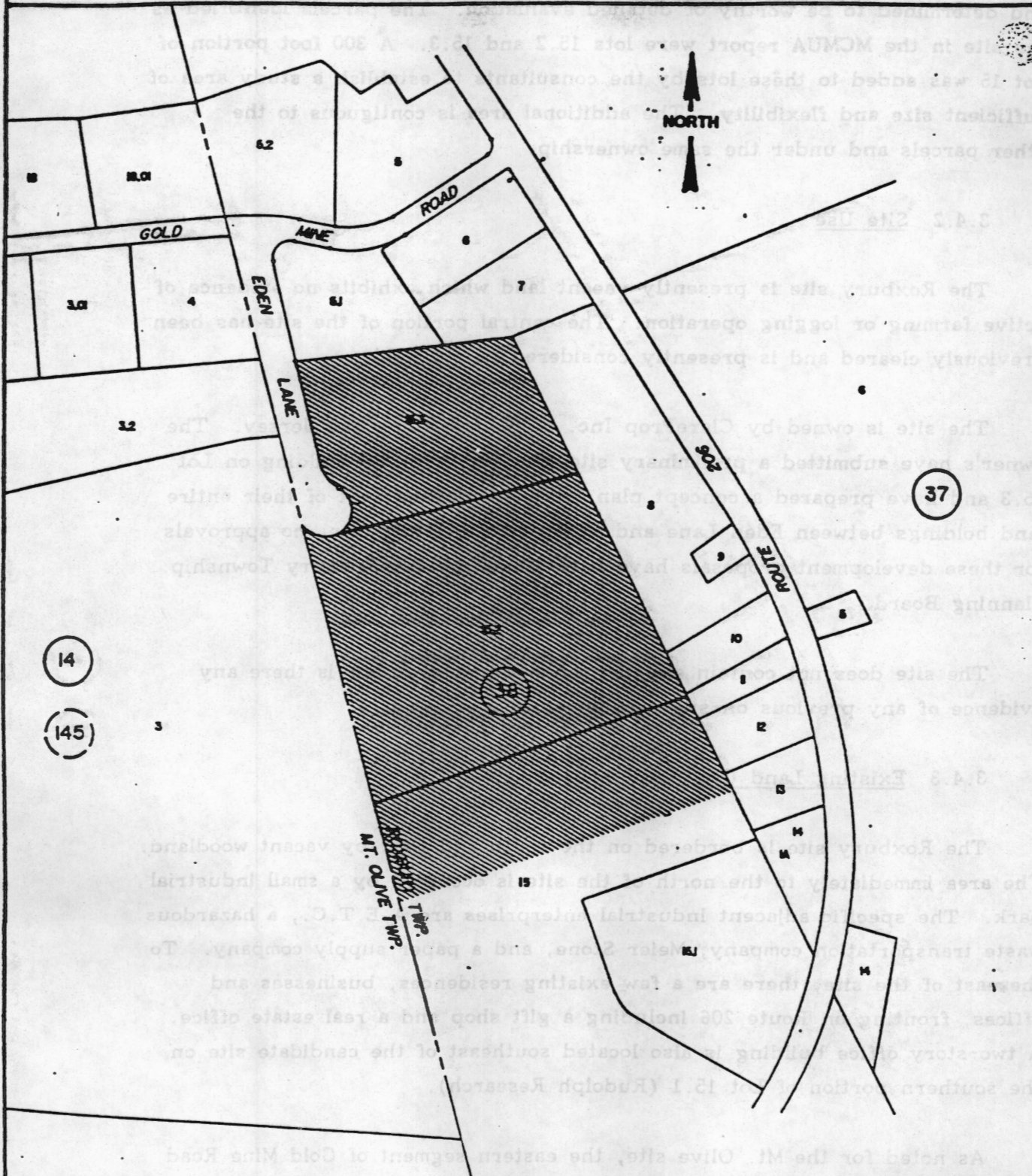


FIGURE 3-16

MORRIS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY
SITE SUITABILITY EVALUATION

MORRIS COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY
MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

LOCATION MAP
ROXBURY SITE

Date:

Scale:
1" = 400'

Project No:
B-00A-534

and determined to be worthy of detailed evaluation. The parcels identified as the site in the MCMUA report were lots 15.2 and 15.3. A 300 foot portion of Lot 15 was added to these lots by the consultants to establish a study area of sufficient size and flexibility. The additional area is contiguous to the other parcels and under the same ownership.

3.4.2 Site Use

The Roxbury site is presently vacant land which exhibits no evidence of active farming or logging operation. The central portion of the site has been previously cleared and is presently considered an old field.

The site is owned by ClareProp Inc. of Bridgewater, New Jersey. The owner's have submitted a preliminary site plan for an office building on Lot 15.3 and have prepared a concept plan for office development of their entire land holdings between Eden Lane and Route 206. At this time, no approvals for these development proposals have been issued by the Roxbury Township Planning Board.

The site does not contain any permanent structures nor is there any evidence of any previous on-site structures.

3.4.3 Existing Land Use

The Roxbury site is bordered on the south and west by vacant woodland. The area immediately to the north of the site is occupied by a small industrial park. The specific adjacent industrial enterprises are A.E.T.C., a hazardous waste transportation company, Meier Stone, and a paper supply company. To the east of the site, there are a few existing residences, businesses and offices, fronting on Route 206 including a gift shop and a real estate office. A two-story office building is also located southeast of the candidate site on the southern portion of Lot 15.1 (Rudolph Research).

As noted for the Mt. Olive site, the eastern segment of Gold Mine Road which will provide access to the site contains an existing industrial park with several light industrial operations. The parcels along Gold Mine Road within

this industrial park are fully developed and the Roxbury site represents the area of potential industrial and office park expansion.

Although the site is not adjacent to the existing transfer station, it is within an area that has, and is, being used for solid waste handling. In particular, Gold Mine Road was used for access to Combe Fill North Landfill in the 1966-81 period, and is presently being used as the sole access route to the Mt. Olive transfer station. The use of Gold Mine Road for access to the transfer station is expected to continue until at least the beginning of 1993.

3.4.4 Zoning

The Roxbury site is located within the OR-5 (Office Research) zoning district which also regulates parcels to the east and south of the candidate site. The area immediately to the north of the candidate site, including the existing industrial park development on Gold Mine Road, is within the B-2 (Highway Business) zoning district. Lands to the west of the candidate site are within the LI (Light Industrial) zoning district in Mt. Olive Township. Residential development is not a permitted use within any of the zoning districts contiguous to the Roxbury site. The most proximate residentially zoned land is the R-1 district in Mt. Olive Township over 1000 feet west of the site and Township boundary.

The OR-5 zoning district is "designed for professional, executive, or administrative office purposes, scientific or research laboratories, as well as industrial and manufacturing uses permitted in the I-5 and I-10 districts". The referenced Limited Industrial (I-5, I-10) zoning districts are designed for "all the business and industrial uses permitted in the Township" provided that the intensity of operations conform to specified performance standards. These performance standards include the following:

- All operations involving fire and explosion hazards shall conform to Township Fire Prevention Code;
- No emission of smoke, fumes, gas, dust, odors, or any other atmospheric pollutant beyond the site boundaries;

- No discharge of untreated effluent into water bodies;
- No discernible vibration beyond the immediate site;
- No noise emanating from the industrial operation which will be audible beyond the site boundaries;
- No direct or sky-reflected glare at the site boundaries.

Therefore, the Roxbury Township zoning regulations which govern the Roxbury candidate site and the surrounding area are expansive as to the type of permitted land use provided that the above performance standards are satisfied.

It should be noted that the Roxbury Township zoning ordinance does list incinerators as a prohibited use to the extent that local zoning regulations can control this type of land use.

3.4.5 Proposed Development

There is an active proposal for office development on properties between Eden Lane and Route 206, including the candidate site. The overall conceptual plan for these properties proposes the construction of seven office buildings providing over 400,000 gross square feet of office space.

The first phase of this proposed development plan would involve the development of a 40,000 square foot building on Lot 15.3 at the end of the existing Eden Lane. This lot is within the candidate site, as described previously. The application for this initial phase is presently before the Roxbury Township Planning Board.

There are no other major development proposals within Roxbury Township in the immediate vicinity of the candidate site. The single family residential development proposal referred to in the Mt. Olive site description off Netcong-Flanders Road would be within 0.5 miles of the site but would be well separated from the candidate site by industrially zoned property in Mt. Olive

Township as well as vacant residentially zoned property. In addition, an office/warehouse proposal by Eden Lane Associates was recently submitted to the Mt. Olive Township Planning Board. This proposed development would be located immediately west of the Township line and would gain access from the Eden Lane cul-de-sac.

3.4.6 Sensitive Receptors

Based on recent aerial photography, it has been estimated that there are 74 residences within 0.5 miles of the proposed Facility site limits within the candidate site.

No other sensitive receptors as the term is defined herein, were evident within 0.5 miles of the candidate site.

3.4.7 Cultural Resources

The only two structures identified in the Cultural Resource Survey in the vicinity of the Roxbury candidate site are located east of Route 206 and are well removed from the proposed Facility location.

The Squire Hilt's house (pre-1853) is located on the east side of Mooney Road at a bend in the road. This center hall structure is of frame construction, vernacular in style, and in good condition.

The Meadow Lake Farm Homestead (c.1800) is located on Conkling Road at the corner of Mooney Road. This structure is situated on a corner lot in a bend in the road with a fieldstone springhouse to the west. It is noteworthy because of its symmetrical wings flanking a 3-bay center block. The property was in poor condition at the time of the cultural resource survey.

3.4.8 Geology

The Roxbury site, along with the Mt. Olive site, lies within the outcrop area of the Byram Gneiss. However, site drilling activities did not encounter intact bedrock within the depth of exploration but did reveal extensive

overburden soils which appear to have been deposited by glacial action. This glacial till overburden may be part of the terminal moraine which marks the southernmost advance of the Wisconsin epoch ice sheet. It is typically composed of a mixture of soil, sand, and stone which is carried and deposited by the ice flow. The glacial till on this site appears to have a high concentration of boulders in the substratum based on the representative test borings.

3.4.9 Topography

The Roxbury Township site lies within the Highlands physiographic province. The topography of the area ranges from moderate to fairly steep hills and ridges separated by filled valleys. Regional elevations range from 1000 feet at the intersection of Route 80 and 206 to peaks of 2000 feet and higher located 1 mile southwest (Mt. Olive) and 1 mile southeast (Mooney Mountain) of the candidate site.

The candidate site is located on the northern side of a moderately sloping hill which reaches an elevation of 1123 and then slopes back down to an elevation of 1040 at the intersection of Route 206 and Drakestown Road. The summit of the adjacent knoll in Mt. Olive Township is 1170 approximately 1500 feet west of the cul-de-sac on Eden Lane.

The existing site topography on Lot 15.2 and the adjacent portion of Lot 15 (which compose the primary development area of the site) can be characterized as a fairly constant 5% slope in the northerly direction toward Eden Lane. The elevation of this portion of the site ranges from 1080 to 1123 immediately adjacent to an area of lowland. Virtually all of the site drainage is directed into this area of lowland immediately east of the cul-de-sac on Eden Lane along the lot line between Lots 15.2 and 15.3. Lot 15.3 which fronts directly on Eden Lane consists of a small area of flat upland at an average elevation of 1082 sloping into the adjacent lowlands which have an elevation range of 1075-1078.

3.4.10 Soil Conditions

The Morris County Soil Survey accurately depicts the soil conditions on the Roxbury site.

The upper portion of the site is classified as Netcong gravelly sandy loam (NtB) and Parker gravelly sandy loam (PaC). The Netcong gravelly sandy loam includes the woodlands at the uppermost portion of the gently sloping hill upon which the site is situated. The Soil Survey describes these soils as deep, well drained soils located "on rolling uplands in a narrow belt on the front of the terminal moraine". These soils were formed in moderately weathered, somewhat gravelly sandy loam glacial till that was derived primarily from granite gneiss. The representative profile consists of surficial layers of gravelly sandy loam down to a depth of 30 inches and sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches. The permeability is moderately rapid in the surficial soils and available water capacity is moderate. These soils are classified as SM and SC under the Unified Soil Classification System.

The Parker gravelly sandy loam (PaC) generally includes the gently sloping old field on Lot 15.2 and associated wooded fringe. These soils represent the largest soil type prevalent on this site and are located in the area being considered for Facility development. The Parker soils are deep, excessively drained soils which contain a large quantity of angular granitic stones, cobbles, and gravel. The profile described in the Soil Survey consists of a surficial layer of decomposed vegetation and black humus mixed with gravel, cobbles, and stones. The humus overlies the mineral surface layer which is a very gravelly sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil consists of a layer of very gravelly loam and a layer of very gravelly sandy loam. Because of the high content of coarse fragments, permeability is moderately rapid and available water capacity is correspondingly low. The depth to bedrock (granitic gneiss) is normally 6 to 10 feet or more.

The lower portion of the site (primarily Lot 15.3) at the base of the slope is classified by the Soil Survey into three somewhat poorly drained soil types which are typically located in low-lying areas. These soil types are

Califon very stony loam (CcB), Whitman very stony loam (Wm), and Carlisle muck (Cm). The latter two soil types are considered hydric soils and correspond well with the delineated wetlands.

The Califon very stony loam (CcB) consists of the non-wetland portion of Lot 15.3 fronting on Eden Lane. The Soil Survey indicates they are "found mostly in waterways or seepage areas at the base of slopes in the granitic gneiss uplands" which is generally the case here. These soils were formed in local colluvium or in deeply weather till derived from granitic gneiss and are underlain by weathered material from granitic gneiss. The representative profile consists of a surface layer (9") of grayish-brown loam underlain by a subsoil of clay loam (14") and a fragipan of very firm sandy loam (34"). A seasonally high perched water table and lateral seepage are the primary limitations for development.

The Whitman very stony loam soils are found in depressions and seepage areas within valleys and waterways and have a well developed fragipan. The soil is nearly level, has a high organic content in the surface layer, a seasonally high water table, slow permeability, and is frequently ponded. These soils formed in weathered glacial till and usually have a thin mantle of alluvium from adjacent soils. The wetlands immediately east of Eden Lane are located on these soils.

Carlisle muck is a very poorly drained soil found in low swampy areas. On this particular site, these soils are located on the eastern portion of Lot 15.3 and extend on to the adjacent property toward Route 206. These soils are found in depressions that were formerly lakes or ponds and are now filled with organic soils. The representative profile consists of highly decomposed and fibrous muck to a depth of 60 inches. The soils are further characterized by a water table at or above the surface for most of the year and are compressible and unstable under load. On the candidate site, these soils have been delineated as freshwater wetlands and are located in a portion of the site with poor drainage conditions.

3.4.11 Geotechnical Conditions

A preliminary geotechnical investigation of the Roxbury site was conducted over a four day period for this study. The geotechnical investigation was limited in scope (5 test borings) and was intended to provide preliminary information about subsurface conditions subject to a more detailed evaluation once a site is selected. The preliminary geotechnical report is contained in Appendix B and the results are briefly summarized here.

The five test borings installed on this site encountered deep overburden above weathered bedrock. The overburden soils are believed to have been deposited by glacial action and consisted of predominantly finer-grained surficial soils (clayey silts, clayey sands) underlain by coarser-grained soils (silty sands and gravels). Cobbles and boulders were frequently encountered in the overburden soils as is typical of glacial deposits.

The finer-grained soils were evident in the upper 10 to 20 feet of the overburden and generally were present in a medium dense to very dense condition as determined by Standard Penetration Resistance (SPR) values.

The coarse-grained sand and gravel soils were present in thicknesses ranging from 5 to 10 feet atop the bedrock in the borings. The relative density condition of these materials ranged from dense to very dense according to the SPR values.

A soft rock lens of approximately five feet in thickness was encountered within very coarse materials. It was presumed that this material may be the result of a totally weathered boulder.

The bedrock encountered during this preliminary investigation was highly weathered and fractured. The bedrock consisted of crystalline granodiorite or granite gneiss of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende composition. The depth to this weathered bedrock varied from 8-10 feet in the more eastern borings, 32 feet in the center of the boring locations, and beyond the depth of the borings on the western edge of the candidate site. Intact sound bedrock was not

encountered within the depth of exploration of any of these borings (21-43 feet below surface).

Groundwater was evident within the depth of exploration of borings located at lower elevations but was not present in borings conducted at higher elevations to depths over 20 feet. Because it is a requirement to seal the bore holes, groundwater levels could not be measured over extended periods. However, groundwater levels are seasonal in nature and are subject to significant fluctuation due to hydrologic conditions.

Based upon the test boring program, preliminary geotechnical conclusions and recommendations were derived. In particular, it appears that various structures and equipment may be safely supported on a shallow foundation system and that slab on-grade construction is feasible for lightly loaded floor slabs. A preliminary design allowable bearing pressure of approximately 3000 to 5000 psf would be suitable for design of shallow foundation elements and if footings extend to bearing on the weathered bedrock, these foundation elements may be safely designed for higher loadings of approximately 4000 to 6000 psf. Structural elements which extend to intact bedrock should be capable of supporting loadings which are considerably higher than the weathered material.

The preliminary investigation did reveal that loose materials apparently exist at depths greater than 15 feet at two boring locations. These materials are potentially compressible and will require undercutting with subsequent structural backfill or pre-loading of these areas with earthen fill. After pre-loading, additional settlement of in-situ soils under structural loadings should be minimal and within tolerable limits.

Deep construction excavations in the northern and central parts of the site will most probably encounter groundwater. Open-cut excavations below the water table will need to be dewatered to reach the required completion grades and to allow structural forming to occur. Due to the granular nature and high permeability of the deeper overburden soils, a system of well points around deeper excavations would sufficiently lower the water table to permit dry construction conditions.

It is also probable that below grade portions of the proposed construction which extend beneath the water table will require both an underdrain system beneath the floor slab and a perimeter interception drain system outside below grade retaining walls.

Mass excavations of in-situ overburden soils is expected to be difficult due to the generally dense to very dense condition of these materials, as well as the presence of what appears to be a significant quantity of large rocks and boulders within these soils. It is believed that excavations in these materials would be completed by conventional earth excavating equipment with occasional use of heavy-duty ripping equipment, jackhammering, or similar methods for removal of boulders and resistant layers of overburden soils. Similar equipment would be required for excavations in the weathered bedrock.

Based on the depths to bedrock encountered in the test borings, it is concluded that it is more feasible to locate principal structures in the northern and central areas of the site. Because of the relatively thick deposits of overburden soils in these areas, deeper excavations would be feasible, from both economic and constructability considerations, in order to construct below grade elements of the structures (i.e. refuse storage pit).

Finally, the overburden soils which exist at the site have the potential for use as compacted load-bearing fill and as wall backfill or site grading fill. The most suitable materials for compacted fill construction are the sands and gravels of the deeper substratum. These materials would need to be screened to remove boulders and large rocks prior to their reuse.

3.4.12 Groundwater Resources

The primary source of groundwater in the vicinity of the candidate site is the metamorphic Precambrian bedrock (granite gneiss). As noted under the Mt. Olive site discussion, groundwater within the Precambrian bedrock occurs within secondary openings since the formation has virtually no primary permeability. Consequently, the well yield of a bedrock water supply well is related to the size, areal extent, and degree of interconnection of the fractures penetrated by the well. While this bedrock formation is capable of

producing significant water, it is not considered a major aquifer for regional water supply.

The candidate site also contains extensive glacial till overburden soils which may be part of the terminal moraine. The terminal moraine is considered a relatively unimportant waterbearing formation from a regional standpoint because of its unsorted nature. Nevertheless, lens of sand and gravel within the terminal moraine can produce significant quantities of water. The most productive glacial deposits are glacial drift because of the homogeneity of the formation. Stratified drift deposits are present both north and south of the Wisconsin terminal moraine according to regional geology maps.

Figure 3-12 indicates the location of wells within the vicinity of the Roxbury site. Table 3-1 lists the major wells within this area most of which are located within the bedrock aquifer with the particular exception of the Netcong bow well fields located more than 2,000 feet north of the Facility location. As the table shows, the depth of wells within the granitic bedrock ranges from 75-500 feet and the yields of the referenced wells range from 25-150 gallons per minute (GPM).

As noted previously, an aquifer test is needed to determine well efficiency and interference potential.

3.4.13 Surface Water Resources

The Roxbury candidate site is located on the drainage divide between the South Branch of the Raritan River and the Musconetcong River. All but the extreme southern portions of the site drain to the north into the poorly drained area east of the Eden Lane cul-de-sac. Overflow from this substantial wetlands area flows into an unnamed tributary and eventually reaches the headwaters of Willis Brook. Willis Brook is a tributary of the Musconetcong River which is which the Delaware River Basin. This watercourse is classified as FW-2 (TM) which is further discussed in Section 3.3.13.

3.4.14 Flood Hazard Areas

There are no defined flood hazard areas on, or adjacent to, the Roxbury site since it does not contain a watercourse and is located within the headwaters of the Musconetcong River.

3.4.15 Wetlands

Freshwater wetlands have been delineated on the candidate site within the lowland located immediately east of the existing terminus of Eden Lane and extending out toward Route 206. The wetlands were generally identified on the National Wetlands Inventory maps prepared by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. However, a detailed delineation of the on-site wetlands was conducted by Johnson Engineering Inc. in 1988. This delineation was reviewed during the course of this study and determined to be accurate.

The total acreage of the site occupied by the freshwater wetlands has been estimated to be 3.75 acres of which 1.1 acres are located on Lot 15.2.

3.4.16 Vegetation

In general, the Roxbury site consists of a centrally located old field surrounded by palustrine forested wetlands to the north and hardwood forests to the south and east. Much of the northern portion of this site, located at approximate elevation, 1075, is characterized as palustrine forested wetlands. This wetland area is dominated by red maple, silver maple, and pin oak. The lowest elevations are characterized as palustrine emergent wetlands, with the dominant plant species including sedges, cattail and reed grass. From the southern boundary of the wetlands, the site rises rapidly to an elevation of approximately 1120. Much of the site, between approximately elevations 1080 and 1110, is characterized as successional fields, dominated by red maple saplings, asters, thistles, and various grasses. Above elevation 1110, the site is wooded, dominated by mature mixed oaks.

3.4.17 Wildlife Habitats

The successional field provides cover and forage for small game during the growing season while the successional and mature forests provide a refuge for common animals such as deer, pheasant, rabbit and other small game during the winter months. The combination of a successional field surrounded by wetlands and successional and mature forests provides a diversity of wildlife habitats. The wetlands provide year-round habitats for resident wildlife as well as being particularly important as breeding grounds, overwintering areas, and feeding grounds for migratory waterfowl and numerous other birds and animals.

According to the New Jersey Natural Heritage Program, the only rare species that has been reported within 3/4 miles of this candidate site is the bog turtle. There is no evidence of bog turtles on this site or in the immediate vicinity of the site west of Route 206.

3.4.18 Access

The Roxbury site is located at the end of Eden Lane about 1,000 feet south of Gold Mine Road. Access to the Roxbury site would be the same as that described for the Mt. Olive site with the exception that incoming vehicles would need to make a left turn onto Eden Lane. Because most of the traffic presently on Gold Mine Road emanates from the existing transfer station, it is anticipated that this left turn movement will be generally unimpeded once use of that facility is terminated or drastically reduced.

3.4.19 Existing Utility Services

Water Supply. Roxbury Township has a limited water supply system which provides service in the general vicinity of the candidate site. According to the Township water department, a 12" water line is located between Lots 6 and 7 near Gold Mine Road which supplies water to industrial users in this area of the Township. The well which supplies this line is approximately 365' deep and is

located northeast of the site area off Hampton Road. This well has an approximate yield of 85 gpm and is limited by pump capacity rather than aquifer yield.

The Township has indicated that no further withdrawal will be permitted from the nearby water line since its capacity has been fully allocated to existing users and approved future development. The Township also has additional wells and a 300,000 gallon storage tank but has no excess water supply that could be allocated to the Facility.

Sewerage. There are no existing sanitary sewer lines in the immediate vicinity of the candidate site.

The Township has two sewage treatment plants; one on Patricia Drive and one on Island Avenue. These treatment plants are presently at capacity and the Facility site is not within the existing service area for these plants. The plants are in the process of being expanded but the future capacity has already been allocated.

The Musconetcong Sewerage Authority also operates a treatment plant in Stanhope. This plant has an existing capacity of 1.1 MGD with an upgrade and expansion program scheduled to be completed in 3 years. The treatment facility will have a capacity of approximately 2.5 MGD after expansion. However, the additional capacity has been allocated to specific development projects.

Natural Gas. Natural gas supply is available from N.J. Natural Gas in the general vicinity of the candidate site. The utility has indicated that a 8" line of medium pressure (60 psi) is located along Route 206 to Drakestown Road and extends up Mooney Road directly east of the site. A flow study is needed to determine whether this line could be used by the Facility without causing major pressure drops in the surrounding area. If this line was determined to be suitable for the Facility, it is likely that an on-site booster

station would be needed to meet the pressure requirements of the Selected Proposer's auxiliary burner design.

Electric Power. The nearest electrical transmission line is located approximately 2000 feet due south of the candidate site limit. This line presently has a voltage of 115 kv, although J.C.P.&L. has indicated that its corporate policy is to upgrade all of these 115 kv lines to 230 kv. Any interconnection design would need to allow for this future upgrading of line voltage.

The "Flanders" sub-station is located approximately 4400 feet southwest of the candidate site where the J.C.P.&L. easement intersects with Netcong-Flanders Road. The electric utility has indicated that the preferable interconnection location would be at this substation.

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The potential impact of the Facility on the physical environment at each of the candidate sites is assessed based upon the specific criteria described below.

4.3.1 Flood Hazard Areas

One objective of the Facility siting process is to select a site which will allow development of the Facility without any significant impact on defined flood hazard areas. If flood hazard areas are present on the candidate site, the ability of the project to conform with the 20% net fill requirement of N.J.A.C. 7:13 will be assessed.

4.3.1.1 Parsippany/Troy Hills Site

Approximately 4 acres of the Dowell property are within the 100-year flood hazard area of the Whippany River. Because of the confined development area on this site, significant encroachment on the flood hazard area would be necessary to develop the Facility. Furthermore, the limited development area would prevent the Facility from meeting NJDEP stormwater detention requirements. The only available location for a detention basin would be within the stream encroachment line which would conflict with the Flood Hazard Area Regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:13-3.9).

Therefore, the development of this site would require a Stream Encroachment Permit and would also require waivers of the strict enforcement of NJDEP regulations with regard to the 20% net fill limitation, and stormwater detention requirements.

4.3.1.2 Hanover Site

The Hanover site contains a flood hazard area along Stony Brook and a previously defined stream encroachment line. Generally, the flood hazard area is confined to a corridor along Stony Brook less than 100 feet in depth from the center line. Since Stony Brook is located along the perimeter of the site

and the flood hazard area is located within the required 100' buffer area, no significant encroachment on the flood hazard area would be necessary. In addition, the size of this site should allow sufficient site design flexibility without encroaching on the flood hazard area.

4.3.1.3 Mt. Olive Site

There are no flood hazard areas on or adjacent to the Mt. Olive site since it does not contain a watercourse and is located within the headwaters of the Musconetcong River.

4.3.1.4 Roxbury Site

There are no defined flood hazard areas on, or immediately adjacent to the Rockbury site since it is also located within the headwaters of the Musconetcong River. However, the on-site and adjacent wetlands do serve as a stormwater detention area which is subject to overflow conditions during major storm events.

4.3.1.5 Comparative Evaluation

The Roxbury and Mt. Olive sites do not contain flood hazard areas and consequently will have no impact on the conveyance of flood waters.

The Hanover site contains a flood hazard area along Stony Brook but it is unlikely that the Facility will have any impact on this protected corridor except for the construction of a discharge pipe. Since the site has sufficient development area, there would appear to be no reason to develop improvements within the delineated stream encroachment line.

However, if the Parsippany/Troy site is selected, encroachment on the flood hazard area would undoubtedly be necessary due to the limited available development area. The extent of the encroachment would most likely require a waiver of certain NJDEP regulations, approval of which cannot be assured. Consequently, this site is rated the lowest for this criterion.

TABLE 4-7
FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

FACTORS	C A N D I D A T E S I T E S			
	PAR/TROY	HANOVER	MT. OLIVE*	ROXBURY*
Presence of Flood Hazard Area	Site contains flood hazard area	Site contains flood hazard area	No flood hazard areas	No flood hazard area
Facility Impact on Flood Hazard Area	Significant encroachment may be necessary requiring permit and waivers	No impact on flood hazard area	N/A	N/A

*Denotes more suitable relative site condition

4-49
633x

4.3.2 Wetlands

In a similar manner, an objective of the Facility process is to avoid any significant encroachment or disturbance of freshwater wetlands or associated wetland buffer areas. Where encroachment cannot be avoided, the impact on wetlands will be generally assessed.

4.3.2.1 Parsippany/Troy Hills Site

The undeveloped portion of the Par/Troy site contains vegetation which is often indicative of wetlands. However, the soils are not hydric since they consist of cover materials placed on previously deposited solid waste. Small isolated wetland areas do exist on the site but they are not of sufficient size to be of regulatory concern.

4.3.2.2 Hanover Site

Based upon a preliminary investigation of this site, it was concluded that extensive wetland areas are evident. The wetlands generally delineated in this preliminary investigation extend well beyond those areas previously identified by the wetlands inventory mapping or by consultants to the property owner. Most of the wetlands are located east of the former rail line in an area of little relief and poor drainage. Since the Facility is to be located to the west of the rail line, these wetlands will have less impact on Facility development. However, areas of emergent wetlands were also identified in a poorly drained area near a former parking lot due east of the former administration building and in previously excavated basins along the northern fringe of the property. The emergent wetlands east of the former administration building are within the approximate Facility footprint and would therefore be affected by Facility development. In addition, the emergent wetlands located along Stony Brook will also affect the placement and design of on-site detention basins.

TABLE 4-8

WETLANDS

C A N D I D A T E S I T E S				
FACTORS	PAR/TROY*	HANOVER	MT. OLIVE*	ROXBURY
Presence of Wetlands	Minor isolated areas	Extensive defined wetlands (12 acres)	Minor isolated area	On-site wetlands (3.75 acres)
Facility Impact on Wetlands	Removal of isolated wetlands depressions	Encroachment on identified emergent wetland areas	No impact	No encroachment necessary but wetlands affect site design

*Denotes more suitable relative site condition

4-42 (635X

4.3.2.3 Mt. Olive Site

Because of its disturbed nature, the Mt. Olive site does not contain any wetlands of significant area. Facultative vegetation is found along the fringe of the overexcavated area which serves as a retention basin.

4.3.2.4 Roxbury Site

The freshwater wetlands on the Roxbury site were delineated by others and confirmed during the course of this study. These wetlands are located on the poorly drained area at the toe of the moderately sloped site. Approximately 3.75 acres of wetlands have been delineated between lot 15.2 and 15.3. These wetlands essentially isolate the upland portion of Lot 15.3 from the remainder of the candidate site, affecting site layout considerations. However, Lot 15.2 and the contiguous portion of Lot 15 are of adequate size to handle Facility development; consequently, Facility development can occur on this site without significant wetland encroachment.

4.3.3 Ecology

The ecological value of each candidate site identifies its importance in providing quality habitat space to indigenous wildlife. Each candidate site will be evaluated in a general manner based upon its relative habitat value as well as the potential occurrence of rare species.

4.3.3.1 Parsippany/Troy Hills Site

Although the Par/Troy site has very limited ecological value, it is located immediately adjacent to a wetlands system where a number of rare species have been documented. Therefore, there is the potential for rare species to be near or to migrate through this site.

4.3.3.2 Hanover Site

The Hanover site has a diverse habitat with significant ecological value because of the presence of emergent wetlands and wooded areas in various

stages of succession. However, there are no records of rare species within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the site.

4.3.3.3 Mt. Olive Site

The disturbed portion of the Mt. Olive site is devoid of vegetative and therefore has limited food or shelter value. The wooded portion of the site has a mature forest which would be an important part of the Facility buffer area. Two rare species have been identified in the vicinity of the site.

4.3.3.4 Roxbury Site

The Roxbury site has significant habitat value since it contains wetlands, an old field, and successional woodlands. In addition, a rare species has been identified in the vicinity of the candidate site. Although the old field and the surrounding wooded fringe would be used for the Facility, the wetlands would not be significantly altered by Facility development.

4.3.4 Hydrology

The purpose of this criterion is to consider the potential impact of the project on important surface or groundwater resources. Particular consideration will be given to designated resource protection areas and important water use facilities.

TABLE 4-9

ECOLOGY

FACTORS	C A N D I D A T E S I T E S			
	PARSIPPANY/TROY	HANOVER	MT. OLIVE*	ROXBURY
Habitat Value	Limited value	Significant value; woodlands, palustrine wetlands	Limited value	Significant value; woodlands, old field, wetlands
Potential Occurrence of Rare and Endangered Species	Blue spotted salamander and wood turtle in immediate vicinity	No records of rare species within ½ mile	Bog turtle; swamp-pink within ¾ mile	Bog turtle within ¾ mile

NOTE: *Denotes more suitable relative condition for this criterion.

4-45
63PX

4.3.4.1 Sole Source Aquifers

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 contains a provision which allows the Regional EPA Administrator to determine "on his own initiative, or upon petition, that an area has an aquifer which is the sole or principal drinking water source for the area, and which, if contaminated, would create significant hazard to public health." After notification of such a determination "no commitment for Federal financial assistance may be entered into for any project which the Administrator determines may contaminate such aquifer." Sole source aquifer (SSA) designation is a highly misunderstood regulatory process which deserves brief elaboration, particularly with respect to this project.

Firstly, as noted above, the designation only affects Federal financial assistance applications and not all land use activities. In fact, in the recent determination concerning northwest N.J. aquifer systems, the EPA specifically addressed the concern that SSA designation may impede local solid waste management efforts. The EPA responded by confirming that "since solid waste management at the local level is not federally funded, such efforts will not be subject to review under the SSA program".

Secondly, the hydrogeology of Morris County is complex and highly variable. The potential for groundwater development can change significantly depending upon site-specific conditions. The aquifers tend to be interrelated and do not function as separate, confined units. Furthermore, in certain formations such as Pre-cambrian rock, it is difficult to determine precise recharge zones. Therefore, it has been concluded that recharge occurs over large areas in these formations but at different rates. For this reason, it is difficult to determine recharge zones and areas of influence for certain formations.

Thirdly, resource recovery facilities do not represent a significant threat to groundwater resources if properly designed. Design standards will be developed and enforced in Morris County to ensure that this particular Facility will not impact groundwater resources. The refuse storage pit and basins or tanks containing contaminated liquids represent the greatest

potential for spillage or leakage. All such facilities will be designed to prevent the release of contaminants into groundwater with appropriate containment design methods. In addition, all solid waste processing will occur inside an enclosed structure with all washdown and free water being recovered and re-used within the process. Consequently, the proposed Facility is distinct from a landfill in which groundwater discharge is a more substantive concern.

Finally, the issue of sole source designation has become non-distinctive in Morris County from a land use and Facility siting perspective since virtually the entire County is now included within one of the sole source area determinations. There is no categorization or prioritization of these SSA designations which would encourage or discourage potentially impacting activities in a particular area of the County. Instead, the cumulative effect of these designations is to provide an added level of protection to the entire County's (and region's) groundwater resources but solely with regard to the review of federal financial assistance applications.

The Sole Source Aquifer designations which affect Morris County are listed below:

Rockaway River Basin - Unconsolidated Quaternary Aquifer was designated by the EPA on January 24, 1984. The review area includes the recharge zone as well as the streamflow source zone and consequently is based on watershed boundaries of the Rockaway River Basin, Black River Basin (portion), and Lake Arrowhead.

Buried Valley Aquifer - The Buried Valley Aquifer system was designated as a Sole Source Aquifer by the EPA with publication of the determination on May 8, 1980. The review area includes the recharge zone of the aquifer and the stream flow zone. The aquifer recharge zone covers the southeastern part of Morris County and the stream flow zone lies within the boundary of the Rockaway River subbasin.

Highlands Aquifer System - This aquifer system is "composed of permeable glacial drift overlying permeable sedimentary and fractured igneous and metamorphic formations" and was formally designated on

October 5, 1987. The review area includes the entire Wanaque and Peguannock River Basins since the recharge zone includes the entire areal extent of these basins. The area affected in Morris County includes the extreme northwestern fringe of the County.

Basin Aquifer Systems (Northwest New Jersey) - On June 23, 1988, the EPA formally designated that 15 basin aquifer systems covering northwestern New Jersey satisfied the SSA determination criteria under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Consequently, the entire areal extent of 15 basins was designated as a sole source aquifer. The affected areas in Morris County include the Musconetcong River Basin, the North Branch Raritan River Basin, the South Branch Raritan River Basin.

4.3.4.2 Surface Water Classifications

Surface watercourses are classified in the State of New Jersey pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:9-4.1 et. seq. These classifications have been established to recognize the different levels of surface water quality standards which need to be applied in the State to achieve different objectives. Of most significance to this project are "Category one waters" which are those waters which have been designated for protection from measurable changes in water quality characteristics due to their existing purity or their aesthetic, ecological, recreational, or water supply significance. A stringent anti-degradation policy applies to these watercourses. "Category two waters" means those waters not classified as "Category one waters". All of the candidate sites evaluated for the Facility are within "Category two" waters.

4.3.4.3 Parsippany/Troy Hills Site

The candidate site in the Township of Parsippany/Troy Hills is located within the Rockaway River Basin Sole Source Aquifer. More particularly, the site is within, or immediately adjacent to, the recharge zone for this SSA which is defined in the designation as the floodplain areas of the river basin.

As discussed earlier, the significance of this particular sole source aquifer designation is that it was further referenced for protection from certain types of solid waste facilities in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. Specifically, Section 118(c) of that act prohibits the location of a landfill, surface impoundments, waste pile, injection well, or land treatment facility within the recharge zone or streamflow source zone of the Rockaway River Basin. While these terms have not been previously applied to a mass-burn resource recovery facility, a definitive determination on the relevance of this prohibition would need to be pursued if this site was selected.

It should be noted that the inconclusive nature of this issue has been cited by the MCMUA as one of the reasons for examining alternate candidate sites to the Rockaway site (Site 6-1B) which is presently in the County Plan. Therefore, the designation of this site as the Facility site would not eliminate or overcome this regulatory issue.

With regard to surface water resources, this site drains into the Whippany River in a discharge zone about 2,000 feet upstream of its confluence with the Rockaway River. The Whippany River is classified as FW-2 (non-trout) which does not correspond with more rigorous water quality standards.

4.3.4.4 Hanover Site

The Hanover site is within the Buried Valley aquifer system.

With regard to surface waters, the site drains into Stony Brook which is classified as FW-2 NT.

The project site is not located in close proximity to a major well field nor would it impact groundwater quality.

4.3.4.5 Mt. Olive/Roxbury

These sites are within the Musconetcong River Basin aquifer and drain into a tributary of the Musconetcong River which is classified as FW-2 (TM).

Because of their headwater location and higher surface water classification, these sites are located in a more sensitive hydrologic environment and are considered slightly less suitable for this criterion. Nevertheless, the project sites are not located in close proximity to a major well field nor would facilities on these sites impact groundwater quality. It should be noted, however, that the interference potential of any on-site wells at these sites would need to be evaluated. In addition, it should be noted that the Mt. Olive site would be less suitable than the Roxbury site in terms of protecting groundwater quality because of the presence of bedrock at the surface which makes the detection of contaminants more difficult before they enter fracture zones.

4.3.5 Air Quality

A preliminary screening air quality impact analysis was conducted to evaluate from an air quality standpoint potential sites for the Morris County Resource Recovery Facility (MCRRF). The four candidate sites known as the Parsippany/Troy Hills, Hanover, Mt. Olive, and Roxbury sites were evaluated in the modeling analysis.

4.3.5.1 Physical Emission Characteristics

A set of emission characteristics for the MCRRF were developed from current RRF design (including a recent RRF which was permitted in New Jersey), WESTON's previous experience in evaluating similar facilities, and incorporating Federal and New Jersey standards for the RRF. The MCRRF is proposed to be 1300 ton per day (minimum) facility utilizing two 650 ton per day (minimum) units discharging into a common stack. The emission characteristics utilized in the screening air quality modeling analysis shown in Table 4-11, were developed to meet emission standard requirements and were based on 80% SO₂ control, no NO₂ control, 0.015 gr/dscf for particulate matter and 400 ppmv for carbon monoxide.

TABLE 4-10
HYDROLOGY

FACTORS	C A N D I D A T E S I T E S			
	PARSIPPANY/TROY	HANOVER*	MT. OLIVE	ROXBURY
Groundwater Resource Protection Area	Unconsolidated Quaternary Sole Source Aquifer	Buried Valley Aquifer	Musconetcong Basin Aquifer	Musconetcong Basin Aquifer
Surface Water Classification	FW-2 (NT)	FW-2 (NT)	FW-2 (TM)	FW-2 (TM)

*Denotes more suitable relative site condition.

4-51
UHX

TABLE 4-11
EMISSION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE PROPOSED
1300 TON PER DAY
MORRIS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY

PARAMETER	VALUE	
Stack Height (m):	285 Ft. ^a 200 Ft. ^a	
Stack Temperature (°k)	408	
Exit Velocity (m/s):	19.81	
Stack Exit Diameter (m):	2.74	
Stack Base Elevation (ft):		
Roxbury	1090	
Mt. Olive	1090	
Hanover	260	
Par/Troy	175	
UTM Coordinates:		
	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Easting</u>
Roxbury	4524900	525610
Mt. Olive	4525330	524810
Hanover	4519830	548060
Par/Troy	4521670	554860
Emission Rate (g/s):		
SO ₂	16.38	
NO ₂	32.56	
CO ^x	25.9	
TSP/PM-10	1.91	

^a A 200 Ft. stack was proposed and evaluated for the Hanover and Parsippany/Troy sites due to their proximity to Airports.

Newark

Sharpe James
Mayor

Department of Engineering

920 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
210 733-8520

Alvin L. Zach, P.E.; L.S.
Director

June 10, 1988

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mayor and Municipal Council

FROM: Alvin L. Zach, P.E., Director, Department of Engineering

RE: Sorian Cecchini - Solid Waste Recycling

I am enclosing herewith my report upon the visit to the Sorian Cecchini Solid Waste Facility in Perugia and Cassino Italy.

The basic technology for the facility is non-burning, separation of commingled residential solid waste primarily utilizing magnetic separation of ferrous and air classification separation for paper and film plastic products followed by a composting operation to create a soil conditioner with the organic material. The non reclaimed residual is landfilled.

It was evident the facility operated quite well in Perugia, notwithstanding its age and the modifications made over the years. On the other hand, the facility under construction at Cassino demonstrated the evolution of the technology in a modern 600 TPD facility which I estimate is 90% complete with the adjacent compost facility of 250 TPD 50% completed.

It must be stated I did not go looking for a magic black box into which you place Newark's garbage and out comes gold. I was looking for an alternative to a highly complex technology currently being touted as the only solution to the mounting garbage crisis.

Having seen the facilities both in operation and under construction, I am confident this technology can be adapted to our solid waste stream and it can be accomplished at substantially less cost per ton of waste delivered. It must be stated that the viability of the facility economically is dependent upon the availability of markets for the reclaimed products.

646X

FACT SHEET

Proposed Project

Construction and operation of an 800 ton per day mechanical separation system for municipal solid waste

Technology

Sorain Cechinni system (non-burning mechanical separation of trash components. Eighty-five percent (85%) recyclable; Fifteen percent (15%) landfill

Proposed Vendor

Advanced Technology Waste Processing Inc.; Rydal, Pa.

Design

Modular

Required Acreage

Three (3) to four (4)

Sorain plants in operation

Rome, Italy
Perugia, Italy
Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
Oslo, Norway
Kawasaki, Japan
Toronto, Canada
Operational 1988:
Cassino, Italy
Milan, Italy
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Guayaquil, Equador

Financing

Private

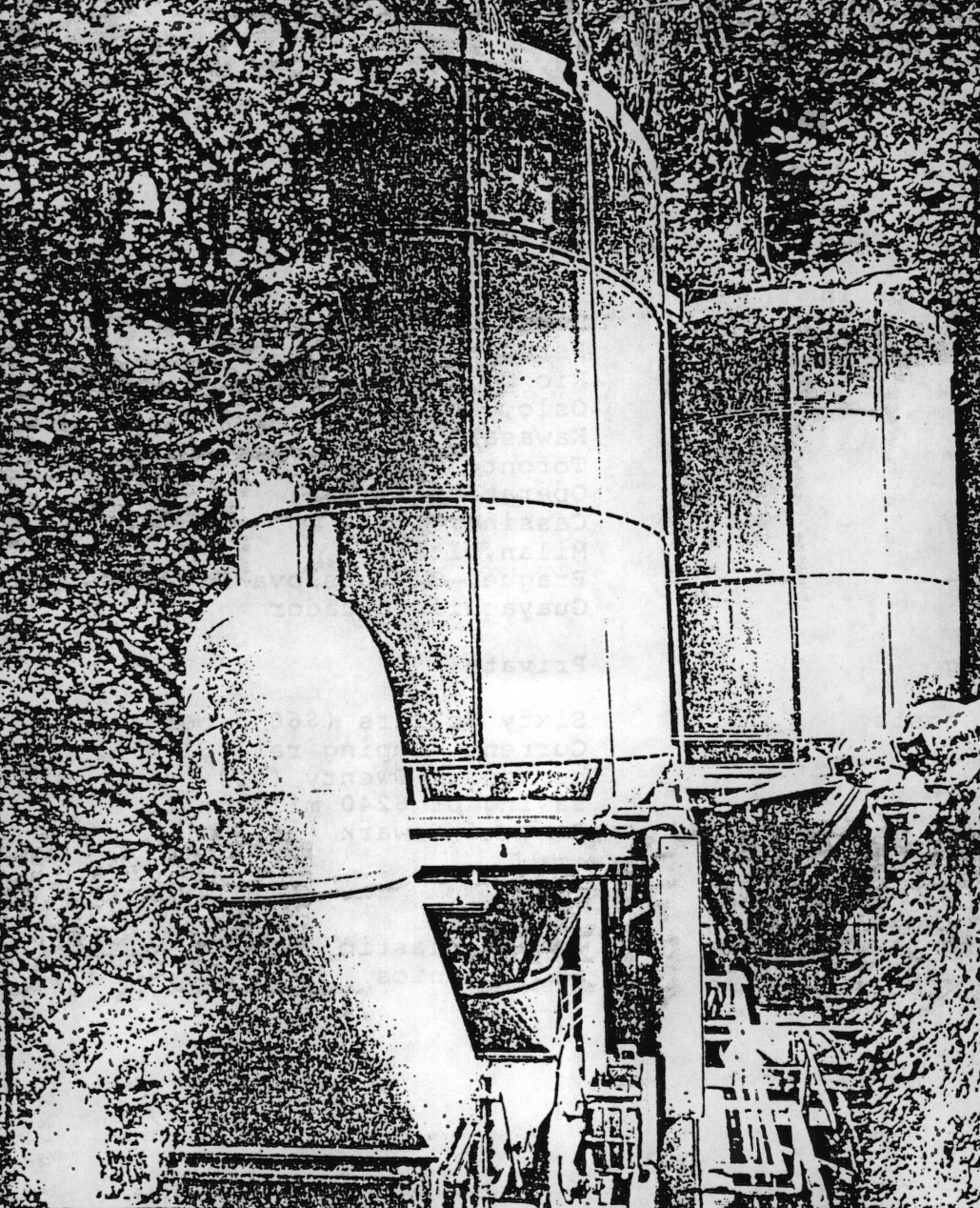
Dumping costs

Sixty dollars (\$60) per ton
Current dumping rate \$103 per ton. Twenty (20) year saving of \$240 million to City of Newark

Materials recycled and upgraded

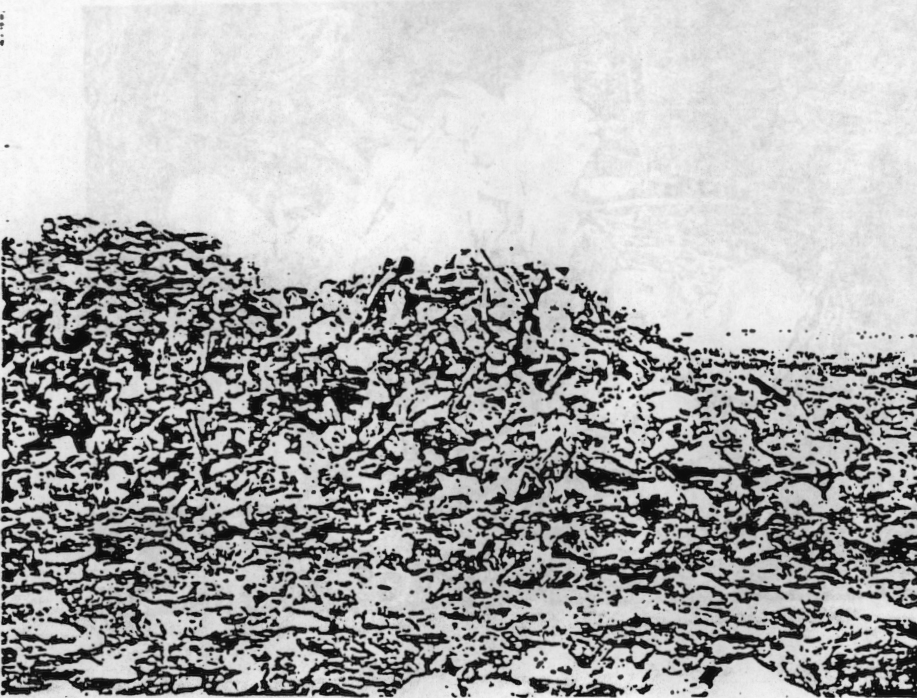
Paper, plastic, metals, glass and organics

Sorain eccchini



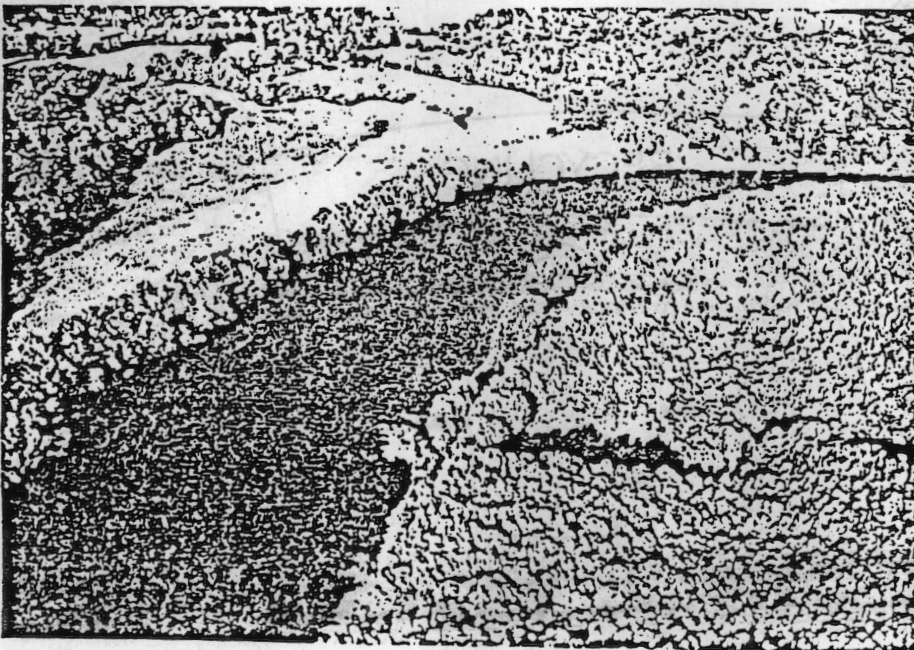
**EOB ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD AND
MORE PROFITABLE USE OF MUNICIPAL
SOLID 648 X TE**

**TO DISPOSE OF OUR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE
THROUGH EITHER DIRECT MASS BURNING OR
LANDFILL DUMPING SYSTEMS MAY BE POLLUTING
TO THE ENVIRONMENT**



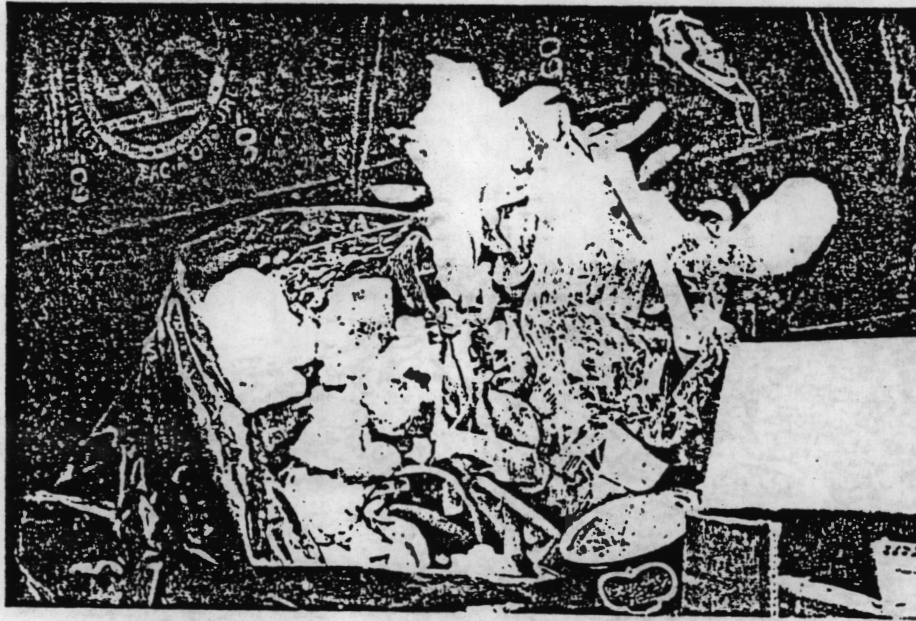
OUR PHILOSOPHY IS:

- TO REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
- TO SAFEGUARD NATURAL RESOURCES

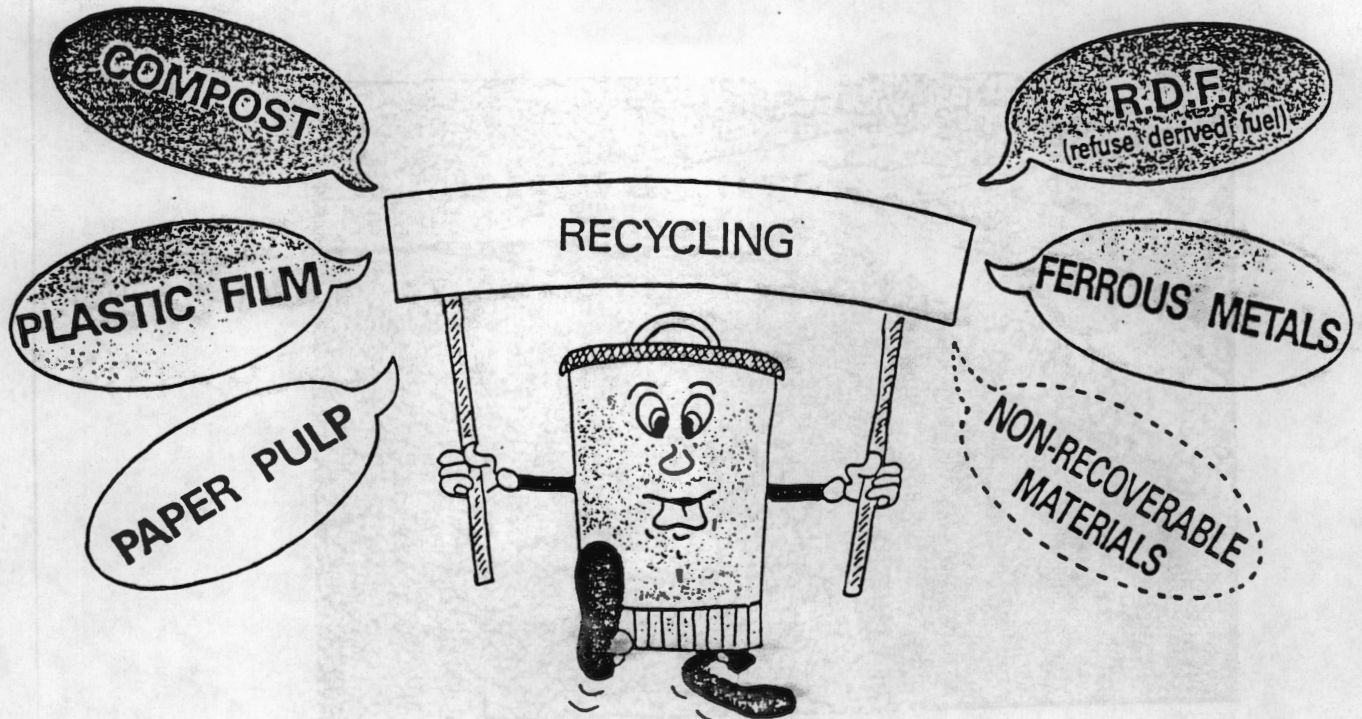


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LET US «THROW AWAY LESS» AND TRY TO BENEFIT
BY THE RECOVERABLE WASTE

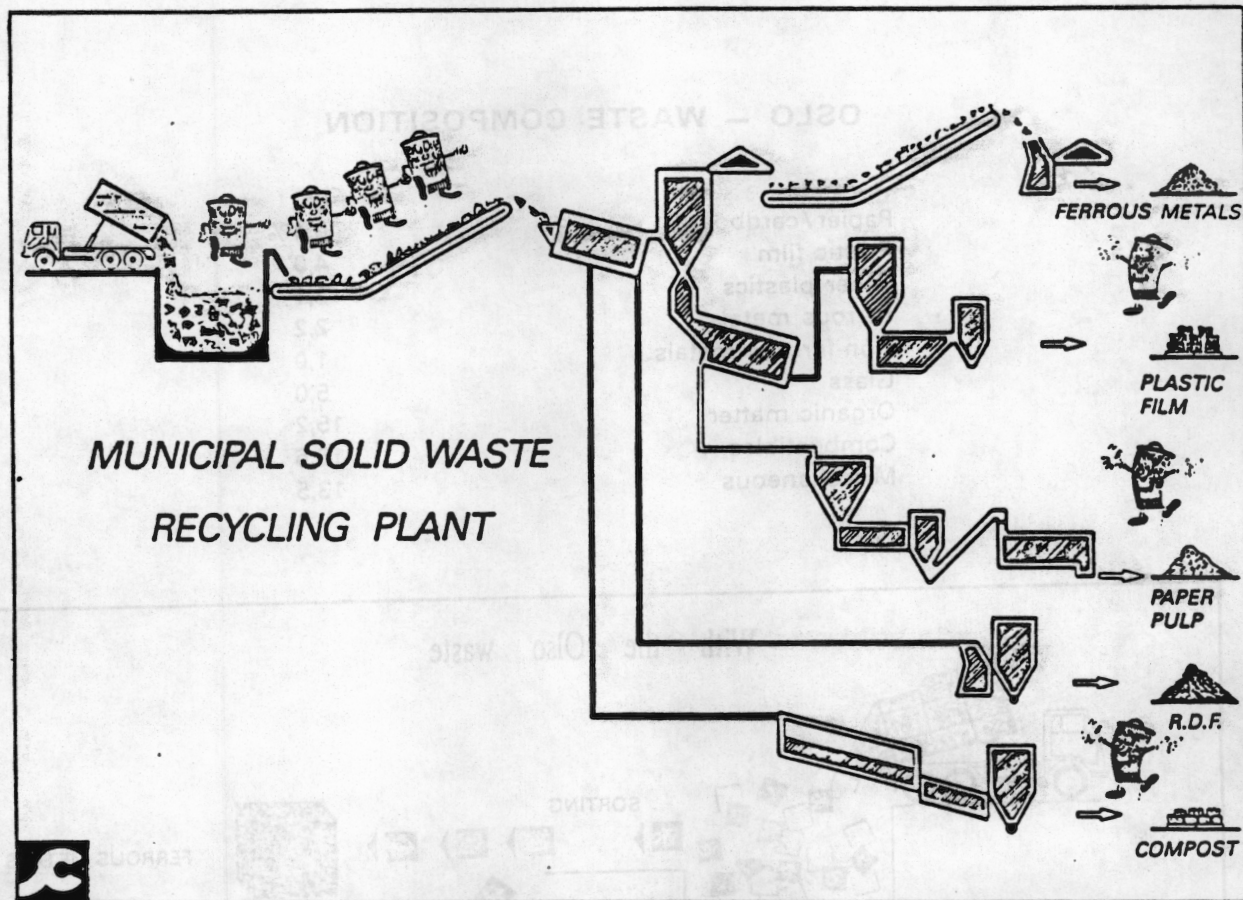


Several processes gathered into one automatic
system enable to recover...



650X

An extensive range of products as well as a considerable amount of energy can be saved from our municipal solid waste stream in the most advanced resource recovery plants in the world today.



The Sorain Cecchini company, based on its twenty years experience in the recycling industry, proposes its plants expressly designed to meet local conditions.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COMPOSITION

	San Marcos (USA)	Rome (ITA)	Ostrava (CZECH)	Sao Paulo (Br.)
Paper/cardboard	40,5%	18,0%	12,3%	15,0%
Plastic film	1,5	3,5	7,0	3,0
Other plastics	5,9	3,0	0,8	2,0
Ferrous metals	5,0	2,5	6,5	3,0
Non-ferrous metals	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,5
Glass	6,5	4,0	13,6	1,5
Organic matter	21,0	52,0	35,7	59,0
Combustibles	15,0	6,0	8,1	4,5
Miscellaneous	3,6	10,0	15,0	11,5

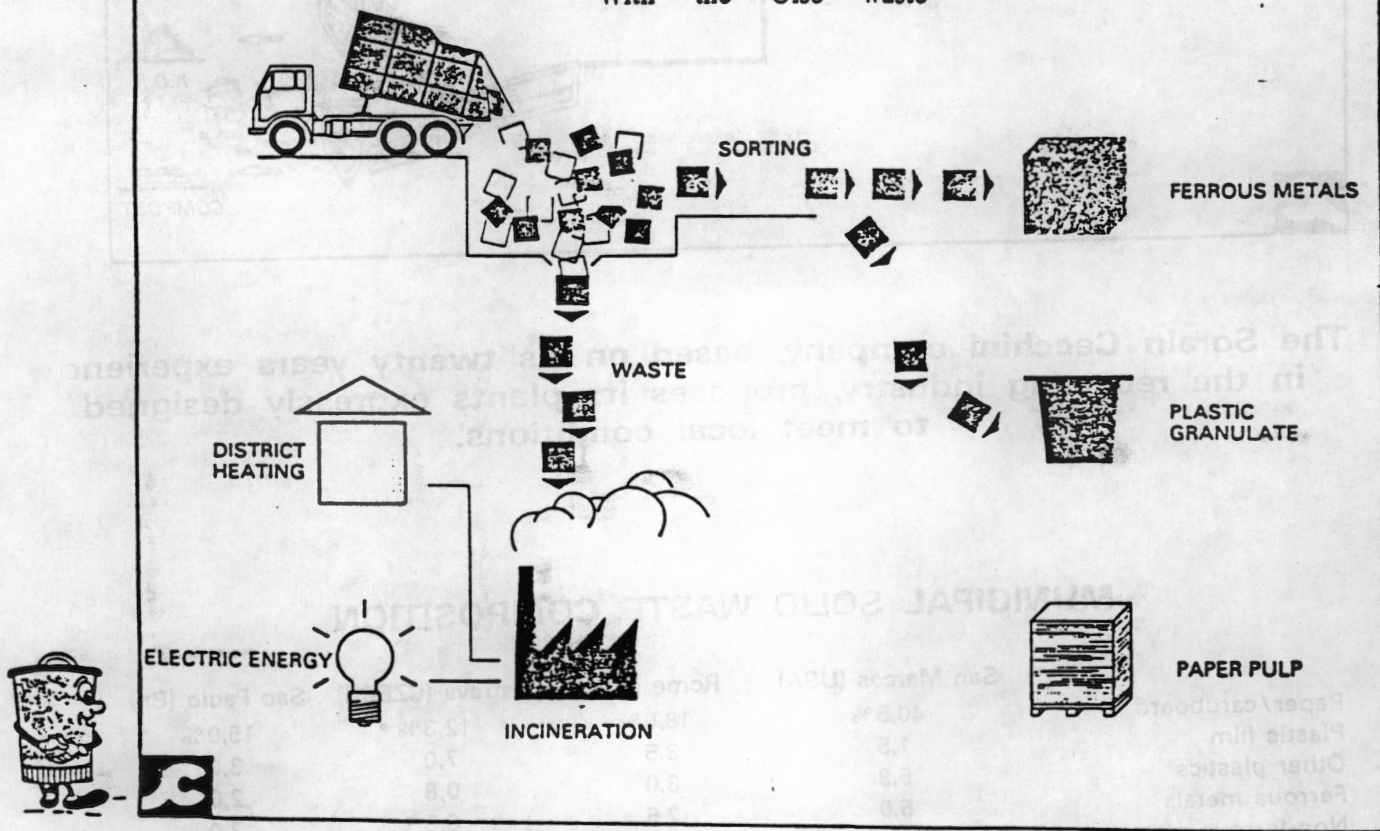
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A number of cities worldwide are already utilizing the Sorain Cecchini technology. One of the latest applications of the technology is in Oslo.

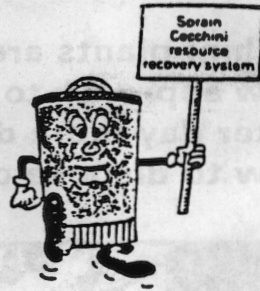
OSLO – WASTE COMPOSITION

Papier/cardboard	40,4%
Plastic film	4,0
Other plastics	2,1
Ferrous metals	2,2
Non-ferrous metals	1,0
Glass	5,0
Organic matter	15,2
Combustibles	16,6
Miscellaneous	13,5

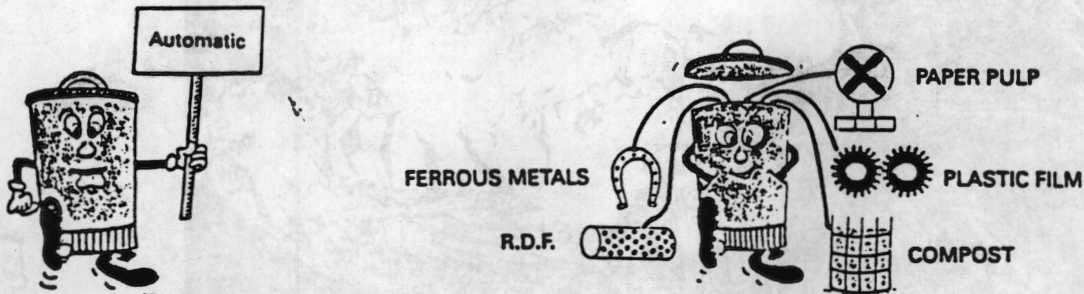
With the Oslo waste



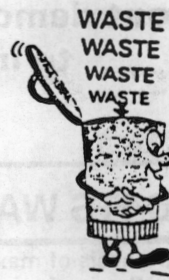
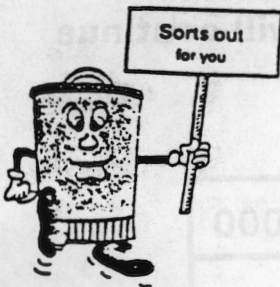
(The Oslo recycling plant does not produce compost due to the low content of organic matter in the waste flow).



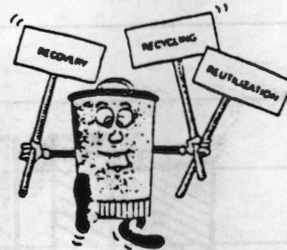
An AUTOMATIC FACILITY FROM THE INPUT OF RAW WASTE UP TO THE OUTPUT OF RECOVERED MATERIALS.



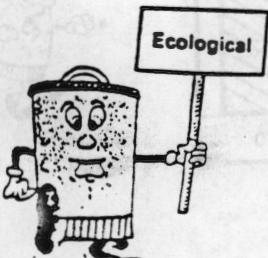
This kind of FACILITY PROVIDES assistance to source separation (organics + plastic + paper + ...).



This kind of facility is based on an anti-waste concept – RECOVERY-RECYCLING-REUTILIZATION – since waste is precious.

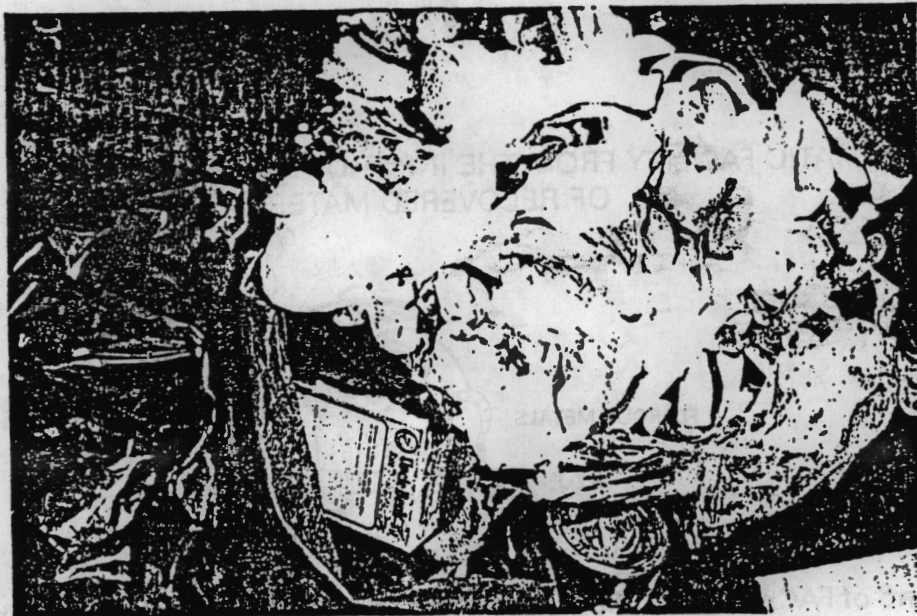


This kind of facility takes in due consideration ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH care since NATURE AND LIFE are two PRIMORDIAL assets.

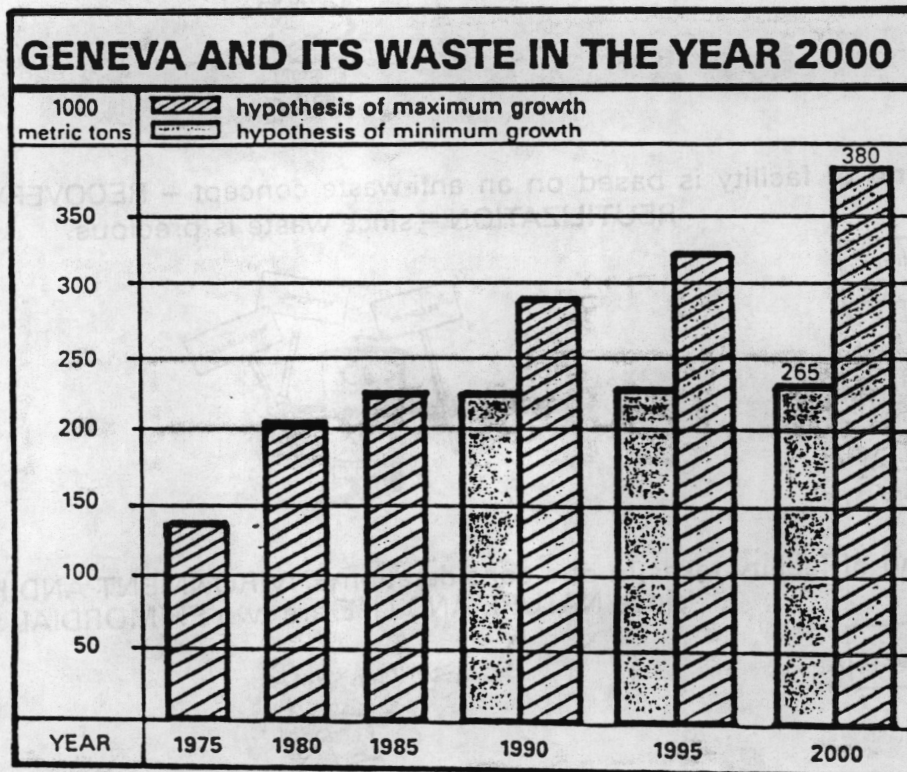


654x

**The Sorain Cecchini plants are based on modular lines.
 This represents a new approach to a problem which is becoming
 day after day more difficult to solve
 – how to dispose of our waste –**



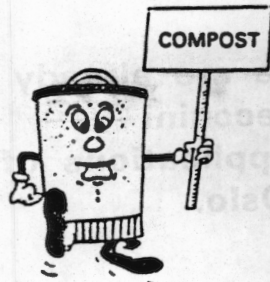
**The studies carried out demonstrate that waste will continue
 to increase.**



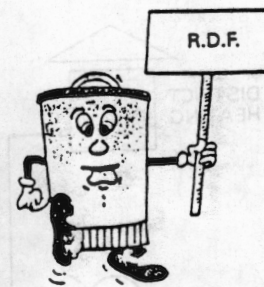
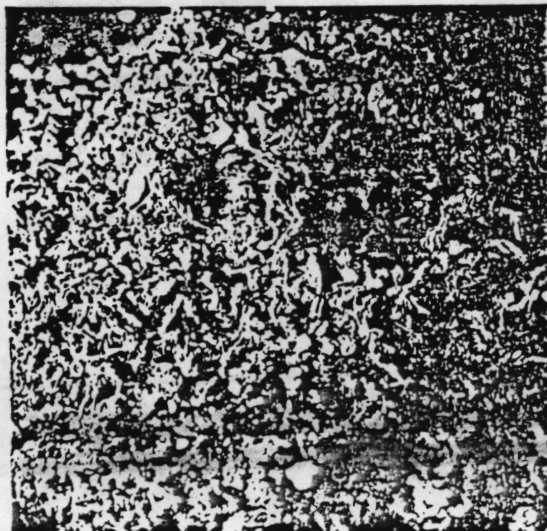
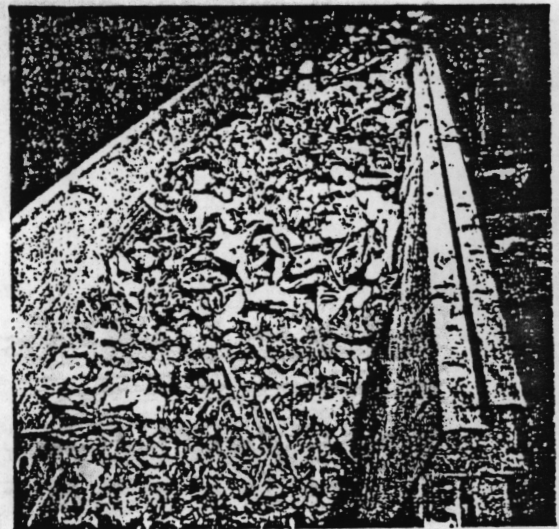
Source: Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne



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A completely brand-new system which receives the raw organic matter and through a biological process (lasting 28 days) inside a completely closed and aerobic environment yields a final homogeneous and odour free product. It is also possible to pelletize it with the advantage of improving its marketability.



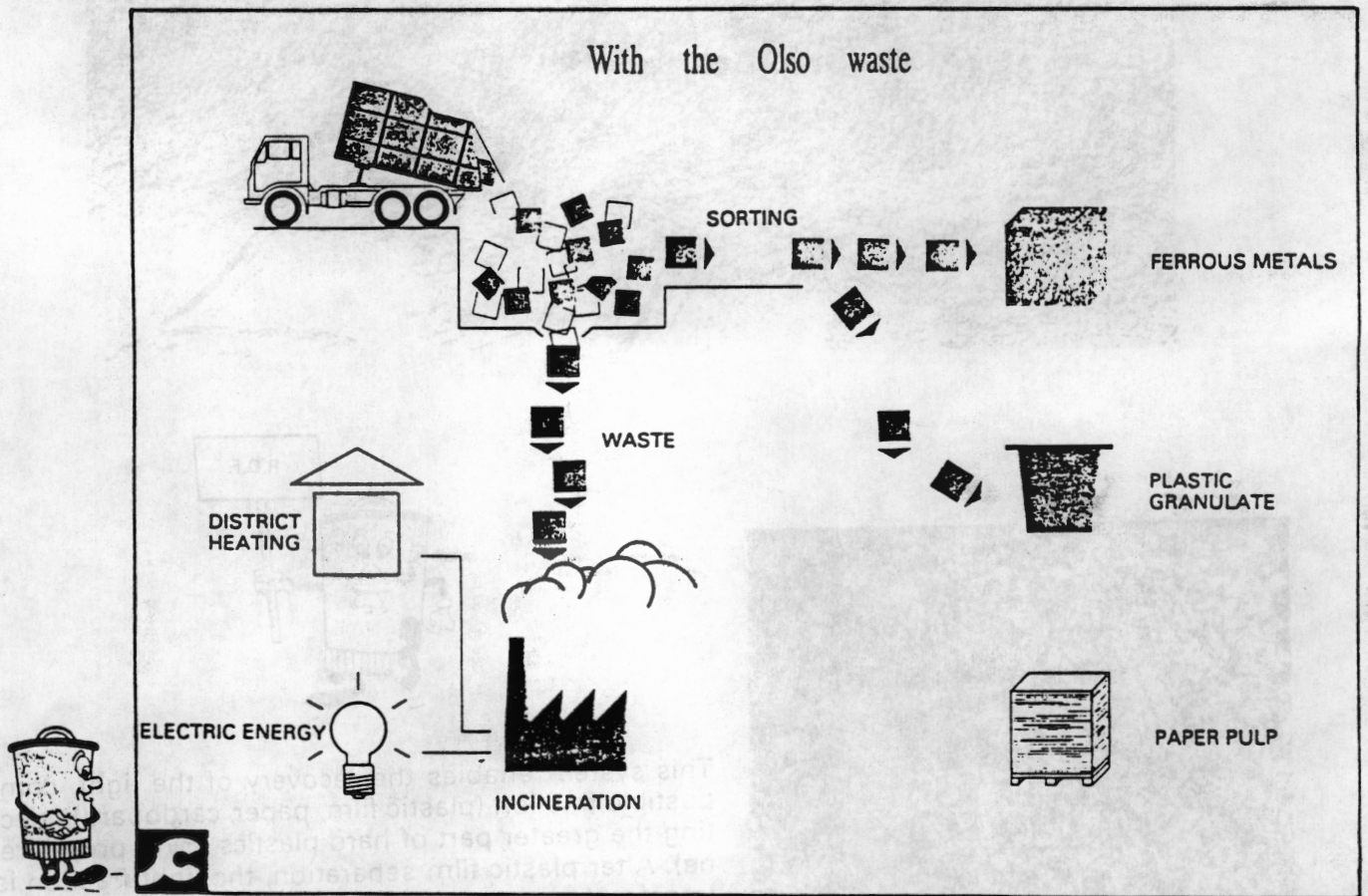
This system enables the recovery of the light, combustible fraction (plastic film, paper, cardboard) rejecting the greater part of hard plastics (PVC, polystyrene). After plastic film separation, the light fraction is transformed into an homogeneous combustible to be fed inside steam generation boilers with performances and flexibility comparable with those of boilers fed with traditional solid fuels. However, the RDF production might be reduced involving a partial advantage for recovery and recycling operations.

656x

A number of cities worldwide are already utilizing the Sorain Cecchini technology. One of the latest applications of the technology is in Oslo.

OSLO – WASTE COMPOSITION

Papier / cardboard	40,4%
Plastic film	4,0
Other plastics	2,1
Ferrous metals	2,2
Non-ferrous metals	1,0
Glass	5,0
Organic matter	15,2
Combustibles	16,6
Miscellaneous	13,5



(The Oslo recycling plant does not produce compost due to the low content of organic matter in the waste flow).

The Sorain Cecchini group, which is involved since forty years in the field of municipal solid waste operation, has mostly dedicated itself during the last decades to the design and construction of automatic resource recovery plants.

Based on its operational experience, Sorain Cecchini has developed a comprehensive technology which allows:

- Paper, cardboard, plastic, ferrous metals recovery
- Organic matter composting
- R.D.F. production

independently of the composition and characteristics of the waste.

The technology includes equipment and processes covered by worldwide patents and proprietary know-how acquired through the daily recycling of more than 2,400 metric tons of waste for a grand total of 15 millions tons during 20 years of operation on large, medium and small plants.

THE SORAIN COMPOSTING SYSTEM

Introduction

Composting of organic waste material has been successfully practiced for decades and the fundamental decomposing process has been extended to include sewage sludge and yard waste with appreciable results.

The two major criteria for successful solid waste composting have been identified as:

- a. Pre-sorting and removal of undesired materials prior to the biological process:
- b. maintaining control of the biological process in an enclosed environment such as a digester.

The ability to pre-sort out undesirable components (cardboard, rags, paper, plastics, etc.) of MSW without shredding has long been a fundamental feature of the Sorain Waste Recovery technology. The development and testing of an innovative digester technology has occurred over the past years. The digester provides a continuous aerobic biodegradation process on the pre-sorted and non-shredded solid waste material with strict air and temperature controls. The complete cycle lasts four weeks and is fully automatic with computerized controls. During the composting period, the material reaches a temperature of over 150 F. The digested product has a low moisture content and is practically odorless as a result of combined blending and oxidation action. The pre-sorting process does not capture the smaller fragments of glass, grit and inerts which constitute contaminants for the practical end - use of the finished product. A subsequent screening and air classification is consequently necessary in order to refine the compost for market.

The Sorain "Biorapid EAS"

In addition to the primary objective of composting a solid waste biomass under strict biological aerobic control, the Sorain Digester is designed to provide optimum environmental operating conditions, contain processing and storage space requirements, minimize capital and construction cost and hold operations and maintenance costs at modest levels.

The Digester consists of a large concrete rectangular basin with a holding capability of 28 times the daily biomass loading capacity. A bridge crane is mounted on rails across the basin and holds the long screws that agitate the organic material in the digester. Airjets are mounted on the bottom floor of the Digester and provide a regulated air supply to support the biological process of the organic material in the basin. The Digester is enclosed in a building which is equipped with pressure and ventilation devices that control

the continuous filtering and discharge of the process evaporation and exit gases.

System Data and Performance

The Sorain system is based on a modular design with a preferred digester capacity of 200/250 TPD of pre-sorted MSW and/or yard waste. The digester can be operated economically at smaller daily loadings down to quantities of approximately 100 TPD. For quantities in excess of 200/250 TPD, a second or third digester in parallel is recommended.

The capacity of each digester:

-	Daily Loading Rate	200/250 tons
-	Daily Cycle	16 hours
-	Weekly Operation	5/6 days
-	Complete Cycle	4 weeks
-	Total Basin Capacity	4,000/5,000 tons
-	Digester Basin Dimensions:	
	width	73 feet
	length	400 feet
-	Building Envelope	
	width	100 feet
	length	450 feet
	height	30 feet

The capacity limit for each Digester is governed by the operation of the screw agitation bridge. If capacity requires a second unit, the length of the basin can be extended, with a second bridge crane to serve on the extended basin.

As with any solid waste processing system, the amount of recovered commercial grade materials will largely depend on the waste decomposition and local markets. Based on an average pre-sorted U.S. MSW composition and with compost quality standards observed in most markets, the Sorain Digester System would yield:

	<u>(By Weight)</u>
Pre-sorted MSW Feedstock	100%
Compost	25%
Loss from processing	50%
Process Residue	<u>25%</u>
	100%

Digester Operation

The organic feedstock is loaded into the digester basin by means of a conveyor tripper running along the length of the in feed side of the rectangular basin. Once the feedstock material is inside the basin the bridgecrane mounted screws are set in motion and the mass is agitated by a programmed continuous cross action. This program is computerized so the entire mass in the basin will be turned over once every day.

The biological decomposition process requires a fine balance of air and temperature. The airstreams to the biomass supplied by the jet nozzles in the basin floor tend to create fixed air channels in the mass. Daily agitation counteracts this tendency by forcing the air stream into continuously changing exit patterns, thus providing a better air distribution throughout the mass. Both air flow and bed temperature are monitored to insure the optimum biological activity is occurring.

The agitation screws not only turn the entire mass in the basin over every day, but also serve as a discharge tool. At the end of each turning cycle the completely digested material will be positioned at the outlet side of the basin and the screws pull this material onto a discharge conveyor.

Refining System Operation

The biological process in the digester decomposes and degrades the organic matter, but only marginally alters the non-compostable materials that enter the basin. These components are undesired in a final compost and are subsequently eliminated through a double screening and air classification process. Commonly such contaminants are:

- a. fragments of waste paper;
- b. fragments of plastics, leather and rubber;
- c. pieces of wood and various metals;
- d. fragments of glass, grit and ceramics.

The refining equipment is ideally located as an addition to the digestion processing building and has the following space requirements:

length	100 feet
width	100 feet
height	30 feet

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF
SORAIN SOLID WASTE RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES

INTRODUCTION

American Recovery Corporation's Sorain technologies have a proven track record in solving the problems associated with solid waste disposal. The Sorain process has been involved in the field of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) recycling since 1975. Development of the Sorain MSW process was completed in 1980. The Sorain process is a proprietary technology that uses a combination of mechanical, chemical, and biological processes to recover valuable materials from waste. The Sorain process is designed to handle a wide range of waste materials, including paper, plastic, metal, and glass. The Sorain process is a highly efficient and cost-effective method for recycling waste. The Sorain process has been used by a number of municipalities and industrial facilities. The Sorain process is a proven technology that can help to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators. The Sorain process is a highly efficient and cost-effective method for recycling waste. The Sorain process has been used by a number of municipalities and industrial facilities. The Sorain process is a proven technology that can help to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators.

AMERICAN RECOVERY CORPORATION

SORAIN CECCHINI TECHNOLOGY

The proven Sorain systems are designed to meet the customer's requirements based on the following parameters:

- Waste composition
- Material to be recovered
- Availability of a domestic or international market for the recovered materials
- Current cost of alternative disposal methods

All Sorain processing plants require a waste receiving area and the primary processing system. The recovery system is determined by the size and type of waste. Figure 1 shows a typical facility flow diagram.

Should the site have the ability both physically and economically to support full-scale Sorain facility, the plant would have the following processes:

900 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 775-5150

- Waste Recovery
- Primary Processing System
- Plastic Film (Polyethylene) Recovery
- Corrugated Recovery
- Newspaper Recovery
- Mixed Paper Recovery
- Aluminum Recovery
- Styrofoam Recovery
- Organic Material Recovery
- Compostable Material Recovery

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF SORAIN SOLID WASTE RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES

INTRODUCTION

American Recovery Corporation's Sorain technologies have a proven track record in solving the problems associated with waste handling, processing and disposal. Sorain has been involved in the field of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) management for over 45 years. Development of the Sorain MSW processing and recycling systems began in the early 1960s and the first facility using this technology was placed in service in 1964. Sorain presently owns and operates municipal waste collection equipment, street cleaning equipment, transfer stations, composting facilities and one of the largest landfills in Europe (Rome) with a daily capacity of 4000-5000 metric tons per day. The knowledge obtained through actual operating experience has played a key role in the development of the current state of the art Sorain technologies.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The proven Sorain systems are capable of processing waste materials from residential, commercial and light industrial sources. Each facility is specifically designed to meet the customers requirements based on the following parameters:

- Waste composition
- Materials to be recovered
- Availability of a domestic or international market for the recovered materials.
- Current cost of alternative disposal methods

All Sorain processing plants require a waste receiving area and the primary processing system, while the recovery systems are determined by the site-specific parameters described above. Figure 1 shows a typical facility flow diagram.

Should the site have the ability, both physically and economically, to support a full-scale Sorain facility, the plant would have the following processing lines:

- Waste Receiving
- Primary Processing System
- Plastic Film (Polyethylene) Recovery
- Corrugated Recovery
- Newsprint Recovery
- Mixed Paper Recovery
- Aluminum Recovery
- Ferrous Recovery
- Organic Material Recovery
- Combustible Material Recovery

In addition, the following processing and refining lines could be installed:

- Automated Composting System for the composting of the mixed organic fraction
- Plastics Regeneration System for the processing of the plastic film fraction into plastic granulate.
- Ferrous Refining System for cleaning and densifying the recovered ferrous materials
- Aluminum System for densifying the recovered aluminum materials
- Baling System for the recovered paper materials

The recovered components and products listed above can be recycled and used in the following manner:

- Newsprint, mixed paper and corrugated paper material as feedstock for the paper industry
- Plastic granulate for the production of plastic trash bags, pipe, conduit or molded objects
- Compost material as a soil conditioner in parks and gardens
- Ferrous metals in the steel industry
- Aluminum material in the aluminum industry

PROCESS DESCRIPTION

WASTE RECEIVING AREA

Municipal waste can be brought to the facility by truck or rail. It is weighed as it enters the facility, and then proceeds to the tipping area. The tipping area can consist of either a conventional tipping floor or a pit.

When a tipping floor is used the material is handled and moved to the infeed crane with the use of front end loaders. A tipping floor director is responsible for instructing the truck drivers where to place their loads and for initial screening and inspection of the load for non-processible materials. The front end loader operator then moves the processible waste over to the infeed area of the primary processing system and directs the non-processible material to the reject area for landfill disposal.

When a pit is used the material is segregated by the pits overhead grapple crane operator. Reject material is directed by the grapple crane operator to a reject area and the processible waste is placed in the infeed area for subsequent loading into the primary processing system.

PRIMARY PROCESSING SYSTEM

The primary processing system is the basis for each Sorain facility. This system will take the raw waste from the receiving area and process it for subsequent material recovery. The system is modular, with each module capable of processing 50 short tons per hour of waste. The waste material is placed into the systems infeed conveyor with the use of an articulated crane. The crane operator will load

the infeed conveyor and provide the final screening of the raw waste for non-processible items, which will be diverted via a reject conveyor for subsequent landfill disposal.

The infeed conveyor delivers the processible material to the bag breaker. The bag breaker, a patented and time proven device, has the function of opening up the waste containers and of providing preliminary sizing of large pieces of cardboard and other bulky items. This sizing function, and the method by which it is accomplished, allows easier recovery of the recyclable materials, while limiting the contamination experienced with conventional shredding systems.

The waste material leaving the bag breaker is then mechanically sorted by its physical characteristics, (size and weight) using a screen separator (trommel) and air classifier. This mechanical sorting operation concentrates materials into specific materials streams which allow for subsequent material recovery.

FERROUS RECOVERY AND REFINING SYSTEMS

Ferrous is recovered using a conventional magnetic conveyor system. Raw ferrous materials recovered from MSW by magnetic separation alone contains a degree of contamination which can affect the marketability of the recovered material. Therefore a Sorain ferrous cleanup system is recommended for refining this raw material into a quality product. This system economically cleans the raw ferrous and produces a high grade product, with a nominal 2 inch diameter, that is virtually clean of paper, plastics and other contaminants.

ALUMINUM RECOVERY SYSTEM

Aluminum is recovered using either hand picking or a fully mechanical eddy current system. Recovered aluminum enjoys one of the highest recovered materials marketing prices. The recovered material is densified and baled for market.

PLASTICS RECOVERY AND REFINING SYSTEM

Plastic film (polyethylene) is mechanically recovered from the waste stream and is then processed by the plastics refining system. The refining system will shred, wash, dry, extrude and filter the recovered polyethylene material into a high grade plastic pellet. The pellets produced by the process are of such a high grade that they can be reformed into new plastic trash bags. The plastics refining system can also be configured to allow the direct infeed of agricultural and other industrial film plastic directly into the plastics washing line without first sending it through the primary processing equipment. The system produces a nominal 1/4 inch pellet which can be marketed in either bagged or bulk form.

Sorain also has experience in the use of this recovered plastic in the manufacture of new plastic bags, piping and conduit. Sorain currently owns and operates separate plastic bag and pipe production facilities located in Pomezia, Italy.

PAPER RECOVERY SYSTEM

Paper recovery is accomplished by hand picking after initial mechanical processing has concentrated the paper material. Paper is usually recovered in the form of corrugated, newsprint and/or mixed paper. These products are then baled and marketed. Sorain can also provide a paper pulping system if a market exists for a pulped product.

PREPARED FUEL SYSTEM

The system can be configured to produce a fuel product which can be burned in a mass burn, spreader stoker or fluidized bed boilers for steam and/or energy production. The type of burner used will determine the processing systems configuration. Fuel heating values can be controlled through the process to accommodate the very specific fuel properties required for the type of combustion method used. Sorain also has experience with the production of pelletized fuel.

COMPOSTING SYSTEM

The composting system is a self contained process which can accept organic material separated from the MSW by the primary processing system or from direct outside sources such as segregated yard wastes. The current Sorain composting system (fourth generation) represents the research and operating experience with MSW composting of over twenty years. The composting process takes 28 days, and the bed reaches a temperature of over 150 F during that period. This provides a material that is clean of bacteria. The material leaving the composting bed is sent through a final cleaning process where the glass, small plastic and paper fragments, and other contaminants are removed.

The composting system is computer controlled and can be operated with a minimum of staffing. This system provides for a significant weight and volumetric reduction to the amount of material entering the landfill. The compost material can be used for landscaping or can be enhanced with chemicals for use as a fertilizer and soil conditioner material.

DENSIFICATION SYSTEM

Depending on the final processing system configuration a densification system can be installed to enhance the volume reduction capabilities of the facility. After material recovery the remaining material is processed through a densifier which will provide a significant reduction in volume to the reject material which requires landfilling.

QUALIFICATIONS

AMERICAN RECOVERY CORPORATION

American Recovery Corporation (ARC) is a company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A. and is a joint venture between Sorain Cecchini Recovery Incorporated (SCR) and Potomac Capital Investment Corporation (PCI). ARC holds the exclusive rights to the Sorain technologies for the United States, its territories, and Canada. ARC markets and designs MSW processing facilities and will provide construction and operating services as required.

POTOMAC CAPITAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Potomac Capital Investment Corporation (PCI) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO) an investor-owned utility servicing Washington, D.C. and suburban Maryland. PCI was formed in late 1983 to provide a permanent vehicle for the conduct of PEPCO's ongoing nonutility investment programs and is an investor in securities (primarily preferred stocks and debt instruments) of significant industrial, commercial, financial and utility companies. The Company is also a major investor in equipment leases and has invested in and arranged more than one billion dollars of equipment leases, primarily relating to large commercial aircraft and communications satellites.

In addition, PCI continues to develop its investment programs in small power production projects. PCI entered the small power production market initially by participating in the financial structuring and ownership of five 30-megawatt Solar Electric Generating System (SEGS) projects in Southern California. PCI has been the lead investor in arranging equity financing with respect to more than \$350 million of solar electric generating facilities located in the Mojave Desert of California. The SEGS projects are now in commercial operation, producing and selling electricity under 30-year contracts. PCI has a right-of-first-refusal on the utility-permitted portion to acquire for itself or others a 50% equity interest in additional 80 MW SEGS projects, all of which are under firm purchase power agreements.

In 1988, PCI established a wholly owned subsidiary, American Energy Corporation (AEC) to develop additional investments in waste-to-energy and Qualifying Facilities (PURPA) small power production projects. In September 1988 AEC entered into a teaming agreement with L. & C. Steinmuller to represent their mass burn technology in the United States.

PCI has total assets of almost \$900 million dollars and a net worth in excess of \$240 million as of March 31, 1989. PCI's long term unsecured debt is rated AA-by Standard and Poor's and Aa2 by Moody's. PCI maintains an active commercial paper program with Goldman Sachs which would permit PCI to have outstanding up to \$300 million of commercial paper which carries a P-1 rating from Moody's, a D1-Duff and Phelps and an A1+ from Standard and Poor's.

SORAIN CECCHINI RECOVERY INCORPORATED

Sorain Cecchini Recovery Incorporated (SCR), a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, USA, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sorain Cecchini S.p.A., of Rome Italy. SCR has the rights to all of the Sorain Cecchini S.p.A. technologies, research and development, operating expertise, and proprietary equipment designs for the United States, its territories, and Canada. SCR has placed these exclusive rights into American Recovery Corporation (ARC), which is a joint venture between Potomac Capital Investment Corporation (PCI) and Sorain Cecchini Recovery Corporation.

SORAIN CECCHINI S.p.A.

Sorain Cecchini S.p.A., an Italian Corporation has been involved in the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) field since 1943. The company, and its principal subsidiaries operates landfills, MSW processing facilities, an MSW composting facility, waste collection and street sweeping equipment, an MSW transfer station, a plastic pipe manufacturing facility and a film plastics regeneration and filming plant. Sorain Cecchini has participated in the municipal waste processing field since the early 1960's and placed the first mechanical processing facility in service in 1964, (Rome West). Since that time Sorain Cecchini has designed and placed in service, 10 facilities located in 6 different countries throughout the world.

Over the last 25 years Sorain Cecchini has devoted extensive research into the development and refinement of their technology. The company holds numerous international patents on their proprietary equipment which is specifically designed to handle MSW material.

SORAIN CECCHINI

PLANTS BUILT FOR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE RECYCLING

<u>Start-Up Year</u>	<u>Daily Capacity</u> (Metric Tons)	<u>Daily Capacity</u> (Short Tons)
1964 - Rome West (Italy) - Recycling Plant	600	660
1967 - Rome East (Italy) - Recycling Plant	1200	1325
1972 - Perugia (Italy) - Recycling Plant	300	330
1975 - Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) - Recycling Plant	450	500
1977 - Pomezia (Italy) - Plastics Regeneration & Filming	20	22
1977 - Pomezia (Italy) - Plastic Pipe Manufacture ¹		
1983 - Toronto (Canada) - Recycling Plant	250	275
1985 - Oslo (Norway) - Recycling Plant	650	725
1987 - Perugia (Italy) - Composting Plant	170	190
1989 - Prague (Czechoslovakia)	600	660

PLANTS UNDER START-UP

1989 - Cassino (Italy) - Recycling Plant	600	660
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PLANTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

1989 - Cassino (Italy) - Composting Plant	200/250	220/275
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LANDFILL ACTIVITIES

Rome (Italy) - Malagrotta Landfill
Peitraweina (Italy) - Perugia Landfill

COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

Perugia (Italy) - Collection and Street Sweeping
Caracas (Venezuela) - Collection

¹ Plastic pellets are supplied from the Pomezia plastics regeneration facility.

SORAIN CECCHINI EXPERIENCE AND FACILITY DESCRIPTIONS

FACILITIES OPERATIONS HISTORY

ROME WEST, ITALY (start-up 1964)

This facility was the first plant incorporating what is now identified as the Sorain Cecchini (Sorain) technologies. This plant incorporated two 25 tons/hour (TPH)¹ primary processing lines. The facility recovered film plastic, ferrous metal, mixed paper, and the organic fraction for composting. An incineration system was used for the volumetric reduction of the process residue and the remaining ash was landfilled.

The facility was owned and operated by Sorain until 1979 when the facility was taken over by the City of Rome. The facility was operated by the City until 1986. Currently the plant is half owned by Sorain and half owned by the City. Due to the current environmental regulations which prevent the operation of the incinerators, the MSW is currently being landfilled and the processing facility has not been operational since 1986. Negotiations are presently underway with the City of Rome for Sorain to build and operate a new facility at this site.

This site also included Sorain's collection truck maintenance facilities. In 1976, the City purchased Sorain's collection equipment and still operates and maintains this equipment at the Rome West site.

ROME EAST, ITALY (start-up 1967)

This facility was the second plant incorporating the Sorain technologies. This facility incorporated six, 18 (TPH) primary processing lines. The facility recovered film plastic, ferrous metal, mixed paper (in the form of paper pulp), and organic material for composting and animal feed production. Similar to the Rome West facility, this plant used incinerators to provide for final volumetric reduction. This site also included Sorain's collection vehicles maintenance facilities. Sorain also designed, constructed and operated the first three generations of composting systems at this site.

Similar to the Rome West facility, the City took over the Plant in 1979 and subsequently returned it to the control of Sorain in 1986. Sorain currently owns 100% of the Rome East facility and is operating a 1325 ton transfer facility on the site. The processing lines are currently not operated due to the environmental situation with the incinerators. Negotiations are presently underway with the City of Rome for Sorain to build and operate a new processing facility at this site. In 1976, the City purchased Sorain's collection equipment and still operates and maintains this equipment at the Rome East site.

¹ 1 Ton = 2000 lbs.

Sorain Cecchini's engineering offices are located at this facility, where they continue to develop the technology. Currently, Sorain has designed, fabricated, installed and extensively tested the 50 TPH, infeed conveyor, bag breaker, and trommel which is being offered as the standard product line for the U.S. and Canadian markets at this site.

PERUGIA, ITALY (start-up 1972) Processing Facility

This facility was designed, constructed and operated by the Sorain group and is located in Ponte Rio. The facility currently incorporates one 25 TPH primary processing line. The plant recovers film plastic, ferrous metal, organics for composting, and produces a RDF product. The plastic film in this facility is sold for the manufacture of plastic molded objects. The fuel product is currently landfilled due to the costs associated with retrofitting the plants incinerator to meet current environmental requirements. The plant also included processing equipment to produce animal feedstock from the organic mater. This is no longer produced due to market changes for the product.

The Sorain group also operates the City of Perugia's collection vehicles and street sweeping equipment. Maintenance for this equipment is provided at the site. The City's municipal wastewater treatment plant was built and is currently operated by Sorain at the site.

PERUGIA, ITALY (start-up 1987) Composting Facility

Sorain designed, constructed and operates a 190 TPD MSW composting facility located in Pietramelina, which is about 35 kilometers from the primary processing facility. The facility incorporates Sorain's latest technology in composting. The plant is computerized and can operate with as few as two people at a time. The facility also refines the final compost material to remove glass, rocks, paper and plastic contaminants to provide a high grade compost material.

RIO De JANEIRO, BRAZIL (start-up 1975)

This facility incorporates one 25 TPH Sorain process line and recovers film plastic, cardboard, textiles, and organics for composting. The compost material is enhanced by adding chemicals and is then sold as a soil conditioning, fertilizer material.

POMEZIA, ITALY (start-up 1977) Plastic Regeneration/Filming Facility

This facility is owned and operated by the Sorain group and regenerates film plastic into pellets and subsequently uses these pellets to produce plastic trash and shopping bags. The facility was originally constructed to process baled material from the two Rome recycling facilities. Since these plants are not in operation, Sorain is actively purchasing recycled plastic film from industrial and agricultural users throughout Europe. The facility incorporates two plastic washing lines, and pelletizes and regenerates over 2500 tons/year of recovered film plastic. The final material is stored in silos until it is remanufactured into plastic film.

POMEZIA, ITALY (start-up 1977) Pipe Manufacturing

This facility is owned and operated by the Sorain group and is located approximately 5 kilometers from the plastics regeneration facility also located in Pomezia. This facility uses the recycled film pellets to produce polyethylene pipe of various sizes. Sorain also transports rolled film material from the filming facility and produces plastic trash and shopping bags at this site.

DOMTAR PAPER, TORONTO CANADA (start-up 1983)

This facility was designed by Sorain to recover corrugated cardboard from commercial waste and is owned and operated by the Domtar Paper Company.

OSLO, NORWAY (start-up 1985)

This facility's recycling system was designed by Sorain and is owned by Kvaerner Brug A/S and is operated by REO A/S a joint venture between Kvaerner and the local municipality. The facility incorporates two 28 TPH primary processing lines and recovers film plastic (pellets), mixed paper (for on-site pulping), ferrous metal and a combustible fraction which is co-fired with unprocessed MSW in an on site Widmer-Earnst mass burn furnace.

OSTRAVA (PRAGUE), CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Construction of this facility began in 1985, and the plant began full scale commercial operation in the fall of 1988. The facility is owned and operated by Vitkovice. This facility incorporates two 27.5 TPH Sorain processing lines and recovers film plastic (pellets), ferrous metal, organics for an adjacent Sorain composting facility, and produces a semi-densified RDF product for sale.

FACILITIES UNDER START-UP

CASSINO, ITALY

Construction of this facility began in 1985, and was completed in early 1989. Start-up is scheduled for Fall 1989. This facility was designed, constructed and will be owned and operated by the Sorain group. The facility incorporates two 22 TPH process lines and will recover film plastic (pellets), ferrous metal, organic material for composting, and will bale recovered paper material.

The facility is also designed for the future addition of a fluidized bed boiler which is currently under contract negotiation and permitting.

FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

CASSINO, ITALY

Sorain designed, constructed and will operate a 200/250 TPD MSW composting facility adjacent to the existing processing facility. Also, this plant incorporates Sorain's latest technology in composting. The plant is computerized and can operate with as few as two people at a time. The facility also refines the final compost material to remove glass, rocks, paper and plastic contaminants to provide a high grade compost material.

LANDFILL OPERATIONS

ROME, ITALY

Currently the Sorain group owns and operates the Malagrotta landfill, located in Rome, Italy. This landfill is one of the largest in Europe with a daily capacity of 4400-5500 tons.

PERUGIA, ITALY

The Sorain group currently owns and operates the Perugia landfill which is located in Peitramelina.

COLLECTION OPERATIONS

PERUGIA, ITALY

The Sorain group currently owns and operates the collection vehicles and street sweeping equipment which serves the City of Perugia, (population 150,000).

CARACAS, VENEZUELA

The Sorain group currently owns and operates the collection vehicles which collect 40% of the MSW generated in the City of Caracas.

MORRIS COUNTY
BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

PUBLIC HEARING

Roxbury High School
Eyland Avenue
Succasunna, New Jersey

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Re: ADOPTION OF THE :
MORRIS COUNTY SOLID :
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN :
-----x

Monday, May 8, 1989
8:15 o'clock p.m.

B E F O R E:

PATRIC H. HYLAND,
Director

ANTHONY R. BUCCO
MICHAEL DEDIO
JOHN C. O'KEEFFE
CAROL J. MURPHY
MICHAEL P. SAWKA, JR.
JOHN R. SETTE

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:

FRED ROSSI, County Administrator
VIRGINIA SHEA, Clerk

ARMAND L. D'AGOSTINO, ESQ.
County Counsel

HERBERT M. STRULOWITZ, ESQ.
RONALD KEVITZ, ESQ.
Assistant County Counsel

ELLEN D. DIBENEDETTO, C.S.R.
WALTER J. PERELLI, C.S.R.
Certified Shorthand Reporters.

I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

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<u>EXHIBIT NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE MARKED</u>
C-1	Resolution re: Roxbury Township site regarding Morris County Solid Waste Management Plan, dated 4/6/89	308
C-2	SWAC Resolution dated 4/12/89	308
C-3	MCSWM Plan update dated May 1985	308
C-4	MCSWM Plan Amendment dated August 1987	308
C-5	MCSWM Plan amendment dated November 1987	308
C-6	MCSWM Plan Amendment dated April 1989	308
C-7	Morris County District Recycling Plan, amended October 1988	308
C-8	MCSWM Plan Amendment dated February 1989	308
C-9	Morris County Resource Recovery Facility Site Suitability Evaluation Report dated April 1989	309
C-10	Proof of mailing dated 4/28/89	309
C-11	Proof of mailing dated 4/14/89	309
C-12	Second proof of mailing dated 4/14/89	309
C-13	Proof of publicatoin dated 4/21/89	309

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1 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Kindly take your seats
2 and we'll get started, please.

3 I would like to call the meeting to order.
4 Could we have the announcement, please?

5 MS. SHEA: Adequate notice of this
6 adjourned regular meeting held this 8th day of
7 May 1989, has been --

8 A VOICE: Louder, louder.

9 MS. SHEA: Adequate notice of this
10 adjourned regular meeting had held this 8th day
11 of May, 1989, has been provided through
12 resolution adopted by this Board at its stated
13 annual meeting held at the courthouse on January
14 4th, 1989, and through resolution adopted on
15 April 26th, 1989, and through the posting of
16 said resolution in the courthouse, and by
17 mailing the resolution to the Newark
18 Star-Ledger, the Morris County Daily Record, and
19 to all other newspapers which are published in
20 New Jersey and which are circulated in the
21 County and by filing a copy of the same with the
22 Clerk of the Town of Morristown and the Morris
23 County Clerk.

24 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Roll call, please.

25 (Roll taken - All Freeholders present with

1 the exception of Ms. Murphy.)

2 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Also with us tonight to
3 my left is Armand D'Agostino, County Counsel; to
4 my right, Virginia Shea, Clerk of the Board; to
5 her right, Fred Rossi, County Administrator.

6 Would you all please rise for the prayer
7 and the Flag salute?

8 (After a public prayer and salute to the
9 Flag the meeting is called to order.)

10 DIRECTOR HYLAND: The regular order of
11 business is suspended so that this Board may
12 conduct a hearing on the proposed amendment to
13 the Morris County Solid Waste Management Plan.
14 The proposed amendment to the plan provides,
15 among other things, that Site 15, Roxbury
16 Township, and Mount Clive Township, Block 14,
17 Lot 3, be the site for a mass-burn
18 waste-to-energy facility.

19 Any person may submit written comment or
20 exhibit until May 22nd, 1989. Each person who
21 speaks shall be limited to five minutes so that
22 everyone who wishes shall have the opportunity
23 to be heard. The five minute limit shall not
24 apply to testimony given by presentation through
25 an attorney or expert who represents clients,

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Waiter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

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which presentation and testimony shall be limited at the discretion of the Chair.

Attorneys who have not done so should enter their name on the attorney list, their client and their expert, if any, and their requested time. Each person who wishes to speak, if he or she has not already done so, shall print his or her name and address on the public list at the rear entrances. And the Chair shall recognize each person by calling the name, and the person shall then proceed to the microphone, repeat his or her name and then give comments. No person may defer his or her time allocation to another person.

In order to be as fair as possible, the Chair will start by allowing the Mayor of Roxbury and the Mayor of Mt. Olive to address the Board, and then we'll call on persons to speak from the public list for approximately the first hour, then the Chair shall switch to the attorney list for another hour. As each attorney or expert is called, the time limitation shall be given to the attorney or expert and limitation shall be adhered to, to give everyone the opportunity to be heard.

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1 Remember: All persons have the
2 opportunity and the right to submit written
3 objections or comments or exhibits to this Board
4 until May 22nd, 1989.

5 The public list and the attorney list will
6 please be forwarded up here at this time.

7 (Director Hyland and Mr. D'Agostino confer
8 off the record.)

9 DIRECTOR HYLAND: The public hearing is
10 now open, and I would like to call on first,
11 Mayor Dawson.

12 MAYOR DAWSON: Thank you, Director Hyland.

13 I wanted to make sure we have a
14 clarification, Mr. D'Agostino, which we
15 discussed prior to the opening of this meeting,
16 that the sign-up sheet will be available, and
17 that will be available out in the lobby for the
18 rest of the meeting. Is that correct?

19 MR. D'AGOSTINO: That's correct.

20 DIRECTOR HYLAND: That's right.

21 MAYOR DAWSON: Thank you very much.

22 Before I get started here, I would just
23 like to advise the members of the public here
24 this evening that this meeting was originally
25 scheduled to be held at the Mennen Arena in

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1 Morris Township. When I heard this, I called
2 Director Hyland and several of the Freeholders
3 and I said, if you think you're going to be able
4 to do this and have this meeting so that the
5 people of Roxbury Township and the surrounding
6 communities are going to find this meeting and
7 get to this meeting, I think you're going to
8 have a problem, and I believe this meeting must
9 be held in Roxbury Township.

10 What's the problem?

11 MR. SETTE: Can the audio guy -- there's a
12 real strong echo. We can hardly understand you.

13 A VOICE: The echo exists if I turn the
14 sound system off. It's the room itself, there's
15 nothing I can do about it.

16 They can hear fine up here.

17 MAYOR DAWSON: How is that? Can everyone
18 hear?

19 Okay. To go on with the show.

20 I would like to state for the record the
21 position of the Mayor, myself, and the Township
22 Council, Roxbury Township, that we have and
23 still are opposed to the siting of an
24 incinerator not only in Roxbury Township, but in
25 Mt. Olive and Morris County as well.

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Walter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

1 (Applause.)

2 MAYOR DAWSON: We recognize and I'm
3 sure -- the people just applauded a minute
4 ago -- we recognize there's a serious solid
5 waste disposal problem in our area and we also
6 recognize that this needs immediate attention,
7 but we don't believe incineration is the miracle
8 cure.

9 (Applause.)

10 MAYOR DAWSON: We cannot continue to
11 deplete our natural resources. We have to be
12 able to learn to recycle and reuse. Some people
13 say, incineration is the state of the art or the
14 way to go, the latest technology.

15 I disagree. For the last twenty years --

16 (Applause.)

17 MAYOR DAWSON: Over the last twenty years
18 or so we've been told many times that some
19 products or processes that have been introduced
20 are either the latest thing or the state of the
21 art technology. I disagree, and I'll give you
22 some examples of things that have come back to
23 haunt us and they're living nightmares today.
24 You know, we're talking about things such as
25 asbestos in our schools; DDT on our plants and

1 vegetables; agent orange in Viet Nam; nuclear
2 power; led in gas, led in paint, IUDs for woman;
3 all of these things were introduced to us in the
4 last twenty years have now become nightmares and
5 we're living with these things on a daily basis,
6 and I believe incineration is going to be
7 another one of those nightmares.

8 (Applause.)

9 MAYOR DAWSON: Although the host of
10 community methods would be wonderful for Roxbury
11 Township or whoever is going to host this
12 incinerator, there's no way that I can trade
13 dollar bills for the health and welfare of our
14 people.

15 (Applause.)

16 MAYOR DAWSON: This Freeholder Board has
17 an obligation to the people of Morris County,
18 and before you can even consider siting an
19 incinerator anywhere, you must respond
20 satisfactorily to the following questions:

21 Number one. Specifically, what studies
22 have been conducted to determine the impact
23 incineration would have on the environment over
24 a period of years?

25 (Applause.)

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Walter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

1 MAYOR DAWSON: Number two. Why is
2 incineration being presented as the only
3 approved technology for solid waste disposal?

4 (Applause.)

5 MAYOR DAWSON: And number three, and a
6 question that I've asked many times: What other
7 alternatives have you studied, and what, if any,
8 are the reasons for rejection?

9 (Applause.)

10 MAYOR DAWSON: Speaking about
11 alternatives, I've been looking into other
12 alternatives. I don't know if the members of
13 the board of Freeholders have, but I have. And
14 I personally toured within the last couple of
15 months the ORFA facility in Pennsylvania. This
16 process, as you may or may not know, takes
17 waste, curbside garbage and turns it into a
18 reusable product, recycling as it goes along
19 through the process. It shreds, it impacts and
20 pulverizes, it sanitizes, it cleans, it dries the
21 by-product, and the result is they remove the
22 aluminum, they remove the non-ferrous metals,
23 the sand, the glass, and the end product is a
24 by-product called ORFA fiber that can be sold to
25 paper companies for use in their paper business.

New Jersey State Library

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Walter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

1 And there's been criticism that this end product
2 as a result of the ORFA fiber, if it can't be
3 sold, that's their problem. You can still
4 landfill it, it's not toxic and it's not
5 hazardous.

6 And one very important thing that I
7 noticed while touring this facility, and I was
8 very careful to make sure I knew what I was
9 talking about, but I found out that there are no
10 hazardous materials that will be released into
11 the air, there are no hazardous materials that
12 will be released into the water or waste stream
13 or no hazardous materials that will be released
14 into a landfill.

15 (Applause.)

16 MAYOR DAWSON: There are all kinds of
17 things on the market.

18 I received a letter this afternoon and I
19 would like to read it.

20 "Dear Mayor Dawson: It was a pleasure
21 speaking with you today, and as I mentioned to
22 you, after two years of searching for an
23 alternative technology to mass-burn incineration
24 we are in the process of obtaining exclusive
25 rights for the marketing of a Japanese system

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Walter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

1 that has been in use and operation for over
2 fifteen years and that has displayed the
3 sensitivity and reliability necessary to handle
4 municipal solid waste without the potential of
5 environmental fears that are imminent in
6 incineration technology. Further, the cost of
7 such equipment will prove to be thirty cents on
8 the incinerator dollar."

9 (Applause.)

10 MAYOR DAWSON: "Unfortunately, our
11 agreement with the Japanese will not be complete
12 for 30 days and we are not in a position to
13 disclose proprietary information, therefore we
14 can only suggest that you propose to the
15 Freeholders and the Morris County Municipal
16 Utility Authority that a moratorium on
17 implementation and construction of a mass-burn
18 incinerator be imposed until such time as all
19 other alternatives depicting the best available
20 technology are available for review of all
21 Morris County citizens."

22 (Applause.)

23 MAYOR DAWSON: To conclude, "I wish you
24 the best of luck in your attempts to avoid
25 construction of this facility in your

1 municipality, and as soon as I have completed my
2 agreement with the Japanese, I will contact you
3 to discuss the situation further.

4 "If I can be of any further assistance,
5 please do not hesitate to contact me."

6 That's just one of many other technologies
7 that are available.

8 My question is: Why, Freeholders, are you
9 not focusing on any of these other alternatives?
10 Is it because your research agency, the MUA,
11 hasn't done its homework? I think that's the
12 case.

13 (Applause.)

14 MAYOR DAWSON: You cannot possibly make a
15 decision on incineration without knowing all the
16 facts. And by the way, if you've been reading
17 the newspapers lately or attended any political
18 forums you've seen signs of a growing trend,
19 it's a trend against incineration. Even some of
20 the candidates for Governor and Freeholder are
21 beginning to change their views on incineration.

22 (Applause.)

23 MAYOR DAWSON: About a month and a half
24 ago I attended a candidates' forum held at a
25 luncheon in Parsippany and there were seven

1 candidates up in front of the room for
2 candidates for Governor. And during the course
3 of the luncheon there was a question and answer
4 session by the public and I was able to ask just
5 one very simple question. And I said basically,
6 I'm here to ask one question today, the answer
7 can be very simple, it just requires a yes or no
8 answer. And my question is: Of the candidates
9 in front of me right now, I would like to know
10 who favors incineration.

11 And as I watched these seven gubernatorial
12 candidates, their response was like this; what
13 do I do? (Demonstrating)

14 It's starting to turn around, folks.

15 (Applause.)

16 (Whereupon, Freeholder Murphy arrives.)

17 MAYOR DAWSON: The people are talking all
18 over the country. They are saying no to
19 incineration. I received a letter a few minutes
20 ago from the Mayor of Seattle, Washington. I
21 would like to read what he says.

22 "Dear Mayor Dawson: I understand that
23 your county will soon be deciding on a solid
24 waste disposal option for your area and that you
25 are interested in Seattle's decision not to

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1 build a waste energy plant at this time.

2 "Our Solid Waste Utility examined the
3 incinerator alternative very thoroughly. Many
4 economic and environmental questions were
5 answered in the Environmental Impact Statement.
6 However, I recommended and Seattle's City
7 Council agreed to defer any decision on
8 incineration until 1996. Our reasons were
9 twofold: Regulatory agencies had not spoken
10 definitely on ash disposal, and further, air
11 emission requirements. Secondly, a curbside
12 recycling program had just begun a few months
13 earlier. While positively received by our
14 citizens, we needed time to demonstrate the
15 effectiveness of recycling at reducing the size
16 of a waste-to-energy facility. We are currently
17 recycling at a rate of 28 percent and through a
18 monumental effort hope to reach 60 percent by
19 1996.

20 "Clearly there is not one answer to the
21 garbage question because of the environmental,
22 economic, and political questions. I hope this
23 information is helpful as you are reviewing
24 choices on solid waste management.

25 "Sincerely, Carles Royer, Mayor of the "

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Walter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

1 City of Seattle."

2 (Applause).

3 MAYOR DAWSON: The people are not only
4 talking around the country but they're talking
5 in Roxbury Township and Morris County, they're
6 saying no to incineration.

7 (Applause.)

8 MAYOR DAWSON: Citizens groups are coming
9 together. Morris County is coming together, as
10 east meets west. The Mayors of Roxbury
11 Township, Mt. Olive and Parsippany have formed a
12 coalition to fight incineration.

13 (Applause.)

14 MAYOR DAWSON: Together we represent
15 almost a hundred thousand people, and that's a
16 lot of votes.

17 (Shouts from the public.)

18 MAYOR DAWSON: We are also being joined
19 daily by mayors and officials of other
20 municipalities in Morris County and we have
21 strength in numbers and are numbers are growing
22 daily.

23 (Applause.)

24 MAYOR DAWSON: I'll conclude my time by a
25 question, that the Freeholder Board defer any

1 decision on incineration, until questions, all
2 the questions are answered, and all other
3 alternatives are examined.

4 (Applause.)

5 MAYOR DAWSON: Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thank you, Mayor Dawson.
8 Mayor Johnson?

9 MAYOR JOHNSON: I wish to thank you
10 Freeholders for holding this meeting. I also
11 thank Mayor Dawson, Roxbury Council for inviting
12 the citizens of Mt. Olive to participate.

13 (Applause.)

14 MAYOR JOHNSON: I especially want to thank
15 the many residents who have taken the time to
16 come here tonight. The subject tonight concerns
17 the garbage crisis in Morris County. Of course,
18 Mount Olive Township wouldn't have a problem
19 today if the State and County hadn't got
20 involved.

21 (Applause.)

22 MAYOR JOHNSON: Like many towns in Morris
23 County we had our own landfill opened about
24 1967. We had twice a week garbage pick up,
25 plus a clean up of heavy material at the cost of

1 only a couple of dollars a ton. Things were
2 fine for a year or two. Then the State passed a
3 law putting all landfills under State
4 jurisdiction.

5 Garbage started coming in from all over
6 the place. Eventually garbage from Bridgeport,
7 Connecticut was brought to Mount Olive. It is
8 my understanding that Bridgeport had trouble
9 with its incinerator.

10 (Applause.)

11 MAYOR JOHNSON: With the State and County
12 in trouble, our costs have skyrocketed to
13 \$122.42 per ton. This astronomical cost
14 increase occurred in spite of the fact that
15 Mount Olive Township has started a recycling
16 program long before the County or State passed
17 any laws on the subject.

18 If left alone, I truly feel that Mt.
19 Olive, Roxbury and Netcong would have joined
20 forces and discovered some type of system to
21 take care of the garbage at a cost acceptable to
22 the citizens. It appears that some State and
23 County officials are dictating that incineration
24 is the only solution to our problem. We are
25 supposed to be living in a democracy, but --

1 (Applause.)

2 MAYOR JOHNSON: -- but there appears to
3 be some Russian dressing spread all over the
4 State of New Jersey.

5 (Applause.)

6 MAYOR JOHNSON: When it was stated that
7 Roxbury might be the site for an incinerator, I
8 wonder if the Freeholders are aware of what
9 happened in Mount Olive Township. Since the
10 early 1960s a great building boom occurred in
11 Mt. Olive. Thousands of families have been
12 building homes in our township, and in fact,
13 some construction companies have been importing
14 workers from Louisiana and Wisconsin to keep the
15 work going. The Clover Hill development alone
16 has 954 homes. Close to 3,000 new homes have
17 received final approval. The frantic building
18 spurt continued in spite of the landfill
19 problems, the transfer station, even higher
20 interest rates, or price tags of almost \$500,000
21 for a new home.

22 But once the story about the possible
23 incinerator in Roxbury appeared to hit the
24 newspapers, the building industry in Mt. Olive
25 went into a terrific slump.

1 Why? The fact is, I believe, that the
2 people realize once garbage is burned and
3 pollutants are emitted from the smoke stack, all
4 control over the pollutants is lost.

5 (Applause.)

6 MAYOR JOHNSON: Real estate agents have
7 told me that twice the usual number of "For
8 Sale" signs for homes have appeared for this
9 time of year. People have slashed thousands of
10 dollars from their asking price. The homes are
11 not selling.

12 Two developers who are ready to start
13 their building program have cancelled any future
14 meetings with township officials and have no
15 plans to proceed. At least three closing of
16 brand new homes have been cancelled because of
17 the incinerator. We were searching for answers
18 on how we could slow down our fast growth
19 problem, especially with 3,000 homes with
20 approvals, but the incinerator has provided the
21 answer. Unfortunately, many in the buildings
22 trade and suppliers as well will not have jobs.

23 If the incinerator is placed in Roxbury
24 and burns 1300 tons of garbage a day and 25
25 percent or 325 tons remains as toxic ash, that

1 means that 75 percent or 975 tons of polluted
2 air will drift over Roxbury, Randolph, Dover,
3 Denville, Wharton and Parsippany. This, in
4 time, will create another "Cancer Alley" in New
5 Jersey, as the prevailing winds blow west to
6 east.

7 (Applause.)

8 MAYOR JOHNSON: A simple law of physics
9 states that matter cannot be destroyed, it
10 simply takes a different form. In this case,
11 polluted air.

12 Do the Freeholders know that a recent
13 article in The New York Times, it recorded that
14 the second worst state as far as air quality is
15 concerned is in New Jersey?

16 But fear not, with the aid of some of our
17 Freeholders and some state officials, their plan
18 for incineration will make us number one.

19 (Applause.)

20 MAYOR JOHNSON: We are going to have the
21 worst air quality of any state -- who knows,
22 maybe the world.

23 We can forget "New Jersey and you, perfect
24 together."

25 (Applause.)

1 MAYOR JOHNSON: Do the Freeholders know
2 that an incinerator in Rochester was shut down
3 by the Federal Government after it had been in
4 operation for only two years? For the past five
5 years it has been sitting idle, and Rochester is
6 suing the construction company and the
7 engineering concern for a \$117 million dollars.

8 Do the Freeholders know that the Federal
9 Government recently closed down another
10 incinerator in Philadelphia? Do the Freeholders
11 know that Sweden is now reviewing all its
12 incinerators because the cows are giving
13 contaminated milk? Although farms are miles
14 away from the incinerators, over the years the
15 pollutants in the air have contaminated the
16 grass the cows eat.

17 Some people may say, this new incinerator
18 will be a state of the art.

19 (Shouts from the public.)

20 MAYOR JOHNSON: I ask this question: Over
21 the years, have you ever heard someone state,
22 "we are going to build this incinerator for a
23 \$110 million and it will just burn things and
24 the government will probably close it down in a
25 couple of years"? Of course not. Every

1 incinerator ever built had the famous, "state of
2 the art" tag on it.

3 (Applause.)

4 MAYOR JOHNSON: I do not understand why
5 some of the Freeholders are afraid to explore or
6 to listen to suggestions regarding alternatives
7 other than incineration. Their excuse that a
8 solution must be found within a certain time
9 limit is frivolous. The Freeholders were
10 supposed to find the solution during the past
11 ten years. They didn't do it.

12 (Applause.)

13 MAYOR JOHNSON: Did the State put them in
14 jail?

15 No.

16 Was the County of Morris fined \$10
17 million?

18 No.

19 Are they positive that Chambers would
20 extend their contract for another two years if
21 needed?

22 Others much more knowledgeable than I will
23 discuss incinerators and other means of
24 disposing garbage and will separate fact from
25 fiction. I ask all of you, including the

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1 Freeholders to listen to the presentation of
2 these people, their remarks, and we need support
3 of all the citizens in Morris County.

4 I have one final subject which has been
5 kept relatively distant from the public. I
6 refer to the selection of the landfill for the
7 toxic ash that will be produced by the
8 incinerator. Some Freeholders have stated they
9 have no qualms about reopening Combe Fill North,
10 a Superfund cleanup site. The thought of
11 reopening a Superfund site simply adds insult to
12 injury. I have written every elected official
13 conceivable, including the President, to state
14 that reopening the Superfund site is simply
15 incomprehensible. It makes a mockery of the
16 entire purpose of Superfund moneys. Freeholders
17 who suggest this are not representing the
18 citizens of Morris County.

19 (Applause.)

20 MAYOR JOHNSON: In conclusion, I ask the
21 Freeholders, how can you knowingly let the youth
22 of our country and county breathe the polluted
23 air? How can you subject the children to what I
24 believe will medically affect them over the
25 years and greatly shorten their life span?

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Walter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

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(Applause.)

MAYOR JOHNSON: We can forgive those who make honest mistakes. We all make mistakes. But those who do not feel, or think or care about the health of the younger generation are void of any conscience.

(Applause.)

MAYOR JOHNSON: These people we cannot and will not forgive. If the Freeholders feel that absolutely no harm will come to any citizen because of the proposed incinerator, then I ask them to please sign an affidavit stating that they guarantee that no resident, child or senior citizen in Morris County will suffer any harmful health effects.

(Applause.)

MAYOR JOHNSON: I ask you to sign this affidavit and return it to me. Thank you.

(Applause.)

(Continued on next page.)

1 DIRECTOR HYLAND: We have a
2 representative tonight John Czapor, Director
3 of the Division of Solid Waste from the
4 Department of Environmental Protection who
5 would like to make a statement. John?

6 MR. CZAPOR: Thank you, sir. Good
7 evening. My name is John Czapor, Director of
8 the Division of Solid Waste Management of the
9 Department of Environmental Protection. The
10 Department appreciates the opportunity
11 afforded it to comment on the proposed
12 amendment to the County's Solid Waste Plan.
13 I would like to make it clear at the onset
14 that my testimony neither supports nor
15 condemns the merits of the specific siting
16 proposal under consideration this evening.
17 The site selected and the technical
18 background work undertaken thus far to
19 support the site selection must undergo
20 extensive environmental impact statement
21 review as well as permitting. That
22 permitting usually requires 12 - 18 months of
23 review. In all cases, it's purpose is to be
24 issued only after public comment and only
25 when we're convinced that the project is

1 environmentally sound. I am here, however,
2 to support the Freeholder's decision to act
3 to develop an in-county resource recovery
4 facility. I'll tell you why. The Department
5 is convinced this technology is
6 environmentally sound.

7 (AUDIENCE UPROAR)

8 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You'll have a chance.
9 Let him finish, please.

10 MR. CZAPOR: Our belief is this
11 technology is proven to be an effective means
12 of solid waste disposal within this country
13 and in many other parts of the world.
14 Incineration is not new, nor are the control
15 technologies that protect environmental
16 quality. They're already well established
17 and effective, are continually being made
18 even more effective. Other technologies
19 never went into scale operation. The
20 material that's produced has been shown to be
21 of acceptable quality and we have several
22 questions relating to any contamination of
23 the products that have not been answered on
24 behalf of the public, one way of disposing of
25 the solid waste, mass-burn incinerators

1 without any attention to other alternatives.
2 The facts speak the truth. We are ahead of
3 other states in areas such as recycling. We
4 have one of the most aggressive programs in
5 the nation and we're well on our way to our
6 goal of 25 percent reduction. We're not
7 ahead of other states in pursuing resource
8 recovery. Connecticut is very much like our
9 own, has a goal of 25 percent but is ahead of
10 New Jersey in regard to resource recovery.
11 Connecticut incinerates 60 percent of its
12 processible waste, is moving ahead to the
13 goal of 100 percent, non-recyclable waste to
14 be processed. Massachusetts another state
15 has sited and constructed eight mass-burn
16 incinerators; again, surpasses the New Jersey
17 program. Both of these states are self
18 sufficient in regards to garbage disposal.
19 Now, in New Jersey it's not simple strategy.
20 New Jersey is committed to a strategy which
21 is resource reduction, reducing the amount
22 generated, recycling, resource recovery, and
23 finally environmentally sound landfills. The
24 Department supports the Freeholder's decision
25 in developing this needed facility in New

1 Jersey, is in the midst of a solid waste
2 crisis. This year our state will produce 11
3 million tons of waste, 1.4 tons per resident
4 per year. 1.4 tons for myself and everyone
5 else in this room. Once this waste was
6 deposited in over four hundred small, municipal
7 landfills. Today these dumps have given way
8 to ten major landfills statewide. This year
9 55 percent of the waste will be disposed of
10 out-of-state, an option that is not only
11 expensive but increasingly unreliable as
12 other states such as Pennsylvania and Ohio
13 worked to close their borders to New Jersey
14 waste. Two years ago Sussex, Warren,
15 Hunterdon Counties had garbage on the streets
16 for more than two weeks because the State of
17 Pennsylvania closed the landfill. Without
18 assistance, working together, the
19 Freeholder's found alternatives nearby in
20 Pennsylvania. However, we may not be that
21 fortunate in the future. The picture is
22 bright per number of resource recovery
23 facilities being constructed and a number of
24 landfills will be in operation within the
25 next five years. The future of those

1 counties will be secure. It is for this
2 reason the DEP supports the decision of the
3 Morris County Freeholder's to take action.
4 This county must address its solid waste
5 problem now. A secure future for this county
6 is at stake.

7 (AUDIENCE UPROAR)

8 MR. CZAPOR: I would close by saying I
9 want to emphasize, particularly to those that
10 have any reservations concerning this, the
11 fact the DEP takes the plan amendment
12 approval and licensing process very
13 seriously. No resource recovery facility
14 will be licensed until the Department is
15 assured the facilities will meet all
16 applicable standards and all adverse impacts
17 will be assessed. Thank you, very much.

18 MR. BIDLACK: I wonder why we're
19 testifying to the County when it's his agency
20 which will subsequently --

21 AUDIENCE: (Interposing) We can't
22 hear.

23 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Speak into the
24 microphone.

25 MR. BIDLACK: I'm wondering why the

1 previous speaker was here, and I think it was
2 inappropriate to have him as a speaker. My
3 name is Richard Bidlack from Boonton and I
4 have these comments. You have all probably
5 heard the PR announcements on radio and seen
6 the slick advertisements in the newspapers
7 about the hundreds of municipal waste
8 incinerators operating in the U.S. with no
9 problems. These PR announcements are paid
10 for by companies that stand to make a lot of
11 money from mass-burn incinerators. The
12 announcements are inaccurate and misleading.
13 More importantly, they are irrelevant to the
14 size and type of technology that will be used
15 in Morris County's incinerator. There are
16 177 municipal solid waste incinerators
17 operating in the U.S. today according to "The
18 Citizens' Clearing House for Hazardous Waste,
19 Incorporated," from Arlington, Virginia.
20 They maintain a data base of all municipal
21 solid waste incinerators in the country.
22 Incidentally, only one hundred of these
23 produce energy or attempt to produce energy.
24 Incidentally, those one hundred will qualify
25 for the euphamistic phrase "resource recovery

1 facility." There are numerous horror stories
2 about these so-called safe mass-burn
3 incinerators. Stories of fires, explosions,
4 equipment failures, shutdowns due to toxic
5 emissions, financial disasters, workers
6 walking off the job for health reasons, et
7 cetera. Another speaker tonight will give
8 you the specifics of some who have these
9 disasters. Now, also the EPA has recognized
10 that all is not well with municipal waste
11 incinerators. On July 7th, 1987 they
12 published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rule
13 Making entitled, "Assessment of Municipal
14 Waste Combustor Emissions Under the Clean Air
15 Act." In that paper the EPA stated, quote,
16 "The Administrator has judged that municipal
17 waste combustion emissions may reasonably be
18 anticipated to contribute to the endangerment
19 of public health and welfare," unquote.

20 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

21 MR. BIDLACK: (Cont'g.) As a result of
22 these findings the EPA plans to issue
23 guidelines for incinerator construction in
24 December of 1990. What this all means is
25 that the EPA considers the vast majority of

1 incinerators operating today to represent a
2 threat to public health.

3 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

4 MR. BIDLACK: (Cont'g.) New Jersey and
5 other states in trying to anticipate the
6 issuance of these new guidelines have come up
7 with new mass-burn incinerator specifications
8 which will require dry acid gas scrubbers and
9 bag house filters. Earlier I said the PR
10 announcements are irrelevant to Morris
11 County's incinerator and here's why. There
12 are only three, repeat, three operating
13 incinerators today in the whole U.S. of the
14 size and type of technology that is proposed
15 for Morris County. That is, over 1,000 tons
16 per day using dry acid gas scrubbers and bag
17 filters. This is according to Citizens'
18 Clearing House for Hazardous Waste. These
19 three are all too new to be called proven.
20 At least one of them has experienced major
21 problems by grossly exceeding the sulfur
22 dioxide specifications. So, it is very fair
23 and correct to say incinerator technology in
24 use and proposed for use in the U.S. today
25 and New Jersey tomorrow is not, I repeat, not

1 a proven technology.

2 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

3 MR. BIDLACK: (Cont'g.) Moreover,
4 Spectrum Technologists of Kansas City,
5 Missouri say it is very unlikely the new
6 technology incinerators using dry acid gas
7 scrubbers and bag filters will prove to be
8 acceptable ever. Spectrum Technologists is a
9 consulting firm in Kansas City, Missouri
10 specializing in market research for
11 environmental processing industries. Their
12 January, 1989 review of EPA's plan to
13 establish dry scrubber technology points up
14 several flaws that will result in significant
15 risk to public health including exposure to
16 mercury and vinyl chloride, both of which are
17 extremely toxic. I have attached a copy of
18 that review to these comments. In short,
19 municipal solid waste incinerator technology,
20 either old or new is not a proven technology.
21 Each new incinerator being built is
22 essentially a test bed, and we the public are
23 the guinea pigs for that test bed.

24 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

25 MR. BIDLACK: (Cont'g.) In view of all

1 this, in view of all this, why have the
2 Morris County authorities not sought the
3 advice of environmental consultants,
4 micro-biologists, medical doctors,
5 agronomists and chemists to name a few.
6 Instead, they seem to have turned everything
7 over to industry-oriented consultants and
8 public relations firms where the bottom line
9 is to get rid of the trash, sell it to the
10 public and make money.

11 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Your talk was
12 exactly five minutes.

13 MR. BIDLACK: I have a couple of
14 minutes to go. Are you going to cut me off?
15 I have more pertinent testimony to give.

16 DIRECTOR HYLAND: How much more time do
17 you need?

18 MR. BIDLACK: I can go on for another
19 ten minutes. Let me finish this sentence.
20 They have just assumed; that is, the
21 Freeholder's have just assumed the New Jersey
22 Department of Environmental Protection would
23 not do anything unsafe. I say this
24 assumption is too big a gamble to take with
25 our public health.

1 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

2 MR. BIDLACK: I want to make a
3 statement for the record. I know -- I just
4 want to make a statement for the record, that
5 I have more testimony and --

6 DIRECTOR HYLAND: (Interposing) Submit
7 it in writing.

8 MR. BIDLACK: I consider this an
9 infringement on my public liberties.

10 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Tom Grillo, come up,
11 please.

12 DR. SPANIER: I'm here not so much
13 representing myself as I am my firm which is
14 Rudolph Research Corporation of which I am
15 President. Rudolph Research is located
16 approximately South of the proposed facility
17 site. Rudolph Research is a high technology
18 scientific instrument manufacturer. We
19 design, develop, manufacture and market
20 sophisticated optical measuring instruments
21 world-wide. All of this work is done at our
22 facility located along Route 206 in Roxbury
23 just South of the proposed incinerator site.
24 I am here knowing that an incinerator is
25 being proposed to try and find out to what

1 degree this incinerator would have a negative
2 affect on my business. So far I haven't
3 heard very much that's positive but in
4 reviewing the Morris County Solid Waste
5 Management Plan, the amendment to it, I was
6 studying the consultant's report, and they
7 made a statement that the incinerator use was
8 compatible with the OR-5; that is, the office
9 research five zone in Roxbury. I find that
10 somewhat difficult to understand since it
11 seems to me the only zoning that an
12 incinerator is compatible with is a heavy
13 industry zone such as steel making or
14 something else where they have a lot of smoke
15 stacks that emit a lot of smoke, and
16 certainly not a campus-like office research
17 zone in rural Morris County. In fact, I'm
18 certain that the value of my seven acre piece
19 of property has already fallen considerably.
20 Secondly, I would expect that if the
21 incinerator is actually built I will lose
22 some of the seventy employees that I have.
23 Third, I expect that if that incinerator is
24 actually built at that site I will have a
25 great deal of difficulty in hiring qualified

1 employees because of the perception that
2 there is a severe amount of pollution but,
3 lastly, and most severely this incinerator
4 will have a very negative impact on my
5 business because of the following reason:
6 I'm sure that every incinerator will have a
7 mistake and all of a sudden the fly ash will
8 come out the stack by the ton for a short
9 period of time or indeed the solid ash that's
10 on the bottom temporarily stored on the site
11 all of a sudden will start going all over
12 which I understand has happened elsewhere and
13 one can find an inch of ash quite far remote
14 from the incinerator sight itself or indeed
15 if there is an extra heavy SO 2 emission on a
16 particular day and we get some acid rain that
17 can actually totally put me out of business.
18 So my concern is very personal but no one
19 wants an incinerator in their backyard and in
20 my case it's literally in my backyard. So I
21 appreciate, I appreciate the difficult
22 position that you the Freeholders are in in
23 trying to site an incinerator. No one wants
24 it in their backyard. No one wants it in
25 their town. No one wants it in their county.

(AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

1
2 DR. SPANIER: (Cont'g.) We are all
3 caught between a rock and a hard place. What
4 do we do with our garbage? I submit to you
5 and I would like you to consider this before
6 you decide on doing most of it by mass-burn
7 technology. Again, in the Solid Waste
8 Management Amendment Report, Table Five lists
9 the composition or the approximate
10 composition of the Morris County way stream.
11 I'd like to just read this to you again to
12 refresh your memories. Paper, 51.8 percent,
13 plastic, 5 percent; glass, 6.7 percent; wood,
14 3.4 percent; metals, 7.4 percent; stone,
15 ceramic, 1.1 percent; textiles, 1.6 percent;
16 rubber and leather, 1 percent; food waste,
17 11.4 percent; yard waste, 7.1 percent and
18 miscellaneous 3.5. Of all of these if you
19 would take a quick look at Table Five it
20 seems to me about 80 percent of that material
21 could be recycled leaving only 20 percent to
22 be landfilled. However, it would require
23 some very strong regional legislation to
24 assure the recycling takes place but please
25 don't consider the mass burning as the only

1 alternative. Spend the money instead on
2 recycling, mandatory recycling and we will be
3 ahead of the game. Thank you, very much.

4 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

5 DIRECTOR HYLAND: How about Charlotte
6 Wilson? You're up next, Charlotte. Go
7 ahead.

8 MR. GRILLO: Tom Grillo. We all know
9 something has to be done with our garbage.
10 With all the money spent and all the plans I
11 say we go ahead with this now where we all
12 can get a tax break on it rather than wait.
13 I live in Mount Arlington. We have a
14 landfill which is only going to be in
15 operation for another few years and my taxes
16 are very high and I don't want my garbage
17 shipped to Pennsylvania. Bring it to Roxbury
18 and burn it. Thank you.

19 (AUDIENCE UPROAR)

20 DIRECTOR HYLAND: The next speaker,
21 William Silcox of Kenvil.

22 MS. WILSON: My name is Charlotte
23 Wilson and I'm a resident of Budd Lake.

24 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Speak into the
25 microphone.

1 MS. WILSON: My name is Charlotte
2 Wilson. I'm a resident of Budd Lake. As a
3 resident and taxpayer of Morris County I have
4 numerous concerns about how the incinerator
5 and the landfill will be monitored to
6 guarantee the health and safety of the
7 public. In his article on incineration in
8 the July 1987 issue of Technology Review,
9 Allan Hershkowitz admits, and this is quoted,
10 "garbage burning generates a range of
11 pollutants, including gases that contain
12 heavy metals and dioxins and that contribute
13 to acid rain." He cautions that neither the
14 United States Government nor individual
15 states have established a full range of
16 standards to guarantee that the waste is
17 properly prepared, that pollution control
18 devices are run by appropriately skilled
19 workers, and that plants known to work poorly
20 are shut down. Incinerators can give off as
21 many as twenty-seven metals, including
22 antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium,
23 chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, tin and
24 zinc. Except for beryllium, lead and
25 mercury, these substances are not covered by

1 federal or state air quality standards.
2 Hershkowitz also points out that the U.S. has
3 not established standards for incinerator
4 dioxin emissions or human exposure. He adds
5 that "no method for testing dioxin emissions
6 from incinerators is universally accepted,
7 and even the question of whether to sample
8 the flue gas or fly ash is still being
9 debated." In Sweden, concerns about dioxin
10 emissions from twenty-seven incinerators
11 prompted testing of mother's breast milk.
12 Infants were found to be ingesting 50 to 200
13 times the daily guideline limits that Sweden
14 and other European countries have
15 established." Controversy also abounds when
16 it comes to testing and classifying the ash
17 residue. High levels of lead and other
18 toxins have been found in this material. As
19 of 1987 the U.S. EPA did not know how to test
20 the toxicity of incinerator ash. Federal law
21 exempts municipal waste from being classified
22 as hazardous, and the waste-to-energy
23 industry argues that this exemption also
24 applies to incinerator ash." The possibility
25 of dangerous emissions coming from the

1 incinerating process is compounded if
2 properly trained workers are not used to
3 operate and monitor the plant. Hershkowitz
4 contends many U.S. incinerator plants employ
5 workers with steam plant experience under the
6 mistaken assumption that a municipal
7 incinerator is primarily involved with
8 producing energy rather than disposing of
9 waste. Because of this, the operators do not
10 see their role as preventing pollution and,
11 this is a quote, "the high emissions levels
12 of most U.S. incinerators attest that this
13 attitude is prevalent." First, I would like
14 to ask: Given all these unknowns and
15 controversies over plant and landfill
16 monitoring, can you honestly and
17 realistically reassure Morris County
18 residents their health and welfare will be
19 safeguarded? What plans do you have in place
20 and what guidelines will you use to insure
21 proper monitoring of the incinerator and,
22 secondly, have you, the Freeholder's, placed
23 yourselves in a conflict of interest by
24 designating yourselves overseers of the
25 incinerator operation? How can those who

1 authorize the expenditure of millions of
2 taxpayers' dollars to construct this
3 incinerator and landfill also be in a
4 position of serving as the watchdog? Can we
5 really believe that you would have the
6 political courage to shut down the plant if
7 necessary after committing so much money to
8 such a controversial undertaking? I just
9 want to add, I started becoming interested in
10 this whole issue, not starting out being
11 anti-incinerator but wanting to know more
12 about it because I happen to be a strong
13 supporter of recycling. I do believe
14 recycling is possible. I don't believe the
15 County is putting the effort into recycling
16 that you're putting into incinerating, and if
17 you would do that, if you would do that then
18 I don't think you would see this uproar from
19 everybody. I -- the more I learn the more I
20 just believe this is the wrong way to go. I
21 just think that you really need to push
22 recycling. Look at other alternatives. I
23 just -- you're just rushing in and the more I
24 learn, the more I read, I'm becoming more and
25 more disturbed. I'm not a scientist. I'm

1 just trying to read and educate myself and
2 before you spend a lot of my money I want you
3 to make sure you're doing it the right way.

4 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

5 DIRECTOR HYLAND: After Mr. Silcox,
6 Mrs. Swasey and then Steve Rattner, Mount
7 Olive Council.

8 MR. WILLIAM SILCOX: Good evening. I
9 think the lady before me pointed out
10 something that I have been wondering about.
11 It's showing me how a poor job you
12 Freeholder's have done in presenting the
13 facts, about presenting all the facts about
14 the incinerator, and it worries me that you
15 have done such a poor job to this point what
16 will happen later? Also, one other thing I
17 wanted to say is that when are we going to
18 get these questions answered? I don't feel
19 the public is educated. I don't feel you're
20 educated enough to come up with the facts and
21 let us get these questions answered. There
22 are a lot of questions and I know there are
23 some people that might say, "Listen! We
24 really don't know the facts but nobody, the
25 Freeholder's have to give them to us and they

1 haven't done their job." We're looking at
2 1,300 tons, I believe, a big one; only three
3 others in the U.S. It seems that it's
4 something to the future. In 1991 we won't be
5 able -- is this incinerator supposed to start
6 burning sludge as other incinerators have?
7 Are we going to see this in the future and
8 have you considered this? I'd like to see
9 this on the record so that two years, three
10 years down the road when we have the sludge
11 problem we don't get all the sludge coming
12 into the incinerator. Thank you.

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15 (PROCEEDING CONTINUES ON FOLLOWING
16 PAGE)

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1 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Mr. Rattner followed by
2 Nancy Coleman from Parsippany.

3 MR. RATTNER: Steven Rattner, Mt. Olive
4 Council.

5 I have two items that I will briefly
6 cover. One of the major benefits of this
7 incinerator that the Board and specifically
8 Freeholder Sette have been campaigning on is
9 cost savings and cost containment. I submit
10 that this is untrue, and in fact, the realistic
11 estimate of the actual cost cannot be reasonably
12 calculated.

13 A comprehensive study of the waste stream
14 has not been complete nor to the best of my
15 knowledge is one planned. My question is then:
16 How can the BTU value of the waste be calculated
17 and thus the amount and value of the energy for
18 sale be calculated?

19 The County has not had an an aggressive
20 recycling program in place. How, then, can you
21 estimate the volume of garbage to be burned?
22 Less volume raises per ton cost and raises
23 operational problems with combustion. Volume
24 will be additionally reduced to eliminate
25 non-cumbustibles and identify toxins prior to

1 burning. How much does this account for?

2 The industry states this is a minimum of
3 20 percent. If Morris County tonnage is not
4 reduced initially with recycling and the just
5 stated items to below 250,000 tons annually, I
6 call that malfeasance.

7 I have calculated the cost of capital
8 only; construction cost and interest. I was
9 conservative on the construction and interest,
10 using a bond rate of eight and a half percent.
11 This is not the junk bond rate which mass-burn
12 facility bonds are classified, but a medium risk
13 tax-free rate. Using the 250,000 tons annually,
14 the portion of the tipping fee required to cover
15 just interest and principal is \$183.06 a ton.
16 That is at today's dollars. It does not include
17 operational costs or other costs that will come
18 along in a project of this type. What do you
19 estimate the true cost to be as you know the
20 facts today? Three hundred, \$400 a ton?

21 That is two and a half to three times what
22 we pay today. Are you planning to hide the
23 capital cost and the county tax rate and only
24 charge the operational costs as a tipping fee?
25 The average tax increase for a home owner to

1 cover the capital cost would be \$282.02. A
2 commercial facility, \$1609.09; an industrial
3 facility, \$4,637.76. Then we pay for disposal.
4 I submit my calculations for your review.

5 The Federal Environmental Agency, the EPA,
6 is not a supporter of the mass-burn process.
7 The agency's -- we just heard this -- Assessment
8 of Municipal Waste Combustor Emissions Under The
9 Clean Air Act dated July 7th, 1987 states "Based
10 on the assessment, the Administrator has judged
11 that municipal waste combustor emissions may
12 reasonably be anticipated to contribute to the
13 endangering of the public health and welfare."

14 The projected annual cancer incidence
15 ranges from two to twenty and the maximum
16 individual risk lifetime, lifetime risk, ranges
17 from one in ten thousand. These rates are for
18 additional cancer risk due to these facilities
19 and are actually one tenth of the current
20 estimated risks.

21 I quote: "In the exposure analysis a
22 distinction was made between existing and
23 projected MWCs based on the fact that MWC
24 technology currently marketed represents a
25 distinct improvement in design, operation,

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1 pollution control compared to facilities built a
2 decade ago."

3 What the EPA is telling us is that in
4 Morris County, we can reasonably expect a
5 mortality rate due to incineration which is
6 unreasonable for rational people to accept.
7 That is after we accept the premise that the
8 current mortality rate cannot be reduced from
9 one in a thousand to one in ten thousand.

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. RATTNER: The concept of incineration
12 is unacceptable from an environmental,
13 financial, and political standpoint, and I
14 didn't even get to the toxic landfill.

15 Thank you.

16 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Nancy Coleman here? Joe
17 Cardoni? George Policastro?

18 MS. COLEMAN: Hi, my name is Nancy
19 Coleman and I live in Parsippany-Troy Hills. I
20 am just as unhappy with your proposal to site
21 the Morris County incinerator in Roxbury as I
22 would have been if Parsippany had been chosen.
23 The best solution for our garbage crisis, the
24 faster, the cheaper ones, the solutions with the
25 long range answers, do not involve incineration.

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Our money should be spent on intensive recycling. Intensive recycling can be achieved by spending our tax dollars on creating markets for composted and recycled trash, educating the public, and finding appropriate uses for compost.

Positive incentives must be used instead of negative incentives. Using punishment such as paying by the number of trash cans or allowing only one or two trash cans per household only created illegal dumping. Positive incentives such as discounts from tax bills for recycling should be looked into. New markets can be developed.

For example, as the owner of a new non-chemical lawn maintenance company I will have need of one hundred to three hundred pounds of compost per one thousand square feet of lawn for clients' lawns per year. Can you imagine how much compost we're talking about; multiplied by municipal lawns, industrial lawns, and Morris County's residential lawns, leaves, wood chips, newspapers, grass clippings and kitchen scraps, et cetera, are all free fertilizer. All we need is the time and a little tax money to implement

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1 this kind of composting.

2 (Applause.)

3 MS. COLEMAN: I'm sure that if Morris
4 County asked for bids from outside companies to
5 help implement intensive recycling and helped us
6 develop markets, there would be a number of
7 private companies capable. Maybe, or maybe it's
8 about time we fund new departments which will
9 take on this issue. And by the way, is there
10 any impeachment process with respect to County
11 Freeholders?

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. COLEMAN: If not, maybe it's something
14 we should look into.

15 (Shouts from the public.)

16 MS. COLEMAN: Or can we count on you to
17 represent your constituents' wishes?

18 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Joseph Cardoni, is that
19 you?

20 MR. CARDONI: Yes, evening.

21 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Gorge Policastro is
22 next.

23 MR. CARDONI: My name is Joe Cardoni and
24 I've waited a long time for this. However, it's
25 our distinct honor to be graced with the

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1 presence of two gubernatorial candidates,
2 Senator Allen Karcher and Gerry Cardinale are
3 both in attendance. Both of them have very busy
4 schedules, and what I would like to do is swap
5 my time so that they can speak.

6 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Can't do that.

7 (Shouts from the public.)

8 Mr. CARDONI: Would you allow them to
9 speak? They've come a long way.

10 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Senator, Senator, you're
11 on the list to speak with the attorneys. We've
12 set the ground rules. No one can swap time.

13 SENATOR CARDINALE: I want to thank you
14 for your courtesy, I want to thank you for your
15 courtesy, Mr. Freeholder.

16 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You're disrupting the
17 meeting.

18 SENATOR CARDINALE: Thank you very much
19 for your courtesy.

20 Now, Mr. Freeholder, there's no need for
21 you to act that way. There really isn't.

22 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You can't hear the man
23 if you're going to yell.

24 (Shouts from the public.)

25 SENATOR CARDINALE: It's about time we had

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1 some sanity. It's about time we had some sanity
2 when we deal with garbage. When we deal with
3 solid waste --

4 (Shouts from the public.)

5 SENATOR CARDINALE: It's about time we
6 stop pandering to those who push mass-burn
7 incineration because of the obvious advantage
8 that it has in creating greater public expense
9 and greater --

10 (Shouts from the public.)

11 SENATOR CARDINALE: Mr. Freeholder, if you
12 can't control your proponents that you bussed in
13 here --

14 (Shouts from the public.)

15 SENATOR CARDINALE: I can wait as long as
16 you can.

17 A VOICE: That's right, wait. Sit down
18 and wait.

19 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You're not helping the
20 situation.

21 A VOICE: You got an agenda. Live up to
22 the agenda.

23 DIRECTOR HYLAND: We will take a five
24 minute recess.

25 (Whereupon, at 9:33 o'clock p.m., a recess

1 is taken.)

2 (Whereupon, at 9:45 o'clock p.m., the
3 proceedings resume.)

4 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Your time is up, sir.

5 MR. CARDONI: I didn't get my five
6 minutes.

7 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Sorry, your time is up.

8 MR. CARDONI: It says five minutes.

9 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Your time is up, sir,
10 please. Thank you.

11 MR. CARDONI: I have a number of things I
12 would like to say. I've prepared some testimony
13 and I would like to be heard. The rules say I
14 have five minutes to speak and I haven't spoken
15 yet.

16 MR. D'AGOSTINO: The rules provide you
17 can't switch your time.

18 MR. CARDONI: Okay, I'm here to take my
19 time.

20 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Would you please sit
21 down?

22 (Shouts from the public.)

23 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Would you please sit
24 down? Thank you.

25 MR. CARDONI: I would like my five

1 minutes.

2 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You had your time. You
3 had your time, I'm sorry.

4 Ladies, would you come up here?

5 MR. CARDONI: Who makes the rules here?

6 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thank you.

7 MR. CARDONI: I had some testimony --

8 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Officer, can we have
9 this man removed?

10 MR. CARDONI: I had some testimony to put
11 on the public record and I feel I've been denied
12 that by the Freeholder Board in your ultimate
13 wisdom.

14 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Bye. You're history.

15 Ma'am, could we have your name for the
16 record, please?

17 MS. SCAPICCHIO: My name is Betsy
18 Scarpichie.

19 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Would you speak into the
20 microphone?

21 MS. SCAPICCHIO: Betsy Scapicchio. I live
22 a half a mile from the proposed incineration
23 site in Mount Olive Township.

24 I'm speaking on behalf of our future
25 generation. A generation of children at this

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1 time cannot speak for themselves. These
2 children you see here are only a fraction of the
3 future population that's going to be affected by
4 your hasty decision to build a 1300 ton a day
5 garbage incinerator in Morris County. They're
6 our future tax payers. I think it's
7 unconscionable of you to saddle them with untold
8 future problems that will be caused by garbage
9 incineration, such as air pollution, poisonous
10 metal and dioxins in the air and water, acid gas
11 and other harmful chemicals. You will be
12 creating a huge hazardous ash landfill that will
13 eventually fill up or fail and become tomorrow's
14 Superfund dump sites.

15 (Applause.)

16 MS. SCAPICCHIO: Not to mention the
17 millions of dollars it will cost to clean it all
18 up and numerous health and environmental
19 problems that will stem from it.

20 As adults and parents of our future
21 generation, I feel we have a responsibility to
22 ensure their safety and not pollute their
23 future.

24 (Applause.)

25 MS. SCAPICCHIO: You as Freeholders need

1 to act in a responsible manner.

2 (Shouts from the public.)

3 MS. SCAPICCHIO: We depend on you to
4 protect our needs. We don't need a world with
5 additional pollution. They deserve the best we
6 can give them. From what we see, you are
7 betraying the trust we have in you as elected
8 officials.

9 (Applause.)

10 MS. SCAPICCHIO: As elected officials your
11 job is to protect, not to destroy them.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. SCAPICCHIO: I read an article in the
14 Mt. Olive Chronicle Thursday May 4th. It read
15 "If American technology can develop a
16 microcomputer that can do millions of problems
17 in a second, if American scientists can develop
18 a missile that can travel along a terrain and
19 strike within a foot of a target 5,000 thousand
20 miles way, then why can't scientists figure out
21 how to safely get rid of our garbage?

22 (Applause.)

23 MS. SCAPICCHIO: The answer is, they can,
24 but they need incentives to implement other
25 alternatives in this matter. Please vote for a

1 moratorium on garbage incineration, and use our
2 tax dollars to put on line alternatives we know
3 are out there.

4 (Applause.)

5 MS. SCAPICCHIO: If you spent as much
6 money on implementing alternatives as you did on
7 promoting incineration, we would probably have
8 solved the garbage problem by now.

9 (Applause.)

10 MS. SCAPICCHIO: As all of you sit up
11 there, I would like you to look into the eyes
12 and faces of these children behind me, and
13 guarantee them that they will not be harmed by
14 that incineration.

15 (Applause.)

16 MS. SCAPICCHIO: As you can see, I do have
17 a vested interest in this. If you cannot do
18 that, then you have absolutely no business
19 taking chances with our lives.

20 (Applause.)

21 MAYOR DAWSON: Folks, excuse me. If I may
22 have your attention, please. We have a car
23 blocking someone else's car. If this is your
24 license plate number, would you please go out
25 and remove your car from the parking lot and put

1 it in another location? License plate number
2 CFD-79M, as in "Mary," CFD-79M as in "Mary,"
3 please remove your car immediately.

4 DIRECTOR HYLAND: George Policastro, Bob
5 Bergman, Ron Haddad. Haddad. Sorry about that.

6 MR. POLICASTRO: Director Hyland?

7 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Yes, sir.

8 MR. POLICASTRO: County Freenolders, my
9 name is George Policastro and I'm the Deputy
10 Mayor of Roxbury Township. I'm here tonight to
11 address the issue of insurance regarding the
12 incinerator.

13 We as home owners in Morris County take
14 our own insurance to protect against any
15 potential liability. If someone, God forbid,
16 should hurt himself or herself on our property
17 we generally must compensate them and their
18 families for their damages. We pay an annual
19 premium to an insurance company who pools its
20 resources to ensure that there is adequate
21 coverage for whatever calamity should occur.
22 The insurance company hires actuaries to compute
23 the possibility of such an occurrence, and
24 charges us an annual premium, which spreads the
25 risks among all of the insured.

1 The county Freeholders have taken it upon
2 themselves to do an analysis of the same
3 insurance issue and have concluded that they are
4 going to self ensure any potential risk of
5 lawsuits in the event of a mishap caused by the
6 incinerator.

7 I quote from a letter from Joseph J.
8 Marraziti, Jr., counsel to the Freeholders, to
9 Freeholders Jack O'Keeffe dated April 17, 1981.
10 Quote: "The County of Morris are included in a
11 self insurance program. During the past eight
12 or nine years the insurance industry has
13 experienced high damage awards that have been
14 imposed upon them for pollution liability from
15 gradual pollution as well as pollution resulting
16 from sudden and accidental occurrences.
17 Pollution liability coverage has been excluded
18 from all general liability policies that apply
19 to governmental agencies, because the risks are
20 ill-defined and potentially dangerous.
21 Insurance companies that are financially sound
22 refuse to place their capital at risk for these
23 exposures. Any potential self insurance
24 advocates must ask themselves the following
25 questions. One. What is the form of coverage?

1 Two. If a group of municipalities form a self
2 insurance entity, what assets are available for
3 payment of claims? Three. Will the
4 municipalities place their tax revenues at risk?
5 Four. Because of the catastrophic nature of the
6 risks, are the municipalities prepared to fund
7 the limits of liability in excess of five
8 hundred million to a billion dollars?

9 "Financially sound companies that have
10 pollution exposures attempt to purchase limits
11 in the range of a half a billion dollars. The
12 premiums for this cost are exorbitant. How can
13 municipalities deal with similar exposures, and
14 what is their financial base?"

15 It is entirely possible that Morris County
16 could face financial ruin if it self-insures the
17 incinerator and a lawsuit is filed for a major
18 mishap. If there is, for instance, a one
19 hundred million dollar award, the one hundred
20 million will be owed by the County Freeholders
21 which then in turn would assess all Morris
22 County taxpayers.

23 As part of their strategic plan to rid us
24 of their waste products the Freeholders are
25 advocating every single taxpayer to unlimited

1 and unrestricted liability. Pollution liability
2 risks are long term exposures. What guarantees
3 can be provided for future generations, when
4 simple questions like school budgets cause
5 elected officials to discuss bankruptcy?

6 Just think for a minute as a home owner or
7 apartment dweller, would you own or rent your
8 property and subject you and your family to
9 total financial ruin because you failed to
10 purchase adequate insurance coverage? That's
11 what you would do by approving this incineration
12 unit.

13 Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. BERGMAN: Bob Bergman from Mt. Olive.

16 Your Solid Waste Management Plan calls for
17 a 25 percent recycling effort for twenty year
18 life span of this incinerator. This is
19 really --

20 A VOICE: We can't hear.

21 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Speak into the
22 microphone Bob, please. Thank you.

23 MR. BERGMAN: This is an 18.8 percent of
24 the total, because industrial and institutional
25 waste is not included in the total waste figure,

1 which is 75 percent of the grand total. Your
2 own expert, Dr. Richard Magee, has pointed out
3 that this recycling level is inadequate and
4 should be increased to 50 percent. You have now
5 proposed and formed an advisory committee to
6 help bring about increased recycling. On the
7 other hand, the 1300 ton facility is based on
8 the present waste stream that has nearly
9 attained its 25 percent goal.

10 Warran County has not been able to meet
11 the capacity of its burner without adding
12 recyclables such as newspaper and wood chips.
13 There is a basic discrepancy here. With
14 increased recyclables, you will also have excess
15 capacity and will be forced to burn recyclables.

16 Jack O'Keefe, are you with us?

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. BERGMAN: Jack O'Keefe's letter
19 response to Dick Bidlack dated February 7th,
20 1989 admits that you will not preclude burning
21 newspapers.

22 In addition to wasting a natural resource,
23 you would then be depositing additional lead
24 that is contained in the print into the left
25 over ash. This inconsistency proves that

1 recycling and mass-burn technology are
2 incompatible.

3 My question: If you are planning to
4 recycle beyond the 25 percent goal, shouldn't
5 you down-size the scale of the incinerator?

6 If you are under the plant's capacity,
7 will you import garbage from other counties and
8 other states?

9 I believe it's Essex County that has
10 struck a deal with their municipality for
11 680,000 tons. That county does not generate
12 that much tonnage and they're locked in through
13 legal agreement and binding agreement to burn
14 that much garbage. And if we're paying an
15 estimated \$180.00 a ton and you can't burn or
16 you don't have enough fuel for your incinerator,
17 where are you going to get it?

18 Is it going to come from New York? Is it
19 going to come from Sussex County?

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. BERGMAN: The Federal Air Quality
22 Standards Act states that if you are in an area
23 where the quality of the air is below the
24 acceptable, or above the pollution -- or above
25 the acceptable level -- which I certainly think

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1 in New Jersey we are -- we are far in excess of
2 those standards -- you must obtain offset
3 credits from either facilities which have
4 lowered their emissions or from facilities which
5 can know longer or are no longer operating.

6 From what sources do you anticipate
7 obtaining these offset credits? If you cannot
8 obtain enough offset credits, are you prepared
9 to violate that federal statute?

10 I really have no more comments at this
11 time other than an observation. I've appeared
12 in front of this Board a few times. Once you
13 gave me a transfer station, one day you gave
14 yourself a twenty-five thousand dollar -- or
15 salary raise to \$25,000. Now you're prepared to
16 give me an incinerator.

17 Gentlemen, and ladies, I think your view
18 of democracy is extremely perverted.

19 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Could we have your name,
20 sir?

21 MR. HADDAD: Ron Haddad, Flanders.

22 As as a citizen of New Jersey, I am deeply
23 disturbed about the siting of a 1300 ton per day
24 mass-burn incinerator. I would like to address
25 you concerning the potential for serious

1 malfunctioning of the incinerator and the
2 hazardous ash landfill. When my comments are
3 over I will submit them to you in writing.

4 We have heard your oft-repeated claim that
5 incineration of garbage is a proven technology
6 with an excellent track record around the
7 nation.

8 It appears that you have not investigated
9 this matter before making this claim. I would
10 like to describe for you a number of recent
11 cases in which incinerators have malfunctioned.
12 I will follow with pertinent questions.

13 Number one. In February 1988 at a 1500
14 ton incinerator in Millbury, Massachusetts which
15 went on line in 1987, the state of the art, acid
16 gas scrubbers did not operate as efficiently as
17 the company said they would. The result:
18 Company monitoring reports showed the plant
19 exceeded SO-2 limits for a total of 110 hours
20 with excess emissions ranging from 105 percent
21 to 714 percent of the allowable rate. Similar
22 problems occurred in January, and March of 1988.

23 Number two. In 1988, a 510 ton
24 incinerator in Panama City, Florida which went
25 on line in 1987 had hydraulic conveyer

1 malfunctions, problems with the boiler tubes; an
2 ash drag system was not operational for several
3 months; a pollution measuring device designed to
4 measure smoke density was not operational for
5 several months; a combuster broke down. These
6 and other problems cost the community, \$2
7 million more than they had budgeted for handling
8 their waste.

9 Number three. In 1988, the Penellas
10 County, Florida incinerator startled engineers
11 when the boiler tubes which were supposed to
12 last twenty years began disintegrating in less
13 than a year. The retrofit cost \$5 million.

14 Number four. In March 1988 at a 400 ton
15 incinerator in Poughkeepsie, New York, test
16 burning revealed mechanical failures in
17 virtually all of the plant's component systems
18 and the plant was completely shut down pending
19 major repairs.

20 Number five. October 1988, at a 2,000 ton
21 incinerator in Hartford, Connecticut, one of
22 three boilers ruptured, shutting down the plant
23 two days after it began operating. The force of
24 the rupture bowed out the boiler walls and blew
25 out part of the siding on the building. The

1 remaining two sets of boiler tubes were expected
2 and found to be thin. Repairs cost close to \$1
3 million dollars.

4 Number six. In January 1989, the same
5 plant in Hartford, an explosion caused by a
6 propane tank blew off the steal roof over the
7 primary schredder and shut down the plant.

8 Number seven. And again in Hartford, a
9 rotor shaft for a refuge shredder broke and
10 caused the plant to operate at half capacity.
11 The part which had to be imported from Hawaii
12 cost \$100,000 to replace. While the plant
13 operated at reduced capacity, it lost \$100,000
14 per day due to lost energy revenues and the cost
15 of dumping trash elsewhere.

16 Number Eight. During a two month period
17 in 1988, twenty-one baghouses failed at the
18 Foster-Wheeler, quote, model, unquote,
19 incinerator in Commerce, California. The
20 failure caused a release of excessive amounts of
21 lead into the atmosphere. In addition, this
22 incinerator experienced numerous shutdowns due
23 to mechanical failures during its two years of
24 operation. For example, in October 1988 it was
25 down from 25 straight days for steam tube

1 failures.

2 Nine. At the same Foster-Wheeler
3 incinerator in California in March '69 a major
4 fire broke out, and the fire started in the
5 garbage pit and went out of control. The
6 sprinkler system didn't work, and the fire
7 department spent five and a half hours putting
8 out the fire. The incinerator shut down.

9 Ten. In February 1989 excessive
10 temperatures caused a blower to blow in
11 Detroit's 4,000 ton incinerator. Six workers
12 barely escaped burning ashes.

13 Number eleven. In January, 1988, North
14 Anover, Massachusetts a fire burned through one
15 site of the incinerator building damaging
16 girders and a crane. It was the largest fire in
17 the town's history.

18 In Auburn, Maine, the town's incinerator
19 is being totally rebuilt after five years of
20 operation,

21 Duluth, Minnesota, another five year old
22 incinerator is undergoing major overhauling.

23 Rome, New York, the incinerator there has
24 been plagued with equipment failures in the
25 emissions control equipment and grate drive

1 systems.

2 In 1987 in Columbus, Ohio, plant break-
3 downs and equipment failures cost an additional
4 fifteen and a half million dollars,

5 In Millburn, Massachusetts, their
6 incinerator costing \$15 million -- that price
7 tag sounds a little familiar -- exceeded permit
8 specifications for acid gas emissions by 700
9 percent. This unit is equipped with acid gas
10 scrubbers and bag house filters. That
11 technology also sounds familiar.

12 In January, 1989 at the incinerator in
13 Detroit, Michigan, 75 workers walked off the
14 job, they complained that the airborne ash or
15 some other substance on the job was causing skin
16 rash, eye irritation coughing and nose bleeds.

17 These instances of malfunctioning
18 incinerators and shutdowns are only the most
19 dramatic few that have been promulgated by
20 local authorities and by the press.

21 Please allow me to finish. I'm almost
22 done.

23 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Go ahead.

24 MR. HADDAD: One can be certain there are
25 many other instances of breakdowns that have not

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1 been widely publicized for any number of reasons.

2 At the present time there are 177 working
3 incinerators in the U.S. Twenty-eight of these
4 have acid gas scrubbers. Only three have
5 scrubbers and bag house filters, as will the one
6 planned for Morris County. When you tell the
7 public that we are dealing with a reliable
8 proven technology, either you are misinformed or
9 you are lying.

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. HADDAD: The fact is, the fact is that
12 Morris County will serve as a testing ground for
13 what I would mercifully call a very unproven
14 technology with a questionable track record. If
15 ordinary citizens are willing to invest their
16 time and money to investigate this project,
17 shouldn't you, the decision-makers, invest at
18 least the same amount of time.

19 Which one of you can claim to have more
20 than a rudimentary knowledge of incinerator
21 operation?

22 (Applause.)

23 MR. HADDAD: I have one more paragraph, I
24 would appreciate being allowed to finish.

25 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Would you wind up,

1 please?

2 MR. HADDAD: Yes, I will. Thank you.

3 Concerning the ash landfill, I would like
4 you to refer to the Federal Register, page 11128
5 of February 5, 1981 in which the EPA stated its
6 opinion that all landfills will eventually leak.
7 I quote. "Man-made permeable materials that
8 might be used for liners or covers are subject
9 to eventual deterioration. And although this
10 might not occur for ten, twenty or more years,
11 eventually occurs, and when it does, leachate
12 will migrate out of the facility," end of quote.

13 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 DIRECTOR HYLAND: William Kish? Linda
16 Stansfield?

17 MR. KISH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

18 My name is William Kish, I'm a property
19 owner on Route 206, specifically Block 38, Lot
20 7. My property is immediately contiguous to the
21 site, Site 15.

22 I wonder why I, I as an immediately
23 adjacent property owner, was not notified of any
24 of these proceedings. Other property owners up
25 and down the road were all notified formally,

1 and I kind of wonder what the criteria that was
2 used by the Board or the Council to notify
3 property owners.

4 I understand about this condemnation, that
5 you've suggested rather directly or indirectly
6 as the case may be to other property owners on
7 206. I wonder what you have in mind for me.

8 A VOICE: Nothing.

9 MR. KISH: We built our building several
10 years ago. Again, everybody is talking about
11 the state of the art. We have a state of the
12 art roof. I wonder what this acid rain and what
13 this ash is going to do to the property.

14 A VOICE: Make holes.

15 MR. KISH: Several years ago, I guess it
16 was when the Morris County Transfer Station was
17 proposed, I made the mistake of thinking that
18 the Board was rather open minded and would
19 listen to public input. It became very obvious
20 when I attended a few of those meetings that, in
21 fact, the decision had been made. It was a fait
22 accompli.

23 In fact, I would venture to say that one
24 of the Freeholders was rewarded for his efforts
25 by being elevated to the State Assembly.

1 I was told at that time that the Board
2 studied traffic on Route 206 and that the
3 transfer station would have no impact on
4 traffic. Well, I'll tell you what, I made the
5 challenge then I'll make it again: Try and
6 drive that road in the morning or at night. Try
7 and drive out on it.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. KISH: I am told that this 1300 ton
10 per day station will generate truck traffic of
11 two hundred fifty. That's a minimum number. I
12 wonder what the maximum number might be.

13 When the transfer station was put in, we
14 were assured by the DEP that they would very
15 carefully monitor clean up and trash. Well,
16 I'll tell you what, why don't you take a walk
17 along Gold Mine Road and 206, see the trash.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. KISH: Concerning the incinerator, the
20 winds in this area are very strong. They blow
21 from the northwest. I would like to suggest to
22 you that the ash that will be generated, as I
23 understand from a technical source, 225,000
24 gallons per day of water is needed to wet the
25 ash to stop it from blowing in the air.

1 This water will eventually end up in the.
2 I guess it's called the Roxbury aquifer. I
3 wonder what conditions are being made to monitor
4 potential pollution of the groundwater.

5 We talk about this thing burning at a
6 hundred percent efficiency and no pollution.
7 Well, maybe it does in a laboratory, but I don't
8 think so out in the actual field. I don't think
9 that's what an actual field installation would
10 show.

11 I'm also told that the report, the Solid
12 Waste Management Report that was submitted to,
13 or prepared by the New Jersey Department of
14 Environmental Protection states that the soil in
15 the area is not suitable structurally for the
16 stack and the rest of the facility that's going
17 to be built there. Hence, more costs. Where is
18 this cost taken into account?

19 I'm also told that this stack will be 275
20 to 350 feet high. As a case in point, that
21 this site, if the stack is something like 40
22 feet above Route 206, we won't need a landing
23 guide mark to the New York airports, we'll have
24 it in Roxbury.

25 (Applause.)

1 MR. KISH: The State Police antenna by the
2 way is one hundred foot tall.

3 1988, '89, I think will go down as the
4 year of the sell out. I would really like to
5 think that you're open minded about this, but I
6 really feel in my heart this decision has been
7 made. I feel it's been made in Trenton, and I
8 feel you're only carrying out the orders of our
9 good Governor. And, I'm not only suggesting
10 this, listen to the people of Morris County and
11 the surrounding counties, home rule has all but
12 disappeared in this state. We see it more and
13 more every day. The Land Planning Act which is
14 supposed to guarantee quality of life -- yes,
15 thank you very much, I'm aware of it -- I wonder
16 why we're guaranteeing quality of life and
17 eliminating development out here. So we can put
18 in incinerators and landfills and all that sort
19 of thing?

20 Radon controlled soil from Montclair was
21 recently taken to Sussex County.

22 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Finish up.

23 MR. KISH: I'm trying.

24 I wonder if we're next for radon
25 controlled soil.

751X

Walter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

1 I have some other things to say but I
2 would like to really end by saying two things.
3 The gentleman from the Department of
4 Environmental Protection mentioned seven plants
5 in Massachusetts that were operating. I would
6 like to read one of them.

7 The Saugus, Massachusetts incinerator
8 expansion is opposed unanimously by the town-
9 fathers. The plant is reported to run at
10 different loads depending on the direction wind
11 is blowing in order to limit the fall out
12 complaints.

13 The Tuskalossa, Alabama 200 ton per day
14 incinerator has been called the "Tuskaloosa
15 Turkey" after it lost \$20 million in the first
16 34 months of operation. Ash and suit over
17 everything, some places one inch thick.

18 Let's not be known for the Roxbury
19 rip-off.

20 Thank you.

21 (Continued on next page.)
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(PROCEEDING CONTINUES AS FOLLOWS AT
9:20 P.M.)

DIRECTOR HYLAND: Go ahead.

MS. STANSFIELD: I'm Linda Stansfield
from Mountain Lakes. I'm representing the
American Lung Association of New Jersey.

(AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

MS. STANSFIELD: (Cont'g.) We'd like to
put into perspective for you what risks
you're imposing on the public. EPA has
recently completed a study called,
"unfinished business." In that study they
evaluated the seventy programs they have run
and they looked at them statistically in
terms of risks to the public. This was
seventy programs. The first of seventy, the
greatest risk to public health in the U.S.
are the conventional air pollutants, sulfur,
lead, carbon monoxide, the regular things
that are managed by the Clean Air Act. The
second greatest danger is destruction of
ozone in the stratosphere. The third are
pesticides, the fourth, radon, the fifth,
other toxic air pollutants indoors, the
sixth, other toxic air pollutants outdoors,

1 and the seventh, contamination of drinking
2 water, and the exposure of dangerous
3 chemicals in the work place, many inhaled.
4 Therefore, out of the top eight programs
5 seven are air pollution. You must be very
6 concerned because when you pollute the air
7 more people receive a dose of pollution than
8 through any other form, and that is why those
9 numbers are so high. More people will be
10 impacted by what you do. Recently the
11 American Lung Association has adopted a new
12 and stronger national position on
13 incineration and I would like to read you the
14 national position. The American Lung
15 Association recommends solid waste reduction
16 by recycling and the use of more
17 environmentally benign disposal technologies
18 such as composting be given priority over
19 incineration as solutions to our nation's
20 solid waste disposal problem. Resource
21 recovery incinerator plants are not
22 inherently safe pollution to our nation's
23 solid waste problem. If these facilities are
24 used as a last resort strategy than only
25 stringent pollution controls and equally

1 stringent operating and monitoring procedures
2 can reduce the public health threat from the
3 emission that these facilities are easily
4 capable of producing. A major health
5 consideration from these plants are the heavy
6 metals which interfere, damage or kill nerve,
7 brain and kidney tissue; the acid gases which
8 affect asthmatics first and particulates of
9 less than ten microns, these particulates are
10 often associated with toxic air pollutants
11 which cling to the particulates to enter
12 deeply into the lung. Everyone agrees that
13 the incinerators pollute the air. Even its
14 proponents know that. For many years New
15 Jersey managed to obtain a gradual, general
16 improvement in air quality but recently there
17 has been a leveling off or increase in these
18 air quality readings that we have been
19 monitoring for over twelve years. At this
20 time New Jersey does not meet federal
21 standards for ozone and carbon monoxide
22 statewide and Warren County with sulfur
23 dioxide has had a downgrading of air quality
24 in New Jersey. Air pollution may cause the
25 incinerator in Morris County to be shut down

1 prematurely even if the plant is run to
2 perfection. If the greenhouse effect proves
3 to be a reality then fossil fuel burning
4 plants which emit carbon dioxide will be
5 forced to close. Can we risk so much money
6 only to discover five years later that Morris
7 County must shut down the plant and switch to
8 resource reduction, recycling and composting?
9 Why not switch now?

10 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

11 MS. STANSFIELD: (Cont'g.) Furthermore,
12 if New Jersey is unable to control its severe
13 ozone pollution, the Environmental Protection
14 Agency may sanction New Jersey. Such a
15 sanction would cause construction to cease on
16 all new major sources of pollution and this
17 would include incinerators. In my area of
18 Morris County I observed very uneven
19 enforcement or adoption of regulations to
20 encourage recycling. While my garbage
21 collector will empty only four trash cans per
22 week and none if they contain recyclables, my
23 neighboring towns continue to allow either
24 eight or ten cans per week. The county
25 recycling coordinator must be given greater

1 resources and a strong directive from you
2 Freeholders for a rigorous siting, recycling
3 and composting program.

4 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thank you, very much.

5 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

6 DIRECTOR HYLAND: We're now going to
7 switch to the attorney list. Number one is
8 Jack Wenarsky. Sir? We're switching over to
9 the attorney list I just announced.

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a right
11 to be heard.

12 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You will have an
13 opportunity.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER Wait like the
15 rest of us.

16 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Mr. Wenarsky?

17 MR. WENARSKY: Good evening.

18 MR. D'AGOSTINO: Are you speaking on
19 behalf of yourself?

20 MR. WENARSKY: My client is Eden
21 Associates, E D E N Associates. My client is
22 Eden Lane Associates. They're the owner of
23 Block 14, Lot Three in the Township of Mount
24 Olive. This lot is one of the additional
25 parcels which is being included in the Solid

1 Waste Management Plan as a buffer.

2 MR. D'AGOSTINO: Do you have any
3 experts you want to testify?

4 MR. WENARSKY: I do not. My purpose
5 tonight is to put a statement on the record
6 as to my client's position.

7 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You will be allowed
8 ten minutes.

9 MR. WENARSKY: I don't think I'll need
10 that much time.

11 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Fine.

12 MR. WENARSKY: First of all, I'd like
13 to state my client's objection to the plan as
14 a concept in that its my client's position
15 the technology has not advanced sufficiently
16 in the field of solid waste incineration so
17 the Board of Freeholders can give any
18 assurance to the local real estate owners or
19 residents that the project is safe, poses no
20 health risk and will have no ill effect. My
21 clients are even more concerned having read
22 the Daily Record yesterday where a statement
23 was made to the Daily Record that members of
24 the Board of Freeholders have been advised
25 not to give any guarantees that there will be

1 no ill effect as a result of this.
2 Specifically, as it relates to my client's
3 property, my client is concerned with the
4 access off Gold Mine Road. Their property is
5 off the beaten lane, will have an adverse
6 impact on traffic to their property and there
7 is access available right to 206. In
8 addition, as far as taking any part of my
9 client's property as a buffer, this will
10 interfere with my client's plans which refers
11 to this property. Therefore, it will
12 substantially impair its ability to develop
13 this property. The Board should take this
14 under consideration. Thank you.

15 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

16 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thomas Germine
17 representing the Concerned Citizens of Morris
18 County. Is he here?

19 MR. GERMINE: Members of the Board, I'd
20 like to enter my appearance, Thomas J.
21 Germine of Morristown on behalf of the
22 Concerned Citizens of Morris County. I
23 believe the Board has a letter which I have
24 delivered to the Board this afternoon which
25 has appended to it a list of witnesses which

1 I propose to call.

2 MR. D'AGOSTINO: How many witnesses do
3 you have, Mr. Germine?

4 MR. GERMINE: Sir, I have fifty
5 witnesses.

6 MR. D'AGOSTINO: Fifty witnesses.

7 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You'll have twelve
8 minutes, all right?

9 MR. GERMINE: Sir, I choose not to
10 give my statement at this time. Rather, I
11 would like to call my first witness, if that
12 is possible.

13 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Go ahead.

14 MR. GERMINE: I would like to call the
15 Honorable Gerald Cardinale.

16 MR. D'AGOSTINO: Hold it! This is not
17 a political forum. This is not a political
18 forum, sir.

19 DIRECTOR HYLAND: No.

20 MR. GERMINE: He is the most
21 knowledgeable person in this matter and I --
22 I present the Honorable Gerald Cardinale.

23 MR. CARDINALE: Thank you. Our State
24 Department of Environmental Protection and I
25 feel sorry for you. The freeholders have

1 literally bludgeoned New Jerseys counties
2 into adopting a strategy for solid waste
3 disposal that is completely wrong. The DEP
4 claims on behalf of mass-burn incineration it
5 is nothing more than an attempt to deceive
6 the people of New Jersey, an expensive
7 deception both in terms of cost in dollars
8 and cost of incinerator harm. Let's look at
9 the record of mass-burn incineration. About
10 ninety of these garbage ovens have been built
11 so far in the U.S. and practically every one
12 of them we have seen the following: Enormous
13 cost overruns, expensive breakdowns,
14 uncontrollable air emissions, toxic ash
15 lawsuits, health concerns and community
16 disapproval. Warren County, your neighbors,
17 experience mass-burn incineration, proves the
18 point. Warren County's incinerator has been
19 cited and fined \$130,000.00 for emissions
20 violations and the ashes it produces are so
21 toxic that 54 percent are being shipped to
22 the Niagara Falls Toxic Waste Facility at
23 great expense. The bureaucrats at DEP who
24 are pushing mass-burn incinerators are doing
25 so in the vain hope that money can repeal the

1 scientific deficiencies of that technology.
2 Because of all the public money spent so far
3 they're reluctant to admit that this program
4 is a proven failure. Now, more than
5 criticizing mass-burn incineration I think
6 it's incumbent upon us to offer an
7 alternative and there is an alternative.
8 Within one year we can take a number of steps
9 to get out from under our garbage first. We
10 must separate our household garbage not as we
11 do today but in putrescent and non-putrescent
12 terms. The putrescent materials can be mixed
13 with your sewerage sludge and they are
14 composting sewerage sludge successfully in
15 Sussex County, another of your neighbors and
16 they have been doing so for three years.
17 They have, in fact, received last October an
18 EPA award at the Dallas Solid Waste
19 Convention. I believe you know that all the
20 yard materials can be successfully composted.
21 Now, what do you do with the non-putrescent
22 garbage? You see, you have very little
23 compliance today, much less compliance than
24 you'd like to have in your recycling programs
25 and that's because they're so complicated.

1 If you just let people put all of their
2 non-putrescent garbage in one can, all the
3 bottles, all the cans, all the flashlight
4 batteries and all the plastics you can take
5 those and you can go look in Camden County,
6 we'll give you the address, you can take
7 these to an MRF, a fancy name for a conveyor
8 belt, and around that conveyor belt stand
9 people who separate the brown glass with the
10 green glass and the aluminum cans and the
11 flashlight batteries and the plastic-like
12 materials. Such a program will cost 150, the
13 price of a mass-burn garbage incinerator. It
14 has the obvious advantage of not having a
15 siting problem because you see some people
16 know that it used to stink in Sussex County.
17 That's when they followed DEP's guidelines
18 but since they have thrown the DEP out of
19 there and they got a professor from Cooke
20 College to come in and help redesign their
21 system it's been working just fine. That's
22 what you ought to be doing.

23 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

24 MR. GERMINE: At this time I would
25 like to call Assemblyman Alan Rarcher.

1 MR. KARCHER: Good evening. Let me
2 tell you that my name is Alan Karcher. I
3 live in Middlesex County and I'm here partly
4 because of the fact that I'm experienced at
5 this. We in Middlesex County went through
6 all of this back in 1987 and I only can say I
7 would have appreciated it very much if
8 Senator Cardinale came there and I would have
9 appreciated his testimony, appreciated all of
10 the people in Morris County to come help us
11 in Middlesex when we had this battle and this
12 battle goes on in court to this day in my
13 area of that county. Our position is we're
14 going to fight it and we're going to fight it
15 to every court and every level of every court
16 but we'll never surrender the battle because
17 we know incinerators is not the answer.

18 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

19 MR. KARCHER: (Cont'g.) I'm sure many
20 people know Senator Cardinale and I come from
21 opposite sides of the political spectrum.
22 It's really not a political issue. It's not
23 a time to turn on each other. It is a time
24 in this crisis to turn towards each other. I
25 have heard the discussions tonight about

1 state-of-the-art and about technology at the
2 cutting edge. I could not help but reflect
3 as I heard those words, state-of-the-art
4 technology. Well, there was a tanker last
5 month in Alaska that was state-of-the-art,
6 had a navigation system that was
7 state-of-the-art. It had a hull that was
8 state-of-the-art, and it's too late for all
9 the dead vegetation and dead animals. They
10 didn't know it was state-of-the-art.

11 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

12 MR. KARCHER: (Cont'g.) The same thing
13 is true. Once again, we have no monopoly on
14 that. The Russians told their citizens that
15 Chernoble was state-of-the-art technology.
16 What we have is a proposition here facing the
17 State of New Jersey where county after county
18 is being asked to invest in incineration in
19 unproven technology, a dangerous technology
20 but in an aggregate they put it altogether
21 and we're asking taxpayers to come up between
22 three and four billion dollars to invest in
23 these fire breathing, garbage eating
24 monstrosities, that we have no idea whether
25 they will work or not. I could not agree

1 more with the position taken by my friends
2 and colleague Gerald Cardinale but also the
3 woman from the lung association make such
4 compelling sense. Why rush into this and, as
5 I say, I have been through it. We were the
6 victims of the DEP in my community in
7 Middlesex County and unless people come to
8 their senses we're going to be forced to
9 invest hundreds of millions of dollars when
10 there are viable, intelligent, rational
11 alternatives and, by God, what's wrong with
12 investigating to the fullest to see how good
13 a citizen we can be, how we can cooperate
14 together when our safety and the safety of
15 our children and grand children is at stake.
16 I think the best of us will come out, that we
17 really can recycle, that we really can avoid
18 the nightmare of incineration. Lastly, and I
19 hope you will not -- I have said this from my
20 perspective as a member of the assembly and a
21 person that's been through it all, my
22 credentials go back a long way. My father
23 and my law firm had litigation back in the
24 '50's, the very first case in which polluters
25 were forced to stop polluting, was in the

1 1950's in Middlesex County. My Dad did that
2 and I'm proud of it but if I wanted to be
3 political what I would have said, the day
4 Alan Karcher is Governor there won't be any
5 incinerator in Morris County.

6 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

7 MR. GERMINE: We'd now like to call
8 Dr. Martin Lavietes, Professor of Pulmonary
9 Medicine of the New Jersey College of
10 Medicine and Dentistry.

11 DR. LAVIETES: Freeholders and guests,
12 I'm Dr. Lavietes, Professor of Pulmonary
13 Medicine of the University of Newark. I want
14 to make clear I have no personal, financial
15 or political interest against incineration
16 but I worked my life to deal with respiratory
17 health and I think, afraid that incineration
18 will be of grave concern to our respiratory
19 health. I've included -- I guess you were
20 handed a packet as you entered the
21 auditorium. I have a page called,
22 "incineration and health" which was included
23 in that packet. I'll refer to that page in a
24 moment and hope it will be entered in your
25 written testimony. I'd like to say a few

1 I'd like to call your attention, because I
2 don't want to take too much time, to a few
3 statements I made to a page I handed to you,
4 in the third paragraph middle I talk about
5 the increase in the incidence of lung cancer.
6 It's a very difficult subject because
7 everybody says, "Well, you can't prove it."
8 The fact is dioxins in very small
9 concentration are the most toxic chemical
10 producing chemicals to animals that we know
11 of. The fact that we blame cigarette smoking
12 for everything makes it sometimes very
13 difficult to study the exact incidents of
14 cancer in a population. It's
15 incomprehensible. However, these compounds
16 will not add to our cancer incidents should
17 we start incinerating. More important to me
18 is the affect of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen
19 dioxide, et cetera, on bronchitis and asthma.
20 Clearly in the concentrations that are
21 already in the air and the concentrations
22 that will be emitted by the incinerator, the
23 increase in asthma, the increase in
24 bronchitis are well known. These facts can
25 be shown very, very precisely by laboratory

1 my --

2 CHAIRMAN HYLAND: (Interposing) I
3 can't hear you.

4 MR. GERMINE: I understood the twelve
5 minutes was for my personal remarks which I
6 reserved.

7 THE COURT: Mr. Leonard J. Whitmann.

8 MR. GERMINE: I would like to address
9 several points.

10 MR. D'AGOSTINO: Your time is up, sir.

11 MR. GERMINE: I would like to address
12 the fact that under the guise of amending the
13 Solid Waste Management Plan --

14 (SPEAKER ESCORTED FROM PODEUM BY POLICE
15 OFFICIALS)

16 DIRECTOR HYLAND: We'll take a ten
17 minute recess.

18 (THE TIME IS 10:45 P.M.)

19 (PROCEEDING CONTINUES AS FOLLOWS AT
20 11:00 P.M.)

21 DIRECTOR HYLAND: All right, go ahead.

22 COUNCILMAN BILL SOHL: Thank you. I
23 have a couple of comments and questions I'd
24 like to address. First I'd like to read a
25 statement and ask a couple of questions.

1 bit. I find myself standing here again not a
2 little over two years after going through a
3 battle with the transfer station, many others
4 involved in prior battles with the county and
5 the state and there's a great element of
6 distrust in my mind as to anything I hear
7 coming out of Trenton and/or Morristown.

8 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

9 COUNCILMAN SOHL: (Cont'g.) With that
10 let me say a couple of things relative to the
11 size of the facility, proposed use of it. The
12 published RFP specifies an incineration plant
13 of 1,300 to 1,375 tons per day capacity to
14 handle Morris County's garbage. No mention
15 has been specifically made in the RFP or any
16 other document I'm aware of that this plant
17 will be operated on anything other than an
18 intra-county basis. Question. Is this
19 hearing, the one we're here for today,
20 limited to site selection for this 1,300 per
21 day plant as described in the RFP? Question.
22 What, if any, talks, negotiations or plans
23 are in the works to operate this facility if
24 it is built as a regional facility serving
25 other counties in addition to Morris County?

1 it ever been presented to the communities
2 involved. As such, the impacts of a larger
3 facility has not been assessed nor an
4 opportunity to evaluate such information. I
5 request that responses to these questions be
6 directed to the Mayors and Councils of Mount
7 Olive Township and the Township of Roxbury
8 and Concerned Citizens of Morris County.

9 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

10 COUNCILMAN SOHL: (Cont'g.) And in
11 addition to this we're the most densely
12 populated state in this country. It's
13 pathetic in my mind we have a state
14 representative here, lauding our goal of 25
15 percent recycling. I think that's just
16 incredible. We have to bite the bullet and I
17 don't care if the bullet starts in this town
18 or in this community or in this county. We
19 have to get many of the other thirty-seven
20 municipalities that are not considering
21 themselves effected by this because they are
22 sitting home tonight most of them, though
23 there are representatives and I applaud them
24 for being here but we have to change our
25 lifestyles and that means recycling and

1 the captives of large engineering firms which
2 are acting in their best interests, not the
3 public interest. They're pushing the
4 construction of the biggest most expensive
5 incinerators possible. These incinerators
6 which saddle the people with white elephants.
7 At an assembly committee meeting on A-4105
8 the DEP testified against the moratorium
9 based solely out of the concern of what
10 cancelled incinerator contracts would mean to
11 the Wall Street bankers. The DEP is
12 obviously more concerned with bondholders
13 than the taxpayers and their public health."
14 He mentioned "the innovative leaders in
15 Austin, Texas had the integrity and foresight
16 to cancel incinerator plans even after \$23
17 million had been spent. Analysis by a new
18 administration there showed the city would
19 save more than \$150 million over twenty years
20 by using alternate methods of garbage
21 disposal which made the loss of \$23 million
22 insignificant. More than \$3 billion in
23 incinerator construction contracts have been
24 cancelled throughout the nation as more and
25 more local and state governments are backing

1 counties to gather facts on what alternative
2 approaches are being used to handle the solid
3 waste garbage problem? Lastly, being a health
4 professional myself I ask the Freeholders,
5 please don't play Russian roulette with the
6 health of the residents of Western Morris
7 County. We deserve better. Thank you.

8 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I believe before
10 you called your break we didn't go back to
11 the attorneys. We had one or two attorneys
12 that haven't been addressed. That was prior
13 to the break.

14 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Did they sign in?

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Leonard Witman
16 is on the list, is here. Leonard Witman.

17 MR. FILIPOW: Mr. Director, I live in
18 the Gateway. My name is Dan Filipow and I
19 live in East Hanover, gateway to Morris
20 County. I don't know why I should be so
21 proud of that at this point. I don't have
22 any figures or anything. I'm here to plea
23 personally. I have family that moved out
24 here. My son moved there last July, Roxbury,
25 felt he was going to have a nifty place to

1 raise his family be able to take advantage of
2 swimming in Horseshoe Lake. My other
3 daughter fortunately lived in Mount Olive. I
4 live in East Hanover right next to
5 Parsippany. I guess I could have stayed home
6 tonight and said, "Forget it. It's not in
7 Parsippany so it doesn't bother me." I'm
8 very much concerned and I think that the
9 people who pay the taxes in this county are
10 worthy of a lot more consideration than given
11 us.

12 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

13 MR. FILIPOW: I too hope that you'll
14 take a look at recycling, not burning. The
15 prevailing winds again west to east and I
16 took the map out of the phone book today and
17 there's not, there's not but a handful of
18 towns above Route 80 that are not effected by
19 the prevailing winds and South of this county
20 there's about seventy towns that will never,
21 never even feel part of this whatsoever.
22 However, the most populace portion of the
23 whole county is going to be effected by those
24 prevailing winds from west to east. I ask
25 you, please put it off, at least take another

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look but maybe what we should do is put it on
the ballot.

(AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

MR. FILIPOW: Not in the method that
says, if you vote yes means no and if you
vote no you mean yes. I'd like to see it on
the ballot that says, "Do you want
incineration in Morris County? Yes or no."
Thank you.

(AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

(PROCEEDING CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING
PAGE)

1 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Mr. Witman?

2 MR. WITMAN: My name is Leonard Witman,
3 I'm an attorney with Brach, Eichler in Roseland.
4 I am a resident of Roxbury. I have six
5 expert -- I have six expert witnesses to call
6 this evening, and the first expert witness I
7 would like to call is Assemblyman Bill Pascrell.

8 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You'll have twelve
9 minutes for your entire presentation. That's
10 the same we gave the other fellow. Go ahead.

11 MR. WITMAN: Is the twelve minutes to be
12 included later in addition -- is there any
13 additional time later?

14 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Everybody.

15 MR. WITMAN: Everybody?

16 DIRECTOR HYLAND: It includes everybody,
17 twelve minutes.

18 MR. WITMAN: If I have additional
19 speakers, they're not allowed to be heard?

20 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You can have twelve
21 minutes. You can come back. I want to hear --
22 I have eighty-seven people waiting to be heard,
23 sir.

24 MR. WITMAN: That's all I asked.

25 DIRECTOR HYLAND: So let's go.

1 ASSEMBLYMAN PASCRELL: Good evening, Mr.
2 Director. And I really appreciate the fact I'm
3 not running for Governor and I have no votes in
4 Morris County, I'm here because incineration is
5 wrong.

6 (Applause.)

7 ASSEMBLYMAN PASCRELL: Mr. Director, I
8 want to commend you for the fact that you
9 brought the meeting to the people instead of
10 quite the contrary that happens throughout this
11 state, and I commend you for that, in all
12 sincerity. I also commend Mayor Johnson and
13 Chuck Dawson, they've done a fantastic job in
14 assembling people here.

15 And I want to say to my brothers and
16 sisters in all counties of this state that I've
17 sponsored and cosponsored legislation on a bill,
18 two hundred million dollars worth of business,
19 don't be sold, don't let them sell your souls
20 because incineration is wrong. We'll find other
21 jobs.

22 (Applause.)

23 ASSEMBLYMAN PASCRELL: This is a volatile
24 issue. And 4105, which I'm honored to have
25 prime sponsored, will have its second hearing in

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1 Cherry Hill on May the 23rd. No one gave this
2 bill a chance when it was presented in December
3 of 1983, but if you hold people's feet to the
4 fire long enough they begin to get the message.
5 Regardless of how tall they are it sinks in.
6 And the fact is that we have a serious problem
7 in New Jersey because the DEP chose to play
8 games for eight years.

9 Ladies and gentlemen, members of the Board
10 of Freeholders, we have a revolving door policy
11 in this state; that is, high ranking officials
12 in the DEP -- and the DEP will have to speak for
13 itself -- have left their positions from
14 commissioner down and have gone to work to
15 finance and sell incinerators in the State of
16 New Jersey.

17 (Applause.)

18 ASSEMBLYMAN PASCRELL: That is a fact.
19 That is chapter and verse. To commemorate that
20 fact, and in honor of the people of Roxbury in
21 Mount Olive and all the other towns in Morris
22 County, today in the General Assembly I
23 introduced 4550 which will mandate by 1992 that
24 every county in this state recycle 50 percent of
25 its solid waste.

1 (Applause.)

2 ASSEMBLYMAN PASCRELL: Recycling and
3 mechanical processing works, it's economical,
4 and it reduces pollution. It can't miss. Every
5 place where incineration has been used since
6 1980 -- because we're getting information that
7 all of the incinerators that were built before
8 1980, that's where the problem is. Not so.
9 Those that have been built in the last eight
10 years are costing taxpayers on the average of 30
11 percent more. And I will produce those figures
12 in every one of those localities where the
13 incinerators have been built.

14 I think before you make this move, before
15 you make this move -- and I've got to believe
16 that the intelligence on this Board is there --

17 A VOICE: There is none.

18 ASSEMBLYMAN PASCRELL: Is there?

19 A VOICE: You're wrong, there is none.

20 ASSEMBLYMAN PASCRELL: Well, I've been
21 wrong before.

22 I'll provide, I'll provide within one
23 month to the Board of Freeholders in this county
24 a scope of work whereby you will be able to tell
25 the citizens of your county how much this is

1 going to cost them over the next ten, fifteen
2 and twenty years. Gentlemen and ladies, I
3 suggest to you that those costs are not worth
4 it. We need to build buildings of life, not
5 buildings of death, and that's what you want us
6 to do if you continue with this.

7 (Applause.)

8 ASSEMBLYMAN PASCRELL: When you compare,
9 when you compare the amount of money that has
10 been invested in recycling and recycling
11 markets, and, yes, the DEP has in its Master
12 Plan to reduce solid waste, to recycle, and then
13 mass-burn, they call this comprehensive solid
14 waste removal. I call it eye wash. It doesn't
15 work; and I'll tell you why.

16 Only less than 3 percent of the budget on
17 solid waste in this state goes into recycling
18 and preparing and producing markets for
19 recyclable goods. That's not comprehensive
20 solid waste removal in the State of New Jersey,
21 that's a plan to put before the citizens of this
22 state a one-way street to mass-burn
23 incineration.

24 And what have they used?

25 I want to produce -- I want to produce for

1 you -- we got truck loads of this stuff -- I'm
2 trying to give you the best five minutes right
3 now -- they produced in the Governor's office
4 two weeks ago a committee called New Jersey for
5 a Clean Tomorrow. If I have ever heard a
6 misnomer, it's that. In the Governor's office,
7 and on that list, on that list, the people who
8 signed on were people from Jersey City Power and
9 Electric who buy power off of Warren County so
10 they have a vested interest. They produced a
11 poll. I went and got the poll.

12 As you know, most polls aren't worth the
13 paper they're printed on. Right, Mr. Director?
14 Hard Hank's marketing services.

15 I'm going to read to you the question
16 which they produced and said, 82 percent of the
17 people in this state favored mass-burn
18 incineration. This is the question: Question
19 9: Trash-to-energy resource recovery
20 incineration facilities are often used as a
21 garbage disposal method. These facilities
22 destroy waste by incinerating it at very high
23 temperatures. This reduces the waste to about
24 10 percent of its original volume in the form of
25 dry ash residue. The heat produced by the

1 incinerator also creates steam which is used to
2 generate electricity. That is sold to a power
3 company to offset some of the disposal costs.

4 Now that they've laid that in front of you
5 they ask a question: Overall, would you say you
6 strongly support the building of a resource
7 recovery incineration facility?

8 I say to you that this poll which the
9 Governor handed up at the press conference,
10 which Mr. Daggett has endorsed, the Commissioner
11 of the DEP, is a fraud, and the question I just
12 read to you, the question I just read to you --

13 (Applause.)

14 ASSEMBLYMAN PASCRELL: I've asked
15 sociology and history students in high school to
16 read through this question. It's a leading
17 question, it raises more questions than it
18 answers. And you know yourself, Mr. Director,
19 it is superficial. And that's the whole bag of
20 incinerator pushers in this state because that's
21 what I call them, incinerator pushers.

22 In conclusion, Mr. Director, I would like
23 to come back again, I like Morris County, it's a
24 good county. But you know, 1989 is a pivotal
25 year in this state, it has brought people from

1 city -- and I'm from a city, I've lived there
2 all my life, the third largest in the State --
3 it's brought city and suburb and rural people
4 together because of our educational problems in
5 terms of costs and the State not fully funding
6 education, money being cut from the State. It's
7 brought city folk and the folks out here
8 together for a common cause. And incineration,
9 and incineration is a parallel issue.

10 I ask you not to make the final mistake,
11 to be courageous and and say, let' wait a
12 minute, let's find alternatives; and there are.

13 I've discussed with Freeholder Dedio at
14 the break the process of whatever distillation
15 which is being used right now. In fact the DEP,
16 whether you know it or not, in 1984, had a
17 program at Marcal in Elmwood Park, New Jersey
18 which ironically is part of my district. It
19 worked so well that they deep-sixed it. The
20 bond people are salivating, but they're not
21 going to get their hands on my tax dollars and
22 they're not going to get their hands on our tax
23 dollars.

24 Thank you very much.

25 MR. WITMAN: I would like to call as my

1 next expert, Mayor Frank Priore.

2 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Mayor?

3 MAYOR PRIORE: Mr. Director, members of
4 the Board, Frank Priore, Mayor of Parsippany.

5 Tonight as Chuck Dawson said, east meets
6 west. Parsippany stands united. Its governing
7 body, its Mayor and its people. Most
8 importantly, its voters stand behind the people
9 of Roxbury and Mt. Olive, united in this fight
10 against the incinerator.

11 (Applause.)

12 MAYOR PRIORE: Make no mistake about it,
13 over 7,000 families in Parsippany have already
14 sent in post cards against incineration. Not
15 just in their town, but in Morris County. This
16 is our air, this is our tax dollars that we're
17 fighting for.

18 And let's face it, history has a way of
19 repeating itself. Twenty years ago we had an
20 oil embargo, and the Nixon Administration said
21 the way to go was nuclear energy. They
22 predicted by 1990 there would be 600 nuclear
23 reactors built in the United States. Then ten
24 years ago came Three Mile Island. Today,
25 there's less than 60. Who paid for that

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1 failure? The taxpayers.

2 You remember something called Shorham
3 Nuclear out in Long Island. The people paid to
4 fight it, they paid to build it, they paid to
5 fight the appeals, and now they're going to pay
6 to dismantle it.

7 Then came something called the JUA auto
8 insurance reform. Everyone wanted it. The
9 press heralded it. And what happened? It was
10 another mistake. And who paid the price? The
11 taxpayers, the working person.

12 And what I'm saying to you tonight and so
13 many speakers have said before: This is a
14 mistake, but you can stop it. This doesn't have
15 to happen. Let's take a year off, let's let
16 cooler heads prevail, let's find out for sure,
17 are there other technologies that can work and
18 will work?

19 The people of Morris County, the people of
20 Morris County, I believe, are committed to doing
21 their fair share, and that doesn't mean sending
22 their dollars up in smoke. All of us can do
23 more. We can recycle more. My town is
24 committed to recycling more. We did 16, 17
25 percent last year, not a very good job. But

1 we're committed by the end of next year to 40
2 percent recycling. We can do it if we work
3 together.

4 We ask you, we plead with you, one year to
5 find a better way. Thanks a lot.

6 MR. WITMAN: And in my last three seconds
7 I just have a question. Will the additional
8 experts be available to speak at the end of the
9 evening?

10 MR. D'AGOSTINO: Yes.

11 MR. WITMAN: No matter what time?

12 MR. D'AGOSTINO: No matter what time.

13 MR. WITMAN: Thank you.

14 MR. JANACEK: If I could, Doug Janacek.

15 Before the conclusion of the attorney
16 period, I'm an attorney with Crummy, DelDeo,
17 Dolan, Griffinger & Vecchione who signed up on
18 the list earlier, and I'm representing an owner
19 of property, Claremont Properties. You should
20 have my name on the list.

21 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Do you have any
22 witnesses, sir?

23 MR. JANACEK: I have one witness and I
24 would like to make a brief statement. But the
25 witness is John Kovacs, Vice-President of

1 Claremont Properties.

2 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You have ten minutes,
3 sir.

4 MR. JANACEK: Thank you.

5 Claremont Properties, as you know, has
6 over the past two years assembled a development
7 team consisting of site engineers, architects,
8 planners and traffic engineers which together
9 have developed an office research project for
10 this site, the subject of the site this evening.
11 That site was termed award winning, and the
12 project was termed award winning by the Roxbury
13 Planning Board at a presentation last year.

14 Why do I mention this award winning
15 project prepared for the site by Claremont
16 Properties? For one thing I want you to know
17 there is going to be a quality project planned,
18 and there is one planned there. But the other
19 reason I mention it is to stress the fact that
20 Claremont spent a significant amount of time and
21 money investigating the site, receiving the
22 input of various professionals, and from that
23 expertise they've come up with a plan that will
24 do credit to the Township of Roxbury. Well, so
25 what?

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1 Well, we respectfully submit that it's the
2 obligation of this Board to do as least as much
3 as Claremont has done in its presentation of the
4 office research project when you have something
5 as serious as a resource recovery facility
6 that's being considered.

7 What are the obligations of this Board?
8 Well, in truth as you know, there's nothing in
9 the statute that gives you a clear defined
10 guideline as to what you have to find before you
11 can submit your recommendations to the DEP and
12 to the Commissioner. But there is a title,
13 Title 13, subsection 1(a) which we all know
14 about which does say that at the very least your
15 proposed amendment has to be supported by
16 substantial evidence.

17 And what is substantial evidence? Well it
18 includes considerations of environmental
19 effects, it includes considerations of
20 transportation, it includes considerations of
21 conformance with state and regional master
22 plans.

23 What evidence has the Board considered so
24 far to date?

25 Well, the only thing I've seen, and the

1 primary evidence is a site suitability
2 evaluation report which concludes that Roxbury
3 is suitable for -- to host an incinerator. The
4 report, as you know, is dated April, 1989. It
5 consists of 110 pages. It is now May, 1989. I
6 would submit that a report that's 110 pages long
7 would take more scrutiny than one month before a
8 decision is made by this Board as to whether its
9 recommendations should go should be followed.

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. JANACEK: There's a dichotomy here
12 also because the report, although it's 110 pages
13 long as you know addressed four sites. It
14 addressed the site in Mt. Olive; it addressed
15 the Roxbury site; it addressed the Parsippany
16 site; and it addressed the Hanover site and went
17 through various considerations with regard to
18 each before it concluded that the Roxbury site,
19 all things considered, was best.

20 If that 110 page report then is really
21 very general and broad -- and I would submit
22 that from what you've heard tonight it raises
23 many more questions than it answers -- that is
24 the primary evidence as far as I know that this
25 Board is relying upon. And I think it is

1 incumbent upon, and I think it is incumbent upon
2 the Board to perform further investigations and
3 not to rely on something that is very broad and
4 that does raise a number of questions. Although
5 it may not seem like it at this point this
6 evening, I think the Board of Freeholders has an
7 opportunity to demonstrate that it's truly
8 behind the residents in Morris County, and to
9 demonstrate that it is investigating in a manner
10 which is appropriate for this type of
11 determination.

12 I would suggest that given this
13 opportunity, you should take the time to
14 determine whether this incinerator is compatible
15 with the State Master Plan. Take the time to
16 consider the overall county-wide traffic
17 impacts, take the time to consider whether an
18 incinerator, visible from Route 206, which is an
19 arterial roadway, advances the interests of the
20 county and enhances the image of Roxbury.

21 The laws of New Jersey give the Board of
22 Trustees the opportunity and the latitude to
23 investigate the questions raised here tonight,
24 to engage the services of experts, to evaluate
25 the general conclusions of this initial report;

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1 and to explore all the alternatives. Once you
2 vote to amend the Solid Waste Management Plan
3 and you affirm that to the DEP, you've lost your
4 opportunity.

5 The ball is in your Court now. Before you
6 get rid of it, we respectfully suggest that you
7 examine it closely to make sure it's not filled
8 with gun powder and isn't attached to a lit fuze

9 Thank you.

10 I have John Kovacs from Claremont.

11 MR. KOVACS: My name is John Kovacs. I'm
12 Vice-President with Claremont Properties who is
13 the owner of the acreage in Roxbury Township
14 which has been identified as the proposed site
15 for reresource recovery. I guess I stand here
16 literally as a man in the middle.

17 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Closer to the
18 microphone, please.

19 MR. KOVACS: I guess I stand here
20 literally as the man in the middle, and I think
21 the best way I can open up my remarks is to
22 comment upon a call I got from a newspaper
23 reporter today. They specifically asked me if I
24 would sell the site for incineration.

25 And I said that I'm in the business of

1 selling sites, whether it be for buildings,
2 offices, or any other use. I said, but I'm not
3 in a position to sell this site, I'm in a
4 position of sitting here waiting for the county
5 to make up its mind on what it's going to do.

6 Firstly, as Doug Janacek said, we've been
7 working on this site since the spring of 1987.
8 I've spent two years putting together
9 development applications for this site, and they
10 were submitted long before I ever received any
11 information as to the potential development of
12 this site for incineration.

13 In fact, all of my contact to date has
14 only been through newspaper reporters and
15 nothing from the county. I've received a couple
16 of letters requesting the ability to go on the
17 site, and those acknowledgments were confirmed.

18 But up until this date I still have not
19 had any contact with the county. I do not know
20 what the plans are relative to how we go forward
21 from here.

22 From my perspective, I think that there's
23 a lot of things that still have to be done, and
24 what's going to happen to the site, obviously,
25 is of my greatest concern.

1 As it relates to the time frame from
2 approving the site or going forward with a
3 decision, I was extremely concerned when I sat
4 before the meeting of the MUA and specifically
5 through the Chairman of the Siting Committee, he
6 made a comment about the reports, again, which
7 were referred to before, of 110 pages not being
8 received by the Siting Committee until late in
9 the evening the night before that meeting was
10 held. And obviously, since the representation
11 of that resolution said that that report had
12 been thoroughly reviewed by members of the
13 Committee and the MUA, I do not understand how
14 they could vote and acknowledge that they had
15 thoroughly reviewed the study when they had only
16 received it about ten hours before.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. KOVACS: If all this time and effort
19 has truly be put into studying resource recovery
20 and then looking at the alternatives of location
21 and everything else, I don't understand how
22 decisions like that have to be decided at the
23 eleventh hour, when you're putting in thousands
24 and thousands of man hours and dollars in order
25 to resolve this issue.

1 I also have the dubious distinction of
2 having been in the business development world
3 and worked for a company that specifically
4 studied resource recovery, and I spent probably
5 six months to a year studying the actual process
6 and the alternatives for its use.

7 I guess as an independent observer since I
8 don't live in Morris County, I'll only ask the
9 Freeholders as a benefit to the citizens of
10 Morris County, as I am a resident of Somerset
11 County, that I think you're really not spending
12 the time and doing your homework. I think there
13 are other things to be considered when you look
14 at resource recovery. I studied applications of
15 resource recovery and incineration not only in
16 the United States but also throughout the world.
17 I think one of the fetishes that we in the
18 United States have is the desire for bigness.
19 We saw that in nuclear power, we've seen it in
20 other types of things that we've decided to do.

21 I, for one, I never understood how New
22 Jersey came to the conclusion that we should
23 have twenty-one incinerators only because we
24 have twenty-one counties. Whether it be one
25 incinerator or whether it be a hundred, I think

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1 you have to decide what's best for the State,
2 not what's best because we've divided the State
3 into twenty-one counties.

4 I'm sure everybody here has heard the
5 stories of the Warren County incinerator and the
6 problems we're having with it. I wonder how
7 many people here know we have an incinerator at
8 Fort Dix that burns 50 tons a day and has been
9 in existence for twenty years. I'm not sure if
10 it's better or worse, but I'm sure it's not as
11 much of a problem as building one that burns
12 3,000 tons a day or 1300 tons a day and then
13 creates the need for a 285 foot chimney which
14 will probably be the largest structure in New
15 Jersey.

16 I think all of those things have to be
17 considered by the Freeholders before they make
18 any decision. But all I would ask is that the
19 decision as it impacts me certainly has an
20 impact on my livelihood and the livelihood of
21 our organization and the property that we own.

22 Thank you.

23 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thank you.

24 (Applause.)

25 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Sy Gilbert? Sy Gilbert?

1 Jim DeSerio? Alfred Holz?

2 Yes, sir?

3 MR. GILBERT: My name is Sy Gilbert. I
4 live in Succasunna.

5 I would like to start off my comments by
6 saying, sixty-four and a half years ago I was
7 born in Passaic, and the reason I say that is
8 for the following reason: In Passaic, two
9 blocks away from my home was an incinerator. We
10 didn't live there by choice but rather because
11 of economic reasons at the time. Well, fourteen
12 years ago I ended up with cancer of the throat.
13 Thank God through cobalt treatments and what
14 have you I am fully recovered today.

15 So, I believe my concern about incinerator
16 is just a little bit more critical for the rest
17 of the residents in this room and the county.

18 In those years there was no such thing as
19 pollution because it wasn't even in the
20 dictionary really. I remember the garbage
21 trucks coming by, dropping garbage enroute to
22 the incinerator, and the streets were laden with
23 garbage. And a couple days later street
24 cleaners used to come up with barrels on wheels
25 and sweep it in the shovellers and then put that

1 back. In the summertime the stench was
2 overwhelming at times, so bad between the smoke
3 from the stacks and the garbage in the streets
4 that you couldn't even sleep with the windows
5 open during the hot evenings.

6 I would like to also say, that at the
7 beginning of every Freeholder meeting you have
8 the salute to the Flag and you have the prayer.
9 At the end of the prayer it says, "for the good
10 of all the people."

11 By God, I don't know what the question is
12 here, but if you people are going to act for the
13 good of the people, let's do it.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. GILBERT: I also would like to ask a
16 question that has been repeated many, many times
17 in various towns to you Council members or
18 Freeholders about the Siting Committee. I would
19 like to know if possible by a show of hands, how
20 many of you -- yes, Mr. Director -- how many of
21 you have had your towns cited? By a show of
22 hands, please.

23 DIRECTOR HYLAND: We're not going to do
24 that. Would you continue with your statement,
25 please?

1 (Shouts from the public.)

2 MR. GILBERT: I don't think, Mr.

3 Director -- I believe you're out of order by
4 saying you're not going to do it. That's fine.
5 But how about the rest of the Committee here?

6 DIRECTOR HYLAND: We're here to hear, sir.

7 A VOICE: We want to see.

8 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Finish your statement,
9 please.

10 MR. GILBERT: All right. I'll go on with
11 my statement. I just want to let you know a
12 public meeting is just that.

13 DIRECTOR HYLAND: A public hearing. We're
14 here to hear.

15 MR. GILBERT: I would like to hear. Okay.

16 I would also like to know why Roxbury,
17 when you first started on the Siting Committee,
18 was number fourteen, and a few weeks later we
19 became number one?

20 I know you don't want to answer, so I'm
21 just making these questions as I go along.

22 DIRECTOR HYLAND: No.

23 MR. GILBERT: I heard at one of your past
24 meetings where you said that it was a very tight
25 time schedule with regards to the incinerator.

1 I also know that you can always defer it by the
2 vote of the people. You people here have all
3 these people here who are screaming, literally,
4 to get rid of this incinerator. I don't know
5 what the problem is. You can always delay it,
6 even though you're mandated by the State to come
7 up with a solution. I don't want to get into
8 technical talk. I think we've had enough of
9 that tonight with the cancer causing agents, et
10 cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

11 So I'm just going to go straight along,
12 and want to know just what's going on here, if
13 possible.

14 (Shouts from the public.)

15 MR. GILBERT: I'm against the incinerator
16 for many, many reasons, and the bottom line is,
17 I have grandchildren and I would like to see
18 their grandchildren not have this here fear of
19 pollution in the air as these pollutants, we get
20 them all the time. What I can't understand is,
21 here in Roxbury, anyone in Roxbury who burns
22 leaves is breaking the law, yet you people want
23 to put in an incinerator and burn 1300 tons a
24 day.

25 (Applause.)

1 MR. GILBERT: All I can say in regard to
2 that is it's an ironic insanity as far as I'm
3 concerned.

4 A VOICE: Against the law.

5 MR. GILBERT: Also, I want to say that
6 November is coming around very shortly, and the
7 people remember when they go to the voting
8 booths.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. GILBERT: It might be the only weapon
11 we have, but by God we're going to use it.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. GILBERT: Just remember, in closing I
14 want to say that these people are your mandate,
15 and you have to act upon the peoples' mandate.
16 Thank you.

17 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thank you.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. DeSerio: My name is Jim DeSerio.
20 I'll try to limit my talk to about three minutes
21 or so, so please bear with me.

22 Once again, the people of Mt. Olive and
23 Roxbury and for that matter, all of Morris
24 County are being led down the primrose path
25 under the disguise of science and technology,

1 when in actuality we are being led like cattle
2 to the slaughter. Incineration is as old as the
3 dinosaur. Even by today's standards it's proven
4 it cannot be guaranteed one hundred percent
5 safe. Its sole purpose is to reduce garbage
6 from a big pile to a little pile. The result of
7 the little pile is potentially toxic ash. That
8 will in time -- and it's proven -- contaminate
9 the groundwater that we need to sustain life.
10 Emissions from the stack will sooner or later
11 find their way into the food chain, the mother's
12 milk and the lungs of our children. The lies of
13 reclaimed energy and cheaper disposal costs are
14 just that, lies.

15 The conservative estimates are that the
16 disposal of one ton of garbage will exceed
17 \$220.00. Not to mention the increase of county
18 taxes to pay for the bonding that you will need
19 due to cost overruns, and you all know this will
20 force cost overruns. And if you don't believe
21 it, then you don't belong up there.

22 I feel a responsible county government
23 should be setting the pace to establish test
24 projects in this county with the local
25 municipalities to remove all present and

1 potentially recyclable materials from the waste
2 stream. Not lip service, doing it. Removing
3 all compostable materials and composting it at
4 our compost center. You all know where that is,
5 it's in Mt. Olive.

6 And then and only then examine what is
7 remaining for possible landfill, if there's
8 anything left. When people like Freeholder Pat
9 Hyland are willing to look forward to see what
10 other technologies are available, I have to have
11 questions and doubts about Freeholder Jack
12 O'Keefe who is so closed-minded and could be
13 compared to Captain Ahab searching for the great
14 white wale, except in his case he is pushing for
15 a big white elephant.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. DeSERIO: I personally cannot in all
18 good conscience trust their sincerity,
19 especially now that the newspaper articles have
20 put on to the fact that he has talked about
21 reopening Combe Fill North for the good of the
22 county.

23 What about the comment made about 62 acres
24 for a jail in Mt. Olive, Jack? Do you want to
25 step in that one, too?

1 A VOICE: One at a time.

2 MR. DeSERIO: That's the problem with
3 this, it's never one at a time, it's a snow-
4 balling effect.

5 Soon the people of Morris County will
6 learn the real reason for the Board of chosen
7 Freeholders removing the authority of the
8 incinerator project from the MUA. I predict
9 that the contract for the construction of the
10 burner will go to Foster-Wheeler, and if the MUA
11 were in charge there is the potential for
12 conflict of interest, with Alex Slavin who
13 serves on the Board. No MUA, no Slavin, no
14 conflict of interest. Very convenient.

15 Isn't it a strange consideration that we
16 once again have to be in front of the Board
17 parading our chest and screaming at the top of
18 our lungs for an honest and just resolution to
19 all of our problems?

20 Once again back door politics and double
21 dealing seem to be surfacing in Morris County.
22 Our elected officials must wake up to the only
23 true fact: Incineration is expensive, wasteful
24 and above, all a deadly health hazard. We are
25 all living, breathing human beings.

1 Incineration has no place among the living. And
2 you won't make us go away, we'll always be back,
3 and we'll always be here. Whatever it takes to
4 try to convince you, please, do the decent
5 thing.

6 Look at the old timers, don't be so blind
7 as to what experts have to say about what is
8 good for the county. Start using your heart.

9 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Alfred Holz.

10 MR. HOLZ: Alfred Holz. I was for the
11 Roxbury incinerator --

12 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Speak in into the
13 microphone, please. Thank you.

14 MR. HOLZ: I was for the Roxbury
15 incinerator a month ago, but in the past month I
16 have not heard or read one item that is positive
17 of building a, quote, resource recovery
18 facility.

19 Could one of the Freeholders give me just
20 one reason why we should build a mass-burn
21 garbage facility, just one? Just one reason
22 why? Just one, please? I have five minutes.

23 A VOICE: Don't all get up at once.

24 MR. HOLZ: Just one. Please.

25 Think about it. I thought about it for a

1 month, and I couldn't come up with one. I could
2 stand here for a month waiting for you, too,
3 perhaps.

4 How about a half?

5 We can break for recess.

6 (Shouts from the public.)

7 (Audience begins to applaud in unison.)

8 MR. HOLZ: Okay, I'll stop.

9 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Michael LaRose, Bernie
10 Guentner. Roger Benson.

11 Bernie Guenther here? Roger Benson?

12 Paul Murphy? Dr. Arthur Nusbaum? Is

13 Michael LaRose here?

14 MR. GUENTHER: I'm Bernie Guenther from --

15 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Roger Benson is next.

16 Go ahead, Bernie.

17 MR. GUENTHER: Thank you. Bernie Guenther
18 from Budd Lake, Mount Olive Township.

19 It's a shame that the union people that
20 were brought in here tonight are I guess largely
21 not here. I just wanted to direct a remark to
22 them, and if there are some left over, to
23 clarify something about why they were brought
24 here.

25 ACT, which was mentioned before, New

1 Jersey for A Clean Tomorrow -- and I'll explain
2 what they're all about -- is using a cynical
3 appeal to organized labor to support
4 incineration as a source of future jobs.

5 Before being hoodwinked, union members
6 should check out the union bustling track record
7 of the incinerator industry. And I would be
8 glad to share with them names of people, union
9 organizers and executives that they can contact
10 in other parts of the country to get
11 corroboration for this, as well as their use of
12 scab contractors that are tied to them.

13 Number two. Alternate technologies, all
14 the ones we have looked at, are much more labor
15 intensive than incineration, either the
16 operation of the incinerator or its
17 construction. So if they've been hoodwinked
18 into thinking that there are a lot of jobs at
19 stake here, they better think again.

20 Number three. All the jobs lost by new
21 construction projects in this area are around
22 the incinerator, and I can read you a litany of
23 developers that have had problems with cancelled
24 contracts, which I don't think require much
25 imagination. There are much more jobs, people

1 are going to go the back road, jobs that are not
2 going to get built. There are many jobs
3 involved there as well that are not going to be
4 made up by an incinerator project.

5 Now, let me get into explain what New
6 Jersey ACT is. New Jersey ACT, and in all the
7 research I've done, it postures itself as being
8 an organization for the clean environment of New
9 Jersey, but it has very direct links to the
10 incinerator industry.

11 Let me just give you some examples.
12 Richard Dewling, ex-commissioner of the DEP --
13 the revolving door policy that assemblyman
14 Pascrell talked about, a prime example of that,
15 Chairman of Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., a hazardous
16 waste management subsidiary of Research
17 Cottrell; William Glover, VP of American
18 Ref-fuel, a subsidiary of Browning-Ferris.
19 These are all board members of New Jersey ACT.
20 American Ref-fuel is a manufacturer of
21 incinerators. Yet this company has never built
22 an incinerator, ever.

23 A VOICE: Let him try here.

24 MR. GUENTHER: Pardon?

25 A VOICE: Let him try here.

1 MR. GUENTHER: Right.

2 Now let me get to Ogden-Martin and
3 Foster-Wheeler, the two people -- the two
4 companies in contention for building the
5 incinerators in Morris County.

6 I have here an article from that radical
7 pinko publication called Moody's Investigators
8 Service that says, that European style
9 incineration is not yet a proven technology in
10 the United States, that unscheduled shutdowns
11 for all types of plants appear to be increasing
12 and that such a project clearly entails major
13 risks.

14 This is a direct quotation.

15 (Reading) We're still in the infancy
16 stage with this industry, says Edward R. Kerman,
17 a vice-president of Moody's. There are only a
18 hand full of mass-burn incinerator plants with
19 any operational history.

20 Let me get to Ogden-Martin, one of the
21 companies under contract to build \$2.3 billion
22 worth of them, has only three plants in
23 operation in the entire country. And they're
24 less than 13 months old. Now do you call this
25 proven technology? Do you call this experience?

1 Foster-Wheeler has never built an entire
2 facility anywhere in the world. They built
3 boilers and burners and componants of
4 incinerators, but they have never been in charge
5 of building an entire facility.

6 Please do your research, Jack O'Keeffe.
7 (Applause.)

8 MR. GUENTHER: Now let me get, last but
9 not least, Holt, Ross & Yulish, the firm that
10 you paid as a consulting firm to sell us on
11 incineration. They are a founding member of New
12 Jersey ACT and the alliance action for the
13 parent group. They count Whellabrator, one of
14 the largest manufacturers of incinerators, as
15 one of their clients. Therefore, I would hardly
16 call Jonathan Holt who organized the turn out of
17 labor tonight as an impartial witness.

18 I just have a couple more comments to
19 make.

20 I want to address the subject of
21 hyprocrisy. When the suggestion was made in
22 Denville on April 22 by Frank Pricre, Freeholder
23 O'Keeffe angrily hid behind the Roe Amendment.
24 Yet one of the favorite techniques used against
25 us is that we're "NIMBYs." I call that

1 hyprocrisy.

2 And we know that the Roe Amendment was
3 strictly a political decision. There's an
4 aquifer, there's water under this site in
5 Roxbury as well. You hold out incineration as
6 proven because of Europe's experience. I call
7 that Balderdash.

8 Jim Souders of the MUA I was turned to, to
9 present the possibility of alternate
10 technologies. He stated to me, that he would
11 not look at any alternate technology that was
12 not operating in the United States, that the
13 experience of Europe is not apropos to the
14 United States.

15 Now wait a minute, fellows, you can't have
16 it both ways. Just because the waste stream is
17 different, does that apply any less to
18 incineration than it does to alternates to
19 incineration? I call that hyprocrisy.

20 I went to the MUA last week to check if
21 any alternate studies had been done, since Mr.
22 O'Keefe says they have been studied ad nauseum,
23 a quote from the paper last week. Quite
24 frankly, that gives me nausea, that statement.
25 Your letter to Dick Bidlack of February 7, 1989

5/6x
Walter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

1 admits that you have not done so, and your
2 counsel, Joseph Maraziti, Jr. has admitted so in
3 writing.

4 I was told in my meeting at the MUA that
5 alternative literature was only on file and had
6 been given a cursory review, that they were
7 never considered suitable because of a lack of
8 markets for end materials, they were not large
9 enough or were not proven technology. Some have
10 indeed been operating for twenty-five years in
11 some of the largest cities in the world. Why
12 would that not be proven technology?

13 So I say, please make up your mind, which
14 applies. The same standards that apply to
15 incineration you should apply to the alternate
16 resource facility.

17 Thank you.

18 (Applause.)

19 (Continued on next page.)
20
21
22
23
24
25

1 (PROCEEDING CONTINUES AS FOLLOWS:)

2
3 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Roger Benson? Looks
4 like Ed Davenport. Paul Murphy. Dr. Arthur
5 Nusbaum. What's your name?

6 MR. DAVENPORT: Davenport, Ed
7 Davenport.

8 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Whenever you're --

9 MR. DAVENPORT: (Interposing) I have
10 been a resident of Mount Olive Township for
11 twenty years. I'd like to put a couple of
12 things in perspective from my point of view.
13 There are two areas of primary concern.
14 First of all, what is the effect of this
15 decision to put an incinerator in Morris
16 County so far and, two, what would the effect
17 be in the future? So far I can tell you the
18 immediate effect on the Clover Section of
19 Mount Olive has been the average selling
20 price of a home has been reduced from
21 \$200,000.00 to \$185,000.00 in the few weeks
22 since the announcement the incinerator will
23 be located in Mount Olive Township. People
24 are selling their homes and leaving Mount
25 Olive. These people are leaving homes and

1 they're losing their money on their
2 investment because of the incinerator. What
3 will the effect be in the future? If the
4 people in the rest of Morris County are not
5 too concerned about what happens in Mount
6 Olive they should take time to think about
7 the way the wind blows most of the time from
8 west to east. The air-borne pollution will
9 be carried in that direction. Until this
10 incinerator project Morris County has been a
11 shining example of a county development
12 resource. The incinerator project threatens
13 the health of Morris County, the financial
14 health and physical health of its inhabitants
15 and many people that work elsewhere that work
16 in Morris County, the decay of Morris County
17 has begun with the incinerator project and
18 the results will reach far beyond the
19 boundries of Morris County. Why is the
20 incinerator a bad idea? The problem of the
21 incinerator, as simply stated, I'd like to
22 state in the way I think it's pretty direct,
23 the problem is that incineration converts
24 harmless household refuse into hazardous
25 waste. Recycling reduces substantially the

1 space required for landfill disposal. I
2 don't have knowledge of what the rest of
3 Morris County is doing but Mount Olive is
4 acting responsibly with respect to household
5 garbage. Our elected Mayor and Council have
6 implemented a recycling system for paper,
7 plastic, glass, yard waste and metal cans.
8 The remainder of our household waste may be
9 safely deposited in a landfill. Let's
10 compare this approach with incineration.
11 Combustion is a chemical reaction. Matter
12 reacts with oxygen to produce combustion.
13 The combustion products may be classified as
14 gaseous and particulate matter. Without
15 going into the specifics of the chemistry of
16 it I think we can say the oxide of sulfur and
17 nitrogen are recognized poisons and that acid
18 rain is a recognized problem. We're not even
19 allowed to burn leaves in the Fall. Are we
20 now to burn everyones garbage every day, year
21 round? We have all heard about the global
22 effect of the future of the human race caused
23 by the deforestation in South America.
24 Deforestation by burning has two major down
25 sides. First, it throws off carbon dioxide,

1 carbon monoxide and particulates into the
2 atmosphere. Secondly, removes the
3 vegetation, capability of converting carbon
4 dioxide and carbon monoxide back into oxygen.
5 With the worlds capacity to produce
6 life-sustaining oxygen being compromised with
7 a global warning trend of particulates in the
8 atmosphere threatening our future why are we
9 talking about burning garbage? Our noble
10 concerns about South America's pollution
11 through deforestation should carry-over to
12 our own backyard where we can control our
13 actions and thereby our future. The residue
14 from incineration is as bad or worse than the
15 gaseous phase of the pollutants. Some matter
16 is non-combustible. Other matter, ash which
17 is chemically altered from its original
18 state, it is readily acknowledged that
19 incineration residue will be hazardous waste.
20 It will have an unacceptable level of heavy
21 metals which are being acknowledged to be
22 poisons such of which are officially
23 recognized carcinogens. The matter present
24 in the garbage pail will be put on the curb,
25 has been controlled to eliminate the hazards

1 known to mankind by civilization, accumulated
2 knowledge and we're comfortable with what we
3 bring into our households when we discard the
4 remains of whatever we consume we can be
5 comfortable it is also safe. Once this
6 harmless waste is incinerated the situation
7 changes. The loss of combustion will alter
8 the composition of that harmless waste and
9 there is not one person here who can honestly
10 argue the combustion products will be
11 harmless. I'm sure everyone agrees we
12 wouldn't want to create a hazardous waste
13 dump in Western Morris County. The State of
14 New Jersey and the nation are spending
15 billions of dollars to clean up hazardous
16 waste sites. There have been a number of
17 mistakes in the past. Let's not make
18 another. Shouldn't our efforts be changed to
19 preventing new hazardous waste sites from
20 being created? If we continue with this
21 incineration project our air will be
22 contaminated by airborne pollutants and our
23 water will be contaminated. Let's stop this
24 project before it's too late. Thank you.

25 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Paul Murphy. Dr.

1 Nusbaum. Good evening. It's a little bit
2 late so let's move along, please.

3 DR. NUSBAUM: Mayors Dawson and Johnson
4 asked that I present the following questions
5 to the public and the Board of Freeholders in
6 an effort to stop the incinerator siting
7 and/or landfill in the township and anywhere
8 else in Morris County. The issues show cause
9 why mass burning of garbage and landfilling
10 of hazardous laden ash poses both health and
11 environmental risks which have not been
12 adequately addressed up to this point by the
13 Board of Freeholders nor the MUA. The
14 questions were already asked by myself on
15 behalf of the Mayors and Concerned Citizens
16 of the MUA meeting at the County College of
17 Morris on 3/13/89, and the Board of
18 Freeholder's public meeting at Chatham, New
19 Jersey, on April 11, 1989. The Mayors would
20 like me to present the questions and the
21 Freeholder's answers at these forums to the
22 public tonight. Question, quote, "What
23 specific medical, Public Health Service,
24 epidemiological, EPA. or other studies have
25 the MUA and the Board of Freeholders reviewed

1 or conducted to determine what is
2 'controlled' or 'acceptable' levels of
3 released pollutants out of the stack? "As
4 related to health, to the environment and to
5 air pollution? "Mr. O'Keefe and the MUA
6 March 13th, 1989" and Mr. O'Keefe speaking for
7 all of the Freeholders before us answered,
8 quote, "No, the question, doctor, will be
9 answered by the DEP in an environmental
10 impact statement after the final siting is
11 approved." Question number two that was
12 asked, "How could burning a half a million
13 tons of garbage a year not detrimentally
14 affect the air quality which is compromised
15 and very sensitive to start with?" The
16 answer again Mr. O'Keefe and the MUA and the
17 Board of Freeholders, "No doctor, the
18 question will be answered after the DEP,
19 after the siting by the DEP and the
20 Environmental Impact Statement." According
21 to Assemblyman Bill Pascrell and letter to
22 the editor, and we were fortunate to hear Mr.
23 Pascrell in person he says, in quote, "The
24 DEP in tacitly endorsing mass-burn
25 incinerator constructions, has yet to

1 commission a single study on the cumulative
2 effects that up to eighteen garbage burning
3 incinerators would have in our state's air
4 and water." The public must have answers to
5 the above concerns before any further steps
6 are taken on the incinerator process. Let's
7 review some of the more serious studies by
8 the DPA, American Lung Association and the
9 Audobon Society; Fact, U.S. calls poisoning
10 of the air far worse than expected and is a
11 threat to the public as per EPA study. The
12 report tells that poisonous and toxic
13 chemicals are in the air, quote, "at rates
14 that threaten public health." New Jersey
15 ranks number two in the U.S. in terms of
16 pounds per square mile. Fact. Excess levels
17 of acid rain were reported in New Jersey
18 twenty-two straight months. Fact. The
19 entire State of New Jersey is in violation of
20 the federal ozone standard according to the
21 EPA. Conventional air pollution such as
22 sulfur and lead rank number one as per EPA
23 study reported by the American Lung
24 Association. As well, the American Lung
25 Association tells us in New Jersey in 1988.

1 New Jersey had 41 days of ozone exceedance.
2 '87 we had 31 days, and '86 we had 20 days.
3 On these unhealthy air-quality days the
4 public is told to stay indoors due to health
5 risks. If they are young children or
6 elderly, allergies, asthma, emphysema or
7 respiratory problems, cardiac problems, and
8 even if there are healthy, people are told
9 they should avoid exertion or heavy work
10 during the day; construction workers, excuse
11 me, joggers, et cetera. In summation, some
12 further questions remain unanswered. This
13 will be brief. Mr. O'Keefe could you and
14 other Freeholders kindly tell me and the
15 public the effects of dioxins in the air, the
16 effects of thousands of pounds of poisonous
17 metals as arsenic, lead, mercury, nickel,
18 cadmium, the effects of 2,000 tons of acid
19 gases, 43 tons of sulfuric acid, thousands of
20 pounds of hydrocarbons, 250 plus tons of
21 carbon monoxide, 74 tons of particulate
22 matter, these have not been addressed. These
23 are released from the stack yearly and will
24 have an effect on my children, my neighbor's
25 children, your children and all of the

1 children that Betsy Scarpichio spoke about
2 tonight in Morris County and the surrounding
3 counties and what effect will this be in one
4 year in these children in five years, twenty
5 years or longer. If you have no answers at
6 this point and you can't assure the citizens
7 of tomorrow regarding the effects of the
8 above pollutants on their health and their
9 well being in their environment, which is
10 polluted to start with, and we all know this
11 for a fact if we read the papers, please do
12 not proceed with incineration; re-evaluate
13 your decisions and implement an alternative,
14 non-burning, non-polluting technology which
15 is out there as we heard from Mr. Karcher and
16 Mr. Pascrell and many other individuals.

17 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thank you, doctor.
18 The next speaker is Anthony Grecco followed
19 by Peter Strannemar, followed by Gustave --
20 can't read the last name, from Long Valley.
21 Your name, please?

22 MR. GRECCO: Hi! Pat. Anthony Grecco.

23 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Speak into the
24 microphone.

25 MR. GRECCO: I'm Anthony Grecco, East

1 Hanover, New Jersey. Of the 150 incinerators
2 that were planned 60 have been scraped. The
3 Sussex County Board of Freeholders rejected
4 incineration because it is too hazardous to
5 our health and environment. Also, several
6 other New Jersey counties have rejected
7 incinerator plans. Many incinerators across
8 the country have been forced to close because
9 of pollution and health problems, such as
10 high toxicity of the ash, fallout complaints,
11 mechanical breakdown and failures. Warren
12 County's original cost of \$30 million, final
13 cost of \$52 million to build. It has run at
14 a deficit of 1.8 million during the first six
15 months of operation. The estimate of the
16 Morris County incinerator is \$150 million
17 which would cost approximately \$118 million
18 to bond over a 20-year period, additional
19 \$150 million cost. Columbus, Ohio
20 incinerator loss of 11 to \$18 million per
21 year since start-up has required additional
22 tax increases. There are working
23 alternatives to incinerators presently in use
24 such as recycling facilities where the
25 garbage is separated on-site by mechanical

1 8,000 people. Perhaps, I'd like -- another
2 thing is there were sites looked over by the
3 County at Hanover, at Parsippany, at Roxbury
4 and at Mount Olive. While I'm not in favor
5 of this let me make a suggestion for
6 alternative sites, the reason for tonight's
7 meeting. An alternative site which is more
8 than a mile from everybody in all directions,
9 a mile long, a mile South, a mile east, a
10 mile west, really about two miles to the
11 west, nobody lives there. You don't have to
12 have people sell their houses. You don't
13 have to close up businesses. It's not
14 located on a two-lane road, 206, located off
15 a four lane county facility highway. It's
16 directly adjacent to Route 80. It's a little
17 further and you don't have to truck it so
18 far. It's also directly adjacent to a rail
19 line, active working rail line. That means
20 you can put the ash which is highly
21 dangerous, put that on a car by an abandoned
22 number of sites over in Pennsylvania called
23 coal mines probably 2,000 foot deep, put it
24 down there where it's out of everybodys way
25 in the aquifer and get rid of at least the

1 methods and sold. The remaining
2 non-recyclable materials are landfilled. I
3 suggest we look at those alternatives. Thank
4 you.

5 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Peter Strannemar.
6 Gustave J.--can't read the last name from
7 Long Valley. William Herles, Flanders.

8 MR. HERLES: Good evening, ladies and
9 gentlemen. I just have three points to make
10 tonight. Bill Herles. First of all, I'm in
11 favor of enhanced recycling especially if you
12 have facilities over in Oxford that are under
13 utilized. For heavens sake, use that
14 facility if you have to go to this insanity.
15 At least, there's no reason to keep it to the
16 twenty-one counties especially if something
17 is being under utilized. The second point is
18 that the facility, the proposed facility is
19 within probably two to three hundred yards of
20 the intake for the Netcong wells. That
21 services the people of Byram, the people of
22 Netcong, and I don't know how you get away
23 from the Sole Source Act, not take that into
24 account. I can't imagine something that
25 close is not effectively a sole source for

1 ash that way. So this is located just off
2 Route 80 at Mile Post 31 1/2 if you want to
3 see it as you are going by and it might
4 address some of those things. Now, I wonder
5 will you consider this as an alternative both
6 the siting and use of rail? Can I ask you
7 individually a yes or no?

8 DIRECTOR HYLAND: No, I -- we won't --

9 MR. HERLES: (Interposing) Mr.
10 Hyland, Mr. O'Keefe, Mr. Sette, Mr. Dedio,
11 Mr. Sawka, Miss Murphy, Miss Murphy, yes or
12 no?

13 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Finish your
14 statement. We're not going to answer. Thank
15 you. Is there a William -- I have to spell
16 it, D L U Z N I E W S K I, I believe, from
17 Flanders?

18 MR. DLUZNIEWSKI: That's me, sir,
19 Bill Dluzniewski from Roxbury.

20 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Wrote too small for
21 my old eyes.

22 MR. DLUZNIEWSKI: I'd like to make a
23 few brief points. I'm rather dismayed by
24 reading publications saying that large power
25 companies are in support of incineration. Is

1 that any wonder or surprise to anyone as New
2 Jersey's population, unprecedented growth,
3 they're increasing pressure by federal, state
4 and environmental agencies to provide more
5 and more power while making more stringent
6 pollution controls? Isn't it true they
7 support incineration because it's another
8 source of power which they can tap without
9 the financial, operating, maintenance and
10 regulatory burdens that they usually must
11 deal with? It comes as no surprise to anyone
12 who thinks a minute about it. Sort of
13 insults my intelligence to have this
14 presented to me as an argument for
15 incineration, the fact these people support
16 it. Incineration such as the Freeholders
17 propose which contains questions frequently
18 asked by the public along with the proper
19 answers which they can memorize to
20 regurgitate upon command, in this text
21 written by the incinerator industry they
22 suggest that a way to reduce nitrogen oxides
23 from the smoke stake, get this, is to compost
24 some items in the way stream such as yard
25 waste. Isn't it true we can exploit this and

1 say, all the air pollution could not just be
2 reduced by it, totally eliminated by
3 centralized recycling and centralized
4 composting? This was suggested by the
5 incinerator industry. I'm taking it one step
6 forward saying, let's eliminate not some of
7 the air pollution but all of it. Just broaden
8 the horizon a little bit. If so, why are we
9 looking at air polluting technology when we
10 have other proven systems that can handle the
11 situation? I sat here this evening, heard the
12 DEP come here and say that in reference to
13 the process of which I know little that they
14 were concerned about the possible toxicity of
15 the end product, concerned about it. That's
16 all. If that's the only concern that we have
17 about the process then that means we totally
18 eliminated the air pollution aspect, totally
19 eliminated 25 percent of the ground water
20 problems which means that our problem is
21 reduced by 75 percent so it boggles my mind
22 as to how we cannot look at something like
23 that and continue to pursue the incineration.
24 Lastly, on a personal note, I've sat here and
25 been told and read in the papers that real

1 estate values in the area are not affected by
2 incineration. I've lived in the area for
3 over sixteen years and, my God, I have seen
4 more for sale signs up in the neighborhood
5 than ever, than ever. I've heard just last
6 week a local developer lost four sales that
7 were ready to close. Are you prepared in any
8 way to guarantee me that my real estate value
9 will not be effected by this, that my primary
10 equity is not going to be effected?

11 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

12 MR. DLUZNIIEWSKI: If you are not, are
13 you willing to take some measure where
14 there's a fund created to supplement me if I
15 have to sell my house at a lesser value so
16 that I am not injured by this financially in
17 addition to the increased taxes I'll have to
18 pay over this? Those are serious questions to
19 me personally and I would really like to see
20 an answer to that. Thank you.

21 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Mario Codispoti.

22 MR. CODISPOTI: Mario Codispoti from
23 Roxbury Township, also a member of the
24 Concerned Citizens of Morris County. Many
25 localities have chosen and have been

1 successful in implementing alternatives to
2 incineration that are less costly and
3 non-polluting. It is documented that 3.2
4 times as much energy is saved by recycling as
5 is generated by burning. Some examples are:
6 The North Hempstead, New York study showed
7 that recycling is approximately 55 percent
8 cheaper than incineration. The Buffalo, New
9 York study shows recycling is more beneficial
10 to the economy of the local community. These
11 are two examples of many that show that
12 alternatives are better than incineration.
13 Documents and studies which are public
14 knowledge and have been mentioned to you at
15 previous meetings also show that incineration
16 poses significant health hazards. In fact, I
17 hope all of you up there are taping Channel 4
18 this week because they're doing an essay on
19 incineration and the health hazards
20 associated with it. Part one of my question
21 is, why have the freeholders, and MUA elected
22 to spend Morris County's tax dollars
23 wastefully by choosing the most expensive
24 method to handle our waste when other less
25 costly and proven alternatives exist? Second

1 part of my question is, as elected public
2 officials it is your duty to safeguard the
3 public's health. In light of the evidence
4 and doubts that exist in both the government
5 and private sectors with regard to
6 incineration would it not be better to
7 consider incineration only as a last resort
8 or do you find the reports issued by those
9 associated with the incineration industry
10 more credible? In addition to the above
11 questions I would also like to know why
12 there's no record of the alternatives that
13 you have claimed that you looked at? We
14 could not find any public record of those
15 alternatives and I would like to know and
16 these questions have been submitted prior to
17 my speaking here. I'm a little taken back
18 when you say we're going to get written
19 responses back addressing our questions and
20 concerns here tonight. Many of these
21 concerns and questions have been brought to
22 your attention before. You were unable to
23 provide us with answers then and I believe
24 you're using this answer back tactic because
25 it's an effort to cover up the lack of

1 appropriate responses to our concerns and I
2 don't think they're going to get any
3 responses that we demand. Another one of my
4 concerns is that when Mr. O'Keefe speaks to
5 the press he's the guru of solid waste
6 management yet when we address our questions
7 to you, Mr. O'Keefe, you can't provide us
8 with any good answers or you sit there
9 silent. Can you tell us what's going on when
10 you talk to the press you know everything,
11 when you talk to us you sit there and you
12 never want to give us an answer? I really
13 wonder, Mr. O'Keefe, do you have the backup
14 today that can discredit EPA reports and
15 numerous studies done by scientists and
16 engineers? Are you that brilliant, make
17 statements with no backup materials? Can it
18 be that somehow you are committed to
19 incineration right or wrong? Can you please
20 tell us, Mr. O'Keefe? We're waiting for an
21 answer, have been for a long time. I think
22 for the people that are left here in the
23 audience we have to really be, if we get one
24 thing out of this meeting I don't think we're
25 going to get our concerns addressed, we never

1 DIRECTOR HYLAND: All right. Thomas
2 Young. Ralph Wright? Jack Conway?

3 COUNCILMAN CONWAY: Yes, sir.

4 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Go ahead.

5 COUNCILMAN CONWAY: Good evening,
6 Freeholder Director, I'm John Conway,
7 Councilman, Parsippany, New Jersey.

8 And, yes, east does meet west. Morris
9 County is a great place to live, and we want
10 very much for our children and our grandchildren
11 to be able to enjoy an even better quality of
12 life. That's why I'm so concerned about this
13 process of incineration. Because what we do
14 now, how we deal with the challenges of today is
15 going to affect how we and our children live in
16 the 21st century.

17 You've already chosen incineration as a
18 means of disposing of the bulk of our solid
19 waste and I don't think anything we're going to
20 say here tonight can turn back that clock. But
21 I have some concerns about that process,
22 concerns about its efficiency and concerns about
23 the potential for pollution.

24 We must, I believe, slow down that
25 process. We must move carefully and with

1 deliberation. We must learn from the
2 experiences of others. Look at Warren County,
3 state of the art, \$180,000 in fines; we must
4 continue looking for the latest technology, not
5 waiting for it to come to us. You, Freeholder
6 Director, have been the leader, going looking
7 for it. We must do more of going looking for
8 the latest technology.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. CONWAY: We must always have the
11 greatest concern for environmental safety. An
12 environment once polluted is next to impossible
13 to clean up.

14 I want to make sure the problems that
15 we're solving today do not create a larger
16 problem for our future. We cannot, we should
17 not rush into a process today that can
18 substantially damage our environment tomorrow.
19 Morris County government, you, our leaders, you
20 can do some things now, and you can and should
21 do some of the following I'm going to suggest to
22 you:

23 Number one. Implement an effective user-
24 friendly recycling program. We have to make it
25 easy for people to recycle. So far I don't

1 think we have.

2 Number two. Subsidize our towns so they
3 can provide curbside pick-up for recyclables
4 without cost.

5 Number three. Provide receptacles at low
6 or even no cost to hold the recyclables until
7 pick up.

8 Number four. Work with the commercial and
9 industrial sectors to recycle their waste
10 materials.

11 Number five. Create or subsidize a market
12 for recyclables. It's cheaper than burning or
13 dumping.

14 If you can take 10 percent of that 1300
15 tons per day and throw it into recycling, you
16 will not burn 130 tons of trash, you will not
17 settle to the bottom of that plant 13 tons or
18 26,000 pounds of ash per day.

19 Hold off on committing total county
20 resources to incineration, especially committing
21 to bond \$135 to \$150 million. Act only to the
22 extent required by state mandate. With all the
23 growth that has occurred in Morris County in the
24 past decade, we have managed pretty well to
25 protect our environment and our quality of life.

1 Most of the development has been clean,
2 corporate, high tech or residential growth. No
3 smoke stacks.

4 This incinerator will have the tallest
5 smoke stack in our county. We want to be sure
6 that our government does not become the source
7 of pollution that destroys our environment and
8 damages our quality of life.

9 Thank you very much.

10 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Erica Schiffman?

11 MS. SCHIFFMAN: Freeholder Director
12 Hyland, and members of the Board of Chosen
13 Freeholders: My name is Erica Schiffman. I
14 represent the New Jersey Alliance for Action.
15 The Alliance for Action is a statewide
16 organization comprised of leaders from business,
17 labor and government. We concern ourselves with
18 issues that have an impact on the quality of
19 life and economy for all citizens of New Jersey.

20 Since its inception, this organization has
21 taken positions on a broad range of issues, one
22 of which is solid waste management. It is our
23 belief at this time no single issue affects the
24 quality of life of New Jersey's residents more
25 than the disposal of waste we generate, which is

1 in excess of 11 million tons per year.

2 The New Jersey Alliance for Action
3 wholeheartedly supports a comprehensive approach
4 to solid waste management. We realize that
5 there is no single method of garbage disposal
6 which can single-handedly solve the crisis that
7 we face.

8 Resource recovery incineration facilities
9 which are properly cited, constructed,
10 maintained, operated and monitored will help
11 enhance and, in fact, protect the environment we
12 all share, but this is only a portion of the
13 total plan for dealing with or garbage. A
14 comprehensive plan to safely and reliably
15 dispose of our trash must include all the
16 following: Reduction of waste at the source, a
17 goal to recycle at least 25 percent; the
18 operation of resource recovery waste facilities
19 which have the latest state of the art emission
20 controls to reduce the volume of waste; and
21 modern landfills for the ash which results from
22 the incineration process and for those materials
23 which cannot be recycled or incinerated.

24 The Alliance supports ongoing research for
25 a process to utilize incinerator ash, making it

1 into a useful by-product and eliminating it from
2 the waste stream.

3 (Shouts from the audience.)

4 A VOICE: What are you going to use it
5 for, lady?

6 MS. SCHIFFMAN: I would like to enter into
7 the record of this hearing.

8 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Wait a minute, we
9 listened to you. Listen to her, please.

10 MS. SCHIFFMAN: Thank you.

11 I would like to enter into the record of
12 this hearing a copy of the research paper,
13 "Solving the Garbage Disposal Crisis in New
14 Jersey: A Cooperative Study by the New Jersey
15 Alliance for Action and the New Jersey Institute
16 of Technology." This paper published in 1985
17 provides a balanced discussion of the issues and
18 technical facts important to solving the garbage
19 disposal crisis in New Jersey. This paper was
20 widely distributed throughout the United States
21 and other countries where it was very highly
22 acclaimed.

23 I would also like to enter into the record
24 a copy of a publication produced by Keep America
25 Beautiful, entitled "Overview: Solid Waste

1 Disposal Alternatives." This brochure discusses
2 the compatibility of a comprehensive solid waste
3 waste management plan, including source
4 reduction, recycling, recovery and and state of
5 the art landfills.

6 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Charles Worischek?

7 Bob Muilenburg is next.

8 MR. WORISCHECK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

9 I'm a professional engineer registered in
10 the State of New Jersey. And in my practice
11 I've traveled extensively through Holland and
12 Germany examining solid waste disposal plants
13 and speaking to those who live in the area.

14 I have seen plants functioning in peace
15 with their residential neighbors.

16 A VOICE: What kind of plants?

17 MR. WORISCHECK: The overriding concern
18 expressed here tonight is that resource recovery
19 plants are unsafe, and endanger the health of
20 those that live near them.

21 I believe just the opposite. If properly
22 sited, built, maintained and operated and
23 monitored, resource recovery facilities,
24 facilities with state of the art environmental
25 protection equipment, have a proper and

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1 necessary place in concert with source reduction
2 and recycling. And will help enhance, and in
3 fact, protect the environment we share.

4 (Shouts from audience.)

5 A VOICE: Sir, I would like to know where
6 you live.

7 A VOICE: Where do you live?

8 MR. WORISCHECK: I will tell you, I live
9 in Oakland, New Jersey.

10 (Shouts from the public.)

11 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Finish your statement,
12 please, and don't answer questions, because we
13 won't get anywhere doing it that way.

14 MR. WORISCHECK: I would like to also
15 state one of the speakers --

16 (Shouts from the public.)

17 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Would you let the man
18 finish?

19 (Shouts from the public.)

20 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Would you let the man
21 finish, please?

22 (Shouts from the public.)

23 A VOICE: We've spent a lot of time here
24 and we don't need people from Oakland.

25 MS. HOLZ: I was on that list. I want to

1 know why I'm not talking. I've been waiting a
2 lot of time to get up here.

3 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Will you finish your
4 statement, sir?

5 Sit down, please. Thank you.

6 (Shouts from the public.)

7 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Wind up your statement,
8 please --

9 MR. WORISCHECK: I will.

10 DIRECTOR HYLAND: -- as quickly as you
11 can.

12 MR. WORISCHECK: I also testified at the
13 Bergen County hearings the same way, and I
14 just -- thank you for that -- and just a quick
15 aside: We're all concerned about air pollution
16 and I know that, but I want to know how many of
17 us incinerate gas in two or three cars a family,
18 and how many of us realize -- how many of us
19 realize that when the furnace in your house goes
20 on you have many times the level of pollution
21 that could ever be produced in one of these
22 plants? Thank you.

23 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You're out of order,
24 ma'am.

25 MS. HOLZ: I would like to know where my

1 name is, please. I signed up seventh on the
2 list and I --

3 DIRECTOR HYLAND: I have eighty-seven
4 names here.

5 Sit down and relax for a minute.

6 What's your name, please?

7 MS. HOLZ: Maria Holz, H-o-l-z. I was
8 seventh on the list and I think you skipped me
9 or something.

10 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You're seven on page 3,
11 ma'am.

12 MS. HOLZ: What does that mean?

13 DIRECTOR HYLAND: That means you're one,
14 two, three, fourth one after this gentleman.

15 MS. HOLZ: Thank you very much.

16 A VOICE: I would like to point out that
17 this woman was sitting here with the woman
18 promoting the incinerator.

19 A VOICE: They're coming from Bergen
20 County to mess with our lives.

21 DIRECTOR HYLAND: You're out of order,
22 sir.

23 MR. MUILENBURG: Freeholder Director
24 Hyland and members of the Board of Chosen
25 Freeholders:

1 I'm Bob Muilenburg, Chairman of New Jersey
2 for a Clean Tomorrow. And New Jersey ACT is a
3 coalition of professional, civic and labor
4 organizations formed over a year ago to provide
5 information to New Jersey residents, businesses
6 and elected officials, about the State solid
7 waste management problem and its solution. Our
8 purpose is to support a comprehensive strategy
9 for safely managing tons of solid waste produced
10 each year by the people and businesses of this
11 state.

12 Our research has shown that there's no one
13 answer to handling this waste. What is required
14 is a combinatoin of waste reduction, recycling,
15 resource recovery, incineration, and limited
16 landfills. Morris County faces a crisis in the
17 disposal of its garbage. Currently, all of the
18 garbage generated within the county is shipped
19 by truck to Pennsylvania. We can't expect this
20 solution to last very long. Legislation has
21 already been introduced in the State of
22 Pennsylvania which could stop Morris County from
23 transporting its waste across the state line. I
24 would like to enter a copy of this proposed
25 legislation, Pennsylvania Bill S.528, into the

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1 record of this hearing.

2 Even if this legislation isn't enacted
3 soon, Morris County still faces a crisis when
4 the current contracts for out of state waste
5 disposal expire in 1992. That's why it's
6 critical for Morris County to plan today for
7 facilities to be on line by 1993.

8 We would like to stress that resource
9 recovery is not the sole answer to the problem
10 facing Morris County. Resource recovery
11 incineration must be combined with source
12 reduction of waste, mandatory recycling, and a
13 modern landfill. No one component can solve the
14 problem alone. Source reduction and recycling
15 can remove trash from the waste stream, but a
16 hundred percent recycling is not feasible.

17 Resource recovery incineration should be
18 used to further reduce the waste stream, and
19 finally landfills are needed for ash residue.
20 But the time is running out. We've got to move
21 ahead with plans today to assure a clean
22 tomorrow.

23 Finally, I would like to enter into the
24 record a copy of this testimony and the results
25 of a recent public opinion research poll

1 conducted on attitudes the of New Jersey
2 residents toward solid waste management.

3 Thank you very much, Freeholders.

4 DIRECTOR HYLAND: We'll take a five minute
5 recess.

6 (Whereupon, at 12:55 o'clock a.m., a
7 recess is taken.)

8 (Whereupon, at 1:13 o'clock a.m., the
9 proceedings resume.)

10 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Kindly take your seats,
11 please, so we can get started.

12 Arthur karakos?

13 MR. KARAKOS: My name is Arthur Karakos, a
14 Roxbury resident. Just before we start, when
15 are we going to get -- are we going to get
16 written responses to these questions? And when
17 do you think we'll get them?

18 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Do you have questions to
19 submit tonight, is that what you're saying?

20 MR. KARAKOS: Yeah, I've got some
21 questions. But it hasn't been said if we're
22 going to get written responses to these, and if
23 we do, when?

24 DIRECTOR HYLAND: We're here just for a
25 hearing, so, I don't know, if you want to submit

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1 them -- I don't know. I don't know what to tell
2 you on that.

3 A VOICE: You're not going to answer these
4 questions?

5 MR. KARAKOS: These questions have no
6 answers or they won't be answered?

7 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Who do you want to
8 submit them to, the MUA?

9 MR. KARAKOS: No, the Freeholders.

10 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Why don't you submit
11 them and we'll take it from there.

12 MR. KARAKOS: But you don't have any set
13 policy as far as how -- what you're going to do
14 with this material once you get it, is that it?

15 DIRECTOR HYLAND: We have to read all this
16 material, number one. So I don't know when we
17 can do it, but I'm sure somebody will get back
18 to you with an answer.

19 MR. KARAKOS: Will this stuff all be
20 reviewed before the final siting? Yes, was
21 that?

22 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Yes...

23 MR. KARAKOS: Was that a yes, for the
24 record?

25 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Yes.

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1 MR. KARAKOS: Thank you.

2 The State of New Jersey has not mandated
3 that incineration be used to manage Morris
4 County's solid waste. This was reconfirmed by
5 Assistant DEP Commissioner Donald Deieso during
6 a February 8, 1989 forum in Mt. Clive. In fact,
7 the counties of Sussex, Cumberland and Hunterdon
8 turned away from mass-burn incineration and
9 selected non-polluting, non-toxic and less
10 expensive methods to deal with their trash.

11 Obviously, you have chosen mass-burn
12 incineration as a method to deal with our
13 county's waste. This is one of my questions:
14 If an alternative to incineration was made
15 available to you Freeholders that met all the
16 State EPA's requirements, did not jeopardize the
17 1993 deadline, was more cost effective than
18 incineration and had none of the risks
19 associated with incineration, what would you do?

20 Now let's discuss one -- the one and only
21 municipal solid waste incinerator operating in
22 New Jersey; Warren County's jewel in the
23 countryside.

24 This is a 400 ton per day incinerator
25 struggling to get through the permitting stage.

1 At one point, Warren County's public hearings
2 similar to this one heard from so-called experts
3 predicting construction costs, operating costs,
4 and size of waste stream. The public was
5 assured there would be no problem from air
6 pollution or toxic ash. Were the residents told
7 that part of Warren County where the incinerator
8 would go was already polluted from sulfur
9 dioxide? Where the residents told that the New
10 Jersey DEP reserved the right to bypass the
11 scrubbers and thereby allowing heavy con-
12 centrations of toxic gases into the air they
13 breathe? Were the residents told that there
14 would be no baseline studies made of the ambient
15 air quality? Were the residents told that no
16 ground level monitoring equipment would measure
17 the quality of air outside the incinerator?

18 So, what happened in Warren County?

19 Construction costs were greatly exceeded,
20 the tipping fee was grossly underestimated by
21 about two to one, the available waste stream was
22 overestimated by about two to one, residents
23 have had to pay an extra \$1.8 million already,
24 and this monstrosity isn't even out of the
25 permitting stage yet.

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1 Improper operations have caused the
2 operator to be fined \$180,000. Even more
3 ridiculous is the fact that they are burning
4 newspaper, out-of-county garbage, medical waste,
5 et cetera. They're even talking about, if they
6 haven't started already, to burn wood chips from
7 Pennsylvania. This garbage junkie they created
8 out there with a 400 ton per day habit has also
9 produced ash that tests toxic about one half the
10 time.

11 That brings us to the incinerator capacity
12 called for in Morris County's Request For Quote,
13 dated September 29, 1988. Richard Sidlack, who
14 spoke earlier, has brought this up at least
15 three times in the past, and I don't think he's
16 yet to get an answer from you folks.

17 Are you just avoiding his question, or is
18 it that the question doesn't have merit?

19 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Sir, this is a hearing,
20 we're not going to answer any questions.

21 MR. KARAKOS: No, I understand.

22 DIRECTOR HYLAND: I said that up front.

23 MR. KARAKOS: This is a rhetorical
24 question. The man asked what I'm about to go
25 through at least a few different times and it

1 just gets frustrating to residents, to citizens
2 of the county --

3 DIRECTOR HYLAND: I know.

4 MR. KARAKOS: -- when we ask and we don't
5 get any kind of answer.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. KARAKOS: Realizing that it's a
8 hearing, it's frustrating for us not to be able
9 to ask questions of you folks and get some kind
10 of answers that make any kind of sense to us.

11 We haven't heard anything about -- from
12 you folks officially about all the down side of
13 incineration that lots and lots of us have
14 brought up tonight. I'm not an expert on
15 incineration, but I didn't have to look too far
16 to find out some of the things that concern us

17 Let's just get back to the incinerator
18 that you're proposing for Morris County. In
19 Table 1.2 of your Request For Quote, you
20 estimate the processible waste will range from
21 976 tons per day in 1993 to almost 1300 tons per
22 day in the year 2012.

23 These numbers are based on a bunch of
24 unproved assumptions; but the one assumption
25 that really stands out in my mind is that the

1 County's recycling rate will reach 18.8 percent
2 in 1989, and you expect it to remain at that
3 level all the way to the year 2012.

4 You want to talk about patetic? There's
5 people right now that talk about 40 percent
6 recycling rate as being doable. In fact, towns
7 now are already exceeding 40 percent today.

8 If you assume a modest 40 percent
9 recycling rate by the year 2012, you only need a
10 721 ton per day incinerator. If you decide to
11 proceed with this poor excuse of a way to
12 dispose of our County's trash, not only are you
13 going to overbuild and overspend, you're going
14 to create a trash junkie of monumental
15 proportions that will hamper our recycling
16 efforts and cause needless pollution of our air,
17 soil and water.

18 Please address these issues and feel free
19 to contact me directly in the unlikely event you
20 want to have some dialogue.

21 Thank you.

22 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thank you.

23 MR. KARAKOS: Thank you.

24 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Bob Lowcher here? Bob
25 Lowcher.

New Jersey State Library

1 Maria, you're next.

2 MS. HOLZ: My name is Maria Holz, I am a
3 Roxbury resident.

4 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Would you speak into the
5 microphone please, Maria?

6 MS. HOLZ: It's a little too high. Here
7 we go.

8 I just want to tell you that I was in the
9 lady's room before and that statement from the
10 two ladies from the NJAFA, they thought it was
11 hysterical in there. They thought this was
12 hysterical. They taught the whole situation was
13 hysterical. Maybe it's not real to them, but
14 it's real to me because I have a real estate
15 investment in this town and I have family in
16 this town, so it's real to me.

17 So if you want to listen to their
18 statement that they didn't have their heart in
19 and probably didn't have their minds in, I think
20 you're really making a mistake. You should
21 listen to these people, the people that live
22 here, because ultimately, this is the wrong
23 decision.

24 This plant is not only wrong for Roxbury,
25 it's wrong for the whole state. You have

1 alternatives. You have alternatives, and you're
2 trying to use incineration, which is a 1920's
3 solution to a 1990's problem. I understand you
4 have a problem with the garbage, you have to do
5 something with it. There are other
6 alternatives.

7 This country was built because we're
8 innovative and we have solutions. Every week I
9 look in the paper, there's articles about all
10 kinds of solutions to the recycling problem,
11 even recycling of Styrofoam. Now you tell me
12 that you can read the papers and say that there
13 is not another solution besides incineration?

14 If you make it economically feasible to
15 recycle, people will do it. You have
16 alternatives. Think hard about this.

17 When we breathe that air, when we drink
18 that water, we have no other chance, we have one
19 life and one health. Talk to people who have
20 cancer or brain tumors, or people that have been
21 affected or exposed to lead poisoning. These
22 are things you have to think of.

23 Don't be influenced by the ACT, who's
24 backed by a whole bunch of large companies and
25 special interest companies that want to make a

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1 lot of money off of this. I used to work for a
2 large company, a large engineering company in
3 New Jersey. I'm not going to mention their
4 name, you'll probably know who they are. They
5 make scrubbers and they have a lot to benefit
6 from this. The last time I left them they had a
7 large layoff. And that was during syn. fuels,
8 and they will make out from from this. Think
9 long term, think how you're affecting this
10 state, this country, and this planet when you
11 put an incinerator in.

12 I think you've seen the facts. Let your
13 conscious be your guide. This is not just a one
14 time decision. Thank you.

15 (Applause.)

16 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Mr. Schimmenti.

17 MR. SCHIMMENTI: Frank Schimmenti from
18 Boonton.

19 Members of the Board, Director Hyland: I
20 have a prepared statement, and I'm speaking for
21 myself and not from any counscilor committee
22 activities that I have been involved in.

23 The Morris County Resource Recovery
24 Facility Site Suitability report prepared by
25 Weston and Alaimo consultants for the county,

1 states in its objective, "Based on judicial
2 precedent, there is no obligation to select the
3 most suitable or optimal site within the
4 county."

5 Therein lies the crux of the problem with
6 the selection process.

7 At best, the site selection process is a
8 subjective evaluation of economic, social,
9 geotechnical and engineering parameters of
10 randomly chosen areas of open industrial or
11 commercial land. At its worse, it is an ugly,
12 political battle, pitting opposing bodies,
13 advocates of opposing technologies and local
14 versus county governments in a never ending
15 judicial nightmare that makes the legal
16 profession rich and happy, and at the same time,
17 drains the needs and assets of the local and
18 county governments and increases the cost and
19 taxes of the local constituents.

20 I agree wholeheartedly with the MUA
21 member, Frank Markewicz' published article on
22 the adequacy of Site 6-1B in Rockaway Township.
23 From any of the subjective parameters, including
24 consideration of contamination to recharge zones
25 for underlying aquifers, there is nothing to

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1 condemn the land for use as a refuse to energy
2 plant site. The decision to cease the battle
3 gives comfort to those who oppose the selection,
4 and weakens the credibility of other and future
5 site selections.

6 In spite of the Site Suitability Report's
7 worded objective, I strongly believe that the
8 Freeholders have an inherent obligation to the
9 taxpayers and their constituents to select the
10 most suitable or optimal energy plant site after
11 reasonable search of county or cooperative
12 regional lands. The report revisits the eleven
13 1983 previously identified sites and addresses
14 the transfer station sites, a site in Hanover,
15 and a very recent add-on site in Roxbury. The
16 site that makes most economical sense was not
17 addressed at all.

18 The site that should have been addressed
19 and contains less than one half of one percent
20 of a land parcel covering 6500 acres. It has
21 access to over three hundred acres of lakes, and
22 sufficient water supply to adequately support
23 the operational needs of an energy plant. It
24 has access to a steam market that consumes heat
25 energy on the average of 860 billion BTUs per -

1 day -- per year, excuse me. It has access to 37
2 miles of steam lines which distribute the steam
3 for heat and process activities. Operations on
4 the land consume on the average of 57,000
5 gallons of fuel oil per day, or approximately 21
6 million gallons a year for heating and process
7 steam.

8 At current costs, \$21 million a year are
9 added to our national trade deficit for this
10 imported oil requirement. The owner of the
11 parcel has over the past ten years tried three
12 times to replace the antiquated oil fired power
13 plant at that installation. Three times it had
14 to defer action due to insufficient funding. It
15 employs approximately -- may I proceed, sir?

16 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Yes, sir?

17 MR. SCHIMMENTI: It employs approximately
18 6,000 people, mostly county residents who would
19 definitely benefit from capital energy
20 improvements and the added feeling of security
21 that capital improvements provide.

22 You know and I know that the site I have
23 been alluding to is somewhere within the
24 periphery of the federal reservatoin known as
25 Picatinny Arsenal. I would grant you that token

862x

Walter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

1 unusable wetlands sites at Picatinny have been
2 considered, and overtures have been made to the
3 commanding generals and Washington officials
4 over the years.

5 New construction at the current power
6 plant site, if ever given the go ahead, will be
7 limited to a coal fired energy plant. With
8 respect to contacts and overtures by
9 Freeholders, there was never a substantive offer
10 to the Department of Defense that they could not
11 refuse. Since the late 1970s I have petitioned
12 the Board to seek a slight solution at
13 Picatinny. In October and November of 1988, I
14 gave each of you the basis of a new proposal to
15 the Department of Defense. Some of you gave me
16 the courtesy of expressing the futility of
17 dealing with the Federal Government.

18 I can assure you, it would have been less
19 of a hassle than dealing with Rockaway Township.
20 If the proposal received an endorsement by
21 Governor Kean and bipartisan support by senators
22 and congressman, as well as the Bush
23 Administration, I can guarantee you expedited
24 attention.

25 The proposal basically tells the

1 Department of Defense that in exchange for a
2 county selected site lease or purchase and use
3 of the Picatinny utilities, such as water and
4 sewer, we will supply all of their steam energy
5 needs at a substantially reduced cost. The
6 specifics of the amount and the cost to the
7 Department of Defense can be easily worked up by
8 the consultants to the Freeholders.

9 A site agreeable to the Federal Government
10 can be selected by the county in a timely
11 manner. There are vast areas of buffered lands
12 as well as hundreds of acres of lands, scarred
13 by tests and no longer suitable for use because
14 of the change in Picatinny's mission. A copy of
15 the proposal is attached.

16 Trash to steam and steam to the Army is
17 not a new concept. There are at least thirty
18 military installations that convert their trash
19 to energy. There also are at least six military
20 installations in a unique arrangement that
21 permits a privately owned plant on leased land
22 to supply steam to a defense facility.

23 The latest of these arrangements involve
24 the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, a US Army facility
25 in Harford County, Maryland. There is precedent

1 in all three services of the Department of
2 Defense.

3 In summary, we as taxpayers to local,
4 state and Federal Government can, by providing a
5 single energy facility to service Picatinny's
6 steam needs, avoid federal capital expenditures
7 in excess of \$200 million and annual
8 expenditures of at least \$15 million.

9 A single energy plant serving the needs of
10 both Picatinny arsenal and the county would
11 conserve valuable US natural resources and
12 reduce the dependency on foreign oil, and in
13 turn, reduce the foreign trade deficit. A
14 single energy plant would further minimize the
15 potential impact to the air quality of the
16 surrounding areas.

17 Don't close the books on Picatinny
18 Arsenal. We owe that effort to the people and
19 the taxpayers of the county and the nation. One
20 energy plant or two in the county, that is what
21 is being decided today. Is that what we want,
22 both a county funded waste energy plant and
23 eventually a federally funded low sulfur coal
24 fired energy plant in the same air quality
25 district?

865X
Walter J. Perelli, C.S.R.

1 Please review the attached proposal. Put
2 together the detailed offer that a godfather
3 could be proud of and get you're political and
4 bipartisan faction support to get their
5 undivided tension.

6 Thank you for your indulgence.

7 DIRECTOR MYLAND: Thank you.

8 Mr. Bisset?

9 Gregory Knox is next, followed by Ronald
10 Britt.

11 MS. TUUSSAINT: My name is Edy Tuussaint
12 and I'm from Flanders.

13 Recycling is often presented as part of
14 the happy marriage with incineration to make
15 mass-burn incineration more palatable to
16 citizens. But did you know that over 75 percent
17 of municipal solid waste can be recycled? We
18 don't need an incinerator. And the toxic
19 substances in emissions from incinerators in
20 amounts as low as fifty parts per trillion kill
21 laboratory animals.

22 All municipal incinerators that were
23 tested in a survey contain these traces.
24 Incineration is the most expensive, complex,
25 dangerous approach to municipal waste disposal:

1 It's the least able to cope with changes in
2 volume, changes in waste stream composition and
3 environmental standards.

4 Incinerator emissions of just chromium
5 increase cancer deaths by a thousand per million
6 population. A Florida plant required major
7 components be replaced twice in three years,
8 costing more than \$13 million. Incinerators are
9 politically scary. Incinerator operators
10 consider citizens' concerns over pollutants a
11 public relations problem rather than a serious
12 call for reform. Necessary control devices are
13 rarely installed once they're required, and
14 incinerators known to work poorly are not shut
15 down.

16 Ash residue is officially is officially
17 not considered hazardous waste because it
18 wouldn't be -- we wouldn't be able to so
19 conveniently drop it off at a landfill if it
20 were considered hazardous. But I think we know
21 that it is. And bond and tax laws favor them.
22 It may seem a convenient one stop catch-all, and
23 it's interesting that many state agencies and
24 the huge incineration industry share a revolving
25 personnel door.

1 Large companies that manufacture boilers
2 for incinerators lobby cities heavily to
3 purchase their boiler equipment. In many of
4 these the companies used to lobby cities when
5 they were involved in nuclear power projects but
6 they later turned their interest toward
7 incinerators. The Clean Air Act is too weak to
8 properly regulate emissions. If methods were
9 used at these incinerators to lower levels of
10 some toxics, the levels of others would go up.
11 It's kind of a see-saw and it's a kind of a
12 lose/lose situation. We don't need an
13 incinerator. Where recycling is strong though
14 in communities, incinerators have been
15 resistant.

16 Berkeley California's residents during
17 1982 elections used a voting initiative to keep
18 an incinerator out. They won with 60 percent of
19 the popular vote. How much do you think we
20 would win by? Think a lot. And we don't need
21 an incinerator.

22 The recycling facilities at Berkeley offer
23 a flea market, a buy-back facility, and people
24 bring their recycled goods and get paid on the
25 spot. They have a drop off center. One of

1 Berkeley's recycling companies started with no
2 capital at all, just the waste, and five years
3 later they're annual gross was \$600,000. Two
4 other companies there gross over a million
5 dollars per year.

6 Recyclables are a source for economic
7 development and some of the strongest advocates
8 are the manufacturers. Reynolds has supplied
9 equipment to recycling centers to crush aluminum
10 cans. Recycling is less costly than collection
11 or disposal of waste and it doesn't raise taxes.
12 Shared savings can be realized. A recycling
13 group can be reimbursed by a municipality based
14 on the amount saved by not having to landfill
15 the waste.

16 Recycling, one, requires the least amount
17 of capital. Two, provides the most flexibility.
18 Three, costs the least to operate. Four, is
19 environmentally sound.

20 And we don't need an incinerator.

21 If offered an steady stream of clean high
22 quality recycled goods, industries can use it in
23 place of first time products and often
24 advantageously. The steady supply creates its
25 own demand. It's cheaper, requires less energy

1 have before. I really think we have to rely
2 on ourselves to protect ourselves. I can say
3 one thing that you know when I started this,
4 this is like a second job to me. I'm very
5 tired and I worked very hard at this. If you
6 go through with this incineration and you --
7 I don't care, anywhere in Morris County, not
8 only in Roxbury but if you go through with
9 it, will work twice as hard, get three times
10 as many people and I'll run you all out of
11 office.

12 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

13 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Randall Carter is
14 next.

15 MR. CARTER: Chairman, Freeholders,
16 I'm not going to be real long tonight. I
17 know it's been a long night and I know you
18 have taken a lot of flack and rightfully so.
19 I remember a short time ago that we had Mike
20 Dedio and Jack O'Keefe, John Sette he stepped
21 out, up Roxbury, also went to Mount Olive and
22 you said, "we're here to help you." We don't
23 need this kind of help.

24 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

25 MR. CARTER: We'd like to hold you to

1 your promises and, Jack, you know, you
2 surprise me very much. I hope you realize
3 your statement about three weeks ago to the
4 Freeholders when you're trying to justify the
5 \$160,000.00 for the PR firm you said, "They
6 did a great job, no opposition." I hope you
7 realize tonight we had 2,000 people here. We
8 had the balcony full, also people in the
9 cafeteria so I think with the PR you ought to
10 hold that bill a little bit and find out what
11 the hell they did do besides spend money.

12 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

13 MR. CARTER: Also you had a state
14 expert, EPA expert. We have a lot of
15 experts. We had the experts on the insurance
16 JUA standing next to that guy. It was a
17 disaster, an expert on the DEP waste water,
18 that's a disaster. Transportation, go on any
19 highway here in Morris County, Ledgewood
20 Circle 8:00 in the morning 5:30 at night,
21 another state expert disaster and the same
22 thing with this EPA expert we don't, he
23 doesn't know what the hell he's talking about
24 but the people here tonight want you
25 Freeholders to know one thing, if you only

1 remember one thing tonight and I'm talking to
2 each and every Freeholder, Mike there on the
3 end, and the other Mike and Jack and John
4 Sette, also Freeholder runner for
5 re-election, the people realize this is a
6 rush job. You haven't taken your time. You
7 haven't done your homework. You know it's
8 almost like Hitler going through Holland and
9 Belgium. Jack, you're pushing this thing too
10 damn fast.

11 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

12 MR. CARTER: I stood in this audience
13 three years ago when we had the Freeholder
14 Board up like you fellows are tonight and
15 they said, "We're here to listen to you."
16 Three hundred fifty people, fifty others
17 speak against the dog pound, 50 others spoke
18 at the end of that meeting. Each one of
19 those Councilman except one had a prepared
20 statement of why they were voting for it.
21 Now, that's not listening to the people.
22 Gentlemen, it's been said tonight, all we're
23 asking you to do is sit back, don't vote on
24 May 16th for this thing. Research it. You
25 haven't done your homework. Everybody knows

1 that. You know it yourself. All we're asking
2 you to do, all the people here tonight, all
3 the experts and the technical experts asking
4 you people to do is relax. I see John is
5 back. I mentioned your name a couple of
6 times. Some good, some bad, but again I just
7 ask you Freeholders not to rush into this on
8 May 16th and vote for it. 2,000 people here
9 tonight. We can't affect the primary but we
10 can damn well affect the legend in November.
11 This is a Republican state. This is a
12 Republican county and if we have to go the
13 other way that's the way my vote would go.

14 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

15 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Allen Genutis, Thomas
16 Young, Ralph Wright. Is that you, Allen?

17 MR. GENUTIS: Yes. Al Genutis from
18 Mount Olive Township, also a member of the
19 Concerned Citizens of Morris County. Good
20 morning, ladies and gentlemen. My question
21 to the Board of Chosen Freeholder's is simply
22 this and you heard it many times tonight.
23 Why had you consistently refused to
24 investigate other alternatives to
25 incineration in solving the solid waste

1 crisis in Morris County? This question is
2 posed as a matter of economics. My curiosity
3 in this matter arose after reviewing the
4 current track record of our neighboring
5 Warren County incinerator which has shown to
6 be not only a health hazard but also an
7 economic white elephant. In this country
8 more than three billion dollars in projects
9 have been scraped just in the past eighteen
10 months alone and new orders for incinerators
11 have slowed to a trickle. The tide is
12 turning. Incineration problems go way beyond
13 the so-called nimbyism. Power sales have
14 been disappointing when many municipalities
15 are counting heavily on these sales to help
16 pay the big bond debts that they will be
17 confronting. In Tampa, Florida, Deputy
18 Auditor Alan Nicks dismissed promoters
19 revenue projections as "just guesses" as his
20 city was forced to make up a two-year, seven
21 million dollar revenue shortfall at its new
22 incinerators. In Tuscaloosa, Alabama critics
23 nicknamed the incinerator as the "Tuscalossa
24 Turkey" and local officials sued the
25 manufacturer Consumet Systems, Inc., for 20

1 million dollars after the plant lost money
2 during the first months of operation.
3 Broward County, Florida faired even worse.
4 Officials expected electricity sales to cover
5 about 40 percent of the projects bond
6 payments but the county's contract with
7 Florida Power and Lighting Company would
8 cancel the incinerators electricity revenues
9 unless they operated at seventy percent of
10 capacity or more, which they did not. Both
11 the garbage industry and the
12 environmentalists say the future of
13 waste-to-energy plants could hinge on the
14 ash-disposal issue. The Environmental
15 Defense Fund is presently suing for stricter
16 enforcement of federal ash-dumping laws at
17 Wheelabrator's Peekskill, New York
18 incinerator and another operated by the City
19 of Chicago. Industry officials say such
20 enforcement could raise the operating cost of
21 such incinerators as much as one hundred
22 fold. As resource recovery problems
23 multiplied, recycling, on the other hand, has
24 enjoyed quite a renaissance. Boston's and
25 New York's ports now export more recycled

1 paper and scrap metal than any other
2 commodity. Los Angeles, which dropped plans
3 for three large incinerators after Mayor Tom
4 Bradley withdrew his support last year, plans
5 to recycle and compost as much as half of its
6 trash. "We made a mistake," says Michael
7 Miller, Manager of the Los Angeles Solid
8 Waste Task Force. "Reducing the waste stream
9 first makes a lot more sense." In summary,
10 we urge the Morris County Board of Chosen
11 Freeholders to re-examine the need for
12 incineration in Morris County as you, all of
13 you on the Board have an economic, fiscal
14 responsibility to handle the solid waste
15 management problem in the most safe and
16 efficient manner available. Since you have
17 not studied the alternatives such as
18 recycling, composting and mechanical
19 separation properly we feel that you could be
20 considered derelict in your responsibility as
21 chosen freeholders for not acting in an
22 economically prudent manner. Since there's
23 no magic to this so-called 1993 deadline to
24 operate an incinerator in Morris County you
25 are urged to honor, as we've spoken about

1 tonight, a one-year moratorium which should
2 give you sufficient time to properly study
3 the safer and proper ways to dispose of the
4 county's garbage. By the way, I urge you to
5 watch Ralph Penza's future critique about the
6 incinerator industry on Channel 4 running all
7 week at 6:00 and you know you might become
8 enlightened from that. I'd like to say,
9 please don't take our breath away. I just
10 made it. Thank you.

11 MR. CARTER: Randall Carter,
12 Vice-President, Mount Olive Township Council.
13 On behalf of Council President Barbara Swasey
14 who is not here at this hour I would like to
15 read a letter on her behalf that is signed by
16 the Mayor and the Township Council. Dear
17 Freeholders: On behalf of the Mayor and a
18 majority of the Township Council the Township
19 of Mount Olive, we stand opposed to
20 incineration as a method for disposal of
21 solid waste in general, and in particular, we
22 stand firmly opposed to the incinerator
23 proposed for a site located in Roxbury and
24 Mount Olive and as an amendment to the Morris
25 County Solid Waste Management Plan. As you

1 know, we speak from experience on solid waste
2 matters. Mount Olive is the site of a closed
3 County Landfill now on the Superfund List, a
4 County Trash Transfer Station, a County
5 Composting Facility, a proposed County
6 Recycling Center and a proposed, now a
7 proposed incinerator. We venture to say that
8 there are few communities in the State of New
9 Jersey which have been subjected to as many
10 county solid waste facilities as has the
11 Township of Mount Olive. We know that living
12 in the twentieth century means that we have
13 to put up with some facilities that no one
14 likes; that is a common concern to us all and
15 we accept it. But we also live in a society
16 where fairness is a benchmark of governmental
17 action. In the most basic terms, it is just
18 not fair or equitable to put Mount Olive at
19 the top of the list for every solid waste
20 facility. We cannot and we will not sit idly
21 by while Morris County attempts to solve a
22 decade old problem by saddling Mount Olive
23 with yet another repository for the County's
24 garbage. There is a more fundamental
25 principle, however, that should apply to all

1 governmental action. That principle is
2 responsibility or stated in more basic terms,
3 "do no harm." It is well-known that the DEP
4 required the county to implement a trash
5 transfer station operation because a decade
6 of indecision by County officials had
7 resulted in no long term facility to dispose
8 of solid waste. It now appears that a decade
9 of inaction will be compounded by taking the
10 wrong action, again. The health risks of
11 burning garbage are becoming widely known and
12 well documented, from atmospheric emissions
13 to the creating of ash landfills. We are
14 opposed to incineration and we find that the
15 prospect of an incinerator in Morris County,
16 being but one of the twenty-one incinerators
17 around the state to be environmentally
18 irresponsible. It appears that the County
19 has embarked on an incineration program which
20 must be dear to the hearts of the County
21 Freeholders since they have made no provision
22 for investigating alternative methods of
23 disposal that would not carry the same
24 environmental concerns. We find the
25 Freeholders have adopted incineration as the

1 panacea for this never ending problem, and
2 with respect to alternatives, the door has
3 been nailed shut. Rest assured the Township
4 opposes the proposed amendment to the Morris
5 County Solid Waste Management Plan. Standing
6 behind us are the residents of Mount Olive.
7 Citizens groups around the county have sprung
8 up to oppose this facility. We are not what
9 some County Freeholders or DEP officials
10 might refer to as NIMBY's. It is not that we
11 don't want the solid waste facility in our
12 backyard, it is just that the landfill Combe
13 Fill North, the Solid and Hazardous Waste
14 Transfer Stations and the County Composting
15 and Recycling Facilities have taken up so
16 much of Mount Olive that the backyard is the
17 only place left for its citizens to live.
18 Signed, Charles Johnson, Mayor and Barbara
19 Swasey, Council President, on behalf of the
20 governing bodies of Mount Olive Township. I
21 was wondering could I, I understand my time
22 is running out but --

23 DIRECTOR HYLAND: It's out but go
24 ahead.

25 MR. CARTER: I made a presentation on

1 behalf of the Council President. Could I
2 briefly have some time?

3 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Go ahead.

4 MR. CARTER: I will be quick. What I
5 see going on here is that, as you're aware,
6 the Solid Waste Management Act went into
7 effect in 1976. For the first ten years of
8 that act, I hate to say this but Morris
9 County's record on that was quite poor and I
10 don't mean to condemn prior freeholders, what
11 has caused the DEP to intervene into the
12 transfer station and cause the transfer
13 station issue. What I see happening now
14 though is that since the record your record
15 with the DEP was so bad for the first ten
16 years you are now on a very, very, very tight
17 timetable because you know that the DEP will
18 intervene again and I just heard a
19 presentation here from the Director of Solid
20 Waste Management for the DEP which is, of
21 course, a very high office, and what he said,
22 he definitely approves of incineration and
23 I'm sure that all of you knew that for quite
24 some time so the easiest approach to take so
25 that the DEP does not intervene again is

1 really to go along with their basic thrust.
2 This happens to be a thrust that I do not
3 agree with but I can see the wheels moving.
4 I can see the DEP driving the Board. Now,
5 you have to meet your amendments. You have
6 to meet these deadlines or the DEP will
7 intervene. So what I propose that you do is,
8 yes, institute a plan amendment. You have to
9 meet your deadline but what I suggest it
10 should be is to amend your plan so that the
11 transfer stations run for eight years as
12 opposed to five years. What this does, what
13 this does is -- will, of course, reduce the
14 current operating costs of the transfer
15 station because the fixed costs will now be
16 amortized over eight years as opposed to
17 five. It will also give time for you to
18 explore other alternatives. What happens now
19 is that you simply don't have the time
20 because the DEP drives the clock. It's not
21 your clock, it's their clock. So what I
22 suggest is you have them properly stop the
23 clock by giving them good justification to do
24 so, then you can go on. Then you can explore
25 the alternatives.

1 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thank you. I have a
2 list of people.

3
4
5 (PROCEEDING CONTINUES ON FOLLOWING
6 PAGE)

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1 to produce, decreases wear and tear on factory
2 equipment, lowers furnace emissions. We really
3 don't need an incinerator.

4 We look to you folks to keep the best
5 interests of the residents as your highest
6 priority. We ask that you don't make this
7 costly mistake. There are better, smarter ways.
8 The earth doesn't belong to man, man belongs to
9 to the earth. He's but a strand in the web of
10 life. Whatever he does to the web, he does to
11 himself. Don't do this. Because, you know
12 something? We don't need an incinerator.

13 Thank you.

14 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

15 (Continued on next page.)
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(PROCEEDING CONTINUES AS FOLLOWS:)

DIRECTOR HYLAND: Gregory Knox?

MR. KNOX: Yes, Gregory Knox. I'd like to preface what I brought with me tonight with a couple of remarks. Number one is, I'm glad the gentleman who was in favor of Picatinny and the other people who were for your plan came here and spoke because it was embarrassing, 2,000 people against it. Miss Murphy, I notice you're late. I hope you got to watch the TV show everybody has been talking about. It's cute. They had some little kids about the size of my son who were gasping and choking. As far as the DEP goes they'd be great watchdogs. I live probably two golf shots away. There's a brook that abuts my property. It's full of oil, has been for over a month and they won't clean it, "not my job." Anyhow, getting to what I brought with me I have seen very little information pertaining to the same issue presented by you or the Freeholders and nothing in the way of any impact studies. I'm aware that the DEP requires one before giving their go ahead but I feel strongly

1 you're putting the cart before the horse by
2 having this prepared after your decision is
3 made. As we all know statistics can tell you
4 anything you want to. I'm also enraged at
5 the Roxbury Health Officer received not a
6 phone call, not a letter, not anything as to
7 his input. Why have you conducted this
8 investigation in secrecy? What alternatives
9 have you explored? I'm sure the media would
10 have published any information you would have
11 provided. Are they the only ones who
12 understand the public concern over this issue
13 and are willing to share what they have
14 learned? I've got to tell you that to the
15 public it sure looks like you invited
16 multi-million dollar corporations to lobby
17 you, took a day trip to Connecticut where the
18 mayor, another layman, painted a rosy
19 picture, and you bought it all hook, line and
20 stinker. Exactly what have you done to
21 relieve the public hysteria about the
22 forthcoming flyash, dioxins, sulfur dioxide,
23 hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, et
24 cetera, et cetera that according to a DEP
25 report we will be breathing by the thousands

1 of tons per year. You're not refuting their
2 existence and your lack of saying anything
3 must mean they're not important to you. They
4 sure as hell are to me. What about Warren
5 County being find \$180,000.00 for accidently
6 burning lead and cadmium? I don't care about
7 the money, and I'm sure you'll say, "Our
8 plant will be so terrific that accidents
9 won't happen here." I bet the officials
10 around Chernobyl and three mile island said
11 the same thing. Speaking of accidents, what
12 happens if this thing breaks down for a month
13 or so? Thirty days times 1,300 tons adds up
14 to 39,000 tons of garbage or about 1,560
15 garbage trucks full. What will you do with
16 it? Dump it in a very convenient but unlined
17 Combe landfill? And who pays the
18 multi-million dollar repair bill? Speaking of
19 trucks, how safe is Route 206 going to be?
20 At that point it will be a two-lane road with
21 an extra 1,500 garbage trucks per month
22 making round trips on it. Will it need to be
23 widened or will it disintegrate? What
24 happens if this thing belches? How much will
25 it cost to clean up the homes in its path or

1 will you simply condemn them? What about the
2 residents health? How much insurance
3 coverage will be carried? What will the
4 premiums be if todays costs for a relatively
5 innocuous automobile is around \$1,000.00?
6 Can't even get the insurance. Why can't our
7 county be a leader an innovator instead of a
8 follower?

9 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

10 Recycle paper products, glass and
11 aluminum. Junk yards have been recycling
12 other metals for years. Plastics are
13 recycled into road materials and carpet
14 padding and farmers have been come composting
15 biodegradable wastes for centuries. I looked
16 in my garbage and there's nothing else there.
17 "We've tried recycling and it hasn't worked,"
18 you'll say. The reason it hasn't worked is
19 because our laws were never enforced. If I
20 left your garbage on your front lawn for a
21 couple of weeks especially in the Summer I'm
22 sure you would clean it up and if I fined you
23 you'd clean it up a lot faster. We don't
24 have the plants to handle the job is another
25 complaint.. I bet if you spent half of what

1 you propose on this incinerator that you
2 could solve the problem, maybe even turn a
3 profit. In fact, I wouldn't be surprised if
4 given the right incentives private industry
5 wouldn't jump at the chance to help you. Can
6 I continue a little more?

7 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Thank --

8 Being a born again pessimist I know
9 this whole affair is a done deal and none of
10 our objections matter so my last problem lies
11 with the citing. Did you consider donating a
12 larger facility to an ocean front county
13 where the smoke would blow out of the ocean
14 and kill us a little more slowly? Did you
15 offer to buy into the new Newark plant, after
16 all we already paid them off to take a lot of
17 our low income housing. Why would you site
18 it almost at our western boundry when the
19 wind blows from west to east? Isn't this
20 just like spitting into the wind? Why not
21 put it as far east as you could which
22 coincidentally is accessible by Routes 10,
23 46, 80, 280 and 287 all of which are at least
24 four lanes wide? If you must put it at the
25 Roxbury/Mount Olive site and an engineering

1 report claims the Mount Olive site is better
2 because it's higher and less waste would fall
3 to the ground, why not put it there? Are you
4 trying to save us the additional four and
5 have million bucks? Please save my kids
6 lives first.

7 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

8 In conclusion, commit yourselves to put
9 this thing to a vote as you should have done
10 from the beginning and stick to purchasing
11 parkland. Thank you.

12 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Robert Britt.

13 THE WITNESS: My name is Ronald Britt.
14 I live in Roxbury township. The people of
15 Morris County don't have money to burn. A
16 common misconception about trash to energy
17 incinerators is that they'll save taxpayers
18 money. In fact, recent experiences
19 throughout the nation indicate that the
20 perceived economic benefits, even to a host
21 community, may prove to be an illusion.
22 Consider the following facts: Throughout the
23 U.S. more than \$3 billion worth of
24 incinerator construction contracts have been
25 cancelled. Mechanical failures have resulted

1 in the closure of incinerators valued at \$720
2 million and have prompted unscheduled
3 shutdowns of more than half of the nations
4 operational incinerators. A plant which is
5 built in Saugus, Massachusetts required a
6 federal bail out of \$11 million to pay for
7 repairs. In Austin, Texas plans to build a
8 trash incinerator were cancelled even though
9 \$23 million had already been spent on the
10 project. An economic analysis indicated that
11 more than \$150 million could be saved over
12 twenty years by using alternative disposal
13 methods. Warren County's 400 ton per day
14 trash incinerator which is less than one
15 third the size of the 1,300 ton per day
16 facility planned for Roxbury incurred
17 deficits averaging \$59,000.00 per day during
18 the first six months of operation. Among
19 other problems at that plant there had been a
20 600 ton per week shortfall in burnable
21 refuse. There shortfall has been attributed
22 to three factors, an increase in recycling
23 efforts, poor projections of the amount of
24 trash produced in Warren County and to a move
25 by some private waste haulers to avoid the

1 \$98.00 per ton tipping fee by dumping at
2 out-of-state landfills. In order to sustain
3 the heat required for complete combustion and
4 generation of electricity the facility burned
5 newspapers. The Warren County plant has also
6 experienced costly problems in the disposal
7 of the incinerator ash. During one period 45
8 percent of the incinerator ash exceeded
9 federal standards for toxic metals and had to
10 be shipped to out-of-state hazardous
11 landfills at a cost of \$250.00 per ton. The
12 Warren County Pollution Control Financing
13 Authority will pay Blount, Incorporated, the
14 company which built and operates that
15 facility 1.8 million dollars as reimbursement
16 for lost revenues resulting from the garbage
17 shortfall. If all of this were not bad
18 enough the Warren County incinerator was
19 fined \$180,000.00 for air pollution
20 violations which occurred during each of the
21 first six months of plant operations. When I
22 previously asked Freeholder O'Keefe at the
23 March 13th County College meeting who would
24 pay for all of these problems the answer was,
25 "the taxpayers." In Pennsauken, a dispute

1 over installation of pollution control
2 equipment to limit nitrogen oxide emissions
3 on a proposed trash incinerator has resulted
4 in costly delays and added to the projects
5 costs. The Pennsauken Solid Waste Management
6 Authority agreed to install a \$2.6 million
7 control system called DeNOx, in order to void
8 additional delays which are expected to cost
9 more than \$1 million. In view of these
10 problems with trash to energy incinerators
11 experienced at sites throughout the nation I
12 would like to address several questions to
13 the Morris County Board of Chosen
14 Freeholders. Have the Freeholders and/or the
15 MUA taken a thorough economic analysis of the
16 proposed Morris County trash incinerator?
17 Specifically, how are the costs of
18 construction, financing, operations,
19 maintenance and contingency plans expected to
20 impact the taxpayers of Roxbury and Morris
21 County in 1993 and beyond? If that study has
22 been conducted can we please have a copy? It
23 is a proven fact that ever more stringent
24 environmental standards have caused
25 significant cost overruns, necessitated by

1 mandated modifications of the incinerator
2 both before and after construction. To what
3 extent have these unforeseen costs been
4 factored into the economic analysis? If I
5 still have remaining time I'd like to present
6 some other economic impacts which, not
7 surprisingly, were not mentioned in any of
8 the Public Relations material which has been
9 mailed, printed in the newspapers or
10 broadcast on the radio. Electric utility
11 rates are likely to increase once the trash
12 incinerator becomes operational. May I
13 continue? Under federal law, utilities are
14 required to purchase electricity from
15 resource recovery plants. Public utilities
16 have estimated the cost of generating
17 electricity via trash incineration is nearly
18 doubled the production costs of a typical
19 power station. Based upon experiences at
20 other trash incinerators, tipping fees are
21 expected to increase not to decrease. The
22 increased fees are due to the added expense
23 of building and operating the plants as well
24 as building state of the art landfills which
25 are designed to prevent leachate containing

1 toxic materials from entering the ground
2 water. I ask once again, do we have money to
3 burn? Thank you.

4 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Robert Graham here?
5 Michael Pennotti? David Scapicchio?

6 MR. ROGERS: Ken Rogers, Chairman of
7 the Morris County Solid Waste Advisory Board.
8 The high elevation of the Roxbury site is
9 good since it will disburse the emissions and
10 pollutants over a broader area and,
11 therefore, less pollutants reaching the
12 ground. It was also stated this was a
13 relatively unpopulated area. How can such a
14 statement be made when, in fact, it takes at
15 least one full year to gather enough data
16 about atmospheric conditions to determine
17 dispersions? Isn't it also true that it's
18 possible the stack emissions and pollutants
19 could fall in a concentrated level in one
20 area to pose significant health and
21 environmental hazards? Aren't these comments
22 about the dispersion and emissions and
23 pollutants contrary to what you have been
24 telling the public about how safe
25 incineration is? No matter how you burn

1 these elements they cannot be destroyed. For
2 example, heavy metals. Therefore, please
3 tell me where do the pollutants that don't
4 reach ground cover disappear by some type of
5 magic or is there a new branch of science
6 that we're not aware of? I would also like
7 to know how far you looked to see where
8 residential developments exist. The fact is
9 there are many concentrated developments
10 within a half mile of the site. I also
11 recommend to the freeholders and the MUA to
12 contact the Concerned Citizens of Morris
13 County for any additional information. Thank
14 you.

15 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Ethel Fentzlaiff.
16 George Chirovsky. Mike Truppo. Is that you,
17 George?

18 DR. CHIROVSKY: Yes. My name is
19 George Chirovsky. I'm a physician at three
20 hospitals in Morris County. I echo a lot of
21 the things that have been said today but I
22 want to specifically address two issues that
23 come out of a doctor's mind. First, I don't
24 know, do you take your cost projections on
25 various ways of getting rid of the garbage?

1 Does anybody think of what the cost will be
2 to hospitalize patients at \$1,000.00 a day in
3 a hospital which is the cost today if you put
4 ten people in a hospital just because of a
5 minor accident because they have asthmatic
6 problems and they go for three days you
7 already got \$30,000.00? You multiply that
8 times the county you'll have 1,000 people
9 that way. One minor accident is millions of
10 dollars already. Now, even if these toxins
11 aren't that poisonous, aren't going to cause
12 that many cases they will cause people to
13 have asthmatic attacks and other problems.
14 That's added cost to what you're putting in.
15 Maybe the county is not going to have to pay
16 that but all the taxpayers, all the people
17 will have to pay that. Second issue --

18 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

19 DR. CHIROVSKY: Second issue, from the
20 doctor's side, thirty-four years ago medical
21 people started talking about cigarettes and
22 what they were doing to people. Nobody
23 listened. Today two people were here,
24 starting to talk about what these things are
25 going to do. Some people are saying it, some

1 people aren't believing it. It took us
2 thirty years to prove it. Now, despite big
3 lobbies from the tobacco industry which is
4 trying to block it, finally cigarettes are
5 being eliminated and knocked down. The
6 tobacco industry is still pushing cigarettes
7 and still putting out a lot of money and
8 that's why it can't be totally eliminated but
9 we're having the same problem here. Some big
10 businesses are pushing this thing on. We
11 can't prove it now that it's dangerous. We
12 will be stuck with it before a couple million
13 people die from it and then we'll find out
14 and it will be too late for them.

15 (AUDIENCE APPLAUDS)

16 DIRECTOR HYLAND: Mike Truppo.

17 MR. TRUPPO: My name is Mike Truppo.
18 I live here in Mount Olive. I guess before I
19 start being speaker number I don't know 2,615
20 or something --

21 DIRECTOR HYLAND: (Interposing) It's
22 close.

23 THE WITNESS: Virtually everything I
24 listed here has been said. I would like to
25 add a little bit in pieces here. My basic

1 talk which leads to my questions concerns the
2 accidents that have happened at some of the
3 nuclear plants. Pardon me, accidents that
4 have happened at some of the incinerator
5 plants. There is the Norwich, Connecticut
6 plant which was mentioned, and they had a
7 major rupture there of a boiler. That was
8 just two days after start-up. The
9 investigation revealed that the boiler tubes
10 that ruptured had ruptured because they were
11 corroded. Corroded in two days. That just
12 goes to show you the ignorance of the people
13 who built this plant. They don't have the
14 slightest idea what's going into the garbage
15 because anything that was ever created in
16 this country lined up in that garbage. Then
17 the Norwich Bulletin also put out a statement
18 that there was the steel roof that was blown
19 off that was already mentioned. I won't
20 bother us with the details any further on
21 that. Then the Hartford Courant reported
22 that for lack of a spare part that had broken
23 down in that same unit. That was the
24 infamous part that had to be flown in from
25 Honolulu. That part cost \$100,000.00. While

APPENDIX CONTINUED

SEE APPENDIX

VOLUME III

