

# Benton County Solid Waste Advisory Council (SWAC)

---

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING

January 25th, 2012

<b>MEMBERS PRESENT:</b>	Linda Brewer (Vice-Chair), Jay Simpkins, Brian May, Jeff Morrell, Jeff Freeman & Jim Leklem
<b>MEMBERS EXCUSED:</b>	Tara Gaitaud (Chair) & Anne Schuster
<b>STAFF PRESENT:</b>	Gordon Brown (EH), Bill Emminger (EH) & JonnaVe Stokes (recorder)
<b>OTHERS PRESENT:</b>	Peter Lepre (OSU), Adam Steele (City of Corvallis), Keith Hendrix (AWS), Bill Bromann (AWS), Bronwyn Evans (AWS), Mike Huycke (AWS), Ron Tacchini (AWS) & Tom Jensen (Corvallis resident)

---

**CALL TO ORDER** The meeting was called to order at 7:04pm.

The September 2011 minutes were presented for approval.

**MOTION was made by Jeff M. to approve the SWAC Minutes from September 2011; motion seconded by Jim; all in favor, so moved.**

**MOTION was made by Jeff F. to elect Linda Brewer as Chair; motion was seconded by Jim; all in favor, so moved.**

**MOTION was made by Jeff M. to elect Jim Leklem as Vice Chair; motion was seconded by Jeff F.; all in favor, so moved.**

**INTRODUCTIONS** were made between the committee & audience members.

### **HURRICANE KATRINA VIDEO** – Gordon Brown

- This video filmed in Mississippi, showed footage of debris management & clean-up of food lockers, kitchens & supermarkets. These areas were emptied & deodorized, eliminating other potential health threats. Thousands of appliances were also recycled post Katrina, after removing them of freon.
- Amnesty days were scheduled allowing residents to recycle any and all materials (including hazardous) to prevent the filling of local Mississippi landfills.
- When hazardous materials were collected, they were counted, separated & then sent to the Hancock County Airport (the Environmental Protection Agency drop site). The U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers then came through residential areas to haul off debris to local landfills for unloading, separating & checking again for hazardous materials (if any hazardous materials were found, they were put into lined containers & documented by the EPA) before disposal. Building debris & wood was burned to reduce landfill volume, which also required air quality monitoring. Local, state & federal groups all worked together to clean up after Hurricane Katrina.

### **FLOOD RESPONSE, CITIZEN DISCUSSION & COMMENTS**

- The City of Corvallis collected normal amounts of storm drain debris blocking storm drains. The City plans to see more debris issues later this summer when they do stream clean ups around the banks.
- Allied Waste Service (AWS) collection routes were minimally affected, only taking the longer route around in a few flooded areas.

- Routine systematic sweep & leaf collection prevented hundreds of problems. AWS & the City of Corvallis have had this in place for some time.
- Corvallis water systems include: a sanitary system (treated sewer), a stormwater system, (a collection creek then routing to either the Willamette or Mary's River) and a combined system; which includes both stormwater & sanitary water running together during storms. It is for that reason that cement ponds were built at the water plant & designed to collect this combined material before it gets into the rivers. There is also a huge effort to continuously repair leaky pipes in the City to prevent leaks out as much as to prevent leaks in (reducing unnecessary water processing).
- Flood calls downtown included: Third St, Madison, Monroe, 27<sup>th</sup>, Kings Blvd. & Elmwood. Dixon Creek overflowed on Arthur Circle, Jackson Creek overflowed onto Conifer Blvd., Sequoia Creek overflowed onto Sycamore & Sequoia, Oak Creek overflowed by the beef barns, and Mill Race Creek ran over onto Third St.
- A new Environmental Manager was hired at the Pacific Recycling Center (PRC). He is a licensed civil engineer with a background in infrastructure design, environmental compliance, land planning & stormwater and project management.
- A local resident voiced concerns regarding neighborhood developments that include:
  - 1) The increase of 10,000 or so students expected at Oregon State University and how it will affect the overall trash load, collection fees, routes, and the longevity of Coffin Butte Landfill.
  - 2) The new local apartment complex will not be providing recycling services.
    - AWS commented that disposal truck routes will not change even if debris increases and that they have attended two planning meetings for the apartment complex next door which will be including recycling services within the building.
  - 3) Regarding water: that Kings Blvd. had water coming up out of man holes during the flooding and what will happen when 10,000 more people live in this town?
    - AWS discussed the fact that growth occurs over time not overnight & that the City of Corvallis & themselves are prepared for long term growth.
  - 4) New apartments will create 150 more bedrooms & provide no additional parking on the streets. Local conflicts already exist with parking spaces, garbage cans & recycling bins.
    - City of Corvallis Public Works personnel commented that a joint task force including the City Manager, OSU President & other supporters are already working on the parking problem.

#### **UPCOMING SCHEDULE & ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- Mike Huycke is moving on from General Management from Allied Waste Services and will be relocating later this summer.
- *SWAC & DSAC meet on the 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesday of every month; next meeting is March 28th, 2012.*

**MOTION TO ADJOURN was made by Jim; motion was seconded by Jeff F.; all in favor; so moved.**

*Meeting adjourned at 8:09 p.m.*

# Benton County Solid Waste Advisory Council (SWAC)

---

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING

April 25th, 2012

<b>MEMBERS PRESENT:</b>	Linda Brewer (Chair), Tara Gaitaud, Jay Simpkins, Jeff Freeman, Jim Leklem (Vice-Chair) & Anne Schuster
<b>MEMBERS ABSENT:</b>	Jeff Morrell
<b>STAFF PRESENT:</b>	Gordon Brown (EH) & JonnaVe Stokes (recorder)
<b>OTHERS PRESENT:</b>	Marc Wibbins, Bill Bromann, Ron Tacchini, Brian May & Julie Jackson (AWS), Peter Lepre (OSU) & Bailey Payne (Marion County)

---

**CALL TO ORDER** The meeting was called to order at 6:49 pm.

The January 2012 minutes were presented for approval.

**MOTION was made to approve the January 2012 minutes as written; motion seconded; all in favor, so moved.**

**INTRODUCTIONS** were made between committee and audience members.

### **Oregon State University (OSU) Updates - Peter Lepre**

- RecycleMania 2012 results: 10 week competition, 390 schools nationwide, collected 477,000 pounds of recycled materials, in addition to 60,000 pounds of compost and 50,000 pounds of electronic waste (e-waste).
- OSU ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of 120 schools in the country in e-recycling (a new pilot program). This month long event was opened to the community where 60,000 pounds of e-waste is normally collected in a year where they collected 49,000 in one week.
- Per capita classic: is an overall recycling competition between all universities mixed into one category. The school that won had 2,300 students & faculty staff they won. OSU came in 58<sup>th</sup> out of 362 colleges. OSU beat the University of Oregon again this year keeping the trophy, where 22 pounds per student were recycled and U of O students recycling at 15.5 pounds per student.
- OSU also collected 5,000 gallons of Styrofoam in 5 days among students and the community.
- 13,077 pounds of confidential material were shredded in 5 days for free, when normally departments pay .15 cents per pound to shred.

Environmental health & safety nuclear questions were expressed by committee members.

**\*Gordon Brown to invite Pete Schoonover to discuss hazardous waste generation and disposal at OSU.**

### **MARION COUNTY NATURE TRAIL**

Bailey Payne, Waste Reduction Coordinator, Marion County (PowerPoint attached)

- Allied Waste Services (AWS) of Salem recently refurbished the Salem-Keizer recycling transfer station (SKRTS) nature trail. Payne mentioned this type of trail could be adopted in other counties, IE: In Benton County, perhaps Adair Village/Finley Wildlife refuge trails would work as a sight because it's location in reference to the Pacific Regional Composting (PRC) facility and Coffin Butte Landfill (CBL).

- The SKRTS is one of two in Marion County, is located a mile east of Interstate 5 and South Salem, is open 7 days a week and has an educational nature trail on recycling exactly 1/3 of a mile long.
- The Marion County hazardous waste facility was built in 2006. It was designed to allow people to enter into the transfer station, unload recyclables first, and then enter the scale house to be weighed in for garbage.
- Trail was originally built in 1998. Picnic area was put in in 2006.
- An average of 1,000 students travel through the nature trail each year.
- Before the nature trail was built, school groups walked around the periphery of the recycling area which created safety concerns. The educational trail was created along with new crosswalks, pedestrian & speed-limit signs and the removal of poison oak & excessive overhanging trees.
- Local inmates worked for two months to build stairs and update the existing trail with recycled road grindings throughout the path.
- SKRTS put in all new signs & exhibits along the trail costing between \$5,000 and \$10,000. These are available to be adapted to other programs.
- Throughout the trail recycled materials are used: road grindings, pavers, rubber mats, concrete, plastic and glass.
- Viewpoints along the trail show the pit with loaders separating cardboard from garbage.
- Throughout the trail are creations of plastic bales, metal figurines made from reused metallic materials, bird houses, bee boxes, bat houses, benches & bridges made from recycled Terex.
- Recycled components within each exhibit/kiosk are products that kids can relate to & recognize. All focus on a specific commodity that the average person uses in one year. IE: Paper, plastic, compost, metal, etc.
- The final trail sign shows where the un-recycled materials go (85% of material goes to the burner & landfill in Brooks), what the garbage is composed of and more ideas to prevent waste accumulation.
- SKRTS provides guided tours and provide teacher guides for self-guided tours.

Marion County metal is picked out (mined) at their incinerator and the ash is used at CBL as a soil cover. This ash is dense and does not blow when it is spread or prevent water from permeating the soil.

### **RECYCLING 101** - Bailey Payne, Waste Reduction Coordinator, Marion County

This is an online course providing information about recycled waste and is used as a training tool anyone involved in recycling.

- It will be offered in both Spanish & English. 24% of Marion County residents do not speak English in their homes.
- The program has 8 self-paced modules with a review test at the end of each section. It is appropriate for high school age and above. The course does not replace Master Recycler Programs offered throughout Oregon, but are can be used as a supplement.
- Without advertising there are 300-400 people on the wait list for local Master Recycler Program Courses.
- Recycling-101 originally started in back in 2007. In 2008, it was pitched to local recycling organizations and state agencies and fundraising was started. In 2009, fundraising continued & recruitment began. A steering committee (funders of the project) and curriculum committee (people from all over the industry and from all parts of the state who worked on the bulk of the materials) were created.

- OSU will offer Recycling-101 and host it online. The course will cost \$75 dollars and offer discounts for multiple employees taking the course.
- This online course project includes over 1,500 hours of volunteer time (around \$ 30,000) and \$81,000 of funds received from: Association of Oregon Recyclers (AOR), Solid Waste Association of North America, Oregon Refuse & Recycling Association, The Department of Environmental Quality as well as Marion & Lane County.
- Future Outlook: How to market this course within and outside of Oregon? Looking to find host owner of this project. AOR has tentatively agreed to become the host of Recycling-101. They will be responsible for keeping it current, updated, and maintain hosting relationships with OSU.

### **OREGON GREEN SCHOOLS**

- Is a statewide organization of 200-300 schools Kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade. They focus on recycling, composting, waste prevention, and have expanded to water & energy conservation.

### **ANNUAL WASTE ANNUAL HAULER REPORT – Ron Tacchini, Allied Waste Services**

- Current events have included: the household hazardous waste event and the extreme recycling event where yard waste & e-waste were up, but all other commodities dropped.
- AWS pharmaceutical take back event occurs this Saturday in conjunction with the Benton County Sheriff's Department.
- This year they combined Albany & Corvallis into one report instead of two separate reports as in the past.
- Committee members expressed concerns about e-waste and want to learn more about these products and the recycling process.
- Electronic companies are charged fess to build electronic equipment on the front end to cover waste costs at a later date. Some facilities charge to take electronics, but AWS takes these products for free and recovered 200 tons last year. They are a collector for the state.

### **UPCOMING SCHEDULE & ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- *SWAC & DSAC meet on the 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesday of every month; the next meeting is May 23rd, 2012.*
- CBL's annual report will be combined this year with the PRC facility report and will be ready July 1, 2012.

**MOTION TO ADJOURN was made; motion seconded; all in favor; so moved.**

*Meeting adjourned at 8:01 p.m.*

# Benton County Solid Waste Advisory Council (SWAC)

---

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING

---

May 23rd, 2012

<b>MEMBERS PRESENT:</b>	Jeff Morrell, Jay Simpkins, Jim Leklem (Vice-Chair), Linda Brewer (Chair) & Jeff Freeman
<b>MEMBERS EXCUSED:</b>	Anne Schuster & Tara Gaitaud
<b>STAFF PRESENT:</b>	Gordon Brown (EH) & JonnaVe Stokes (recorder)
<b>OTHERS PRESENT:</b>	Bill Bromann, Ron Tacchini, Brian May, Julie Jackson (AWS) & Kevin Hines (OSU)

---

**CALL TO ORDER** The meeting was called to order at 6:30 pm.

The April 2012 minutes were presented for approval.

**MOTION was made to approve the April 2012 minutes as written; motion seconded; all in favor, so moved.**

**INTRODUCTIONS** were made between committee and audience members.

**ALLIED WASTE ANNUAL HAULER REPORT** – Ron Tacchini, Allied Waste Services (AWS)

Question & Answer Session:

*Handout: new page 10*

- **Where is AWS going with their long-term profit policy? As profits go down, rates normally go up, is there a thresh hold?** AWS is currently in negotiations concerning rates, nothing has been decided yet. A reasonable rate of return is between 7&10%, they are currently earning around 6% in profits. Cost drivers include: Fuel (\$3.25 - \$3.94 gallon) and wages which are both up, disposal costs and operational costs (truck mileage stays between 3.1 - 3.9 miles per gallon).
- AWS has reduced costs by re-routing all of their trucks (longer routes with fewer trucks).

*Handout: page 11*

- **Controlling costs:** Key performance measures include routing and yards per hour picked up commercially. They want this number to increase. On the industrial side they track minutes per haul. These measures are what control AWS costs and are communicated all the way down to each driver.
- **How fast can people work and still be safe?** There is a balance between how fast employees can work safely. Speed factors have increased with newer methods, not the speed of a driver. AWS is rated one of the highest locally in the industry as a 401 business in safety.
- **Drive-bys per hour? Is there a plateau you may reach here?** 2012 numbers show 106.9 drive-bys (re-routes have helped with this efficiency). Bigger routes mean a decreased number of trucks on the road. Drivers are averaging 40 seconds per pick-up. In the winter, this increases to 62-63 seconds per pick-up.
- **How are secret shoppers received by the customer service representatives at AWS?** If staff don't get a 100% rating, they are very upset about it.
- **Regarding Fluorescent lighting: do T12 lights consume more energy than T8 lights?** Yes, the illumination from the T8 lights are better and they use about 30% less

energy. AWS had an energy audit a few years back, where they were recommended to take out skylights, which helped them become more energy efficient.

Handout: page 13

- **Regarding glass & a safer work environment for employees, what is the logic behind starting use of an arm to pick up recycling? How much glass is picked up each day?** 4 - 7 tons of glass is picked up 1 week each month. Currently AWS runs 3 routes a day. It is a very physical job, so crews rotate through the cycle of hefting bins up to 3 times a week.
- **Is this worthwhile?** AWS wants to start mixing the glass to use as a road base.
- **Do we take this service away?** It is very difficult to take a service away once you have started it, even if it isn't efficient. AWS wants to co-mingle this into the recycling cart, to increase efficiency, safety and long term savings.
- **Has the market for glass disappeared?** No, but it is very difficult to keep it uncontaminated and as clean as the market needs it. Currently, they use it as a road base locally instead of hauling it to Portland and take the chance that the whole load be rejected.
- **Is there a new sorting facility coming online?** Yes, later this summer in the Metro area there will be an optical sorter. Members discussed how glass is processed into round sections and sold as landscaping in Coeur d' Alene, Idaho.

Handout: page 16

- **What is the source of so many tons of cedar shavings?** Hauling from the Oregon State University barns to a farmer and the bedding from the Benton County Fair last year.
- **Where does the plastic film accumulation come from?** All of this is from consumers recycling their plastic bags. Trex uses plastic bags in their decking material. First Alternative, Albertson's, Winco and The Oregonian will also take the bags back.
- **Why are the holes so little at the recycling depot?** AWS didn't realize how much material they were originally going to get. It also prevents recyclers from throwing other debris inside the bin and the bags from flying out.

Handout: page 17

- **Why is the electronic recycling tonnage falling off?** Since these items can be recycled every day of the week there isn't as big rush as AWS had in the first few years. In 2010, there was spike when all the televisions were converted to digital. Electronics are also getting lighter & smaller.

Handout: page 20

- **How do you know how many thousands of pounds of food waste were turned in for 2008?** From the food waste routes, these numbers don't include residential food waste.
- **How many different establishments are on the route?** 15-20 commercial food waste facilities.
- **What is the hurdle to get others on board with food waste recycling?** Awareness, misconceptions that there shouldn't be a fee for it. Kitchens would need to be re-trained & re-configured. AWS has now hired additional staff to go out & promote to other kitchens.

**MOTION was made to accept the 2011 Annual Report from Allied Waste of Corvallis & Albany and recommend it be presented to the Board of Commissioners; motion seconded; all in favor, so moved.**

- **Odor problems at the landfill** include the wet season and wet material that needs processed. Starting July 1<sup>st</sup> AWS will be firming their grounds up. Certain parts of the property are not yet improved for heavy equipment to operate. The site has to be graded and drained. They went through an extensive design exercise to put in appropriate measures for compost. Currently AWS is trying to capture runoff & create hard compacted surfaces for the equipment to operate on. AWS went through different alternatives with an engineer and decided to use a geotextile fabric then layer that with two sizes of rock.
- **What new standards are being developed for storm water management?** The bio-swale still needs some vegetation. Additionally, AWS will mirror the current system on the south side of the property, between the entrance & the scale house. This will allow the front half of the property to drain forward and the back half to drain towards the back of the property.
- **Does the silt pond still have an odor issue?** Not since they removed the aerator.
- **Master Gardner planter concerns:** at a recent farmer's market, tomato growers were recommending others to not use any compost from the Pacific Region Compost Center. They believe pesticides & herbicides have not broken down and that the compost will kill your tomato plants. **Do you actually test that?** Yes, they use a certified testing facility sponsored by the U.S. Compost Council. Their old compost only turned to true dirt after about 18 months. Problem with true compost is that you aren't supposed to use it straight (you have to mix it with other soil) due to the high content of Nitrogen. AWS wants to reach out to the master gardeners with their facts & figures.
- **What does the mister actually do?** Two different suppliers sell products that neutralize odors. AWS is looking at setting up a mister system directly on the shredder wetting the pile of compost as it is windrowed. The mist attaches to Sulphur compounds to prevent odors. Composting at AWS is a constant cycle of shredding material, windrowing it into piles, misting the piles, turning them and then allowing them to become compost. AWS sells out of their compost as soon as it is processed, their biggest struggle right now is dealing with the wet product and getting it out the door.

#### **UPCOMING MEETINGS**

- SWAC & DSAC meet on the 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesday of every month; the next meeting is *June 27th, 2012.*
- Review Coffin Butte Landfill report.

**MOTION TO ADJOURN was made; motion seconded; all in favor, so moved.**

*Meeting adjourned at 7:22 p.m.*



# BENTON COUNTY

## SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COUNCIL (SWAC)

### MINUTES OF THE MEETING: June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2012

---

<b>MEMBERS PRESENT:</b>	Jim Leklem (Vice-Chair), Jeff Morrell, Linda Brewer (Chair), Anne Schuster & Jeff Freeman
<b>MEMBERS EXCUSED:</b>	Jay Simpkins
<b>MEMBERS ABSENT:</b>	Tara Gaitaud
<b>STAFF PRESENT:</b>	Bill Emminger (EH) & JonnaVe Stokes (recorder)
<b>OTHERS PRESENT:</b>	Bill Bromann, Ron Tacchini, Brian May (AWS) & Eric Tuppan (TC, LLC)

---

**PRESENTATION** was started at 6:32 pm.

#### **Coffin Butte Landfill (CBL) Annual Report – Brian May, Allied Waste Services (AWS)**

Handout: page 2

- Landfill capacity
  - slightly less than 40 million cubic yards for total site life, accumulated 465K yards of debris this year; leaving 24.8 million yards of waste to bring in over the next 40 years.
- Density continues to improve, due to better equipment & better practices. Density is measured with aerial photos that determine elevations based on cut & fill areas and weight tickets coming in. Last year's weight tickets are also compared with this year's weight tickets. Additionally, AWS hires a survey company to perform a grid across the active area of the landfill on a quarterly basis.
- Future landfill infrastructure
  - continue to work on cell IV. Total area includes 4a and 4b which originally included a mid-cell berm. After 4b's completion this Spring, this berm was removed so the whole unit can use the whole entire air space.
- Stormwater improvements
  - include changes to the silt pond by including a bio-swale and there are plans to install an additional silt pond above this one. This will help handle material from the north end of the facility.
- Cell V. construction was started this year. It is north of Cell IVa. Cell IV. has a lifespan of 18 months. During the life of Cell V., there will be continuous construction over a five year period. This cell ties clear back into the quarry. Cell III. and Cell II. will eventually be filled up to the level of Cell V. at a later date.
- Landfill gas infrastructure
  - added additional 10 vertical wells and using ethylene propylene diene monomer (Epdm) rubber material will be continued to be used on each cell. It captures landfill gas and sheds additional storm water.
  - the landfill will be capped with the Epdm material by the end of this year. CBL is a total of 124 acres.
- It will take at least 15 years before they enter into Cell VI., which is the largest of all the cells. As the quarry empties rock out of the butte, the landfill will fill it in with waste.
- Title V Summary: AWS has maintained parameters within the gas plant for The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) monitoring.
- CBL odor complaints dropped from 97 complaints in 2010 to 15 complaints in 2011 and they have only received 2 so far this year in 2012.
- The Processing and Recovery Center (PRC) facility odor complaints are still up.

- 2011 volumes are categorized by users per county. 460,000 tons were taken into CBL during 2010. 483,000 tons of waste came into the facility in 2011.
  - Linn County waste material dropped by 21,000 tons (due to large Sweet Home clean-up in 2010), Marion County increased by 27,000 tons (new ash trial for Alternate Daily Cover (ADC)), Lincoln County increased by 19,000 tons (brought back North Lincoln Sanitary waste into CBL) and Cowlitz County, Washington dropped by 10,500 tons (from a previous large sand layer job in 2010).
- **Why do we have tonnage coming from other counties?** AWS has contracts with those counties to accept waste products those counties are unable to disintegrate in their burners.
- Waste has to meet AWS criteria and be non-hazardous.

*Handout: page 7*

- The Environmental Trust balance is back up to six million dollars & AWS is well over the ten million dollar threshold they hold as a standard for their company. This threshold is based on the franchise agreement and is a mixture of bonds and cash and is to be used for major environmental issues that could arise at CBL. This is in addition to state requirements; it is over and above the normal standards.
- The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) leachate treatment permit application is complete; AWS is waiting on DEQ to renew.

*Handout: page 8*

- Customer complaints received at the scale house were based on the public tipping area of Coffin Butte and complaints received at the PRC were based on wet material.

*Handout: page 9*

- PRC activity: residential food waste has increased by 1,000 tons and hogfuel exports increased by 2,100 tons.
- Green waste & urban waste have decreased by 7,000 tons & 400 tons.
- Sold 70,000 yards of compost in 2011, up from 21,000 yards in 2010.
- New bag ban soon to go into effect, will benefit the landfill by reducing plastic waste fill and plastic blowing around the facility.

*Handout: page 10*

- 2011 odor complaints were up to 101 in 2011 up from 15 in 2010.
- On the right path to seal these odor complaints: use of odor neutralizer misters that attack bacteria and removed aerator from the silt pond.

## Questions

**Construction waste future plans?** Additional bunkers will be set up for additional separation needs in the public area. Construction debris increased by 1,000 tons last year.

**What initiatives will be offered?** Wood, metal, concrete are currently taken elsewhere for a premium, AWS is still working on providing future opportunities.

**CALL TO ORDER** The meeting was called to order at 7:06 pm

**INTRODUCTIONS** were made between committee and audience members.

**Coffin Butte Landfill Annual Report** – *Eric Tuppan, Tuppan Consultants, LLC (on behalf of AWS)*

- Started construction on the east side in 2011 at CBL.
- Cell IV.
  - in mid-July old monitoring wells were removed and replaced with two new wells in early October. Samples were taken in November, July & April to get a baseline of ground water quality.
- Plan to decommission 3 old wells from Cell V. this July. In August they will add three new wells high up in the basalt bedrock North of Cell V. and will only be used for ground water level monitoring.
- Added more filtration to silt ponds and increased the bio-swale of grasses. In 2012 stormwater permit requirements changed; new changes call for a reduction of metals (Copper, Lead & Zinc) in the water. Measurements collected in 2011 will pass the new requirements. The DEQ is going to add Chromium, two other metals and require a new pH level of the samples. Currently, the Copper level threshold set by the DEQ is .2 micrograms per liter.
- Leachate monitoring measured 29.8 million gallons this year. Too much water infiltration creates high costs to the landfill to treat it and process it properly. Resources are spent to drive leachate down. Agra-tech hauls AWS leachate to a waste water treatment plant in Salem.
- PRC
  - last fall the sedimentation pond was increased and pipes now drain to a grassy bio-swale. Two permits include a 1200 z stormwater permit (sampling for Copper, Lead, & Zinc) and a total suspended solids (TSS sampling for oil, grease & pH) permit.
- Solid waste permit tests for ammonia-nitrogen, nitrate-nitrogen, total gelled out nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) & E. coli.
- DEQ is now requiring samples from facilities all over Oregon; what they plan to do with that data remains to be seen.
- South end: will be putting in another silt pond system and bio-swale to treat stormwater on that side of the PRC. An existing air pad is kept above ground to see and track sediment to help catch odor issues.
- **Water volume runoff at PRC?** Unknown at this time.
- **Ditches that act as a filter, will they eventually plug?** Yes, these will be maintained early during the summer and prepped again for fall & winter.
- **How soon will this center reach capacity?** 115,000 tons of leachate water are projected this year and will probably peak around 125,000 tons. Currently Valley Landfills, Inc. (VLI) is only able to use 2 acres of the 12 acre parcel. The whole parcel is 42 acres and Marion, Polk, Linn & Benton Counties own 100% of this facility.

**Questions:**

**Any surprises in the last few months as far as material coming in?** Over this winter they have been receiving bio-solids from Albany and are noticing a different smell (more like a waste water treatment plant). The leachate odor has changed because of the new ash material cover. This is part of the reason why our water is shipped to Salem where it can be treated properly.

**Gas output differences?** No, when volumes drop off, the flare is down. No major changes.

**5 & 10 year big picture for CBL?** Want to see an increase of material (compost) pullout. To stay around the 500,000 ton mark on material coming into the landfill. Continue to look at anaerobic digesters as far as creating more power, continue work & research with OSU and start grinding drywall & sheet rock.

**What slows you down money or manpower?** Due to competition within the waste industry, it is tuff to make things economically feasible.

**Is running the PRC cost effective 24/7 during the summer?** AWS had to make a good quality product on the front end and they have this summer to prove effective.

Committee members expressed that they were very impressed with AWS. As a company they are investigating a lot of different infrastructures to reduce materials going into the landfill.

**Arsenic, has it been addressed? It is exceeded in well 23, (26.4 mcg/liter) why aren't all the wells exceeding?** The marshy area has a lower dissolved oxygen content in the sediment, which creates soluble arsenic. At one time there was a surface leak, but now measurements are almost back to normal. Arsenic doesn't typically come out of a landfill. Readouts in the landfill change because soils below the landfill change. This well is on the edge of Cell II.

**MOTION was made to accept the 2011 Allied Waste Annual Report and recommend it be presented to the Board of Commissioners; motion seconded; all in favor, so moved.**

The May 2012 minutes were presented for approval.

**MOTION was made to approve the May 2012 minutes as written; motion seconded; all in favor, so moved.**

**Staff Report – Bill Emminger, Benton County Environmental Health**

- Environmental Issues Advisory Committee (EIAC) members are researching Styrofoam usage specifically by restaurants. They are in the middle of having an intern perform the survey, but need some additional survey callers. The EIAC will use this data to find out how much Styrofoam is being used while dining in or taking food out of restaurants. Depending on survey results, the committee may make recommendations to the BOC on how to deal with that product.

**UPCOMING MEETINGS**

- SWAC & DSAC meet on the 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesday of every month; the next meeting is tentatively July 25th, 2012.

**MOTION TO ADJOURN was made; motion seconded; all in favor, so moved.**

*Meeting adjourned at 7:56 p.m.*



# BENTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COUNCIL (SWAC)

---

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING: September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2012

---

<b>MEMBERS PRESENT:</b>	Jim Leklem (Vice-Chair), Jeff Morrell, Jay Simpkins, Linda Brewer (Chair), Tara Gaitaud & Anne Schuster
<b>MEMBERS EXCUSED:</b>	Jeff Freeman
<b>STAFF PRESENT:</b>	Gordon Brown & JonnaVe Stokes (recorder)
<b>OTHERS PRESENT:</b>	Gary Blake, Adam Stebbins, Ron Tacchini, Brian May, Julie Jackson, Bob Conder & Peter Lepre

---

**CALL TO ORDER** The meeting was called to order at 7:06 pm

**INTRODUCTIONS** were made between the committee and audience members.

The June 2012 minutes were presented for approval.

**MOTION was made to approve the June 2012 minutes as written; motion seconded; all in favor, so moved.**

### **Benton County Offices Waste Audit - Adam Stebbins, Benton County Sustainability Coordinator**

- These waste audits included partnering with Allied Waste Services (AWS). Five different departments in 3 different facilities were audited to see what kind of waste was going out of Benton County. IE: Community Development, Public Works, Parks, etc.
- The Sustainability goals are to increase composting and reduce waste.
- Results showed large amounts of waste (that could be composted) outside restrooms & around water coolers: paper towels and Dixie cups.
- Hardly any waste was picked up at the health department, most of it was already being recycled.
- The sustainability program wants to start a pilot project at the Sunset Building with AWS to divert products from the landfill. This would include Benton County Environmental Health, Benton County Human Resources, Oregon State University Extension office, Dial-a-Bus, etc.
- Another goal of this program is to increase the amount of hard to recycle plastics.
- Benton County Fairgrounds project results: 25 compost carts allowed for a 50% reduction in previously thrown away waste. Animal waste was used as fertilizer at a local farm. \*Biggest issue were the vendors not using compostable plastics.

### **Oregon State University (OSU) Move Out Donation Drive - Linda Brewer & Pete Lepre, OSU**

- This event is heavily advertised 2-3 weeks before the end of spring term and occurred during the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of June. Recycling bags are given out to Resident Director's (RD) and Residential Assistants (RA) on each floor. OSU now has almost 4,000 dormitory rooms in 15 dormitory halls. Each one uses different color bags for: clothes, food & cosmetic recyclables. These bags are then distributed into bins that are set up in each dormitory lobby.
- The goal this year was to collect 17,558 pounds of recycles, but OSU ended up with a total of 20,698 pounds. University Housing & Dining pay for these bags that are included

in the fees of the dorms. Room checks are also a requirement before student check out; if recycling bins are missing the students are charged a fee.

- A total of 7,932 pounds of housewares; 5,252 pounds clothing, linens & shoes; 4,021 pounds of re-usable scrap wood; 2,517 pounds of food, toiletry & school supplies and 500 pounds of e-waste were collected.

### **Corvallis Rural Fire Protection District (CRFPD) Yard Debris - Bob Conder, CRFPD**

- The CRFPD wants to raise awareness about increased risks for forest fires near customers who live outside boundaries of yard debris pick-up routes. They are looking to find ways to make disposing of yard debris more accommodating for people in the outlying areas. Some residents have been receiving these yard debris pick-up services for years, while others have never been offered the curbside service.
- AWS wants to accommodate the community with all of their services and are willing to partner and make that happen.
- One way to include more urban yard debris residents into the routes, would include re-mapping highly dense residential areas next to forests. This would decrease fire hazards in CRFPD locations.
- Another alternative to curbside yard debris pick-up includes opening up additional free disposal days for these products.
- A proposal was made to form a sub-group to meet once a month with representatives from each concerned group from AWS, the CRFPD and one or more rural residents who continue to ask frequently for this service. This group plans to meet for four months.
- An October meeting will be proposed in another setting where additional interested parties will be asked to participate. \* **AWS to propose some plans first.**

### **Multi-Family Housing Recycling - Linda Brewer, Chair**

- Discussed concerns around recycling opportunities for new neighborhoods that include only renters and private dormitory communities of students only. Folks off campus haven't given any recommendations for recycling in these types of communities, so OSU is working with management companies of these rentals about recycling norms.

#### **\*To be discussed at a future meeting.**

- There are also concerns with multi-family housing units where facility managers do not usually pay for this additional service. These tend to be the toughest places to recycle all across the nation.

### **Upcoming Schedule**

- DSAC & SWAC meet on the 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesday of every month; the next meeting is scheduled for *October 24th, 2012*.
- A proposal was made to move to the Sunset Building, in the "Mary's Peak Meeting Room."

**MOTION TO ADJOURN was made; motion seconded; all in favor, so moved.**

*Meeting adjourned at 8:33 p.m.*