

**BURLINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE
2021**



**Prepared by: Burlington County
Department of Solid Waste
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**BURLINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE**

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I. INTRODUCTION

In enacting the Solid Waste Management Act (the “Act” or “SWMA”) in 1975, the New Jersey State Legislature determined that the county was the appropriate level of elected government to develop and implement a solid waste management plan and the sensitive decisions central to the planning process. The county was a jurisdictional unit of a sufficient size to implement a solid waste plan, but at the same time was sufficiently close to smaller governmental units and the citizenry to be able to respond to the public's concern, to maximize democratic participation, and to respond to special regional characteristics. The Legislature also sought to maintain, to the extent possible, the strong home rule tradition in the State, particularly in light of the Solid Waste Management Act's preemption of municipal land use and zoning powers.

Each county board of chosen freeholders was given primary responsibility for developing and implementing a comprehensive solid waste management plan to meet the disposal needs of every municipality within the county for a ten-year period. The plan was required to include: (1) an inventory and appraisal, including life expectancy, of all existing solid waste disposal facilities; (2) a site plan which includes: (a) all existing solid waste facilities "operated and maintained in accordance with all applicable health and environmental standards" and (b) sufficient, additional, available suitable sites to provide solid waste facilities to treat and dispose of the actual and projected amounts of solid waste over the ten year planning process; and (3) a disposal strategy which incorporates the maximum practicable use of resource recovery. N.J.S.A. 13:1E-21. In addition, the Act directed the State Department of Environmental Protection (“DEP” or “Department”) to develop a statewide solid waste management plan which was to provide the objectives, criteria and standards for the evaluation of district solid waste management plans.

In 1977, the Solid Waste Management Act was amended to require that counties include wastewater treatment sludge as an additional waste type to be considered in the district solid waste planning process. The Legislature found that the "efficient and reasonable management of

solid waste and sludge are inherently compatible; that the recycling of solid waste and the processing of sludge into energy, fertilizers and other useful products are complementary ... and that the interests of the State would best be served through an integration of sludge management with the regional solid waste planning and management process." N.J.S.A. 13:1E-43.

In 1987, the Legislature again amended the Act by way of adoption of the Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act ("Mandatory Recycling Act"). The Legislature declared that it was in the public interest to require that marketable waste materials be source separated and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material or products rather than be disposed of in the State's overburdened landfills. Furthermore, recycling by every municipality would demonstrate the State's commitment to an effective and coherent solid waste management strategy. The Recycling Act directed each county to prepare a recycling plan as an amendment to its solid waste management plan to: 1) designate the materials to be source separated in every municipality, 2) set forth a strategy for collection and marketing of designated recyclables by each municipality; and 3) establish recovery targets. N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.13.

The Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders first adopted its District Solid Waste Management Plan ("District Plan" or "Plan") in 1979 and adopted major modifications to the Plan in 1980, 1982 and 1986. The 1986 Amendments to the Plan incorporated the District Sludge and Septage Management Plan as required by the 1977 amendments to the Act and the District Recycling Plan in anticipation of the adoption of the Mandatory Recycling Act.

Over time, it has been necessary to amend the District Plan in response to subsequent directives from the Legislature, to site or include proposed solid waste facilities and to establish or modify policies and procedures regarding solid waste management. A chronological list of the Amendments to the Burlington County District Solid Waste Management Plan is included in Appendix A.

The Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan was first adopted in 1982 and updated in 1993. On January 3, 2006, DEP adopted the Updated Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan. In view of significant changes in law and regulation which occurred over the previous decade,

declines in recycling rates, and federal and state court rulings, most notably the invalidation by the United States Supreme Court of waste flow control [*C&A Carbone, Inc. v. Town of Clarkstown, New York*, 511 U.S. 383 (1994)], DEP believed that reconsideration of the district plans and the solid waste management strategies set forth therein were warranted. Accordingly, in 2006 DEP directed all counties to adopt updated solid waste management plans consistent with the provisions of the Updated State Plan.

In response to this directive, in 2008 the County reviewed the 1979 Plan and all approved amendments and prepared a Plan Update which brought forward all material portions of those documents. The Plan update was revised in June 2009 in response to the Department's findings during the certification process. The revised Plan Update was certified by the Department on August 11, 2009.

In response to the Supreme Court's decision, *United Haulers Association v Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority*, 550 U.S. 330, 334 (2007) and subsequent cases upholding ordinances that establish waste flow control, in 2011 the County amended the District Plan to replace the market participant solid waste management strategy and institute waste flow control to ensure financial stability and continue to operate environmentally sound solid waste disposal systems. This Plan update brings forward the change in solid waste management strategy as well as all approved amendments since the Plan was last updated in 2009.

II. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

A. Definitions

Act or "SWMA" – the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq., as amended and supplemented.

Aerobic composting - A biological process whereby putrescible and other biodegradable organic waste is decomposed by bacteria in an environment enriched with atmospheric oxygen (aerobic conditions).

Aluminum cans - empty food and beverage containers comprised of aluminum. Excluded from this definition are aluminum aerosol cans, aluminum foil and trays.

Anaerobic digestion - A complex biological process whereby putrescible and other biodegradable materials are broken down by bacteria in an environment which contains no atmospheric oxygen (anaerobic conditions).

Antifreeze - liquid used in a cooling system that is mixed with water and prevents the water from freezing. The solution serves as the engine coolant.

Aseptic cartons – empty food and beverage cartons, including refrigerated cartons which are primarily made from paper with a thin layer of polyethylene plastic and shelf-stable cartons which also contain a thin layer of aluminum. Excluded from this definition are frozen food cartons.

Beneficial use – the use or reuse of a material, which would otherwise become solid waste such as use as landfill cover, aggregate substitute, fuel substitute, fill material or the use or reuse in a manufacturing process to make a product or as an effective substitute for a commercial product. Beneficial use of a material does not constitute recycling or disposal of that material.

Biogas – A gaseous product of anaerobic digestion which consists of approximately 60% methane, 40% carbon dioxide and trace amounts of water vapor, hydrogen sulfide, reduced organic compounds which contain sulfur, such as mercaptans, ammonia, and siloxanes.

Bioreactor landfill - A landfill designed specifically to allow water and other liquids to be introduced into, and circulated throughout, the waste mass in a controlled manner in order to accelerate and enhance anaerobic digestion of the putrescible and other biodegradable waste materials.

Brush – branches, woody plants and other like vegetative material. Leaves, grass and stumps do not constitute brush.

Bulky waste – large items of solid waste which, because of their size or weight, require handling other than that normally used for municipal waste. Bulky waste includes, but is not

limited to, such items as tree trunks, auto bodies, demolition or construction materials, appliances, furniture and drums.

Certified municipal recycling coordinator – a person who has achieved professional certification in compliance with the requirements of N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99 et seq., the provisions of the county district recycling plan and the municipal recycling ordinance passed pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99 et seq.

Class A recyclable material - source separated, non-putrescible, metal, glass and plastic containers; and paper and corrugated and other cardboard.

Class B recyclable material - source separated, non-putrescible, waste concrete, asphalt, brick, block, asphalt-based roofing, scrap and wood waste; source separated, non-putrescible, waste materials other than metal, glass, paper, plastic containers, corrugated and other cardboard resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, pavements and other structures; source separated whole trees, tree trunks, tree parts, tree stumps, brush and leaves, provided that they are not composted; source separated scrap tires; and source separated petroleum contaminated soil.

Class C recyclable material - means a source separated compostable material which is subject to Department approval prior to the receipt, storage, processing or transfer at a recycling center in accordance with N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.34b, and which includes, but is not limited to, organic materials such as source separated food waste; source separated biodegradable plastic; source separated yard trimmings, including any biodegradable paper bags in which the yard trimmings are collected; source separated biomass; and lakeweed generated from the cleaning of aquatic flora from freshwater lakes.

Class D recyclable material - used oil, antifreeze, latex paints, thermostats, lamps, oil-based finishes, batteries, mercury containing devices and consumer electronics.

Co-composting facility – a solid waste facility which utilizes a controlled aerobic biological process of degrading mixtures of biodegradable nonhazardous solid waste and sewage sludge to produce a marketable compost product.

Commingled – a combining of source separated recyclable material for the purpose of recycling and as referenced in this plan, the combining of source separated recyclable containers.

Complex – the Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex.

Compostable – able to undergo a physical, chemical, and biological degradation under aerobic conditions such that the material to be composted enters into and is physically indistinguishable from the finished compost (humus), and which ultimately mineralizes (biodegrades to carbon dioxide, water and biomass) in the environment at a rate like that of known compostable materials such as paper and yard trimmings.

Composting – the controlled biological degradation of organic matter to make compost.

Composting facility - a solid waste facility which utilizes a controlled aerobic biological process of degrading mixtures of biodegradable nonhazardous solid waste.

Construction and demolition waste – waste building materials and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, pavements and other structures. The following materials may be found in construction and demolition waste: treated and untreated wood scrap; tree parts, tree stumps and brush; concrete, asphalt, bricks, blocks and other masonry; plaster and wallboard; roofing materials; corrugated cardboard and miscellaneous paper; ferrous and non-ferrous metal; non-asbestos building insulation; plastic scrap; dirt; carpets and padding; glass (window and door); and other miscellaneous materials; but shall not include other waste types.

Consumer electronics – any appliance used in the home or business that includes circuitry. Consumer electronics includes the components and sub-assemblies that collectively make up the electronic products and may, when individually broken down, include batteries, mercury switches, capacitors containing PCBs, cadmium plated parts and lead or cadmium containing plastics. Examples of consumer electronics include, but are not limited to, computers, printers, copiers, fax machines, VCRs, stereos, televisions, and telecommunication devices.

Contaminant – solid waste or other non-recyclable material which adheres to, or which is otherwise contained on or in, source separated recyclable materials.

Convenience center – a site where one or more containers are located for temporary storage of solid waste and/or recyclable materials brought to the site by persons transporting only their own household solid waste or recyclable materials in passenger automobiles or pickup trucks bearing general registration plates.

Conversion technologies - An array of new and emerging technologies capable of converting municipal solid waste, or fractions thereof, into renewable transportation fuels, energy, and chemical feed stocks for industry. These technologies are generally classified into three categories: 1) thermal, such as pyrolysis and gasification; 2) chemical, such as hydrolysis/fermentation; and 3) biological, such as anaerobic digestion.

Corrugated and other cardboard - all corrugated cardboard normally used for packing, mailing, shipping or containerizing goods, merchandise or other material, but excluding plastic, foam or wax-coated or soiled corrugated cardboard.

County – the Burlington County Board of County Commissioners, and its successors and assigns, acting through the Burlington County Department of Solid Waste.

Covered electronic device - a desktop or personal computer, computer monitor, portable computer desktop printer, desktop fax machine, or television sold to a consumer. A “covered electronic device” shall not include any of the following: (1) an electronic device that is a

part of a motor vehicle or any component part of a motor vehicle assembled by, or for, a vehicle manufacturer or franchised dealer, including replacement parts for use in a motor vehicle; (2) an electronic device that is functionally or physically a part of a larger piece of equipment designed and intended for use in an industrial, commercial or medical setting, including diagnostic, monitoring or control equipment; (3) an electronic device that is contained within a clothes washer, clothes dryer, refrigerator, refrigerator and freezer, microwave oven, conventional oven or range, dishwasher, room air conditioner, dehumidifier or air purifier; or (4) any handheld device used to access commercial mobile data service or commercial mobile radio service as such services are defined pursuant to 47 C.F.R. s.20.3.

De minimis – Less than 1% by volume.

Department or “DEP” – the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

District – the Burlington County Solid Waste Management District.

Existing solid waste facility – that portion of an active solid waste facility which, as of the effective date of this Plan, is in operation, possesses a valid approved registration from the Department, if required, and has been included in the District Solid Waste Management Plan as an existing facility.

Expansion – the process of increasing the design and/or permitted capacity, areal or structural dimensions, vertical elevations or the slopes beyond the approved limits of the solid waste facility.

Fiber - all newspaper, bond paper, office paper, magazines, paperback books, school paper, catalogs, computer paper, telephone books, chipboard, corrugated and other cardboard and similar cellulosic material whether shredded or whole, but excluding wax paper, plastic or foil-coated paper, carbon and NCR paper, food contaminated paper, soiled paper and cardboard.

Fluorescent lights - a lighting system which works by creating electric arcs inside a gas rich tube to produce ultraviolet light, then converting this to visible fluorescent light by its passage through a layer of phosphor on the inside of the glass.

Generator - any person(s) who causes solid waste to be produced for any purpose whatsoever.

Glass containers - all clear (flint), green, and brown (amber) colored glass bottles and jars. Glass containers shall not include crystal, ceramics, light bulbs and plate, window, laminated, wired or mirrored glass.

Household hazardous waste – leftover household products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients. These include products such as paints, cleaners, oils, batteries, and pesticides that contain potentially hazardous ingredients and require special care during disposal.

Institution - any entity, either public or private, either for profit or nonprofit, which operates for educational, charitable or other public purpose.

Intermodal container facility – a facility where containerized solid waste is transferred from one mode of transportation, such as trucks, rail cars, ships and barges, to another, or from one vehicle to another within one mode of transportation.

Leachate – liquid that has been in contact with solid waste.

Lead acid battery – a storage battery with lead electrodes and that contain dilute sulfuric acid as the electrolyte. These include starting batteries, such as vehicle batteries, marine batteries and deep cell batteries used to power vehicles or marine accessories such as trolling motors, winches or lights.

Mandatory food waste - means those types of food waste mandated to be recycled in accordance with the Food Waste Recycling Act P.L. 2020, c. 24. This is defined as food processing waste, vegetative waste, food processing residue generated from processing and packaging operations, overripe produce, trimmings from food, food product over-runs from food processing, soiled and unrecyclable paper generated from food processing, and used cooking fats, oil and grease, but shall not include food donated by the generator for human consumption, any waste generated by a consumer after the generator issues or sells food to the consumer, or any waste regulated by 7 C.F.R. ss.330.400 through 330.403 and 9 C.F.R.s.94.5.

Materials recovery facility or “MRF” – a transfer station or other authorized solid waste facility at which mixed nonhazardous solid waste, is received for onsite processing and separation utilizing manual or mechanical methods for the purpose of recovering recyclable materials for disposition and recycling prior to the disposal of the residual solid waste at an authorized solid waste facility.

Metal appliances (a.k.a. white goods) – appliances composed predominantly of metal including stoves, washing machines, dryers, and water heaters. Also included are all freon-containing appliances including air conditioners, freezers, refrigerators and dehumidifiers.

Mixed rigid plastics - hard or rigid, bulky plastic items including plastic lawn furniture, plastic toys and playhouses, plastic buckets, plastic milk crates, plastic waste containers and other similar rigid plastic items. It shall not mean plastic bags, plastic film, hoses, plastic containers that contained hazardous chemicals, polyvinyl chloride (PVC or #3 Plastic), including vinyl siding or PVC pipe.

Motor oil - liquid oil used for the lubrication of internal combustion engines.

Multifamily complex – shall mean a building or complex of buildings in which five or more dwelling units are rented or leased or offered for rental or lease for residential purposes except hotels, motels or other guesthouses serving transient or seasonal guests and which utilize centralized areas within the complex for solid waste and recycling storage and

collection.

Municipal recycling depot - a site owned and operated by a municipality for the receipt and temporary storage of Class A Recyclable materials delivered by residents, small commercial and non-profit establishments.

Municipal solid waste ("MSW") – residential, commercial and institutional solid waste generated within a community.

Municipal solid waste stream – residential, commercial and institutional waste in the context of the Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan Update which constitutes the waste stream used to calculate the State mandated 50% recycling rate. Includes Waste Types 10 and 23.

New solid waste facility – any solid waste facility or portion thereof which does not qualify as an existing solid waste facility.

Paper - all newspaper, fine paper, bond paper, office paper, magazines, paperback books, school paper, catalogs, computer paper, telephone books and similar cellulosic material, but excluding tissue and towel paper, wax paper, plastic or foil-coated paper, carbon and NCR paper, food contaminated and soiled paper.

Permit – the approval issued by the Department to construct and operate a solid waste facility and means the approved registration statement and engineering design approval described in the Solid Waste Management Act.

Person - any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, cooperative enterprise, trust, municipal authority, federal institution or agency, state institution or agency, municipality, other governmental agency of any other entity or any group of such persons, which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

Plastic bottles - Plastic bottles coded to indicate that they are comprised of the specific types of plastic compounds (polymers) known as polyethylene terephthalate (# 1 PET), high-density polyethylene (#2 HDPE) and polypropylene (#5 PP). Specifically excluded are bottles that formerly contained hazardous materials, including, but not limited to paint, solvents, motor oil, pesticides and herbicides.

Plastic container – any formed or molded plastic bottle, tub, tray, or other container less than five gallons in capacity, commonly used for the packaging of food, beverages and common household products.

Publicly-owned treatment works ("POTW") – any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by the State, a municipality or a public authority. This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

Putrescible waste – organic material capable of, and prone to, a rapid process of biological and biochemical decomposition, under anaerobic or aerobic conditions, resulting in the formation of malodorous byproducts.

Qualified private community - a residential condominium, cooperative or fee simple community or horizontal property regime, the residents of which do not receive any tax abatement or tax exemption related to its construction, comprised of a community trust or other trust device, condominium association, home owners association or council of co-owners, wherein the cost of maintaining roads and streets and providing essential services is paid for by a not-for profit entity consisting exclusively of unit owners within the community.

Rechargeable batteries - batteries used in portable electronic devices composed of Nickel Cadmium (Ni-Cd), Nickel Metal Hydride (Ni-MH), Lithium Ion (Li-ion) and Small Sealed Lead (Pb).

Recyclable materials – materials that would otherwise become solid waste which can be separated, collected and/or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

Recycling center – a facility designed and operated solely for receiving, storing, processing or transferring source separated recyclable material (Class A, Class B, Class C and/or Class D recyclable materials). Recycling centers shall not include recycling depots, manufacturers, or scrap processing facilities as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1.3.

Recycling depot - a facility designed and operated for receiving, temporarily storing, for a period not exceeding two months, Class A recyclable materials and/or non-container plastic materials prior to their transport to a recycling center or end-market.

Residual – a solid waste that consists of the accumulated solids and associated liquids which are bi-products of a physical, chemical, biological, or mechanical process or any other process designed to treat wastewater or any other discharges subject to regulation under the State Act.

Resource recovery facility – any place, equipment, device or plant designed and/or operated to separate or process solid or liquid waste into usable secondary materials, including fuel and energy.

Sanitary landfill – a solid waste facility, at which solid waste is deposited on or into the land as fill for the purpose of permanent disposal or storage for a period of time exceeding six months, except that it shall not include any waste facility approved for disposal of hazardous waste.

Scrap metal – bits and pieces of metal parts (for example, bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces which may be combined together with bolts or soldering (for example, radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars) which when worn or superfluous, can be

recycled. Included are all ferrous and non-ferrous metals including appliances and appliances containing refrigerants.

Septage – the liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic treatment system, or a holding tank when the system is cleaned or maintained.

Sewage sludge – the solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated by the processes of a domestic treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and any material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

Sludge – the solid residue and associated liquid resulting from the physical, chemical or biological treatment of domestic or industrial wastewaters, N.J.A.C. 7:14A.

Solid waste – garbage, refuse and other discarded materials, as defined in N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1, et seq. and N.J.S.A. 48:13A-1, et seq.

Solid Waste Advisory Council (“SWAC”) – an advisory body to the board of county commissioners that assists in the development and formulation of the district solid waste management plan.

Solid waste facility – any system, site, equipment or building which is utilized for the storage, collection, processing, transfer, transportation, separation, recycling, recovering or disposal of solid waste but shall not include a recycling center, a regulated medical waste collection facility authorized pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-3A.39, or an intermodal container facility authorized by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-3.6.

Source separated – recyclable materials separated from the solid waste stream at the point of generation.

Steel can - empty food, beverage and aerosol containers comprised of tin, steel or a combination thereof, which formerly contained only non-hazardous substances, or such other substances as have been approved for recycling by the Department of Solid Waste.

Textiles - Cloth or goods produced by weaving, knitting, or felting which can be recovered for reuse or material recovery.

Transfer station – a solid waste facility at which solid waste is transferred from one solid waste vehicle to another solid waste vehicle, including a rail car, for transportation to an off-site solid waste facility.

Used oil - any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil that has been used, and as a result of such use, storage or handling is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

Very small quantity generator (“VSQG”) – a non-residential generator that generates 100 kilograms (200 lbs.) or less per month of hazardous waste, or 1 kilogram or less per month of acutely hazardous waste.

Waste Type 10 municipal solid waste – waste originating in the community consisting of household waste from private residences, commercial waste which originates in wholesale, retail or service establishments such as, restaurants, stores, markets, theatres, hotels and warehouses, and institutional waste material originated in schools, hospitals, research institutions and public buildings.

Waste Type 12 dry sewage sludge – sludge from a sewage treatment plant which has been digested and dewatered and does not require liquid handling equipment.

Waste Type 13 bulky waste – large items of waste material, such as appliances and furniture. Discarded automobiles, boats, trucks and trailers and large vehicle parts, and tires are included under this category.

Waste Type 13C construction and demolition waste – waste building material and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, pavements and other structures. The following materials may be found in construction and demolition waste: treated and untreated wood scrap; tree parts, tree stumps and brush; concrete, asphalt, bricks, blocks and other masonry; plaster and wallboard; roofing materials; corrugated cardboard and miscellaneous paper; ferrous and non-ferrous metal; non-asbestos building insulation; plastic scrap; dirt; carpets and padding; glass (window and door); and other miscellaneous materials; but shall not include other solid waste types.

Waste Type 23 vegetative waste – waste materials from farms, plant nurseries and greenhouses that are produced from the raising of plants. This waste includes such crop residues as plant stalks, hulls, leaves and tree wastes processed through a wood chipper. Also included are non-crop residues such as leaves, grass clippings, tree parts, shrubbery and garden wastes.

Waste Type 25 animal and food processing wastes – processing waste materials generated in canneries, slaughterhouses, packing plants or similar industries, including animal manure when intended for disposal and not reuse. Also included are dead animals. Animal manure, when intended for reuse, anaerobic digestion or composting, is to be managed in accordance with the criteria and standards developed by the Department of Agriculture as set forth at N.J.S.A. 4:9-38.

Waste Type 27 dry industrial waste – waste materials resulting from manufacturing, industrial and research and development processes and operations, and which are not hazardous in accordance with the standards and procedures set forth at N.J.A.C 7:26G. Also included are non-hazardous oil spill cleanup waste, dry non-hazardous pesticides, dry non-hazardous chemical waste, and residue from the operations of a scrap metal shredding facility.

Waste Type 27A waste – waste material consisting of asbestos or asbestos containing waste.

Waste Type 27I waste – waste material consisting of incinerator ash or ash containing waste.

Yard trimmings – grass clippings, leaves, tree parts and brush.

B. Acronyms

BPU – Board of Public Utilities

CCA – Chromated copper arsenate

CED – Covered electronic devices

CEHA – County Environmental Health Act

CFCs - Chlorofluorocarbons

CFL - Compact fluorescent bulb

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CRC – Certified Recycling Coordinator

DELCORA – Delaware County Regional Water Authority

DEP or NJDEP – New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

EPA or USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

EWRA – Electronic Waste Recycling Act

HCFCs - Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

HDPE – High-density polyethylene

HHWF – Household and Very Small Quantity Generator Hazardous Waste Facility

HIRR – Hainesport Industrial Railroad

LED – Light-emitting diode

LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LFGTE – Landfill gas to energy

LLAMA – Letter of Land Application Management Approval

MACCS – Municipal Apartment Condominium Collection Services

MHMUA – Mount Holly Municipal Utilities Authority

MRC – Municipal Recycling Coordinator

MSW – Municipal solid waste

MW - Megawatt

NJDOT – New Jersey Department of Transportation

NJPDES – New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NJAC – New Jersey Administrative Code

NJSA – New Jersey Statutes Annotated

OTC – Occupational Training Center of Burlington County

PCBs - Polychlorinated biphenyls

PET – Polyethylene terephthalate

POTW - Publicly-owned treatment works

PP - Polypropylene

PVSC – Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission

RBRC – Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation

RCBC – Rowan College at Burlington County

RD&D – Research Development and Demonstration

RDF – Refuse derived fuel

SWAC - Solid Waste Advisory Council

SWF – Solid waste facility

SWMA – Solid Waste Management Act

TDF – Tire derived fuel

TPY – Tons per year

UL-FGA – Ultra-lightweight foamed glass aggregate

VSQG – Very Small Quantity Generator

III. SOLID WASTE AND SLUDGE GENERATION PROJECTIONS

A. Solid Waste

1. Current and Projected Generation Rates

Annual solid waste generation and disposal rates for Burlington County for the period of 2009 through 2018 (latest available data from DEP) are shown in Table 3-1 and depicted graphically in Table 3-2. Solid waste generation over this ten-year period has shown fluctuation from year to year, but on average has increased by 0.003% which is in contrast to the 3.0% average annual increase in waste generation seen in the previous ten-year period. This decreased rate of growth is attributable to the economic downturn and recession experienced during the period, the evolution of products and packaging through technological advances and the use of lighter weight materials in manufacturing.

To project waste generation for the next ten years, the County reviewed the methodologies used for past projections which were either based upon per capita generation rates and population projections or the same rate of increase as the previous ten years. Projections for population growth in Burlington County over the next ten-year period are for an annual increase of 0.5% according to the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development. Economic forecasts for the ten-year period project a modest, but stable growth. While waste generation rates per capita generally increase with affluence, there is also a trend toward decreased consumption and dematerialization in most affluent countries. Based on the foregoing, solid waste generation projections for the ten-year period are expected to be slightly lower than realized over the previous ten-year period, and not nearly as high as projected in the 2008 Plan Update. Ten-year projections are based on the latest available solid waste generation, disposal and recycling statistics (2018) increased by 0.5% per year. Table 3-3 shows the actual amount of solid waste generated in 2018 projected out through 2031 to cover a ten-year planning horizon from the year of plan preparation (2021 - 2031).

2. Composition

The 2006 Updated Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan included waste composition data which was based on data compiled and analyzed over a forty-year span by Franklin Associates on behalf of EPA (1998 and 1999 “Franklin Associates Report on Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States”). DEP also utilized data provided by the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries and the Auto and Metal Recyclers Association and modified certain percentages to better reflect New Jersey’s waste stream composition. Since these studies were completed there have been significant changes in waste composition, such as a significant reduction in the amount of newsprint. DEP recently awarded a grant to Rutgers University to conduct a waste composition study which will include material generated in Burlington County. The results of that study are expected to be available in 2023. Please see Section X.E for more detail.

3. Waste Generation and Disposal Trends

Table 3-4 shows total waste generation in the County and the amounts disposed of at the County’s solid waste disposal facility versus out-of-county disposal facilities. As reported in the 2008 Plan Update, although the solid waste generation rate was consistent during the period of 1998 through 2007, there was a distinctive downward trend in the volume of waste delivered to the County facility following the invalidation of waste flow control in 1997. This took place on May 1, 1997 when the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit affirmed a New Jersey District Court ruling, which found that New Jersey's waste flow control system was unconstitutional insofar as it discriminated against interstate commerce [Atlantic Coast Demolition & Recycling, Inc. v. Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic County, 112 F.3d 652 (3d Cir.1997)]. In anticipation of the invalidation of New Jersey’s waste flow regulations, the Board adopted Amendment 97-1 to the Plan on September 24, 1997. Amendment 97-1 set forth a system of flow control predicated upon execution of service contracts with voluntary participants, including municipalities, solid waste haulers and waste generators.

In late 1997 the County offered contracts to Burlington County municipalities for waste processing and disposal services provided at the Resource Recovery Complex and recycling collection services provided through the County's Regional Recycling Program. All forty municipalities in the County executed annual Solid Waste Services Agreements with the Board. At the same time, County representatives met with the major solid waste haulers providing collection service within Burlington County to discuss terms and conditions of a solid waste delivery agreement. Although the County prepared and distributed waste delivery agreements to all hauling firms known to conduct business within the County, none executed them.

On November 10, 1997, the United States Supreme Court declined to hear the State's appeal of lower court decisions which held New Jersey's system of solid waste flow control unconstitutional. [*Atlantic Coast Demolition and Recycling, Inc. v. Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic County et al, supra.*] The Supreme Court's denial of certification effectively rendered New Jersey's flow control regulations null and void as of the date of the ruling. Thus, as of November 10, 1997, solid waste haulers were no longer obligated by law, regulation or order to dispose of waste generated in Burlington County at the County's Resource Recovery Complex. Subsequent to the 1997 ruling, there was a marked decrease in the quantity of solid waste delivered to the Resource Recovery Complex for disposal and a commensurate increase of solid waste exports to out-of-county disposal facilities.

On April 30, 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court found that a waste flow control ordinance that directs waste to a public facility places only an incidental burden on interstate commerce, which is outweighed by the public purposes of providing publicly owned, environmentally sound solid waste disposal facilities. *United Haulers Association v. Oneida Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority*, 550 U.S. 330, 346-347 (2007). In response to the Supreme Court's decision and subsequent cases upholding ordinances that establish waste flow control, in 2011 the District Plan was amended to replace the market participant

solid waste management strategy and institute waste flow control to ensure financial stability of the solid waste utility.

Flow control of Waste Types 10, 23 and 25 generated by any residential, public, commercial, industrial or institutional establishment located within Burlington County was re-established as of July 1, 2012. The data presented in Table 3-4 shows that in 2011, the greatest percentage of solid waste generated within Burlington County was exported for disposal (40%). In 2013, the first full year following the reinstatement of flow control, the percentage of the total tonnage of solid waste generated in Burlington County that was transported out-of-county for disposal decreased dramatically to 18%. In 2014 and 2015 the percentage increased by 5%, then in 2016 decreased again to 19% only to rebound to 23% and 25% respectively in 2017 and 2018.

Waste Types 13, 13C and 27 generated in Burlington County are currently permitted to be transported out of county for disposal. The facilities accepting the majority of this waste are: 1) Hainesport Industrial Railroad, LLC that transports waste out of State; 2) the Covanta Camden Energy Recovery Facility located in the City of Camden; 3) the Pennsauken Sanitary Landfill; 4) the Gloucester County Landfill; and 5) the Waste Management Landfill Facilities (G.R.O.W.S. and Tullytown) in eastern Pennsylvania.

B. Sludge

1. Current and Projected Generation Rates

There are currently twenty-six publicly owned and twenty-four privately owned wastewater treatment plants in operation in Burlington County. Table 3-5 lists the wastewater treatment facilities, locations, New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NJPDDES”) permit numbers, design flows and actual flows for the five-year period, 2014 through 2018 (this time period is consistent with solid waste generation and disposal data), as reported to the Department. Actual annual flows have remained relatively constant over the five-year period, and for the most part, are well below design flows.

Sludge production as reported to DEP by the wastewater treatment facilities during the period 2014 through 2018 is depicted in Table 3-6. Data shows a peak production of 8,171 dry metric tons of sludge in 2014. Sludge production over this five-year period has shown fluctuation from year to year which can be the result of weather conditions or plant maintenance. On average sludge production has increased by 1% which is in contrast to the 2% average annual decrease in sludge production seen in the 2008 Plan Update.

Sludge quantities (wet tons) accepted at the County's Co-composting Facility ("Composting Facility") from in-county generators for the period of 2014 through 2018 are presented in Table 3-7. These generators account for 80% of the total sludge production in the County. This data shows an annual average decrease in production of 0.5% over the same five-year period.

Projected sludge generation rates for the period 2019 to 2031 are shown in Table 3-8. The County believes that a 1% increase per year in total generation is the most accurate prediction of future sludge production based upon delivery trends at the composting facility. Projection rates have been calculated using the 2018 sludge generation rate of 8,093 dry metric tons and increasing it by 1% per year through the ten-year planning period (2021 – 2031).

2. Quality

Sludge quality is a measure of the solids content and concentrations of chemical and biological constituents of sludge, such as metals, pesticides and organic chemicals. Quality is an important determinant of a sludge management strategy. In 40 CFR Part 503, the US Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA" or "EPA") has established pollutant limits, management practices and operational standards for the final use or disposal of sewage sludge generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

Sludge quality is widely variable and depends upon numerous factors, such as the type and degree of wastewater treatment and sludge processing and the quantity and composition of wastes received by a facility. Sludge is tested by each generator in

accordance with the requirements of the New Jersey Sludge Quality Assurance Regulations (“SQAR”), N.J.A.C. 7:14C. All generators are required to maintain a sewage sludge quality compatible with their method of sewage sludge management and to report those instances where applicable sewage sludge quality criteria are exceeded, as outlined in SQAR.

Compliance with standards is determined by the quality of the sewage sludge or marketable residual product at the end of the sewage sludge treatment process, not the inflow to that process. However, it is the responsibility of both the sewage sludge generator and management facility to assure that all sewage sludge sent or accepted for processing is compatible with the sewage sludge quality limitations imposed on the management facility.

Sludge quality data for each individual treatment plant is available through the Department’s electronic information database, DEP DataMiner, accessible from the Department’s home page.

3. Sludge Generation and Disposal Trends

Sludge generated at fifteen of the twenty-six publicly owned treatment works (“POTWs”) is transported to the Burlington County Composting Facility for management. Two of the eleven remaining POTWs transport liquid sludge to the Mount Holly Municipal Utilities Authority (“MHMUA”) for treatment. Since MHMUA utilizes the Composting Facility for sludge disposal, all of the sludge generated at these POTWs is managed at the Composting Facility. Eight of the POTWs utilize sludge disposal facilities outside of the County (the Delaware County Regional Water Authority [“DELCORA”], Stony Brook Regional Sewerage Authority and the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission [“PVSC”]) for treatment. Pemberton Township Municipal Utilities Authority land applies liquid sludge at a site it owns and manages.

With respect to the privately owned wastewater treatment plants operating in the County, ten of these plants transport liquid sludge to MHMUA for treatment, two transport liquid sludge to the Florence Township Wastewater Treatment Plant, six utilize sludge disposal facilities outside of the County (DELCORA, Atlantic County Utilities Authority,

Gloucester County Utilities Authority and Delaware River Regional Treatment Plant), one utilizes reed beds for sludge disposal and the remaining five have not reported any sludge produced over the five-year period.

**TABLE 3-1
ANNUAL TRENDS IN SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND DISPOSAL
BURLINGTON COUNTY
2009 - 2018**

Year	Generation	Disposal			
	Recycling & Disposal (tons)	MSW (tons)	Bulky (tons)	Total (tons)	% of Total Tons Generated
2009	970,417	344,148	90,770	434,918	44.8%
2010	1,124,639	314,758	88,697	403,455	35.9%
2011	1,028,703	315,786	79,132	394,918	38.4%
2012	880,614	297,056	88,973	386,030	43.8%
2013	1,090,541	296,240	104,256	400,496	36.7%
2014	1,028,986	288,795	122,029	410,824	39.9%
2015	1,027,123	288,431	121,278	409,709	39.9%
2016	1,065,834	279,801	118,246	398,047	37.3%
2017	1,052,537	307,324	124,276	431,600	41.0%
2018	1,067,075	321,794	138,005	459,799	43.1%

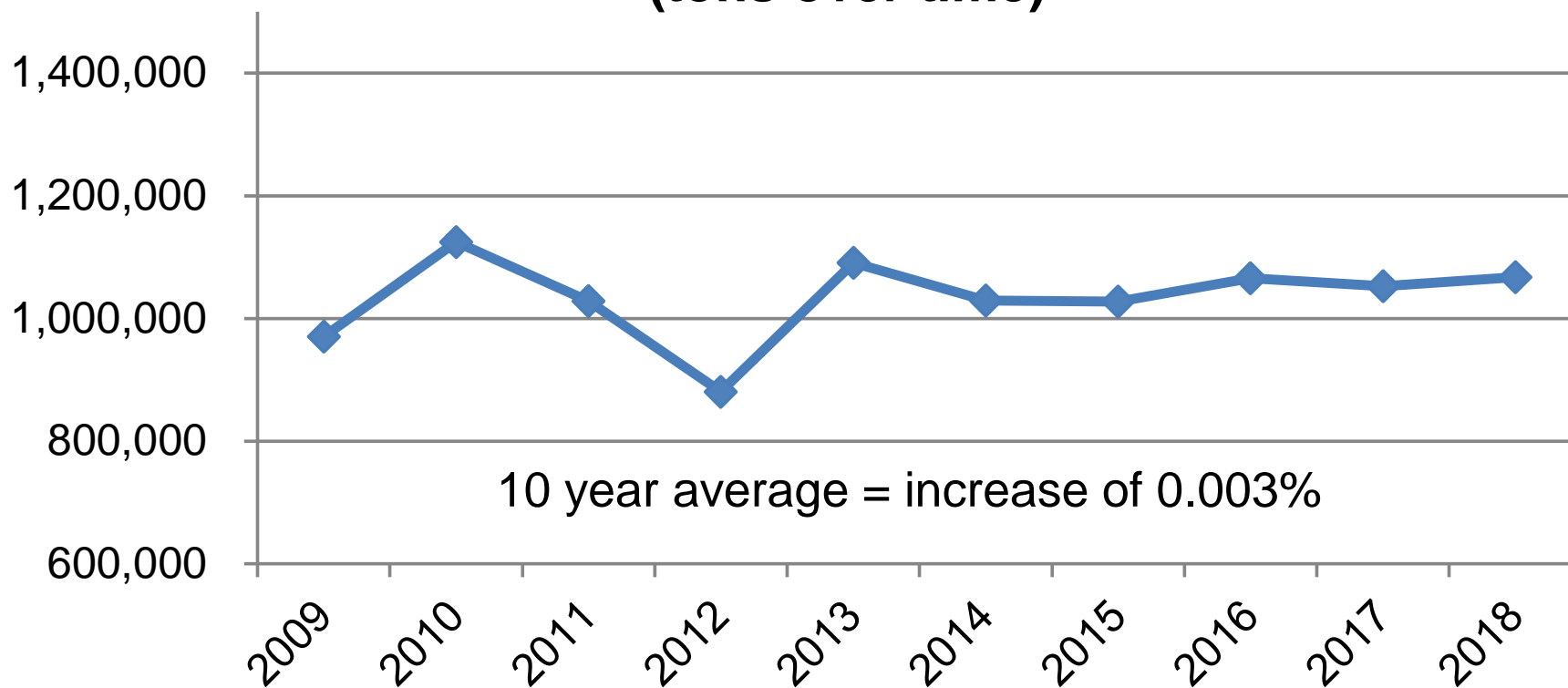
Note:

MSW tons = Waste types 10 + 23.

Bulky tons = Waste types 13 + 13c + 25 + 27.

Source of data: New Jersey Generation, Disposal and Recycling Statistics, NJDEP.

Table 3-2
Solid Waste Generation in Burlington County
(tons over time)



Source of data: New Jersey Generation, Disposal and Recycling Statistics, NJDEP.

**TABLE 3-3
TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS
2018 - 2031**

Year	Projected** Solid Waste Generation (tons)
2018*	1,067,075
2019	1,072,410
2020	1,077,772
2021	1,083,161
2022	1,088,577
2023	1,094,020
2024	1,099,490
2025	1,104,988
2026	1,110,512
2027	1,116,065
2028	1,121,645
2029	1,127,254
2030	1,132,890
2031	1,138,554

*Actual tons of solid waste generated in 2018.

**Projections are based on the historical total waste generation increased by 0.5% per year.

Source of data: NJDEP, New Jersey Generation, Disposal and Recycling Statistics.

**TABLE 3-4
TRENDS IN SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL
IN-COUNTY VERSUS OUT-OF-COUNTY
1995 - 2018**

Year	Total Solid Waste Disposed (tons)	Solid Waste Disposed at Burlington County Landfill (tons)	Solid Waste Transported out of County (tons)	Percent of Total Waste Exported
1995	368,152	366,079	2,073	1%
1996	395,827	366,433	29,394	7%
1997	396,559	353,328	43,231	11%
1998	345,479	303,101	42,378	12%
1999	401,894	300,588	101,306	25%
2000	427,491	322,403	105,088	25%
2001	435,652	360,674	74,978	17%
2002	440,935	327,173	113,762	26%
2003	470,679	372,554	98,125	21%
2004	498,287	390,483	107,804	22%
2005	496,812	368,454	128,358	26%
2006	486,563	334,699	151,864	31%
2007	430,039	307,937	122,102	28%
2008	451,144	302,157	148,987	33%
2009	434,918	275,382	159,536	37%
2010	403,455	250,601	152,854	38%
2011	394,918	236,415	158,503	40%
2012	386,030	266,271	119,759	31%
2013	400,496	327,180	73,316	18%
2014	410,824	317,473	93,351	23%
2015	409,709	314,984	94,726	23%
2016	398,047	323,148	74,899	19%
2017	431,600	332,328	99,272	23%
2018	459,799	343,852	115,947	25%

Source of data: New Jersey Generation, Disposal and Recycling Statistics, NJDEP and Burlington County Solid Waste Facility Monthly Disposal and Materials Recovery Reports.

**TABLE 3-5
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES AND FLOWS
2014 - 2018**

Location	Facility Name	PI #	NJPDES	Design Flow (mgd)	2014 Flow (mgd)	2015 Flow (mgd)	2016 Flow (mgd)	2017 Flow (mgd)	2018 Flow (mgd)
Publicly Owned									
Beverly City	Beverly Sewerage Authority	46129	NJ0027481	1.00	0.46	0.40	0.41	0.44	0.52
Bordentown City	Black's Creek STP	46140	NJ0024678	3.00	1.85	1.46	1.37	1.38	1.81
Bordentown Township	A.C. Wagner Youth Correctional Institution	46684	NJ0026719	0.77	0.45	0.74	0.75	0.66	0.67
Burlington City	Burlington City	46156	NJ0024660	2.70	1.89	1.67	1.52	1.62	2.07
Burlington Township	Central Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant	46158	NJ0021709	3.65	2.13	1.95	1.85	1.46	1.29
Cinnaminson Township	Cinnaminson Sewerage Authority	46208	NJ0024007	2.00	1.33	1.24	1.19	1.17	1.57
Delran Township	Delran Sewerage Authority	46265	NJ0023507	2.50	2.06	2.11	2.01	2.04	2.12
Evesham Township	Elmwood Wastewater Treatment Plant	46311	NJ0024031	2.98	1.98	1.99	1.97	1.91	2.06
Evesham Township	Woodstream Wastewater Treatment Plant	46312	NJ0024040	1.70	0.92	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.06
Evesham Township	Kings Grant Sewerage Treatment Plant	46313	NJ0029203	0.60	0.38	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.47
Fieldsboro Borough	Fieldsboro Sewerage Treatment Plant	46343	NJ0031810	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.07
Florence Township	Florence Township Sewerage Treatment Plant	46351	NJ0023701	2.50	1.53	1.37	1.42	1.57	1.85
Maple Shade Township	Maple Shade Wastewater Treatment Plant	46579	NJ0069167	3.40	2.59	2.55	2.30	2.29	3.15
Medford Lakes Borough	Medford Lakes Borough Sewerage Treatment Plant	46591	NJ0021326	0.55	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.39
Medford Township	Medford Township Wastewater Treatment Plant	46592	NJ0026832	1.75	1.03	0.97	1.26	1.18	1.23
Moorestown Township	Moorestown Township Sewerage Treatment Plant	46637	NJ0024996	3.88	2.49	2.65	2.95	2.58	2.93
Mount Holly Township	Mount Holly MUA WPCF	46648	NJ0024015	7.68	3.18	3.06	2.98	2.98	3.35
Mount Laurel Township	Hartford Road - Mount Laurel MUA	46649	NJ0025178	6.00	4.08	4.07	4.21	4.59	4.25
Palmyra Borough	Palmyra Sewerage Treatment Plant	46748	NJ0024449	1.05	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.55
Pemberton Township	Pemberton Township Municipal Utilities Authority	46763	NJ0138827	2.50	1.78	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.81
Pemberton Township	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst - Fort Dix WWTP	47027	NJ0074284	4.60	2.19	2.07	1.96	2.00	1.94
Riverside Township	Riverside Sewerage Treatment Plant	46851	NJ0022519	1.00	0.53	0.54	0.40	0.32	0.32
Riverton Borough	Riverton Sewerage Treatment Plant	46852	NJ0021610	0.22	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.19
Southampton Township	Pinelands Wastewater Treatment	46912	NJ0023736	0.50	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.27
Willingboro Township	Willingboro Municipal Utilities Authority	47089	NJ0023361	5.22	3.82	3.56	3.38	3.11	4.10
Wrightstown Borough	Wrightstown Municipal Utilities Authority	47101	NJ0022985	0.34	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.07	0.15
Privately Owned									
Bass River Township	Offshore Manor	46732	NJ0054372	0.034	0.0183	0.0116	0.0136	0.0128	0.0128
Bass River Township	Viking Yacht	47645	NJ0106780	0.025	0.00019	0.00021	0.00014	0.00017	0.00015
Burlington City	Burlington Generating Station	46813	NJG0270512	0.100	0.0283	0.0190	0.0073	0.0512	0.0112
Chesterfield Township	Olde York Country Club	47557	NJ0105392	0.010	0.0033	0.0042	0.0039	0.0053	0.0039
Florence Township	Fountain of Life Center	164028	NJ0141640	0.018	0.00002	0.00005	0.00008	0.00009	0.00010
Mansfield Township	Homestead Treatment Utility	46454	NJ0098663	0.250	0.0018	0.0016	0.0016	0.0014	0.0015
Mansfield Township	Mansfield Farms	47714	NJ0108120	0.320	0.1900	0.1700	0.1700	0.2000	0.2100
Mansfield Township	National Auto Dealers Exchange	47540	NJ0105031	0.008	0.0046	0.0044	0.0048	0.0055	0.0055
Mansfield Township	NJ American Water Company	47774	NJ0109266	0.020	NODI	0.00038	NODI	0.00089	NODI
New Hanover Township	Executive Days Inn	46604	NJ0065528	0.009	0.0054	0.0046	0.0058	0.0039	0.0035
North Hanover Township	California Village Mobile Home Park	46166	NJ0027511	0.030	0.0099	0.0117	0.0254	0.0112	0.0118

NODI = No discharge.

Source of data: NJDEP DataMiner.

**TABLE 3-5
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES AND FLOWS
2014 - 2018**

Location	Facility Name	PI #	NJPDES	Design Flow (mgd)	2014 Flow (mgd)	2015 Flow (mgd)	2016 Flow (mgd)	2017 Flow (mgd)	2018 Flow (mgd)
Privately Owned (cont'd.)									
North Hanover Township	Church of the Assumption	439067	NJ0168556	0.005	0.00006	0.00006	0.00006	0.00005	0.00006
North Hanover Township	Hanover Village Mobile Home Park	46422	NJ0027464	0.020	0.0102	0.0098	0.0086	0.0074	0.0137
North Hanover Township	North Hanover Upper Middle School	216034	NJ0146587	0.016	0.0034	0.0041	0.0030	0.0028	0.0019
North Hanover Township	Spartan Village Mobile Home Park	46925	NJ0027596	0.040	0.0305	0.0277	0.0230	0.0248	0.0270
Pemberton Township	Helen Fort Middle School	46764	NJ0022438	0.050	0.0042	0.0019	0.0018	0.0028	0.0032
Shamong Township	Shamong Township Upper Elementry School	47122	NJ0076538	0.006	0.0014	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015
Southampton Township	Genie House	46385	NJ0064971		NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI	NODI
Southampton Township	Mobile Estates of Southampton	46625	NJ0028665	0.060	0.0393	0.0414	0.0386	0.0396	0.0889
Southampton Township	Wawa	443070	NJ0169030	0.003	0.00170	NODI	NODI	NODI	0.00190
Springfield Township	Springfield Township Elementry School	46932	NJ0021571	0.008	0.0019	0.0017	0.0018	0.0016	0.0025
Tabernacle Township	Kenneth R. Olsen Middle School	46972	NJ0091294	0.030	0.0023	0.0025	0.0030	0.0035	0.0025
Tabernacle Township	Lenape Regional High Scool District (Seneca High School)	50503	NJ0136239	0.030	0.0067	0.0062	0.0059	0.0058	0.0054
Woodland Township	New Lisbon Developmental Center	46695	NJ0070955	0.200	0.0866	0.0888	0.0788	0.0774	0.1363
Total				63.48	38.56	37.37	36.82	35.96	40.74

NODI = No discharge.

Source of data: NJDEP DataMiner.

**TABLE 3-6
SLUDGE PRODUCTION IN BURLINGTON COUNTY 2014 - 2018**

Location	Facility Name	PI Number	Dry Metric Tons 2014	Dry Metric Tons 2015	Dry Metric Tons 2016	Dry Metric Tons 2017	Dry Metric Tons 2018	Sludge Disposal Facility(ies)
Publicly Owned	Treatment Plants that Dewater:							
Bordentown City	Bordentown Sewerage Authority	46140	397.8	322.6	323.7	291.1	354.2	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Burlington City	Common Council Burlington City	46156	305.3	305.7	304.6	314.8	332.5	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Cinnaminson Township	Cinnaminson Sewerage Authority	46208	387.4	389.4	392.8	396.0	358.6	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Delran Township	Delran Sewerage Authority	46265	165.9	153.9	116.0	144.3	164.1	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Evesham Township	Elmwood Sewerage Treatment Plant	46311	1,124.9	1,032.6	1,019.3	1,139.5	1,137.8	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Florence Township	Florence Township Sewerage Treatment Plant	46351	443.1	536.2	507.5	658.3	728.4	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Maple Shade Township	Maple Shade Sewerage Treatment Plant	46579	277.2	404.1	399.7	414.0	387.3	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Moorestown Township	Moorestown Township Sewerage Treatment Plant	46637	250.0	181.7	185.8	215.1	221.3	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Mount Holly Township	Mount Holly Municipal Utilities Authority	46648	1,096.4	1,082.6	939.9	858.7	1,119.3	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Mount Laurel Township	Mount Laurel Municipal Utilities Authority	46649	1,038.9	1,238.1	1,169.3	1,224.5	1,283.5	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Pemberton Township	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst - Fort Dix WWTP	47027	641.0	566.5	480.9	490.1	480.3	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Riverside Township	Riverside Sewerage Treatment Plant	46851	47.5	47.3	43.3	46.0	70.3	Burlington Co-composting Facility
Willingboro Township	Willingboro Municipal Utilities Authority	47089	738.8	680.5	373.6	396.2	327.4	Burlington Co-composting Facility
	Subtotal		6,914.2	6,941.2	6,256.4	6,588.6	6,965.0	
Publicly Owned	Treatment Plants that Don't Dewater:							
Beverly City	Beverly Sewerage Authority	46129	36.1	52.9	193.3	39.7	32.6	Reed Beds/Stony Brook
Bordentown Township	A.C. Wagner Youth Correctional Institution	46684	39.4	67.2	55.7	53.0	35.1	DELCORA
Burlington Township	Central Avenue Sewerage Treatment Plant	46158	336.3	289.7	321.7	407.2	313.3	Passaic Valley
Evesham Township	Woodstream Sewerage Treatment Plant	46312	197.8	187.2	174.8	154.4	176.2	Evesham Elmwood WWTP
Evesham Township	Kings Grant Sewerage Treatment Plant	46313	97.3	94.0	92.1	80.9	93.4	Evesham Elmwood WWTP
Fieldsboro Borough	Fieldsboro Sewerage Treatment Plant	46343	6.0	6.6	6.4	4.2	3.3	Mount Holly
Medford Lakes Borough	Boro of Medford Lakes Sewerage Treatment Plant	46591	84.5	72.0	62.8	85.8	68.7	DELCORA
Medford Township	Medford Water Pollution Control Plant	46592	294.3	193.1	276.6	354.7	248.8	Stony Brook, Mount Holly
Palmyra Borough	Palmyra Sewerage Treatment Plant	46748	104.3	133.5	68.5	58.2	36.2	Mount Holly/DELCORA
Pemberton Township	Pemberton Township Municipal Utilities Authority	46763	284.9	273.5	265.7	327.2	308.3	PTMUA Land Application
Riverton Borough	Riverton	46852	35.3	31.5	34.1	38.6	32.1	DELCORA
Southampton Township	Pinelands Sewer Company	46912	20.4	33.8	30.5	29.5	25.2	DELCORA
Wrightstown Borough	Wrightstown Municipal Utilities Authority	47101	13.5	18.2	22.6	33.0	22.2	DELCORA
	Subtotal		1,550.1	1,453.2	1,604.8	1,666.4	1,395.4	
Privately Owned	Treatment Plants that Don't Dewater:							
Bass River Township	Offshore Manor	46732	-	-	-	-	-	NODI
Bass River Township	Viking Yacht	47645	5.6	6.9	4.2	7.6	5.9	Ocean County, Atlantic County
Burlington City	Burlington Generating Station	46813	-	-	-	-	-	NODI
Chesterfield Township	Olde York County Club	47557	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Holly
Florence Township	Fountain of Life Center	164028	-	-	-	-	-	Gloucester County UA
Mansfield Township	Homestead at Mansfield	46454	33.1	52.7	62.7	56.7	66.7	Mount Holly
Mansfield Township	Mansfield Farms	47714	47.0	57.2	77.5	70.1	31.7	Mount Holly
Mansfield Township	National Auto Dealers Exchange	47540	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Holly
Mansfield Township	NJ American Water Company	47774	-	-	-	-	-	Delaware River Regional Treatment Plant
New Hanover Township	Executive Days Inn	46604	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Holly
North Hanover Township	California Village Mobile Home Park	46166	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.6	DELCORA/Mount Holly/Florence
North Hanover Township	Church of the Assumption	439067	-	-	-	-	-	NODI
North Hanover Township	Hanover Mobile Home Park	46422	-	-	-	-	-	DELCORA
North Hanover Township	North Hanover Upper Middle School	216034	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Holly
North Hanover Township	Spartan Village Mobile Home Park	46925	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.4	2.5	Mount Holly/Florence
Pemberton Township	Helen Fort Middle School	46764	0.1	NR	0.2	0.2	0.0	Mount Holly

NODI = No discharge.

Source of data: NJDEP, Bureau of Pretreatment and Residuals, Existing Sewage Sludge Production by Management Modes.

**TABLE 3-6
SLUDGE PRODUCTION IN BURLINGTON COUNTY 2014 - 2018**

Location	Facility Name	PI Number	Dry Metric Tons 2014	Dry Metric Tons 2015	Dry Metric Tons 2016	Dry Metric Tons 2017	Dry Metric Tons 2018	Sludge Disposal Facility(ies)
Privately Owned (cont'd.)	Treatment Plants that Don't Dewater:							
Shamong Township	Shamong Township Upper Elementary	47122	-	-	-	-	-	DELCORA
Southampton Township	Genie House	46385	-	-	-	-	-	NODI
Southampton Township	Mobile Estates of Southampton	46625	11.1	5.1	13.9	7.7	1.9	Mount Holly
Southampton Township	Wawa	443070	-	-	-	-	-	NODI
Springfield Township	Springfield Township Elementary School	46932	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Holly
Tabernacle Township	Kenneth R. Olsen Middle School	46972	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	DELCORA
Tabernacle Township	Lenape Regional High School District (Seneca High Schd	50503	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.5	3.7	Mount Holly
Woodland Township	New Lisbon State School	46695	-	-	-	-	-	New Lisbon Reed Beds
	Subtotal		103.0	127.9	164.0	150.4	114.0	
	Subtotal Annual Sludge Production		8,567.3	8,522.3	8,025.2	8,405.4	8,474.4	
	Treatment plants that don't dewater transported to dewatering plants within Burlington County		396.5	407.9	432.4	381.8	381.0	
	Total Annual Sludge Production		8,171	8,114	7,593	8,024	8,093	

NODI = No discharge.

Source of data: NJDEP, Bureau of Pretreatment and Residuals, Existing Sewage Sludge Production by Management Modes.

TABLE 3-7
WET TONS OF IN-COUNTY SLUDGE ACCEPTED AT THE
BURLINGTON COUNTY CO-COMPOSTING FACILITY
2014 - 2018

Year/ Generator	2014 (wet tons)	2015 (wet tons)	2016 (wet tons)	2017 (wet tons)	2018 (wet tons)
Bordentown Sewerage Authority	2,621	2,041	2,273	2,117	2,263
Burlington City Common Council	1,362	1,314	1,349	1,341	1,471
Cinnaminson Sewerage Authority	1,033	1,008	1,183	1,630	1,903
Delran Sewerage Authority	863	954	631	718	864
Evesham Elmwood Sewerage Treatment Plant	6,010	5,667	5,613	5,852	5,188
Florence Township Sewerage Treatment Plant	2,576	2,860	2,879	3,755	4,119
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst - Fort Dix WWTP	3,176	2,832	2,396	2,562	2,286
Maple Shade Sewerage Treatment Plant	1,941	2,590	2,606	2,638	2,467
Moorestown Township Sewerage Treatment Plant	1,035	1,096	995	1,182	1,312
Mount Holly Municipal Utilities Authority	6,867	6,933	6,239	5,313	6,493
Mount Laurel Municipal Utilities Authority	6,495	6,671	7,054	6,272	7,412
Riverside Sewerage Treatment Plant	228	247	249	216	311
Willingboro Municipal Utilities Authority	2,538	2,729	1,677	1,896	1,570
Total	36,744	36,943	35,144	35,493	37,658

Source of data: Quarterly Operating Reports prepared by WeCare Denali.

**TABLE 3-8
TEN YEAR SLUDGE GENERATION PROJECTIONS
2018 - 2031**

Year	Projected Sludge Generation (dry metric tons)
2018*	8,093
2019	8,174
2020	8,256
2021	8,338
2022	8,422
2023	8,506
2024	8,591
2025	8,677
2026	8,764
2027	8,851
2028	8,940
2029	9,029
2030	9,119
2031	9,211

*Projections are based on the historical sludge production increased by 1% per year.

Source of data: NJDEP, Existing Sewage Sludge Production by Management Modes.

IV. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

A. Basic Principles

The Burlington County District Solid Waste Management Plan (“District Plan” or “Plan”) has been formulated based upon the basic principles identified below. Future decisions and the determination of whether any action or facility is consistent with this Plan shall consider these principles as well.

1. Protect health and environmental quality.
 - a. Terminate existing practices which cannot be upgraded to meet environmental standards.
 - b. Upgrade existing practices to meet environmental standards.
 - c. Provide alternative services and facilities capable of meeting environmental standards.
2. Conserve natural resources.
 - a. Encourage waste reduction.
 - b. Employ the maximum practicable use of resource recovery, including low and high technology systems.
 - c. Minimize reliance upon landfills through use of waste reduction, recycling and conversion technologies.
 - d. Employ the use of bioreactor landfill technology to extend the landfill capacity and useful life.
3. Maximize the protection of groundwater quality by restricting disposal facilities to those sites which have inherent physical and chemical features which would naturally preclude or minimize the potential for contamination.
4. Maximize compatible land uses.
5. Minimize cost and transportation distance without compromising the mitigation of traffic impacts.
6. Allocate burdens fairly among municipalities and counties.

7. Prevent those with poor operating history from operating within the County.
8. Promote agriculture and open space.
9. Promote county planning and coordination.
10. Expand and strengthen existing relationships with the solid waste industry.
11. Integrate the management of solid waste and sludge on a county-wide basis.
12. To the extent practical, centralize the location of waste processing, treatment and disposal facilities.

13. Promote the effective control of hazardous waste through the implementation of very small quantity generator/household hazardous waste source separation and collection.

B. Affirmation of Strategy

Implementation of the solid waste management strategy adopted by the Board of Chosen Freeholders in the 1979 Plan and in subsequent major amendments thereto has resulted in a sustainable solid waste management system that has served the citizens of Burlington County for the last twenty-five years and is capable of continuing to do so for the next ten years. The system now in place provides the framework necessary to achieve the recycling and resource recovery goals embodied in the 2006 Updated State Plan. Thus, the solid waste management strategy set forth herein is an affirmation of the previously adopted strategy.

1. Solid Waste – Waste Types 10, 13, 13C, 23, 25, 27 and 27I

The County will continue to rely upon landfilling as its primary means of managing solid waste. As discussed in Section VI.A.1(4)(a)i, with the construction of Landfill No. 3 at the Resource Recovery Complex, sufficient capacity will exist to landfill the projected volumes of waste generated over the ten-year planning period (2021 – 2031). Opportunities to divert waste from the landfill will continue to be explored in order to preserve landfill capacity and achieve mandated recycling goals. See Section X. The County will continue its practice of designing and operating landfills at the Resource Recovery Complex to enhance the production and capture of methane gas and the energy associated

therewith will be recovered through the production of electricity, heat or other energy products such as biomethane transportation fuel.

2. Sludge – Waste Types 12, 72 and 74

The designated management strategy for dewatered sewage sludge (Waste Type 12) will be co-composting of dewatered sewage sludge and select portions of the solid waste stream at the Composting Facility located at the Resource Recovery Complex. Wastewater treatment plants located within the County that do not have the ability to dewater sludge may opt to manage liquid sludge (Waste Type 72) at Mt. Holly MUA's treatment facility or other permitted facilities. Beverly City and New Lisbon State School utilize reed beds for sludge management. Pemberton Township MUA manages sludge it produces at its land application operation. Capacity is available at the Composting Facility should any or all of the wastewater treatment plants currently generating liquid sludge opt to install dewatering equipment. Septage (Waste Type 74) generated within the County may be directed to properly permitted facilities in or out of the County.

3. Recycling

The County's strategy to meet or exceed targeted goals for recycling is contained within Section X of this Plan which constitutes the District Recycling Plan. The Recycling Plan provides a comprehensive overview of existing programs, most importantly the Regional Recycling Program, and strategies to increase recycling rates.

4. Household and Very Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste

The County will encourage residents and small businesses to segregate and manage hazardous materials separately in order to limit the potential for environmental contamination and liability associated with disposal of these materials in the solid waste stream. The County will continue to make its permanent facility available for acceptance of these wastes for the convenience of generators and continue to work with its municipalities to improve and establish satellite facilities. Relationships with potable water, wastewater and

storm water management agencies will be expanded to promote increased awareness of the need to properly manage hazardous wastes. Refer to Section IX of this Plan for more detail.

5. Resource Recovery

The County will continue to investigate and evaluate the feasibility of implementing new technologies that will further resource recovery goals. As energy costs rise, increased focus will be placed on research and development of technologies that provide for production of fuels from solid waste. These waste conversion technologies include anaerobic digestion, gasification, and production of refuse derived fuels from particular components of the waste stream. Should such technologies prove to be reliable and implementable from both an environmental and economic perspective, the County will consider investment in a waste conversion facility either as the owner/operator or in partnership with a private entity.

C. Background

In formulating its solid waste management strategy, the County recognized that guaranteed long term landfill disposal capacity is an essential component of any meaningful resource recovery program. The landfill serves as a disposal facility for all non-processable waste and as a back-up to the resource recovery facilities during shutdowns for maintenance and improvements as well as processing upsets and emergency conditions. Moreover, the County determined that it would be in the public's best interest if the County owned landfill capacity to ensure long term availability of an environmentally sound facility over which it had control of disposal fees.

The 1979 Plan set forth a solid waste management strategy which called for reliance upon multiple waste management methods and facilities, including source separation/recycling, resource recovery through the production and use of refuse derived fuel ("RDF") and compost, and landfilling. An integrated complex of complementary facilities would afford a high degree of flexibility because a mix of facilities could: (1) serve as back up for one another; (2) better accommodate changes in waste composition anticipated over

time; and (3) allow for continuous diversion of waste from the landfill. It was contemplated that the volume of waste landfilled would decrease significantly as the rate of recycling grew and as new technologies developed that would allow for increased opportunities for reuse or recovery of portions of the waste stream.

After completion of numerous siting and other technical studies, the County selected a 500-acre site in Florence and Mansfield Townships as the location for its complex of processing and disposal facilities. The site, referred to then as the Burlington County Solid Waste Management Facilities Complex and now known as the Resource Recovery Complex, was incorporated in the District Solid Waste Management Plan in 1982. Following several years of litigation with the host municipalities, the County received the necessary permits and approvals to begin construction of the Complex in 1987. The initial construction phase consisted of a scalehouse, on-site transfer station, two sections (approximately 12 acres) of what would be a fifty-four (54) acre landfill, a convenience center, a wastewater treatment plant, water supply and distribution system and areas for receipt, processing and storage of bulky recyclables such as tires, white goods and wood waste. Waste was accepted for disposal at the Complex commencing in February 1989. A second 69-acre landfill was constructed in 1997 and Landfill No. 2, Phase 6 which bridges the gap between the two landfills was permitted and constructed in 2016.

The County's strategy for recovering the maximum resource value of the waste stream called for the production of RDF and composting. Solid waste generated by households would be directed to a processing facility where it would be mechanically separated into recoverable components: a compostable fraction, a refuse derived fuel (primarily sheet plastics and dry paper), and recyclable ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The compostable fraction of the solid waste stream would be mixed with dewatered sewage sludge and biologically degraded into reusable compost. RDF was to be marketed to utility companies to be co-fired with other fuels for electrical generation.

The 1991 federally imposed deadline banning the ocean dumping of sewage sludge was predicted to cause a critical situation with respect to the availability of sludge disposal capacity within the State of New Jersey. The County was encouraged by DEP to move forward with construction of its proposed sludge management facility. At the time, the County was not able to secure a commitment from a utility for receipt of RDF and, therefore, decided to construct the Composting Facility without the front-end solid waste processing component. The facility was constructed at the Complex in 1996, began operation in 1998 and has operated continually since then, relying upon processed wood waste as amendment.

Other facilities have been constructed at the Complex to further resource recovery goals, including a permanent household hazardous waste facility which was opened in 1994, a greenhouse which utilizes landfill gas for heat in 1996 and a 7.1 MW landfill gas to energy facility in 2007.

Concurrent with the development of the Complex, the County began to implement the other key component of its solid waste management strategy - a regional program for the curbside collection of source separated recyclables. Rather than require that each municipality be responsible for a recycling program, the County recognized that a regional program would provide for greater efficiency, enhance the ability to secure markets and provide a level of consistency with respect to the types of materials to be source separated and methods of collection. In order to maximize participation in the program, the County has endeavored to make the program as convenient for residents as possible.

A two-year pilot program for collection of newspaper began in four municipalities in 1981. While 500,000 pounds of newspaper were collected in one year, the long-term success of the program was jeopardized by unreliable and ineffective collection service by a private hauler retained by the County. In 1982, the Board designated the Occupational Training Center of Burlington County ("OTC"), a private not for profit sheltered workshop that provides training and employment for individuals with disabilities, as the agency responsible for implementing the Burlington County Regional Recycling Program

(“Regional Program” or “Program”). The Program expanded over time to include collection of paper and cardboard, aluminum and steel food and beverage cans, glass bottles and jars and plastic bottles at the curb, at dropoff locations, multifamily dwellings and schools in all forty Burlington County municipalities. Processing of recyclables takes place at the Robert C. Shinn, Jr. Recycling Center located in Westampton Township. In 2014 the Recycling Center was completely redesigned and renovated to replace the dual stream collection and processing system with a single stream system allowing participants to place all recyclables into one container for collection. The County and OTC continue to pursue opportunities to expand the program by providing recycling opportunities for other materials as conditions warrant. A more detailed history and description of the recycling program are set forth in Section X.

D. Flow Control and Participation in the Burlington County Solid Waste Management System

In accordance with the Solid Waste Management Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder the County provided and maintains an environmentally sound solid waste management system for the benefit, safety and welfare of its residents. In response to economic necessity and in recognition of the 2007 U.S. Supreme Court Decision United Haulers Association v. Oneida Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority, supra, 550 U.S. 330 (2007), by Amendment 11-3 adopted by the Board of Chosen Freeholders on December 14, 2011 and certified by the Department on June 15, 2012, the County reinstated a system of regulatory flow control as set forth below.

1. Solid Waste
 - a. In-County Generated Waste

All DEP Waste Types 10, 23 and 25 generated by any residential, public, commercial, industrial or institutional establishment located within Burlington County shall be directed and transported to the Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex for processing and/or disposal. Waste is accepted at the Complex in accordance with the Rules

and Regulations adopted by the Board, Solid Waste Facility Permits issued by DEP and the Permanent Tariff. The waste flow requirements set forth above shall not apply to Waste Types 13, 13C and 27. The County may consider reinstating waste flow control of these waste types in the future.

The waste flow requirements set forth above shall not apply to the collection, shipment, processing, storage and marketing of source-separated recyclable materials as prescribed by the New Jersey Statewide Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99, et seq., and the rules promulgated thereunder, provided that such materials are directed to a facility that is permitted and authorized under all applicable State and federal laws, regulations, and local ordinances to engage in such recycling activities, and further provided that solid waste residue generated by such activities within Burlington County shall remain subject to the solid waste flow control requirements set forth above.

b. Out-of-County Waste

The County believes that it is a legitimate purpose of government to provide for local and County-wide waste management needs for the benefit, safety and welfare of residents; that it has the legal right to participate in the solid waste disposal market and that it can legally exercise its right to benefit its own residents over others by preserving its landfill capacity for in-County generators of solid waste. The County intends to continue to prioritize acceptance of in-county waste for disposal at the landfill. In the event that economic conditions or other circumstances warrant modification of this policy, the County reserves the right to accept out-of-County waste from counties with an open market solid waste disposal strategy.

The County will not prohibit delivery of out-of-county waste to the recycling and composting facilities located at the Complex. The volume of waste delivered from these sources will be closely monitored to ensure that service to in-County generators is not compromised.

2. Sludge

a. In-County Generated Sludge

In a February 10, 1987 Settlement Agreement with the County, DEP agreed to modify the permits for all facilities generating sewage sludge within Burlington County to require, pursuant to the New Jersey Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-10, the New Jersey Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-47, and the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. sections 1281 and 1288, that all sludge generated within the Burlington County 201 Sludge Management District be disposed in accordance with (a) the Tri-county 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plan and (b) the approved Burlington County District Solid Waste Management Plan. Thus, while the County believes that it has legal authority to direct in-county generated dewatered sewage sludge to the Composting Facility, it has elected to execute sludge delivery agreements with public wastewater treatment entities. Sludge delivery agreements are executed with public entities responsible for sludge management, including municipalities, sewerage authorities or municipal utilities authorities in accordance with the Uniform Shared Services and Consolidation Act, N.J.S.A. 40A-65-1 et seq. for five-year terms. Fees are established for year one of the contract term and adjusted annually by the increase in the Consumer Price Index. Current contracts expire in December 2025.

b. Out-of-County Generated Sludge

Out-of-county generated sludge will be accepted at the Composting Facility through execution of contracts with generators or on a spot market basis. Under the current Operations Agreement, the County has allowed sludges to be procured for processing at the Composting Facility by the private entity under contract with the County to operate the facility. Acceptance of sludge in this instance is governed by terms set forth in the operations contract and NJPDES Permit No. NJ0082741.

V. FINANCING OF SOLID WASTE SYSTEM

A. Public Utility

Any solid waste facility constructed, acquired or operated pursuant to the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Act is deemed a public utility and subject to regulation by the Board of Public Utilities (“BPU”) pursuant to the Solid Waste Utility Control Act, N.J.S.A. 48-13A-1 et seq. N.J.S.A. 48-13A-2 charges BPU with the duty of setting and enforcing standards and rates for regulation of all economic aspects of solid waste disposal. A sanitary landfill is prohibited from operating unless a tariff has been filed with and approved by BPU. Further, N.J.S.A. 48-13A-6 requires that all persons engaged in the business of solid waste disposal be found by BPU to be qualified to engage in such business and hold a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by it. By order dated February 1, 1989, BPU issued to the County a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (SW No. 8075), awarded a solid waste disposal franchise for Waste Types 10, 13, 23, 25 and 27, and approved an initial tariff for the Resource Recovery Complex (BPU Docket Nos. SE88091045 and SE88121350).

The duties of the Board of Public Utilities under the Solid Waste Utility Control Act are now vested with the DEP. The Resource Recovery Complex operates under a permanent tariff for solid waste disposal that was most recently revised in April 2015. The tariff establishes standard terms and conditions, including hours of operation, rules for use of the sanitary landfill, procedures for billing and termination of service and a rate schedule. On May 5, 2008, the Department adopted changes to the Solid Waste Utility Regulations, N.J.A.C. 7:26H-1 et seq., which, among other things, provides for establishment of statewide peak rates for Waste Types 10, 13, 23, 25, 27 and 27A (a peak rate was not established for Waste Type 13C). The statewide peak rate for each waste type is the highest rate approved by DEP for any solid waste utility in operation in the State. All disposal utilities may adjust rates up or down without DEP approval provided the statewide peak rates are not exceeded. Therefore, the rate schedules included in the

tariff reflect the peak rates for landfill disposal of Waste Types 10, 13, 23, 25 and 27. The rate schedules also include miscellaneous charges and taxes and surcharges.

B. Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Fees

The rates charged for receipt of solid waste, sludge and recyclables at the Resource Recovery Complex are set annually by the Director of the Department of Solid Waste in consultation with the Board Director. The tipping fee for landfill disposal is comprised of a base rate, State and local taxes, and host community benefits. The base rate is regulated by DEP in the Permanent Tariff and represents the revenue stream which supports the County's solid waste management system. The rate is far below the statewide peak rates referenced above. State taxes presently include the landfill closure and contingency tax set at \$1.50 per ton and the recycling enhancement tax charged at \$3.00 per ton. There is one local tax assessed at \$0.33 per ton that funds the solid waste and recycling enforcement program conducted by the Burlington County Health Department. Host benefits are paid to both Florence and Mansfield Townships. The County may impose other fees as necessary for the financial stability of the Solid Waste Utility.

Fees for receipt, processing, storage, disposal and/or reuse of recyclable and very small quantity generator hazardous waste are not regulated by DEP. As a matter of policy, the fees established for receipt of these materials are generally lower than landfill tipping fees to encourage source separation, reuse and proper management of these waste materials. Fees are established based upon operating costs taking into consideration revenues received for marketing of recyclables. Similarly, fees charged at the composting facility for sludge processing are not regulated.

C. Solid Waste Utility Fund

By Resolution #42 dated January 27, 1988, the Board of Chosen Freeholders authorized creation of a solid waste utility fund for the purpose of maintaining the financial and accounting records related to implementation of the District Solid Waste Management Plan. The

solid waste utility fund is required to be self-liquidating on an annual basis; that is "cash receipts from fees, rents or other charges in a fiscal year" must be "sufficient to meet operating and maintenance costs and interest and debt redemption charges payable or accruing in such year without recourse to general taxation". N.J.S.A. 40A:2-45. If the solid waste utility fund is not self-liquidating, the County's bonding capacity is negatively impacted.

Sources of revenue to the solid waste utility fund include solid waste tipping fees and special solid waste handling fees as provided for in the Permanent Tariff; sludge processing fees; fees charged to small businesses delivering waste to the Household and Very Small Quantity Generator Hazardous Waste Facility ("HHWF"); fees for processing recyclables; grants when available from Federal, State and local agencies and private foundations; income from the sale of landfill gas; income from the sale or lease of property or assets; income from the sale of recyclables; income on earnings as allowed by the Internal Revenue Service; and other miscellaneous revenues. In addition, for the purpose of determining whether the Utility is self-liquidating, interest on investments and deposits and appropriated surplus may be considered revenues.

All expenses related to operation of the County's solid waste management system and debt service associated with construction of the facilities and equipment that make up that system are charged to the solid waste utility fund.

D. Sanitary Landfill Closure Escrow

N.J.S.A. 13:IE-109 requires the owner or operator of every sanitary landfill to deposit an amount equal to one dollar (\$1.00) per ton for all solid waste accepted for disposal into an interest bearing escrow account, the proceeds of which shall be used for closure and post-closure care of the landfill (Closure Escrow). Withdrawals from the account must be approved by DEP.

Closure entails the design, construction and maintenance of a final capping system and other items as deemed necessary to minimize and monitor pollutants or health hazards upon termination of operation of the landfill. During the post-closure care period, monitoring and maintenance activities are undertaken to ensure that the containment, leachate and gas collection systems, and capping system continue to function as required. N.J.A.C. 7:26-2A.9(c)5 requires that the post-closure care period continue for thirty years after the date of completion of closure activities. Sanitary landfill owners/operators are required to submit a Closure and Post-Closure Financial Plan to DEP which must delineate the projected costs and expenses for closure and post-closure care and demonstrate that these costs are fully funded by a combination of funds in the required escrow and, if needed, alternative escrow funds.

The County submitted an updated Closure and Post-Closure Financial Plan dated March 2015 to DEP as part of its application for renewal and modification of its solid waste facility (“SWF”) permit to include the vertical expansion of Landfill No. 2 known as Phase VI. The Closure and Post Closure Plan (“Closure Plan”) which includes the requirements of closure and post-closure care as well as the required financial schedules was approved upon the issuance of the SWF Permit on February 4, 2016. The Closure Plan was since updated in October 2019.

E. Financial Stability of Solid Waste Utility

In developing its solid waste management system in the late 1970’s and early 1980’s, the County relied on its authority under the Act to direct solid waste generated within Burlington County to the Complex. On May 1, 1997, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit affirmed a New Jersey District Court ruling, which found that New Jersey’s waste flow control system was unconstitutional insofar as it discriminated against interstate commerce [Atlantic Coast Demolition & Recycling, Inc. v. Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic County, 112 F.3d 652 (3d Cir.1997)] (Atlantic Coast II), cert. denied sub nom., Essex County Utilities Authority v. Atlantic Coast Demolition & Recycling, Inc., --- U.S. ----, 118 S.Ct. 412, 139 L.Ed.2d 316, and cert. denied sub nom., Shinn v. Atlantic Coast Demolition & Recycling,

Inc., --- U.S. ----, 118 S.Ct. 413, 139 L.Ed.2d 316 (1997), and opinion amended by 135 F.3d 891 (3d Cir.1998)].

On November 10, 1997, the United States Supreme Court declined to hear the State's appeal of lower court decisions which held New Jersey's system of solid waste flow control unconstitutional. [Atlantic Coast Demolition and Recycling, Inc. v. Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic County et al, supra. The Supreme Court's denial of certification effectively rendered New Jersey's flow control regulations null and void as of the date of the ruling. Thus, as of November 10, 1997, solid waste haulers were no longer obligated by law, regulation or order to dispose of waste generated in Burlington County at the County's Resource Recovery Complex. Subsequent to the 1997 ruling, there was a marked decrease in the quantity of solid waste delivered to the Resource Recovery Complex for disposal and a commensurate increase of solid waste exports to out-of-county disposal facilities. See Table 3-4 Trends in Solid Waste Disposal, In-County versus Out-of-County.

Following the loss of flow control, Burlington County, along with several other counties, had to rely on financial assistance from the State for self-liquidating purposes. On receipt of financial assistance from the State in early 2011, the County was notified that due to the financial condition of the State of New Jersey this type of debt relief would not be available in the future.

In response to a solid waste crisis in the 1980's, the New York State Legislature created the Oneida Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority and empowered it to collect, process and dispose of the solid waste generated in Oneida and Herkimer Counties. The Authority agreed to purchase and develop facilities for the processing and disposal of all solid waste and recyclables generated in the Counties. Private haulers were free to pick up citizens' trash at the curb, but the Authority was responsible for processing, sorting and arranging for disposal of the waste. In order to cover operating and maintenance costs for their facilities the Counties enacted flow control ordinances requiring that all solid waste generated within the Counties be delivered to the Authority's processing facilities.

In 1995, a group of solid waste management companies and solid waste haulers filed suit against the Oneida Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority in District Court alleging that the flow control laws prohibited the export of waste and prevented waste haulers from using less expensive out-of-state facilities in violation of the Commerce Clause.

The U.S. Supreme Court, on April 30, 2007, upheld the ordinance, emphasizing that the favored waste disposal facilities were publicly owned and operated. The Supreme Court found that a waste flow control ordinance that directs waste to a public facility places only an incidental burden on interstate commerce, which is outweighed by the public purposes of providing publicly owned, environmentally sound solid waste disposal facilities. Under such circumstances, waste flow regulation is permissible under the Commerce Clause. United Haulers Association v. Oneida Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority, 550 U.S. 330, 346-347 (2007).

The Supreme Court's decision allowed other counties, including several in New Jersey, to reinstitute waste flow control to establish financial stability and continue to operate environmentally sound solid waste disposal systems. In view of the escalating loss of waste and the public benefit realized by ensuring the long-term financial stability of the solid waste utility, the County amended the Plan in December 2011 to restore flow control based on economic necessity. Amendment 11-3 was certified by the Department on June 15, 2012 and Burlington County instituted regulatory flow control as of July 1, 2012. Since the peak of exportation of municipal solid waste from Burlington County, the percentage of waste exported has steadily declined from 40% in 2001 to an average of 23% over the period of 2014 – 2018. The establishment of solid waste flow control has resulted in annual increased revenues to the Solid Waste Utility which has been critical to its financial stability.

As noted earlier in the Plan, the County commenced operation of a 7.1 MW landfill gas to energy facility ("LFGTE") at the Complex in 2007. The LFGTE facility was operated by an outside contractor in accordance with a negotiated agreement until June 2020 when the facility was determined to be economically infeasible. Under the terms of the

agreement, which are in effect until 2032, the County receives electricity at the Complex at no cost which equates to an annual savings of approximately \$400,000.

In order to deliver a balanced utility budget, the County has endeavored to reduce operating expenses by renegotiating the landfill operations contract and constructing a lower cost alternative for the most recently built phase of landfill area. Landfill No. 2, Phase 6 which was not originally contemplated during the design of Landfill No. 2, provided an additional 3.36 million cubic yards of airspace at a relatively low cost. This phase of construction bridged the gap between Landfills No. 1 and 2 by filling in the V-shaped area between the two landfills. The shape of the landfill section provided significant landfill airspace while requiring limited excavation and liner installation which are the most expensive aspects of landfill cell construction.

While a substantial portion of the debt incurred in acquiring land for the Resource Recovery Complex and construction of earlier phases of the solid waste management system has been amortized, there nonetheless remains outstanding solid waste utility debt. Over the last several years the County has refinanced existing debt at lower interest rates and restructured debt to achieve more uniform annual payment schedules. When it has been necessary to issue additional debt for landfill cell construction, to replace aging equipment, or modify recycling collection and processing systems, the life of the debt has not been extended beyond the anticipated receipt of revenues resulting from the improvements.

Sales of recyclable paper, cardboard, metal, glass and plastic containers collected and processed through the County's Regional Recycling Program ("Program") have historically funded over half of the costs required to operate the Program. In 2018, revenues dropped significantly. This was part of a global decline in recycled commodity pricing arising from a January 2018 policy ban on imports of plastic and paper imposed by the Chinese Government. The policy was enacted to combat the growing wave of contaminated shipments of recyclable materials into China. Prior to the ban, China had consumed over two-thirds of the world's recycled paper and plastic for over a decade. The resulting market disruption caused the value of

common recycled commodities to plummet to historical lows. Program revenues declined starting in 2018 and remained low through 2019, only covering 30% of annual operating costs. There was minimal market recovery during 2020, however, markets have improved during 2021 as other countries increased their consumption of recycled materials. Domestic markets for paper, cardboard and plastics also improved in large part due to pandemic related demand for paper, plastics and metals. The outlook for the next decade is promising due to planned investments in domestic recycling mills and commitments of major corporations to increase the percentage of recycled content in their product packaging. Though the value of recycled commodities is rising, so are the overall costs to operate the Program.

The County will continue to investigate means to reduce operating costs, increase existing revenue streams and search for new ones. In addition, the County will consider greater use of the Closure Escrow to fund activities that are called for in the Closure Plan and are now being funded by operating revenues.

In accordance with the Local Budget Law, N.J.S.A. 40A:4-1 et seq., the County annually establishes the amount to be raised by taxation and the purposes for which said amount will be utilized. As is necessary, the County may allocate funds from the County budget to support its solid waste and recycling activities.

VI. SOLID WASTE AND SLUDGE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

A. Existing Facilities

As of the effective date of this Plan, the facilities identified herein are in operation, possess a valid approved registration from the Department and are operated and maintained in accordance with applicable health and environmental standards. Facilities identified in this section were included as existing facilities in the 1979 Plan or incorporated by amendment or administrative action subsequent to adoption of the original plan. A Site Plan Map identifying all existing facilities is included as Figure 1.

1. Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex

Solid Waste Facility ID No. 150098
Class B Recycling Center Registration No. 131962
Composting Facility NJDEP Program Interest No. 47205

a. Facility Owner

Burlington County Board of County Commissioners
49 Rancocas Road
Mount Holly, NJ 08060

b. Description

(1) Location

The Resource Recovery Complex is located in Florence and Mansfield Townships, Burlington County, New Jersey on property identified on the Township tax maps as:

Florence Township

Block 172.05: Lots 16.01, 16.02, 17.01, 17.02 and 17.03.

Block 173: Lots 1, 3.01, 4, 5, 6, 8.01 and 10.

Block 174: Lots 2, 3.01, 3.02, 3.03, 3.04, 3.05, 3.06, 4.01, 4.02 and 7.

Mansfield Township

Block 44: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.01, 5.02, 5.03, 5.04, 5.05, 5.06, 5.07 and 6.

(2) Existing Use

The Complex, a map of which is included as Figure 2, contains the solid waste processing and disposal facilities deemed necessary to implement the solid waste

management strategy adopted by the County. At present, the Complex includes: a combined municipal solid waste landfill; a scalehouse with four truck scales; on-site transfer station; convenience center; leachate treatment plant; potable water storage and treatment facility; storm water sedimentation and detention basins; landfill gas collection/conveyance and treatment facilities; Class B recycling facility for bulky waste materials; household and very small quantity generator hazardous waste facility; a greenhouse and a composting facility. The Complex may include additional solid waste facilities, as the County may, at a later time, deem feasible and desirable to meet the solid waste management needs of its residents or further its resource recovery goals.

(3) Operational Standards

(a) Approved Materials

Waste Types 10, 12 (as per Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Burlington v. State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Stipulation of Dismissal, Superior Court of New Jersey Appellate Division Docket Nos. A-2905-86T7 and A-2383-87T7), 13, 13C, 23, 25, 27 and 27I are permitted to be accepted at the Complex.

(b) Unauthorized Materials

Waste Types 72, 73, 74, designated recyclables as defined in Section X of this Plan, hazardous waste as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-8, household and very small quantity generator hazardous waste, regulated medical waste as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-3A, radioactive waste, and friable and non-friable asbestos are not permitted to be accepted at the Complex for landfilling.

(4) Solid Waste Facilities

(a) Sanitary Landfills

The Resource Recovery Complex contains two sanitary landfill facilities. Landfill No. 1 is a 54-acre capped landfill that accepted waste from February 1989 to December 1999. Over the ten-year period approximately 3,736,589 tons of waste was deposited in the landfill. Landfill No. 2, as originally designed was adjacent to, but distinct

from, Landfill No. 1. The Landfill was constructed in five phases and, at build out, the 69.8-acre landfill consisted of 26 sections ranging in size from 2 to 4.2 acres. In February 2016, the County received DEP approval to expand Landfill No. 2 by bridging the gap between Landfill No. 1 and Landfill No. 2 (“Phase 6”) to create an additional 3.36 million cubic yards of airspace on a 5.15-acre footprint. Landfill No. 2, Phase 6 began receiving waste in January 2018.

i. Landfill Capacity

The County anticipates having sufficient landfill disposal capacity to meet the ten-year planning period (2021 – 2031). The Engineering Design Report for the Landfill No. 2 Phase 6 Expansion (February 2015) projected Landfill No. 2, (Phases 1 - 6) would reach its design capacity in August 2026. The analysis in the Engineering Design Report was based upon an average of 320,000 tons per year (“TPY”) of waste landfilled and a final in-place density of 1,500 lbs. of municipal solid waste (“MSW”) landfilled per cubic yard (“cy”) of air space utilized.

Tonnage data collected over the five-year period of 2014 – 2018 shows an average of 326,000 tons per year were landfilled. Moreover, final in-place densities of 1,500 to 1,700 lbs/cy have been achieved recently as evidenced by annual topographic surveys and capacity reports prepared for the landfills.

The 2020 Capacity Report prepared by Alaimo Engineering dated April 2021 (covering the period of March 21, 2020 through March 10, 2021) found the remaining capacity of Landfill No. 2, Phases 1 – 26 and the Phase 6 expansion to be 2,5158,737 cubic yards. Based on the average annual fill rate (336,597 tons per year) and density (1,347 lbs/cy) over the past three years, the combined landfill will have the capacity to receive solid waste until July 2025. Table 6-1 shows the life expectancy of the combined landfill at various fill rates and densities which range between four and five years from the end date of the 2020 Capacity Report.

In anticipation of the consumption of capacity of the combined landfill, in 2019 the County commissioned SCS Engineers to prepare a Solid Waste Disposal Feasibility Study. The Study identified and evaluated potential strategies for expanding, supplementing or replacing the existing solid waste management infrastructure to meet the solid waste management needs of the County over the next twenty to thirty years. Potential strategies included landfill expansion options, waste export, trash-for-ash arrangements, organics recycling, source reduction and reuse and pay-as-you-throw programs. The Study concluded that it would be most economically feasible for the County to increase the capacity of the landfill at the Complex by expanding the footprint.

The County has commenced design and permitting of Landfill No. 3 which will be located to the west of the combined landfill, extending to Recovery Boulevard. Preliminary designs for Landfill No. 3 indicate a footprint of approximately fifty acres and a capacity of over 7.5 million cubic yards of air space. At a fill rate of 320,000 TPY and average density of 1,500 lbs/cy, Landfill No. 3 is projected to provide an additional sixteen years of solid waste capacity.

ii. Extending Landfill Life

As described below, the County will continue to take measures to optimize the life expectancy of the Landfill, including: 1) the use of tarps as alternate daily cover; 2) careful monitoring of the use of daily and intermediate cover material to minimize overuse; 3) segregation, shredding and utilization of non-recyclable wood (plywood) for use in cover material; and, 4) overall management and optimization of the leachate recirculation system.

(i) Bioreactor Landfilling

The State Plan Update recognizes the important role that existing landfills play in providing needed disposal capacity within the State and acknowledges the difficulty in siting new landfills and expanding existing landfills. It therefore has endorsed the idea of the “sustainable landfill” which employs new innovative technologies and practices to extend the useful life of existing facilities.

Burlington County embraced the concept of the sustainable landfill in 1996 when it submitted its design and permit application to DEP for Landfill No. 2 which embodied state-of-the-art design for a bioreactor landfill. The design includes a system to recirculate landfill leachate and other wastewaters generated on-site into filled landfill cells. The recirculating water increases and maintains the moisture content of the waste material which enhances the anaerobic digestion of the putrescible and other biodegradable fraction of the waste. The recirculation of wastewater is carried out through a low level and high-level distribution system. The low-level system is constructed as the waste is being landfilled. It consists of a series of horizontal, 8 and 10-inch diameter perforated pipes, spaced on 150-foot centers, located 50 feet off the bottom of the fill. The horizontal pipes are connected to a leachate recirculation header pipe located in the perimeter berm around the landfill. Wastewater is pumped into the header pipe which delivers it to valved lateral pipes connected to the horizontal distribution system. A high-level distribution system is a grid design of piping located 10 feet below the final design elevation of the top of fill. To date, only the low-level system has been installed.

Due to the propensity of bioreactor landfills to produce significantly more biogas than traditionally designed landfills, greater care must be taken to capture landfill gas in increased volumes and at an earlier stage. Accordingly, the design of the County's bioreactor landfill included a three-level gas collection system. The low-level system utilizes the leachate collection pipes as gas collectors. The second level is a series of horizontal, perforated pipes on 150-foot centers located ten feet above the low-level leachate recirculation. The third level consists of vertical perforated pipes located on approximately 200-foot centers that run from the top surface of the fill to several feet off the bottom.

The advantages of utilizing bioreactor landfilling technology are: 1) to create "new air space for landfilling" through rapid decomposition of the organic fraction of the waste fill causing greater settlement during the operating life of the landfill, thereby allowing settled areas to be refilled multiple times; 2) to generate, capture and utilize additional biogas

for energy products; and 3) to reduce closure and post closure costs due to less leachate and gas generation, requiring less cost to manage.

(ii) Use of Temporary Caps

The placement of a geosynthetic membrane over the top of a filled landfill cell as a temporary cap rather than the placement of the normal three feet of final soil cover, which would involve substantial quantities of soil, avoids consumption of landfill air space that the soils would otherwise occupy. The cap not only saves air space but can be removed and replaced to allow refilling of reclaimed airspace as settlement of the waste occurs due to accelerated anaerobic decomposition.

(iii) Use of Alternative Daily and Intermediate Cover

The use of soil for daily cover can consume significant amounts of air space. The County has been utilizing a reinforced plastic tarp as daily cover since the inception of the bioreactor landfill at the Complex. The tarps are on large reels that allow automatic deployment and retrieval with a front-end loader. For intermediate cover, the County utilizes a blend of wood chips, minus 3/8-inch crushed glass and sandy soils mixed on an equal volume basis. Wood chips are produced primarily from plywood and painted wood delivered to the Complex. This type of wood is not otherwise recyclable today. Removal of bulky woods from the workface and size reduction to less than 4-inch chips for the cover blend consumes less air space and allows for more rapid decomposition due to increased surface area for biological activity.

(iv) Deterrence of Bulky Waste

Construction and demolition waste and bulky waste are difficult to compact in a landfill and consume a disproportionate amount of air space as compared to other waste types. In order to extend landfill capacity, the County operates a “roll-off container sorting area” adjacent to the working face where all roll-off container loads of these wastes are tipped and sorted for recyclable materials (primarily metal, wood and cardboard). The County also offers reduced tipping fees for certain types of materials that make up these

waste streams as a means of encouraging source separation and recycling. These materials include wallboard, asphalt shingles, various types of wood, metal and tires. The County's amendment re-establishing flow control did not include Waste Types 13 and 13C and the tipping fees for these waste types were increased to encourage the recycling of these materials elsewhere. The County's Recycling Plan also encourages municipalities to adopt ordinances to mandate the recycling of construction and demolition wastes.

(b) Recycling Facilities

Located within the Complex is a Class B Recycling Center which is permitted to accept trees, tree parts, brush and stumps; treated wood waste without chemical preservatives; treated wood waste with chemical preservatives; tires, wallboard and asphalt shingles. Scrap metal and white goods are also accepted. White goods, tires, asphalt shingles and wallboard are temporarily stockpiled and transported off-site for recycling when sufficient quantities are accumulated. White goods containing freon, such as refrigerators and air conditioners, are stored in a separate area to facilitate the recovery of freon prior to transportation to a scrap metal market. Propane tanks are also stored and marketed separately. Scrap metals are separated, stored and marketed by metal types. Wood treated with preservatives such as creosote, chromated copper arsenate ("CCA") and pentachlorophenols are separated from all incoming mixed waste loads and stockpiled separately from all other wood prior to shipment off-site for disposal. Wood treated with glue and/or paint is segregated, shredded and mixed with soil and minus 3/8-inch crushed glass for daily and intermediate landfill cover. Untreated dimensional lumber and tree parts are stockpiled separately and shredded for use as carbon amendment in the Composting Facility. Shredded and screened tree wood is also utilized as biofilter media at the Composting Facility.

(c) Co-Composting Facility ("Composting Facility")

The Composting Facility is an enclosed, forced-air, agitated-bed, aerobic composting system. Dewatered sewage sludge is delivered to the facility, mixed with an

amendment and loaded into concrete bays where it undergoes aerobic biological decomposition in a temperature, oxygen and moisture-controlled environment. After active composting, the mixture is transferred to curing bins where it undergoes further biological decomposition to produce a marketable compost product. The Composting Facility NJPDES permit allows the facility to process a variety of organic materials, including dewatered sewage sludge, food and food processing waste, clean wood waste, cardboard, paper and yard waste, however, the County must obtain additional, specific written DEP approval to process any material other than dewatered sewage sludge and clean wood waste. The capacity of the Composting Facility is dictated by the solids content of the material processed and by state issued permits. In the event that the Composting Facility is unable to accept waste for processing, dewatered sewage sludge will be managed in accordance with Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Burlington v. State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Stipulation of Dismissal, Superior Court of New Jersey Appellate Division Docket Nos. A-2905-86T7 and A-2383-87T7 and the Statewide Solid Waste Management and Sludge Management Plan.

(d) Household Hazardous Waste Facility

The Household and Very Small Quantity Generator Hazardous Waste Facility (“HHWF”) is approved for all categories of hazardous and acutely hazardous waste in liquid, semi-liquid, solid and aerosol or gaseous forms which are generated by residential households and businesses that are considered Very Small Quantity Generators (“VSQGs”). Latex paint, anti-freeze, waste oil and oil filters, mercury containing lamps, switches and ballasts and non-hazardous liquids such as household cleaning products are also accepted at this facility. The facility does not accept explosives or radioactive wastes or any materials from large quantity generators.

(e) Hours of Operation

The hours of operation for receipt of waste at the Resource Recovery Complex are limited to 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Saturdays.

(f) Mandatory Access and Egress Routes

i. Access Route

All truck traffic entering the Complex shall utilize Interstate 295, leave I-295 via exit 52 (Florence-Columbus Interchange), travel east on County Route 656 (Florence-Columbus Road), turn right, onto County Route 543 (Burlington-Columbus Road) and travel west on County Route 543 to the entrance of the Complex.

ii. Egress Route

All traffic exiting the Complex shall turn right and travel east on County Route 543 (Burlington-Columbus Road), turn left and travel west on County Route 656 to Route I-295 and travel on I-295 to another exit.

iii. Exceptions to the Mandatory Access and Egress Routes

The mandatory access and egress routes shall not apply to the following vehicles:

(i) Pick-up trucks driven by employees working at the Complex for the purpose of traveling to and from their employment,

(ii) Vehicles hauling materials generated within the Townships of Florence, Mansfield or Springfield to the Complex, and

(iii) Vehicles traveling from the Complex to a destination within the Townships of Florence, Mansfield or Springfield.

iv. Enforcement of Mandatory Routes

In addition to any other remedy authorized by law, violation of mandatory access and egress routes set forth within this Plan shall constitute grounds for banning any person violating those requirements from access to the Complex or for otherwise limiting access by that person to the Complex.

2. Transfer Stations

a. Republic Waste Services, Inc. (formerly Atlantic Recovery and Transfer Station (“ARTS”))

Program Interest No. 133508

(1) Facility Owner

Republic Services of New Jersey, LLC
4100 Church Road
Mount Laurel, NJ 08054

(2) Facility Location

Block 1300, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17
Mount Laurel Township
4100 Church Road

(3) Existing Use

The Republic Transfer Station receives municipal, bulky, construction and demolition, vegetative, and dry industrial wastes which are deposited in the transfer station by local collection vehicles prior to consolidation and reloading into larger trailers for shipment to disposal sites.

(4) Operational Standards

(a) Approved Materials

Waste Types 10, 13, 13C, 23 and 27 are permitted to be accepted at the facility.

(b) Capacity

The facility is permitted to accept a maximum of 650 tons of solid waste on any operating day.

(c) Hours of Operation

The transfer station is permitted to accept waste from Monday through Saturday, 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., to process waste Monday through Saturday, 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and to conduct facility maintenance and clean-up Monday through Saturday, 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. and Monday through Saturday, 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

(d) Approved Truck Routes

Republic Services has an approved on-site truck route. In addition, solid waste vehicles are not permitted to exit via Lot 13 and pass through the intersection of Springdale and Church Roads.

b. Hainesport Industrial Railroad, LLC (“HIRR”) also a material recovery facility (“MRF”) and intermodal container facility (rail)

Program Interest No. 286283

(1) Facility Owner

Hainesport Industrial Railroad, LLC
5900 Sylon Boulevard
Hainesport, NJ 08036

(2) Facility Location

Block 104, Lot 11
Hainesport Township
5900 Sylon Boulevard

(3) Existing Use

This facility is a commercial solid waste facility transfer station and material recovery facility that receives bulky and construction and demolition wastes and/or recyclable material for processing, recovery and transfer. All solid waste collection vehicles offload inside the building where solid waste is inspected and recyclables are recovered prior to the waste being crushed and compacted then loaded into open top rail cars positioned within the transfer station. If rail cars are not available, the facility is permitted to use transfer trailers to remove waste. All solid waste is shipped to authorized, off-site disposal facilities. Recovered recyclable materials are segregated and stored in containers prior to shipment to recycling centers or final market destinations.

(4) Operational Standards

(a) Approved Materials

Waste Types 13 and 13C and/or recyclable material for processing, recovery and transfer are permitted to be accepted at the facility.

(b) Capacity

The facility is permitted to accept a maximum of 1,000 tons of solid waste on any operating day. Materials must be unloaded and processed within the 52,000 ft² building.

(c) Hours of Operation

The transfer station is permitted to accept waste from Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

(d) Approved Truck Routes

All collection vehicles and transfer trailers must enter and exit the facility via an access easement from Sylon Boulevard to the facility entrance gate.

3. Intermodal Container Facilities

- a. Hainesport Industrial Railroad, LLC (See VI.A.2.b for facility details).

4. Sludge and Septage Management Facilities

a. Burlington County Co-Composting Facility (“Composting Facility”)

See Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex in Section VI.A.1.b(4)(c).

b. Mount Holly Municipal Utilities Authority Water Pollution Control Facility (“MHMUA”)

Program Interest ID No. 46648
NJPDES Permit No. NJ0024015

(1) Facility Owner

Mount Holly Municipal Utilities Authority
37 Washington Street
Mount Holly, NJ 08060

(2) Description

(a) Location

Block 133, Lot 1
Mount Holly Township
300 Rancocas Road & Route 541 Bypass

(b) Existing Use

MHMUA accepts liquid sludges for processing and dewatering. This treatment plant presently is the County's largest acceptor of septage because of its available capacity and sludge handling system. The County does not preclude other treatment plants from accepting septage provided compliance with their NJPDES permits is maintained. MHMUA has excess capacity to adequately handle all of the septage generated within Burlington County and will serve as the County's long-term septage disposal facility. The facility has one sludge storage tank with a total of 400,000 gallons storage capacity, two thickened sludge storage tanks with a combined capacity of 200,000 gallons and one leachate storage tank with a total of 300,000 gallons of capacity. Sludge is processed, dewatered and managed at the Burlington County Composting Facility.

(c) Operational Standards

i. Approved Materials

Waste Types 27, 72, 73 and 74.

ii. Capacity

There are no specific current NJPDES permit limitations regarding the volume of sludge and septage that MHMUA is allowed to accept. However, the MHMUA must comply with any limitations set forth in the applicable Wastewater Management Plan and cannot accept any wastes which may cause noncompliance with NJPDES Permit No. NJ0024015.

iii. Hours of Operation

Deliveries:
6:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m., 7 days/week

Operations:
24 hours/day, 7 days/week

iv. Approved Truck Routes

None.

c. **PTMUA Land Application Site**

Program Interest ID No. 46763
Letter of Land Application Management Approval
NJPDES Permit No. NJ0138827

(1) Facility Owner

Pemberton Township Municipal Utilities Authority
131 Fort Dix Road
P.O. Box 247
Pemberton, NJ 08068

(2) Description

(a) Location

Block 800, Lot 18.01
Block 803, Lots 6, 7 and 8
Block 804, Lot 3
Pemberton Township
131 Fort Dix Road

(b) Existing Use

Prepared residual from the Pemberton Township Municipal Utilities Authority may be subsurface applied or is surface applied to this site and then plowed under within a six-hour period in accordance with a Letter of Land Application Management Approval (“LLAMA”) issued by DEP.

(c) Operational Standards

i. Approved Materials

Waste Type 74.

ii. Capacity

The maximum daily application rate must not exceed fifteen thousand gallons per acre (15,000 gal/acre) to the portions of the site approved for surface and subsurface applications of liquid residuals (164.1 acres), unless otherwise approved in writing by DEP. The maximum annual application rates for each field are regulated by the nutrient content of the sludge and nutrient uptake rate of crops.

iii. Hours of Operation

The hours of operation are limited to daylight hours.

iv. Approved Truck Routes

None.

d. Beverly City Sewerage Authority Reed Beds

Program Interest No. 46129

NJPDES Permit No. NJG0200867

Authorization to discharge under the NJPDES – S3G Sludge Quality Residual
Master General Permit No. NJ0200182

(1) Facility Owner

Beverly City Sewerage Authority
P.O. Box 374
Beverly City, NJ 08010

(2) Description

(a) Location

Block 518, Lot 1
Penn and Magnolia Streets

(b) Existing Use

Sewage sludge from the treatment of sanitary wastewater at the Beverly City Wastewater Treatment Plant is discharged to three basins or cells in which the reed bed grass *Phragmites* is cultivated to facilitate the sludge drying and treatment process. The beds were established in 1985 and the removal of sludge occurs approximately every 10 to 12 years.

(c) Operational Standards

i. Approved Materials

Waste Type 74.

ii. Capacity

The loading of sludge to the reed beds is limited based on the type and the total solids of the sludge discharged.

iii. Hours of Operation

24 hours/day, 7 days/week

iv. Truck Routes

Not applicable.

e. **New Lisbon Developmental Center Reed Beds**

Program Interest No. 46695

NJPDES Permit No. NJ0070955

Authorization to operate under the NJPDES - S2G Sludge Quality General Permit
NJG0211753

(1) Facility Owner

The State of New Jersey Department of Human Services

(2) Description

(a) Location

Block 601, Lots 1-9
Woodland Township
Route 72 Woodland Township

(b) Existing Use

Sewage sludge from the treatment of sanitary wastewater at the New Lisbon Developmental Center Wastewater Treatment Plant is discharged to two concrete structures in which the reed bed grass *Phragmites* is cultivated to facilitate the sludge drying and treatment process. The *Phragmites* are harvested every year and sludge pumping and

disposal is conducted in accordance with NJPDES General Permit No. NJ0132501, occurring approximately every ten years.

(c) Operational Standards

i. Approved Materials

Waste type 74.

ii. Capacity

The loading of sludge to the reed beds is limited based on the type and the total solids of the sludge discharged.

iii. Hours of Operation

24 hours/day, 7 days/week

iv. Truck Routes

Not applicable.

5. Recycling Facilities

a. Class A Recycling Facilities

(1) The Robert C. Shinn, Jr. Recycling Center

(a) Facility Owner

Occupational Training Center of Burlington County, Inc. (“OTC”)
130 Hancock Lane
Mount Holly, NJ 08060

(b) Description

i. Location

Block 905, Lot 1.01
Westampton Township
130 Hancock Lane

ii. Existing Use

Collected source separated recyclables are delivered to the facility for processing and transported to end markets.

iii. Operational Standards

(i) Approved Materials

Class A Recyclables.

(ii) Capacity

No permitted limit.

(iii) Hours of Operation

Materials receipt:

6:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m., Monday – Friday

7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. Saturday

Materials processing:

6:00 a.m. – 12:00 a.m., Monday – Friday

7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday

(iv) Approved Truck Routes

None

b. Class B Recycling Facilities

(1) Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex

Program Interest No. 131962

See Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex in Section VI.A.1.

(2) Britton Industries, Inc.

Program Interest ID No. 131954

(a) Facility Owner

Britton Industries, Inc.

227 Bakers Basin Road

Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08648

(b) Description

i. Location

Block 44, Lot 8.02

Evesham Township

151 New Road

ii. Existing Use

As part of a landscape supply business, tree parts, stumps and brush are delivered to the site by municipalities and landscape contractors. These Class B recyclables are processed into mulch products for sale to municipalities, garden centers and landscape contractors. Sand, stone, sawdust and three different mulch products, licorice, bark and wood mulch, are delivered to the site for direct sale to landscape contractors. This activity is not under the purview of the Class B facility.

iii. Operational Standards

(i) Approved Materials

Tree parts, tree stumps, brush, pallets, leaves and wood (unpainted and chemically untreated).

(ii) Capacity

The facility is permitted to accept 50 tons per day of recyclable materials which includes 10 tons per day of leaves. If the facility does not accept the 10 tons per day of leaves, then the facility may accept the difference between the amount of leaves accepted and the approved daily capacity of 50 tons per day.

(iii) Hours of operation

7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday – Saturday

(iv) Approved truck routes

None.

(3) Trap Rock Industries, LLC (formerly STA-SEAL and Burlington Asphalt)

Facility ID No. 131960

(a) Facility Owner

Trap Rock Industries, LLC
P.O. Box 419
Kingston, NJ 08528

(b) Description

i. Location

Block 14, Lots 1.01, 2.01, 1.02, 1.04 and 1.05
Lumberton Township
Block 42.02, Lots 1 and 2 (not part of recycling activities)
Hainesport Township
Maple Avenue

ii. Existing Use

This recycling center receives concrete, asphalt, brick and block from construction and demolition sites which is processed into a finished aggregate product and marketed from the site.

iii. Operational Standards

(i) Approved Materials

Concrete, asphalt, brick and block.

(ii) Capacity

2,000 tons per day.

(iii) Hours of operation

7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday – Saturday

(iv) Approved truck routes

Access and egress of the facility is restricted to Maple Avenue.

(4) R.E. Pierson Materials Corporation

Facility ID No. 764351

(a) Facility Owner

R.E. Pierson Materials Corporation
860 Oak Grove Road
Bridgeport, NJ 08014

(b) Description

i. Location

Block 702, Lots 32 and 33

Cinnaminson Township
1300 Union Landing Road

ii. Existing Use

This recycling center receives source separated concrete, concrete products (pipe and block), and asphalt from construction and demolition sites which is processed into concrete aggregate and crushed asphalt which is transported off-site for use in a variety of construction applications such as road and sidewalk construction and pavements.

iii. Operational Standards

(i) Approved Materials

Concrete, concrete products and asphalt.

(ii) Capacity

1,500 tons per day.

(iii) Hours of operation

7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday – Friday

7:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Saturday (for receipt and transfer of materials only)

(iv) Approved truck routes

All trucks entering or exiting the site are required to utilize Union Landing Road to Route 130 South. The only exception being when a jobsite is in the opposite direction in one of the nearby towns to the west of the facility.

c. **Multi-Class B & C Recycling Facilities**

(1) **Herman's Trucking**

Program Interest ID No. 131974

(a) Facility Owner

Herman's Trucking, Inc.
181 Jacobstown-Cookstown Road
Wrightstown, NJ 08562

(b) Description

i. Location

Block 800, Lot 9.01
North Hanover Township
181 Jacobstown-Cookstown Road

ii. Existing Use

This recycling center receives concrete, asphalt, brick and block, wood stumps, tree branches and limbs, leaves, yard trimmings and grass from construction and demolition contractors, construction companies, landscapers, land clearing operations, municipalities and counties. These recyclable materials are processed into size reduced concrete, wood chips, hardwood and root mulches and finished compost. The crushed concrete aggregate is marketed as road construction, drainageways and other similar type construction applications. Wood chips, mulches and finished compost are marketed primarily to landscapers and construction contractors.

iii. Operational Standards

(i) Approved Materials

Concrete, asphalt, brick and block, ceramic, porcelain, wood stumps, tree branches and limbs, yard trimmings (leaves, grass clippings, wood chips from tree parts and brush), asphalt shingles and foundry sand.

(ii) Capacity

The maximum amount of all approved materials received shall not exceed 1,600 tons per day. That tonnage may consist of any combination of approved materials provided each does not exceed the maximum of 1,450 tons of concrete, asphalt, brick and block, ceramic and porcelain, 148 tons of wood stumps, tree branches and limbs, 50 tons of pre-consumer asphalt shingles and 100 tons of foundry sand on a daily basis.

(iii) Hours of Operation

7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday – Friday
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Saturday

(iv) Approved Truck Routes

Access and egress of the facility is restricted to Jacobstown-Cookstown Road.

(2) **Moorestown Township**

Facility ID No. 131966

(a) Facility Owner

Moorestown Township
111 W. 2nd Street
Moorestown, NJ 08057

(b) Description

i. Location

Block 8600, Lots 9 and 12
Moorestown Township
201 Creek Road

ii. Existing Use

This recycling center operates as both a Class B and Class C recycling center.

The Class B portion of the operations include receipt of source separated brush and tree parts from residents and municipally owned land in Moorestown Township which is processed into wood chips and made available to township residents, used in the municipality for landscaping or other purposes and/or transported off-site by the Township's wood chipping contractor for sale. The Class C recycling operations consist of storage and processing (composting) of yard trimmings and leaves received from township residents. Finished compost is screened and stored in designated areas until it is marketed in bulk from the site.

iii. Operational Standards

(i) Approved Materials

Class B: Brush and tree parts

Class C: Yard trimmings and leaves

(ii) Capacity

Class B: 25 tons per day of brush and 43 tons per day of tree parts.

Class C: 20,000 cubic yards of material at any given time.

(iii) Hours of operation

7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday – Friday

12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Saturday

(iv) Approved truck routes

None.

d. Class C Recycling Facilities

As included in Section VI.A.5.c, Herman’s Trucking and Moorestown Township are operated as Multi-Class B & C Recycling Facilities. All other Class C Recycling Facilities currently in operation in the County are municipally owned recycling centers that operate under the exemptions from general or limited approval permitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1.4. (See VI.A.6. Exempt Facilities). An inventory of the publicly and privately owned Class C Recycling Facilities is included in Table 6-2.

e. Class D Recycling Facilities

There are no Class D Recycling Facilities located in Burlington County.

6. Exempt Facilities

a. Activities Exempt from General or Limited Approval

N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1.4 lists twenty-four activities that are exempted from the requirement to obtain a general or limited recycling center approval pursuant to N.J.A.C. 78:26A-3 and the solid waste planning regulations, provided that specific operating conditions are established and maintained. Only one of the activities, the receipt of yard trimmings for composting, requires inclusion of the facility in the District Plan. There are currently thirteen recycling centers that compost yard trimmings within the County that operate under the exemption. All thirteen are municipally owned and are listed as Class C Facilities in Table 6-2.

b. Limited Recycling Centers

N.J.A.C. 7:26A-4.2, which requires inclusion of recycling centers in district solid waste management plans specifically grants an exception to recycling centers operating under a limited approval. Limited approval is an approval to operate a recycling center for the receipt, storage, processing or transfer of Class B recyclable material for a period of time not to exceed 180 days. The procedures for applying for a limited approval to operate a recycling center for Class B recyclable material are set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:26A-3.7. The procedures do not require persons applying for a limited approval to seek inclusion in district plans. Applicants are required to submit one copy of the application for limited approval to the clerk of the municipality and the solid waste or recycling coordinator of the county in which the recycling center is located. N.J.A.C. 7:26A-3.7(c).

c. Leaf Mulching Operations

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1.4.a.12, leaf mulching activities on land deemed actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural use as defined in the Farmland Assessment Act of 1964, N.J.S.A. 54:4-23.5, are exempt from the requirement to obtain a general or limited recycling center approval provided that particular operational parameters are followed. N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1.4(b)5 requires all persons operating pursuant to an exemption to provide written notice of such operation to DEP, the host municipality and the host county prior to commencement of operations. Several farmers and nurseries within the County conduct leaf mulching operations on properties and are inspected by the Burlington County Health Department as required by DEP.

d. Convenience Centers

Convenience centers are defined as sites where one or more containers are located for temporary storage of solid waste and/or recyclable materials brought to the site by persons transporting only their own household solid waste and/or recyclables. N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4. Convenience centers are not considered solid waste facilities and are exempt from DEP regulation. Three convenience centers are located in Burlington County and were formerly

included in the District Plan as transfer stations prior to the re-designation of these facilities as convenience centers. The three convenience centers are:

(1) Bass River Township Convenience Center

Block 91, Lot 2
Bass River Township
53 South Maple Avenue
Hours of operation: Tuesday 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Thursday 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Saturday 8:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

(2) North Hanover Township Convenience Center

Block 903, Lot 3
North Hanover Township
49 Meany Road
Hours of operation: Tuesday and Saturday, 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

(3) Woodland Township Convenience Center

Block 2703, Lot 2.01
Woodland Township
Russ Anderson Road
Hours of operation: Tuesday and Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Each convenience center accepts only solid waste generated within its respective municipality delivered by residents in automobiles and pick-up trucks. The facilities also accept bulky wastes and source separated recyclable materials.

e. Research Development and Demonstration Projects (“RD&D”)

A research development and demonstration project is a project that is designed to assess a new technology or innovative operational process. An RD&D project has a design capacity of less than 100 tons per day of any waste or material and is conducted for a fixed period of time, not to exceed one year. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.7(f), RD&D projects are exempt from the requirement of obtaining a solid waste facility permit, however, a certificate of authority to operate an RD&D project must be issued by DEP prior to commencement of the project. N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.7(f)4 requires RD&D projects to be included in the district plan of the county in which the project is located and further allows inclusion

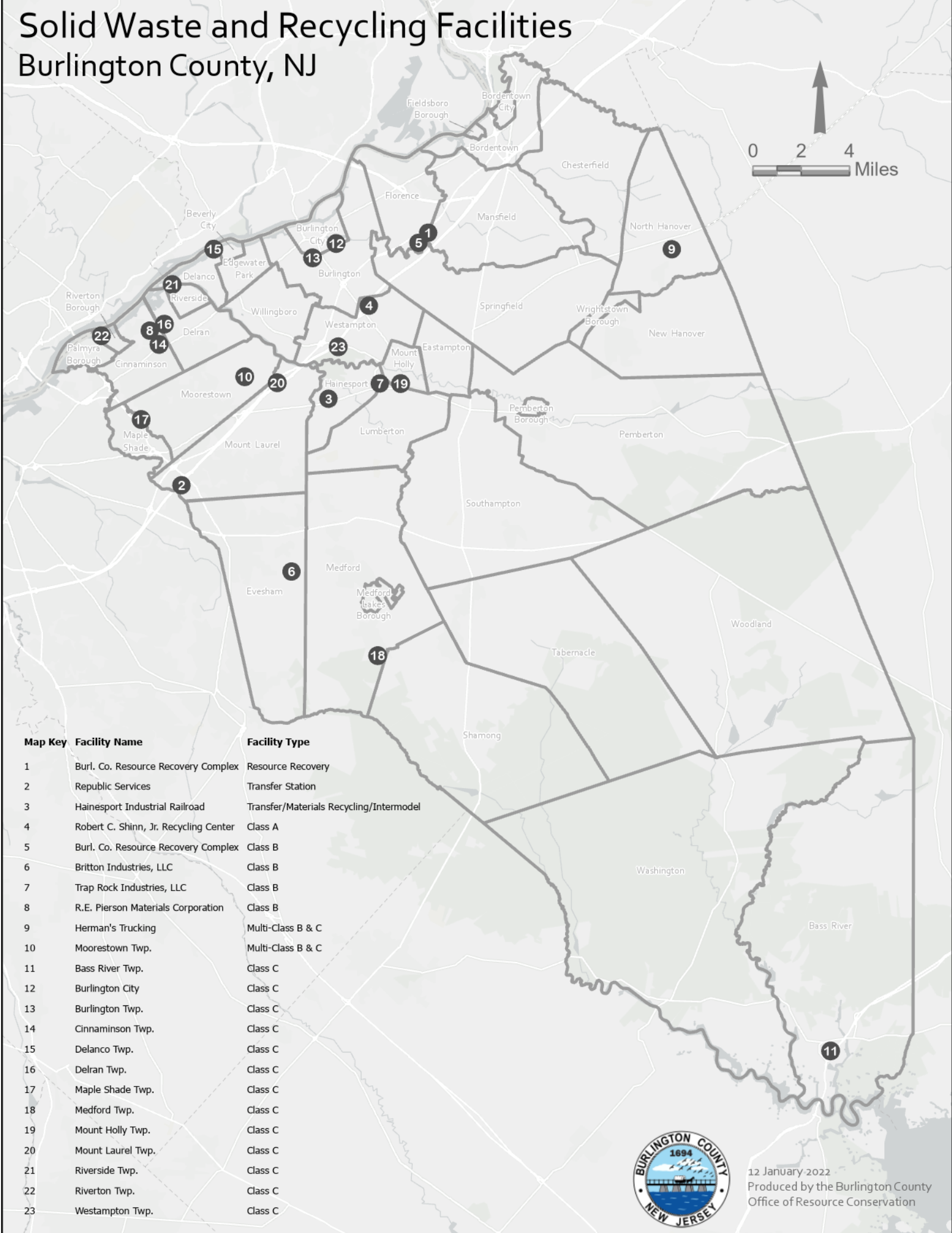
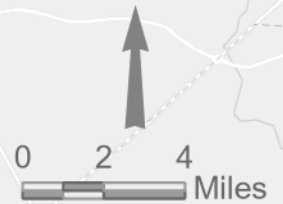
by administrative action. See Section VIII for the procedures for requesting administrative action to the District Plan.

B. Closed Facilities

This section identifies closed solid waste facilities as a matter of record only. Identification of the site of a closed facility in this Plan should not be construed to confer any special status to the site or the former operation. If any entity at any time in the future desires to operate a solid waste facility on one of these sites, the County would consider the proposed facility as a new facility subject to full review under the district planning process. Closed landfill sites are identified in Table 6-3. All other closed facilities and operations are listed in Table 6-4.

Solid Waste and Recycling Facilities

Burlington County, NJ



Map Key	Facility Name	Facility Type
1	Burl. Co. Resource Recovery Complex	Resource Recovery
2	Republic Services	Transfer Station
3	Hainesport Industrial Railroad	Transfer/Materials Recycling/Intermodel
4	Robert C. Shinn, Jr. Recycling Center	Class A
5	Burl. Co. Resource Recovery Complex	Class B
6	Britton Industries, LLC	Class B
7	Trap Rock Industries, LLC	Class B
8	R.E. Pierson Materials Corporation	Class B
9	Herman's Trucking	Multi-Class B & C
10	Moorestown Twp.	Multi-Class B & C
11	Bass River Twp.	Class C
12	Burlington City	Class C
13	Burlington Twp.	Class C
14	Cinnaminson Twp.	Class C
15	Delanco Twp.	Class C
16	Delran Twp.	Class C
17	Maple Shade Twp.	Class C
18	Medford Twp.	Class C
19	Mount Holly Twp.	Class C
20	Mount Laurel Twp.	Class C
21	Riverside Twp.	Class C
22	Riverton Twp.	Class C
23	Westampton Twp.	Class C

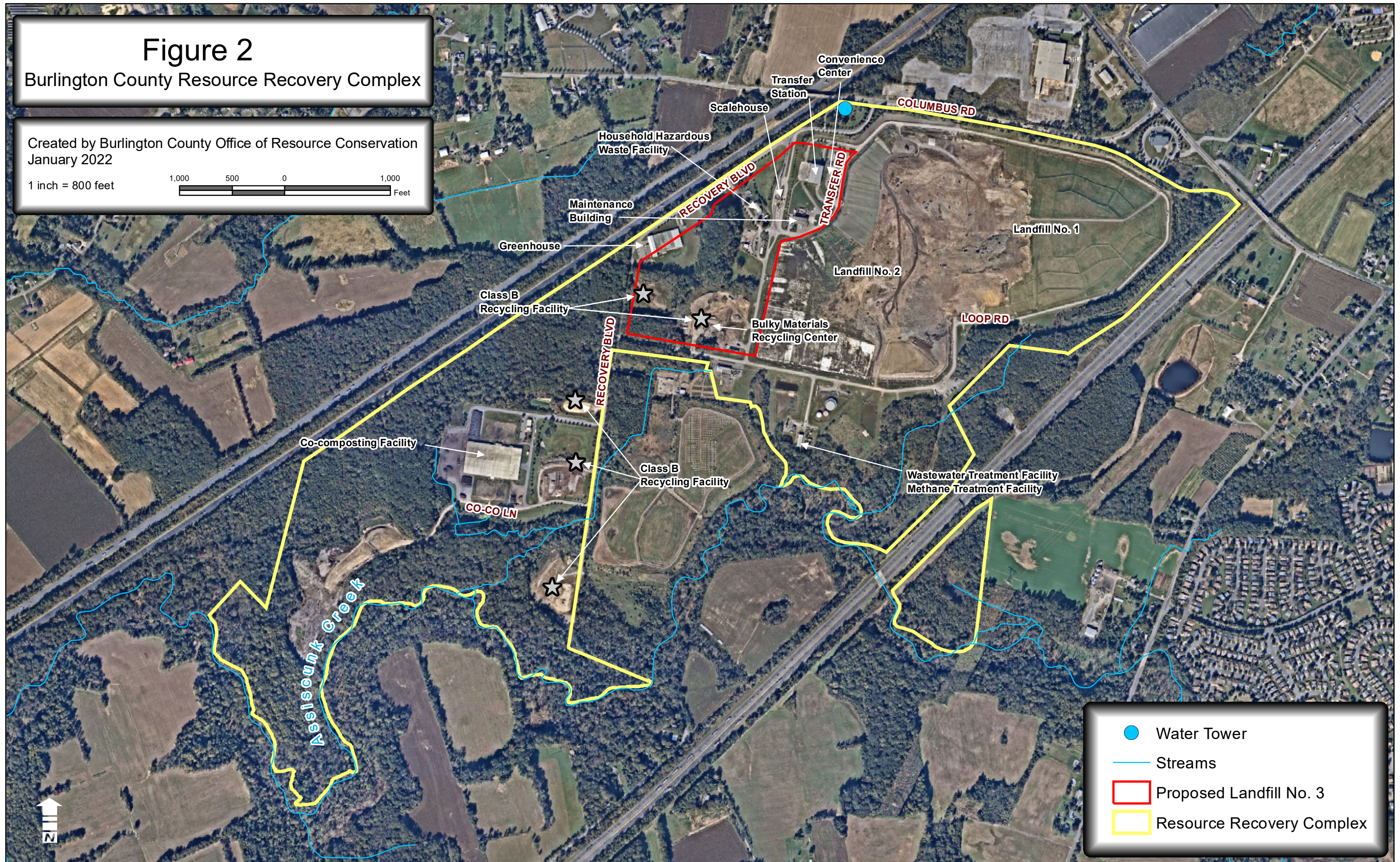


Figure 2

Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex

Created by Burlington County Office of Resource Conservation
January 2022

1 inch = 800 feet



- Water Tower
- Streams
- Proposed Landfill No. 3
- Resource Recovery Complex

**TABLE 6-1
LANDFILL NO. 2 LIFE EXPECTANCY SCENARIOS
UNDER VARIOUS IN-PLACE DENSITIES AND FILL RATES**

Fill Rate (tons/year)	Density (lbs/cy)	Remaining Landfill Life (calendar days)	Date Airspace is filled to Capacity
320,000	1,500	1,847	04/01/26
320,000	1,550	1,908	06/01/26
320,000	1,600	1,970	08/02/26
320,000	1,650	2,031	10/02/26
320,000	1,700	2,093	12/03/26
330,000	1,500	1,791	02/04/26
330,000	1,550	1,850	04/04/26
330,000	1,600	1,910	06/03/26
330,000	1,650	1,970	08/02/26
330,000	1,700	2,030	10/01/26
336,597	1,347	1,577	07/05/25
340,000	1,500	1,738	12/13/25
340,000	1,550	1,796	02/09/26
340,000	1,600	1,854	04/08/26
340,000	1,650	1,912	06/05/26
340,000	1,700	1,914	06/07/26
350,000	1,500	1,688	10/04/25
350,000	1,550	1,745	12/20/25
350,000	1,600	1,801	02/14/26
350,000	1,650	1,857	04/11/26
350,000	1,700	1,914	06/07/26

Note: The shaded row shows the landfill life expectancy calculated in the 2020 Capacity Report prepared by Alaimo Engineering.

**TABLE 6-2
INVENTORY OF SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING FACILITIES
BURLINGTON COUNTY**

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address	Program Interest Number	Authorized Waste	Capacity (Annual)	Municipality	Blocks	Lots							
Solid Waste															
Resource Recovery	Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex	22000 Burlington-Columbus Road	150098	10, 12, 13, 13C, 23, 25, 27 and 27I	no permitted limit	Florence	172.05	16.01, 16.02, 17.01, 17.02, 17.03							
						Florence	173	1, 3.01, 4, 5, 6, 8.01, 10							
						Florence	174	2, 3.01, 3.02, 3.03, 3.04, 3.05, 3.06, 4.01, 4.02, 7							
						Mansfield	44	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.01, 5.02, 5.03, 5.04, 5.05, 5.06, 5.07, 6							
Transfer Stations	Republic Services - Mount Laurel	4100 Church Road	133508	10, 13, 13C, 23, 27	650 tpd	Mount Laurel	1300	13, 14, 15, 16, 17							
TS/MRF/Intermodal Container	Hainesport Industrial Railroad	5900 Sylon Boulevard	286283	13, 13C	1,000 tpd	Hainesport	104	11							
Recycling															
Class A	Robert C. Shinn, Jr. Recycling Center	130 Hancock Lane	262776	Class A recyclables		Westampton	905	1.01							
Class B	Burlington County	22000 Burlington-Columbus Road	131962	Trees, tree parts, stumps, brush, wood, treated wood, tires, wallboard and asphalt shingles.	609 tpd	Florence	173	3.01							
							173.01	8.01							
							174	3.01, 3.06							
	Britton Industries, Inc.	151 New Road	131954	Tree parts, stumps, brush, leaves and wood pallets.	50 tpd	Evesham	44	8.02							
	Trap Rock Industries, LLC	Maple Avenue	131960	Concrete, asphalt, brick and block.	2,000 tpd	Lumberton Hainesport	14 42.02	1.01, 1.02, 1.04, 1.05, 2.01 1, 2							
	R.E. Pierson Materials Corporation	1300 Union Landing Road	764351	Concrete, concrete products, asphalt	1,500 tpd	Cinnaminson	702	32, 33							
Multi-Class B & C															
	Herman's Trucking	181 Jacobstown-Cookstown Road	131974	Concrete, asphalt, brick, block, wood stumps, tree branches and limbs. Leaves	1,748 tpd 10,000 cy/yr	North Hanover	800	part of lot 9.01							
								Moorestown Township	201 Creek Road	131966	Brush and tree parts Leaves	25 tpd brush, 43 tpd tree parts 20,000 cy at any given time	Moorestown	8600	9, 12
Class C	Bass River Township	off of Cramer Road	133498	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Bass River	9A	2							
	Burlington City	850 Jacksonville Road	131938	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Burlington City	221	9.02							
	Burlington Township	off of Lake Avenue	609655	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Burlington Township	57, 64, 65, 73	1, 13, 1, 1 respectively							
	Cinnaminson Township	1801 Union Landing Road	131947	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Cinnaminson	804	12							
	Delanco Township	off of West Avenue	131949	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Delanco	200	1							
	Delran Township	off of Taylors Lane	131950	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Delran	9	29							
	Maple Shade Township	Route 73 & Princeton Avenue	133506	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Maple Shade	7701	2							
Exemptions #3, 13 & 19	Medford Township	off of Harwood Lane	133852	Leaves & Brush	10,000 cy/yr	Medford Township	6505	8, 15							
	Mount Holly Township	off of Herald Avenue	131969	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Mount Holly	102	50							
	Mount Laurel Township	off of Pike Road	131972	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Mount Laurel	205	3							
	Riverside Township	300 Monroe Street	131980	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Riverside	101	3, 4, 5							
	Riverton Borough	Broad Street and Martha's Lane	131982	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Riverton	66	1A							
	Westampton Township	off of Rancocas Road	131990	Leaves	10,000 cy/yr	Westampton	501	1							

**TABLE 6-3
CLOSED LANDFILLS**

Facility Name	Street Address	Location	Block	Lot(s)	Acreage	ID	PI#	Type	Comm/ Sole Source	Waste Types	Date Ceased Operating	Status
Aero Haven	Kettle Run Road	Evesham Township			18	0313B	133504	P	S	27		Properly closed
Bass River Township Landfill	Cramer Road	Bass River Township	9A	2	20	0301A	131935	G	S	10,13,23	1982	
Bass River Illegal Landfill	S. Maple Avenue	Bass River Township					551520	G	S			
Beverly City Landfill	Second Street	Beverly City	1	1, 2, 3, 3A			536419	G	S			
Big Hill Landfill - BEMS	Big Hill Road	Southampton Township	2702	3, 4, 5	43	0333A	131984	P	C	10,13,23,25,27	1982	Properly closed
Bordentown City	Route 206 & Farnsworth Avenue	Bordentown Township	128	10			536423	G	S			
Burlington City	Jacksonville Road	Burlington City	221	7, 8, 9B, 10	61	0305A	131938	G	S	10,12,13,23,27	1988	
Burlington Clay & Engineering	Glenwood Avenue	Burlington City					536428	P	C			
Burlington Township	Old York Road	Burlington Township					536479	G				
Burlington Township Landfill	Lake Avenue	Burlington Township	136	5	20	0306B	131940	G	S	10	1978	
Cornell Avenue Landfill	Cornell Avenue	Maple Shade Township	71	4	3		536492	G				
Delanco Township	900 Coopertown Rd	Delanco Township	1900	7	32		421425	P	C			Closure Plan modified 11/03/17
Eastampton Township Landfill	Forest Avenue	Eastampton Township	1600	1	7		536486	G	S			
Edgewater Park Township	Route 130	Edgewater Park Township				0312U	133502	G				
Evesham Township Landfill	Tomlinson Mill Road	Evesham Township	48, 50	18, 19, 20, 21	35	0313A	131952	G	S	10	1984	
Florence Land Recontouring	Cedar Lane Extension	Florence Township	173	1, 2, 3	69	0315B	131956	P	C	10,12,13,23,25,27	1981	Properly closed
Florence Township Landfill	Main Street	Florence Township	126.01	3		0315U	131957	G				
Fort Dix #1	Southwest section of Fort Dix near Pemberton Township	Pemberton Township		Area 7200	113	0329B	131978	G	S	10,13,23,27	1984	
Fort Dix #2	Pemberton-Browns Mills, Juliustown- Browns Mills & Pointville Raods	Wrightstown Township		Area 7200	130	0340A	131978	G	S	10,12,13,23,25,27		
Griffin Pipe Products	1100 West Front St	Florence Township	156	2	29	0315A	131955	I	S	13,27	1998	Properly closed
Hercules	Neck Road	Burlington Township					536484	I	S			
Hoeganaes Industrial Landfill	Broad Street & Taylors Lane	Cinnaminson Township	307	2, 2B	35	0308B	131945	I	S			
J. Vinch and Sons Demolition Landfill	40 Ward Avenue	Chesterfield	106	2.01, 2.02	8	0307A	131944	P	S	13	1988	Properly closed
Jersey Pool SLF		Medford Township					131964	P	S			
Lakes Sand and Gravel/Blazio		Tabernacle Township					160113	P	C			Trash removed, Properly closed

**TABLE 6-3
CLOSED LANDFILLS**

Facility Name	Street Address	Location	Block	Lot(s)	Acreage	ID	PI#	Type	Comm/ Sole Source	Waste Types	Date Ceased Operating	Status
Lakeview Cemetery	Route 130 North	Cinnaminson Township	2507	1		0308001347	131948	P	S			Trash removed, Properly closed
Landfill & Development Company	Route 38	Mount Holly Township	118	10, 11, 12, 13, 15.02, 16	150	0323A	131968	P	C	10,13,25,27	1986	Properly closed
		Eastampton Township	1401	1, 18								
		Lumberton Township	23	1, 2								
Laurel Creek Fill Site	Centerton Road	Moorestown Township	8801	4	4	0322001569	133724	P	S			
Leonberg Property Landfill	140 Borton Landing Road	Moorestown Township				0322001263	131967	P	S			
Lumberton Township Landfill	Lumberton-Hainesport Road	Lumberton Township	26	3A	28	0317A	131959	G	S	10,13,23,27	1988	Properly closed
Maple Shade Township	Haverford & Pennsauken Creek	Maple Shade Township	66A	1, 3, 5 Block 77A, Lot 2C	6	0319U	131963	G				
Medford Township East Landfill	Gravelly Hollow Road	Medford Township	6404	5, 6	20			G				
Medford Township West Landfill	Gravelly Hollow Road	Medford Township	6405	18, Block 6408, Lot 7	20	0320A	133507	G	S	10,13,23	1982	
Moorestown Township Landfill	Creek Road	Moorestown Township	322	3	26	0322A	193313	G	S	10,12,13,23	1982	Properly closed
Mount Holly Landfill	Herald & Lincoln Avenues	Mount Holly Township					536079	G				
New Lisbon State School Sanitary Landfill	Route 72	Woodland Township	5501	1, 15	20	0339B	131993	G	S	10,13,23	1980	
Nor-Cross Sand & Gravel		Pemberton Township					536080	P	C			
North Hanover Township Landfill	New Egypt Jacobstown Road	North Hanover Township	902	21	10	0326A	131973	G	S	10	1981	
Palmyra Borough Sanitary Landfill	Route 73	Palmyra Borough	156	1, 1.01, 1.02	90		131976	G				
Parklands Reclamation Project	1070 Route 206	Bordentown Township	134	3, 4, 14	94	0304A	133499	P	C	10,12,13,25,27	1989	Properly closed
Patsaros Landfill	Oxmead Road	Burlington Township	139	8, 9B	5	0306C	131941	P	S	13	1987	
Pemberton Township	Whites Bog Road	Pemberton Township	906	1	27	0329A	131977	G	S	10,13,23	1980	
Plasticon Landfill		Lumberton Township					536082	I	S			
Roebing Steel		Florence Township					536089	I	S			
Sanitary Landfill, Inc. (SCI)	1012 Union Landing Road	Cinnaminson Township	702	31A, 34, 35, 35A, 35B	51	0308C	131946	P	C	10,12,13,23,25,27	1980	Properly closed
Shamong Township (McElhone Landfill)	Atsion Road	Shamong Township	10	24.02	16	0332A	131983	P	S	10,13,23	1978	
Shamong II Landfill		Shamong Township					536091	G	S			

**TABLE 6-3
CLOSED LANDFILLS**

Facility Name	Street Address	Location	Block	Lot(s)	Acreage	ID	PI#	Type	Comm/ Sole Source	Waste Types	Date Ceased Operating	Status
Southampton Haas Site	741 Route 70	Southampton	3501	14, 15, 44, 56, 59		0335001561	193699	P	S			Trash removed, Properly closed
Tabernacle Township Landfill	Indian Mills & Caranza Roads	Tabernacle Township	203	1A	24	0335A	131986	G	S	10,13,23	1986	
Tenneco Chemicals, Inc.	39 Beverly Road	Burlington Township	95	12A	4.8	0306D	131942	I	C	27	1984	
United States Pipe and Foundry Company	East Pearl Street	Burlington Township	151	3	12	0306A	131939	I	S	27	2002	Properly closed
Walmart Property SLF		Evesham Township					131953	G				
Washington Township Landfill	Church Road	Washington Township	54	2	34	0336A	131988	G	S	10,13,23	1978	
West Roland Avenue Landfill	West Roland Avenue	Maple Shade Township	1A	3A, 31, 32	2	*	536140	G				
Winzinger Landfill – Hainesport	Lumberton Road	Hainesport Township	95	3	22	0316A	131958	P	S	13,23	1979	
Woodland Township Landfill	Off of Russ Anderson Boulevard	Woodland Township	2703	2.01	33	0339A	131992	G	S	10,13,23	1982	Properly closed

**TABLE 6-4
OTHER CLOSED FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS**

Facility Name	Street Address	Location	Block	Lot(s)	Acreeage	ID	Year Closed
Incinerators							
Fort Dix Heat Recovery Incinerator	5800 Area	New Hanover Township				0325A	1997
Trofe Incinerator	Pike Road	Mount Laurel Township	205	5	6.735	*	1993
Recycling Centers							
Eastern Organics	Saylor's Pond Road	Springfield Township	1901	11	156	0334A or 131985	2006
Federal Prison Industries	Building 5713 Fort Dix	New Hanover Township	21	1		155407	2018
Fillit Sand and Gravel	231 Route 73	Palmyra Borough	156	501	26.48	131975	2014
Safety Kleen/Clean Harbors	109 Connecticut Drive	Burlington Township	120	1	4	131943	2016
Evesham Township (Exemption #19)	398 Kettle Run Road	Evesham Township	57	1.01	8.67	510015	2012
Land Application Sites							
Sunnyside Farms	Woodlane Road	Westampton Township	402	5, 6	272	NJ0052621	1997
			403	7, 8, 9			
			6	9			
			5	12			
Rancocas State Park	Rancocas Road	Westampton Township	501	3	90	NJ0054305	1997
Honeysuckle Farms	Route 206 & North Pemberton Road	Pemberton Township	778	1, 2.01, 3	210	NJ0057801	2003
			779	6.01			
A&L Cesspool	Catesville Road	Pemberton Township	802	1	56.99	0329D	1982

* Not registered with NJDEP.

VII. WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

A. Collection

1. Residential Establishments

a. Single Family Dwellings

The collection of residential solid waste from single family dwellings in Burlington County is provided by an array of methods relying upon the public and private sectors. For the most part, this waste stream is collected by a municipal public works department or by private waste hauling companies under contract to the municipality. Hauling contracts are competitively bid in accordance with uniform bid specifications developed by DEP and are awarded for terms of three to five years. In two municipalities, Shamong and Chesterfield, individual homeowners contract directly with private waste haulers for collection services. Three rural municipalities in the County, Bass River, North Hanover and Woodland Townships, do not provide residential waste collection, but provide convenience centers for residents to deliver waste. Separate collection of bulky wastes and vegetative wastes (leaves and other yard wastes) is provided at the election of the municipality, many of which provide these services on a regularly scheduled basis during the year. The method of solid waste collection now being provided in each municipality for single family dwellings is listed in Table 7-1.

b. Multi-Family Dwelling Complexes

Multi-family dwelling complexes typically rely upon dumpsters, open roll-off and closed roll-off containers for solid waste storage and collection. Historically, this sector of housing was serviced almost exclusively by the private solid waste hauling industry with the service being paid for by the owner of the multi-family complex. The responsibility for the collection of this waste stream changed in 1989 when the “Kelly Bill” (enacted as P.L. 1989 Chapter 299, N.J.S.A. 40:67-23.2 et seq.) was passed, requiring that municipalities collect solid waste in qualified private communities, including condominiums, or reimburse these communities for the cost of providing such service. Later, in an Appellate Court decision,

(WHS Realty Company Inc. v. Township of Morristown, 323 N.J. Super. 553 [App. Div. 1999] cert. denied) the Court held that a municipal garbage collection ordinance providing service to qualified private communities could not exclude apartment buildings and garden apartment complexes. In response, the New Jersey Legislature enacted P.L. 2001, c. 25 which required all municipalities that provide collection services for single family dwellings also provide collection services to multi-family dwellings by either: 1) directly providing the service through its public works department or through a competitively bid contract; or 2) entering into an agreement with the owner/manager of each multi-family dwelling complex to reimburse it for costs incurred for waste collection. The law covered multi-family dwellings with five or more units and required the reimbursements to begin in budget year 2002 for municipalities operating on a fiscal calendar year and 2003 for municipalities operating on a fiscal year.

The law further states that in order to be eligible for solid waste collection services or reimbursement for the services, the multi-family dwelling shall be required to comply with all recycling requirements generally applicable to single family dwellings within the municipality. The impacts of the law on the County's Regional Recycling Program are discussed in Section X.

In response to the legislation, most municipalities within Burlington County elected to reimburse the owners of the multi-family dwelling units, including qualified private communities, for the collection of solid waste. In these cases, the owners continued to contract directly with the private solid waste haulers for services. Sixteen municipalities within the County, however, participate in a regional collection program to provide service to all multi-family dwelling units within the group of municipalities under a competitive bid contract. The regional program is known as the Municipal Apartment Condominium Collection Services ("MACCS") of Burlington County. The municipalities include Bordentown Township, Burlington City, Burlington Township, Eastampton Township, Edgewater Park Township, Evesham Township, Lumberton Township, Maple Shade

Township, Moorestown Township, Mount Holly Township, Mount Laurel Township, Palmyra Borough, Riverside Township, Westampton Township, Willingboro Township and Wrightstown Borough.

2. Commercial and Institutional Establishments

Solid waste generated at commercial and institutional establishments is generally collected by private sector solid waste haulers. Some municipalities do provide solid waste collection services to small businesses located in the “Main Street” area of their community. Additionally, over twenty percent (20%) of municipalities have shared service agreements with their school districts to include solid waste collection for the district as part of the municipality’s contract for these services. A very limited number of commercial businesses and institutions collect their own waste with their own vehicles. Approximately twenty-five separate companies provide collection services to commercial customers and institutions in Burlington County offering a highly competitive environment.

3. Construction & Demolition Projects

Construction and demolition waste and bulky waste are collected primarily by private solid waste hauling companies. The term of contracts tends to be of short duration, generally less than one year. A number of small building contractors self-haul waste generated from their own worksites. Public works departments usually do not collect construction and demolition waste from single family residences.

4. Industrial, Manufacturing and Food Processing Establishments

Industrial and manufacturing establishments that generate Waste Type 27 typically collect and store waste in open roll-off containers while food processing establishments generating putrescible waste collect and store it in closed roll-off containers. All three categories are serviced by the private solid waste collection industry.

5. Trends in Solid Waste Collection

a. Consolidation of Service Area

Solid waste collection and transportation account for approximately fifty percent (50%) of the total cost of solid waste management for municipalities and businesses.

Consolidation of collection areas offers opportunities to increase collection efficiencies and reduce costs. Historically, residential waste has been collected on a municipal-wide basis with each municipality acting as an individual contracting unit when utilizing a private collection company. In highly populated areas, this level of consolidation is obviously more efficient and cost effective than having each individual homeowner contract for collection. Three different pairs or groups of smaller municipalities have bid their waste collection contract as a shared service to provide greater savings on collection costs. They are Beverly City, Delanco Township and Edgewater Park Township; Burlington City and Burlington Township; and Mount Holly and Westampton Townships.

Commercial waste collection may also benefit from consolidation in terms of collection efficiency and cost savings by establishing franchise collection districts which encompass groups of municipalities. In New Jersey, local government historically has not involved itself with providing or coordinating commercial solid waste collection. At the present time, there also does not appear to be any existing business association or other entity working to organize consolidation of waste from commercial establishments. This situation may change as the cost of commercial waste collection increases and businesses seek to reduce costs.

B. Transfer Stations

Once collected, waste is transported to an end disposal facility in one of two ways. The waste can be transported directly to the end disposal facility or it can be delivered to a more locally sited transfer station, where the waste is offloaded, consolidated with additional waste and placed in larger transfer trailers for a longer haul trip to the end disposal facility.

In Burlington County, Republic Services, Inc. operates a transfer station located in Mount Laurel Township. This facility, which operates at a capacity of 650 tons per day, transfers waste primarily to the Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex (15 miles one way), Covanta Resource Recovery Facility in Camden, NJ (14 miles one way), Covanta Resource Recovery Facility in Chester, PA (38 miles one way), and the Modern Landfill in York, PA, which is owned by Republic Services (115 miles one way). This transfer station is ideally located to service a highly populated area of Burlington and Camden Counties and receives a considerable amount of residential and commercial solid waste generated within this area. Since it is impossible to segregate incoming waste at the facility by county of origin, Republic Services is required to deliver an equivalent amount of Type 10 waste as is accepted from Burlington County sources to the Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex for disposal on a monthly basis. All other Burlington County waste received at the Transfer Station (Types 13, 13C and 27) is transported to one or a combination of the other aforementioned out-of-county facilities.

C. Rail Transfer Facilities

Solid waste may also be economically transported by railroad after being locally collected. Rail transport is typically considered the most economical means of waste transport to facilities located distances greater than two hundred miles away. A rail transfer facility owned and operated by the Hainesport Industrial Railroad, LLC (“HIRR”) opened in the Hainesport Industrial Park in Hainesport Township in 2006. This facility is a commercial solid waste facility transfer station and material recovery facility that is permitted to accept a maximum of 1,000 tons of solid waste on any operating day. The facility is currently receiving waste from all but three counties in New Jersey as well as Pennsylvania, Delaware and New York. The primary source of waste accepted at the facility is Burlington County followed by Camden and Ocean Counties. The majority of the waste from HIRR is transported to Sunny Farms Landfill in Fostoria, Ohio (550 miles one way) for disposal. Waste is also disposed of at the Delaware Recyclable Products, Inc. Landfill in New Castle,

Delaware (50 miles one way), Penn Ohio Waste Landfill in Negley, Ohio (400 miles one way) and the Gloucester County Improvement Authority Landfill in South Harrison Township, New Jersey (30 miles one way).

**TABLE 7-1
MUNICIPAL SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL WASTE COLLECTION AGENCY**

Code	Municipality	Type of Collection
0301	Bass River Township*	Contracted
0302	Beverly City	Contracted
0303	Bordentown City	Municipal
0304	Bordentown Township	Contracted
0305	Burlington City	Contracted
0306	Burlington Township	Contracted
0307	Chesterfield Township	Subscription
0308	Cinnaminson Township	Contracted
0309	Delanco Township	Contracted
0310	Delran Township	Contracted
0311	Eastampton Township	Municipal
0312	Edgewater Park Township	Contracted
0313	Evesham Township	Municipal
0314	Fieldsboro Borough	Contracted
0315	Florence Township	Contracted
0316	Hainesport Township	Contracted
0317	Lumberton Township	Municipal
0318	Mansfield Township	Contracted
0319	Maple Shade Township	Contracted
0320	Medford Township	Contracted
0321	Medford Lakes Borough	Municipal
0322	Moorestown Township	Contracted
0323	Mount Holly Township	Contracted
0324	Mount Laurel Township	Contracted
0325	New Hanover Township	Contracted
0326	North Hanover Township*	Contracted
0327	Palmyra Borough	Contracted
0328	Pemberton Borough	Contracted
0329	Pemberton Township	Contracted
0330	Riverside Township	Contracted
0331	Riverton Borough	Contracted
0332	Shamong Township	Subscription
0333	Southampton Township	Municipal
0334	Springfield Township	Contracted
0335	Tabernacle Township	Contracted
0336	Washington Township	Contracted
0337	Westampton Township	Contracted
0338	Willingboro Township	Contracted
0339	Woodland Township*	Contracted
0340	Wrightstown Borough	Municipal

* Municipality has a publicly owned convenience center. Private waste haulers provide and service roll-off containers at these locations.

VIII. PROCEDURES, STANDARDS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Designation of Implementation Authority

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq., responsibility for the formulation and implementation of district solid waste management plans rests with the Board of County Freeholders (now known as County Commissioners). The Burlington County Board of County Commissioners have designated the Department of Solid Waste to be the agency responsible for development and implementation of the District Plan.

B. Solid Waste Advisory Council (“SWAC”)

The Act requires that a solid waste advisory council (“SWAC”) be appointed in each county to assist in the development and formulation of the district solid waste management plan and establishes minimum criteria for the composition of the council. The Burlington County SWAC is appointed annually by the Director of the Board. The SWAC shall include, at a minimum, a mayor of one of the municipalities in the County that hosts a major solid waste disposal facility or their designee, a representative of the solid waste collection and disposal industry, a sludge generator, a municipal recycling coordinator, a member of the agricultural community, an environmentalist, a private citizen and County and State government officials. SWAC meets on an as-needed basis to review, consider and advise the Board on proposed amendments and updates to the Plan and may meet on a regular schedule to consider matters relevant to solid waste and recycling planning in the County.

C. Public Participation Procedures

1. Objectives

The objectives of the Burlington County public information and participation program are as follows:

- a. Inform and involve all sectors of the population that are likely to be affected by the solid waste management planning process.

b. Establish clearly defined mechanisms for citizens, environmental organizations and industry representatives to provide input and submit comments to the County regarding formulation, amendment, update and implementation of the District Plan.

c. Develop a clear mechanism through which specific concerns can be identified, considered, evaluated and resolved.

d. Develop public support and confidence that all views will be considered in the solid waste planning and implementation process.

e. Keep the public informed of the progress of solid waste management planning and plan implementation, major issues relating to waste management and proposed plan amendments.

2. Solid Waste Advisory Council (“SWAC”)

The County will continue to rely upon SWAC as a mechanism for public involvement in the development and implementation of the District Plan. A favorable recommendation of a proposed amendment from SWAC does not guarantee County Plan inclusion or DEP approval. All meetings of SWAC are open to the public.

3. Plan Amendments

Section VIII. D sets forth procedures for consideration of amendments to the District Plan. In order to afford the public a greater opportunity for input, these procedures extend beyond the minimum requirements of the Act by calling for a public information meeting in addition to the required public hearing, distribution of the proposed plan amendment and notice of the public hearing to an extensive list of individuals, officials and agencies, and availability of the proposed amendment and all reports supporting the amendment on the County website. Moreover, following the public information meeting and written public comment period, County staff is required to prepare a report in response to comments received for submission to the Board for its review and consideration prior to final Board action on the proposed amendment. The resolution by the Board adopting or rejecting

the proposed amendment is distributed to all persons submitting written comments on the amendment as required by N.J.S.A. 13:1E-23e.

4. Media Communications

An important aspect of maintaining a communications link with the public is through the use of available media including digital and print media.

D. Procedures for Consideration of Amendments to the District Plan

1. Applicability

N.J.S.A. 13:1E-20a.(1) requires that every solid waste management plan contain provisions for automatic review of the plan not less than once every two years following approval of the plan by the Commissioner. If, upon such review, the Board determines that the plan or any part thereof, is inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended, the Board shall formulate a new plan or modify the existing plan.

The County will adopt amendments to the Plan based upon an ongoing review if: (a) the County finds an amendment necessary to update information or to address new or unanticipated situations; (b) DEP directs the County to amend the Plan; (c) an amendment is otherwise required by law; or (d) third parties request an amendment to include a new solid waste facility, an expansion of an existing facility, or an existing facility that has been identified as requiring plan inclusion.

In considering plan amendments, the County shall follow the procedures set forth below. The County may provide or require additional opportunity for public participation if found to be necessary or desirable, including additional public meetings and public hearings, informal consultations, and consultations with SWAC. The County will adhere to all regulations promulgated by the Department as required by the New Jersey Environmental Justice Law, N.J.S.A. 13:1D-157, et seq. The County reserves the right to waive any of these procedural requirements when considering plan amendments provided that the notice and hearing requirements of the Act and regulations are met.

2. Plan Amendments to Include New Facilities, Sites, Facility Expansions and/or Existing Facilities Identified as Requiring Plan Inclusion

N.J.S.A. 13:1E-21b(3) requires that all proposed solid waste facilities be included in the applicable district plan. N.J.S.A. 13:1E-4b and 26 prohibit the construction or operation of any solid waste facility or issuance of a solid waste facility permit or approval by DEP for a facility that is not consistent with the District Plan. Although the District Plan includes all facilities that are necessary to meet the present solid waste processing and disposal needs of the County, situations may arise where either the County or a third party proposes construction of a new facility, expansion of an existing facility, or identifies an existing facility that requires Plan inclusion. In these cases, the following procedures shall apply:

- a. A pre-application conference to review facility siting requirements and operational standards set forth in the District Plan is encouraged but is not required.
- b. A complete application for amendment to the District Plan shall consist of the following:
 - (1) All the information required by New Jersey Statute or regulation;
 - (2) A report in support of the application which shall include:
 - (a) A discussion of the need for the proposed facility and the relationship between the proposed facility and State and County solid waste planning;
 - (b) A list of sources and types of waste proposed to be accepted at the facility;
 - (c) Analysis of existing markets, if the proposed facility is a recycling center or resource recovery facility;
 - (d) A study sufficient to show that substantive facility standards set forth in Section VIII.F. are met;
 - (3) Engineering plans including a general site plan;
 - (4) Agreed benefits to be afforded to the host municipality pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-28 or, if no agreement, the applicant's best offer;

(5) An Environmental and Health Impact Statement, including a health risk assessment and an emergency plan, as required by DEP;

(6) The disclosure statement or license required by N.J.S.A. 13:1E-128;

(7) Any and all information and documentation as identified by the Department of Solid Waste as necessary to render an informed decision;

(8) A nonrefundable filing fee to defer the cost of review if the Board elects to establish a fee schedule by duly adopted resolution. The fee may include the cost of experts retained by the Board to assist the County in review of the application.

c. The County shall review the application for completeness within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. If additional information is required, the County shall notify the applicant in writing and the applicant shall have thirty (30) calendar days to supply the information requested.

d. If the County determines that, on the face of the application, the proposed facility does not comply with substantive facility siting standards, it may deny the application. Said denial shall be in writing and state that it is the final action by the County.

e. If the County determines the application complete, it shall so notify the applicant in writing and request that the applicant supply a sufficient number of copies of the application and/or an electronic version of the application for public distribution and review.

f. Following a determination of completeness, the County shall:

(1) Consult with the applicant and the host municipality to determine a convenient time and place for a SWAC meeting and public information meeting, if required by the County. All expenses incurred in securing the site and conducting the public information meeting shall be met by the applicant;

(2) Schedule a date for the Public Hearing to be held before the Board;

(3) Make arrangements to obtain a stenographer at applicant's expense for the public information meeting, SWAC meeting and public hearing;

(4) Prepare a proposed plan amendment;

(5) Prepare a Notice of Public Hearing pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-23 which shall include:

(a) a description of the proposed project or activity;

(b) the generally recognized street address of the proposed facility;

(c) the block and lot location of the proposed facility;

(d) traffic routes to and from the facility;

(e) hours of operation, if affected;

(f) the date, time and location of public information meeting;

(g) the date, time and location of public hearing;

(h) the physical location and website address for review of the complete application and all supporting documentation;

(i) the deadline for submission of written comments on the proposed application; and

(j) the name and contact information (office address, phone number, email address) of the district solid waste coordinator.

(k) Any other public notification required by law.

(6) Cause notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the County as per N.J.S.A. 13:1E-23(d). Said notice shall be published once each week for two consecutive weeks with the second notice appearing no less than ten days before the public hearing to be held before the Board and no less than two days before the public information meeting if required hereunder.

(7) Distribute the application, notice of public hearing and proposed plan amendment to:

(a) each member of the Board;

(b) the Mayor of the municipality in which the facility is or is proposed to be located and all other municipalities located within a one-mile radius of the proposed facility; and

(c) all relevant County Departments.

(8) Distribute the notice of public hearing and proposed plan amendment to:

(a) each SWAC member;

(b) all property owners within 200 feet of the proposed site of the facility as well as the current owner of each parcel of property on which the proposed facility is to be located;

(c) the Mayor of every municipality in Burlington County;

(d) the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection;

(e) the New Jersey Pinelands Commission, if applicable;

(f) the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission;

(g) the Delaware River Basin Commission; and

(h) other affected parties as the County may deem necessary on a case by case basis.

g. Public Information Meeting

(1) The applicant shall attend a public information meeting, if required.

(2) The public information meeting may be held in conjunction with the meeting of the SWAC.

(3) A stenographer must be provided at each public information meeting or continuation(s) of said meeting and a transcript of each meeting(s) provided to the County at the applicant's cost.

(4) The public information meeting shall be conducted by the County Department of Solid Waste.

(5) The applicant may be required by the County to have a representative from each consultant that participated in the preparation of the application present at each public information meeting to answer any questions that may be raised by the County or members of the public.

(6) Public comments shall be limited to the proposed amendment.

(7) If any public information meeting cannot be completed within the arranged time, the County will schedule a time for continuation of said meeting.

h. Solid Waste Advisory Council (“SWAC”) Meeting

(1) A meeting of the County SWAC shall be scheduled prior to the public hearing to be held before the Board.

(2) A stenographer must be provided at each meeting or continuation(s) of said meeting and a transcript of each meeting(s) provided to the County at the applicant's cost.

(3) The applicant and a representative from each consultant that participated in the preparation of the application must attend said meeting, present an overview of the application and be available to answer all questions raised by SWAC.

(4) Prior to the close of the meeting, SWAC may request additional information from the applicant, establish a timeframe for submittal and continue the meeting to another day.

(5) Following the meeting, SWAC shall vote to recommend that the proposed amendment be adopted, rejected, or adopted with modifications. Such recommendation shall be reported to the Board prior to the public hearing.

i. Written Comment Period

(1) The County shall accept written comments on the application until the close of business fourteen (14) calendar days preceding the date scheduled for the public hearing before the Board.

j. Report and Recommendations Document

(1) The County will prepare a report and recommendations document addressing written and oral comments received during the public information meeting, SWAC meeting and public comment period. The report and recommendations document will be provided to the Board for its consideration prior to the public hearing and posted on the County's website.

k. Public Hearing

(1) A stenographer must be provided at the public hearing and a transcript of the hearing provided to the County at the applicant's cost.

(2) The public hearing to be held before the Board pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-23 shall be governed by the following procedures:

(a) The Director of the Board shall preside as the hearing officer.

(b) Any member of the public desiring to be heard shall register in advance.

(c) The hearing officer may impose reasonable limitations on the time allowed for any speaker.

(d) The applicant or a representative from the consultant that prepared the application shall provide a presentation of the application, if requested and be available to answer all questions raised by the Board or the public.

(e) Public officials shall be called upon immediately following the applicant's presentation followed by private individuals in the order in which they were registered to speak.

(f) Speakers shall generally be limited to a single opportunity to be heard provided that the applicant is given a reasonable opportunity to respond to comments. The hearing officer may afford any person additional opportunity to be heard.

(g) At the close of the public comment portion of the hearing, the Board may:

i. vote to approve, approve with modifications or reject the proposed amendment to the plan;

ii. delay action on the application pending submission of additional information by the applicant, examination of written materials submitted at the hearing and consideration of comments provided; or

1. If the Board defers a decision on the proposed plan amendment based upon the comments received, the County may prepare a supplement to the response document addressing comments received during the public hearing and any additional written comments submitted to the Board if it determines to extend the written comment period. The response document will be posted on the County's website and provided to the Board for its consideration prior to final action on the application.

m. Upon final approval or approval with modification by the Board, the County shall:

(1) transmit the plan amendment, the Board's resolution approving the amendment and the record supporting its action to the DEP;

(2) serve upon each person who filed a written objection at or prior to the public hearing, a copy of the resolution adopting the amendment in accordance with N.J.S.A. 13:1E-23.e.

n. The Board shall act upon an administratively complete application within one hundred eighty (180) days.

o. At any time during the process, the applicant may request an extension and the Board may grant an extension not to exceed ninety (90) days. In requesting an extension, the applicant must agree to relieve the Board of its requirement to act upon the application within one hundred eighty (180) days.

3. Procedures for Plan Amendments to Address Emergency or Unexpected Situations Not Involving a New Facility Site, New Facility or Facility Expansion

Plan amendments addressing unanticipated situations, shall be prepared by the Department of Solid Waste upon its preliminary determination that the Plan or a portion thereof is inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended.

Following preparation of a Plan amendment hereunder, the County shall comply with the procedures set forth in Section VIII.D.2.a. through VIII.D.2.o., as applicable, provided however that all references to “applications” shall refer only to the proposed amendment and public meetings shall be held at any location the County deems appropriate.

In the event of an emergency or disaster as declared by the County or the State of New Jersey, the Director of the Department of Solid Waste shall have the ability to waive or modify plan amendment procedures as necessary and appropriate to accommodate the needs of those impacted with regards to solid waste management.

4. Administrative Actions

N.J.A.C. 7:26-6.11 allows a county to amend its district solid waste management plan for limited, specified purposes by way of administrative action. Applicants proposing to seek amendment to the Plan by administrative action shall schedule and attend a pre-application conference with the Department of Solid Waste.

A committee consisting of the Director of Solid Waste, the District Solid Waste Coordinator and the District Recycling Coordinator shall review the proposal and determine if an administrative action is permissible and appropriate. Prior to and during the review process, the applicant shall provide any and all information and documentation identified by the committee as necessary to render an informed decision. If the committee determines that a full plan amendment is required, the applicant shall follow the procedures set forth in Section VIII.D. If the committee determines that an administrative action is warranted, the Director of Solid Waste shall notify the Director of the Board of the proposed administrative action. Upon agreement of the Director of the Board, the Director of Solid Waste shall

submit a letter to DEP describing in detail the action to be taken to amend the district plan. DEP is required to approve, modify or reject an administrative action within thirty (30) days of receipt of the letter.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to replace the district solid waste management planning process. The Board may, at its discretion, hold a public hearing on any administrative action proposed to the District Plan. N.J.A.C 7:26-6.11(c).

5. Procedures for Inclusion of Class C Composting Facilities

A blanket inclusion policy for vegetative waste composting facilities was included in the District Plan in 1984 to encourage establishment of composting facilities by streamlining the approval process. Since that time, DEP amended its regulations to exempt facilities that propose to compost less than 10,000 cubic yards per year of yard trimmings from the requirement to obtain a permit (now, a general or limited approval as a recycling center). Although exempt from DEP permitting requirements, such facilities are still required to be included in the District Plan. N.J.A.C. 7:26-6.11(see below) allows the County to take administrative action to include this type of facility in the Plan. Therefore, this blanket inclusion policy shall apply only to those facilities that propose to accept more than 10,000 cubic yards per year of vegetative waste and are not eligible for the exemption provided in N.J.A.C. 26-3.

Any composting facility proposed for the composting of residential leaves and grass clippings, vegetative waste from farms, plant nurseries and greenhouses produced from the raising of plants which includes such crop residue as plant stalks, hulls, leaves and tree wastes processed through a wood chipper is consistent with the Burlington County District Solid Waste Management Plan provided that:

a. The host municipality, solid waste management district and the Pinelands Commission, where applicable, are notified in writing of the proposed application and each receive a full copy of the complete application submitted to the DEP including all engineering designs, reports, maps, etc., which DEP requires of the applicant. If the

proposed site of operation is located in the Pinelands area, the Pinelands Commission is notified and receives the same.

b. The applicant publishes two (2) notices of the proposed application, once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation within the host municipality. The notice shall set forth:

(1) The nature of the project;

(2) The block and lot number of the site location;

(3) The generally recognized address of the site;

(4) The location of the depositories (which in all cases must be the municipal building, the Department of Solid Waste and County website) for inspection of the complete application and supporting documents;

(5) A statement that written comments on the proposed application will be accepted by the Department of Solid Waste for a period of 30 days from the date of the first notice; and

(6) No objections to the site location are raised by the host municipality, the solid waste management district, the Pinelands Commission, if applicable, or any other person; provided further however, that if any such objection be raised, the proposed site and facility must be subject to the formal plan amendment process pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-23 and 24 including notice, public hearing, Board approval and subsequent DEP approval prior to construction of the facility, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-26, or to the issuance of any Certificate of Approval Registration and Engineering Design pursuant to N.J.S.A 13:1E-4 and 5.

An applicant that has satisfied the procedural requirements outlined in Items a. and b. above without any objections raised, may then submit the required information to DEP for review accompanied by a letter from the County stating the proposed facility's consistency with the District Plan. If a proposed application raises objections, the County must formally amend its Plan to consider inclusion of the facility.

E. General Policies of the Solid Waste Management District

1. Policy Related to Transfer Stations

To honor the contractual obligations of such municipalities that have voluntarily entered into Municipal Solid Waste Service Agreements with the County, transfer stations included in the Plan shall dispose of solid waste generated within Burlington County municipalities at the Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex.

Where a transfer station receives solid waste from one or more sources which are contractually obligated to be disposed of at the Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex, the transfer station shall keep a record of the amount of solid waste received from each source and, for each source, shall distribute an equal amount of solid waste to the Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex for disposal. Solid Waste Facility Monthly Disposal and Materials Recovery Reports shall be transmitted to the disposal facility on a monthly basis and wastes received and disposed in kind shall be reconciled no less than quarterly.

This policy was previously approved by the Department in its Certification issued 4/18/83.

2. Compliance History Policy

No new solid waste facility or expansion of an existing facility shall be included in the Plan and no existing facility shall continue to be included in the Plan unless the owner and operator of said existing and proposed solid waste facilities exhibit sufficient reliability, expertise, and competency to operate the facility to be included in the Plan, given the potential for harm to human health and the environment which could result from the irresponsible operation thereof, and if no prior record exists, the applicant demonstrates a likelihood to exhibit such reliability, expertise and competence.

This policy was previously approved by the Department in its Modified Certification issued 6/15/88.

3. Policy with regard to siting new facilities within the County or facility expansions to serve needs of those outside the County

The County's disposal capacity needs for the next ten years will be satisfied by the Resource Recovery Complex. However, the County contemplates that a situation may arise where a party may propose a new facility or facility expansion to meet the needs of out-of-county users or other needs. Consistent with the City of Philadelphia v. New Jersey, 473 U.S. 617 (1978), the County cannot arbitrarily exclude out-of-county waste. Before such facility sites may be included in the Plan pursuant to N.J.S.A 13:1E-21.b(3), the County's policy requires assurance that (a) the environment is protected and (b) the requirements of the Act are satisfied. The County considers particularly important the policy inherent in the Act and N.J.S.A. 13:1E-21.b(3) that the burden of waste disposal be equitably distributed within the region such that waste may only be accepted from areas where there is an absence of sufficient suitable sites, and then only pursuant to a waste flow contract. Similarly, the County will require maximum use of recycling and resource recovery. Users of any such proposed site will therefore be required to implement resource recovery and recycling programs at least equivalent to those required for in-county sources. The County has implemented this strategy by developing procedures for consideration of amendments to the District Plan and the standards to be utilized in facility siting. These standards should be considered a part of this strategy. The same standards will apply to sludge and solid waste facilities.

This policy was previously approved by the Department in its Modified Certification issued 6/15/88.

F. Substantive Facility Standards

1. Disposal Facility Siting Policy

All new solid waste facilities for the disposal or storage of solid waste on the land (land disposal facilities) and land disposal facility expansions under the jurisdiction of the Burlington County Solid Waste Management District must be confined to the recognized non-aquifer or clay aquiclude, outcrop areas within the County. In Burlington County, these

non-aquifer outcrop areas include the outcrops of the Manasquan Formation, the Vincentown Formation, the Hornerstown Formation, the Navesink Formation, the Marshalltown Formation, the Woodbury Clay Formation and the Merchantville Formation. Location of disposal facilities in the aquiclude outcrops must be such that a minimum of forty feet (40') of in situ clay underlies the bottom of the disposal facility and the next underlying aquifer.

This siting policy should in no way be construed to mean that land disposal facilities located in accordance with this policy will be exempt from the requirements of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection for containment liners.

The intent of this siting policy is to utilize naturally occurring geologic features, specifically the outcrops of clay aquicludes, as a back-up protection to manmade containment liners. Maximum protection of the following major aquifer systems will result from this siting policy: the Cohansey-Kirkwood Aquifer System, the Mt. Laurel-Wenonah Aquifer System, the Englishtown Sand Aquifer System and the Magothy-Raritan Aquifer System.

DEP permitted land application and marketing of residual (which includes sewage sludge, compost or co-compost products) and vegetative waste composting facilities are specifically exempted from this policy. All other land disposal facilities, including landfills, impoundments, waste piles, and even facilities not normally required to have containment liners, such as construction and demolition waste disposal facilities, must be confined to the above mentioned aquiclude outcrops.

This policy was previously approved by the Department in its Certification issued 10/27/80.

2. Specific Standards Applicable to Putrescible Waste Composting Facilities

The handling, processing and recycling of putrescible organic waste generates gaseous emissions and aqueous discharges that must be adequately controlled in order to protect public health and the environment and minimize offensive, obnoxious odors. The County has determined it necessary to establish specific standards for these facilities to ensure that such protection is provided.

This policy shall apply to all new facilities proposing to compost any of the following materials in an annual aggregate amount of 10,000 tons or more per year: 1) food waste from residential, commercial or institutional establishments, food processing facilities, supermarkets and food distribution centers, animal slaughterhouses, canneries, food packing facilities and similar facilities handling food or food co-products or by-products; 2) organic industrial waste; and 3) any combination thereof.

An enclosed system for the receipt and mixing of waste shall be provided. The enclosed system design shall provide that all air within the enclosure is collected under negative pressure and treated through the use of biological, chemical or thermal processes appropriately designed and sized for the volume of air to be treated so that the facility will not cause off-site odors.

The design of the enclosed system shall also provide for an impervious surface and infrastructure for the collection of all free liquids, process water, leachate and condensate generated during the receipt and processing of all waste materials.

3. Specific Standards Applicable to Land Application Facilities

All new facilities for the land application of sewage sludge, septage, and food processing waste shall satisfy the standards of N.J.A.C. 7:14A-20 et seq.

IX. SOURCE REDUCTION

Source reduction is the first tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management practices established by DEP in the 2006 Statewide Plan Update. Source reduction describes those activities that result in a decrease of the amount of waste, by weight or volume, or toxicity of waste entering the waste stream. It may also encompass activities intended to increase product durability, reusability and reparability. Source reduction measures to be implemented in the Burlington County Solid Waste Management District are identified below.

A. Hazardous Waste Programs

1. Current Hazardous Waste Diversion and Source Separation Measures

Many jobs around the home require the use of products containing hazardous components. Certain paints, cleaners, stains and varnishes, batteries, fluorescent lights, motor oil, pesticides, are some of the products which are collectively known as household hazardous waste (HHW).

Under federal and state law, household hazardous waste is not regulated as a hazardous waste and can be disposed of with regular household solid waste. The mixing of household hazardous waste with regular household waste has the potential to cause physical injury to the sanitation workers during collection, may react with other waste in refuse collection vehicles causing fire, or emit dangerous fumes from chemical reactions at the waste handling facility. Moreover, if not mixed with household solid waste, many of these hazardous products are sometimes disposed of by pouring them down the drain, on the ground, into storm sewers or into septic systems. When disposed of in this manner, there is great potential for contamination of ground and surface waters. Pouring hazardous wastes down the drain not only impacts the proper functioning of a wastewater treatment plant or septic system but may degrade the quality of sludge and septage.

Burlington County has taken a proactive role in the management of household hazardous waste. In 1986, the County was one of the first counties in the State to sponsor a

pesticide disposal day. In subsequent years, this event was expanded to include household hazardous waste collection days. In 1994 Burlington County opened a permanent Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF) at the Complex and is currently one of three counties to fund and operate this type of facility (Monmouth and Morris also have permanent facilities). The facility is open five days a week and receives material from over 5,000 residents each year. As shown on Table 9-1, an average of 575 tons per year of household hazardous waste were managed at the County's facility over the past 4 years.

Burlington County is the largest county in the State, covering 827 square miles. It is not convenient for many county residents to travel long distances to reach the HHWF. In September 1996, the County initiated a pilot satellite program to optimize resident convenience. The satellite program permits municipalities to accept and manage certain household hazardous wastes at municipal drop-off locations and deliver the material to the County's Facility. Municipalities participating in the satellite program must adhere to guidelines which set forth collection, storage and transfer procedures for the material they collect. Municipalities that have entered into solid waste disposal agreements with Burlington County and comply with program guidelines are entitled to participate in the satellite program at no charge. As of November 2021, nineteen municipalities were participants in the satellite program. These municipalities are listed in Table 9-2.

Burlington County also provides cost effective hazardous waste disposal to Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs), including school districts that qualify. VSQGS are non-residential generators that generate less than 200 pounds per month of hazardous waste. VSQGs are also exempt from federal hazardous waste regulations and may legally dispose of their waste along with municipal and commercial waste if in compliance with NJDOT and NJDEP regulations. VSQGs and residents from surrounding counties that lack permanent facilities are permitted to use the HHWF for a fee. In 2020, the HHWF received 52,639 pounds of hazardous waste from VSQGs.

The County bans the disposal of household hazardous waste and VSQG waste from its landfill and encourages all solid waste transfer facilities located within the county to adopt a similar prohibition.

2. Future Hazardous Waste Diversion and Source Separation Measures

The County will enhance existing programs which address the proper management of hazardous products at the end of their useful life and will institute programs aimed at reducing the types and amounts of these wastes generated by consumers. Towards this end, the County will:

- a. Encourage municipalities to enter the satellite program;
- b. Continue to provide information to all generators via its website, social media platforms, newsletters and other publications regarding proper disposal of household hazardous waste;
- c. Pursue partnerships with potable water, wastewater and storm water management companies and agencies to supplement outreach efforts regarding hazardous waste management and minimization;
- d. Provide educational materials to promote use of safer alternatives to household products used for cleaning, pesticide control, paint, and other household improvements;
- e. Work with the United States Green Building Council to encourage businesses to select products that will not result in the generation of hazardous materials in the commercial and institutional sectors; and
- f. Encourage partnerships with manufacturers and retailers to support convenient industry-based collection and disposal programs and with the State to provide a sustainable source of funding to support county household hazardous waste programs. The costs to manage household hazardous waste programs will continue to rise commensurate with increased levels of participation. Current funding sources are not adequate, placing a growing financial burden on counties that continue to provide these services.

B. Solid Waste Source Reduction Initiatives

1. Food Waste

Up to 40% of food produced in the United States is never consumed, with much of it disposed of in landfills. As reported in the Department's Draft Food Waste Reduction Plan, landfilled food waste contributes to 11% of the U.S. methane emissions derived from organic matter. In 2019, the Department stated that in New Jersey, 22% of solid waste consists of food waste. As food waste disposal in US landfills and related methane production continues to be a concern, the County will provide educational resources to residents on ways to reduce their food waste generation. This will include informational links such as the NJDEP website, which offers a step-by-step guide of simple food waste reduction methods for families.

Commercial and institutional generators are a significant source of food waste. The Department's Draft Food Waste Reduction Plan also states that the residential sector generates 43% of the food waste stream, while commercial businesses, including restaurants, retail, and food manufacturing and processing centers, generate approximately 48% of food waste, and institutional entities generate approximately 9% of food waste. Many of these businesses and institutions recognize that they must be part of the food waste reduction solution and are exploring new innovative methods to repurpose food waste such as creating ingredients for other products, participating in food donation programs, or implementing their own composting programs. The County will continue to promote these different methods by making EPA and NJDEP food waste resources available on the County website for easy access by residents, institutions, businesses, and manufacturers.

2. Yard Waste

Yard waste comprised 12% of the municipal waste stream in 2018 according to the EPA (Advancing Sustainable Materials Management 2018 Fact Sheet). Not only is yard waste expensive to collect, but facilities for the processing of these wastes are difficult to site and can be costly to operate. In addition, the collection and transportation of yard waste, particularly if facilities cannot be located in close proximity to the source of generation, contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions. From every objective form of measurement, reducing the volume of yard waste at the source is the best management solution for this waste stream.

Many Burlington County municipalities have stopped collecting grass clippings or imposed limits on its disposal, thereby encouraging residents to use mulching mowers, or adopt landscaping practices favoring non-lawn alternatives.

Sustainable Jersey is nonprofit organization that provides tools, training and financial incentives to support communities as they pursue sustainability programs, including source reduction activities. Statewide, in 2021, 461 municipalities have registered with 224 municipalities, including eleven Burlington County municipalities having achieved some level of certification. Sustainable Jersey awards certification points to municipalities for a variety of source reduction activities, including “Backyard Composting” programs and “Cut It and Leave It” programs. The County will encourage municipalities embarking on certification to offer these programs to their residents to reduce solid waste generation and attain certification points.

The County will also provide links to yard waste reduction strategies on its website for use by residents, schools and municipal green teams and environmental boards. The County has a robust Master Gardeners community who offer composting programs to the public as part of their outreach at various county and local environmental events. The public can also gain information by attending composting courses that are offered by the Rutgers Office of Continuing Professional Education throughout the year.

3. Other Solid Waste

Over the long term, the most cost-effective means of managing solid waste is to minimize generation. By reducing waste generation, landfill capacity is preserved and transportation related impacts, such as fuel consumption and air emissions are reduced. Accordingly, the County proposes to continue with ongoing source reduction efforts while engaging in the following new source reduction activities:

1. Encourage consumers to utilize materials more efficiently by purchasing materials in containers of the appropriate size for the work performed;
2. Encourage consumers to restore old, outdated furniture for reuse and encourage more “Do It Yourself” (DIY) projects with old household materials;
3. Encourage consumers to purchase reusable products such as reusable containers, bags, and products that use reusable packaging;
4. Encourage commercial and institutional establishments to incorporate green building standards, as adopted by the United States Green Building Council, in the construction of new facilities and within the operation of existing facilities through outreach and coordination with local business groups;
5. Encourage commercial and institutional generators to incorporate source reduction strategies as routine business practices such as:
 - a. Reducing office paper waste by implementing a formal policy to duplex (2-sided copying) all draft reports, and by making training manuals and personnel information available electronically;
 - b. Improving product design to use less material;
 - c. Redesigning packaging to eliminate excess material while maintaining strength;
 - d. Purchasing supplies and products that contain recycled content;
 - e. Working with customers and suppliers to design and implement a packaging return program;
 - f. Switching to reusable transport containers;

g. Purchasing products in bulk;

h. Reusing products and packaging to prolong their useful life, thereby delaying final disposal or recycling. Reuse is the repair, refurbishing, washing, or recovery of worn or used products, appliances, furniture, and building materials for internal reuse. Samples include:

(1) Reusing corrugated moving boxes internally;

(2) Reusing office furniture and supplies, such as interoffice envelopes and file folders; and

(3) Using incoming packaging for outgoing shipments.

i. Donating products or materials to charities or nonprofits, or exchanging materials through a commercial materials exchange. Samples include:

(1) Donating unwanted supplies to local schools or nonprofits;

(2) Advertising surplus and reusable items through a commercial materials exchange; and

(3) Donating excess building materials to local low-income housing developers or Habitat for Humanity's "Restore Program", which resells gently used or excess building supplies at reduced cost.

Commercial building managers are also encouraged to start their own waste tracking programs to assess waste and recycling practices and implement a plan to reduce costs and enhance sustainability in their businesses. These actions will reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and conserve resources. The EPA offers a step-by-step guide for managing and reducing wastes in commercial buildings on their website, under "Managing and Reducing Wastes: A Guide for Commercial Buildings."

**TABLE 9-1
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE AND VSQG
ANNUAL PARTICIPATION AND WASTE QUANTITIES COLLECTED**

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Residential deliveries	4,043	5,373	5,078	4,831	6,094	5,334	5,809	5,980	5,735	5,128
VSQG deliveries	114	131	157	113	119	102	145	175	229	80
Total Deliveries	4,157	5,504	5,235	4,944	6,213	5,436	5,954	6,155	5,964	5,208
VSQG weight (pounds)	68,140	107,252	112,819	88,622	98,055	99,938	78,859	95,802	130,000	52,639
HHW weight (pounds)	886,568	839,650	845,717	700,901	892,603	848,975	955,618	952,403	1,308,577	1,025,687
Total Disposal (pounds)	954,708	946,902	958,536	789,523	990,658	948,913	1,034,477	1,048,205	1,438,577	1,078,326
Total Disposal (tons)	477	473	479	395	495	474	517	524	719	539

Source of data: Burlington County Department of Solid Waste.

TABLE 9-2
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
2021 MUNICIPAL SATELLITE COLLECTION PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Municipality
Bordentown Township
Burlington Township
Cinnaminson Township
Delran Township
Evesham Township
Hainesport Township
Lumberton Township
Maple Shade Township
Medford Lakes Borough
Medford Township
Mount Laurel Township
North Hanover Township
Pemberton Borough
Pemberton Township
Riverside Township
Riverton Borough
Shamong Township
Southampton Township
Tabernacle Township

X. RECYCLING PLAN

A. Required Recycling Plan Elements

The 1987 Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act required that each county prepare and adopt a district recycling plan as an amendment to its solid waste management plan. The Mandatory Recycling Act, together with the 2006 Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan Update, set forth specific elements that must be included in each district recycling plan. These are:

1. Designation of a district recycling coordinator and, by January 2010, designation of a certified district recycling coordinator;
2. Designation of recovery targets in each municipality to achieve the maximum feasible recovery of recyclable material from the municipal solid waste stream which shall include, at a minimum, the recycling of at least 50% of the municipal solid waste stream;
3. Designation of countywide recovery targets to achieve the maximum feasible recovery of recyclable materials from the total solid waste stream which shall include, at a minimum, the recycling of at least 60% of the total solid waste stream;
4. Designation of the recyclable materials mandated to be source separated in the residential, commercial and institutional sectors (designated recyclables);
5. Designation of the strategy for the collection, marketing and disposition of designated recyclables in each municipality, including a listing of those entities providing these services for each of the designated recyclable materials;
6. Description of the communication program to be utilized to inform generators of their source separation and recycling responsibilities; and
7. A comprehensive enforcement program that: (a) identifies the county and/or municipal entity(ies) responsible for enforcement of the recycling mandates; (b) specifies the minimum number of recycling inspections that will be undertaken by these entities on an annual basis; and (c) details the penalties to be imposed for non-compliance with

municipal source separation ordinances and the district recycling plan. Additionally, the updated district plan shall include copies of each municipal source separation ordinance.

The required plan elements were addressed in Burlington County's 2009 District Solid Waste Management Plan Update, which was certified by the Department on February 2, 2009. The 2021 Plan Update includes updated statistics and new or modified strategies developed in response to economic, legislative and market factors currently impacting the recycling industry.

B. Designation of District Recycling Coordinator

Burlington County established a full-time position of District Recycling Coordinator in 1987. The Recycling Office is located within the Department of Solid Waste and is additionally staffed with a full-time Assistant Recycling Coordinator and a Clean Communities/Assistant Recycling Coordinator.

C. Designation of Recovery Targets

The 2009 Plan Update listed the following state recovery goals:

1. A municipal recovery target of 50% of the total municipal solid waste stream;
2. A countywide recovery target of 60% of the total solid waste stream.

The County's historical recycling rates are shown in Table 10-1. In 2018, the County attained a municipal recycling rate of 41% compared to the state average rate of 39% and a total recycling rate of 57% compared to the state average of 58%.

D. Mandatory Recyclable Materials

1. Designated Recyclables

The County intends to retain the sixteen recyclable material categories that were designated in its 2009 District Plan Update, with two modifications. The first modification is the material category "Consumer Electronics" has been replaced with a new "Covered Electronic Devices (CEDs)" category as defined in the "Electronic Waste Management Act" P.L. 2007, c.347 as amended by P.L. 2008, c.130 and P.L. 2016, c.87 (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.94 et seq.). The revised category name will ensure that designated

electronic items in the Plan shall be consistent with current and future changes in state law with respect to the definition of CEDs. The second modification is that the “Plastic Bottles (PET #1 and HDPE #2)” category has been expanded to include polypropylene bottles (PP #5) and other specified plastic containers.

The County has included “Food Waste” as a designated recyclable specifically for large food waste generators that meet the conditions for compliance as defined and set forth in P.L. 2020 c.24. The full list of materials mandated to be source separated and recycled is found in Table 10-2. Definitions of these materials are found in Section II.

All municipalities shall amend their existing recycling ordinances to include the list of designated recyclables set forth in Table 10-2. A municipality may mandate additional materials to be recycled if desired. All designated recyclables shall be kept separate from solid waste at the point of generation and be recycled. The mixing and transportation of designated recyclables with solid waste is strictly prohibited. All designated recyclables, except for *de minimus* amounts, are banned from DEP regulated solid waste disposal facilities.

2. Material Designation Considerations

Set forth below are the primary considerations for determining which materials should be mandated as designated recyclables. It should be noted that the County shall continue to mandate the recycling of only those materials for which markets exist. Additional materials may be designated should new recycling markets emerge and, conversely, the County may elect to de-list items for which markets no longer exist.

a. Aluminum Cans

Aluminum cans have always had a strong market and high revenue value compared to other Class A recyclable materials. They have been collected in residential recycling programs for more than three decades. This revenue source has been the mainstay of many recycling programs and is actively sought after by public and private recycling collectors. In 2020, aluminum cans collected by the Burlington County

Regional Recycling Program (“Regional Program” described in F.I.a) represented less than 2% by weight of the recyclables collected, but, generated almost 17% of commodity revenue. There are no impediments to recycling aluminum cans.

b. Antifreeze

Used antifreeze contains traces of fuel, oil and metal particles (including lead) and, if not properly managed, poses a threat to human health and the environment. Designation of used antifreeze as a mandated recyclable is warranted given the risks posed by improper management and the existence of recycling opportunities. Additionally, recycling antifreeze saves resources. Ethylene glycol, the primary active ingredient in antifreeze, is produced from natural gas, which is a finite, non-renewable resource.

c. Corrugated Cardboard

Corrugated cardboard (cardboard) represents a growing percentage of the residential waste stream due to the significant increase in online shopping. In 2020, cardboard comprised over 30% (by weight) of the residential recyclables collected by the Regional Program compared to less than 10% in 2014, only seven years earlier. There are adequate collection systems to support the continued designation of cardboard as a mandatory recyclable material. The Regional Program provides collection of cardboard to residents and schools. It is also one of the most common materials recycled by commercial and institutional generators.

d. Covered Electronic Devices

The Electronic Waste Recycling Act (EWRA), P.L. 2007 c. 347, was signed into law in January 2008 and mandated the recycling of Covered Electronic Devices (CEDs), including desktop and personal computers, computer monitors, portable computers and televisions. These items may contain varying amounts of lead, cadmium, mercury, copper, lithium, brominated flame retardants and phosphorus and therefore should be managed in an environmentally responsible manner. The EWRA banned

covered electronic devices and all components or subassemblies thereof, from disposal as solid waste effective January 1, 2011. The EWRA required manufacturers of CEDs to fund the recycling of their CED products and ensure that free and convenient recycling opportunities were available to residents throughout the state.

On January 9, 2017, the legislation was amended and signed into law (P.L. 2016, c.87 (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.94 et seq.)). The amendments included the addition of desktop printers and fax machines to the definition of CEDs. In accordance with state law, the County has designated CEDs as a mandatory recyclable material.

e. Fluorescent Lights

Fluorescent lights, especially compact fluorescent bulbs (CFLs), grew in popularity in the mid-2000's and were the first major alternative to incandescent light bulbs. They use 75% less energy than incandescent bulbs and have an average life span of ten years, but, contain a small amount of mercury. Sales of CFLs are declining due to the growing popularity of light-emitting diode (LED) lighting, which contains no mercury and has a longer lifespan. Despite the decline in sales, CFLs will have a growing presence in the waste stream for at least the next decade. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) fluorescent lights discarded in the trash will undoubtedly break and some mercury will be released into the environment. Collectively, fluorescent lights contain a significant amount of mercury which is a cause for concern. Residents currently can recycle CFLs at home improvement stores, including The Home Depot and Lowes. Additionally, the County's Household Hazardous Waste Facility (described in Section 9) accepts fluorescent lights from residents and Very Small Quantity Generators. Virtually all components of a fluorescent light can be recycled. The metal end caps, glass tubing, mercury and phosphor powder can all be separated and reused. The glass can be remanufactured into new products and the mercury can be recycled into new mercury-containing devices. Fluorescent lights shall remain as a designated mandatory recyclable material.

f. Food Waste

The requirements of Food Waste Recycling Act P.L. 2020, c. 24 took effect on Oct. 14, 2021. This law requires each large food waste generator that is located within twenty-five road miles of an authorized food waste recycling facility and generates an average projected volume of fifty-two or more tons per year to: 1) source separate food waste from other solid waste and 2) send the source separated food waste to an authorized food waste recycling facility that will accept it. A generator is considered to be in compliance with this provision if it performs enclosed on-site composting or anaerobic or aerobic digestion of its source separated food waste in accordance with standards adopted by the Department. Large food waste generators may apply for a waiver from these requirements if the cost of transporting the food waste plus the fee charged by an authorized food waste recycler located within twenty-five road miles of the generator is at least 10% more than the cost to transport and dispose of the food waste at a licensed solid waste disposal facility. Trenton Biogas, an anaerobic biodigester facility for organic material, located in Trenton has the capacity to process 110,000 tons of organic material annually and is currently accepting material from large food waste generators in the region. Based on Department data, thirty-three municipalities are within a 25-mile radius of Trenton Biogas. Though this does not reflect the true distance, in road miles, it indicates that most of the large food waste generators in the County are required to comply with the law. Therefore, it is appropriate for the County to include Food Waste as a designated recyclable for all large food waste generators that are required to meet the mandate set forth in P.L. 2020, c. 24.

g. Glass Containers

There are adequate collection systems to support the continued designation of glass containers as a mandatory recyclable material. The Regional Program provides collection of glass containers to residents and public schools. Private recycling companies also offer glass collection to commercial and institutional generators as a

component of recycling services. Though a well-established collection infrastructure exists, there is a critical lack of traditional glass markets, such as container and fiberglass plants, in this region of the country. As a result, much of the glass collected in the state is used as alternate daily cover for landfills.

Burlington County, for the purposes of this Plan Update, will continue to designate glass containers as a mandatory recyclable for the reasons stated herein. Glass containers represent a significant amount of tonnage. In 2020, glass containers, by weight, represented 60% of the containers collected by the Regional Program and 20% of the total recyclables collected through the program. The County's single stream system effectively sorts glass from other recyclable materials. The glass has been marketed to AeroAggregates LLC located in Eddystone, Pennsylvania. This company produces an ultra-lightweight foamed glass aggregate (UL-FGA) which has been used for civil engineering applications in Europe since the 1980's and is currently being marketed in the tri-state area. The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) has tested the use of UL-FGA on state roads and is using it on new projects. We recommended that the Department work with NJDOT to facilitate broader use of the product throughout the state, thereby, increasing market demand for recycled glass.

h. Lead Acid Batteries

Lead acid batteries have been designated because by design, they contain large amounts of lead. The health risks of lead are well documented and include damage to the nervous system, kidneys, and reproductive system. Additionally, if compacted in solid waste vehicles or at solid waste facilities, batteries may explode, causing serious harm to solid waste handlers. Consequently, they should be kept out of the waste stream and managed in an environmentally sound manner. Lead acid batteries have a well-established collection system available to all generators as evidenced by an EPA estimate that in 2018, the recycling rate for lead acid batteries was 99%.

i. Leaves

The 1987 Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act required that each municipality mandate leaves as a designated recyclable. This mandate is still in effect and, as such, the County will retain the designation of leaves as a mandatory recyclable. It should be noted that leaves have been banned from the County landfill since it first opened in 1989.

j. Metal Appliances

The reasons set forth in the 2009 Plan Update for mandating metal appliances as a designated recyclable still hold true today and are premised upon two important factors. First, metal appliances are readily recyclable and well-established opportunities for recycling exist. According to the Steel Recycling Institute, scrap steel from metal appliances is a vital ingredient in making new steel. Melting the scrap to make new steel is fundamental to energy and emissions savings and resource conservation. Second, many metal appliances contain refrigerant fluids, which include chlorofluorocarbons (“CFCs”) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (“HCFCs”) and their blends. These compounds are known to contribute to ozone depletion and their use is regulated by both federal and state law. It is required that these compounds be recycled to the maximum extent possible. Individuals are prohibited from knowingly venting these compounds into the atmosphere while disposing of air-conditioning or refrigeration equipment. Waste haulers are prohibited from transporting appliances containing regulated refrigerants in a manner that would result in the crushing of the appliance and venting of refrigerants into the atmosphere. Further, N.J.A.C. 7:26A-5.1(a) prohibits the shearing, shredding, baling or any other action which could cause release of refrigerant fluid prior to the recovery of such refrigerant fluid. The mandate to recycle metal appliances, in addition to increasing recovery rates, serves to reinforce the state and federal mandates relating to release of ozone-depleting compounds to the atmosphere.

k. Paper

The Regional Program provides collection of paper to residents and schools and private recyclers offer a variety of paper recycling services to commercial and institutional generators. Based on these existing programs, there are adequate collection systems to support the mandate to recycle all the types of “paper” as defined in the 2009 Plan Update except for shredded paper. When the County converted to a single stream processing system in 2015, it found that shredded paper was too small to be effectively sorted by either mechanical or manual methods. Instead, the paper shreds end up in the crushed glass or in the residue stream. This problem is common to single stream sorting systems. In the absence of a viable method to capture shredded paper for recycling, the County will no longer mandate it as a designated recyclable for the residential sector. The County does offer limited dropoff options for residents who voluntarily choose to recycle shredded paper.

l. Plastic Bottles and Other Specified Plastic Containers

There are adequate public and private collection systems and markets to continue the designation of recycling PET (#1) and HDPE (#2) plastic bottles as mandatory recyclables. The County has also expanded the types of plastic containers mandated to include polypropylene bottles, which are coded as PP (#5) and other specified plastic containers which have been collected and marketed by the County’s Regional Recycling Program (described in Section F.1.) since 2015. The term “other specified plastic containers” is deliberately vague. The types of plastic used in containers can change rapidly, including instances where a product container transitions from a recyclable type of plastic to a non-recyclable type. These changes may not be detectable to most consumers. For this reason, there is no detailed list of “other specified plastic containers” set forth in this document. Instead, the County will post and update the items that can be recycled on its website. Plastic containers represent an ever-growing

component of the waste stream and expanding the mandatory designation to include more types of containers is warranted to increase their rate of recovery.

m. Rechargeable Batteries

Rechargeable batteries including Nickel Cadmium (Ni-Cd), Nickel Metal Hydride (Ni-MH), Lithium Ion (LI) and Small Sealed Lead (Pb), contain heavy metals such as cadmium, mercury, and lead and shall remain as designated recyclables. When these spent batteries enter the waste stream, they present serious hazards and therefore must be managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Battery manufacturers are required by state law to have Department approved management programs for the environmentally sound collection and recycling of used Ni-Cd and small sealed lead batteries. Call2Recycle® is a national industry sponsored program, funded by the makers of portable rechargeable batteries, which has been approved by the Department to comply with this requirement. The Call2Recycle program works with retailers to provide free in-store drop off points for rechargeable batteries, including Lithium-Ion batteries. In response to the fire risk associated with consumer batteries, in 2021, the Association of New Jersey Recyclers (ANJR), the Association of New Jersey Household Hazardous Waste Coordinators, and the Department partnered with Call2Recycle® and launched the “Avoid the Spark – Be Battery Safe” campaign to increase awareness and educate consumers about safe handling of consumer batteries. The County is a participant in this campaign and shall continue to educate consumers regarding the safe recycling of rechargeable batteries.

n. Steel Cans

There are adequate collection systems to support the mandate to recycle steel cans. The Regional Program provides collection of steel cans to residents and schools and private recycling companies offer steel can collection to commercial and institutional generators as a component of recycling services. Additionally, the markets for steel cans are expected to remain stable for the foreseeable future.

o. Textiles

Burlington County shall continue to designate used textiles as a mandatory recyclable because of the strong potential to recover large amounts of textiles from the waste stream and because collection systems are well established. The EPA website's "Facts and Figures about Materials, Waste and Recycling, lists the recycling rate for textiles as 14.7% in 2018, with 2.5 million tons recycled in the United States. Additionally, the report noted that landfills and Combustion with Energy Recovery facilities disposed of 14.6 million tons of textiles.

Based on the recycled textile industry estimates, each person discards 70 lbs. of textiles per year. In 2018, the Department reported that New Jersey recycled 27,448 tons of textiles, for a recovery rate of less than 7 lbs. per person. This is well below the potential for recovery and demonstrates that additional recovery is achievable and justifies the continued mandate to recycle textiles.

p. Tires

Whole tires present multiple problems in the waste stream. When landfilled, tires migrate to the surface of the landfill and impede proper maintenance of intermediate and final cover on the landfill. The County has never accepted whole tires for landfilling at the Resource Recovery Complex. Any tires inadvertently delivered in loads of mixed waste are removed from the landfill working face and recycled.

Though illegal dumping of tires has diminished over time, there still are incidents of dumping of tires, including at state forests in the Pinelands, which can present a serious fire hazard. Moreover, scrap tires are perfect breeding grounds for mosquito borne diseases such as West Nile Virus and Eastern Equine Encephalitis.

EPA estimated that the national generation of rubber tires in 2018 was approximately 2.2 percent of the municipal solid waste stream. Based upon the Department's 2018 Recycling Tonnage Report data, 3,287 tons of tires were recycled in Burlington County, representing 0.60% of the County's municipal solid waste stream.

Similarly, the percentage tires recycled statewide was 0.61% of New Jersey's municipal solid waste stream. The lower rate may be due to a significant lack of reporting by automotive repair business, rather than an actual lack of recycling. It should also be noted that there are very limited markets for recycled tires in the tri-state area. According to the U.S. Tire Manufacturer's Association, in 2019, end-use markets consumed 75.8 % of the scrap tires generated in the U.S. The top market categories for scrap tires were Tire Derived Fuel (TDF), ground rubber applications, and civil engineering applications.

DEP provided grant funds to counties in 2000 for scrap tire cleanup programs to remove tires from roadsides, vacant lots and parklands and for residential tire amnesty days. These grants helped to eliminate virtually all known scrap tire stockpiles in the County and afforded residents the means to properly dispose of old tires.

P.L. 2004, c.46 established a fee on tires sold in New Jersey that was projected to generate \$12.3 million in annual revenue, of which \$2.3 million was to be allocated for scrap tire recycling programs. Unfortunately, for well over a decade, the State has routinely reallocated these monies for other purposes. Restoring funding to this program, as intended by the legislature, to support market development efforts would be an important step to ensuring the marketability of scrap tires.

Despite the absence of state funding, at present there are tire collection systems available to all generators. For the reasons stated above, tires will continue to be designated as a mandatory recyclable material.

q. Used Motor Oil

The County shall continue to designate used motor oil as a mandatory recyclable because it continues to be a major pollutant of soil and water. Used oil contains toxic substances, (halogens, hydrocarbons, PCBs) and metals (lead, cadmium, chromium, arsenic). These contaminants can easily enter the food chain, harming fish and wildlife. Additionally, DEP regulations prohibit the disposal of used oil in any manner

and require that it be collected and delivered to a used oil collection site. (N.J.A.C. 7:26A-6).

E. Current and Projected Recovery Goals by Material

The County has identified common recyclable materials, including non-mandatory materials, and evaluated their potential for increased recovery. Table 10-3 lists the tons of each of these materials recycled in 2018 as reported by the Department. The table also includes the County's tonnage recovery goals for each material, which when met, will enable the County to achieve state mandated recovery rates.

It is difficult to predict future material recovery for the purposes of this plan update. The most recent waste composition data available from the Department is found in the 2006 Updated Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan (2006 Plan Update). Since that time, there have been significant changes in the generation rates for certain materials. As an example, in the 2006 Plan Update, food waste is listed as 7.4% of the MSW waste stream. The more recent EPA's "Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2017 Fact Sheet" states that food waste represents 15.2% of MSW generation, however, because the EPA report differs in how other recyclable materials are classified, it cannot be used to update the Department's composition data. The Department has awarded a Recycling Research Grant to Rutgers University to conduct a waste composition study, which will include material generated in Burlington County. The study should provide critical data needed to set recovery goals for the future, but results may not be available until the fall of 2022. Therefore, the recovery goals found in Table 10-3 have been based upon the best available information, using a combination of industry data; material market forecasts; projected changes in product packaging; and historical data from the Regional Program (see Section F for a description of the Regional Program). Data presented in Table 10-4 provides a historical comparison of the composition of the residential commingled recyclable stream collected by the Regional Program. This data was relied upon to support statements herein regarding the changes evidenced over time

with respect to the recovery rates for commingled containers. Each material is discussed below in terms of the potential for increased recovery.

1. Aluminum Containers

There is some limited potential for recycling increased amounts of aluminum containers. While markets are expected to remain stable, container manufacturers have reduced the weight of the aluminum can. The light-weighting of containers is a key trend in beverage packaging that both fulfills the demand for convenience and helps packaging manufacturers and brand owners reduce their environmental footprint and overall costs. Additionally, the trend towards smaller portion size is resulting in smaller sized cans, further reducing the potential tonnage available for recycling. This pattern is supported by the data in Table 10-4 which shows that aluminum containers, by percentage of the commingled recyclable stream, fell from 5% in 2007 to 4.4% in 2020.

This is predicted to be offset by the growing demand for rehydration drinks and caffeine-based drinks which the industry predicts will offer new opportunities for market development. Other positive signs include plans by major beverage companies to market aluminum cans as a substitute for plastic bottles and container manufacturer plans to test aluminum drink cups at stadiums and other large public venues. Major beverage industry companies such as Coca-Cola and PepsiCo are preparing to roll out water packaged in aluminum. If these ventures prove successful, there will be additional aluminum tonnage available for recycling. Based on this information, a 20% increase in recovered tonnage is projected.

A new challenge to the recyclability of aluminum cans is the emerging use of adhesive labels, plastic wraps, and plastic tabs on cans distributed by microbreweries and energy drink companies. These items are viewed as a contaminant by aluminum mills because they may cause furnace fires during the smelting process. The potential risk is leading some mills to reject shipments of aluminum bales visibly contaminated. The County will advise residents to remove these items before recycling and encourage the

New Jersey Brewers Association and other related entities to find a solution that is both beneficial to the recycling market and beverage distributors. This is a short term and limited impact solution which realistically must be addressed at the national level.

2. Corrugated Cardboard

Significant increases in the amount of corrugated cardboard (cardboard) recovered are expected. Residential and commercial cardboard generation is on the rise, due to the rapidly growing increase in online shopping and in the number of large distribution centers located in the County. The amount of cardboard received at the County's recycling center increased from 12,385 tons in 2017 to 14,950 tons in 2020. The cardboard market was initially impacted by the global recycling crisis discussed in Section 5 of this Plan. However, due to the rapid growth of ecommerce, the market for recycled cardboard has rebounded and is expected to remain strong for the foreseeable future. Market stability for this material will provide long term economic incentives for haulers and commercial generators to increase recovery. The caveat to this statement is that generators must reduce the current levels of contamination to ensure their material is marketable. Additionally, the County is aware that many commercial cardboard recycling activities are simply not reported by generators and their haulers. Measures to improve reporting and outreach are discussed in Sections G.6, H.3 and I.1 and, when implemented will capture more material.

3. Food Waste

Since 2015, there has been minimal food waste recycling due to the lack of a permitted facility in the region. The last viable market for food waste generated in the region was Peninsula Compost LLC, in Delaware. When the facility was operational, it composted several thousand tons of food waste per year from Burlington County generators. In 2015, the facility was closed by Delaware's Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control due to prolonged odor issues. The closure resulted in a significant reduction in the amount of food waste recycled in the county.

Two events have improved the viability of food waste recycling. In 2019 Trenton Biogas, an anaerobic biodigester facility for organic material, opened in Trenton. The facility has the capacity to process 110,000 tons of organic material annually and is currently accepting material from several large generators in the county. On April 14, 2020, Governor Murphy signed into law the Food Waste Recycling Act P.L. 2020, c. 24. The law requires each large food waste generator that is located within twenty-five road miles of an authorized food waste recycling facility and generates an average projected volume of fifty-two or more tons per year to: 1) source separate food waste from other solid waste and 2) send the source separated food waste to an authorized food waste recycling facility that will accept it. A generator is considered to be in compliance with this provision if it performs enclosed on-site composting or anaerobic or aerobic digestion of its source separated food waste in accordance with standards adopted by the Department. Large food waste generators may apply for a waiver from these requirements if the cost of transporting the food waste plus the fee charged by an authorized food waste recycler located within twenty-five road miles of the generator is at least 10% more than the cost to transport and dispose of the food waste at a licensed solid waste disposal facility. The requirements took effect on Oct. 14, 2021. Based on Department data, thirty-three municipalities are within a 25-mile radius of Trenton Biogas. Though this does not reflect the true distance, in road miles, it is a good indicator that most of the large food waste generators in the County will be required to comply with the law. Based on the above, the County has set a recovery goal of more than doubling the tons of food waste recycled in 2018.

4. Glass Containers

There is no anticipated increase in recovery of glass containers due to the continuing decline in the number of products packaged in glass. This trend is evident in Table 10-4 which shows that the percentage of glass containers as a component of the

commingled recyclable stream fell from 63.3% in 2007 to 60.5% in 2020. As such, the recovery goal reflects the ongoing decline in generation.

5. Mixed Office Paper

Though markets for mixed office paper remain stable, the potential for increased recovery is limited due to the transition to the “paperless office” by commercial and institutional generators. This is a material that has been significantly under-reported. Municipalities have noted that financial institutions, large corporate offices and medical facilities often fail to report the tons of office paper recycled, including confidential documents that are shredded. Therefore, improved reporting is expected to result in an increase in tons reported as recycled.

6. Newspaper

There is no potential for increased recovery of newspaper, primarily because of the continuing national drop in newspaper subscriptions. According to the Pew Research Center, nationally, weekly subscriptions have fallen from over 50 million in 2007 to under 31 million in 2017. As more residents turn to digital sources for news, the amount of newspaper generated and available for recycling will continue to decline.

7. Other Glass

There is no potential for increased recovery of this category, which includes non-container glass and specialty glass, such as plate glass and automotive glass. Currently, the amount of recycled tonnage for this material is negligible and unless new glass manufacturers locate in the County, increased recovery is not anticipated.

8. Other Municipal

There is strong potential for some of the materials in this category, which includes antifreeze, household batteries, textiles, used motor oil and consumer electronics, including covered electronic devices (CEDs). Markets for CEDs are stable and reporting is improving. The addition of desktop printers and fax machines to the list of mandated CEDs should capture new tonnage. Though there currently are no viable

options to recycle solar panels, it is likely that programs for panels will emerge within the next few years and provide a new source of tonnage for this category.

9. Other Paper/Magazines/Junk Mail

There is potential for increased recovery of this material despite certain challenges. Paper markets are increasingly selective regarding the types of low-grade paper and packaging they will accept which could impact increased recovery. The trend towards paperless billing also reduces the amount of “other papers” generated in the home. Regarding junk mail, industry estimates indicate that North American direct mail volume (excluding catalogs) declined from 93.1 billion pieces in 2008 to 77.9 billion pieces in 2014. However, modest direct mail growth has been projected at least through 2021 due to direct mail’s value in complementing digital marketing channels. An additional source of paper may come from catalog mailings, which, according to a 2020 article in the Harvard Business Review, have been steadily increasing since 2015. It is possible to capture additional mixed paper from the residential sector (single and multifamily housing sources) from residents currently unaware that these materials can be recycled. Public outreach to correct this assumption may result in greater paper recovery. More paper may also be captured through improved recycling practices by institutional generators such as post offices.

10. Other Plastic

There is strong potential for the increased recovery of “other plastic” which includes flexible plastic, such as film, pouches and bags, and mixed rigid plastics. Historically, markets for flexible and rigid plastics were limited due to few domestic end users and periodic market instability. This trend is changing. There is a growing corporate commitment to support the development of recycling solutions for the next generation of plastic packaging, including flexible packaging and specialty products, such as coffee pods. Advancements in robotic sorting technology offer the possibility of

effective and economical recovery of previously unsortable types of plastics. Public and private collection initiatives will improve recovery rates for other types of plastics.

The Regional Program does not officially accept rigid plastic containers but has secured markets for the limited amount of these items found in loads of recyclables. The Program has recycled an average of 100 tons of rigid plastics per year, between 2007 and 2015. The average from 2016 to 2020 increased to 163 tons per year. As stable markets develop for rigid plastics, the County will explore expanding options for residents to recycle this material.

11. Plastic Containers

There is strong potential for increased recovery of plastic containers, specifically bottles, jars and tubs used for food, beverages and household products made from PET (#1), HDPE (#2) and PP (#5). There are stable markets for PET (#1) and HDPE (#2) containers and growing demand for recycled PP (#5) containers. The volume of plastic containers available for recycling will increase as more packaging shifts from glass and metal to plastics. As shown in Table 10-4, the percentage of plastic containers collected as a component of the commingled recycling stream rose from 23.6% in 2007 to 28.8% in 2020. Additional tonnage will come from the expanded use of PP (#5) containers. A 2020 study by The Recycling Partnership, a national non-profit organization, estimated that a single-family home may generate as much as seventeen pounds of PP (#5) containers per year, which is higher than current generation rates for both natural and pigmented HDPE.

PP is one of the most widely used packaging resins. It is easily injection molded, blow molded or thermoformed into a bottle, pail, tray, tub or closure. Unlike some other polymers, the versatility of PP allows all components (label, body and closure) of many PP packages to be made of PP. This practice is beneficial to recycling. It is promising to note that plastic recyclers have made great strides in the ability to recycle PP into almost virgin grade resin.

12. Steel Containers

There is no potential for increased recovery of steel containers. Although markets for steel containers are stable, continuing decline in the types of products packaged in steel cans will result in less containers available for recycling. As examples, most coffee “cans” are made from plastic or have been replaced by coffee “pods.” Soup, seafood and pet foods are now available in plastic containers or pouches. As noted in Table 10-4, the percentage of steel containers as a component of the commingled recyclable stream fell from 8% in 2007 to 5.9% in 2020.

13. Yard Waste

Yard waste generation fluctuates annually both state-wide and at the county level based upon a given year’s seasonal weather patterns, which may result in decreased tonnages for grass clippings during dry summers and higher tonnages for brush and tree parts due to extreme weather events. These fluctuations are apparent in the Material Trends 2001-2018 chart found on the Department’s website. For this reason, the recovery goal set for yard waste is based upon a four-year average from 2015 to 2018 of the County’s reported tonnage for this material.

F. Strategy for Collection, Marketing and Disposition of Designated Recyclables

This discussion is divided into two sections, with the first devoted to strategies for Class A materials. Class A materials typically have standardized collection programs for residential, commercial and institutional generators. The second section addresses strategies for other designated recyclables that typically have specialized programs for recycling.

1. Class A Recyclable Materials

A discussion of current and proposed strategies to increase participation through collection program improvements is provided below for each class of generator (residential, institutional and commercial). The proposed strategies are intended to

supplement and support the communication and enforcement provisions of the Plan included in Sections G, H and I. As preface to the discussion on residential and school collection programs, an overview of the County's Regional Recycling Program is provided.

a. Burlington County Regional Recycling Program Background

The cornerstone of the County's strategy for the collection and marketing of Class A recyclable materials generated by residents and schools is the Burlington County Regional Recycling Program ("Regional Program" or "Program"). The Regional Program began in 1982 and currently provides recycling services to: 1) residents in all forty municipalities, including residential military housing on the area of Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (JB MDL) located in Burlington County 2) multifamily dwelling units; and 3) public schools. Additionally, county and municipal buildings, a limited number of private schools and small main street businesses receive service. The Regional Program has historically been funded by the Board at no direct cost to municipalities.

The Regional Program is operated by the Occupational Training Center of Burlington County (OTC), a private, non-profit agency that provides training and employment to individuals with disabilities. The Board designated OTC as the agency responsible for implementing the Regional Recycling Program by Resolution #137, adopted on March 24, 1982. This relationship is reaffirmed on an annual basis through award of a single-year contract to OTC with a commitment to fund the program.

OTC is responsible for the processing and marketing of recyclable materials collected through the Regional Program. During the first decade of operations (1982-1992), recycling crews sorted recyclable materials at the curb. By the mid-1990s, the Program had expanded to the point where a dual stream recycling system capable of processing a minimum of 40,000 tons per year was required. A building located at 130 Hancock Lane in Westampton Township was purchased by OTC to serve as the

processing facility for the Class A recyclables collected through the Regional Program. The facility was subsequently named the “Robert C. Shinn Jr. Recycling Center” (Recycling Center).

The Board formalized OTC’s processing and marketing responsibilities by Resolution #324, adopted on May 25, 1994, which authorized a 20-year Use Agreement under which OTC was to operate the Recycling Center and market all material collected through the Regional Program. A dual stream recycling system was installed at the center in early 1997.

In 2007, the County undertook a study to determine the benefits of automating the curbside collection of paper and cardboard. The study confirmed that convenience of the carts increased residential participation and that automated collection improved worker safety and reduced Program operating costs. The carts could be easily repurposed for single stream collection in the future.

Based on the study findings, in 2008, the Board offered a cost sharing program for municipalities choosing to provide carts to residents. Pursuant to Resolution 2008-753, the Board agreed to fund 50% of the cost of the initial carts for those municipalities that agreed to participate in the cart program. As an incentive, the Board allowed municipalities to pay their share of the cart costs over a period of several years. Since 2008, the Board has spent several million dollars to support this initiative. Today, carts are used by more than 140,000 homes in thirty-seven of the thirty-eight municipalities receiving curbside collection. The only uncartered curbside areas are in Bordentown City and small portions of Burlington City and Florence. These non-cartered communities have historic neighborhoods, with unique site constraints that make cart service unsuitable.

By 2012, the dual stream recycling system was near the end of its useful life and could not effectively separate the new types of plastic recycling containers generated by households. It was time to evaluate whether the Program should convert to a single

stream recycling system, which would allow all fiber (paper and cardboard) and containers (bottles and cans) to be set out in one common container, collected in one truck and then sorted by commodity at a recycling center. A subsequent study found that the Program would realize significant savings on labor and collection fleet costs if curbside service was converted to a single stream method of collection. These savings would offset the capital cost of a single stream sorting system.

The proposed single stream system equipment required more space in the Recycling Center than was currently provided. To accommodate the needs of the program, the OTC relocated its non-recycling related programs to 2 Manhattan Drive in Burlington Township and made the entire property at 130 Hancock Lane available to the Board for its recycling program. In September of 2012, the Board entered into a 20-year Use Agreement with OTC, which superseded the 1994 agreement. The 2012 Use Agreement provided the Board with the authority to replace the dual stream equipment with a single stream sorting system.

The conversion from the dual stream processing system to a state-of-the-art, 35 ton/per/hour single stream system commenced in September of 2014 and was completed in January of 2015. The new system has proven capable of handling all material generated by the Regional Program as well as recyclables delivered by private haulers from commercial generators.

A new challenge appeared on January 1, 2018, when the Chinese government enacted a ban on imports of recycled materials, including paper and plastics. The recyclable materials that were still permitted to be shipped into the country were required to meet contamination thresholds that were virtually unattainable for most recycling centers. At the time, China was the world's largest consumer of recyclables until the ban created an unprecedented deficit in market capacity. This created a global recycling market crisis and irrevocably raised the material quality standards for recycled commodities, including those purchased by domestic markets. Since that time, all

recycling programs, including the Regional Program, have been required to reduce levels of contamination to ensure sustainable markets for the materials collected.

This has proven to be a challenging and costly endeavor. In 2020, the Recycling Center had a residue rate of 11% compared to a residue rate of 2% in 2013 (prior to single stream collection). There are a few key reasons for the steady rise in contamination. The plastics packaging industry has labeled a growing list of items with the recycling symbol, even though these items have no markets, cannot be processed at recycling centers and may damage or jam recycling sorting equipment. The public has been led to believe that items bearing the recycling symbol can be put in with their household recycling. This common misperception remains, despite extensive educational outreach by recycling programs, including the Regional Program, advising residents not to recycle these items. As an example, plastic bags commonly bear the recycling symbol and a “please recycle” message. As a result, plastic bags are one of the most common contaminants found in residential recycling.

There is high cost to dealing with the consequences of this type of misleading messaging and subsequent confusion over what to recycle. In 2020, the Regional Program incurred over \$250,000 in labor costs at the Recycling Center to remove plastic bags, batteries, needles, jugs of motor oil and other contaminants from the sorting system and keep them from contaminating bales of recycled commodities, such as paper and cardboard. A state-of-the art enhanced fire detection and suppression system was installed at the Recycling Center as a safeguard against the fire risk associated with hazardous items, such as lithium batteries. To ensure the Program can successfully and safely process and market the materials collected, the County has set a goal of reducing the level of contamination to below 8% percent by 2026. Various steps to reduce contamination are discussed in subsequent sections of this Chapter, including Section I.2.b, titled Municipal Enforcement.

Despite these market challenges, in 2020, the Regional Program provided recycling services to the residents of the County at a cost of less than \$4 per household per month. That year, 40,148 tons of materials were collected, which saved municipalities more than \$3.2 million in avoided landfill disposal fees. The materials collected include the following recyclables: paper, corrugated cardboard, glass and steel containers, aseptic cartons, aluminum cans and plastic #1, #2, #5 bottles. Table 10-5 lists the tons of recyclables collected by the Regional Program in each municipality and the associated disposal savings.

The Board remains committed to providing a comprehensive and cost-effective recycling program to the residents of Burlington County.

b. Residential Single-Family Collection Strategies

(1) Curbside Recycling

The Regional Program provides curbside single stream collection to over 144,000 homes in thirty-eight municipalities. Collection service is provided every two weeks. As a condition of receiving curbside collection service, municipalities are required to provide recycling containers in accordance with Regional Program specifications.

(2) Depot-Only Recycling in Rural Municipalities

Two rural municipalities, Bass River and Woodland Townships, provide convenience centers for residentially delivered solid waste. In these municipalities, the recycling depot is located at the convenience center and is the designated method of residential recycling. The Regional Program provides weekly service to these locations.

(3) Strategies to Improve Single-Family Participation

(a) County Reports

The County will provide semi-annual tonnage reports to municipalities starting in 2022 to help them track their recovery rates. The data will serve to alert towns of low rates and help measure the effectiveness of actions to improve them.

(b) Municipal Depot Program

Municipal recycling depots supplement curbside recycling and are serviced by the Regional Program. Residents with limited storage capacity or periodic surges in household recyclables rely upon a municipal depot for overflow material. Weather related curbside collection disruptions support the need to provide residents with an alternate way to recycle. The increase in online purchasing by residents has resulted in a spike in the volume of cardboard households generate, furthering the need for accessible municipal depots. In some towns, municipal depots may account for up to 20% of the residential tonnage collected.

The 1986 District Recycling Plan required each municipality to provide a depot for designated Class A recyclables to supplement the curbside collection program and all municipalities have complied with this requirement. The County has periodically aided municipalities to improve their depots by providing recycling dumpsters and signage. The improvements enhance site aesthetics, reinforce the “recycle right” message and improve site safety and serviceability. Burlington County shall continue to require that all municipalities maintain a municipal recycling depot.

(c) Automated Collection Program

Recycling carts have proven to be an important tool in the County’s ongoing strategy to increase curbside recycling rates and, therefore, municipalities shall provide carts to residents as a condition of Regional Program service.

(d) Addressing Low Recovery Rates

Table 10-6 lists the municipal recovery rates in pounds per household for recyclables collected curbside and at municipal drop-offs by the Regional Program in 2020. For homes in municipalities with curbside service, the annual recovery rates ranged from a low of 359 pounds per household to a high of 671 pounds per household and an average of 502 pounds per household. Fifteen municipalities with curbside collection have annual recovery rates below the county average of 502 pounds per

household. In some communities, the lower rate may be attributed to demographics. Age-restricted communities, due to their smaller household size, typically generate less recyclables. This is likely the case in Mansfield and Southampton, which have a higher percentage of age-restricted housing compared to most other municipalities. County recycling staff will meet with municipalities to develop strategies to increase material recovery. As part of the process, solid waste collection contracts will be reviewed to ensure that haulers are prohibited from collecting recyclables mixed with solid waste. The County will also provide route data to determine if there are specific neighborhoods with lower recovery rates. This will enable a municipality to focus educational resources on the areas of the community that have the greatest need for assistance. The single-family residential housing at the Joint Base MDL is serviced by the Regional Program and in 2020 and had a recovery rate of only 352 pounds per household. County recycling staff will work with Joint Base MDL officials to improve their rates.

Bass River and Woodland Township have among the lowest recovery rates in the Regional Program. The pounds per household rates for these two depot-only towns are found in Table 10-6 and are significantly below the county average rate of 502 pounds per curbside household. The lack of curbside collection is the probable reason for the low recovery rates in these two townships. The results of converting from depot-only recycling to curbside recycling in North Hanover support this premise. Prior to 2014, North Hanover was a depot-only town and, as noted in the 2009 Plan Update, had a recovery rate of 430 lbs./household. North Hanover converted to carts in 2016, and in 2020 had a recovery rate of 534 lbs./household. It is unlikely that curbside recycling will be a viable solution for Bass River and Woodland. The County will work with these municipalities to find innovative ways to increase recovery rates. This may include monitoring the waste delivered to the convenience centers to ensure residents are source separating designated recyclables.

Additional measures to improve overall program participation are discussed in Section H. County Communication Programs. The resident notification requirements and municipal enforcement provisions described in Sections G and I will further support efforts to increase single-family residential recycling.

c. Multifamily Recycling

For the purposes of this discussion, multifamily recycling shall refer to collection services to complexes that utilize dumpsters and roll-off containers for solid waste storage and collection. Smaller complexes that set trash and recyclables at the curb are serviced in the same manner as single-family homes.

(1) Collection Strategies

(a) Regional Recycling Program

The Regional Program first provided recycling service to multifamily complexes in 1989. Today, the Program provides collection to approximately 200 multifamily complexes in Burlington County, servicing over 90% of the multifamily population. The remaining complexes rely upon private recyclers for collection services and are discussed later in this section.

The Regional Program services multifamily complexes on a weekly basis. Front-load style dumpsters are the primary containers used for the storage and collection of recyclables at these locations. To ensure that complexes provide their residents with convenient and properly sized recycling areas, the County has established Recycling Guidelines for Multifamily Complexes. These guidelines establish minimum container capacity requirements on a per multifamily unit basis and are found in Appendix B and on the County's website. These Guidelines are subject to revision as needed based upon changes in recyclable material composition and generation. Revisions will be posted on the County's website. As a condition of service, complexes are required to provide and maintain all recycling containers in accordance with Regional Program specifications, including these Multifamily Guidelines.

(b) Private Collection

Multifamily complexes that choose not to participate in the Regional Program shall contract privately for recycling collection service, unless this service is provided by the municipality in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A.C. 40:66 - et al.

Multifamily complexes that contract privately for recycling collection shall be responsible for reporting recycling tonnages to their respective municipality and shall comply with the Recycling Guidelines for Multifamily Complexes referenced above. All complexes are required to ensure that recycling areas and containers are clearly labeled, and that recycling information is distributed to all occupants. Haulers that provide recycling containers as part of their service to complexes shall comply with container labeling requirements and provide a level of service that ensures that complexes comply with the container capacity guidelines.

(2) Strategies to Improve Multifamily Recycling

(a) Complex Recycling Improvements and Guidelines

The number of multifamily complex units serviced by the Regional Program was 29,657 in 2020 and represents 17% of the total residential dwellings in the Regional Program. Table 10-7 lists the tonnage collected in 2020 from multifamily complexes by municipality. Recycled tons collected from multifamily complexes comprise 6% of the Regional Program's total residential tonnage. The pounds per unit of recyclables collected from multifamily complex units is significantly less than their curbside counterparts. In 2020, multifamily dwellings averaged 187 lbs. /unit/year compared to 502 lbs./home/year for curbside serviced dwellings. The difference in per unit rates between the two housing types indicates that greater outreach is needed to increase participation at multifamily complexes.

In 2003, the County conducted a study of recycling in multifamily complexes, which included visual audits of waste and recycling containers. The study found co-locating recycling at all solid waste collection points, installing enhanced

signage, and providing brochures increased recycling and in some cases doubled recovery. This approach was applied in 2004, when the County provided recycling collection to an additional sixty multifamily complexes. The County conducted a site assessment at each complex, and based on the findings, required complexes to increase recycling container capacity, as a condition of Regional Program service.

Since that time and up until 2016, few recycling site improvements were made by complexes. Many complexes allowed recycling areas and containers to fall into disrepair and/or failed to provide adequate storage for recyclables. This led to an increase in cross-contamination of recycling and solid waste and a reduction in participation. In late 2016, the County embarked upon a multi-year project to correct these deficiencies by requiring multifamily complexes to upgrade recycling areas as a prerequisite to converting from dual stream to single stream service. County recycling staff have been auditing complexes and subsequently requiring changes to ensure adequate and convenient recycling for residents. Complexes have been required to improve recycling areas and purchase additional recycling containers as needed. The County has provided enhanced signage and new brochures for distribution by complex management as part of the process. Currently, all but a few complexes currently in the Regional Program have been upgraded. County recycling staff will conduct on-site assessments in the future as needed.

The County also assists newly constructed complexes that wish to join the Program but were designed with inadequate space for recycling areas. This has proven challenging as site constraints limit the ability to provide adequate space for recycling containers.

To ensure that future complexes are designed with convenient and properly sized recycling areas, the County will provide model land development ordinance language that incorporates pertinent elements of the Recycling Guidelines for Multifamily Complexes to its municipalities and advise them to amend local zoning and

land use ordinances to reflect these provisions. The County shall modify the guidelines as needed to address changes in recyclable material composition or collection methods.

(b) Reporting

For several municipalities, multifamily housing comprises a significant percentage of the residential population, and therefore, recycling participation by the multifamily community can impact the attainment of recovery goals. In some municipalities, multifamily complexes account for up to 20% of residential program tonnage. Consequently, the ability to monitor multifamily recovery rates has great value.

The County will provide semi-annual tonnage reports to municipalities for each complex in the Regional Program. The reports will identify complexes with low recycling recovery rates and repeated incidents of contamination and therefore, support the County and municipal enforcement efforts described in section I.2.

d. Institutional Recycling

(1) Schools

(a) Collection Strategy

i. Regional Recycling Program

Burlington County is home to forty-one public school districts, more than a dozen private schools and Rowan College at Burlington County (RCBC). The Regional Program first provided recycling service to schools in 1989 and currently services all school districts, a limited number of private schools and RCBC. The private schools have been serviced for more than twenty years and are considered “grandfathered” into the Program. As noted in Table 10-8, in 2019 the Program collected more than 1,000 tons of recyclables from these schools. School closures due to the pandemic has caused a temporary drop in the tons of recyclables collected from educational institutions 2020 and 2021. For that reason, the 2019 tonnage data listed in Table 10-8 will serve as the baseline for evaluating efforts to improve school recycling rates.

Schools in the Regional Program receive weekly, single stream collection. Front-load style dumpsters are used for the storage of recyclables. As a condition of service, participating schools are required to provide all recycling containers in accordance with Regional Program specifications.

ii. Private Collection Services

Schools that do not participate in the Regional Program shall contract privately for recycling services. Schools that contract privately for recycling collection shall be responsible for reporting recycling tonnages to their respective municipality.

(b) Strategies to Improve School Recycling

i. Educational Performances

The County has historically funded a limited number of recycling educational performances for elementary schools. The school performances reinforce recycling habits of students in school and at home. In 2019, over 50 performances were presented in Burlington County schools. The County has relied upon Recycling and Clean Communities grants to support educational performances and will continue to provide them, based upon the availability of future grant funding.

ii. School Recycling Improvement Program

In 2016, County recycling staff visited all schools in the Regional Program as the first step in converting their collection service from dual stream to single stream. As part of this process, schools were required to replace aged or damaged recycling dumpsters and increase container capacity. The County provided new, high-profile labels for dumpsters to promote the “recycle right” message and minimize contamination of recyclables. In concert with this effort, the County offered tours of the new single stream system to school facility managers and staff.

County recycling staff will revisit all schools to review their current in-house school recycling practices and recommend further actions to improve recycling and

reduce contamination. The County will provide outreach as needed, including tours of the recycling center for staff and students. This work is planned to commence in 2022.

iii. Waste Audits

Waste audits can provide a meaningful measure of the success of a school's recycling efforts. As an example, an audit of the Mansfield School District was conducted after the school had implemented the County recycling staff recommendations. The audit found that school district had recycled 98% of their Class A recyclable materials, leaving their waste virtually free of recyclables. Waste audits may be conducted as needed to identify districts with outstanding programs as well as those in need of additional guidance.

iv. Additional Strategies

The Regional Program's operator, OTC, provides accurate data on the recycling tonnage collected from schools. This data will be shared with participating schools and MRCs on a semi-annual basis. The tonnage reports, combined with random site inspections and waste audits, will support a school's efforts to increase school recycling rates and reduce contamination.

As a component of the communication measures discussed in Section H.3 the County will conduct recycling workshops with school officials to update them on current recycling concerns and opportunities to recycle new materials, including food waste and those generated by building renovations and construction projects.

The County will provide training on effective school recycling programs to Burlington County Health Department inspectors, Municipal Recycling Coordinators and other municipal enforcement agents to support county and municipal enforcement efforts described in Section I.2.

(2) Governmental Institutions

(a) Collection Strategy

i. Regional Program

The Regional Program provides collection services to County facilities and municipal buildings.

ii. Private Collection Services

State and Federal institutions are required to contract privately for recycling collection services.

(b) Strategies to Improve Governmental Recycling

The County has identified the following steps to increase recycling rates at specific government facilities that will supplement the actions described in Sections H and I.

i. County and Municipal

(i) Office Buildings

All County facilities have recycling programs in place; however, to ensure maximum recovery, recycling staff will assess each County facility using the same approach described for schools. In addition, recycling information will be incorporated into new employee orientation training. The recycling page of the County's website will feature a "How to Recycle" section specifically for County employees.

There has been a lack of comprehensiveness and consistency among some municipal in-house recycling programs. In some instances, recycling containers, signage and collection procedures are inadequate and may be unclear to municipal staff and contracted janitorial service staff. These issues must be addressed so that the citizenry perceives that local government is fully committed to recycling and therefore, justified in mandating recycling compliance. The County will work with municipal recycling coordinators to standardize recycling areas and employee training.

(ii) Parks and Community Events

All County parks have recycling and solid waste containers. Where possible, these have been co-located to ensure proper segregation of waste from recycling. The Parks Department provides event recycling containers for its large public events such as the Earth Fair, Farm Fair and Amphitheater concerts. Under the current strategy, park staff empty recycling containers and then consolidate recyclables at centralized points for collection by the Regional Program. County recycling and park staff will continue to work together to incorporate recycling into the expanding park system.

Some municipalities offer similar programs for their parks, athletic fields, main street areas and community street fairs. County recycling staff will meet with municipal recycling coordinators to ensure that local sites have adequate and effective recycling areas at all public venues.

ii. State Agencies

There is little information regarding the in-house recycling programs located in state agencies, including New Jersey Transit and the Division of Motor Vehicles. These entities currently do not provide recycling tonnage information to municipalities or the County. The County is requesting that the Department provide recycling data on state facilities and work with County recycling staff to identify and address state recycling program deficiencies.

iii. Federal Agencies

The US Postal Service has the potential to recycle large amounts of paper, but it is unclear how successful existing in-house collection systems are in capturing unwanted mail discarded by the public using Post Office boxes or generated at regional mail centers. The Postal Service currently does not provide recycling tonnage information to the Department or municipalities. The County shall request the Department's assistance in coordinating a statewide solution to improved recycling and reporting by the US Postal Service.

e. Commercial Establishments

(1) Small Businesses

(a) Collection Strategies

i. Regional Recycling Program

The Regional Recycling Program was instituted to serve the needs of the residential community and schools districts. Commercial generators have historically contracted with private haulers for solid waste and recycling services. At the request of municipalities, the Regional Program has serviced a limited number of small businesses located along the main street sections of older communities, such as Bordentown City, Burlington City, Florence, Mt. Holly, Riverside, and others. The exceptions were granted solely in instances where the municipality provided solid waste services to a business and that business generated a volume of recyclables comparable to a single-family household.

Moving forward, the County may, at its discretion, provide service to small businesses in accordance with the following criteria: the municipality must provide solid waste collection and pay associated disposal fees for the small business; the location must be along an existing curbside route; the amount of recyclables generated must be comparable to a single-family household; and the generator must meet all preparation requirements, including using only Regional Program specified recycling containers.

ii. Private Collection Service

The common and most convenient option for small businesses is to contract with a private recycling service that can tailor service to meet the needs of customers. Businesses that contract privately for recycling shall be responsible for reporting all tonnage recycled to their municipality as required by the District Plan and the municipal recycling ordinance.

(b) Strategies to Improve Small Business Recycling

Main street businesses may have storage problems and difficulty complying with curbside recycling schedules. There also may be no space to locate a recycling

dumpster. Recyclables placed curbside in a business district on the evening before collection, may be unsightly and subject to vandalism, contributing to litter. These factors are disincentives to participation.

Some municipalities have permitted small businesses access to their recycling depot or established dedicated recycling areas for Main Street businesses. The sites are secured so that only business owners can access them. This approach has controlled contamination and prevented illegal dumping. Municipalities shall be required to identify and assist small business within the community that do not have access to a viable collection service.

(2) Large Commercial Generators

For the purposes of this discussion, large commercial generators shall refer to establishments that utilize dumpsters and/or roll-off containers for solid waste storage and collection.

(a) Collection Strategies

i. Private Collection Services

There is an adequate number of private recyclers operating within the County that provide collection services for Class A recyclables. These include national and local recycling collection companies. Additionally, though the Regional Program does not offer collection to large commercial generators, the County's Recycling Center serves as a market for designated Class A recyclable materials for the private sector. The Recycling Center may charge tipping fees based upon market pricing and the level of contamination present in the recyclables delivered.

(b) Strategies to Improve Recycling for Large Commercial Generators

i. Guidance and Training Measures

Commercial establishments often undersize recycling services to control overall solid waste management costs. As a result, recycling dumpsters end up overflowing and the excess material ends up placed into trash dumpsters by employees.

Correct sizing of recycling and solid waste containers often affords opportunities for savings. Businesses can increase the value of their recyclables and avoid higher costs by implementing measures to minimize contamination. This is essential given the recent imposition of stringent quality standards adopted by recycling markets on a global basis. Effective signage and routine employee training must be provided by employers to avoid potential contamination surcharges by recycling service providers or penalties for violating local recycling ordinances. County recycling staff will work with the business community to develop effective recycling training programs and educational materials.

The County's four hospitals, which are among its largest employers, offer unique opportunities and challenges with respect to recycling. Though they all offer some level of recycling, there is potential for increased recovery. The County will work with hospitals to develop strategies to improve recycling in the health care community.

ii. Public Convenience Recycling Containers

The increased use of single-serve beverage containers by the public requires the development of collection systems to capture these "take away" recyclables. These are often consumed and discarded at convenience stores, shopping centers, malls and other commercial establishments. Based on a review of existing collection programs, recyclables collected from public convenience containers is highly contaminated and often unmarketable. The County will partner with property managers and their haulers to develop working models for effective "take away container" recycling programs.

iii. Construction and Demolition Sites

Large amounts of cardboard and other recyclables are often discarded with trash at construction sites. There are often serious on-site challenges to segregate these materials for recycling. Dumpsters of recyclables are often mixed with debris by subcontractors as well as residents or businesses moving into completed sections of a development. The County will seek out developers, builders and haulers willing to test collection strategies and establish best management practices for successful construction

and demolition site recycling. These efforts will support the construction and demolition ordinance requirements discussed in Section G.

2. Other Designated Recyclables

a. Antifreeze

(1) Residential

The County's Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF) described in Chapter 9, and several municipalities accept antifreeze from residents.

(2) Commercial and Institutional

Several options exist for antifreeze recycling in these sectors. Large generators, such as government fleet operations and commercial automobile repair shops, can contract with private recyclers for used antifreeze collection services. The HHWF accepts antifreeze from Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs).

b. Covered Electronics Devices

(1) Residential

The County held its first "Computer Roundup" in 1999. In subsequent years, the County sponsored free "Computer Roundups" at various municipal and county sites. Over time, the roundups were expanded to accept other types of covered electronic devices (CEDs).

In 2006, the County established a permanent dropoff program for CEDs at the Resource Recovery Complex (Complex) and funded the program through recycling grants. As noted in D.2.e, after the provisions Electronic Waste Recycling Act (EWRA), P.L. 2007 c. 347 took effect, the County no longer had to pay to recycle CEDs. In 2020 the County dropoff received 303,639 lbs. of CEDs and 54,833 lbs. of other electronic items that were responsibly recycled. As of September 2021, there were nineteen municipal drop-off sites and six Goodwill Donation Centers accepting CEDs from residents. Additionally, some towns sponsor CED collection events in conjunction with community cleanup days.

It should be noted that there is no state mandate for county and municipal government to provide collection points for CEDs and that the intent of the EWRA was to shift the cost of recycling of CEDs from local government to the manufacturers of these items. This goal has only been partially met, as the cost to maintain and staff government sponsored drop-offs remains unfunded by the manufacturers of CEDs. The Department is charged with ensuring that CED manufacturers continue to comply with the EWRA including the availability of convenient locations for recycling. There is no additional legislation anticipated to require CED manufacturers to provide a greater level of support. The County will continue to monitor developments that may negatively impact the current CED collection infrastructure.

(2) Commercial and Institutional

There are several permitted Class D facilities in New Jersey that accept and demanufacture CEDs from commercial and institutional generators for a fee. The Department maintains a list of these facilities on its website. In accordance with the EWRA, small business enterprises and school districts may have CEDs recycled at no cost by a DEP authorized CED recycler. A list of authorized companies may be found on the Department's website.

c. Fluorescent Lights

(1) Residential

Residential collection opportunities for fluorescent lights, which are primarily CFLs, are available. In 2021, fluorescent lights were accepted at the County's HHWF as well as at nineteen municipal household hazardous waste satellite sites. Additionally, The Home Depot and Lowes accept intact CFLs from customers at no charge.

(2) Commercial and Institutional

There is a well-developed collection system for fluorescent lights from commercial and institutional generators. Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs) may deliver fluorescent lights to the County's HHWF for a nominal fee. Most large

generators use the services of electrical contractors who recycle spent lights as part of replacement lighting projects. There are trade associations for lamp recycling that may serve as a market resource for generators. These include the Association of Lighting and Mercury Recyclers (ALMR), a national organization that represents the lamp recyclers, universal waste handlers and related equipment manufacturers (www.almr.org) and the International Association of Lighting Management Companies (NALMCO, www.nalmco.org) that represents lighting maintenance companies, including those who provide spent lamp management recycling services.

d. Lead Acid Batteries

(1) Residential

There are many recycling opportunities available to residential generators. Almost any retailer that sells lead-acid batteries will accept used batteries for recycling. The County HHWF and participating municipal satellites also accept batteries from residents.

(2) Commercial and Institutional

As mentioned above, most retailers and automotive parts stores will accept used batteries for recycling. There are also private battery collectors who will service large generators such as trucking operations. Lead acid batteries historically have a positive market value which increases opportunities for recycling.

e. Leaves

(1) Residential

Residential leaf programs, either curbside or dropoff, are provided by thirty-two (32) municipalities. The remaining eight municipalities in the County are more rural and do not offer leaf collection programs. The existing collection system is adequate since leaves are rarely found in loads of waste entering the landfill.

(2) Commercial and Institutional

Leaves from commercial and institutional sources, if collected, are managed by lawn service companies, who typically deliver leaves to permitted Class C recycling facilities or exempt Class C facilities.

f. Metal Appliances

(1) Residential

Most municipalities offer curbside collection programs for metal appliances, though they may charge for appliances containing refrigerants. Collections are performed by public works crews or by contracted waste haulers. Municipalities without curbside collection programs either accept metal appliances at their municipal recycling depots or direct residents to deliver them to the Resource Recovery Complex. Scrap metal is accepted at the Complex for no charge, except for appliances which contain regulated refrigerants. Residents also have the option of delivering material to one of several scrap metal recyclers located in and around Burlington County.

(2) Commercial and Institutional

There is an established collection system available to commercial and institutional generators. Multiple waste haulers in the South Jersey area offer metal recycling services. As mentioned above, direct delivery to a scrap metal recycler or the Resource Recovery Complex are also viable options.

g. Rechargeable Batteries

(1) Residential

Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation (RBRC) provides a collection system for all consumers of rechargeable batteries. RBRC is a non-profit public service organization, representing many rechargeable battery manufacturers dedicated to recycling used rechargeable batteries. Consumers may bring spent rechargeable batteries to participating retailers including Best Buy, The Home Depot, and Lowe's. Consumers

can find the closest recycling location by visiting RBRC's website www.call2recycle.org. Rechargeable batteries are also accepted at the HHWF.

(2) Commercial and Institutional

RBRC offers various recycling plans for commercial and institutional establishments. For these generators, RBRC pays or shares the cost of consolidating, shipping and processing batteries. Program information for commercial and institutional generators can be obtained by contacting RBRC via their website www.call2recycle.org.

h. Textiles

(1) Residential

There are multiple entities that provide textile collection boxes at convenient locations throughout the County, many of which can be found in parking lots of retail shopping centers. Charitable thrift shops operated by Goodwill Industries, hospitals, and other non-profit agencies accept residential used textiles. Municipalities are encouraged to consider locating textile collection boxes at municipal recycling depots to increase resident convenience.

(2) Commercial and Institutional

There are well-established markets for large generators of used textiles but added opportunity for recovery exists through periodic textile collections. As an example, schools should consider working with a textile collection box provider for locker cleanouts at the end of the school year. This would result in increased recycling and reduced disposal costs.

i. Tires

(1) Residential

The current system for tire recycling consists of several options. In 2021, twenty-six municipalities provided tire dropoff and/or collection programs for their residents. Additionally, some municipalities collect tires at community cleanup events.

Residents may also bring tires to the Complex for a fee or pay retailers to accept old tires when purchasing new ones.

(2) Commercial and Institutional

Commercial and institutional generators may bring tires, including truck tires, to the County Complex for a fee. There are a limited number of major scrap tire facilities in the region that provide collection trailers or accept deliveries from large generators. Additionally, DEP maintains a list of in-state Class B facilities that are permitted to accept scrap tires on its website to assist generators in finding markets.

j. Used Motor Oil

(1) Residential

Residents who change their own oil have convenient options for recycling. N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.36 requires all retail automotive service stations with oil collection tanks to accept used motor oil from residents. In 2021, thirty municipalities in the county provided dropoff programs for used motor oil. Residents may also deliver used motor oil to the County HHWF. Additional collection centers may be found on the Earth 911's website, www.Earth911.com.

(2) Commercial and Institutional

Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs) may deliver used motor oil to the County HHWF for a fee. Large generators such as automotive service centers and fleet maintenance operations employ the services of used motor oil collection companies.

3. County Programs for Non-Designated Recyclables

The County has historically established programs for additional recyclable materials to help achieve recycling targets. These programs were feasible to implement because at the time, there were viable markets for the material and adequate storage and/or processing capabilities available at the Resource Recovery Complex. Some programs for materials listed below include those that have been discontinued due to a lack of markets. The County continues to explore opportunities to recycle additional

materials at the Complex and resume discontinued programs, should new, sustainable markets develop.

a. Asphalt Shingles

In 2012, the County began accepting source separated asphalt roofing shingles at the Complex. These are marketed to the County Conservation Company located in Washington Township, in Gloucester County, New Jersey. In 2020, approximately 6,662 tons of shingles were shipped to County Conservation for recycling. There are limited end uses for recycled shingles. The long-term sustainability of shingle recycling in the state will be challenging in the absence of state or legislative market development initiatives.

b. Carpet – Program Discontinued

The carpet recycling industry in New Jersey has struggled to offer a long term, viable program for residential carpet recycling. In 2007, the County accepted limited types of residential and commercial carpet at the Complex for a fee. The carpet was shipped to Carpet Cycle, located in Roselle, New Jersey for recycling. In 2015, Carpet Cycle closed due to a lack of end markets and the County was forced to discontinue the program. The County will continue to monitor market developments related to carpet recycling and resume the program if a sustainable market is found.

c. Drywall

Gypsum drywall, often referred to as gypsum wallboard or sheetrock, can be recycled by separating the paper from the gypsum to create two marketable products. Gypsum drywall consists of approximately 90% gypsum and 10% paper facing and backing. Based on industry estimates, approximately 12% of new construction drywall is wasted during installation (one ton of drywall per new home). Recycled gypsum drywall products include soil amendments and conditioners, animal bedding applications and soil remediation and stabilization applications. The nearest markets for gypsum drywall recycling are located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The gypsum component of

drywall, calcium sulfate, is problematic for landfills due to its potential to create hydrogen sulfide gas under anaerobic conditions. This gas is corrosive to the landfill's biogas processing and utilization equipment and is a source of sulfur dioxide emissions when flaring biogas and/or combusting biogas for electric power generation. To minimize the amount of drywall entering the landfill and improve recycling recovery rates, the County established a drywall recycling program at the Complex in 2007 and accepts unpainted, clean drywall for a recycling fee of \$55 per ton. Companies undertaking Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) construction projects may include drywall recycling to meet LEED requirements. The County will reach out to major builders in the region to educate them on the benefits of drywall recycling.

d. Mixed Rigid Plastics

Mixed rigid plastics are large, bulky plastic items such as plastic buckets, crates, coolers, children's play equipment and lawn furniture. These items are too bulky to collect and process in most curbside collection and processing systems. The County secured a market for mixed rigid plastics in 2006 and established a free dropoff program for the material at the County Complex. The program was suspended in 2013 due to a lack of reliable markets. At present, the market for rigid plastics remains unstable. If sustainable markets develop, the County may resume its rigid plastic dropoff program.

e. Wood

The County has a need for woodchips as a feedstock for the Co-Composting Facility and meets this need by processing several types of wood, including untreated lumber, pallets, tree parts/brush, and stumps into chips. The County serves as one of the regional markets for these materials, accepting wood from in and out-of-county sources, both public and private. There are Class B facilities in the County that also accept several types of wood material. A list of permitted facilities is found in Table 6-2.

G. Municipal Responsibilities

The Mandatory Recycling Act coupled with the Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan assigns specific responsibilities to municipalities with respect to meeting state mandated recycling rates. These responsibilities have been further defined pursuant to NJDEP Recycling Regulations, Chapter 26A, Recycling Rules, Standards for Municipalities (N.J.A.C. 7:26A-11.1 et seq.). A county, in defining its recycling strategy, must identify these requirements as well as any others it deems necessary to ensure that each municipality attains a 50% recovery rate. These requirements are:

1. Designate a Municipal Recycling Coordinator

In accordance with NJDEP Recycling Regulations, cited above, each municipality must designate one or more persons as the Municipal Recycling Coordinator (MRC) and set forth in writing the duties of the MRC. The MRC shall compile recycling data and prepare reports as required by the state and county; oversee the recycling activities of all generators within the municipality; and assist all generators in compliance with applicable provisions of the District Plan. It shall be the responsibility of the municipality to ensure that the MRC has the knowledge to provide this assistance. NJDEP requires that an MRC must attend, at a minimum, one county-sponsored recycling meeting annually for its respective municipality to be eligible to receive a State Recycling Tonnage Grant. Additionally, Burlington County shall require that newly designated MRCs attend a recycling orientation program provided by County recycling staff within 45 days of assuming the title.

Each municipality shall designate one or more persons as the Certified Recycling Coordinator (CRC). A CRC is defined as a person who has completed the requirements of a course of instruction in various aspects of recycling program management as determined and administered by the Department. Currently, individuals may meet this requirement by completing the New Jersey Recycling Certification Series offered by the Rutgers Office of Continuing Professional Education. Each municipality

shall provide the County District Recycling Coordinator with annual notification of the designated MRC and CRC by January 31st of each year.

2. Provide for a Collection System

The Act requires that each municipality provide a collection system for the recycling of the materials designated in the District Recycling Plan. The County has assumed primary responsibility for collection of designated Class A recyclables from residential dwellings and from multifamily complexes and public schools that comply with Regional Program service requirements. To supplement the residential collection system, the County has required that all municipalities maintain a municipal recycling depot for designated Class A recyclable materials. This requirement shall remain in effect. A municipality may set guidelines regarding the use of its recycling depot, including limitations on the amount of material accepted. Municipalities are encouraged to accept additional recyclables at depots to meet recycling goals. Additionally, municipalities that are participants in the Regional Program shall provide recycling containers, as specified by the County, to all homes eligible for curbside recycling service.

Collection strategies for other designated materials and generators have previously been addressed in Section F.

3. Adopt Recycling Ordinances

a. Mandatory Ordinances for Designated Recyclables

The County provided a Model Municipal Source Separation and Recycling Ordinance in 2010 that was adopted by all municipalities. The ordinance required all persons generating municipal solid waste within the municipal boundaries to source separate designated recyclable materials from the solid waste stream. The ordinance further required that unless otherwise provided for by the generator, the designated recyclable materials shall be placed for collection in the manner provided by the ordinance.

An updated Model Ordinance reflecting the pertinent changes set forth in this Plan Update shall be prepared by the County and distributed to each municipality. The updated ordinance shall be adopted within 120 days from the date of DEP certification of this Plan. Each municipality shall provide the County with an electronic copy of its ordinance upon adoption.

The Recycling Act allows the governing body of a municipality to exempt persons occupying commercial or institutional premises within its municipal boundaries from the source separation requirements of the municipal recycling ordinance if those persons have otherwise provided for the recycling of all designated recyclable materials. To be eligible for an exemption, a commercial or institutional generator of solid waste shall file an application for exemption with the municipal recycling coordinator on forms provided for this purpose. The following information shall be provided on the forms: the name of the commercial or institutional entity; the street address and lot and block designation; the name, official title and phone number of the person making application on behalf of the commercial or institutional entity; the name, address, official contact person and telephone number of the facility providing the recycling services and a certification that the designated recyclable materials will be recycled, and that, at least on an annual basis, said recycling service provider shall provide written documentation to the municipal recycling coordinator of the total number of tons collected and recycled for each designated material. The County has provided a guidance document, “Guidelines for the Granting of Municipal Exemptions for Commercial and Institutional Establishments,” to assist municipalities in determining when the granting of an exemption is warranted. This document is included as Appendix C. The County has also provided a sample “Municipal Source Separation Exemption Application for Commercial & Institutional Establishments” for use by municipalities. This document is included as Appendix D.

b. Additional Ordinances

(1) Provision of Recycling Containers for Residential Development

The County has prepared model language that municipalities are encouraged to adopt regarding the provision of recycling containers by residential developers. The language requires developers to provide recycling containers for each proposed housing unit as a condition of site plan approval.

Several municipalities have adopted similar provisions and found them to be effective. The model language should be reviewed and approved by municipal legal counsel prior to adoption and is stated as follows:

Recycling Containers

As a condition of site plan approval, the applicant shall agree to provide, prior to issuance of the first certificate of occupancy, escrow funds in an amount specified by the municipality that is sufficient for the municipality to supply recycling containers for each residential unit, of a quantity, size and type that shall be specified by the municipal recycling coordinator.

(2) New Development Ordinance

Too often, multifamily, commercial and institutional developments have been constructed without the inclusion of an effective and convenient recycling collection and storage system. It can be costly and problematic to incorporate recycling into a project after construction has been completed. This lack of planning results in severely undersized areas for recycling collection and storage and often prohibits the co-location of trash and recycling containers, contributing to cross contamination of solid waste and recyclables. The collective result of inadequate planning presents a serious impediment to achievement of recycling goals. The County will address this issue by providing model ordinance language which requires applications for subdivision or site plan approval to provide for recycling. This ordinance language will be distributed to municipalities by December 31, 2022. All municipalities shall amend existing land use

ordinances to include this language within 180 days of distribution by the County. Each municipality shall provide the County with an electronic copy of this ordinance upon adoption.

(3) Construction and Demolition Recycling Ordinance

The County will prepare a model ordinance to encourage recycling at construction and demolition sites. The ordinance will require a “Debris Recovery Plan” to be filed for construction, renovation or demolition projects for which a building permit or a demolition permit is required, and for which a dumpster or roll-off container is placed on site for solid waste materials. If adopted, this ordinance should greatly enhance the recovery of construction and demolition materials. The County will host workshops with developers, planners and appropriate municipal officials to review the objectives and implementation of this type of ordinance.

4. Review and Revise Master Plan

As set forth in the regulations cited above, each municipality shall review and revise the master plan and development regulations it has adopted pursuant to P.L. 1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.) at least once every 36 months. The revisions shall reflect changes in federal, state, county and municipal laws and policies and objectives concerning the collection, disposition and recycling of designated recyclable materials.

The revised master plan shall include provisions for the collection, disposition and recycling of recyclable materials designated in the municipal recycling ordinance within any development proposal for the construction of 50 or more units of single-family residential housing or 25 or more units of multifamily residential housing and any commercial or industrial development proposal for the utilization of 1,000 square feet or more of land.

Within 120 days of certification of this District Plan, each municipality shall provide documentation regarding the date of its last master plan update and the current master plan language it contains regarding recycling. Municipalities that have previously

failed to comply with state regulations as described above, shall be required to do within 12 months of certification by the Department of the District Plan. A copy of the master plan revisions pertaining to recycling shall be submitted to the County upon adoption by the municipality.

5. Submit Recycling Tonnage Reports

Each municipality shall, on or before April 30th of each year, submit a recycling tonnage report to the DEP in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Department. The governing body of each municipality shall provide an electronic copy of its recycling tonnage report concurrently to the County.

6. Notify Generators of Recycling Opportunities and Requirements

In accordance with the 1987 Recycling Act, each municipality shall at least once every six months notify all persons occupying residential, commercial and institutional premises within its municipal boundaries of local recycling opportunities and the source separation requirements of the municipal recycling ordinance. A municipality may, at its discretion, place an advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the municipality, post a notice in public places where public notices are customarily posted, include a notice with other official notifications periodically mailed to residential taxpayers, or any combination thereof, as the municipality deems necessary and appropriate. This notification requirement, as set forth in the Recycling Act, is over thirty years old and was mandated at a time when print media was the most common and reliable method of providing information. According to the Pew Research Center for Journalism and Media, in 2020 less than 25 million homes received a daily newspaper and that includes digital news formats, compared to over 40 million homes in 1940. The Center also found that in the U.S., roughly nine-in-ten adults get at least some news online, and the online space has become a host for the digital homes of both legacy news outlets and new, “born on the web” news outlets. It is apparent that biannual notices in newspapers and notices posted in public places are no longer viable methods to inform

the public of recycling mandates. This does not mean that printed information no longer has a role in education outreach.

The County has historically provided, at its expense, at least one of the residential notifications required by law on behalf of its municipalities. The County may, at its discretion, continue to provide this benefit to municipalities; however, the primary responsibility for notification lies with the municipality. In addition to the notification requirement stated above, each municipality shall implement a “new resident notification” procedure to ensure that new residents receive recycling information within sixty days of occupancy.

Municipalities need to determine the most effective method of providing direct and ongoing outreach to all residents. Many municipalities provide comprehensive recycling information on their websites and email residents regarding pertinent recycling updates. These options still require residents to visit a website or sign up to receive alerts which may not be an option for older residents who rely on printed media for their information.

Municipalities may consider including recycling information in the outreach information mandated by the Department’s Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program (Stormwater Program). A provision of this program requires municipalities to conduct a Stormwater Public Education Program that includes, at a minimum, one annual mailing that may be hand-delivered. Recycling and stormwater outreach programs share common messages such as the need for proper management of recyclables including antifreeze, leaves and used motor oil. This commonality affords an excellent opportunity for collaborative outreach efforts.

Each municipality shall be responsible for providing recycling notifications (printed or digital) to each multifamily, commercial and institutional generator. These generators, especially commercial establishments, often receive little or no recycling information. Consequently, many remain unaware of mandatory recycling requirements

including tonnage reporting provisions. To address this issue, municipalities shall be required to provide at least one direct notice to each multifamily complex and each commercial and institutional generator on an annual basis. The notice must state the mandatory recycling requirements, including the provision to accurately report the types and tonnages of materials recycled. The notice shall further state that to comply with reporting requirements, generators should only contract with recycling collectors and/or markets capable of providing adequate tonnage documentation.

The County will assist municipalities in developing recycling outreach information for multifamily, commercial, and institutional generators. A detailed discussion of the County's outreach efforts is found in Section H.

H. County Communication Programs

1. Publications

The County's regional approach to residential recycling has afforded the opportunity to provide consistent and standardized recycling information to residents served by the Regional Program since its inception in 1982.

The keystone document for the program has been a customized municipal recycling brochure that the County provides to each municipality in print and digital formats. In 2021, the County provided municipalities with over 170,000 residential brochures. The brochure design is updated annually to provide current recycling information.

The County provides a generic multifamily recycling brochure to complexes for annual distribution to their residents. The County intends to provide these publications to municipalities in accordance with the terms set forth in Section G.6 above.

The County will also disseminate new informational materials to the commercial and institutional generators on methods to establish cost effective, ordinance compliant, recycling programs.

The County provides literature for distribution by public agencies, municipalities, and civic groups. The literature covers an array of topics including hazardous waste programs, used motor oil recycling, tire recycling, consumer electronics and special recycling programs offered by the County. Additional publications in 2021 included two “Recycling Guidelines” mailers that were sent to all county residents.

2. Digital Media

All County publications are available on the County’s website. The website includes links to the Department’s Recycling page and specific recycling information for each municipality. The County also uses Facebook to alert the public regarding recycling events and issues. Efforts are underway to enhance the recycling section of the website and expand the use of digital media for public outreach.

In 2015, the County contracted with Municipal Media, Inc. for a proprietary mobile phone app called “Recycle Coach.” The app delivers an array of messages as well as general recycling information. Residents can download it as a free app or may access it via the county website. The County funded the app with recycling grant monies through 2017. The Department recognized the value of the app and committed to funding it for all counties in New Jersey from 2018 through the end of 2023. As of September 2021, over 41,000 Burlington County residents were using RecycleCoach to receive recycling information, including schedules, special event notices, and “what goes where” recycling guidance. Residents have found that the app is a convenient way to find recycling information and report collection service issues. The County also uses the app to issue critical recycling service alerts to residents. The number of Recycle Coach users has steadily increased, demonstrating its value as an effective means of outreach.

3. Other Communication Measures

a. Events and Presentations

The County promotes recycling at various events and venues, such as the County Farmers Market at its Agricultural Center. The County offers programs

throughout the year at the Robert C. Shinn Recycling Center, including tours for students, government agencies, municipal officials, civic and environmental groups. Additionally, the County provides school recycling assembly programs, and offers off-site presentations to civic organizations upon request. The County will continue these outreach efforts in the future.

b. Recycling Truck Banners

In 2019, the County began using banners on Regional Program collection trucks to promote the Recycle Coach app and a “No Plastic Bags” message. This has proven to be an effective and affordable method of outreach. Messaging will be changed as needed to highlight timely recycling information.

c. Recycling Workshops

The County periodically conducts recycling workshops for municipal officials, multifamily complex managers, school business administrators, school facilities managers, and county departments. The County will work to partner with the County Chamber of Commerce, Rowan College at Burlington County, local realtors and large employers such as Virtua Hospital with the goal of disseminating relevant recycling information. Additionally, County recycling staff will meet with municipal planning and zoning boards and board planners and engineers regarding incorporation of recycling design standards into local master plans and ordinances.

d. Municipal Recycling Coordinator Outreach

The County meets regularly with Municipal Recycling Coordinators (MRC)s to provide updates regarding current recycling and solid waste issues such as combating recycling contamination, tonnage grant preparation, proposed legislation, and methods of outreach. County recycling staff communicate with MRCs routinely throughout the year providing information on webinars, resolving resident complaints and serving as a resource for recycling and solid waste information.

As previously mentioned, newly appointed MRCs shall be required to attend a recycling orientation program that will include a tour of the Recycling Center, within forty-five days of assuming the title. County recycling staff provides assistance to local coordinators as needed including preparation of various mandatory DEP reports.

I. Reporting and Enforcement Strategies

1. Reporting of Solid Waste and Recycling Tonnages

a. Reporting of Municipal Origin for Generators

Accurate reporting of tonnages by solid waste and recycling haulers is essential for the County to determine municipal recycling rates and identify sectors of the community (residential, commercial, institutional) that may require additional recycling program support. The Department requires that all solid waste haulers report solid waste tonnages collected by specific municipal origin codes. The Department further requires that solid waste facilities and recycling centers holding a general approval for operation must maintain a record of materials received that includes the municipality of origin and report tonnage information on an annual basis. The Department has incorporated the official list of municipal origin codes into its electronic reporting forms which has reduced inaccurate reporting but has yet to resolve misreporting caused by overlapping zip codes. Solid waste and recycling haulers often report the origin(s) of their loads to the receiving facility (recycling and/or solid waste) based upon a customer's billing address, which may have a zip code address different from the municipality of origin. This error is then carried forward by the receiving facility and incorporated into state reports. As noted in the 2009 Plan Update, zip code boundaries do not coincide with municipal boundaries. For example, the zip code "08088" covers portions of three municipalities. Haulers may report waste picked up in any of these municipalities as being generated in Southampton Township, because that is where Vincentown, the post office associated with the zip code, is located. Consequently, tonnage for both waste and recycling may be over-reported for Southampton and under-reported for the other two

towns that share the Vincentown zip code. This compromises the Department's ability to determine municipal recycling rates.

The County estimates that identification by zip code rather than geographic boundaries impacts reporting accuracy in approximately one-third of the municipalities within Burlington County. Continued misreporting of origin codes is a statewide issue that must be addressed if the Department is to provide accurate statistics on municipal recycling rates. Pursuant to the 2009 Plan Update, the County requires that all haulers providing solid waste and/or recycling collection services to generators located within Burlington County must report municipal origin of waste and recycling based upon the geographic location of the municipality. Failure to accurately report by municipal origin shall be considered a violation of the District Plan.

Table 10-10 contains municipal origin codes and is provided as a resource to solid waste and recycling haulers operating within Burlington County. This list and Recycling Tonnage Reporting Guidelines are found on the County website and provided to users of the Complex and recycling and solid waste facilities located within the County.

b. Failure to Report

The failure of recycling collection companies to report recycling tonnages is a chronic problem. As noted in Section E, this lack of reporting has resulted in artificially low recovery rates for municipalities and the County at large. Though the responsibility for reporting ultimately rests with the generator, there have been instances where recycling companies routinely fail to provide recycling tonnage information to customers. Companies that provide recycling collection services to commercial, industrial and institutional generators located within Burlington County shall provide an annual report to County District Recycling Coordinator stating the types and tons of recyclables collected from generators within each municipality. Companies are considered compliant with this requirement if they provide this information directly to the municipality where

the material was generated or to the NJDEP, for subsequent distribution to the counties. Reporting form information will be available on the County's website. Reports must be submitted electronically to the County District Recycling Coordinator no later than February 1st of each year. Failure to report on time shall be considered a violation of the County's District Plan.

c. Non-Standardized Reporting

Municipalities must report recyclables in accordance with the material identifications defined and established by the Department's Tonnage Report Program to receive credit toward recycling recovery goals and receive State Tonnage Grant funds. Not all haulers report in this manner, resulting in municipal tonnage report disallowances by the Department. All companies providing recycling collection services to generators shall provide recycling reports using the material identification codes and weight conversion rates for recyclables found under the Tonnage Grant Program section of the Department's website.

Adoption of these standardized reporting practices shall ensure that generators and municipalities receive full credit for recycling activities.

d. Reporting Awareness

The lack of knowledge among commercial and institutional generators regarding recycling responsibilities has perpetuated under-reporting of recycling tonnages. The municipal notification requirements set forth in G.6 will improve reporting rates, but a complete solution must include direct outreach to recycling providers. The County shall advise recycling providers and commercial generators, where feasible, of the standard reporting practices set forth herein. Additionally, the County shall continue to serve as a reporting conduit for recycling providers to municipalities. This option allows recycling collectors to provide one single report which lists, by municipal origin, the materials and tonnages recycled from customers. This has

proven a convenient and efficient way to distribute recycling tonnage reports to municipalities.

e. Standardized Statewide Electronic Reporting

Solid waste disposal facilities and haulers are required by NJDEP regulations to submit monthly reports to the Department regarding waste types, tonnages and municipality of origin. Additionally, Class A, B, C and D recycling facilities are required to provide annual similar reports. The Department has implemented standardized electronic reporting for most recycling and disposal facilities which has improved reporting accuracy. Some challenges with the reporting process remain and include misreporting of origin codes and under-reporting of tonnages recycled. Specifically, there is an unknown amount of recyclable tonnage handled by scrap yards and rail transfer facilities, which under current regulations, are not subject to standardized reporting. Capturing under-reported recycling data from these facilities will result in more accurate recycling data across the state.

2. Enforcement

The County shall rely upon education as the primary means to enhance compliance, and as discussed above, has established the framework for a comprehensive education and outreach program to be undertaken by the County and its municipalities. In instances where educational efforts do not bring about compliance, enforcement action will be necessary. The County's recycling enforcement strategy is described below.

a. County Health Department Enforcement Responsibilities

The Solid Waste Management Act (SWMA or Act) authorizes a local board of health, a county health department or DEP to enforce codes, rules or regulations adopted by DEP related to the collection and disposal of solid waste (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-9). As a requirement of the Act, district plans constitute legally binding and enforceable requirements akin to a code, rule or regulation. Enforcement actions taken by a county health department must conform to all applicable performance and administrative

standards adopted by DEP pursuant to the County Environmental Health Act (CEHA), N.J.S.A. 26:3A2-21 et seq. CEHA allows DEP to delegate the administration of environmental health laws to certified local health agencies. For certification, DEP must find that the local health agency provides and can continue to provide a complete program of environmental health services which meet standards of performance and procedure as indicated in the agency's work program.

The Burlington County Health Department (Health Department) is certified to administer aspects of environmental health laws relating to solid waste, air pollution, water pollution, noise control and hazardous materials. Each year the Health Department submits a Work Program to DEP setting forth the specific activities that will be undertaken in each area and establishes the number of inspections which must be completed during the State's fiscal year. DEP provides guidance on these activities in "Standard Operating Procedures for CEHA Delegated Solid Waste Enforcement Activities."

In addition to the funds received from the State, the Health Department receives revenue to conduct solid waste enforcement activities through a fee imposed on each ton of waste delivered for disposal at the County landfill. That solid waste enforcement fee was established in the first year of the landfill's operation in 1989 at \$0.33 per ton and has remained the same through the present date. Monitoring of solid waste activities conducted by the Health Department include facility permit and regulatory compliance, transporter regulations, transportation routes, complaint investigations, and solid waste and recycling generator requirements.

The Health Department's recycling enforcement responsibilities are primarily limited to the commercial sector. Recycling enforcement at single-family residences is solely a municipal obligation, enforced through the provisions of the municipal ordinance and does not require CEHA support. With respect to commercial compliance, in the County's 2021/2022 work plan, DEP has required the Health Department to inspect fifty

commercial establishments and fifteen large food waste generators. In prior years, DEP required a set number of inspections at multifamily complexes and schools but has since dropped this requirement. This limits the role of the Health Department in attaining generator compliance and shifts the primary responsibility for enforcement to municipalities. The Health Department may still be called upon to address compliance issues at schools and multifamily complexes as needed. The Department of Solid Waste views compliance assistance as an integral component of its enforcement strategy and therefore furnishes CEHA inspectors with recycling information to educate generators as part of the inspection process.

The Health Department, through its food inspection program, visits all schools on an annual basis. Though not required under the current CEHA work program, it may be possible to incorporate recycling inspections into these visits, thereby attaining a higher level of school compliance on a county-wide basis.

In addition to the mandatory commercial inspections, the Health Department staff periodically checks loads of waste delivered to Solid Waste facilities for recyclables. The Health Department inspectors shall periodically monitor solid waste transporter collection activities and respond as authorized in instances where designated recyclables have been mixed with solid waste. Inspectors also respond to recycling compliance investigation requests from the Department of Solid Waste, municipal recycling coordinators and members of the public.

The County may initiate enforcement proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction against violators as appropriate. To ensure consistency, all penalties sought shall be calculated according to the penalty schedule, matrix and criteria found in the Solid Waste Management Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.

b. Coordinating Enforcement Measures

An effective enforcement program must include a well- coordinated effort between county and municipal agencies. CEHA inspectors shall transmit copies of all

recycling inspections and investigation reports to the District Recycling Coordinator for transmission to MRCs in a timely manner. This should prevent duplicative enforcement inspections by CEHA and municipal staff. County recycling staff will compile the data into a report that will identify: those generators in compliance; those with poor compliance histories; and those in need of recycling program guidance. The reports will help County and local inspectors best determine where to target compliance assistance efforts. The County has set a goal of providing this compliance tracking system by the end of 2022.

c. Municipal Enforcement

Each municipality shall implement a fair and effective enforcement program to ensure compliance with its municipal recycling ordinance and achieve mandated recycling goals. The required elements of this program, based upon the type of generator, are described herein.

(1) Single-Family Residential

Each municipality shall implement an enforcement program for curbside recycling service that includes: identification of residents who have solid waste visibly contaminated with designated recyclables; residents who have designated recyclables visibly contaminated with non-recyclables; issuance of progressive warnings for non-compliance; and imposition of penalties as prescribed by ordinance. Historically, municipalities have not taken an active role to reduce the incidents of curbside recycling contaminated with non-recyclable material. The impact of recent changes in recycling markets on recycling programs has been described in F.1 a and sets forth the reasons why municipalities must now take meaningful actions to combat contamination.

The County has instituted a curbside recycling inspection program in which municipalities play a vital role. Regional Program drivers are required to inspect a minimum number of recycling containers each day. Containers with contaminants are not serviced and the list of non-serviced addresses, which identifies the contaminants

found, are sent to the appropriate municipal recycling coordinator. The coordinator is required to notify residents regarding the cause of rejection, provide them with recycling information and take progressive enforcement measures, in the event of continued non-compliance. This process is slow but is achieving results. Between January 2019 and December 2021, more than 16,000 homes were inspected and were not serviced due to contamination. Upon re-inspection, over seventy percent 70% of the homes were found to be recycling correctly. Greater involvement by municipalities in this process will expedite the efforts to ensure residents know what to recycle.

(2) Multifamily Complexes

In accordance with P.L. 2001, c. 25, municipalities must pay disposal fees on waste generated by multifamily complexes. Therefore, ensuring that complexes are recycling provides a benefit to municipal taxpayers. Municipalities with multifamily complexes shall provide an enforcement program that includes an annual assessment of recycling activities at a minimum of three multifamily complexes or ten percent of the total number of complexes per year, whichever number is greater. Municipalities will not be required to assess a complex that was inspected by County recycling staff or CEHA inspector within the same calendar year.

The assessment shall verify that: new residents receive recycling information upon occupancy; all residents receive recycling information annually; the complex has a recycling collector; recycling tonnages are reported annually; the number and location of recycling containers and signage on said containers are consistent with Department of Solid Waste guidelines; and that waste and recyclables are segregated pursuant to municipal ordinance and, where applicable, in accordance with Burlington County's Regional Recycling Program requirements.

The County shall provide a Multifamily Recycling Assessment Form to municipalities to be used for this purpose. Municipalities shall commence the first round

of annual assessments no later than January 1, 2023 and shall submit reports to the Department of Solid Waste annually by March 31st the following year.

Municipalities may consider using the results of the annual multifamily assessment to determine whether a multifamily complex is eligible for reimbursement for solid waste collection services. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:66-1.3, multifamily dwellings must comply with all recycling requirements generally applicable to all other residential properties within the municipality to be eligible for solid waste collection services or reimbursement for those services. A municipality may terminate solid waste and recyclable collection services to a multifamily complex or reduce its reimbursement payment, if said complex is not in compliance with municipal recycling requirements.

(3) Schools

Tax dollars fund public schools' waste disposal costs; therefore, increased recycling compliance at educational institutions provides a measurable benefit to taxpayers. The Regional Program collects more than 1,000 tons per year from the schools it services, collectively saving almost \$90,000 per year in avoided disposal fees. As noted in F. 1 c (1) b ii, Strategies to Improve School Recycling, County recycling staff will assess the in-house recycling practices of all schools in the county with a goal of completing this task by the end of 2022.

Beginning in 2023, to ensure that all schools maintain a high level of recycling, each municipality shall conduct an assessment of recycling activities at public and private schools at least once every three years, except in those instances where recycling inspections have been performed by County recycling staff or CEHA inspectors within the same year.

The assessment shall verify that: the school has a recycling collector for all designated materials; recycling tonnages are properly reported; the number and location of recycling containers for indoor and outdoor facilities are adequate; signage on said containers is consistent with Department of Solid Waste guidelines; and that solid waste

and recyclables are segregated as set forth by municipal ordinance and, where appropriate, in accordance with Burlington County's Regional Recycling Program Requirements.

Other institutional generators, for the purposes of enforcement will be addressed in the same manner as commercial generators.

(4) Commercial and Other Institutional Generators

Commercial and other institutional waste may represent more than fifty percent of the waste generated in a municipality and has significant potential for increased recovery of recyclable materials. Though many of these generators have strong recycling programs, a large number are still unaware that recycling is mandated by law, in part due to lack of municipal enforcement. It is also apparent that many are unaware of the global recycling market crisis which has led to the imposition of new stringent material quality standards by recycling markets. Failure of these generators to address material contamination leads to higher costs for recycling services and ultimately may render their recyclables un-marketable, thereby leaving them out of compliance with state and local recycling mandates.

Burlington County is diverse with respect to commercial development. Some municipalities have very limited commercial businesses while large municipalities, such as Evesham and Mt. Laurel, have hundreds of businesses, including strip malls, corporate office parks and big-box retail establishments. The number of mega warehouses, such as the Amazon and Ikea distribution centers, continues to rise, with many more buildings slated for construction within the next few years. These facilities may generate significant amounts cardboard and film plastics and are expected to have a positive impact on the recycling rates for host municipalities. Burlington County is also home to four hospitals, which are large generators of material, including food waste and may have unique challenges and opportunities for recycling. Maximizing the tonnage recycled by these generators is critical to attaining state mandated recycling goals. Given the many

types and sizes of operations, the enforcement protocol will vary by municipality. Communities experiencing a rise in residential or commercial developments must also address recycling at construction sites, which may present distinct enforcement challenges.

Therefore, the imposition of one standard enforcement program upon all municipalities is neither feasible nor effective. Instead, each municipality shall be required to adopt a commercial compliance plan within twelve months of the Department's certification of this District Plan Update. The plan will set forth the measures a municipality shall employ to increase compliance by commercial generators. The County shall assist municipalities in the development of their compliance plans by sharing resources, including best management practices employed by other communities.

**TABLE 10-1
ANNUAL TRENDS IN SOLID WASTE GENERATION, DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING
IN BURLINGTON COUNTY
2009 - 2018**

Year	Generation total tons	Disposal				Recycling			
						60% State Goal		50% State Goal	
		MSW tons	Bulky tons	Total tons	% of total tons generated	Total tons	% of total tons	MSW tons	% of MSW tons
2009	970,417	344,148	90,770	434,918	44.8%	535,499	55.2%	196,713	36.4%
2010	1,124,639	314,758	88,697	403,455	35.9%	721,184	64.1%	237,081	43.0%
2011	1,028,703	315,786	79,132	394,918	38.4%	633,785	61.6%	221,050	41.2%
2012	880,614	297,056	88,973	386,030	43.8%	494,585	56.2%	253,967	46.1%
2013	1,090,541	296,240	104,256	400,496	36.7%	690,046	63.3%	236,441	44.4%
2014	1,028,986	288,795	122,029	410,824	39.9%	618,162	60.1%	240,381	45.4%
2015	1,027,123	288,431	121,278	409,709	39.9%	617,414	60.1%	255,935	47.0%
2016	1,065,834	279,801	118,246	398,047	37.3%	667,787	62.7%	226,193	44.7%
2017	1,052,537	307,324	124,276	431,600	41.0%	620,937	59.0%	226,059	42.4%
2018	1,067,075	321,794	138,005	459,799	43.1%	607,276	56.9%	223,301	41.0%

Note:

MSW tons = Waste types 10 + 23.

Bulky tons = Waste types 13 + 13c + 25 + 27.

Source of data: New Jersey Generation, Disposal and Recycling Statistics, NJDEP.

**TABLE 10-2
DESIGNATED RECYCLABLES
BURLINGTON COUNTY**

Material
Aluminum Cans
Antifreeze
Corrugated Cardboard
Covered Electronic Devices
Food Waste*
Fluorescent Lights
Glass Containers
Lead Acid Batteries
Leaves
Metal Appliances
Paper
Plastic Bottles and Other Specified Plastic Containers (coded 1, 2 & 5)
Rechargeable Batteries
Steel Cans
Textiles
Tires
Used Motor Oil

*Food Waste shall be a designated recyclable specifically for large food waste generators that meet the thresholds for mandatory compliance as defined and set forth in P.L. 2020 c. 24.

**TABLE 10-3
BURLINGTON COUNTY MATERIAL RECYCLING GOALS**

MSW Recyclable Materials	Tons Recycled in 2018	Recovery Goals (tons)
Aluminum containers	1,707	2,200
Aseptic cartons	66	300
Corrugated	44,986	65,000
Food waste	19,123	44,123
Glass containers	11,372	10,000
Mixed office paper	9,221	12,000
Newspaper	21,670	19,000
Other glass	16	16
Other paper/magazines/junk mail	7,762	11,000
Other municipal*	8,854	16,000
Other plastic	2,232	5,500
Plastic containers	6,328	9,600
Steel containers	3,433	3,200
Yard waste (brush, tree parts, grass, leaves)	87,039	96,500
SubTotal	223,301	294,439
DEP 10% metal added tons**	2,250	2,500
Burlington County MSW Total	225,550	296,939
MSW and MSW Recycling		
	2018	With Recovery Goal
MSW recycling	225,550	296,939
MSW waste***	321,794	296,794
MSW generation	547,344	593,733
Projected recycling rate	41.21%	50.01%
Total Waste and Total Recycling		
	2018	With Recovery Goal
Total recycling	607,276	687,894
Total waste***	459,799	434,799
Total generation	1,067,075	1,122,693
Projected recycling rate	56.91%	61.27%

*Other municipal includes antifreeze, consumer electronics, household batteries, textiles and used motor oil.

** DEP allocates 10% of the metal reported by industry to the MSW tons recycled.

***MSW & Total Waste tons generated were reduced by 25,000 tons based on the projected increase in food waste recycling.

**TABLE 10-4
HISTORICAL COMPOSITION OF COMMINGLED RECYCLABLES
BURLINGTON COUNTY REGIONAL RECYCLING PROGRAM**

Material	2007	2011	2015	2020
Aluminum Cans	5.0%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%
Steel Cans	8.0%	7.5%	7.0%	5.9%
Glass Containers	63.3%	62.7%	61.3%	60.5%
Plastic Containers	23.6%	24.8%	26.9%	28.8%
Aseptic Cartons	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%

Notes:

2011 - Aseptic Cartons added to the collection program.

2015 - #5 plastic containers added to the collection program.

2020 - 91% of the plastic containers consist of PET and HDPE.

**TABLE 10-5
2020 BURLINGTON COUNTY REGIONAL PROGRAM RECYCLING TONS BY MUNICIPALITY**

Municipality	Paper*	Cardboard	Glass	Aluminum	Steel	Plastic	Metal**	Rigid Plastic**	Total Tons***	Disposal Savings****
Bass River Township	20	17	12	1	1	6	0	0	57	\$ 4,877
Beverly City	73	63	44	3	4	20	1	1	210	\$ 17,863
Bordentown City	136	118	84	6	8	38	3	2	395	\$ 33,602
Bordentown Township	368	318	224	16	22	102	7	4	1,062	\$ 90,348
Burlington City	244	212	149	11	14	68	5	3	706	\$ 60,077
Burlington Township	671	580	409	30	40	187	13	8	1,938	\$ 164,869
Chesterfield Township	198	171	121	9	12	55	4	2	571	\$ 48,597
Cinnaminson Township	633	548	386	28	37	176	13	7	1,829	\$ 155,564
Delanco Township	159	138	97	7	9	44	3	2	459	\$ 39,079
Delran Township	486	421	297	22	29	136	10	5	1,406	\$ 119,567
Eastampton Township	183	158	112	8	11	51	4	2	529	\$ 44,960
Edgewater Park Township	221	191	135	10	13	62	4	2	638	\$ 54,249
Evesham Township	1,424	1,232	869	63	84	397	28	16	4,114	\$ 349,966
Fieldsboro Borough	24	21	15	1	1	7	0	0	69	\$ 5,895
Florence Township	398	345	243	18	24	111	8	4	1,151	\$ 97,895
Hainesport Township	222	192	136	10	13	62	4	3	642	\$ 54,650
Lumberton Township	411	355	251	18	24	115	8	5	1,187	\$ 100,973
Mansfield Township	311	269	190	14	18	87	6	4	898	\$ 76,433
Maple Shade Township	485	420	296	22	29	135	10	5	1,402	\$ 119,289
Medford Lakes Borough	181	157	111	8	11	51	4	2	524	\$ 44,602
Medford Township	909	787	555	40	54	253	18	10	2,626	\$ 223,412
Moorestown Township	788	682	481	35	47	220	16	9	2,278	\$ 193,793
Mount Holly Township	299	258	182	13	18	83	6	3	863	\$ 73,381
Mount Laurel Township	1,355	1,172	827	60	80	378	27	15	3,914	\$ 332,936
New Hanover Township	27	23	16	1	2	7	1	0	78	\$ 6,597
North Hanover Township	116	101	71	5	7	32	2	1	336	\$ 28,578
Palmyra Borough	246	213	150	11	15	69	5	3	711	\$ 60,454

* Total Paper tonnage includes 67 tons of aseptic cartons.

**Metal and Bulky Rigid Plastic consist of non-program recyclables incorrectly placed in recycling carts and collected.

***Tonnage listed has been adjusted to reflect a 12.72% deduction for residue.

**** Disposal savings are based upon a 2020 landfill disposal fee of \$85.07/ton.

***** Joint Base MDL refers to only the residential military housing located on the Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst located within Burlington County.

**TABLE 10-5
2020 BURLINGTON COUNTY REGIONAL PROGRAM RECYCLING TONS BY MUNICIPALITY**

Municipality	Paper*	Cardboard	Glass	Aluminum	Steel	Plastic	Metal**	Rigid Plastic**	Total Tons***	Disposal Savings****
Pemberton Borough	35	31	22	2	2	10	1	0	102	\$ 8,714
Pemberton Township	624	540	381	28	37	174	12	7	1,804	\$ 153,472
Riverside Township	253	219	155	11	15	71	5	3	732	\$ 62,291
Riverton Borough	106	92	65	5	6	30	2	1	307	\$ 26,157
Shamong Township	232	201	142	10	14	65	5	3	671	\$ 57,054
Southampton Township	335	290	204	15	20	93	7	4	967	\$ 82,302
Springfield Township	127	110	77	6	8	35	3	1	367	\$ 31,179
Tabernacle Township	273	236	166	12	16	76	5	3	788	\$ 67,041
Washington Township	32	27	19	1	2	9	1	0	91	\$ 7,777
Westampton Township	300	259	183	13	18	84	6	3	865	\$ 73,619
Willingboro Township	803	695	490	36	48	224	16	9	2,320	\$ 197,351
Woodland Township	31	27	19	1	2	9	1	0	90	\$ 7,627
Wrightstown Borough	21	18	13	1	1	6	0	0	61	\$ 5,160
Joint Base - MDL*****	135	116	82	6	8	38	3	2	389	\$ 29,975
Total Tons	13,895	12,024	8,479	618	823	3,875	277	157	40,148	\$ 3,248,066

*Total Paper tonnage includes 67 tons of aseptic cartons.

**Metal and Bulky Rigid Plastic consist of non-program recyclables incorrectly placed in recycling carts and collected.

***Tonnage listed has been adjusted to reflect a 12.72% deduction for residue.

**** Disposal savings are based upon a 2020 landfill disposal fee of \$85.07/ton.

***** Joint Base MDL refers to only the residential military housing located on the Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst located within Burlington County.

**TABLE 10-6
2020 SINGLE FAMILY RECYCLING RECOVERY RATES**

Municipality	Curbside Homes 2020	Pounds Recycled/ Home*
Beverly City	1,150	359
Bordentown City	1,500	476
Bordentown Township	3,613	515
Burlington City	3,490	377
Burlington Township	6,350	544
Chesterfield Township	2,064	543
Cinnaminson Township	6,859	505
Delanco Township	1,839	484
Delran Township	4,850	562
Eastampton Township	2,028	455
Edgewater Park Township	2,491	365
Evesham Township	15,713	449
Fieldsboro Borough	235	590
Florence Township	4,682	465
Hainesport Township	2,200	581
Lumberton Township	3,722	576
Mansfield Township	3,722	470
Maple Shade Township	4,696	474
Medford Lakes Borough	1,543	671
Medford Township	8,500	592
Moorestown Township	6,786	637
Mount Holly Township	3,100	525
Mount Laurel Township	12,414	511
New Hanover Township	270	555
North Hanover Township	1,105	534
Palmyra Borough	2,310	525
Pemberton Borough	563	359
Pemberton Township	8,479	416
Riverside Township	2,449	582
Riverton Borough	955	639
Shamong Township	2,100	627
Southampton Township	4,424	434
Springfield Township	1,350	543
Tabernacle Township	2,366	652
Washington Township	304	601
Westampton Township	3,281	508
Willingboro Township	10,878	409
Wrightstown Borough	216	416
Subtotal Curbside	144,597	
Average Pounds per Curbside Home		502
<i>Military Housing</i>		
Joint Base - MDL **	2,212	352
<i>Dropoff Only Towns</i>		
Bass River Township	541	207
Woodland Township	519	339
Total Single Family Homes	147,869	

* Pounds per household reflects a deduction of 12.72% for residue.

** Joint Base MDL refers only to the residential military housing located on the Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst located within Burlington County.

**TABLE- 10-7
2020 MULTIFAMILY RECYCLING RECOVERY RATES**

Municipality	# Multifamily Dwelling Units	Pounds/Dwelling Unit/Year
Bordentown City	361	198
Bordentown Township	947	256
Burlington City	531	89
Burlington Township	1,998	187
Chesterfield Township	60	175
Cinnaminson Township	697	210
Delanco Township	65	295
Delran Township	156	235
Eastampton Township	681	179
Edgewater Park Township	1,786	196
Evesham Township	5,165	206
Florence Township	635	176
Lumberton Township	1,397	142
Maple Shade Township	4,569	118
Medford Township	673	195
Moorestown Township	617	272
Mount Holly Township	342	163
Mount Laurel Township	6,460	218
North Hanover Township	397	163
Palmyra Borough	818	237
Pemberton Township	52	134
Riverside Township	192	136
Westampton Township	132	145
Willingboro Township	780	148
Wrightstown Borough	146	215
Total Multifamily Units	29,657	
Average Pounds per Dwelling Unit		187

Note:

Tonnage listed is only from multifamily complexes serviced by the Regional Program.

**TABLE 10-8
2019 SCHOOL RECYCLING TONNAGE**

Municipality	Pounds*	Tons
Bass River Township	3,836	1.75
Beverly City	11,636	5.29
Bordentown City	16,398	7.46
Bordentown Township	45,808	20.84
Burlington City	111,191	50.59
Burlington Township	97,511	44.37
Chesterfield Township	33,475	15.23
Cinnaminson Township	85,473	38.89
Delanco Township	21,172	9.63
Delran Township	93,113	42.37
Eastampton Township	18,564	8.45
Edgewater Park Township	32,443	14.76
Evesham Township	210,641	95.84
Florence Township	30,490	13.87
Hainesport Township	13,311	6.06
Lumberton Township	54,989	25.02
Mansfield Township	94,637	43.06
Maple Shade Township	95,210	43.32
Medford Lakes Borough	22,676	10.32
Medford Township	193,071	87.85
Moorestown Township	154,440	70.27
Mount Holly Township	90,735	41.28
Mount Laurel Township	172,409	78.45
New Hanover Township	8,387	3.82
North Hanover Township	40,549	18.45
Palmyra Borough	36,109	16.43
Pemberton Borough	4,121	1.88
Pemberton Township	165,759	75.42
Riverside Township	21,343	9.71
Riverton Borough	5,005	2.28
Shamong Township	31,683	14.42
Southampton Township	33,267	15.14
Tabernacle Township	48,421	22.03
Westampton Township	78,641	35.78
Willingboro Township	143,410	65.25
Woodland Township	5,333	2.43
Total	2,325,255	1,057.99

*Pounds of recyclables collected by the Regional Program from schools located within each municipality.

Notes:

2020 school tonnage dropped by 40% due to pandemic related school closures.

2021 school tonnage is estimated to exceed 900 tons, reflecting the gradual reopening of schools.

**TABLE 10-9
NJDEP MUNICIPAL ORIGIN CODES**

Municipality	County Code	Municipal Code
Bass River Township	03	1
Beverly City	03	2
Bordentown City	03	3
Bordentown Township	03	4
Burlington City	03	5
Burlington Township	03	6
Chesterfield Township	03	7
Cinnaminson Township	03	8
Delanco Township	03	9
Delran Township	03	10
Eastampton Township	03	11
Edgewater Park Township	03	12
Evesham Township	03	13
Fieldsboro Borough	03	14
Florence Township	03	15
Hainesport Township	03	16
Lumberton Township	03	17
Mansfield Township	03	18
Maple Shade Township	03	19
Medford Township	03	20
Medford Lakes Borough	03	21
Moorestown Township	03	22
Mount Holly Township	03	23
Mount Laurel Township	03	24
New Hanover Township	03	25
North Hanover Township	03	26
Palmyra Borough	03	27
Pemberton Borough	03	28
Pemberton Township	03	29
Riverside Township	03	30
Riverton Borough	03	31
Shamong Township	03	32
Southampton Township	03	33
Springfield Township	03	34
Tabernacle Township	03	35
Washington Township	03	36
Westampton Township	03	37
Willingboro Township	03	38
Woodland Township	03	39
Wrightstown Borough	03	40

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
THE BURLINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

1979

Solid Waste Management Plan for Burlington County, prepared by Weston Environmental Consultants and Richard A. Alaimo Associates, dated June 22, 1979. *Certified 12/13/79*

1980

Final Modifications to the 1979 Solid Waste Management Plan for Burlington County, N.J. *Certified 10/27/80*

1982

82-1 1982 Modifications to the Burlington County District Solid Waste Management Plan *Certified 04/18/83*

1983

83-1 Inclusion of Site Location and New Proposed Solid Waste Facility, Trofe Incinerator *Certified 11/18/83*

1984

84-1 Redirection of Waste to Parklands Reclamation Project Landfill and Landfill and Development Landfill *Certified 08/30/84*

84-2 Policy for Leaf and Vegetative Waste Composting *Certified 01/02/85*

1985

85-1 Modification of the District Solid Waste Management Plan to include Block 173, Lot 10 in Florence Township and Block 44, Lot 3 in Mansfield Township as part of the site for the Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex *Certified 10/04/85*

1986

86-1 Financial Plan and Schedule for Disbursement of Funds in the Burlington County District Resource Recovery Tax Fund *Certified 12/05/86*

86-2 Waste Flow Redirection to the Fort Dix Heat Recovery Incinerator *Certified 12/05/86*

86-3 Burlington County Recycling Plan *Certified 12/05/86*

APPENDIX A
THE BURLINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
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1986 continued

- 86-4 Sludge and Septage Management Plan (Cross adopted as Amendment to the 201 Sludge and Septage Management Plan adopted by the Board of Chosen Freeholders pursuant to 33 U.S.C. §§ 1281, 1288 and N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq.)** *Original Certification issued 01/26/87, Modified Certification issued 06/15/88, Certification Appealed and Final Certification issued 1991*
- 86-5 Volumetric Expansion of the Parklands Reclamation Project Landfill, Bordentown Township, Burlington County** *Certified 06/12/87*

1987

- 87-1 Solid Waste Disposal Contingency Plan** *Certified 02/19/88*
- 87-2 Mandatory Access Routes to the Burlington County Solid Waste Facilities Complex** *Certified 03/03/88*

1989

- 89-1 Amendment to Closure and Post-Closure Plan, Parklands Reclamation Project Landfill, Bordentown Township, New Jersey** *Certified 03/14/89*
- 89-2 Recycling Center, Winzinger Recycling Systems, Hainesport Township, New Jersey** *Denied*
- 89-3 Clarification of Waste Flow Program, Fort Dix Heat Recovery Incinerator** *Certified 08/24/89*
- 89-4 Recycling Center, Proposed by Robert T. Winzinger, Inc., Delanco Township, New Jersey** *Denied*

1990

- 90-1 Financial Plan and Schedule for Disbursement of Funds in the Burlington County Resource Recovery Investment Tax Fund** *Certified 09/06/90*
- 90-2 Recycling Center, Burlington Asphalt Corporation, Lumberton and Hainesport Townships** *Certified 11/04/90*
- 90-3 Policies Relating to the Use of Mobile Equipment for the processing of Solid Waste and Recyclables** *Certified 11/04/90*
- 90-4 Recycling Center, Occupational Training Center of Burlington County, Inc., Lumberton Township, New Jersey** *Withdrawn*

APPENDIX A
THE BURLINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
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1990 continued

90-5 Recycling Center, Occupational Training Center of Burlington County, Inc., Eastampton Township, New Jersey *Certified 03/22/91, but not implemented.*

90-6 Recycling Center, Township of Lumberton *Certified 08/16/91, but not implemented.*

1992

92-1 Resource Recovery Investment Tax *Certified 08/18/92*

1993

93-1 Class A Recycling Center, Occupational Training Center of Burlington County, Inc., Westampton Township, New Jersey *Certified 01/26/94*

1995

95-1 Expansion to Sunnyside Farms Operation for the Land Application of Residuals, Westampton Township, New Jersey *Withdrawn*

1996

96-1 Expansion to the BFI Transfer Station for the Processing of Municipal Solid Waste, Mount Laurel, New Jersey *Withdrawn*

1997

97-1 Procedures governing participation in the Solid Waste Management System established by the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders *Certified 11/10/97*

1998

98-1 Financing of the Solid Waste and Recycling Facilities and Programs necessary for implementation of the District Solid Waste Management Plan *Certified 04/29/98*

2001

01-1 Class B Recycling Facility, Mimplitsch Enterprises, Evesham Township
Certified 09/25/01

01-2 Class B Recycling Facility, Moorestown Township, Moorestown *Certified 09/25/01*

01-3 Class B Recycling Center, Herman's Trucking, North Hanover Township
Certified 10/11/01

APPENDIX A
THE BURLINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
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2001 continued

- 01-4 Inclusion of Block 44, Lot 5.03 in the list of Blocks and Lots that comprise the Burlington County Resource Recovery Complex** *Certified 09/25/01*
- 01-5 Update of Procedures for Consideration of Amendments to the Burlington County District Solid Waste Management Plan** *Certified 09/25/01*

2003

- 03-1 Class D Recycling Facility, Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (UNICOR), New Hanover (Fort Dix)** *Certified 09/25/01*

2004

- 04-1 Class B Recycling Facility, Pierson Construction Company, Lumberton Township**
Withdrawn 03/22/04

Administrative Amendment for acceptance of additional waste types and operational changes for Eastern Organics, LLC. *Resolution #323 adopted 04/28/04. Freeholders adopted Resolution #638 on 08/11/04 rescinding Resolution #323. Submitted to DEP 08/16/04.*

Administrative Amendment for Herman's Trucking of North Hanover Township to accept additional waste types. *Resolution #457 adopted 06/09/04. Approved 07/01/04*

2008

Burlington County District Solid Waste Management Plan Update – July 2008
Certified 02/02/09

- 08-01 Class B and Class C Recycling Facility, Peninsula Composting Company, Burlington and Florence Townships** *Withdrawn 07/18/08*

2009

Administrative Amendment to revise July 2008 Burlington County District Solid Waste Management Plan Update – Revised June 2009 *Certified 08/11/09*

2010

Administrative Amendment to include Block 1300, Lots 14, 15, 16 and 17 in Mount Laurel Township in the list of lots that comprise the Republic Services of NJ Transfer Station. *Resolution # 895 adopted 12/28/10. Approved 03/31/11*

APPENDIX A
THE BURLINGTON COUNTY
DISTRICT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

2011

- 11-1 Designation of Implementing Agency for the District Solid Waste Management Plan**
Resolution #300 adopted 5/25/11. Certified 08/11/11
- 11-2 Transfer Station/Material Recovery Facility, Omega Material Recovery, Eastampton Township**
Denied via Resolution #494 adopted 07/27/11 and Resolution #336 adopted 06/20/12
- 11-3 Establishing Solid Waste Flow Control**
Resolution #819 adopted 12/14/11. Certified 06/15/12

2012

Administrative Amendment for Moorestown Township to include the Class B Recycling Center on Block 8600, Lots 9 and 12 to the Plan.
Resolution #661 adopted 11/28/12. Approved 01/08/13

2013

Administrative Amendment for Herman's Trucking for transfer of ownership and name change to Phoenix Recycling and Composting Company of New Jersey.
Resolution #445 adopted 08/28/13. Approved 10/01/13

Administrative Amendment for STA-SEAL for transfer of ownership and name change to Trap Rock Industries.
Resolution #445 adopted 08/28/13. Approved 10/01/13

2014

Administrative Amendment for Phoenix Recycling and Composting Company of New Jersey for name change back to Herman's Trucking.
Resolution #283 adopted 06/25/14. Approved 04/04/14 by issuance of DEP final permit prior to Board action.

Administrative Amendment to include specific information regarding Landfill No. 2, Phase 6 in the DSWMP.
Resolution #555 adopted 01/12/14. Approved 12/22/14

2015

Administrative Amendment to recognize the existence of a Rail Transfer Station/Material Recovery Facility in Hainesport Township (Hainesport Industrial Railroad).
Resolution #226 adopted 05/13/15. Approved 06/03/15

2017

- 17-1 Class B Recycling Center, R.E. Pierson Materials Corporation, Cinnaminson Township**
Resolution #2017-00372 adopted 08/09/17. Certified 12/27/17

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THE BURLINGTON COUNTY
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2018

**Administrative Amendment for Mimlitsch Enterprises for transfer of ownership
and name change to Britton Industries.** *Resolution #2018-00096 adopted 03/14/18. Approved
03/14/18*

APPENDIX B

Recycling Guidelines for Multifamily Complexes

To ensure that residents of multifamily complexes have access to adequate and convenient recycling opportunities which shall maximize recycling rates and minimize contamination, the County has established Recycling Guidelines for developers and owners of these complexes. These guidelines, set forth below, shall apply to multifamily complexes that rely upon centralized areas for waste and recycling collection. They do not pertain to complexes where solid waste and recycling are collected curbside in the same manner as single-family homes.

Complexes that comply with these guidelines may be eligible for weekly recycling collection provided by the Burlington County Regional Recycling Program. Entities planning to develop multifamily housing projects are strongly urged to consult with the County Office of Recycling regarding the design of recycling areas prior to finalizing site plans. The County is under no obligation to offer Regional Program Recycling services to complexes that cannot meet the service requirements described below.

Please note that there may be financial consequences to multifamily complex owners whose failure to comply with these guidelines results in poor recycling rates and/or high levels of contamination at their site. Multifamily complex owners are advised that in accordance with C.40:66-1.3, to be eligible for solid waste collection services or reimbursement for those services, multifamily complexes must comply with all recycling requirements generally applicable to all other residential properties within the municipality. If a certified public works manager employed by the municipality determines that a multifamily complex is not in compliance with municipal recycling requirements, then the municipality may terminate solid waste and recycling collection services to the complex or reduce its reimbursement payments by an amount equal to the landfill or disposal costs that would be saved if the recyclables were separated from the other solid waste.

Additionally, it is a violation of NJDEP rules (N.J.A.C. 7:26A-8.3) for solid waste and recycling transporters to knowingly collect commingled solid waste and recycling. Multifamily complexes risk refusal of service by their solid waste and/or recycling transporter if they fail to prevent cross contamination of recycling with solid waste.

Guideline #1 – Location and Site Access

Stand-alone sites for solid waste and recycling collection reduce resident convenience and result in cross contamination. Unless determined by a municipality to be not feasible due to serious, existing site constraints, recycling containers for designated recyclables listed in Guideline #3 shall be co-located at all solid waste collection sites within a multifamily complex.

Recycling areas must be designed to be accessible to Regional Program vehicles.

Recycling containers must be front-load style dumpsters. The size, style and color of the dumpster must be approved by the Regional Program's service provider prior to acceptance into the Program.

The dumpsters must be located so that they may be serviced without the need for the driver to exit the vehicle.

Guideline #2 – Minimum Container Capacity Requirement

A minimum of 1 cubic yard of container capacity shall be required for every 8 dwelling units.

The required container capacity formula is based upon Burlington County Regional Recycling Program data and the following considerations:

- Paper, corrugated cardboard, glass containers, aluminum and steel cans, aseptic cartons, and plastic bottles (as defined in the District Plan) will be placed in a complex's recycling containers. Changes to this list of recyclables pursuant to the District Plan or municipal recycling ordinance or changes in the generation of specific items may result in adjustments to the container capacity requirements. Any such changes will be posted in the recycling section of Burlington County's website (www.burlcorecycles.com).
- Recycling collection service will be provided on a weekly basis.
- Recyclable materials shall not be mechanically compacted on site.

Guideline #3 – Signage

Recycling areas and containers shall have prominent, easily understandable signage indicating the materials to be recycled and basic material preparation requirements. The County may, at its discretion, assist complexes with the provision of appropriate signage and other educational tools.

Requirement to Contract for Private Recycling Service

Complexes that cannot meet the requirements set forth above must contract privately for recycling services.

Private recycling haulers that provide recycling containers as part of their service to complexes shall comply with container labeling requirements and provide a level of service that ensures that complexes have adequate storage for the recyclables generated.

County Recycling Contact Information

Email – recycle@co.burlington.nj.us

Phone – 609-499-1001

Website – www.burlcorecycles.com

APPENDIX C
Guidelines for the Granting of Municipal Exemptions
for Commercial and Institutional Establishments

In considering applications for exemptions, municipalities should recognize that source separation is the general rule and preferred means to separate recyclable materials from the solid waste stream as set forth by P.L. 1987, c.102, the State Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act and the Burlington County District Plan. Consideration for granting exemptions should be based upon specific situations where a generator demonstrates unique reasons or situations which support substantial difficulty or inability to source separate. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26A-11.5, each municipality shall develop and have available a form for persons who wish to apply for an exemption from municipal source separation requirements.

At a minimum, the municipality should require applicants to provide following information:

1. Set forth the specific obstacles that prevent the generator from complying with the municipal source separation requirement;
2. Provide the name, location and NJDEP facility number of the materials recovery facility (MRF) the generator intends to use for disposition of the designated materials;
3. Provide documentation that the MRF has the ability to accurately report the generator's recycling tonnages on an annual basis;
4. Provide the name and address of the generator's solid waste hauler;
5. Provide an estimate of the annual tonnages of solid waste and designated recyclables generated by the applicant's establishment;
6. State the materials that will be recycled at the MRF on behalf of the generator;
7. State how materials were recycled prior to the date of this application;
8. List all violations incurred by the generator with respect to storage, collection or disposition of solid waste or recyclables;
9. The application should include a provision that for any exemption granted, the applicant and/or the operator shall provide to the municipality and the County a report filed annually listing the total number of tons recycled;
10. Any exemption granted by the municipality shall be granted for a limited period of one year and thereafter, the generator should apply for an exemption renewal;
11. The application should be notarized and the municipality should assign penalties against the generator for deliberate misrepresentation of facts.

The application should also include the name and address of the applicant, and should describe its facility and the nature of the waste generated. If the commercial establishment or institution has more than one location in New Jersey, it should list all other in-state locations, describe the waste generated there, and set forth its program for meeting the recycling requirements.

APPENDIX D
Municipal Source Separation Exemption Application
for Commercial & Institutional Establishments

The Recycling Act allows the governing body of a municipality to exempt commercial or institutional generators located within its municipal boundaries from the source separation requirements of the municipal recycling ordinance if the generator has otherwise provided for the recycling of all designated recyclable materials. In considering this application for exemption, {Name of Municipality}, recognizes that source separation is the general rule and the most effective means to separate recyclable material from the solid waste stream as set forth by P.L. 1987, c. 102, the State Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act and the Burlington District Solid Waste Management Plan. Consideration for granting exemptions will be based upon a generator's ability to demonstrate the unique reasons or situations which support significant difficulty or inability to source separate. Generators wishing to apply for said exemption must complete ALL of the application elements listed below and follow the submission requirements herein.

Contact Information

Name of Person Submitting Application:

Title:

Phone Number:

E-mail:

Mailing Address:

Generator's Facility Information

Name of Facility:

Date of Application:

Physical Address of Facility requiring the exemption:

Describe the specific obstacles that prevent you from complying with the municipal source separation requirement:

APPENDIX D
Municipal Source Separation Exemption Application
for Commercial & Institutional Establishments

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) Information

Provide the Materials Recovery Facility's (MRF) information the generator intends to use for disposition of the designated materials:

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) Name:

Location:

NJDEP Facility #:

Attached to this application is documentation that the MRF has the ability to accurately report the generator's recycling tonnages on an annual basis.

Completed

Hauler Information

Provide the following information of the generator's solid waste hauler:

Hauler Name:

Hauler Address:

Provide estimates of the annual tonnages of solid waste and designated recyclables generated at the facility for which the exemption has been requested:

What materials will be recycled at the intended MRF on the generator's behalf?

APPENDIX D
Municipal Source Separation Exemption Application
for Commercial & Institutional Establishments

How were the materials recycled prior to the date of this application?

List all violations incurred by the generator with respect to storage, collection, or disposition of solid waste or recyclables:

By submitting this application:

- *The applicant acknowledges that the application and all related correspondence shall be filed with the municipality and the County including, but not limited to, correspondence and reports from the generator, the operator and the municipality upon being granted the exemption.*
- *The applicant agrees to provide the municipality and the County a report filed every six months listing all tonnages delivered to the MRF designated in this application.*
- *The applicant acknowledges that any exemption approval shall be for a term of 1 year from the date of approval; thereafter, the generator shall reapply each year to the municipality for a renewal of the exemption. The reapplication should indicate the continuing need for the exemption, and a statement that there have been no violations. If there are violations, address each violation specifically setting forth what remedial action has been taken to avoid future violations.*

By signing this application below, I hereby certify that all provided information is accurate to the best of my knowledge and agree to all terms set forth if the exemption is granted.

Signature of Applicant

Date of Submission

Title

A copy of this application shall be electronically submitted to:
{Insert Municipal E-mail} and recycle@co.burlington.nj.us