

In Brief

Northeast

Several states have joined in a protest of New York City's trash disposal plans.

Midwest

Contamination at an Ohio elementary school has spurred the state to rapid action to stem the problem and prevent similar occurrences at other schools.

Pacific

Sacramento is among the cities working to meet a major recycling mandate in California.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Contractors Overbilled Government for Nuclear Cleanup, Suit Charges

A lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court in Spokane, Washington has charged that two federal contractors used a computerized accounting scheme to overbill the U.S. Department of Energy by at least \$85 million for cleanup work over the last 12 years. The work centered around the Hanford nuclear reservation in Washington state. The suit seeks \$240 million in damages.

The contractors, subsidiaries of CBS Corp. and Fluor Daniel, respectively, were permitted to bill 14 cents for every dollar they paid workers in straight time, to cover vacation, sick time and holiday pay. However, the suit contends that the contractors' computerized accounting system added the 14 percent charge to overtime wages as well, as if working extra hours created more vacation or holiday days.

The suit further charges that the contractors compounded the improper charges by plugging the inflated labor costs into formulas for calculating pension and benefit costs and general overhead. For instance, for a Hanford worker making \$50,000 in regular wages and \$10,000 in overtime, the contractors billed the government \$2,967 "in purely nonexistent costs," the suit says. They kept two sets of books and never divulged the real costs to the government, according to the suit.

The suit was filed by David Carbaugh under the False Claims Act, which allows employees to collect 15 to 30 percent of any damages recovered, in order to encourage whistleblowers. However, the U.S. Department of Justice has decided not to join the suit, though such a decision often made separate from the merits of the claim.

Attorneys for Westinghouse Hanford Co., one of the contractors, said Carbaugh's accusations were similar to those brought in a 1996 suit, and were untrue. Fluor Daniel Hanford Inc., the other consultant, had no comment on the suit.

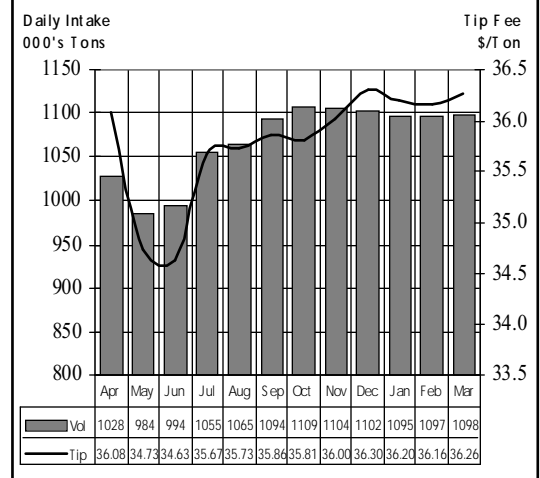
Carbaugh, an accountant, has said that some of the money was used to pay surplus management employees who were being laid off from other Energy Department sites as the department slowly went out of the business of making nuclear weapons.

Gerry Pollet, an official with an independent panel that advises the federal and state governments on Hanford, has said he believes the accusations. Pollet is chairman of a subcommittee of the Hanford Advisory Board that considers overhead charges. He noted that the board has questioned the Energy Department on how much money goes to contractors' overhead, saying that as much as 30 percent of a given year's costs may go to overhead. Board members are appointed by the Energy Department, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Washington state Department of Ecology.

In 1990, the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, identified the Energy Department as "a high-risk area vulnerable to waste, fraud, abuse and mismanagement,"

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WASTE DISPOSAL INTAKE/COST NATIONWIDE



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The basic subscription rate
for any one edition
for one year (12 issues) is \$225

(ISSN 1069-501X) Published monthly by
Chartwell Information Publishers, Inc.
805 Cameron Street, Alexandria VA 22314

For information
about our publications and services
1-800-234-8692 or FAX (703) 519-7881

Editions

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Suit Charges Two Overbilled For Hanford Cleanup

DOE, continued from cover

citing the department's "history of weak oversight of contractors."

The department did not have enough personnel "with the appropriate skills to effectively oversee the contractors' operations," the GAO found in a February 1997 report. The accounting office said that the Energy Department had undertaken a reform program "unprecedented in scope" in 1994. Most of the abuses alleged by Carbaugh would have occurred before then.

Overhead expenses, also known as indirect costs, have been the subject of an ongoing struggle between the contractors and critics of the cleanup, among them Pollet and U.S. Rep.

Adam Smith (D-Wash.). An Energy Department report on Fluor Daniel's performance for the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1998, said that the company had provided financial information to Smith "that was inconsistent with earlier data," and that at one point the company had provided "incorrect indirect cost numbers."

But DOE officials counter that they have not found anything illegal or in violation of the contract. In a statement released by the department, Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said that if the filing contained any concrete information suggesting that the contractors "improperly received federal funds, then we will pursue it vigorously."

Westinghouse ran the 560-square-mile site for the Energy Department from June 1, 1987, until Sept. 30, 1996, when Fluor Daniel took over. Production of weapons material stopped in 1987, and most work at the site since then has been cleanup, with a budget now exceeding \$1.4 billion a year. According to the suit, labor accounts for about 60 percent of that cost.

Carbaugh, who worked for Westinghouse and then Fluor Daniel in the same job, said he complained to his supervisors and later to Energy Department officials in Richland, Wash., near the reservation. He charged that Westinghouse retaliated by giving him alternately impossibly heavy and then nonexistent loads of work, and Fluor Daniel fired him shortly after it took over.

The suit contends that the companies may not have kept all extra money, but used the extra 14 percent to pad their cost estimates, and then collected performance bonuses for completing work under budget. The basic management fee was also inflated, since it was based on the size of the budget, which itself was inflated, according to the suit. The suit also claims that Carbaugh was driven into depression by harassment at work.

For more information, contact the U.S. Department of Energy, (509) 376-7395.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Secret Cambodian Toxic Waste Dumping Comes To Light

Nearly 3,000 tons of toxic waste that was secretly dumped in Cambodia in December has been shipped back to Taiwan. The mercury-laced sludge had been dumped near a Sihanoukville port, and touched off scandals and riots. The waste was produced by Taiwan's Formosa Plastics Corps.

The death of a dock worker who handled the waste sparked rioting in Sihanoukville, and four people were killed in traffic accidents as panicked residents fled.

A man who rummaged through the waste also died. But environmental officials seeking compensation from Taiwan say they don't have evidence

See CAMBODIA, page 11

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NEW YORK

Five States Challenge New York City's Waste Disposal Plan

The leading environmental officials of five states have sent New York City Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani a letter terming his plan to export up to 12,900 tons a day of waste "not only unfortunate, but an unacceptable policy." The letter, which was signed by the secretaries of the environment in Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, is the latest in a series of salvos over the disposal of the city's waste once the Fresh Kills Landfill closes down in 2001.

The state officials have asked Giuliani to drop his plan to drop the largest trash exporting effort in American history, approaching an estimated \$6 billion over 30 years, and consider alternatives to dispose of the waste within New York boundaries.

"Your plan continues a policy that relies exclusively on out-of-state locations for the transfer, processing or disposal of New York City's trash and garbage," says the letter. "Increases in long-haul waste transporting will continue to affect the quality of life of our citizens and the environment."

Officials in Pennsylvania, the nation's largest importer of trash, initiated the multi-state protest letter. Among other things, the letter cites the environmental officials' concerns that the trash shipments will create hazards on highways.

New Jersey Gov. Christie Whitman's response to the Giuliani proposal was as blunt as they come: "Whitman to New York's Garbage Plan: Drop Dead," read a statement issued by her office. Her state's primary concern is about a possible pollution of New Jersey waterways from barges that New York intends to use to carry waste to transfer stations it plans to develop in New Jersey.

New York City officials noted that

the interstate shipment of waste is permitted by the U.S. Supreme Court, and that the issue is more an economic than a political one. Virginia landfills are simply cheaper, even factoring in transportation, than New York ones.

In a Brooklyn contract that began in December, for instance, the city is paying Waste Management Inc. \$57 a ton. Waste Management is sending about 80 percent of that waste--2,000 tons a day--to Virginia by truck. But it ultimately hopes to export as much as 3,900 tons a day of Brooklyn trash up Virginia's James River by barge, an even less expensive option.

The joint letter sent by the state environmental regulators is the second indication of a growing cooperative effort among the states to deal regionally with the trash issue. Officials in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia have announced plans to crack down on unsafe trucks hauling trash from New York and other cities to rural landfills.

State police inspectors in those states, as well as in Ohio, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia, will be stopping tractor-trailers carrying trash to ensure the vehicles are not overweight and have safe brakes and equipment. Drivers' logs will also be checked to determine whether truckers have violated federal law by spending more than 10 hours behind the wheel without a break.

For more information, contact the New York City Department of Sanitation, (212) 219-8090.

MARYLAND

Maryland's Trashnet Ropes In Several Hauling Violators

Officials from the Maryland State Police, Maryland Transportation Authority Police, Anne Arundel County

Police, Baltimore County Police, Prince George's County Police and the Maryland Department of the Environment recently stopped and inspected 650 trucks and issued 759 violations during a week-long, multistate "Waste Trashnet."

Enforcement numbers show that of the trucks stopped in Maryland, 87 were placed out-of-service for being overweight, having faulty brakes or having unsecured loads, and 25 drivers were taken out of service for license or logbook violations. The trucks-out-of-service number was 13 percent of the total stopped. The regional operation, which was the first of its kind in the nation, was conducted at 45 sites in eight states (Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia) and the District of Columbia. Participants inspected more than 3,800 trucks carrying solid waste. The inspections focused on truck safety and environmental protection.

Besides the number of vehicles stopped and inspected, officials have discussed trends they observed during the operation. Many of the trucks are traveling through Delaware on a major thoroughfare, Route 301, and traveling through Maryland's Eastern Shore to the Chesapeake Bay Bridge. At a Route 301 inspection site located 2 miles south of the Delaware line, five trucks were placed out of service on the first day. One truck, which was carrying construction and demolition debris to the PST Reclamation Landfill in Anne Arundel County, was 28,000 pounds overweight. The other four overloaded trucks were filled with municipal waste destined for landfills in Virginia.

The majority of the 11 Maryland inspection sites operated from 2 a.m. to 10 a.m. This was arranged so that the waste trucks, which travel at night from waste pickup points in New York and New Jersey to Virginia, would be intercepted. These trucks arrive at the

See MARYLAND, page 10

MONTHLY NEWSLETTERS

Remediation Market Report

Remediation Market Report

combines well-researched news with a comprehensive, nationwide listing of all contaminated soil disposal facilities. Each 20-page issue covers major contracts, corporate reports, state news, federal EPA and other agency actions, as well as legal updates ranging from lender liability to off-site transportation.

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The Directory gives you instant access to more than 5,500 operating landfills, incinerators, and transfer stations nationwide. Includes state maps and is indexed. Also available on CD-ROM.

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The Yearbook provides a comprehensive overview of solid waste trends, industry structure, issues, and players - who they are, how they interact, and their scope of influence.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Solid Waste Market for 2000: Review, Trends, & Forecast

This exclusive report charts the current and future status of the solid waste industry, sector by sector, and provides perspectives on the challenges, trends, and changes that affect your business.

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VIRGINIA

Company Lawyers Debate Legality Of Medical Waste

Lawyers for Waste Management Inc. have raised the possibility that medical waste confiscated at the company's Charles City County landfill may not be illegal, as alleged by the state Department of Environmental Quality and Virginia Gov. Jim Gilmore.

Under state law and regulations, regulated medical waste is any waste suspected by a health care professional of being capable of producing an infectious disease in humans. The medical wastes specifically listed in the regulations include cultures of microorganisms, blood and blood products, tissues and other anatomical wastes, and all sharp medical instruments used in patient care or veterinary practice.

Medical wastes do not fall into the regulated category if they are mixed with other wastes, including used personal hygiene products such as diapers, and other material "containing small amounts of blood or body fluids, but containing no free flowing or unabsorbed liquid," according to state regulations.

Sharp medical instruments that have not been used in patient care or veterinary practice and are not contaminated with organisms that could cause disease in humans are also not counted as regulated medical waste. Regulated medical waste that has been sterilized or disinfected no longer is defined as "regulated" and can be mixed with other waste.

After state inspectors in February discovered and seized medical waste dumped at the landfill, Gilmore showed it off at a news conference and said he will seek a fine against the company of up to \$500,00. The discovery came at the end of "Trashnet," a three-day, multistate crackdown on trash haulers.

Lawyers in the office of state Attorney General Mark L. Earley then filed a lawsuit in Charles City seeking a court order to block Waste Management from importing illegal medical rubbish and then to assess fined against the company. The court ordered the company not to import regulated medical waste from any source pending the completion of the hearing.

"The order not only prevents Waste Management from transporting regulated medical waste from New York into Virginia, as the company had previously agreed to, but also from transporting such material from any source into our commonwealth," Earley said in a statement.

Waste Management officials said they do not knowingly import medical waste from any source into Virginia. They noted that Virginia law makes specific distinctions in types of medical waste. Company attorneys pointed out that the allegations in the state's lawsuit did not specify that the confiscated blood was "free-flowing," as defined in the law, or that the confiscated sharp metal instruments had been used before being discarded. Thus, it is uncertain whether the waste was, in fact, regulated, officials said.

DEQ officials said that investigators and laboratory analysts had determined that the confiscated waste fell into the "regulated" category. Regulated medical waste must be shipped and handled according to regulations designed to minimize the danger of spreading contagious diseases.

Attorneys for the state said Waste Management had shown "callous disregard" of both state law and a consent order it signed in December after three previous medical waste violations. The company had agreed in that order not to import regulated medical waste to Virginia from New York health-care facilities, and to follow state laws and regulations in handling regulated medical waste within the state of Virginia.

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OHIO

Toxic Dumpsite At School Draws Statewide Concern

A heavily toxic site near an elementary school in Marion County has blossomed from a minor problem to a full-blown crisis, forcing several state and federal agencies to take action to restore flagging public confidence and calm fears.

Both the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have come under fire in recent weeks for not telling the public about what they are finding in and around the schools, which opened in 1963 on a portion of the former Marion Engineering Depot in Marion County.

The agencies withheld a report for 10 weeks that detailed high levels of chemical contamination near the school on property now owned by the Army Reserve. The report said there was an imminent threat to anyone who touched, ingested or breathed the chemicals. The agencies blamed each other for not releasing the report. Ohio EPA officials said the report was an internal document to justify funding requests, and was not to be circulated publicly.

The Ohio EPA recently took charge of the investigation and ordered the Army Reserve to begin cleanup. The Reserve must dispose of 20 rusted barrels that leaked chromium and lead, and must remove soil saturated with carcinogenic chemicals at levels hundreds of times above acceptable standards.

The EPA ordered the Reserve to install air monitors and take soil samples along the fence to determine how close chemicals are to school grounds. Concerned that the area will attract curiosity-seekers, the Ohio EPA ordered the Reserve to erect a fence around the landfill and to come up with a plan for even tighter security.

The hard-line approach is new for the Ohio EPA, which had stressed positive cooperation and open communication among six state and federal agencies involved.

But the agency has come under fire in recent weeks for its handling of the River Valley issue. Fifteen environmental groups have sent a letter to the federal Environmental Protection Agency saying the Ohio EPA can no longer be trusted to track down hazardous waste, and should be replaced by its federal counterpart.

The groups charge that the agency has withheld information; failed to warn the public about imminent health dangers; and failed to act to protect the public by refusing to evacuate the schools. The Ohio EPA denied the allegations.

More recently, the Ohio EPA recommended that a second area on the River Valley campus be roped off after finding a new site of contamination. Results of a soil sample showed the presence of benzo(a)pyrene, a chemical compound commonly found in asphalt, oil and tar, above acceptable levels. The chemical, which has been linked to cancer, was detected on the surface at 4 parts per million; 0.056 parts per million is considered an acceptable level.

The contaminated spots are on a road that circled through the school grounds when it was still operating as the Marion Engineering Depot, which was the largest installation of its kind from World War II to 1962. An unusually high number of leukemia cases among River Valley graduates prompted the overall investigation. Investigators suspect that during the years the depot was in operation, oil was poured on the road to minimize dust.

Investigators have relied on aerial photographs to help pinpoint areas of concern. They have photographs from 1951 until 1961, some of which indicate soil disturbance on as much as 50 percent of the overall site. That could

mean the entire area was used for dumping of some sort, or it could be simply an indication of construction activity.

The overall investigation dates back to February 1997, when five athletic fields were roped off after cancer-causing chemicals were detected in the soil. And late last year, the Corps of Engineers found the first round of hazardous chemicals in a dump just beyond a chain-link fence that surrounds the River Valley campus.

Ohio environmental groups have worked overtime to increase awareness of the problem, to the extent of bringing in Massachusetts attorney Jan Schlichtmann, whose work on a contamination case in Woburn, Massachusetts was the inspiration for the book and movie *A Civil Action*.

For more information, contact the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, (614) 644-2928.

KANSAS

BFI Looks To East Kansas For Wichita Landfill Site

When Wichita's landfill closes in 2001, one billion pounds of trash a year will need a place to go. That trash will be worth up to \$19 million a year to whatever company finds a place to dispose of it.

At least two firms, and perhaps more, are now eyeing Greenwood County, east of Wichita, hoping to build a new landfill there to hold Wichita's waste. Browning-Ferris Industries, the city's largest waste hauler, confirmed that it hopes to build a landfill near Severy, 60 miles east of Wichita.

The land is owned by Ritchie Sand Inc., which has a rock quarry on the property. About 200 of the 1,500 acres the company owns could be used for a

See KANSAS, page 10

COLORADO

Recycled Plastics Find No Home In Colorado Waste Markets

The market for recycled plastic has hit bottom in Colorado and around the world. Recycling remains popular in the metro Denver area, but a glut of virgin plastic on world markets is threatening local programs for the material.

Anecdotal evidence suggests the extent of the problem. A local supermarket chain, King Soopers, one of Colorado's largest collection agencies for recyclables, has stopped taking plastic containers because the company has nowhere to send them. The Denver firm that used to take the plastic laid off its workers and is close to bankruptcy.

Eco-Cycle in the city of Boulder, the state's first recycling company, is giving its plastic away to a Chicago company. And Waste Management Inc., which handles curbside pickup programs for Denver and many suburban communities, has called its revenue from plastic recycling "marginal" and may drop the material if prices do not improve.

Waste Management sends its plastic to plants in six states. Plastic will be an issue in 18 months when the contract for Denver's curbside recycling comes up for a one-year extension, company officials predict.

The problem is price. Denver-area recyclers are getting about five cents per pound for plastic, down from a high of 14 cents in recent years. Recyclers blame the sagging price on a glut of new plastic on the market, coupled with weak demand in the Far East, where economies are poor.

Recyclers said the plastics bust is partly offset by high prices for recycled newspapers, which in Denver are selling at \$45 a ton, up from a low of about \$25 a ton a few years ago. Aluminum also remains profitable at 31

cents a pound. But such prices are little consolation for King Soopers, which had to lay off all its plastics workers. The company had previously gotten 2 cents a pound for plastic bags, but last year was forced to pay thousands of dollars to get rid of excess plastic.

Other recyclers are distressed by the situation since they are actually losing money by recycling, even when companies take the plastic for free. Recyclers must still spend time sorting the plastic from other recyclable materials.

But proponents say that the easiest solution is, as always, improving end markets for recyclables. Others note that the plastics market could turn around in ways no one expects. They point to 1995, the year China began buying used plastic for textile manufacture when the nation's cotton crop failed.

For more information, contact the Denver Public Works Department, (303) 640-2561.

MONTANA

Flathead County Considers Landfill Pollution Problem

Flathead County is working to solve its landfill's water pollution problem with a \$1.25 million fix. The "corrective measures assessment" could cure the pollution in as little as three years, but pumping will likely go on for decades at a cost of \$21,000 a year.

The landfill has been plagued by water contamination since testing began in the 1980s. Garbage-related chemicals, including solvents, paint strippers, degreasers and Freon, have gotten into the deep aquifer that flows beneath the landfill. When the contamination spread beyond the landfill boundary in 1996, the state demanded a solution.

Land & Water Consulting Inc. pro-

poses two fixes. Shallow groundwater, seeping into the landfill from the north, would be intercepted before it could become contaminated, and methane gas would be pumped out of the ground and burned in a flare.

This is a second attempt to find a solution for the problem. The previous consultant, Morrison-Maierle, called for a similar effort to remove landfill gases. But if the gas removal failed, the firm also proposed attacking pollution directly by treating deep aquifer water.

Land & Water Consulting believes the problem is centered around deep, garbage-filled trenches from the landfill's early years. But no exact records of the trenches were kept. A survey with a magnetometer found an estimated six to eight trenches.

Morrison-Maierle, which drilled test wells prior to the recent wet spell, found only pockets of shallow groundwater. But Land & Water's drilling found evidence that water from nearby is flowing 30 to 40 feet below ground and pooling into the trenches. The contaminated water then seeps into the deep aquifer, located 180 to 240 feet below the surface.

Compounding the problem is a plume of garbage-related gas surrounding the trench area. About half the gas is flammable methane, but the plume also contains volatile chemicals, such as solvents and Freon.

The chemicals in the gas are almost identical to those in the shallow groundwater. Further proof of the plume's contaminating effect is that groundwater upstream from the landfill is polluted with the chemicals.

Gas extraction wells have been drilled around the edge of the landfill but failed to deflate the plume. Land & Water is proposing another dozen wells drilled directly into the trenches. The wells would cost \$180,000, plus \$64,000 to connect them to an existing pump and flare and \$65,000 to modify the flare.

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CALIFORNIA

Sacramento Meets Mandate, Receives Recycling Approval

The city of Sacramento exceeded the state requirement to reduce the amount of garbage in landfills, according to the California Integrated Waste Management Board. At the same time, the Board approved a permit for a new waste recovery and transfer facility for the city that will help Sacramento reach the year 2000 mandate of keeping 50 percent of the state's waste out of landfills. The new Sacramento Recycling and Transfer Station will be capable of processing 1,500 tons of city waste daily. Much of the waste will be separated, salvaged and re-marketed.

The Waste Board has formally determined that in 1995 the city kept 45 percent of its waste out of landfills, and in 1996 the recycling rate remained constant. In 1995, all cities and counties in the state were required to keep 25 percent of their waste out of landfills. Within Sacramento County, the Board had previously approved the recycling rates for the unincorporated portions of the County and the City of Folsom.

The 1995 and 2000 recycling requirements were established in 1989 with the passage of the Integrated Waste Management Act. Cities and counties are required to implement recycling programs to meet these requirements. The Sacramento announcement came as part of a board Biennial Review of jurisdictions' implementation of recycling and other waste diversion programs, and their recycling rates. To date, the board has determined the 1995 and 1996 diversion rates for 287 cities and counties. Of those, 60, by the end of 1996, had already met or surpassed the 50 percent recycling mark for 2000. The board expects to complete the reviews of nearly all 529 cities and counties

later this year. Because annual recycling figures do not have to be reported until August of the following year, the board's staff was unable to begin examining the combined 1995 and 1996 data until late 1997.

Failure to meet the compliance schedule can mean the city or county could face fines of up to \$10,000 per day. To date, three communities, the cities of Hawthorne and Hawaiian Gardens in Los Angeles County, and the Riverside County city of Coachella, have been placed on compliance schedules.

Most California communities have found that a combination of waste prevention, recycling, and composting programs are the most effective means of reducing the amount of garbage going to landfills. Some of the recycling programs include purchasing recycled-content products; drop-off and buy-back centers and curbside programs for recyclables collection; and regional composting programs and community education events on how to compost yard wastes. In addition, many cities and counties have implemented waste reduction programs in the schools.

To date, California has kept more than 100 million tons of waste out of landfills since 1990.

There have been some problems in the recycling process. Many local governments had problems establishing how much waste was going into their landfills in 1990, the baseline year. Some cities failed to estimate the tonnage dumped by self-haulers. In other areas, where many jurisdictions use the same landfill, officials had trouble discerning how much waste was produced by each city or county.

The state also must calculate how much a community has grown in population and sales tax revenue to account for increases in solid waste. Ultimately, all of the figures must be approved by the waste management board.

Perhaps the biggest problem for jurisdictions is developing markets for

recyclables. Most of the large companies that buy and resell recyclables are in larger cities such as San Francisco and Los Angeles, and for more distant cities, hauling the materials to those markets can be prohibitively expensive.

For more information, contact the California Integrated Waste Management Board, (916) 255-2200.

WASHINGTON

Pierce County Landfill Moves Toward Reality Despite Opposition

One of the most controversial land-use projects in Pierce County history is slowly moving toward completion as Land Recovery Inc. works to bring its proposed landfill near Graham to light. Landfill opponents, including environmentalists, the federal government and local residents, have fought LRI every step since the company applied for its first permit 10 years ago, and do not intend to quit now that the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco has handed LRI its most recent courtroom victory.

The court in February upheld its earlier decision denying efforts by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to stop the project based on concerns that nearly 22 acres of wetlands would have to be filled. The court decided the Corps had no power to regulate the project.

The federal permit was considered key: it was the last of four permits that were judgment calls by agencies that had to decide whether the proposed landfill would harm the environment. The state Department of Ecology, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, and the county planning department granted permits after deciding the project would not cause excessive environmental damage.

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CORPORATE REPORT

Stock Price Quotations

Stock Prices at the Close of Monday,
May 3rd, 1999

Ticker	52 Week Range	5/3/99 Close	Volume
AW	12 3/4 - 31 5/8	17 13/16	891,400
BFI	26 1/8 - 41 1/2	40 7/16	684,200
CLHB	1 3/16 - 3 5/16	1 11/16	10,100
CWST	17 1/4 - 39	24 7/8	83,000
DM	7 15/16 - 14 7/16	11 7/8	79,800
FWC	11 11/16 - 28 1/2	13 1/2	441,800
GSE	2 1/2 - 5 5/8	4	5,100
ICF	1/2 - 3 3/16	5/8	326,300
IMR	10 1/4 - 20	16 7/8	117,400
KRSC	8 - 14 1/4	10 15/16	2,000
KTIEE	7 - 25 5/8	10 1/8	18,400
MWDSE	1 1/2 - 7 11/16	1 7/8	49,600
OG	22 5/8 - 32 1/2	25 13/16	85,000
RSG	13 3/8 - 27 7/16	22 1/8	2,333,200
SK	7 1/2 - 17 3/4	16 1/4	325,000
SRCL	9 1/2 - 21 1/2	12 1/2	475,600
SUPR	12 1/2 - 33 3/4	19 1/16	144,600
TCCC	15 3/32 - 2	2 1/32	0
TRCW	3 1/4 - 5 1/4	3 13/16	0
WASTE	1/8 - 2 1/2	3/16	764,100
WMI	35 1/4 - 58 3/16	57 7/8	7,262,600
WSII	3 11/16 - 10 1/2	5 1/16	45,600
WSTNA	2 - 4 3/8	2 9/16	1,500
WWIN	12 13/16 - 25 5/8	18 1/4	24,500

Guide To Symbols:

AW	Allied Waste Industries, Inc.
BFI	Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc.
CLHB	Clean Harbors, Inc.
CWST	Casella Waste Systems, Inc.
DM	Dames & Moore, Inc.
FWC	Foster Wheeler Corp.
GSE	GSE Gundle/SLT Environmental, Inc.
ICF	ICF Kaiser International
IMR	IMCO Recycling, Inc.
KRSC	Kaiser Ventures, Inc.
KTIEE	KTI, Inc.
KVN	Kimmins Corporation
MWDSE	Med/Waste, Inc.
OG	Ogden Corporation
PHV	Philip Services Corp (PSC)
RSG	Republic Services Corp.
SK	Safety Kleen Corp.
SRCL	Stericycle, Inc.
SUPR	Superior Services, Inc.
TCCC	3CI Complete Compliance
TRCW	TransCor Waste Services
WASTE	Wastemasters, Inc.
WMI	Waste Management, Inc.
WSII	Waste Systems International, Inc.
WSTNA	Roy F Weston, Inc.
WWIN	Waste Industries, Inc.

Bids & Awards

TETRA TECH INC.

Tetra Tech Inc. of Pasadena, California has signed a new contract to assist the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in implementing the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in the Midwestern and Southern United States. The three-year contract is expected to be worth approximately \$20 million. Tetra Tech will support the EPA in providing technical services, reviewing permit applications and drafting permits, and developing clean-up plans for these facilities. Tetra Tech will also support special initiatives, including brownfields redevelopment, pollution prevention and other environmental issues. Together with two contract awards previously announced for work in the Northeast and West Coast regions, Tetra Tech will support this EPA program on a nationwide basis. *For more information, contact Li-San Hwang, Tetra Tech, (626) 351-4664.*

End-Of-Quarter Reports

KTI, Inc.

KTI, Inc., of Guttenberg, New Jersey, has announced that revenue in 1998 increased 101 percent to \$193.0 million from \$96.2 million. Pre-tax income in 1998 increased 47 percent to \$8.1 million compared to \$5.5 million in 1997. Net income was \$6.7 million in 1998 vs. \$8.1 million in 1997. For the fourth quarter ended Dec. 31, 1998, KTI reported a net loss of \$3.9 million (versus net income of \$3.6 million in 1997) and a loss of \$0.31 diluted earnings per share vs. earnings of \$0.31 diluted EPS in the fourth quarter year ago. Total revenue increased 98% to \$59.7 million from \$30.2 million a year earlier. *For more information, contact Marty Sergi, KTI, (201) 854-7777.*

SAFETY-KLEEN CORP.

Safety-Kleen Corp., of Columbia, S.C., has announced operating results for the second quarter ended February 28, 1999. Revenue for the second quarter totaled \$402.1 million, up 132 percent from \$173.2 million in the second quarter one year ago. Operating income for the second quarter increased 275% to \$73.9 million for an operating margin of 18.4%. This compares with operating income of \$19.7 million and a margin of 11.4% in the same quarter of fiscal 1998. Net income for the second quarter of fiscal 1999 was \$18.2 million, up 413 percent compared with the same quarter in the prior year. From collection through recycling and disposal, the company provides comprehensive waste management services to over 400,000 customers in North America.

TRANSTECH INDUSTRIES, INC.

Transtech Industries, Inc. of Piscataway, New Jersey has announced the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 1998. The primary operations of the company include the generation of electricity utilizing methane gas as fuel and the performance of environmental services. Net revenues for the year ended Dec. 31, 1998 were \$748,000, an increase of 34 percent when compared to 1997. Net revenues of the environmental services segment increased 100 percent and revenues of the electricity generation segment decreased 19 percent in 1998.

WASTE SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL INC.

Waste Systems International, Inc. of Lexington, Massachusetts has announced its

Continued at top of next page

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CORPORATE REPORT

WASTE SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL

Continued from previous page

increased operating results for the fourth quarter and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1998. For the first time in its history, the company posted positive full year earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, excluding non-recurring items, of \$4.2 million, or \$0.57 per share, compared to losses of \$378,000, or \$0.10 per share, in 1997. For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 1998, the Company posted record revenues of \$21.04 million, up \$17.59 million, or 509%, from revenues of \$3.45 million in 1997. The significant increase in revenues was primarily due to the successful execution in 1998 of the Company's aggressive growth strategy, as WSI completed 34 acquisitions that added approximately \$15.8 million to 1998 revenue on a reported basis. The company currently has operations in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York, which serve approximately 70,000 commercial, industrial, and residential customers.

Mergers & Acquisitions

ALLIED WASTE INDUSTRIES, INC.

Allied Waste Industries, Inc. of Scottsdale, Arizona has entered into a binding definitive agreement to purchase certain solid waste services assets from Waste Management, Inc. for approximately \$85 million in cash. The assets, which are located primarily in the Northeast and the New York City area, represent required divestitures arising from the December 1998 merger between Waste Management and Eastern Environmental Services, Inc. Annual revenues generated by the assets being acquired is approximately \$45 million. Waste Management has agreed to sell to Allied Waste assets which include three transfer station operations in the New York City area, two collection and three landfill operations in Pennsylvania and two collection operations in Florida.

STERICYCLE, INC.

Stericycle, Inc., of Lake Forest, Illinois, the second largest provider of regulated medical waste management services in the United States, has acquired select assets of Arizona Medical Waste Management, Inc., in Glendale, Arizona, and has completed an asset swap with Browning Ferris Industries. The asset swap involved the sale of BFI's west Texas medical waste business to Stericycle and the concurrent sale of Stericycle's Iowa and south Colorado businesses to BFI. Terms of the transactions were not disclosed.

SUPERIOR SPECIAL SERVICES INC.

Superior Special Services Inc. of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, has acquired Recyclights, Inc., a fluorescent lamp and mercury recycling company located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, with additional operations in Lakeland and Tallahassee, Florida, and Columbus, Ohio. Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed. The company, which provides a variety of remediation services, is a subsidiary of Superior Services, Inc, a solid waste services company providing collection, transfer, recycling and disposal services to more than 750,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers in 12 states.

For more information, contact John King, Superior Special Services, (920) 923-9000.

WASTE CONNECTIONS, INC.

Waste Connections, Inc., of Roseville, California, has closed on the acquisitions of fourteen companies with annualized revenues of approximately \$25 million. The transactions include three collection companies in Utah with approximately \$4.2 million in annual revenues, two collection companies in Oregon with approximate annual revenues of \$600,000, four collection companies in Nebraska with approximate annual revenues of \$2.1 million, two collection companies in Kansas with approximate annual revenues of \$400,000 and two collection companies in South Dakota with approximate annual revenues of \$2.5 million. These transactions bring the Company's current annualized revenue to approximately \$150 million. In addition, Waste Connections is also announcing today that it has closed a new \$225 million, five year revolving credit facility with a syndicate of ten banks, led by BankBoston N.A. Waste Connections Inc. provides solid waste collection, transfer, disposal and recycling services in secondary markets of the Western United States.

Legal News

TYSON FOODS, INC.

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division has announced it will stand firm against Tyson Food's refusal to remove its phosphorus pollution from the Chattahoochee River Basin. The EPD has for a decade required local governments in metropolitan Atlanta to reduce the phosphorus from their wastewater discharges. All local governments are meeting this requirement and have been for many years. Phosphorus is a pollutant which has created water quality problems in West Point Lake. In February of this year, the EPD reissued the wastewater permit to Tyson Foods for its poultry processing plant in Cumming. This permit contains the same phosphorus pollution restrictions as all other permits in metropolitan Atlanta. But in late March, Tyson formally filed a legal challenge to this pollution reduction requirement. Tyson Foods claims, amongst other things, that the restriction on the phosphorus pollution coming from Tyson's Poultry plant is without any scientific, technical, regulatory or statutory basis.

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Maryland's Trashnet Ropes In Several Hauling Violators

MARYLAND, continued from page 2

landfills in Virginia at dawn when they open, and then return north empty for another trash pickup.

One of the most heated subjects was the issue of safety and accidents on roads involving trash haulers. A truck from New Jersey overturned on the second day of the operation, after pulling onto a soft shoulder of Washington's Capital Beltway in Prince George's County. While the truck was not overweight, the driver picked a spot where the shoulder gave way under the weight of his truck, which rolled on its side. When attempts were made to pull the truck up, the trailer ruptured and tons of trash fell out on the ground.

While there is ongoing debate about the importation of trash, the issue for Maryland is that the state is the principal transportation route to the landfills of Virginia. Overweight trash trucks constitute a threat to infrastructure of many Maryland communities as trucks seek alternative routes to Virginia's landfills, and accidents involving waste vehicles threaten both the state's population and its environment. The states in the Mid-Atlantic region will continue to meet to discuss ways to bring balance to the marketplace in the region.

Officials who participated in the operation agree that other such "trashnets" will be conducted in the future.

For more information, contact the Maryland Department of the Environment, (410) 631-3003.

**QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?
CONTACT SOLID WASTE
DIGEST AT:
805 CAMERON STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314
FAX: (703) 519-7881**

Flathead County Considers Landfill Pollution Problem

MONTANA, continued from page 6

The second half of the plan calls for six wells to intercept groundwater before it gets to the landfill and to install a treatment system using compressed air to remove the volatile gases. That system would cost only \$50,000. But moving the water to one side of the landfill, and either injecting it into the deep aquifer or running it through a storage pond will cost \$160,000 to \$330,000.

A variety of other expenses, engineering fees and contingencies run the price up to \$1.25 million. Electricity, treatment and testing would cost \$21,200 a year.

Land & Water believes the system would bring water contamination below federal violation levels in seven years if the interception wells catch one-fourth of the water. If the wells catch half of the water, the contamination could reach safe levels in about three years. Work on the groundwater project is expected to begin in late May, with the gas-well portion delayed until July.

For more information, contact the Flathead County Public Works Department, (406) 758-5910.

BFI Looks To East Kansas For Wichita Landfill Site

KANSAS, continued from page 5

landfill, according to the sand company.

A Wichita real estate developer also is negotiating for land in Greenwood County for a landfill, but has declined to give a specific location.

Opposition is building to BFI's proposal in Greenwood County, which has an interest in attracting a regional landfill because its own facility will

close in 2001. However, the proposed landfill site is less than a mile from Severy's drinking water supply. About 200 of Severy's 400 residents have signed a petition protesting BFI's plans.

Greenwood officials said the proposal is in its early stages, and they will not take it seriously until it is in writing. Officials there noted that other companies have considered setting up shop in Greenwood.

The BFI proposal did not become public until recently, when the Greenwood County Commission, which acknowledges it needs to act quickly to find a solution for the county's future trash disposal needs, tried to change state law on BFI's behalf. State law does not allow a landfill to be built within a mile of a public water supply intake.

The commission has asked state Sen. David Corbin (R-Towanda), chairman of the Senate natural resources and energy committee, to introduce a bill allowing a landfill to be built near a water supply if the developer can prove that the landfill will not pollute the drinking water. But Corbin, who represents the area, has said he doubts the committee will approve the bill.

The proposed landfill is also less than a mile from another waterway that feeds drinking water supplies in the area. Local officials charge that if the landfill is built, it would drain directly into that creek, contaminating water supply. If that is true, both BFI and Ritchie Sand said they would withdraw the proposal.

BFI said it will continue looking for a landfill close to Wichita. The company is considering several other sites in south-central Kansas and one in Oklahoma.

In recent years, BFI has tried to build new landfills in both Sedgwick and Marion counties. Those proposals were dropped after residents protested. The city of Wichita also tried to build

Continued at top of next page

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BFI Looks To East Kansas For Wichita Landfill Site

Continued from previous page

a landfill in northeast Sedgwick County and failed.

Wichita faces other problems with its solid waste issues. The city has relied on landfill tipping fees to pay the more than \$700,000 that popular recycling and collection programs cost. But when the Brooks Landfill closes in 2001, the city no longer will offer several of those services. Whether officials from the surrounding Sedgwick County will step in and continue the programs remains to be seen.

County commissioners will assume all trash responsibilities when the landfill closes. Instead of building a new landfill, they have agreed to let private companies build, own and run transfer stations.

The city and county have been sharply divided over whether building a transfer station or another landfill is the best option for handling the area's waste. The division has been fraught with political sniping and criticism of the two sides' aims and motives.

For more information, contact the Wichita City Council, (316) 268-4351.

Pierce County Landfill Moves Toward Reality Despite Opposition

WASHINGTON, continued from page 7

The Corps is still considering whether to file an appeal with the U.S. Supreme Court. The agency is consulting with federal attorneys and the federal Environmental Protection Agency, which has criticized the project.

No matter whether the Corps appeals, LRI likely will start work this spring, said company officials. Opponents would have to convince a court to grant an injunction to stop construc-

tion, company officials said, and that is unlikely.

However, attorneys for landfill opponents said the 9th Circuit ruling raises questions about permits granted by the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, the state Department of Ecology and the county Planning Department.

Each of those agencies granted permits contingent on the Corps later granting a federal permit and deciding that the project was the only practical way to dispose of Pierce County waste, attorneys said. In essence, state and local governments relied on the Corps to make certain other options such as shipping waste to Eastern Washington were not economically feasible and other potential landfill sites were not environmentally acceptable.

State and local governments granted permits over opponents' objections that the agencies could not shift regulatory responsibility to the Corps, opponents said. Now that the 9th Circuit has ruled that the Corps cannot regulate the landfill project, agencies that granted permits contingent on the Corps' work must do additional reviews because the court ruling, if it stands, invalidates that work, opponents say.

And so the proposed landfill once again may end up in the hands of state and local government. They contend that LRI should not be able to tell agencies that the Corps will do required environmental reviews, then later argue that the Corps has no authority to regulate the landfill.

Hidden Valley Landfill, the only landfill in unincorporated Pierce County, closed Jan. 1. The county now sends all its waste to Eastern Washington by train.

The proposed landfill would cover 168 acres. Much of the rest of the 320-acre site would be consumed by buffer zones, roads and wetlands built to replace filled-in natural ones.

For more information, contact Land Recovery Inc., (253) 847-7555.

Company Lawyers Debate Legality Of Medical Waste

VIRGINIA, continued from page 4

State attorneys contended that the court order being sought by Virginia will not subject Waste Management to any more controls or penalties in addition to those it already faces under the law and existing consent order. The company is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per day for each violation.

For more information, contact the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, (804) 698-4087.

Secret Cambodian Toxic Waste Dumping Comes To Light

CAMBODIA, continued from page 2

connecting any deaths directly to the waste.

The waste had been due for disposal in the United States by Safety-Kleen Inc. But the Environmental Protection Agency rescinded approval for its import after learning that its toxicity may exceed U.S. safety standards.

Formosa Plastics President Lee Chih-tsun said the company was still seeking EPA permission to send the waste to the United States.

Formosa has apologized to Cambodia but refused to accept responsibility or pay compensation, blaming the fiasco on an unidentified third party and the Cambodian importer.

Cambodian National Assembly President Prince Norodom Ranariddh has alleged that a \$3 million bribe to unidentified government officials led to the dumping. Three port officials and the Cambodian importer face charges in connection with the scandal.

For more information, contact the federal Environmental Protection Agency, (202) 260-4700.

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SOLID WASTE OUTLOOK

Never Together Before, Never Together Again

This month, *Solid Waste Outlook* will take a brief look at the full range of the waste equation, from military lead contamination to animal feedlot waste. They're about as far apart as waste types can get. But this year, contamination caused by military sources and waste produced by the nation's feeding lots are both gaining more attention--with the serious intent that both require.

This spring, the Army will begin introducing an environmentally friendly "green bullet" that contains no lead. The copper-jacketed round contains a non-polluting tungsten core instead of lead, which has contaminated the air and soil around hundreds of firing ranges across the nation and the world.

The armed forces use between 300 million and 400 million rounds of small-caliber ammunition each year. The first 1 million green 5.56-mm bullets will be used in the Army's M-16 infantry rifles. Officials hope to remove the lead from the bullets in all the services by 2003.

Lead contamination has closed hundreds of outdoor firing ranges on military bases nationwide. In 1997, the federal Environmental Protection Agency ordered the Massachusetts Military Reservation to stop live fire training when lead concentrated in firing berms was found to be leaching into Cape Cod's water supply.

More than 1,100 indoor ranges also have closed. They lacked adequate ventilation to disperse airborne lead emitted when the lead-core bullets were fired.

The range closings have affected National Guard and Reserve units mostly by cutting down on training time and forcing them to travel far distances to other ranges with little or no contamination.

The problem does not affect only soldiers. Many of the contaminated sites are on closed military bases scheduled to be redeveloped for civilian use. The Pentagon estimates it will cost \$9 billion to clean up these sites, which contain not only spent lead bullets but unexploded artillery shells.

Each base has its own story. The Great Lakes Naval Base near North Chicago, Illinois started its cleanup two years ago, after discovering that lead from spent ammunition had contaminated the site around its firing range. But the base did more than just excavate and remove; it built a state-of-the-art range where soldiers shoot lasers, not bullets.

Ordnance researchers started looking for ways to remove the lead from bullets in the early 1990s. But they needed to find a substitute that was ballistically identical in weight, speed and accuracy. The new bullets also needed to be as lethal as lead, which has been used in projectiles since the 1400s.

Finally, after a series of misses, they hit on tungsten combined with either tin or nylon. The green bullet is expected to cost up to \$11 million to develop. But the Army says it is cheaper to produce than lead bullets.

At the far end of the dinner-table-conversation spectrum--but no less threatening than lead contamination--is the constant problem posed by the nation's animal feeding operations. An average animal feeding operation with 1,000 cows can produce about 120,000 pounds of waste a day--or as much as a city of 20,000 people. And there are 450,000 such operations across the country.

AFOs are enterprises where animals are raised in confined spaces on small land areas. The operations cut the costs of food production by emphasizing efficiency. Wastes are carried away on automated systems. But animals produce at least 13 times more waste than humans, and animal manure is laden with bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause more than two dozen human diseases. Methane gas given off by animal waste disposal facilities is a potent greenhouse gas, and most research agrees that it affects the climate on a global level.

Environmental groups are taking aim at AFOs. The Clean Water Network and the Natural Resources Defense Council in December published a report entitled "America's Animal Factories," documenting nationwide problems and regulatory lapses with AFOs. The EPA has recently begun a new national strategy for AFOs intended to reduce environmental and public health concerns arising from the AFOs.

Thanks to the success of other pollution cleanup efforts, the agriculture industry now stands as the most widespread source of pollution in the nation's rivers. The EPA estimates that agricultural pollutants degrade 173,629 miles of rivers. AFOs play a role in the degradation of 35,000 river miles in 22 states.

AFOs and animal waste runoff from farmlands have been implicated in several large fish kills. In 1995, for instance, a hog waste lagoon in North Carolina burst and spilled 25,000 gallons of waste into the New River. It killed 10 million fish and closed miles of coastal wetlands to shell fishing. In 1998, a 100,000-gallon animal waste spill killed almost 700,000 fish in Minnesota.

In 1997 and 1998, poultry manure runoff from farmland was linked to fish kills in the Chesapeake Bay area. Animal manure and other organic matter have been implicated in a huge area of oxygen-depleted water in the Gulf of Mexico called the "Dead Zone."

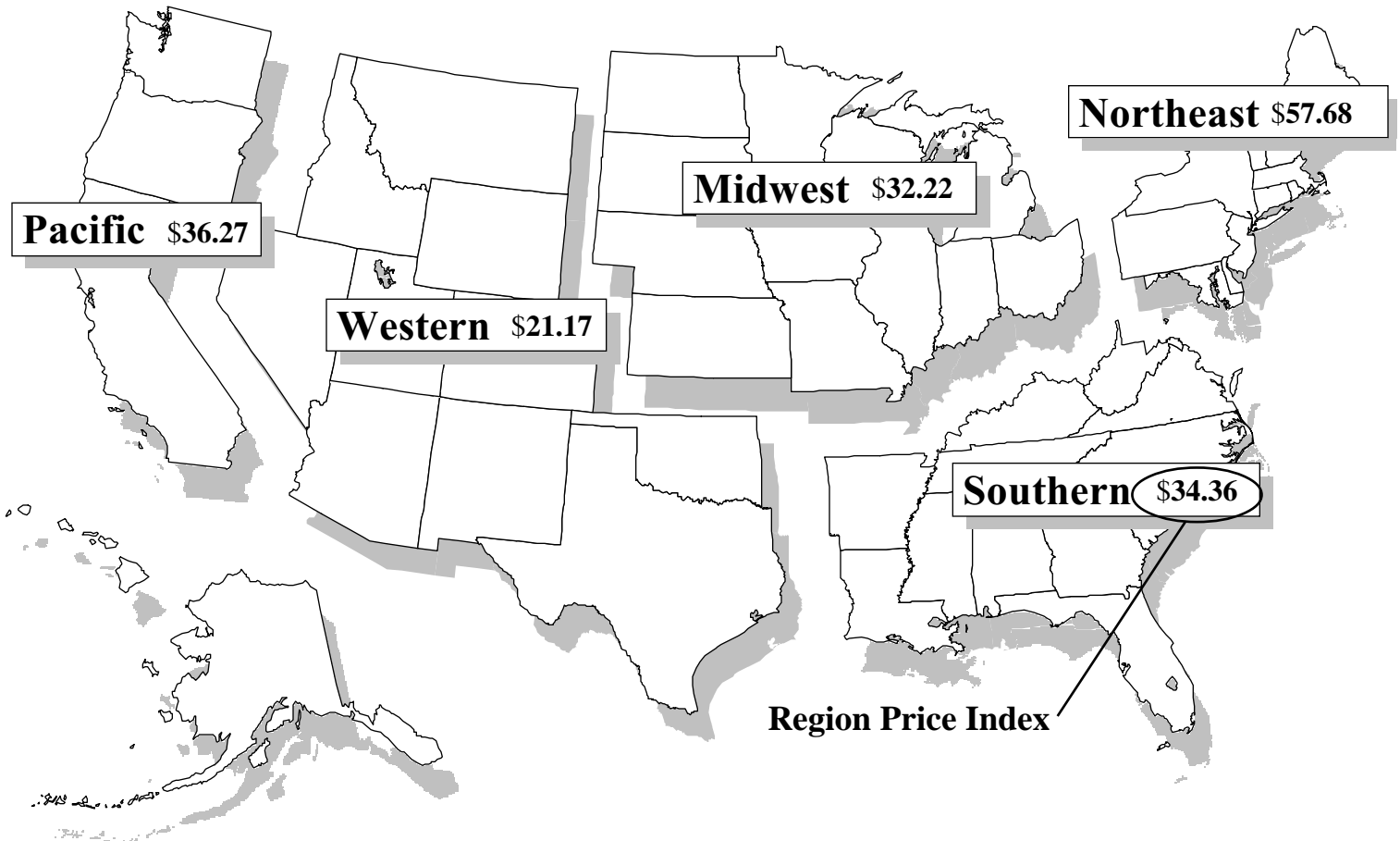
The EPA is encouraging AFO owners and operators to develop and use comprehensive plans for reducing the environmental and health effects, including changing animal diets and altering the land application of manure. Environmental groups are seeking more far-reaching measures, including a ban on open-air lagoons for storing animal waste and a moratorium on EPA permits for new and expanded AFOs.

Ammunition and manure, manure and ammunition. The jokes are readily available; now, fortunately, so is the cleanup.

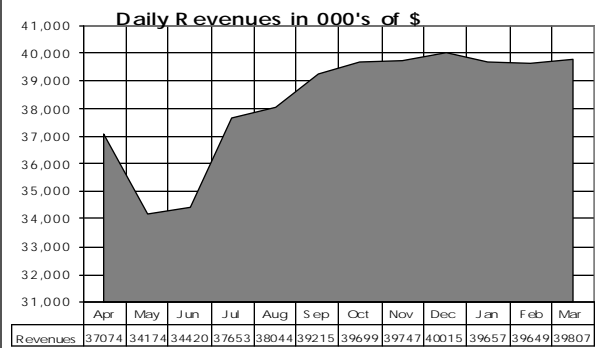


SOLID WASTE PRICE INDEX™

National Index: March 1999 \$36.26/Ton



REVENUES GENERATED FROM SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL



Region	in 000's Intake	% Chg	in \$'s Tip Fee	% Chg	in 000's Revenue	% Chg	YTD Chg.
Northeast	196.24	1.64	57.68	0.57	11318.81	2.21	-0.84
Southern	273.47	4.02	34.36	-0.10	9395.79	3.92	17.95
Midwest	265.58	-1.68	32.22	1.17	8555.92	-0.52	9.03
Western	172.93	2.79	21.17	-1.39	3660.61	1.36	7.53
Pacific	189.59	-6.23	36.27	0.16	6876.21	-6.08	6.48
The Nation	1097.82	0.12	36.26	0.28	39807.32	0.40	7.33

A note on Methodology

Chartwell surveys waste disposal facilities, some of which are listed here, across the country for tipping fees and daily waste disposal volumes. All information is gathered through direct telephone contact with facility owners and operators. For the **Solid Waste Digest**, Chartwell data specialists ask for the regular posted gate rate of regular municipal solid waste (MSW). This generally includes all non-residential and non-contract waste. Where it is differentiated, Chartwell asks for the commercial rate versus the often subsidized residential rate. Chartwell assumes the highest of any charges imposed on non-local waste based upon its origin. In particular, where facilities charge more for waste whose point origin is from another town, county, state, or even region. Absurdly high fees imposed as a deterrent against non-local waste are omitted as outliers. Any sales taxes, surcharges, state licensing fees, or permit fees, are included in the reported figures.

Calculation of weighted averages and summary statistics

All averages are weighted by daily waste disposal volume. In calculating summary statistics, Chartwell substitutes averages in place of unknown values to account for facilities for which we lack complete information. Otherwise, the assumption would be such facilities do not exist, accept waste, nor charge tipping fees. The order by which the computer seeks comparable facility averages is as follows. First, facilities are sought of similar type within the same state. If there are not enough to satisfy those criteria, then facilities of similar type within the same region are sought. Failing this, facilities of all types are sought within the same state, and finally within the same region. In each case, the sample size has to be large enough to make valid substitutions.

SOLID WASTE PRICE INDEX™

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
ALABAMA		
Incinerators		
Huntsville IN	501-1000	\$ 39.90/Ton
Total for AL Incinerators:	550 TPD	\$ 39.90/Ton
% of Daily Intake in AL:	3.79 %	
Landfills		
Chastang San LF	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Coffee Co San LF	501-1000	\$ 25.50/Ton
Decatur/Morgan San LF	501-1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Highway 70 San LF	501-1000	\$ 24.00/Ton
Morris Farm LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Mount Olive San LF	501-1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
North Montgomery San LF	501-1000	\$ 27.50/Ton
Pine View San LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Salem Waste Disp Inc LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 38.20/Ton
Superior Star Ridge LF/SUPR	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Timberlands LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
Turkey Creek San LF	501-1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
Total for AL Landfills:	13980 TPD	\$ 28.83/Ton
% of Daily Intake in AL:	96.21 %	
Total for all AL facilities:	14530 TPD	\$ 29.50/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.32 %	

ALASKA

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Landfills		
Anchorage Reg LF	501-1000	\$ 45.00/Ton ~
Total for AK Landfills:	1880 TPD	\$ 39.52/Ton
% of Daily Intake in AK:	91.71 %	
Total for all AK facilities:	2050 TPD	\$ 47.20/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.19 %	

ARIZONA

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Landfills		
Butterfield Station LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 18.25/Ton ~
Glendale MSWLF	501-1000	\$ 26.25/Ton
Gray Wolf Reg Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 29.34/Ton
Los Reales Mun SW LF	> 1000	\$ 22.00/Ton
Northwest Reg LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 20.50/Ton ~
Pen Rob MSW LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 5.50/Cu.Yd
Queen Creek MSW LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 21.00/Ton
Salt River-Pima-Maricopa Indian Communit	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Skunk Creek MSW LF	> 1000	\$ 22.25/Ton
Southwest Reg LF	501-1000	\$ 20.00/Ton
Total for AZ Landfills:	17120 TPD	\$ 21.96/Ton
% of Daily Intake in AZ:	92.44 %	
Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s		
27th Ave SW Mgmt Fac	> 1000	\$ 22.25/Ton
Total for AZ Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s:	1400 TPD	\$ 22.25/Ton
% of Daily Intake in AZ:	7.56 %	
Transfer Stations		
Sky Harbor Transfer Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 28.00/Ton
Total for AZ Transfer Stations:	1980 TPD	\$ 25.57/Ton
% of Daily Intake in AZ:	10.69 %	
Total for all AZ facilities:	18520 TPD	\$ 22.32/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.69 %	

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
ARKANSAS		
Landfills		
Fort Smith LF	501-1000	\$ 3.90/Cu.Yd
Model Fill Inc San LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 6.95/Cu.Yd
Two Pine LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 6.40/Cu.Yd
Total for AR Landfills:	8900 TPD	\$ 23.27/Ton
% of Daily Intake in AR:	98.67 %	
Total for all AR facilities:	9020 TPD	\$ 23.14/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.82 %	

CALIFORNIA

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Waste-to-Energy Plants		
Gilton R&R/Transfer Fac	501-1000	\$ 49.75/Ton
Southeast R&R Fac IN SERRF	> 1000	\$ 27.75/Ton
Total for CA Waste-to-Energy Plants:	2280 TPD	\$ 36.43/Ton
% of Daily Intake in CA:	1.51 %	
Incinerators		
Stanislaus R&R Fac/OG	501-1000	\$ 34.50/Ton
Total for CA Incinerators:	1260 TPD	\$ 35.13/Ton
% of Daily Intake in CA:	0.83 %	

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Landfills		
Altamont San LF & R&R/WMI	> 1000	\$ 33.00/Ton
American Avenue Disp Site	> 1000	\$ 39.80/Ton
American Canyon San LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 60.27/Ton
Arvin San LF	501-1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
Austin Road LF	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Bakersfield Metropolitan BENA San LF	501-1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
Bradley LF & REC Center/WMI	> 1000	\$ 29.50/Ton
Calabasas LF	> 1000	\$ 25.30/Ton
Central LF	> 1000	\$ 37.60/Ton
Chiquita Canyon SLF/REPUB	> 1000	\$ 35.53/Ton
Coast Waste Mgmt/WMI	501-1000	\$ 38.00/Ton
Colton Refuse Disp Site LF/NORCA	501-1000	\$ 33.00/Ton
Corinda Los Trancos/Ox Mountain San Land	> 1000	\$ 12.00/Cu.Yd
Crazy Horse San LF	501-1000	\$ 39.00/Ton
Edom Hill Disp Site LF	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
El Sobrante San LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Forward Inc LF	> 1000	Unknown
Frank R Bowerman LF	> 1000	\$ 27.00/Ton
Highgrove San LF	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Keller Canyon LF/AW	> 1000	Unknown
Kiefer LF & REC Site	> 1000	\$ 28.00/Ton
Kings Co Waste & REC	501-1000	\$ 60.00/Ton
Kirby Canyon San LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 50.00/Ton
Mid-Valley LF Fontana Rialto Refuse Disp	501-1000	\$ 33.00/Ton
Milliken San LF Ontario	> 1000	\$ 33.00/Ton
Miramar San LF/USN	> 1000	\$ 41.00/Ton
Monterey Peninsula LF	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Neal Road LF	501-1000	\$ 21.25/Ton
Newby Island San LF & MRF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 16.50/Cu.Yd
Olinda Alpha San LF	> 1000	\$ 27.00/Ton
Ostrom Road LF/NORCA	501-1000	Unknown
Otay LF & MRF/AW	> 1000	\$ 38.00/Ton
Potrero Hills San LF	501-1000	\$ 34.95/Ton
Prima Deshecha San LF	> 1000	\$ 27.00/Ton
Puente Hills LF	> 1000	\$ 16.95/Ton
Redwood San LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 15.00/Cu.Yd
Santiago Canyon San LF	> 1000	\$ 35.00/Ton
Scholl Canyon LF	> 1000	\$ 27.13/Ton
Simi Valley LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 38.45/Ton
Spadra San LF #2	> 1000	\$ 17.57/Ton
Sycamore San LF & MRF/AW	> 1000	\$ 38.00/Ton
Tajiguas San LF	501-1000	\$ 47.00/Ton
Toland Road San LF	501-1000	\$ 18.00/Ton

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~ Indicates that price has changed within the last three months.

SOLID WASTE PRICE INDEX™

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
California continued		
Tri-Cities Waste Mgmt/WMI	501-1000	\$ 8.50/Cu.Yd
Vasco Road San LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 14.65/Cu.Yd
Victorville San LF/NORCA	> 1000	\$ 33.00/Ton
West Contra Costa LF/RICHM	> 1000	\$ 10.00/Cu.Yd
Yolo Co Central LF	501-1000	\$ 36.00/Ton
Total for CA Landfills:	123800 TPD	\$ 30.72/Ton
% of Daily Intake in CA:	81.74 %	
Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s		
BFI Industrial REC & TS/BFI	501-1000	\$ 37.75/Ton
BFI/Wilmington REC & TS/BFI	501-1000	\$ 39.50/Ton
Central Los Angeles REC & TS	> 1000	\$ 41.35/Ton
Coast Waste Mgmt TS & MRF	501-1000	\$ 38.00/Ton
Community REC & R&R Inc/CROWN	> 1000	\$ 35.00/Ton
Orange R&R Systems	501-1000	\$ 39.25/Ton
Rainbow Transfer REC Inc	> 1000	\$ 43.75/Ton
Reg Material Recovery & TS/REPUBLIC	> 1000	\$ 38.00/Ton
San Francisco SW TS & REC/NORCA	> 1000	\$ 60.13/Ton
Stanton TS/REC Center	> 1000	\$ 60.00/Ton
Sunnyvale MRF & TS SMART	> 1000	\$ 10.76/Cu.Yd
West Valley TS & MRF	> 1000	\$ 18.55/Ton
Total for CA Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s:	23820 TPD	\$ 38.06/Ton
% of Daily Intake in CA:	15.73 %	
Transfer Stations		
Action Transfer Centers Inc TS	501-1000	\$ 34.00/Ton
California Waste Systems Inc TS/WMI	> 1000	\$ 11.00/Cu.Yd
Carson TS/WMI	> 1000	\$ 40.00/Ton
Contra Costa Transfer & Recovery Station	> 1000	\$ 60.00/Ton
Davis Street TS/R&R Comp/WMI	> 1000	\$ 14.50/Cu.Yd
Devlin Road TS/AW	501-1000	\$ 60.27/Ton
South Bayside TS/BFI	> 1000	\$ 14.00/Cu.Yd
Turlock Scavenger Co TS	501-1000	\$ 48.00/Ton
Total for CA Transfer Stations:	22240 TPD	\$ 41.76/Ton
% of Daily Intake in CA:	14.68 %	
Total for all CA facilities:	151460 TPD	\$ 33.23/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	13.80 %	

COLORADO

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Landfills		
Broadacres LF	501-1000	\$ 9.00/Cu.Yd
Colorado Springs REC & Disp Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 5.00/Cu.Yd ~
Denver Arapahoe Disp Site & REC Center	> 1000	\$ 5.75/Cu.Yd
Denver Reg LF/AW	> 1000	\$ 6.65/Cu.Yd
Foothills LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 6.00/Cu.Yd
Front Range LF/REPUBLIC	501-1000	\$ 6.25/Cu.Yd
Larimer Co LF	501-1000	\$ 4.42/Cu.Yd
Tower Road LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 6.50/Cu.Yd ~
Total for CO Landfills:	16210 TPD	\$ 18.14/Ton
% of Daily Intake in CO:	94.57 %	
Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s		
Disp and REC/WMI	501-1000	\$ 6.00/Cu.Yd
Total for CO Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s:	830 TPD	\$ 18.44/Ton
% of Daily Intake in CO:	4.84 %	
Transfer Stations		
Western Disp TS	501-1000	\$ 67.00/Ton
Total for CO Transfer Stations:	3310 TPD	\$ 29.68/Ton
% of Daily Intake in CO:	19.31 %	
Total for all CO facilities:	17140 TPD	\$ 19.97/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.56 %	

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
CONNECTICUT		
Waste-to-Energy Plants		
Mid-Connecticut Project WTE IN/CRRRA	> 1000	\$ 48.00/Ton
Total for CT Waste-to-Energy Plants:	2930 TPD	\$ 53.72/Ton
% of Daily Intake in CT:	40.53 %	
Incinerators		
American Ref-Fuel Southeast Project R&R	501-1000	\$ 75.50/Ton
Bridgeport Project R&R IN/WTI	> 1000	\$ 89.50/Ton
Bristol R&R Fac IN/OG	501-1000	\$ 58.50/Ton
Total for CT Incinerators:	3590 TPD	\$ 81.20/Ton
% of Daily Intake in CT:	49.65 %	
Total for all CT facilities:	7230 TPD	\$ 66.22/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.66 %	

DELAWARE

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Landfills		
Cherry Island/North LF	501-1000	\$ 58.50/Ton
Southern SW Mgmt Center	501-1000	\$ 58.50/Ton
Total for DE Landfills:	1970 TPD	\$ 58.50/Ton
% of Daily Intake in DE:	100.00 %	
Total for all DE facilities:	1970 TPD	\$ 57.24/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.18 %	

FLORIDA

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Waste-to-Energy Plants		
Hillsborough Co WTE Plant	> 1000	\$ 55.21/Ton
Lake Co R&R Fac	501-1000	\$ 84.15/Ton
Lee Co SW R&R Fac	501-1000	\$ 62.43/Ton
McKay Bay WTE Project IN	501-1000	\$ 71.00/Ton
Pasco Co R&R Fac	> 1000	\$ 47.49/Ton
Total for FL Waste-to-Energy Plants:	5600 TPD	\$ 60.91/Ton
% of Daily Intake in FL:	9.97 %	
Incinerators		
Miami Dade Co R&R Fac	> 1000	\$ 60.00/Ton ~
Palm Beach Co-North R&R Fac IN	> 1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
Pinellas Co R&R Fac	> 1000	\$ 37.50/Ton
WTI North Broward Inc/WTI	> 1000	\$ 80.67/Ton
WTI South Broward Inc/WTI	> 1000	\$ 80.67/Ton
Total for FL Incinerators:	11620 TPD	\$ 51.43/Ton
% of Daily Intake in FL:	20.68 %	
Landfills		
Baseline LF	501-1000	\$ 44.50/Ton
Brevard Co Central LF	501-1000	\$ 23.66/Ton
Central Co SW Disp Complex	501-1000	\$ 63.77/Ton
Central Disp San LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 36.00/Ton
Gulf Coast San LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 62.43/Ton
Lake Co SW Mgmt Fac	501-1000	\$ 84.15/Ton
Lena Road Co LF	> 1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
Medley LF & REC Center/WMI	> 1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
Naples San LF	501-1000	\$ 25.72/Ton
North Central LF	501-1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
North Dade Co LF Class I & III	> 1000	\$ 59.00/Ton
Okeechobee LF-WMI/WMI	> 1000	\$ 23.68/Ton
Orange Co LF	> 1000	\$ 32.95/Ton
Palm Beach Co SW Disp Fac	> 1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
Perdido LF & MRF	501-1000	\$ 35.50/Ton
Santa Rosa Central LF	501-1000	\$ 32.00/Ton
Seminole Co LF Osceola Road	501-1000	\$ 36.00/Ton
South Dade SW Disp Fac	> 1000	\$ 59.00/Ton

continued

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TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
FLorida continued		
Southeast Hillsborough Co LF	> 1000	\$ 34.06/Ton
Springhill Reg LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 32.00/Ton
Tomoka Farms Road LF	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Trail Ridge LF	> 1000	\$ 40.00/Ton
US 27 South San LF	501-1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
West Nassau San LF	501-1000	\$ 42.00/Ton

Total for FL Landfills: 37360 TPD \$ 40.84/Ton
% of Daily Intake in FL: 66.50 %

Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Central TS & SMRF	> 1000	\$ 36.00/Ton

Total for FL Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s: 1600 TPD \$ 36.49/Ton
% of Daily Intake in FL: 2.85 %

Transfer Stations	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Central Co TS Lantanna	> 1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
City of Pensacola TS	501-1000	No Charge
Northeast Dade TS	501-1000	\$ 68.00/Ton
Northwest 20th Street Central TS	501-1000	\$ 68.00/Ton
Northwest Hillsborough Co TS	501-1000	\$ 55.21/Ton
Palm Beach Co South Co TS	501-1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
Palm Beach Co West Central TS	501-1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
Palm Beach Co-North Co TS	501-1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
Porter TS	501-1000	\$ 30.65/Ton
West Dade TS	501-1000	\$ 68.00/Ton

Total for FL Transfer Stations: 12710 TPD \$ 39.49/Ton
% of Daily Intake in FL: 22.62 %

Total for all FL facilities: 56180 TPD \$ 43.91/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National: 5.12 %

GEORGIA

Landfills	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
B J LF TS since 4/26/1999/WMI	> 1000	\$ 36.15/Ton
Bolton Road LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 43.50/Ton
Broadhurst Environmental LF/REPUB	501-1000	\$ 33.75/Ton
City of La Grange LF	501-1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
Dekalb Co-Seminole Rd Ph2 SLF	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Hickory Ridge LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 32.50/Ton
Live Oak Site #2 MSW LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 32.00/Ton ~
Oak Grove MSW LF/REPUB	> 1000	\$ 34.50/Ton
Pine Bluff LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 33.00/Ton
Richmond Co LF	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Southern States Environmental Svcs/AW	> 1000	\$ 32.50/Ton
Southern States/Taylor Co LF/AW	> 1000	\$ 34.50/Ton
Speedway Corp/Oak Grove Site 1 LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 33.00/Ton
Superior LF and REC/WMI	501-1000	\$ 42.00/Ton
UWL Inc-Richland Creek Road LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 6.40/Cu.Yd

Total for GA Landfills: 32060 TPD \$ 30.72/Ton
% of Daily Intake in GA: 98.62 %

Transfer Stations	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Lee Industrial TS	501-1000	\$ 34.50/Ton
Marble Mill TS/BFI	501-1000	\$ 31.50/Ton

Total for GA Transfer Stations: 4870 TPD \$ 33.05/Ton
% of Daily Intake in GA: 14.98 %

Total for all GA facilities: 32510 TPD \$ 31.26/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National: 2.96 %

HAWAII

Incinerators	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
H-Power Waste-To-Energy Fac	> 1000	\$ 65.75/Ton

Total for HI Incinerators: 2000 TPD \$ 65.75/Ton
% of Daily Intake in HI: 55.40 %

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Total for all HI facilities:	3610 TPD	\$ 55.56/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.33 %	

IDAHO

Landfills	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Ada Co/Hidden Hollow LF	> 1000	\$ 5.50/Cu.Yd
Canyon Co/Pickel's Butte SLF	501-1000	\$ 14.50/Ton

Total for ID Landfills: 5000 TPD \$ 21.18/Ton
% of Daily Intake in ID: 98.62 %

Total for all ID facilities: 5070 TPD \$ 24.40/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National: 0.46 %

ILLINOIS

Waste-to-Energy Plants	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Robbins REC & WTE Fac/FOSTR	> 1000	\$ 59.00/Ton

Total for IL Waste-to-Energy Plants: 2000 TPD \$ 59.00/Ton
% of Daily Intake in IL: 3.34 %

Landfills	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Brickyard Disp & REC Inc/AW	501-1000	\$ 8.35/Cu.Yd
Chain of Rocks South LF/Phase II/WMI	> 1000	\$ 30.33/Ton
Clinton LF #2/Peoria Disp	501-1000	\$ 8.50/Cu.Yd ~
Countryside LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 34.00/Ton ~
Dixon Mun Group LF #2/AW	> 1000	\$ 27.50/Ton ~
Envirotech/ADSI LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
ERC Coles Co LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 35.00/Ton ~
Five Oaks RDF LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 9.00/Cu.Yd
Kankakee Co RDF LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Land & Lakes-Dolton LF	501-1000	\$ 12.50/Cu.Yd
Livingston Co LF/AW	> 1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
Milam LF RDF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 30.33/Ton
Pagel Pit LF/Winnebago Reclamation Svc	> 1000	\$ 58.00/Ton
Peoria City-Co LF	501-1000	\$ 24.50/Ton ~
Pontiac LF/AW	> 1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
Quad Cities LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 8.00/Cu.Yd
Roxana LF/Cahokia Road San LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
Settler's Hill LF	> 1000	\$ 38.00/Ton ~
Sexton/BFI/Congress Development Co LF #2	> 1000	\$ 43.30/Ton
Southern Illinois Reg LF/Jackson Co #2	501-1000	\$ 25.00/Ton ~
Superior/Macon Co LF/SUPR	501-1000	\$ 22.00/Ton
Tazewell REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 23.00/Ton
Upper Rock Island Co LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 23.50/Ton
Wheatland Prairie LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 38.00/Ton ~
Zion LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 45.00/Ton

Total for IL Landfills: 54380 TPD \$ 30.11/Ton
% of Daily Intake in IL: 90.88 %

Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
CID REC & Disp Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 11.25/Cu.Yd
Medill Avenue Sorting Center/WMI	501-1000	\$ 49.00/Ton
Northwest Sorting Center/WMI	501-1000	Unknown
WMI Metro TS/WMI	501-1000	\$ 30.33/Ton

Total for IL Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s: 3460 TPD \$ 36.53/Ton
% of Daily Intake in IL: 5.78 %

Transfer Stations	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
BFI-Evanston TS/BFI	501-1000	\$ 50.00/Ton
Hooker TS/WMI	501-1000	\$ 49.00/Ton
Mid-West TSForest View/FOSTR	501-1000	\$ 35.00/Ton

Total for IL Transfer Stations: 4920 TPD \$ 41.34/Ton
% of Daily Intake in IL: 8.22 %

Total for all IL facilities: 59840 TPD \$ 32.20/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National: 5.45 %

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TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
INDIANA		
Waste-to-Energy Plants		
Indianapolis R&R Fac/OG	> 1000	\$ 27.00/Ton ~
Total for IN Waste-to-Energy Plants:	2360 TPD	\$ 27.00/Ton
% of Daily Intake in IN:	7.32 %	
Landfills		
Blackfoot LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 34.60/Ton
Clark/Floyd LF	501-1000	\$ 20.00/Ton
Deercroft REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 27.25/Ton ~
Earthmovers LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 6.25/Cu.Yd
Elkhart Co/CR 7 LF	501-1000	\$ 24.00/Ton ~
Jay Co LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 26.00/Ton
Laubscher Meadows LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 33.50/Ton
National Serv-All LF/REPUB	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Newton Co Development Corp LF/AW	> 1000	\$ 22.00/Ton
Prairie View LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 8.60/Cu.Yd
Randolph Farms LF	501-1000	\$ 11.15/Cu.Yd
South Side LF	> 1000	\$ 11.67/Cu.Yd ~
Twin Bridges REC and Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 27.65/Ton ~
Wabash Valley LF/REPUB	501-1000	\$ 14.00/Cu.Yd
Worthington LF/RUMPK	501-1000	\$ 27.60/Ton
Total for IN Landfills:	27920 TPD	\$ 29.88/Ton
% of Daily Intake in IN:	86.65 %	
Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s		
Circle City REC & TS	501-1000	\$ 11.70/Cu.Yd ~
Total for IN Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s:	1940 TPD	\$ 42.47/Ton
% of Daily Intake in IN:	6.02 %	
Transfer Stations		
96th Street TS	501-1000	\$ 11.70/Cu.Yd ~
Total for IN Transfer Stations:	5200 TPD	\$ 35.97/Ton
% of Daily Intake in IN:	16.14 %	
Total for all IN facilities:	32220 TPD	\$ 31.20/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	2.93 %	

LOWA

Landfills		
Bluestem LF #1/Cedar Rapids	501-1000	\$ 35.00/Ton
Central Disp LF Winnebago Co/WMI	501-1000	\$ 37.63/Ton ~
Dubuque Metropolitan San LF	501-1000	\$ 35.00/Ton
Metro Park East San LF	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Total for IA Landfills:	8970 TPD	\$ 33.34/Ton
% of Daily Intake in IA:	98.03 %	
Total for all IA facilities:	9150 TPD	\$ 33.44/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.83 %	

KANSAS

Landfills		
Brooks-Sedgwick Co LF	> 1000	\$ 26.00/Ton
Forest View San LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 31.00/Ton
Jefferson-Hamm San LF	501-1000	\$ 21.25/Ton
Johnson Co-Deffenbaugh LF	> 1000	\$ 28.00/Ton
Rolling Meadows LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 25.65/Ton
Wheatland LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 36.00/Ton
Total for KS Landfills:	11610 TPD	\$ 25.41/Ton
% of Daily Intake in KS:	100.00 %	
Total for all KS facilities:	11610 TPD	\$ 25.64/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.06 %	

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
KENTUCKY		
Landfills		
Benson Valley Area LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 10.00/Cu.Yd
Blue Ridge REC & Disp Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 8.60/Cu.Yd ~
Epperson Waste Disp Co LF/REPUB	> 1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Green Valley LF/REPUB	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Laurel Ridge LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 32.00/Ton
Ohio Co LF	501-1000	\$ 25.75/Ton
Outer Loop RDF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 13.00/Cu.Yd ~
Pendleton Co/Butler LF/RUMPK	501-1000	\$ 9.00/Cu.Yd
Valley View LF/REPUB	> 1000	\$ 9.00/Cu.Yd ~
Total for KY Landfills:	17730 TPD	\$ 29.38/Ton
% of Daily Intake in KY:	99.77 %	
Total for all KY facilities:	17770 TPD	\$ 30.30/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.62 %	

LOUISIANA

Landfills		
Colonial LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 8.60/Cu.Yd
Greater New Orleans LF	> 1000	\$ 8.00/Cu.Yd
Jefferson Davis Parish San LF	501-1000	\$ 6.95/Cu.Yd
Jefferson Parish Kelvin Tract LF	> 1000	\$ 15.50/Ton
La Salle Parish San LF	501-1000	\$ 18.15/Ton
Magnolia San LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 19.85/Ton
North LF	> 1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Woodside LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 29.50/Ton ~
Woolworth Road LF	> 1000	\$ 27.00/Ton
Total for LA Landfills:	15270 TPD	\$ 21.97/Ton
% of Daily Intake in LA:	100.00 %	
Transfer Stations		
WMI Pick Up Station/WMI	> 1000	\$ 32.29/Ton
Total for LA Transfer Stations:	2050 TPD	\$ 29.19/Ton
% of Daily Intake in LA:	13.43 %	
Total for all LA facilities:	15270 TPD	\$ 22.83/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.39 %	

MAINE

Waste-to-Energy Plants		
Maine Energy Recovery Co MERC	501-1000	\$ 40.00/Ton
Penobscot Energy Rec Co IN	501-1000	\$ 57.00/Ton ~
Total for ME Waste-to-Energy Plants:	1900 TPD	\$ 48.05/Ton
% of Daily Intake in ME:	57.75 %	
Incinerators		
Total for ME Incinerators:	700 TPD	\$ 50.43/Ton
% of Daily Intake in ME:	21.28 %	
Total for all ME facilities:	3290 TPD	\$ 49.06/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.30 %	

MARYLAND

Waste-to-Energy Plants		
BRESCOIN/WTI	> 1000	\$ 67.50/Ton
Montgomery Co WTE Fac IN/Dickerson IN	> 1000	\$ 44.00/Ton
Total for MD Waste-to-Energy Plants:	3450 TPD	\$ 59.33/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MD:	24.78 %	
Landfills		
Brown Station Road LF	501-1000	\$ 49.00/Ton
Millersville Mun LF	501-1000	\$ 65.00/Ton

continued

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SOLID WASTE PRICE INDEX™

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Maryland <i>continued</i>		
Quarantine Road LF	> 1000	\$ 67.50/Ton
Reichs Ford Mun LF & REC Center	501-1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
Sandy Hill Mun LF/Creative Disp	> 1000	\$ 49.00/Ton
Total for MD Landfills:	8950 TPD	\$ 50.87/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MD:	64.30 %	
Transfer Stations		
Montgomery Co Central TS	> 1000	\$ 44.00/Ton
Western Acceptance Fac	501-1000	No Charge
Total for MD Transfer Stations:	3720 TPD	\$ 30.83/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MD:	26.72 %	
Total for all MD facilities:	13920 TPD	\$ 44.54/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.27 %	

MASSACHUSETTS

Waste-to-Energy Plants		
Central Mass R&R Project/WTI	> 1000	\$ 85.00/Ton ~
North Andover RESCO Mass Refusetech Inc	> 1000	\$ 65.00/Ton
Saugus RESCO/WTI	> 1000	\$ 60.00/Ton
Total for MA Waste-to-Energy Plants:	3910 TPD	\$ 70.38/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MA:	29.89 %	

Incinerators

American Ref-fuel/SEMASS Rochester Fac	> 1000	\$ 60.00/Ton ~
Haverhill R&R IN/OG	501-1000	\$ 55.00/Ton
Total for MA Incinerators:	4250 TPD	\$ 58.32/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MA:	32.49 %	

Landfills

Chicopee LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 100.00/Ton
Crapo Hill LF	501-1000	\$ 75.00/Ton ~
Total for MA Landfills:	4840 TPD	\$ 58.01/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MA:	37.00 %	

Transfer Stations

Braintree TS/AREF	> 1000	\$ 75.00/Ton
Peabody TS #1/AW	501-1000	\$ 125.00/Ton ~
Roxbury TS/AW	501-1000	\$ 100.00/Ton ~
Somerville TS	> 1000	\$ 85.00/Ton
Total for MA Transfer Stations:	10160 TPD	\$ 64.48/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MA:	77.68 %	
Total for all MA facilities:	13080 TPD	\$ 62.85/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.19 %	

MICHIGAN

Waste-to-Energy Plants		
Greater Detroit R&R Fac	> 1000	Unknown
Kent Co Waste-To-Energy IN	501-1000	\$ 54.93/Ton
Total for MI Waste-to-Energy Plants:	4190 TPD	\$ 27.34/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MI:	11.05 %	

Landfills

Arbor Hills LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 12.00/Cu.Yd
C & C LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 9.56/Cu.Yd
Citizens Disp LF/AW	> 1000	\$ 11.50/Cu.Yd
Eagle Valley LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 11.00/Cu.Yd ~
Forest Lawn LF/REPUB	> 1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Glen's San LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 14.00/Cu.Yd
Menominee LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 55.00/Ton
Midland City San LF	501-1000	\$ 6.00/Cu.Yd
Muskegon DPW LF	501-1000	\$ 24.00/Ton
Northern Oaks REC & Disp Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 12.62/Cu.Yd
Oakland Heights Development/AW	> 1000	\$ 9.00/Cu.Yd

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Ottawa Co Farms LF/AW	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Pine Tree Acres LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 10.35/Cu.Yd
Riverview Land Preserve	> 1000	\$ 26.00/Ton ~
Saginaw Valley LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 11.00/Cu.Yd
Southeast Berrien Co LF	> 1000	\$ 6.50/Cu.Yd
Waters LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 12.50/Cu.Yd
Woodland Meadows REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 11.03/Cu.Yd
Total for MI Landfills:	32980 TPD	\$ 31.23/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MI:	86.97 %	
Total for all MI facilities:	37920 TPD	\$ 31.99/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	3.45 %	

MINNESOTA

Waste-to-Energy Plants

Hennepin Energy Resource Co HERC/OG	> 1000	\$ 60.00/Ton
Total for MN Waste-to-Energy Plants:	1540 TPD	\$ 63.03/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MN:	14.37 %	

Incinerators

Elk River RDF Processing Fac	> 1000	\$ 65.28/Ton ~
NRG-Ramsey/Washington RDF	> 1000	\$ 50.00/Ton
Total for MN Incinerators:	3260 TPD	\$ 56.64/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MN:	30.41 %	

Landfills

Burnsville-Kraemer San LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 70.00/Ton
Pine Bend San LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 64.50/Ton
Spruce Ridge LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 57.11/Ton
Superior FCR San LF Inc/SUPR	501-1000	\$ 52.00/Ton
Total for MN Landfills:	5290 TPD	\$ 51.42/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MN:	49.35 %	
Total for all MN facilities:	10720 TPD	\$ 51.63/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.98 %	

MISSISSIPPI

Landfills

Clearview Environmental Control Fac	501-1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
Little Dixie San LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 5.75/Cu.Yd
Pecan Grove San LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Pine Ridge San LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
Prairie Bluff LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 19.30/Ton ~
Three Rivers Reg LF	501-1000	\$ 22.98/Ton
Total for MS Landfills:	9640 TPD	\$ 24.64/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MS:	98.27 %	
Total for all MS facilities:	9810 TPD	\$ 25.70/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.89 %	

MISSOURI

Landfills

Black Oak REC & Disp Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 26.00/Ton
Bridgeton LF/AW	> 1000	\$ 23.62/Ton ~
Courtney Ridge REC & Disp Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton ~
Fred Weber North San LF	> 1000	\$ 18.50/Ton
Superior Oak Ridge LF/SUPR	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton ~
Total for MO Landfills:	11950 TPD	\$ 26.27/Ton
% of Daily Intake in MO:	96.14 %	
Transfer Stations		
Midwest Waste St Louis Transfer/AW	501-1000	\$ 28.50/Ton
Tate's TS/AW	501-1000	\$ 39.00/Ton
Total for MO Transfer Stations:	4900 TPD	\$ 31.83/Ton

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SOLID WASTE PRICE INDEX™

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
New York <i>continued</i>		
Fresh Kills LF	> 1000	\$ 40.00/Cu.Yd
High Acres San LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 40.00/Ton
Modern LF/MOD	> 1000	\$ 50.00/Ton
Monroe Co/Mill Seat LF	501-1000	\$ 44.00/Ton
Seneca Meadows LF	> 1000	\$ 50.00/Ton ~
Sullivan Co San LF & MRF	501-1000	\$ 55.00/Ton
Total for NY Landfills:	26990 TPD	\$ 83.16/Ton
% of Daily Intake in NY:	60.60 %	
Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s		
Brookhaven REC Fac	501-1000	\$ 80.00/Ton
Total for NY Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s:	2280 TPD	\$ 72.21/Ton
% of Daily Intake in NY:	5.12 %	
Transfer Stations		
Atlantic Waste Disp Inc TS/WMI	501-1000	Unknown
East Side TS	> 1000	\$ 55.00/Ton
Jeffrey Boulevard TS	501-1000	\$ 44.00/Ton
Monroe Co/Emerson Street TS	501-1000	\$ 59.00/Ton
Rock Cut Road TS	501-1000	\$ 84.00/Ton
Thruway TS	> 1000	\$ 20.72/Ton
Total for NY Transfer Stations:	23820 TPD	\$ 52.51/Ton
% of Daily Intake in NY:	53.48 %	
Total for all NY facilities:	44540 TPD	\$ 68.69/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	4.06 %	

NORTH CAROLINA

Landfills		
Catawba Co LF	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Charlotte Motor Speedway/BFI	> 1000	\$ 31.66/Ton
City of Greensboro LF	> 1000	\$ 36.00/Ton
Cumberland Co LF	501-1000	\$ 37.00/Ton
East Carolina Reg LF/REPUB	501-1000	\$ 40.00/Ton
Hanes LF	> 1000	\$ 28.00/Ton
Montgomery Co LF	501-1000	\$ 29.50/Ton
North Wake Co LF	> 1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Piedmont LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 33.50/Ton
Upper Piedmont Environmental Inc/REPUB	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Total for NC Landfills:	27550 TPD	\$ 31.34/Ton
% of Daily Intake in NC:	98.29 %	
Transfer Stations		
City of Durham TS	501-1000	\$ 39.50/Ton
Feltonville TS	501-1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Total for NC Transfer Stations:	5560 TPD	\$ 38.18/Ton
% of Daily Intake in NC:	19.84 %	
Total for all NC facilities:	28030 TPD	\$ 32.48/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	2.55 %	

NORTH DAKOTA

Landfills		
Total for ND Landfills:	2450 TPD	\$ 25.77/Ton
% of Daily Intake in ND:	100.00 %	
Total for all ND facilities:	2450 TPD	\$ 27.64/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.22 %	

OHIO

Incinerators		
Montgomery Co North IN	> 1000	\$ 39.50/Ton
Montgomery Co South IN	> 1000	\$ 39.50/Ton

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Total for OH Incinerators:	2790 TPD	\$ 39.50/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OH:	5.21 %	
Landfills		
American LF & Tire Monofill/WMI	> 1000	\$ 20.00/Ton
Beech Hollow San LF	> 1000	\$ 25.50/Ton
Bigfoot Run LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 12.00/Cu.Yd
Carbon Limestone San LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 10.00/Cu.Yd
Cherokee Run LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Cowide REC & Disp LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 28.00/Ton
Evergreen REC & Disp LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 36.25/Ton
Franklin Co LF	> 1000	\$ 22.25/Ton
Georgetown LF/RUMPK	501-1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Hoffman Road San LF	501-1000	\$ 9.00/Cu.Yd
Kimble San LF	> 1000	\$ 8.00/Cu.Yd
Lake Co SW LF	501-1000	\$ 27.00/Ton
Lorain Co R&R Complex/BFI	> 1000	\$ 11.58/Cu.Yd
Mahoning LF Inc/WMI	501-1000	\$ 22.00/Ton
Norton Environmental LF	> 1000	\$ 35.00/Ton
Ottawa Co LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 8.50/Cu.Yd
Pine Grove San LF/WMI	> 1000	Unknown
Rumpke San LF/RUMPK	> 1000	\$ 27.00/Ton
San Lan LF	> 1000	\$ 20.00/Ton
South Suburban REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 10.30/Cu.Yd
WMI-Geneva LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 47.50/Ton
Wyandot San LF/Co Environmental/AW	501-1000	\$ 24.00/Ton
Total for OH Landfills:	46660 TPD	\$ 28.02/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OH:	87.15 %	
Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s		
Waste Mgmt Transfer Recyclery/WMI	> 1000	\$ 37.00/Ton
Total for OH Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s:	4070 TPD	\$ 40.57/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OH:	7.60 %	
Transfer Stations		
Montgomery Co North TS	501-1000	\$ 39.50/Ton
Montgomery Co South TS	501-1000	\$ 39.50/Ton
Northern OH Waste TS/WMI	501-1000	\$ 40.00/Ton
Recycle America Transfer Fac/WMI	501-1000	No Charge
SW Auth of Central Ohio TS-Jackson Pike	> 1000	\$ 32.25/Ton
Waste Mgmt Inc TS/WMI	501-1000	\$ 41.75/Ton
Total for OH Transfer Stations:	9130 TPD	\$ 34.17/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OH:	17.05 %	
Total for all OH facilities:	53540 TPD	\$ 30.25/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	4.88 %	

MIXED WASTE (MRF/TS)s

Waste Mgmt Transfer Recyclery/WMI	> 1000	\$ 37.00/Ton
Total for OH Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s:	4070 TPD	\$ 40.57/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OH:	7.60 %	

Transfer Stations

Montgomery Co North TS	501-1000	\$ 39.50/Ton
Montgomery Co South TS	501-1000	\$ 39.50/Ton
Northern OH Waste TS/WMI	501-1000	\$ 40.00/Ton
Recycle America Transfer Fac/WMI	501-1000	No Charge
SW Auth of Central Ohio TS-Jackson Pike	> 1000	\$ 32.25/Ton
Waste Mgmt Inc TS/WMI	501-1000	\$ 41.75/Ton

Total for OH Transfer Stations:	9130 TPD	\$ 34.17/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OH:	17.05 %	

Total for all OH facilities:	53540 TPD	\$ 30.25/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	4.88 %	

OKLAHOMA

Waste-to-Energy Plants

Tulsa R&R-Walter B Hall WTE IN	> 1000	\$ 42.00/Ton
Total for OK Waste-to-Energy Plants:	1300 TPD	\$ 42.00/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OK:	10.07 %	

Landfills

Broken Arrow LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 5.00/Cu.Yd
East Oak/Moseley Road LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 5.25/Cu.Yd
Oklahoma LF Co/BFI	> 1000	\$ 6.75/Cu.Yd
Quarry San LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 5.55/Cu.Yd
Southeast LF/All American/AW	> 1000	\$ 38.00/Ton

Total for OK Landfills:	11550 TPD	\$ 22.26/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OK:	89.47 %	

Total for all OK facilities:	12910 TPD	\$ 24.35/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.18 %	

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SOLID WASTE PRICE INDEX™

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
OREGON		
Waste-to-Energy Plants		
Marion Co WTE Fac/OG	501-1000	\$ 67.45/Ton
Total for OR Waste-to-Energy Plants:	550 TPD	\$ 67.45/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OR:	3.35 %	
Landfills		
Coffin Butte San LF	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
ColumbiaRidge LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Finley Buttes Reg LF	> 1000	\$ 27.00/Ton
Hillsboro LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 57.77/Ton
River Bend LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 27.78/Ton ~
Short Mountain LF	501-1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
Total for OR Landfills:	15450 TPD	\$ 27.77/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OR:	94.15 %	
Transfer Stations		
Glenwood Central Receiving Station	501-1000	\$ 5.00/Cu.Yd
Metro Central TS	> 1000	\$ 62.50/Ton
Metro South TS	> 1000	\$ 62.50/Ton
Total for OR Transfer Stations:	6650 TPD	\$ 41.72/Ton
% of Daily Intake in OR:	40.52 %	
Total for all OR facilities:	16410 TPD	\$ 33.13/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.49 %	

PENNSYLVANIA

Waste-to-Energy Plants		
American Ref-Fuel/Delaware Co Chester WT	> 1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
Falls Energy Recovery Fac/WTI	> 1000	\$ 56.00/Ton
Lancaster Co R&R Fac	> 1000	\$ 68.00/Ton
Montenay Energy Resources IN/MONTE	> 1000	\$ 68.50/Ton
Total for PA Waste-to-Energy Plants:	7410 TPD	\$ 54.90/Ton
% of Daily Intake in PA:	8.71 %	
Incinerators		
York Co IN	> 1000	\$ 56.00/Ton
Total for PA Incinerators:	1370 TPD	\$ 54.16/Ton
% of Daily Intake in PA:	1.61 %	
Landfills		
Alliance LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 62.50/Ton
Arden LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
Chrin San LF	501-1000	\$ 55.25/Ton
Commonwealth Environmental Systems LF	501-1000	\$ 65.00/Ton
Conestoga/New Morgan LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 48.00/Ton
Cumberland Co LF	501-1000	\$ 45.67/Ton
Dauphin Meadows LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 56.83/Ton
Grand Central San LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 63.00/Ton
Greenridge Reclamation/REPUB	> 1000	\$ 27.35/Ton
GROWS LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 50.00/Ton
Imperial LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 37.00/Ton
Kelly Run San LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 52.00/Ton
Keystone San LF	> 1000	\$ 65.00/Ton
Lakeview LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 41.00/Ton
Lanchester LF	501-1000	\$ 43.00/Ton ~
Laurel Highlands LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 34.50/Ton
Lycoming Co LF	501-1000	\$ 58.25/Ton
Modern LF & REC/WMI	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Monroeville LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 48.00/Ton
Northwest LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Pine Grove LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 50.00/Ton
Pioneer Crossing LF	501-1000	\$ 100.00/Ton
Pottstown LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 55.00/Ton ~
R & A Bender LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 42.50/Ton
Rolling Hills LF	> 1000	\$ 47.25/Ton
Seneca LF	501-1000	\$ 60.00/Ton

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Shade LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 32.68/Ton
South Hill LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 44.00/Ton
Southern Alleghenies LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 36.00/Ton
Superior Greentree LF/SUPR	> 1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
Tullytown LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 50.00/Ton
Valley LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 48.00/Ton
Total for PA Landfills:	74130 TPD	\$ 49.12/Ton
% of Daily Intake in PA:	87.10 %	
Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s		
Apex Waste Svcs/Mid-Atlantic REC/WMI	501-1000	\$ 95.00/Ton
Total for PA Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s:	2000 TPD	\$ 75.92/Ton
% of Daily Intake in PA:	2.35 %	
Transfer Stations		
Deitrick TS	501-1000	\$ 60.00/Ton
Delaware Co Mun Waste TS #1	501-1000	\$ 62.00/Ton
Delaware Co TS #3	501-1000	\$ 62.00/Ton
Lancaster Co SW TS	501-1000	\$ 70.00/Ton
Philadelphia SW TS/WMI	501-1000	\$ 50.00/Ton
River Road TS/BFI	501-1000	\$ 68.00/Ton
The Forge Inc SW TS/R&R/WMI	501-1000	\$ 50.00/Ton
Total for PA Transfer Stations:	12370 TPD	\$ 58.99/Ton
% of Daily Intake in PA:	14.53 %	
Total for all PA facilities:	85110 TPD	\$ 51.42/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	7.75 %	

RHODE ISLAND

Landfills		
Rhode Island Central LF/Johnston LF	> 1000	\$ 52.00/Ton
Total for RI Landfills:	3740 TPD	\$ 51.16/Ton
% of Daily Intake in RI:	100.00 %	
Total for all RI facilities:	3740 TPD	\$ 51.91/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.34 %	

SOUTH CAROLINA

Waste-to-Energy Plants		
Foster Wheeler Charleston R&R Inc/AT&T	501-1000	\$ 51.50/Ton
Total for SC Waste-to-Energy Plants:	620 TPD	\$ 51.50/Ton
% of Daily Intake in SC:	3.37 %	
Landfills		
Hickory Hills LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 32.80/Ton
Horry Co LF	501-1000	\$ 28.00/Ton
Lexington Co LF & TS	501-1000	\$ 33.00/Ton
Northeast San LF Inc/AW	> 1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
Oakridge LF Inc/WMI	> 1000	\$ 34.00/Ton
Palmetto LF & REC Center/WMI	> 1000	\$ 33.50/Ton ~
Screaming Eagle Road LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 29.50/Ton
Three Rivers Reg SW Auth LF	> 1000	\$ 24.00/Ton
York Co LF	501-1000	\$ 31.45/Ton
Total for SC Landfills:	17520 TPD	\$ 29.35/Ton
% of Daily Intake in SC:	95.11 %	
Transfer Stations		
Total for SC Transfer Stations:	1710 TPD	\$ 26.91/Ton
% of Daily Intake in SC:	9.28 %	
Total for all SC facilities:	18420 TPD	\$ 29.84/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.68 %	

continued

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SOLID WASTE PRICE INDEX™

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Landfills		
Total for SD Landfills:	1960 TPD	\$ 26.42/Ton
% of Daily Intake in SD:	98.49 %	
Total for all SD facilities:	1990 TPD	\$ 29.11/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.18 %	

TENNESSEE

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Incinerators		
Davidson Co IN	501-1000	\$ 11.00/Cu.Yd
Nashville Thermal IN	501-1000	\$ 11.00/Cu.Yd
Total for TN Incinerators:	1960 TPD	\$ 32.35/Ton
% of Daily Intake in TN:	8.26 %	
Landfills		
Cedar Ridge LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 9.00/Cu.Yd
Chestnut Ridge LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 28.75/Ton
City of Chattanooga San LF	> 1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
Iris Glen Environmental Center	> 1000	\$ 27.80/Ton
Middlepoint LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 9.50/Cu.Yd
North Shelby LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 34.65/Ton
South Shelby LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 34.65/Ton
Total for TN Landfills:	21420 TPD	\$ 29.75/Ton
% of Daily Intake in TN:	90.23 %	
Transfer Stations		
Antioch TS/WMI	501-1000	\$ 42.00/Ton
Total for TN Transfer Stations:	4000 TPD	\$ 25.76/Ton
% of Daily Intake in TN:	16.85 %	
Total for all TN facilities:	23740 TPD	\$ 29.59/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	2.16 %	

TEXAS

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Landfills		
Abilene Reg LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 6.50/Cu.Yd
Atascocita REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 6.00/Cu.Yd
Austin Community REC & Disp Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 6.25/Cu.Yd
Austin LF II	501-1000	\$ 5.50/Cu.Yd
Baytown LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 6.60/Cu.Yd
Beaumont LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 7.85/Cu.Yd
Beaumont Mun LF	> 1000	\$ 5.50/Cu.Yd
Bluebonnet REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 7.50/Cu.Yd
C & T Reg LF/REPUB	> 1000	\$ 8.75/Cu.Yd
Camelot LF	> 1000	\$ 5.50/Cu.Yd
Canyon/Southwest LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 19.00/Ton
Charter Waste Mgmt Inc/REPUB	501-1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
City of Amarillo Type I LF	501-1000	\$ 19.00/Ton
City of Arlington LF	> 1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
City of Dallas/McCommas LF	> 1000	\$ 22.00/Ton
City of Garland LF	501-1000	\$ 25.00/Ton
City of Lubbock LF	> 1000	\$ 26.25/Ton
City of McKinney LF	501-1000	\$ 24.00/Ton
Coastal Plains REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 5.75/Cu.Yd
College Station/Brazos SWA LF	501-1000	\$ 23.50/Ton
Corsicana LF	> 1000	\$ 5.00/Cu.Yd
Covel Gardens REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 21.00/Ton ~
Dallas-Fort Worth REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 5.00/Cu.Yd
Elliot LF/City of Corpus Christi	> 1000	\$ 26.50/Ton
Ellis Co LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 5.50/Cu.Yd
Galveston Co LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 7.35/Cu.Yd
Greenwood Farms LF	501-1000	\$ 6.25/Cu.Yd
Johnson Co/Turkey Creek LF/AW	> 1000	\$ 5.00/Cu.Yd
McCarty Road LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 8.25/Cu.Yd ~
New Boston LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 7.00/Cu.Yd

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
North Texas Maxwell Creek Mun Waste TS s		
Pine Hill LF/AW	501-1000	\$ 9.00/Cu.Yd
Security REC & Disp Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 7.85/Cu.Yd
Skyline Disp Fac Trinity/WMI	> 1000	\$ 4.75/Cu.Yd
Sunset Farms-Austin LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 6.10/Cu.Yd
Temple REC & Disp Fac	501-1000	\$ 23.06/Ton
Tessman Road LF/BFI	> 1000	\$ 6.09/Cu.Yd ~
Texas Disp Systems LF	> 1000	\$ 5.45/Cu.Yd
Westside REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 14.25/Cu.Yd
Wichita Falls LF	501-1000	\$ 56.00/Ton
Williamson Co REC & Disp Fac/WMI	501-1000	\$ 5.70/Cu.Yd
Total for TX Landfills:	72700 TPD	\$ 22.13/Ton
% of Daily Intake in TX:	99.40 %	

Transfer Stations

Total for TX Transfer Stations:	6150 TPD	\$ 30.61/Ton
% of Daily Intake in TX:	8.41 %	
Total for all TX facilities:	73140 TPD	\$ 22.81/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	6.66 %	

UTAH

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Landfills		
East Carbon LF ECDC Environmental LF	> 1000	\$ 35.00/Ton
Salt Lake Valley SW Mgmt Fac	> 1000	\$ 22.00/Ton
Transjordan LF	501-1000	\$ 22.00/Ton
Waste Control Mgmt LF	501-1000	Unknown
Weber Co LF	501-1000	\$ 29.50/Ton
Total for UT Landfills:	10730 TPD	\$ 25.31/Ton
% of Daily Intake in UT:	94.87 %	
Transfer Stations		
Utah Co Special Svc Dist TS	501-1000	\$ 28.50/Ton
Total for UT Transfer Stations:	960 TPD	\$ 30.93/Ton
% of Daily Intake in UT:	8.49 %	
Total for all UT facilities:	11310 TPD	\$ 25.69/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.03 %	

VIRGINIA

Waste-to-Energy Plants

I/95 Energy R&R Fac/OG	> 1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
SPSA/Portsmouth RDF Fac	> 1000	\$ 48.50/Ton
Total for VA Waste-to-Energy Plants:	4550 TPD	\$ 46.20/Ton
% of Daily Intake in VA:	10.94 %	

Incinerators

Ogden Martin Systems of Alexandria/Arlin	501-1000	\$ 45.05/Ton
Total for VA Incinerators:	1180 TPD	\$ 43.52/Ton
% of Daily Intake in VA:	2.84 %	

Landfills

Atlantic Waste Disp Inc LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 40.00/Ton
Bethel LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 37.50/Ton ~
Bristol LF Balefill	501-1000	\$ 25.50/Ton
Brunswick Waste Mgmt Fac/AW	501-1000	\$ 34.00/Ton
Charles City LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 38.00/Ton
King & Queen Co LFSouth Atlantic Inc	> 1000	\$ 42.00/Ton
King George Co LF & REC Fac	> 1000	\$ 34.00/Ton
Maplewood REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 38.00/Ton
Middle Peninsula LF & REC Fac	> 1000	\$ 38.00/Ton
Old Dominion LF/BFI	501-1000	\$ 48.00/Ton
Prince William San LF & MRF	501-1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
Roanoke Valley LF	501-1000	\$ 53.00/Ton
Shoosmith San LF	> 1000	\$ 35.00/Ton
SPSA Reg LF	> 1000	\$ 48.50/Ton

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SOLID WASTE PRICE INDEX™

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
<i>Texas continued</i>		
Virginia Beach LF Waste Mgmt	501-1000	\$ 48.50/Ton
Total for VA Landfills:	35360 TPD	\$ 39.17/Ton
% of Daily Intake in VA:	85.04 %	
Transfer Stations		
I-66 TS	> 1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
Roanoke Valley TS-Tinker Creek TS	501-1000	\$ 53.00/Ton
SPSA/Landstown TS	501-1000	\$ 48.50/Ton
SPSA/Norfolk TS	> 1000	\$ 48.50/Ton
SPSA/Virginia Beach-Oceana TS	501-1000	\$ 48.50/Ton
Total for VA Transfer Stations:	8980 TPD	\$ 46.99/Ton
% of Daily Intake in VA:	21.60 %	
Total for all VA facilities:	41580 TPD	\$ 40.97/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	3.79 %	

WASHINGTON

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Incinerators		
Spokane Reg SW System IN	501-1000	\$ 97.00/Ton
Total for WA Incinerators:	1400 TPD	\$ 77.15/Ton
% of Daily Intake in WA:	8.71 %	
Landfills		
Cedar Hills LF	> 1000	\$ 82.50/Ton ~
Hidden Valley LF TS Jan 1st, 1999	> 1000	\$ 92.53/Ton ~
Roosevelt Reg LF/AW	> 1000	\$ 20.66/Ton
Tacoma LF	501-1000	\$ 82.40/Ton
Yakima Co/Terrace Heights LF	501-1000	\$ 19.00/Ton
Total for WA Landfills:	12550 TPD	\$ 48.87/Ton
% of Daily Intake in WA:	78.10 %	
Materials Recovery (MRF)s		
West Van Materials Recovery Center	501-1000	\$ 66.85/Ton ~
Total for WA Materials Recovery (MRF)s:	720 TPD	\$ 68.04/Ton
% of Daily Intake in WA:	4.48 %	
Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s		
Central Transfer & REC Center	501-1000	\$ 66.85/Ton ~
Total for WA Mixed Waste (MRF/TS)s:	1190 TPD	\$ 63.25/Ton
% of Daily Intake in WA:	7.41 %	
Transfer Stations		
Eastmont TS/WMI	> 1000	\$ 84.18/Ton
Total for WA Transfer Stations:	8300 TPD	\$ 79.48/Ton
% of Daily Intake in WA:	51.65 %	
Total for all WA facilities:	16070 TPD	\$ 62.43/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	1.46 %	

WEST VIRGINIA

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
Landfills		
Brooke Co LF	501-1000	\$ 37.50/Ton
Meadowfill LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 37.00/Ton
Midwest Disp LF	501-1000	\$ 55.65/Ton
Northwestern Co Disp LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 34.05/Ton
Total for WV Landfills:	6600 TPD	\$ 41.26/Ton
% of Daily Intake in WV:	100.00 %	
Total for all WV facilities:	6600 TPD	\$ 40.92/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	0.60 %	

TYPE / FACILITY	INTAKE TPD	TIP FEE
WISCONSIN		
Landfills		
Deer Track Park LF/WMI	501-1000	\$ 45.00/Ton
Kestrel Hawk Park LF & MRF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 42.30/Ton
Mallard Ridge LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 13.40/Cu.Yd
Mar/Oco LF	501-1000	\$ 46.00/Ton
Marathon Co LF	501-1000	\$ 30.00/Ton
Metro LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 29.73/Ton
Orchard Ridge LF & MRF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 41.95/Ton
Outagamie Co LF	501-1000	\$ 18.50/Ton
Pheasant Run LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 42.51/Ton
Ridgeview LF/WMI	> 1000	\$ 27.78/Ton
Sexton/Brown Co West LF	501-1000	\$ 24.50/Ton
Superior Emerald Park LF Inc/SUPR	> 1000	\$ 39.00/Ton
Superior Glacier Ridge LF/SUPR	501-1000	\$ 38.50/Ton
Valley Trail REC & Disp Fac/WMI	> 1000	\$ 29.10/Ton
Winnebago Co/Sunnyview LF	501-1000	\$ 29.00/Ton
Total for WI Landfills:	25650 TPD	\$ 35.84/Ton
% of Daily Intake in WI:	92.23 %	
Transfer Stations		
Lincoln Ave TS	501-1000	\$ 28.50/Ton
Milwaukee/Northwest TS	501-1000	\$ 28.50/Ton
Total for WI Transfer Stations:	4220 TPD	\$ 38.87/Ton
% of Daily Intake in WI:	15.17 %	
Total for all WI facilities:	27810 TPD	\$ 36.69/Ton
% of Daily Intake in the National:	2.53 %	
Total Nationally	1097820 TPD	\$ 36.26/Ton

Chartwell takes pride in the
accuracy and timeliness
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If you see any errors or
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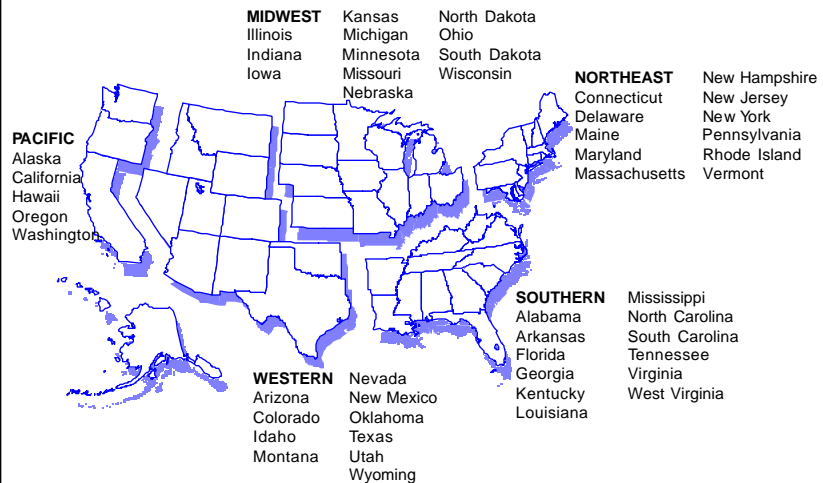
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