

Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan

2021 - 2030



FINAL PLAN

October 2020



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MATERIAL DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

MATERIAL DEFINITIONS

In Pennsylvania, waste originating from residential, municipal and institutional establishments, construction and demolition activities, medical waste from health care facilities, biosolids, ash residue, asbestos, and sewage sludge from municipal wastewater treatment fall within the State regulatory framework for municipal waste management. The following material definitions are derived from Title 25, PA Code, Chapter 271, except where specified.

- **Municipal Waste** – The Pennsylvania regulatory definition for garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste and other material, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material resulting from operation of residential, municipal, commercial or institutional establishments and from community activities; and sludge not meeting the definition of residual or hazardous waste under this chapter from a municipal, commercial or institutional water supply treatment plant, waste water treatment plant or air pollution control facility.
- **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** – A term commonly used in reference to conventional trash and source separated recyclables from households, businesses and institutions.
- **Recycling or Recyclables** – Materials separated, collected, and/or recovered from the municipal waste stream for sale or reuse including metals, glass, paper, plastics, and other materials which would otherwise be disposed or processed as municipal waste.
- **Residual Waste** – Garbage, refuse, other discarded material or other waste, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous materials resulting from industrial, mining and agricultural operations; and non-hazardous sludges from an industrial, mining or agricultural water supply treatment facility, wastewater treatment facility or air pollution control facility. The term does not include coal refuse as defined in the Coal Refuse Disposal Control Act (52 P. S. § 30.51—30.66).
- **Special Handling Waste** – Solid waste that requires the application of special storage, collection, transportation, processing, or disposal techniques due to the quantity of material generated or its unique physical, chemical, or biological characteristics. The term includes dredged material, sewage sludge, infectious waste, chemotherapeutic waste, ash residue from a solid waste incineration facility, friable asbestos containing waste, PCB containing waste and waste oil that is not hazardous waste.
- **Special Items** – Sometimes referred to as “hard-to-recycle materials”, special items are materials that are routinely generated and usually require special storage, collection, processing, and transportation for recycling and/or disposal. Special items are usually targeted for recovery for the purpose of recycling and/or to assure proper handling. Examples include bulk items, tires, household hazardous waste, electronics, appliances, scrap metal, and construction and demolition materials. *Special Items is not defined in the PA Code.*
- **Sewage Sludge** – Liquid or solid sludges or other residues from a municipal sewage sludge collection or treatment system; and liquid or solid sludges and other residues from a septic and holding tank pumping from commercial, institutional, or residential establishments. Sewage sludge that has been treated to meet pollutant and pathogen requirements for land application and surface disposal (e.g., land-applied as fertilizer) is referred to as “biosolids”.
- **Construction/Demolition (C/D) Waste** – Solid waste resulting from the construction or demolition of buildings and other structures, including, but not limited to, wood, plaster, metals,

MATERIAL DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

asphaltic substances, bricks, block, and unsegregated concrete. The term does not include the following if they are separate from other waste and are used as clean fill: (i) Uncontaminated soil, rock, stone, gravel, brick and block, concrete and used asphalt, (ii) Waste from land clearing, grubbing and excavation, including trees, brush, stumps and vegetative material.

- **Processed Medical Waste** – Regulated medical and chemotherapeutic municipal and residual waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, immunization or autopsy of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, in the preparation of human or animal remains for interment or cremation, or in the production or testing of biologicals. Waste resulting from the production or use of antineoplastic agents used for the purpose of inhibiting or stopping the growth of malignant cells or killing malignant cells.
- **Ash Residue** – Powdery residue left after the burning of a substance.
- **Asbestos** – A heat-resistant fibrous silicate mineral that can be woven into fabrics and is used in fire-resistant and insulating materials such as brake linings.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<i>CCSWA</i>	Clinton County Solid Waste Authority
<i>CY</i>	Cubic Yard
<i>C/D</i>	Construction and Demolition
<i>EPA</i>	Environmental Protection Agency
<i>E-Waste</i>	Electronic Waste
<i>GHG</i>	Greenhouse Gas
<i>GPD</i>	Gallons per Day
<i>GVW</i>	Gross Vehicle Weight
<i>HDPE</i>	High Density Polyethylene
<i>HHW</i>	Household Hazardous Waste
<i>ICW</i>	Infectious and Chemotherapeutic Waste
<i>KAB</i>	Keep America Beautiful
<i>KPB</i>	Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful
<i>LDPE</i>	Low Density Polyethylene
<i>MGD</i>	Million Gallons per Day
<i>MRF</i>	Material Recovery Facility
<i>MSW</i>	Municipal Solid Waste
<i>MTCE</i>	Metric Tons of Carbon Equivalent
<i>MTCO2E</i>	Metric tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
<i>MWAC</i>	Municipal Waste Advisory Committee
<i>MWMP</i>	Municipal Waste Management Plan

MATERIAL DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<i>OCC</i>	Old Corrugated Containers
<i>ONP</i>	Old Newspaper
<i>O&M</i>	Operation and Maintenance
<i>PADEP</i>	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
<i>PBR</i>	Permit-by-Rule (in reference to municipal compost facilities)
<i>PEC</i>	Pennsylvania Environmental Council
<i>PET</i>	Polyethylene Terephthalate
<i>PP</i>	Polypropylene
<i>PS</i>	Polystyrene
<i>RFP</i>	Request for Proposal
<i>RMW</i>	Regulated Medical Waste
<i>TPY</i>	Tons per Year
<i>WARM</i>	Waste Reduction Model (EPA)
<i>WM</i>	Waste Management
<i>WTE</i>	Waste-to-Energy
<i>WTL</i>	Wayne Township Landfill
<i>WWTP</i>	Wastewater Treatment Plant

MATERIAL DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Clinton County is located in north-central Pennsylvania in the Appalachian Mountains. It is bounded by Potter, Lycoming, Union, Centre, Clearfield, and Cameron Counties (**Figure 1-1**). The County has 29 incorporated municipalities including one third-class City (Lock Haven), seven (7) boroughs, and twenty-one (21) townships. The County covers approximately 900 square miles and is predominantly rural. Over 80 percent of the County is forested, and the West Branch of the Susquehanna River is a prominent geographic feature. The more densely populated areas are in the south-central region of the County where the City of Lock Haven and several larger municipalities are located. Historically, notable industries have included forestry, mining, brick manufacturing, agriculture, and textiles. Marcellus shale gas development in the County and surrounding region has emerged over the last 10 years.

The rural characteristics of the County directly and indirectly influence adverse environmental impacts relating to the proper management of municipal waste. In certain areas of the County, access to cost effective waste and recycling services by residents and businesses is somewhat limited. This can contribute to improper management of municipal waste including littering and dumping. Tourists, recreational visitors, and other transient populations pose unique, seasonal waste generation and waste management challenges.

The Clinton County Solid Waste Authority has operated the Wayne Township Landfill (WTL) since 1973. The WTL serves as the primary disposal facility for county-generated municipal waste. The County and CCSWA share a vision to preserve environmental and historic resources that are vital to the County's economy and encourage tourism and recreation. The WTL has sufficient disposal capacity available for County municipal waste for the 10-year planning period (2021 – 2030) and is State-permitted to accept waste through 2036. The CCSWA provides numerous beneficial recycling programs that enhance county-wide recycling efforts while extending the useful life of the landfill. Through the development of this Plan, the County Commissioners, municipal representatives, and Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC) contributed to shape Plan outcomes, goals and strategies.

Figure 1-1 Clinton County Location Map



1.2 PLAN PURPOSE

Proper municipal waste management is a public good and public service in consideration of the local environmental and economic harms that result from improper disposal. This Plan is a guidance document establishing the County’s waste management goals and objectives, including strategies and programs to implement responsible municipal waste management and recovery of recyclable materials. This Plan is a basis for addressing County municipal waste challenges and encouraging responsible waste management practices by waste generators, waste handlers, the County and its municipalities. Individual municipalities retain the right to implement individual or multi-municipal waste and recycling programs. Aligning municipal waste management goals, initiatives, services, and education can enhance the performance of the County waste system. This Plan encourages efficient materials management with the aim to minimize adverse impacts, preserve natural resources and landscape, while encouraging responsible economic growth.

1.3 PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Clinton County is required by Pennsylvania state law to develop a Municipal Waste Management Plan (Plan) and to update its Plan every 10 years. This Plan document updates the 2011 Clinton County Plan and covers the 2021 – 2030 planning period. This Plan update has been developed with support of the Clinton County Board of Commissioners, the Municipal Waste Advisory Committee, and Clinton County Solid Waste Authority (CCSWA). This Plan is required to be submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) for review and approval.

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

Municipal waste management entails collection, transportation, disposal and processing, as regulated under the Solid Waste Management Act, Act 97 of 1980 (Act 97). Clinton County is required by Act 97 and the Pennsylvania Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, Act 101 of July, 28 1988, as amended, and Chapter 272 of the PA. Code 25, to implement its County Plan. This Plan adheres to the “Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of County Municipal Waste Management Plan Revisions”, Document Number 254-2212-504 (2009). The primary purpose of the Plan per regulations is to:

- (1) Ensure the county has sufficient processing and disposal capacity for municipal waste for 10 years,
- (2) Ensure a fair and open planning and selection process,
- (3) Ensure waste reduction and recycling programs for municipal waste or source-separated recyclable material are feasible,
- (4) Shift the responsibility for developing and implementing municipal waste management plans from municipalities to counties, and
- (5) Conserve resources and protect public health, safety and welfare from the short and long-term dangers of transportation, processing, treatment, storage and disposal of municipal solid waste.

Non-substantial Plan Revision: This 10-year Plan update (2021 – 2030) was designated as a non-substantial Plan revision by PADEP. Important elements of the Plan include:

- Waste and recycling program descriptions,
- Waste generation data including waste diversion to recycling,
- 10-year waste projections and estimated disposal capacity requirements,
- Public participation including the formation of a Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC) and meetings to encourage feedback on solid waste issues.

1.4 INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Commonwealth Court supports integrated waste management systems where counties implement waste diversion programs to avoid the costs of waste disposal. The County’s waste system is an integrated system where the Wayne Township Landfill and CCSWA are a primary provider of comprehensive disposal and recycling services while complemented by other public and private sector collectors and processors located in and outside of the County.

Municipal waste is primarily managed through a combination of services and activities including collection, hauling, landfill disposal, special materials handling, recyclables processing and composting. Essential operations include are briefly described below:

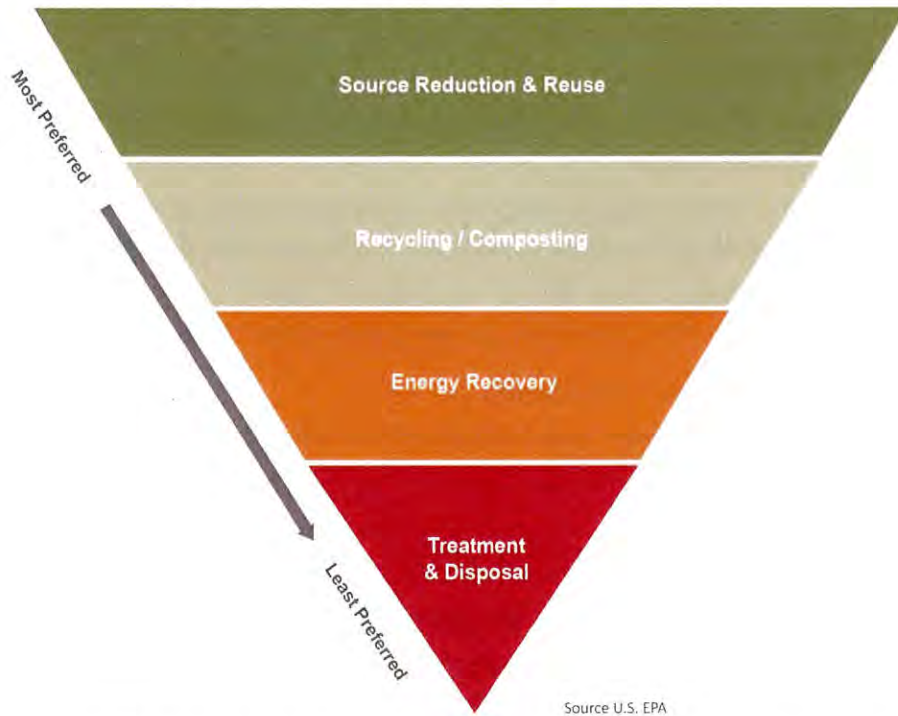
- **Collection.** The collection of municipal waste is performed by the private and public sector. The County, municipalities and private sector waste collectors determine collection methods and containers used at the collection point. County and municipal ordinances, Act 101 of 1988 and other solid waste regulations and market conditions influence municipal waste collection and services.
- **Transportation.** The transportation of municipal and residual waste generated in Pennsylvania to processing or disposal facilities is regulated by PADEP and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) under the Waste Transportation Safety Act (Act 90). Waste haulers, including companies who transport construction and demolition (C&D) wastes, roofing material, landscape wastes, and companies transporting significant quantities of materials from manufacturing operations are subject to regulation.

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

- **Processing/Disposal.** Public and private operators of municipal waste transfer, processing and disposal facilities in Pennsylvania must have permits from PADEP to build, operate, expand, and close facilities. Landfills, waste-to-energy facilities, compost facilities and recyclables processors require permits. Pennsylvania counties and local municipalities are required to direct waste to permitted disposal or processing facilities.

The U.S. EPA, PADEP, and Commonwealth Court support an integrated approach where waste reduction and avoided costs are prioritized. This approach is illustrated in **Figure 1-2** below, which shows the U.S. EPA Waste Management Hierarchy.

Figure 1-2 U.S. EPA Waste Management Hierarchy



The County manages MSW following the hierarchy of management and best practices presented below to the extent practical and feasible:

- **Source Reduction** – Avoiding waste through waste elimination and/or reuse practices.
- **Recycling/Composting** – Recovering materials and then processing or converting materials, eventually to new or different products.
- **Avoided Cost** – Source reduction, recycling, and composting can avoid costs and impacts associated with solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal at landfills. In addition to avoided landfill disposal fees, diverting recoverable commodities including appliances, tires, and electronics that are commonly dumped reduces the high costs of clean up after they've been improperly discarded.
- **Energy Recovery** – Energy recovery processes may include combustion, gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion, and landfill gas (LFG) recovery. There are no waste-to-energy facilities designated via contract to process County-generated municipal waste and LFG is not currently recovered for conversion to energy.

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The County's role within the integrated waste management system aligns with PADEP guidelines and Commonwealth Court decisions that support county involvement in responsibly managing solid waste disposal and cost to protect public health, safety and welfare.

1.5 PLANNING GOALS

The goals for this Plan over the 10-year planning period are to:

1. Advance socially, economically, and environmentally responsible materials management;
2. Protect Clinton County's natural lands, features and resources; and
3. Promote the health, safety and welfare of County citizens and businesses.

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CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In Pennsylvania, waste originating from residential, municipal and institutional establishments, construction and demolition (C/D) activities, medical waste from health care facilities ash residue, asbestos, and sewage sludge are categorized as “municipal waste”, under the broader category of solid waste. This Chapter describes the Clinton County’s historic and current municipal waste generation quantities. Source-separated materials diverted from the disposed waste stream for recycling are included in the total municipal waste generation figures. Residual waste quantities are documented for the purpose of assuring there is sufficient disposal capacity available for municipal waste generated in Clinton County. The waste categories are depicted in **Figure 2-2**.

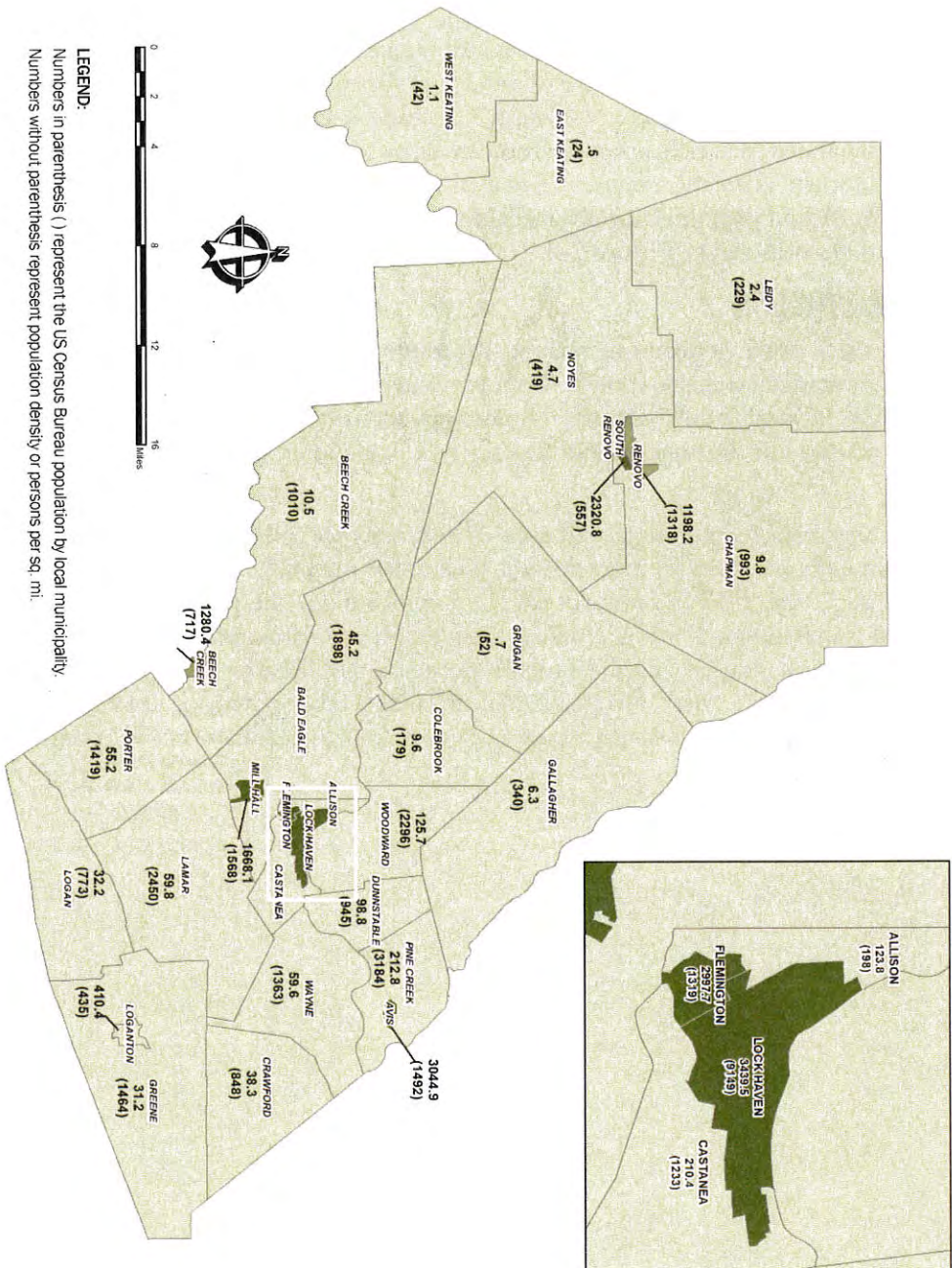
2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics influence waste generation, waste composition, and even behaviors affecting the overall performance and requirements of the Clinton County waste system. Municipal waste (and recyclables) generation correlates to population density, commercial density, and waste generation activities – concentrations of people and businesses and certain types of industrial activities increase total MSW generation.

Table 2-1 presents the projected population of each municipality for 2010, 2017, 2020, and 2030. **Figure 2-1** illustrates the population density by municipality. Due to the minimal changes observed in populations between 2010 and 2017, the 2017 populations are held constant for the population projection through 2030. **Figure 2-3** summarizes Clinton County demographic information including the number of residential, commercial, and industrial establishments, population trend, top 10 employers, unemployment rate and medium household income. No residential or commercial growth or activity has significantly impacted Clinton County municipal waste generation rates or waste characteristics in recent years.

CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

Figure 2-1 Clinton County Population Density Map



CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

Table 2-1 Population Estimates by Municipality

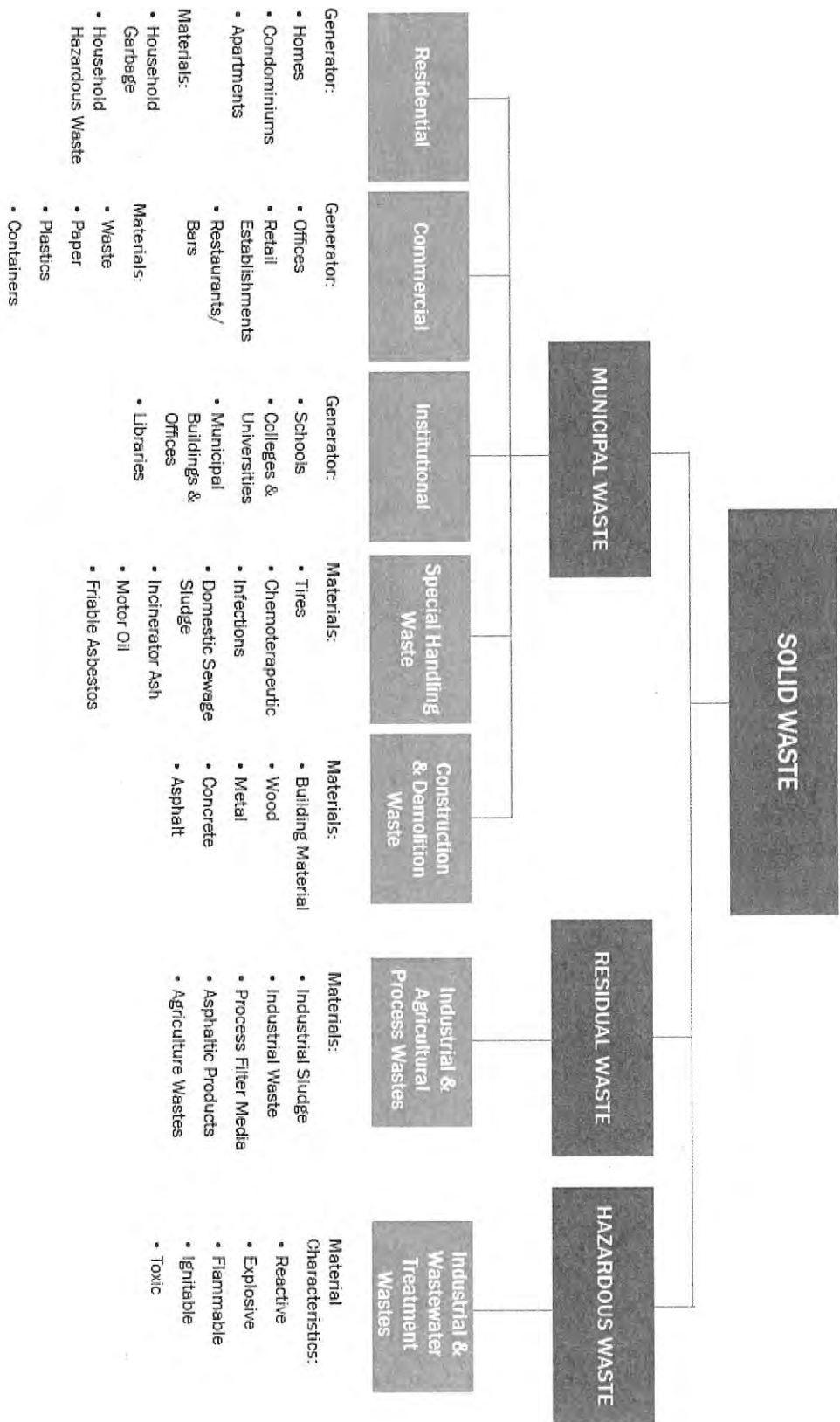
Municipality	2010 Population ^[1]	2017 Population ^[1]	2020 Population ^[2]	2030 Population ^[2]	2017-2030 Population Distribution
Allison Township	193	192	192	192	0.5%
Avis Borough	1,484	1,498	1,498	1,498	3.8%
Bald Eagle Township	2,065	2,090	2,090	2,090	5.3%
Beech Creek Borough	701	696	696	696	1.8%
Beech Creek Township	1,015	1,011	1,011	1,011	2.6%
Castanea Township	1,185	1,180	1,180	1,180	3.0%
Chapman Township	848	849	849	849	2.2%
Colebrook Township	199	200	200	200	0.5%
Crawford Township	939	935	935	935	2.4%
Dunnstable Township	1,010	1,011	1,011	1,011	2.6%
East Keating Township	11	11	11	11	0.0%
Flemington Borough	1,330	1,338	1,338	1,338	3.4%
Gallagher Township	384	385	385	385	1.0%
Greene Township	1,695	1,751	1,751	1,751	4.3%
Grugan Township	51	51	51	51	0.1%
Lamar Township	2,517	2,548	2,548	2,548	6.4%
Leidy Township	180	180	180	180	0.5%
Lock Haven City	9,772	9,284	9,284	9,284	24.9%
Logan Township	817	812	812	812	2.1%
Loganton Borough	468	476	476	476	1.2%
Mill Hall Borough	1,613	1,611	1,611	1,611	4.1%
Noyes Township	356	357	357	357	0.9%
Pine Creek Township	3,217	3,264	3,264	3,264	8.2%
Porter Township	1,460	1,509	1,509	1,509	3.7%
Renovo Borough	1,230	1,220	1,220	1,220	3.1%
South Renovo Borough	438	433	433	433	1.1%
Wayne Township	1,666	1,700	1,700	1,700	4.2%
West Keating Township	29	29	29	29	0.1%
Woodward Township	2,368	2,377	2,377	2,377	6.0%
County Totals	39,241	38,998	38,998	38,998	100.0%

[1] Source: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania (2017). County Profiles.

[2] 2017 population estimate held constant for years 2020 and 2030.

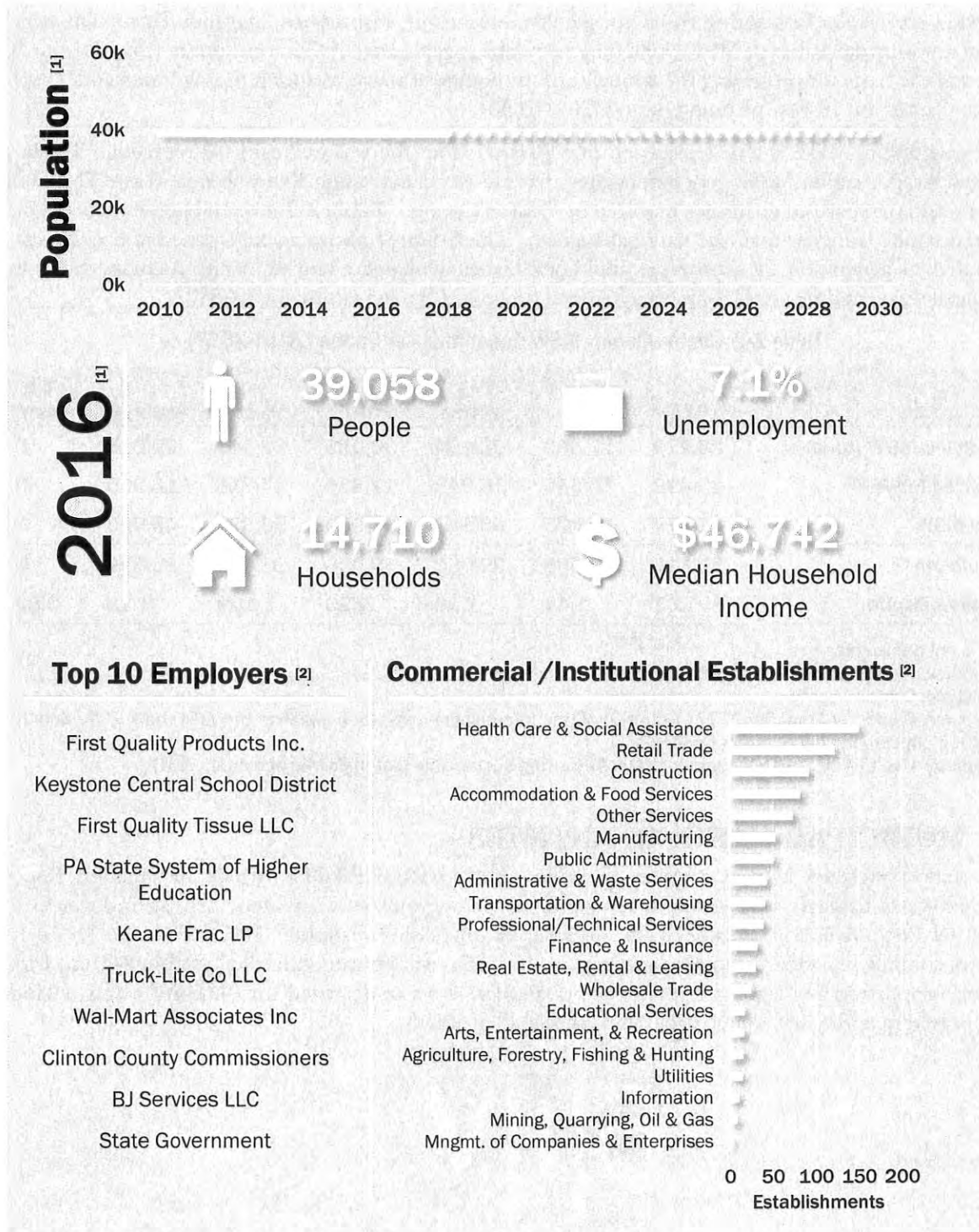
CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

Figure 2-2 Waste Categories



CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

Figure 2-3 Clinton County Demographic Profile



[1] Source: Center for Rural PA (2017). County Profiles. Interpolation used for population between years 2010 and 2017. 2017 population estimate applied as a flat projection for years 2018-2030.

[2] Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry (2019). Clinton County Profile.

CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

2.3 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)

“Municipal solid waste (MSW)” refers to routinely generated non-hazardous garbage and includes source separated recyclables originating from households, businesses, institutions, and industries. The average annual reported quantities of MSW (including recyclables) generated by Clinton County from 2014 to 2018 represent the basis for projecting the annual tons of municipal waste requiring management and “disposal capacity” over the 10-year planning period (2021-2030).

After generation, MSW is either disposed or separated from the waste stream for recycling. **Table 2-2** displays the per capita MSW generation rates that are calculated using Pennsylvania Waste Destination Reports and the recycled quantities reported by Clinton County. **Table 2-2** reveals that the reported MSW generation rate is higher than the national average. The County’s above average generation rates may be attributed to generation by businesses and Lock Haven University and reporting accuracy since most municipal waste and recyclables are weighed and processed by one entity, the CCSWA.

Table 2-2 Clinton County MSW Generation per Capita (2014-2018)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average	U.S. Average
Landfilled MSW (tons) ^[1]	26,279	27,880	28,194	30,085	32,615	29,011	N/A
Recycled MSW ^[2]	15,498	16,545	16,949	17,864	17,718	16,915	N/A
Total MSW	41,777	44,425	45,143	47,950	50,333	45,925	N/A
Population ^[3]	39,118	39,088	39,058	38,998	38,998	39,052	N/A
Tons Per Capita	1.07	1.14	1.16	1.23	1.29	1.18	0.82 ^[4]

N/A is not applicable.

[1] Source: PADEP Waste Destination Reports.

[2] Source: Clinton County.

[3] Source: Center for Rural PA (2017). County Profiles. Interpolation used for population between years 2010 and 2017. 2017 population held constant for 2018.

[4] Source: U.S. EPA per capita generation rate, Advancing Sustainable Materials Management, 2018.

2.4 MUNICIPAL WASTE QUANTITIES

This section presents historical waste quantities derived from PADEP Waste Destination Reports. Licensed waste haulers are required to report the origin and type of waste upon arrival, and weigh-in, at permitted Pennsylvania municipal waste disposal or processing facilities. PADEP Waste Destination Reports compile reported disposal quantities (in tons) for each permitted facility. **Table 2-3** and **Figure 2-4** and supporting text explain the reported quantities of waste disposed for Clinton County, including the reported quantities of source-separated recyclable materials.

CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

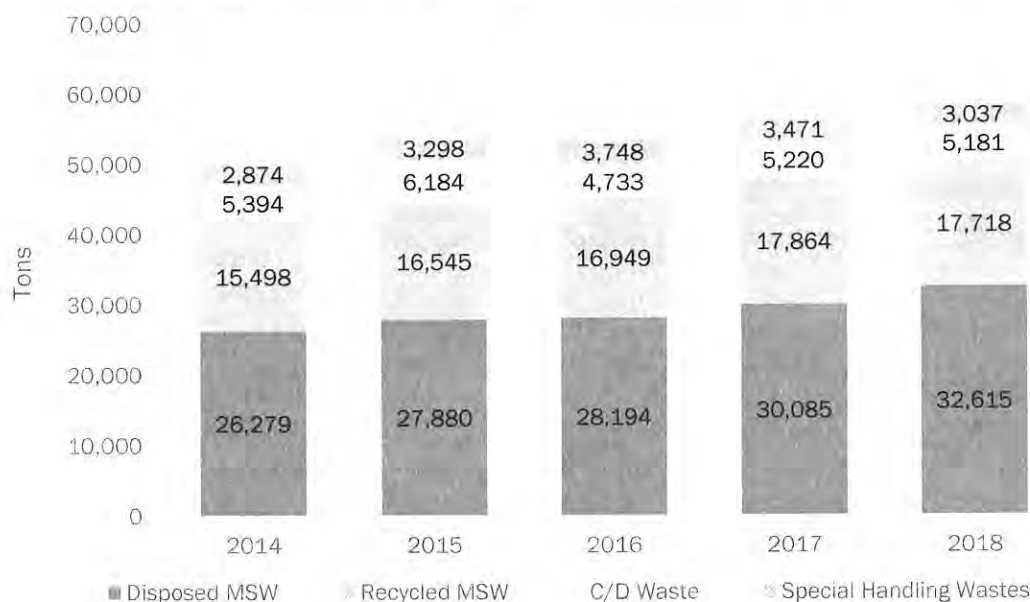
Table 2-3 Clinton County Reported Disposed Wastes and Recyclables Tonnages (2014-2018)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average
Disposed MSW ^[1]	26,279	27,880	28,194	30,085	32,615	29,011
C/D Waste ^[1]	5,394	6,184	4,733	5,220	5,181	5,343
Special Handling Wastes:	2,874	3,298	3,748	3,471	3,037	3,285
Sewage Sludge ^[1]	2,817	3,155	3,698	3,453	2,968	3,218
Asbestos ^[1]	56	142	49	17	68	66
Processed Medical Waste ^[1]	1	1	1	1	0	1
Ash Residue ^[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Municipal Waste Disposed	34,547	37,362	36,674	38,776	40,833	37,638
Residual Waste Disposed ^[1]	8,195	7,021	7,491	13,695	15,746	10,430
Total Municipal & Residual Waste Disposed	42,742	44,383	44,166	52,472	56,578	48,068
Recycled MSW ^[2]	15,498	16,545	16,949	17,864	17,718	16,915

[1] Source: PADEP County Waste Destination Reports.

[2] Source: Act 101 County Annual Recycling Reports.

Figure 2-4 Clinton County Municipal Solid Waste Generation (2014-2018)



Sources: PADEP County Waste Destination Reports and County Annual Recycling Reports.

2.5 CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION WASTE (C/D)

C/D includes solid waste resulting from the construction or demolition of buildings and structures. C/D generation and disposed quantities fluctuate significantly year to year based on construction and demolition activity. Based on reported C/D waste quantities for 2014 through 2018, Clinton County disposes an

CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

average of approximately **5,000 tons of C/D per year**. The primary disposal facility for C/D originating from Clinton County is the Wayne Township Landfill.

2.6 SEWAGE SLUDGE

Sewage sludge is the solid, semi-solid, or liquid material remaining after processing wastewater in a treatment plant and is classified as a special handling waste. Septage is the liquid collected from septic tanks on on-lot wastewater treatment systems. Sewage sludge and septage are subject to municipal waste planning requirements. Rural areas of the County without sewer conveyance infrastructure are served by on-lot septic systems. Some trailer parks, senior care facilities, commercial and industrial facilities pre-treat wastewater on-site to remove pollutants, and to separate liquid and solid fractions for transportation and final disposal. **Table 2-4** lists the registered residential septage transporters operating in Clinton County, including the reported annual average gallons pumped for each registered septage hauler. None of the septage haulers operating in Clinton County land-apply biosolids.

Table 2-4 Registered Septage Haulers (2018)

Company	Municipality of Registration	Average Annual Gallons	Land Application (Yes/No)
Conrad's Septic Services	Pine Creek Township	300,000	No
Dan's Auto Services	Lock Haven	5,000	No
Dremel's Sunoco	Chapman Township	8,000	No
Keystone's Waste Solutions	Chapman Township	50,000	No
Muthler's Sewage & Septic	Beech Creek Township	10,000	No
Need a Place to Go	Leidy Township	35,000	No
Schrack's Valley Service	Loganton Borough	150,000	No
Sweet Smellin Potties	Noyes Township	100,000	No
Wayne Williams	Lock Haven	5,000	No

Source: PADEP Active Residential Septage Hauler List (February, 2018)

WTL has sufficient permitted capacity to process County-generated dewatered sewage sludge over the 10-year planning period. **Table 2-5** presents the operating capacity of the four (4) WWTPs serving Clinton County that are owned or operated by municipal or regional authorities. As of 2020, these facilities maintain a combined permitted treatment capacity of over 6.4 million gallons per day (MGD) and treat an average of approximately 3.5 MGD. There is ample sewage sludge treatment capacity available to Clinton County. Since population increases are not anticipated that would increase sewage sludge generation, the existing WWTP infrastructure and processing capacity appears adequate for the 10-year planning period. Using a 3-year average (2017-2019), the four (4) WWTP's **dispose 969 tons per year** of dewatered sewage sludge at the WTL. WTL has sufficient permitted capacity to process County-generated dewatered sewage sludge over the 10-year planning period.

CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

Table 2-5 Clinton County Wastewater Treatment Plants (2020)

Clinton County WWTPs	Permitted Daily Capacity (GPD)	Average Daily Capacity	Average Annual Sewage Sludge Disposed (tons) ^[1]
Beech Creek Borough Authority	160,000	80,000	15
City of Lock Haven	3,750,000	2,400,000	371
Pink Creek Municipal Authority	1,600,000	800,000	277
Western Clinton County Municipal Authority	900,000	318,000	306

Source: Phone survey by MSW Consultants (February, 2020).

[1] Tons represent a 3-year annual average (2017 – 2019). All dewatered sludge is disposed in the Wayne Township Landfill, Clinton County.

2.7 ASBESTOS

Asbestos is a heat-resistant fibrous silicate mineral defined as special handling municipal waste. Annual quantities of disposed asbestos from Clinton County vary from year to year. As shown in **Table 2-3**, Clinton County disposed an average of **66 tons of asbestos per year** between 2014 and 2018. The Wayne Township Landfill is the primary disposal facility for asbestos originating from Clinton County.

2.8 PROCESSED MEDICAL WASTE

Processed medical waste is defined as a special handling waste and includes regulated medical and chemotherapeutic wastes. Medical wastes are primarily generated by hospitals and commonly included bandages, dressings, supplies and medical equipment that may be contaminated with blood, fluids, chemicals, and other agents that may be harmful. Small quantities are generated from nursing homes, clinics, dental and medical offices. Primary medical facilities in Clinton County include:

- UPMC Lock Haven Hospital
- Susque-View Home, Inc.
- Bucktail Medical Center
- Geisinger Jersey Shore Medical Associates
- Geisinger Medical Group
- UPMC Outpatient Center
- Pine Creek Veterinary Associates
- Animal Medical Center-Central PA
- Oak Hollow Animal Hospital

Note: In 2021, a new Geisinger medical facility will open in Lockhaven which will house some of the services from the facilities listed above.

PADEP licenses and maintains records of active medical waste transporters operating in Pennsylvania. Medical facilities individually arrange for handling, transportation, treatment, and disposal of medical waste as regulated by state and federal laws. Consequently, only small amounts of processed medical waste are landfilled. As shown in **Table 2-3**, Clinton County disposed an average of **1 ton per year of processed medical waste** between 2014 and 2018.

2.9 ASH RESIDUE

Ash residue, including ash resulting from the incineration of regulated medical wastes and asbestos, is defined as special handling waste. As shown in **Table 2-3**, **no (zero) ash residue** originating from Clinton County was disposed between 2014 and 2018.

CHAPTER 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

2.10 RESIDUAL WASTE

Residual waste (solid, liquid or gas) is generated as a by-product of an industrial process and can include contaminated soil, ceramics, gypsum board, linoleum, leather, rubber, textiles, glass, industrial equipment, electronics, pumps, piping, storage tanks, filters, fertilizers, pesticides, pharmaceutical waste, detergents and cleaners, photographic film and similar materials. Clinton County is not regulated to manage residual wastes under this Plan. As shown in **Table 2-3**, Clinton County disposed an average of about **10,000 tons of residual waste per year** between 2014 and 2018. The primary disposal facility for residual waste originating from Clinton County is the Wayne Township Landfill.

CHAPTER 3 – DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES

This Chapter identifies the facilities currently responsible for disposal, processing, and transfer of municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in Clinton County. Most county-generated municipal waste is disposed at the Wayne Township Landfill operated by the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority. Small quantities of municipal waste are disposed at other permitted disposal facilities in the region. Although source-separated recyclables are consolidated at the Wayne Township Landfill and other locations, the final processing of most source-separated recyclables occurs at facilities located outside the County. **Table 3-1** provides the physical address and owner of the Wayne Township Landfill (WTL), the primary disposal facilities processing County-generated MSW and residual waste.

Table 3-1 Primary Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Facility

Wayne Township Landfill

264 Landfill Lane
McElhattan, PA, 17748
Clinton County
Owner: Clinton County Solid Waste Authority

CHAPTER 4 - ESTIMATED FUTURE CAPACITY

Table 4-1 Clinton County Projected Municipal Waste Requiring Disposal (2021 - 2030)

Year	County Population [1]	MSW Generation per Capita [2]	Municipal Solid Waste			Special Handling Waste			Municipal Waste Requiring Disposal	Residual Waste [6]	Total County Waste Requiring Disposal
			MSW Generated [3]	Recycled MSW [4]	Disposed MSW [5]	C/D [6]	Sewage Sludge [6]	Asbestos [6]			
2021	38,998	1.18	46,018	16,949	29,069	5,343	3,218	66	37,696	10,430	48,126
2022	38,998	1.18	46,018	16,949	29,069	5,343	3,218	66	37,696	10,430	48,126
2023	38,998	1.18	46,018	16,949	29,069	5,343	3,218	66	37,696	10,430	48,126
2024	38,998	1.18	46,018	16,949	29,069	5,343	3,218	66	37,696	10,430	48,126
2025	38,998	1.18	46,018	16,949	29,069	5,343	3,218	66	37,696	10,430	48,126
2026	38,998	1.18	46,018	16,949	29,069	5,343	3,218	66	37,696	10,430	48,126
2027	38,998	1.18	46,018	16,949	29,069	5,343	3,218	66	37,696	10,430	48,126
2028	38,998	1.18	46,018	16,949	29,069	5,343	3,218	66	37,696	10,430	48,126
2029	38,998	1.18	46,018	16,949	29,069	5,343	3,218	66	37,696	10,430	48,126
2030	38,998	1.18	46,018	16,949	29,069	5,343	3,218	66	37,696	10,430	48,126

[1] Source: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania (2017). County Profiles. Estimated population for 2017 is held constant through 2030.
 [2] Average 2014-2018 MSW generation per capita.
 [3] Projected MSW generation rate per capita multiplied by population.
 [4] Average 2014-2018 recycling rate applied to projected total MSW.
 [5] Projected MSW generation minus projected recycled MSW.
 [6] Average of the reported waste disposal over the period 2014 and 2018.

CHAPTER 4 - ESTIMATED FUTURE CAPACITY

Observations about the projected disposal capacity for Clinton County include:

- **Disposal Capacity Assurance:** As of 2018, the Wayne Township Landfill has 46.8 years of remaining permitted disposal capacity and has adequate disposal capacity to accept 100 percent of County-generated municipal waste annually for the 10-year planning period.
- **Variation of Actual Availability Disposal Capacity:** In the interest of financial and operational sustainability, the CCSWA negotiates disposal arrangements with in-county and out-of-county customers on an ongoing basis. Additionally, unforeseen conditions including solid waste market fluctuations, national and regional economic trends and incidents, natural and manmade disasters, State legislation may impact actual waste generation rates. However, even when considering variation in disposal capacity, more than adequate capacity is expected to be available for County-generated municipal waste over the 10-year planning period.
- **County Generation Trends:** The reported County annual municipal waste generation rate is higher than the national average. The reason is not known specifically but may be related to commercial activity and hosting Lock Haven University. Annual MSW generation is anticipated to remain similar over the 10-year planning period; though in practice, the County's population and commercial activity will fluctuate – resulting in small variations of annual MSW generation. These fluctuations are expected to be minimal with no impact on the County's ability to effectively manage waste.

CHAPTER 4 - ESTIMATED FUTURE CAPACITY

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CHAPTER 5 – RECYCLING

5.1 RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS

Act 101 of 1988 (Act 101) establishes requirements and provisions pertaining to County and local municipal residential and commercial recycling responsibilities including provisions to protect the interests of private sector scrap and recycling operations in the Commonwealth. Act 101 directs local municipalities (e.g., boroughs, townships and cities) to implement waste reduction and diversion programs. Municipalities with populations of 10,000 or more, and those with 5,000 or more and a population density of greater than 300 people per square mile, are required to implement curbside recycling programs, including the regular collection of at least three (3) recyclable materials, plus leaf waste at least once in the spring and once in the fall. The City of Lock Haven is the only mandated community located in Clinton County required to provide curbside recycling.

Act 101 requires Pennsylvania counties to ensure proper waste management policies and practices are developed and implemented and requires counties to report recycling quantities to PADEP annually. The County is required to develop and implement a Municipal Waste Management Plan and update its Plan every 10 years. The Plan should demonstrate the County shall strive to divert 35 percent of its municipal solid waste stream to recycling as feasible. Act 101 requires landfills (i.e., Wayne Township Landfill) to establish at least one public recycling drop-off center and prohibits landfills and resource recovery facilities from accepting for disposal, truckloads composed primarily of leaf waste. To fulfill its Act 101 requirements, the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority (CCSWA) is delegated the responsibility of administering the development and implementation of its County Municipal Waste Management Plan via an agreement with the County.

5.2 RECYCLING SYSTEM OVERVIEW

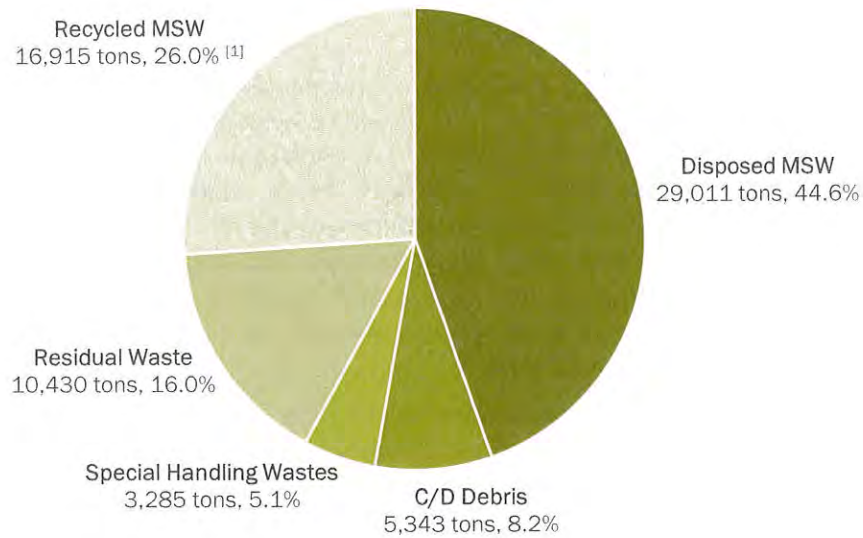
The CCSWA operates the primary waste disposal facility for Clinton County-generated municipal and residual waste and the primary material recovery facility (MRF) for source separated recyclables, organics, and special items. The recycling system includes a combination of public and private sector waste generators, haulers, processors, service providers and markets. Based on five-year historical averages (2014–2018) Clinton County:

- Generates 54,553 total tons of total municipal waste (including C/D waste) per year,
- Disposes 37,638 tons of municipal waste per year, and
- Diverts 16,915 ton of source-separated recyclables and organics to recycling per year.

Figure 5-1 reflects the distribution of Clinton County’s waste stream including disposed MSW, disposed residual waste, disposed special handling wastes, and recycled MSW. Recycled MSW includes reported recyclables and organics diverted from disposal from residential, commercial, and institutional establishments. “Special handling wastes” are aggregated and include sewage sludge, processed medical waste, asbestos, and ash residue. **Figure 5-2** shows the estimated annual distribution of recovered quantities by material type and generating sector (i.e. commercial/institutional or residential). Approximately 37 percent of source-separated recyclables originates from the residential sector and the remaining 63 percent originates from commercial/institutional sources. The majority of waste diverted to recycling by the residential sector is organic material, such as wood, yard, and leaf waste. Material diverted to recycling by the commercial/institutional sector includes significant amounts of cardboard, mixed paper and ferrous metals.

CHAPTER 5 – RECYCLING

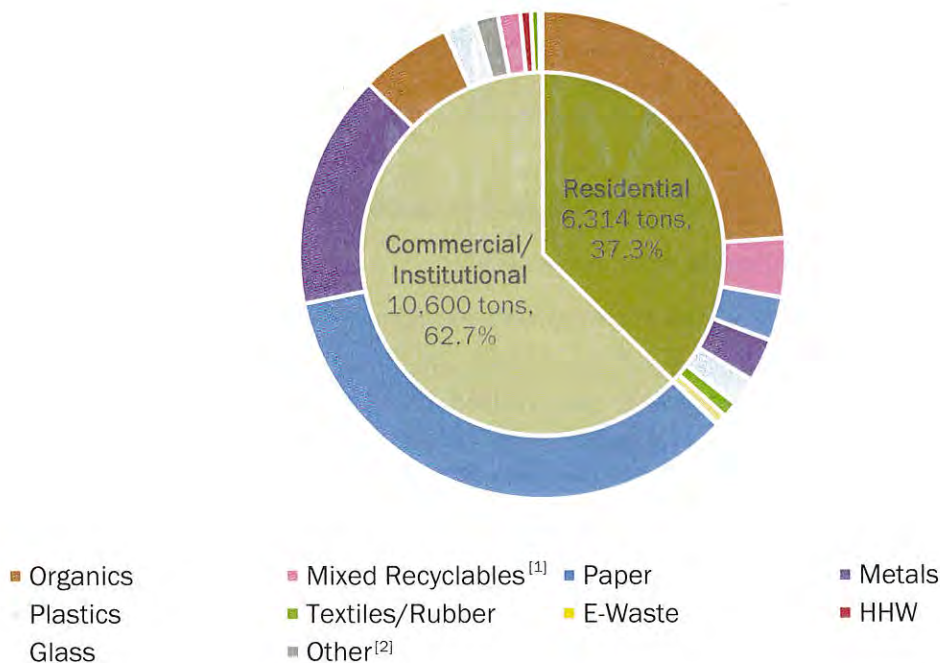
Figure 5-1 Historical Waste Disposal and Recycling (5-year Average)



Source: PADEP Disposal Data, Act 101 and County recycling reports.

[1] While 26.0% of the County's waste stream is comprised of recycled MSW, this does not represent the County's recycling rate (36.8%). Refer to Section 5.10 on recycling rate.

Figure 5-2 Recycling Distribution by Generator and Material (5-year Average)



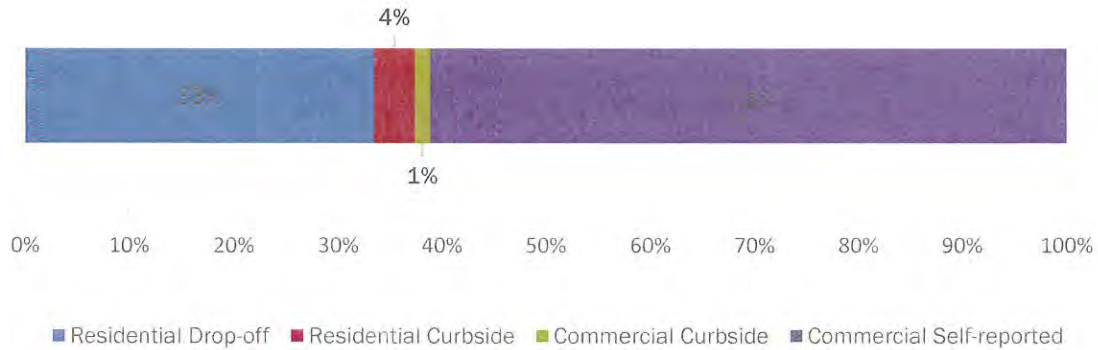
Source: Act 101 and County recycling reports.

[1] Mixed recyclables includes tons recovered as single stream or as commingled containers (dual stream).

[2] Includes asphalt, furniture, and miscellaneous consumer items.

Figure 5-3 shows distribution of the County’s reported recovered recyclables including the originating sector and program type used to recover the recyclables. Over 60 percent of reported Clinton county recyclables are recovered by the commercial sector, and the County’s drop-off programs capture 33 percent of all reported recyclables.

Figure 5-3 Recycling Distribution by Collection Program (2018)



Source: Act 101 County Annual Recycling Reports.

CHAPTER 5 – RECYCLING

5.3 CCSWA RECYCLING SERVICES SUMMARY

The Wayne Township Landfill (WTL) operated by the CCSWA serve as a primary consolidation facility for County-generated recyclables, organics and materials requiring special handling. The CCSWA's waste diversion programs and recycling services are summarized in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1 Clinton County Solid Waste Authority Recycling Service Summary (2020)

CCSWA Services	Service Description
Administration	Provide County-wide recycling program and materials management administration and implementation services including education, facility tours, materials processing and marketing services, grant development, and recycling data collection and reporting to PADEP.
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	Processes approximately 1,500 tons of material annually from curbside and drop-off programs.
Public Drop-off Program	Service recyclables containers distributed across the County at 22 drop-off sites and the Recycling Center.
Residential Curbside Recycling	Provide curbside recycling to ~3,300 residential establishments in Lock Haven and to an additional ~700 households in the County.
Commercial Curbside Recycling	Provides curbside recycling to commercial customers using carts and blue boxes. Subscription costs vary by container size and collection frequency. In 2020, the CCSWA provides recycling service to 242 commercial establishments, with 136 of these in Lock Haven.
Electronics Recycling	Televisions, computer monitors, laptops, tablets, printer, scanners and computer peripherals are accepted at the WTL for a fee that varies based on the material type. Approximately 40 tons of electronics are processed annually by CCSWA.
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	Periodic collection events are hosted at the WTL, with participation by Clinton and Lycoming County residents. The 2019 HHW event collected over 13,000 pounds of HHW.
Other Special Items	The following other special items are accepted by WTL for recycling or special processing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appliances• Antifreeze• Clean Wood• HDPE Liner• Motor oil• Tires• Vehicle batteries
Wood Grinding/Composting	Brush, yard wastes, pallets and other <u>clean</u> wood wastes are accepted at WTL and ground into landscape products and applications. Grinding and screening equipment is rented to the greater regional area.

5.4 RESIDENTIAL CURBSIDE RECYCLING

Residential curbside recycling is provided by the CCSWA to the City of Lock Haven residents and to other individual residential establishments upon request. No municipalities in Clinton County provide curbside recyclables collection directly using their own equipment and crews or via municipal-wide contracts with a private waste hauler. Some private haulers offer curbside recycling services via subscriptions with individual households. **Table 5-2** reflects the distribution of tons for each municipality via the CCSWA's curbside collection program. Note that this does not include recyclables collected via subscriptions with private haulers.

CHAPTER 5 – RECYCLING

Table 5-2 Tons Recovered via CCSWA Curbside Program (2018)

Location	Tons Recovered	% of Tons
City of Lock Haven	95.5	40.2%
Wayne Township	23.7	10.0%
Pine Creek Township	18.6	7.8%
Woodward Township	16.9	7.1%
Mill Hall Borough	8.7	3.6%
Allison Township	8.2	3.5%
Flemington Borough	7.6	3.2%
South Renovo Borough	6.6	2.8%
Lamar Township	6.0	2.5%
Avis Borough	5.8	2.4%
Bald Eagle Township	5.6	2.4%
Grugan Township	5.5	2.3%
Dunnstable Township	4.5	1.9%
Chapman Township	4.0	1.7%
Renovo Borough	4.0	1.7%
Castanea Township	3.8	1.6%
Porter Township	2.7	1.1%
Beech Creek Township	2.0	0.8%
Noyes Township	1.5	0.6%
Beech Creek Borough	1.3	0.5%
Greene Township	1.3	0.5%
Loganton Borough	1.3	0.5%
Crawford Township	1.3	0.5%
Logan Township	1.1	0.5%
Colebrook Township	0.4	0.2%
East Keating Township	0.0	0.0%
Gallagher Township	0.0	0.0%
Leidy Township	0.0	0.0%
West Keating Township	0.0	0.0%
Total	237.8	100.0%

The City of Lock Haven is the only municipality mandated to implement curbside recycling in Clinton County. Every other week curbside collection service is offered by the CCSWA to approximately 3,300 households in the City of Lock Haven. The City residential curbside program diverted 95.5 tons of recyclables in 2018. The list of acceptable recyclable materials for curbside collection is presented in **Table 5-3**.

CHAPTER 5 – RECYCLING

Table 5-3 Materials Accepted in CCSWA Curbside Recycling Program (2020)

Group	Materials
Paper	Newsprint, junk mail, magazines, office paper, cereal boxes, paper towel rolls, six pack holders, tablet backs
Plastic	Plastic bottles and jugs (#1-7)
Aluminum	Aluminum beverage containers
Steel & Tin	Food and beverage containers

Source: CCSWA

5.5 RESIDENTIAL DROP-OFF RECYCLING

In coordination with participating municipalities, the CCSWA collects recyclable materials from 22 public drop-off sites throughout the County in addition to the Recycling Center. The public drop-off sites include compartmentalized roll-off containers that separate recyclable commodities. Most sites are located on municipal properties, and several are located at shopping centers. **Table 5-4** lists the materials accepted at the drop-off sites, the Recycling Center, and the weight station at the WTL. The distribution of the public drop-off sites is shown in **Figure 5-4**. In addition to the drop-off sites provided by the CCSWA, several municipalities offer drop-off programs in the form of either spring/fall cleanups or as year-round recycling sites. **Table 5-5** summarizes the residential drop-off programs provided by municipalities to manage “special items” including electronics, tires, scrap metal and other materials.

Table 5-4 Materials Accepted at CCSWA Drop-off Sites

Material	Accepted at Public Drop-off Sites	Accepted at Recycling Center
Aluminum, Steel, and Tin Cans	✓	✓
#1 - #7 Plastic Bottles and Jugs	✓	✓
Newspaper	✓ [1]	✓
Corrugated Cardboard	✓ [2]	✓
Paperboard	✓ [2]	✓
Office Paper	✓ [2]	✓
Magazines	✓ [2]	✓
Junk Mail	✓ [2]	✓
Motor Oil		✓
Vehicle Batteries		✓
Antifreeze		✓
Electronics		✓ [3]

Source: CCSWA

[1] Not accepted at Leidy drop-off site.

[2] Not accepted at the Colebrook or Leidy drop-off sites.

[3] Accepted at the WTL scale house.

CHAPTER 5 - RECYCLING

Table 5-5 Residential Special Items Service Summary

Municipality ^[1]	Freon Appliances	Non-Freon Appliances	C&D Debris	Scrap Metal	Bulky Items	HHW	Electronics	Tires
Beech Creek Borough		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Chapman Township				✓	✓			
Colebrook Township		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Dunnstable Township				✓				✓
Gallagher Township								✓
Leidy Township	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Porter Township								✓
Renovo Borough ^[2]			✓		✓			
Percent of County Population	0.5%	2.8%	5.4%	7.5%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%

Source: Municipality Survey (2020)

[1] Municipalities that do not provide special item drop-off programs are not shown.

[2] Local group sponsors a spring clean-up for the Renovo Borough and surrounding communities.

5.6 COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL RECYCLING

Recycling by commercial/institutional establishments represents most of the reported recycling by weight in Clinton County. Commercial/institutional recycling is provided by the CCSWA and by individual commercial/institutional establishments that contract with private haulers. The CCSWA provides curbside recyclables collection services to over 240 commercial/institutional establishments with roughly half of the commercial recycling customers located in the City of Lock Haven. The City of Lock Haven business are mandated to recycling in accordance with Act 101 and are required to source-separate office paper, cardboard, aluminum, and steel/bi-metal cans via ordinance. Lock Haven University recovered 29 tons of drop-off material comprised primarily of cardboard, office paper, and mixed paper.

Based on a five-year average (2014–2018), Clinton County commercial/institutional establishments diverted 10,600 tons of recyclables, representing 62.7 percent of the total reported County recycling by weight (refer to **Figure 5-2**). The top three most prevalent materials recovered from the commercial/institutional sector include: Cardboard (44 percent), ferrous metals (19 percent), and mixed paper (11 percent). First Quality Products (FQP) and Staiman Recycling Corp report significant quantities of cardboard and ferrous metals annually.

5.7 LEAF AND YARD WASTE COLLECTION & PROCESSING

Leaf waste, yard waste, and wood wastes represent a significant portion of the tons diverted from Clinton County’s waste stream to recycling. Based on a five-year average, about 4,000 tons of leaf waste, yard waste, and woody wastes are diverted to recycling annually, representing 64% of the total reported residential tons diverted to recycling.

Some municipalities offer curbside leaf and yard waste collection to residents, while others may provide collection via drop-off sites. The municipally-provided leaf and yard waste services offered to residents are detailed in **Table 5-6**. As needed, wood and yard wastes are managed by private companies including landscapers, construction companies, tree companies, and wood mills.

CHAPTER 5 – RECYCLING

The City of Lock Haven is the only municipality in Clinton County that is mandated by Act 101 to offer residential collection of leaves and yard waste. The City provides once-per-year leaf sweeping, curbside collection of Christmas trees, and a drop-off site for leaf waste. Leaves are delivered to the WTL or the "Permit-By-Rule" compost facility located at the City's Wastewater Treatment Facility. Yard waste is taken to the WTL to be ground into landscaping products by CCSWA. In 2018, 365 tons of brush and yard waste from the City were received at the WTL.

Table 5-6 Residential Leaf and Yard Waste Services

Municipality	Curbside Leaves	Curbside Yard Waste	Drop-off Leaves	Drop-off Yard Waste
Castanea Township	✓	✓	✓	
Flemington Borough	✓	✓		✓
Lock Haven City	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^[1]
Mill Hall Borough		✓	✓	
Noyes Township			✓	✓
Pine Creek Township	✓	✓		✓ ^[1]
Wayne Township	✓	✓		✓ ^[1]

[1] Included with spring/fall cleanups.

5.8 RECYCLING POTENTIAL

Many factors – including those ranging from the level of involvement by local and county government, to population and business density, and access to programs and processors – affect the types and quantities of material that can be feasibly diverted to reuse or recycling. **Table 5-7** estimates the total of recyclables and non-recyclables in Clinton County’s MSW stream and clarifies the total tons of “potentially” recyclable material. Using EPA waste generation rates and the five-year average of reported MSW generation in Clinton County, an estimated 21,100 tons of potentially recyclable material is generated annually. The reported five-year annual recycling average for 2014-2018 was 16,915 tons; thus, there are approximately 4,200 additional tons of MSW available for recycling. Clinton County’s estimated capture rate (the quantity of material recycled divided by the total quantity potentially recyclable) is approximately 80 percent.

CHAPTER 5 – RECYCLING

Table 5-7 Clinton County Annual Recycling Potential (5-year Average)

Material	% of MSW Stream ^[1]	Estimated Tons of Recyclable Material in MSW Stream ^[2]
Glass (Clear and Colored)	4.2%	1,900
Aluminum Cans	0.5%	200
Steel and Bimetallic Cans	0.6%	300
Newsprint	2.0%	900
Office Paper	1.5%	700
Corrugated Paper	12.2%	5,500
Plastic (PET, HDPE only)	0.8%	400
Yard Waste	13.1%	6,000
Tires	1.6%	700
Appliances	2.7%	1,200
Wood	6.7%	3,100
Recyclables Subtotal	45.9%	21,100
Non-recyclable MSW	54.1%	24,800
MSW Total	100.0%	45,900

[1] Source: U.S. EPA (2019). Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2016 and 2017 Tables and Figures Assessing Trends in Material Generation, Recycling, Composting, Combustion with Energy Recovery and Landfilling in the U.S. MSW Generation applied to year 2019 population estimates.

[2] Estimated tons rounded to nearest hundred.

5.9 RECYCLING PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

County efforts to recover recyclable materials conserves landfill space, saves natural resources through reduction in raw resource extraction, and reduces energy and petroleum resources consumed during material extraction and manufacturing. The collective benefit is a net reduction in anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions that degrade air quality and contribute to global warming. County material diversion programs that minimize illegal dumping protect waterways and preserve County lands. Integrated recycling and resource conservation encourage community development and growth through tourism and recreation while providing numerous direct and indirect benefits including environmental awareness and activism.

Table 5-8 summarizes the environmental benefits of county, municipal, and commercial recycling activities based on the County’s five-year averages for disposed waste and recyclables (2014-2018) data in the U.S. EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM).

Table 5-8 Clinton County Recycling Environmental Benefits (5-year Average)

Benefit	Metric
Quantity Recycled	16,383 tons ^[1]
Net Reductions in Greenhouse Gas Emissions	10,127 Metric Tons of Carbon Equivalent (MTCE) 37,133 Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO _{2e})
Net Energy Savings	328,307 Million British Thermal Units (BTUs)

Source: U.S. EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM)-Version 15. May 2019.

[1] Quantity used in model does not match County’s total recycled quantity (16,558 tons) due to the EPA model lacking some material categories such as textiles and HHW.

5.10 MEASURES TO ACHIEVE 35 PERCENT DIVERSION

Per PADEP guidance, County recycling rates are calculated using the U.S. EPA’s formula (shown below) which finds the percentage of “standard” materials recycled. “Standard” materials include common household waste as well as other consumer items such as car batteries, anti-freeze, HHW, fluorescent tubes, consumer electronics, circuit boards, oil filters, and mattresses, all of which can be summarized as MSW. Notably, “nonstandard” materials, such as C/D debris, asphalt, furniture, and other industrial items, are not included in calculating the recycling rate. **Clinton County’s recycling rate is 36.8 percent**, based on the five-year average of reported disposal quantities (tons) and reported quantities of recyclables (tons) diverted from disposal. The County’s recycling rate is well above average in comparison to other Pennsylvania counties and is particularly high for a rural county.

$$\text{Recycling Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Recycled MSW}}{\text{Total MSW}} \times 100$$

As feasible, the County will explore opportunities to improve and expand proper waste disposal and recycling services. **Table 5-9** presents waste diversion priorities and planning and implementation initiatives to continue to meet and exceed the 35 percent statewide goal.

Table 5-9 Measures to Increase Waste Diversion

Funding/Economic Sustainability	Evaluate diversion and reliable funding sources, particularly to support any new/additional waste and recycling programs.
Enhance CCSWA Services	As feasible, evaluate and implement new and/or enhanced recycling services provided by the CCSWA.
Drop-off Program Efficiency	As feasible, evaluate and implement measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of County recyclables drop-off sites. As feasible, evaluate and implement new or enhanced services: Reduce contamination, increase quantities of clean recyclables recovered, and reduce costs.
Target high value commodities	As feasible, target additional recovery of higher value commodities and materials that are frequently disposed of illegally. Targeted materials may include: cardboard, scrap metal, electronics, and C/D.
Material Quality	Implement planning and management programs to improve the monitoring, reporting, and auditing of recyclable material feedstocks and outgone material (e.g., bales) to assure long-term marketability of materials diverted from the waste stream.
Standardize Education	Enhance the effectiveness of recycling education across the County by employing a simple, standard educational message. Use standardized recycling education materials including a standard labeling scheme for waste and recycling containers for use by municipalities and businesses. Employee measures to improve and track recyclable material quality.
Enhance Business Recycling and Reporting	Encourage increased recycling at commercial/institutional establishments and encourage reporting of recycling efforts and quantities to the County.

CHAPTER 5 – RECYCLING

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CHAPTER 6 – SELECTION & JUSTIFICATION

This Chapter describes the process used for selecting the Clinton County municipal waste management system and justifies the waste system chosen and its components. The current waste system has sufficient municipal waste disposal capacity and recyclables processing capacity for County-generated wastes and recyclables for the 10-year planning period. The County proposes no major new municipal waste or recyclables processing infrastructure under this Plan revision.

6.1 CURRENT WASTE SYSTEM

The Clinton County waste management system includes a combination of public and private waste generators, collectors, and processors. As a market participant for disposal through the WTL, Clinton County does not prohibit or restrict waste from being disposed or processed out-of-state. The Plan does not place any undue burden on the disposal or processing of waste out-of-state.

The Plan allows for fair and open competition for wastes and recyclables through ordinary market forces. The WTL serves as the primary disposal facility for municipal solid waste originating from Clinton County. As delegated by the County Commissioners, the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority operates the WTL – a Subtitle D landfill (permit# 100955) located in McElhattan, Pennsylvania. The WTL is subject to local, state, and federal laws with regulatory oversight of landfill operations and reporting provided primarily by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP).

The CCSWA provides waste and recyclables collection, transportation, disposal, processing, and marketing services. Haulers may enter into agreements with the CCSWA to deliver municipal and residual wastes to the WTL at disposal “tip fees” that are competitive with rates at other disposal facilities in the region. Based on the Municipal Waste Landfill Annual Operation Report (2019) for WTL, there are over 11 million cubic yards of airspace equivalent to 12 million tons of disposal capacity available. There are 39 years of disposal capacity available as of January 1, 2020.

The CCSWA solid waste management responsibilities include developing and implementing the County Municipal Waste Management Plan and periodic Plan revisions. In this role, the CCSWA implements waste diversion programs, reports recycling data to the PADEP, advances feasible waste and recycling initiatives in its Plan, offers technical guidance to local municipalities, and provides ongoing public education. As supplemented by other public and private waste and recycling service providers in the region, the CCSWA’s waste, recycling, and composting infrastructure meet County disposal needs. It also serves as the cornerstone of recycling programs that advance County waste diversion toward the state-established 35 percent waste diversion or recycling goal. Through its comprehensive recycling programs and commitment to environmental stewardship, the County diverts nearly 37 percent of municipal solid waste to recycling. It is one of only a handful of counties to meet the State’s 35 percent waste diversion target.

6.2 WASTE SYSTEM SELECTION

Clinton County elects to continue the County waste system without significant change. No new major municipal waste disposal or recyclables processing facilities or infrastructure are proposed for the Planning period (2021–2030). However, Plan initiatives and waste diversion programs developed with input from the MWAC shall be evaluated and advanced as feasible. The following implementation documents and planning activities establish the basis for selecting and continuing the County waste system for the 2021–2030 planning period:

- **County Municipal Waste Management Plan Revision (2021–2030):** Developed openly with input from the MWAC, including representation from the public and private sectors, including

CHAPTER 6 – SELECTION & JUSTIFICATION

local governments, businesses, and organizations. The Plan describes the County waste system, defines planning goals and objectives, and identifies initiatives to encourage proper waste management and diversion to recycling over the 10-year planning period.

- **County Municipal Waste Management Ordinance (2011–2012):** The County ordinance governing County and CCSWA municipal waste management and Plan implementation responsibilities (**Appendix A**).
- **Delegation Agreement (1988):** The original delegation agreement between the Clinton County Board of Commissioners (“County”) and the CCSWA. The CCSWA was formed under the Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Act to fulfill responsibilities under Act 101 of 1988, including the assurance of disposal capacity for County-generated municipal waste (**Appendix B**).
- **CCSWA Rules and Regulations (2011):** The Rules and Regulations adopted by CCSWA under authority granted by Clinton County to manage the storage, collection, transportation, processing, and disposal of solid waste generated in Clinton County and to carry forth its duties, obligations, and responsibilities to implement the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan including revisions or updates (**Appendix C**).
- **Wayne Township Landfill Permit (2010-2036):** An active operating permit that legally assures municipal waste disposal capacity is available for all County-generated municipal waste for the 10-year planning period and beyond. The permit covers the entirety of the planning period and expires in 2036.
- **Municipality Surveys:** During the planning process, on-line surveys were distributed in December 2019 to municipal representatives from each local government to obtain feedback regarding the County waste system. This information was applied to update the current waste and recycling program data in Chapter 5 (**Tables 5-3** through **Table 5-6**) and guide the prioritization of waste diversion initiatives established in this Plan.
- **MWAC Meeting Minutes and Public Participation:** Minutes were recorded to document the MWAC meetings, including agendas, presentation materials, open discussions, and Plan priorities. Meeting minutes and letter correspondence with the MWAC, municipalities, and PADEP relating to the Plan and participation in Plan development are appended (**Appendix D**).
- **Resolution of Plan Adoption.** The Commissioner signed the resolution of the County Municipal Waste Management Plan, including any updates that signify the Plan has been reviewed and approved by the County (**Appendix E**).

6.3 WASTE SYSTEM SELECTION & MATERIALS

This section demonstrates, for the primary categories of the waste stream, that the selected County waste system has the capacity to collect, transport, process, recycle, and dispose municipal waste and recyclables in a manner consistent with Act 101 of 1988 and PADEP requirements.

- **Municipal Waste:** The WTL has permitted capacity to accept all County-generated municipal waste over the 10-year planning period.
- **Construction/Demolition Waste:** The WTL has C/D disposal capacity and expects public and private arrangements for C/D collection, disposal, and recycling to continue. No alternatives programs or infrastructure is proposed to manage C/D.
- **Yard Waste:** The WTL has the capacity available to manage yard waste and woody wastes. Yard waste collection by public and private collectors is expected to continue. The expectation is that yard waste processing by the WTL will be supplemented by yard waste processing by the public

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and private sectors, including tree and landscaping companies that offer grinding and similar processing services. The comprehensive organics processing and marketing services provided by the WTL, supplemented by other public and private services, have sufficient capacity to manage County yard waste over the 10-year planning period.

- **Biosolids:** Biosolids and septage will continue to be managed through the combination of public wastewater treatment facilities, on-site treatment systems, and septage haulers. This activity includes the treatment of liquid biosolids and proper disposal or landfilling of dewatered biosolids. The four publicly operated wastewater treatment plants operating in Clinton County have adequate capacity to accept biosolids annually and over the 10-year planning period. No alternative programs or infrastructure are being considered to manage biosolids.
- **Regulated Medical Waste:** Regulated medical waste, including infectious and chemotherapeutic waste, will continue to be primarily managed by the private sector, mainly through on-site and/or off-site incineration. No alternative infrastructure is being developed or considered by the County or CCSWA to manage regulated medical waste.
- **Ash and Asbestos:** The WTL has permitted capacity to manage ash and asbestos annually and over the next ten (10) years. Generators are expected to continue to properly collect and dispose this material at a permitted disposal facility.

6.4 MATERIALS MANAGEMENT & DIVERSION STRATEGIES

The Clinton County waste system faces various challenges relating to collecting, transporting, and processing its wastes and recyclables. **Table 6-1** summarizes waste system challenges and presents opportunities or strategies to enhance materials management, including the diversion of materials to recycling (details are provided in the following sections). Many of the challenges are related to the barrier of efficiently and cost-effectively collecting wastes or recyclables in a sparsely populated County. Overcoming these challenges requires answering: How do we consolidate enough material to justify providing the service or program, and how do we pay for these services? The challenge is even more significant for recyclables since the materials collected must be clean or free of non-recyclable materials to preserve the recovered commodity's value.

Therefore, a primary strategy in Clinton County is to involve as many waste generators (e.g., residents, local municipalities, and businesses) to increase scale, which improves collection efficiency and creates a platform to more equitably distribute the costs for the programs and services. Cooperation increases the total customers served and the quantity of material collected, making it possible to design efficient, affordable collection programs. Drop-off programs are particularly cost-effective in rural areas where recycling opportunities are limited and where curbside collection services are not in place and/or are cost-prohibitive. Critical elements of successful drop-off programs include: 1) targeting the recovery of high-value or problematic commodities (e.g., tires, electronics), 2) reducing costs to individual participants through efficiency and cost-sharing, 3) improving accessibility to collection programs to increase participation and the total quantity of material recovered, and 4) preserving the quality of material(s) recovered. At the right scale, program costs can be lowered through efficiency and competitive procurement for hauling and processing services. Finally, user fees can be assessed to participants to pay for the cost of services so that no undue financial burden is passed to the program administrator, which is often a local municipality.

CHAPTER 6 – SELECTION & JUSTIFICATION

Table 6-1 Waste System Challenges vs. Goals and Strategies

Challenges	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low population density and small scale elevate transportation costs and impact recycling feasibility, reducing access to recycling services, which reduces participation and material recovery • Volatile waste and recyclables market conditions are driving up costs, particularly for recycling services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase program scale (e.g., quantity recovered) and participation via multi-municipal, cooperative recycling, and special items collection programs. This can include strategically located drop-off sites targeting high-value commodities (e.g., cardboard) and collection points for special items. Offset program cost with user fees for materials that are costly to process (e.g., televisions, freon-containing devices, tires, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High variability among collection services and recycling programs across local municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage resource sharing and standardization of waste and recycling information, including educational materials and the specific recyclables targeted for collection among municipalities, businesses, and strategic partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to recycling programs, including glass recycling. Local municipality and County funding prioritization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage cooperative arrangements among multiple local municipalities and delivery of municipality-wide waste and recyclables collection services to improve efficiency, reduce roadway impacts, reduce costs, abate littering, and expand recycling and special item collections. Evaluate logical groupings of municipalities that can work cooperatively to implement programs. Expand access to recycling by adding materials to existing drop-off points when feasible or by adding new drop-off sites in underserved areas. Prioritize recovering higher value materials (e.g., cardboard) along efficient collection routes. Share costs, administration, and site maintenance responsibilities among participating municipalities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Business Recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Clinton County Economic Partnership and individual businesses, particularly large waste generators, to secure recycling services with CCSWA or other service providers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited administrative and staff capacity, technical expertise, or involvement by local municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand staffing/technical capabilities to implement waste/recycling initiatives through multi-municipal collaboration to include guidance from the CCSWA as needed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor impacts on waste generation and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider policies for large community events to ensure proper waste and recycling services are secured for events. Consider policies for hunting camps, including requirements to secure waste collection service.

CHAPTER 6 – SELECTION & JUSTIFICATION

Challenges	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Illegal dumping prevention and cleanup magnified by the limited provision of services for recovering special items	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Combat illegal dumping through <u>prevention</u> by increasing access to collection services for special items (e.g., appliances, bulky items, and electronics) via drop-off programs and curbside programs. Align both collection services and illegal dumping and solid waste ordinance language by working collaboratively among interested municipalities to implement standard ordinance provisions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited alignment and standardization across local municipalities regarding responsible waste management and implementing documents, such as ordinances, to address collection, burning, litter, and dumping, and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Municipalities, businesses, COG's, and other organizations to utilize CCSWA's technical assistance to help evaluate and advance waste and recycling strategies and programs.

6.4.1 WASTE SYSTEM CHALLENGES

Proper waste management and recyclables recovery in rural Clinton County is challenging compared to more densely populated suburban or urban areas. Some of the challenges facing the Clinton County waste system include:

- **Low population density, small scale, and limited access to recycling programs or cost-effective waste disposal.** As a rural county, Clinton County's population is spread out over nearly 1,120 square miles for an average population density of 44 persons per square mile. Low density indirectly inflates the cost per household of waste and recyclables collection programs because of the inefficiency caused by collecting small quantities of material and transporting them over large distances. Additionally, the County and municipalities have limited ability to leverage scale (e.g., units serviced, contract, or service value) within competitive procurement to foster competition to secure lower-cost collection and processing services. In response to a limited scale, many County areas do not have access to recycling programs or cost-effective alternatives to manage waste, particularly items requiring special handling.
- **Elevated transportation costs affect service availability and participation.** Collecting smaller quantities of valuable commodities distributed across a sparsely populated County increases labor and transportation costs. High transportation costs are then passed on to customers, which results in higher costs for curbside collection of recyclables and special handling items that are often collected on an as-needed basis. Discouraged by elevated curbside collection costs and the inconvenience of self-hauling materials to a recycling facility, many potentially recyclable materials are disposed illegally.
- **Volatile waste and recyclables market conditions.** Recovered materials markets have undergone unprecedented changes in recent years. Historically the Republic of China was the primary consumer of U.S.-recovered materials, importing about one-third of all U.S. recyclables from the mid-2000s until early 2018. To address the large quantities of trash accompanying U.S. recyclables, China implemented its National Sword Policy in 2018, banned imports of many U.S. recyclables, and instituted extremely strict tolerances for contamination. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted human behavior and the waste and recyclables industry. COVID-19 prompted increased residential waste generation due to elevated unemployment rates and many persons adopting work-from-home and school-from-home lifestyles. Conversely, commercial

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waste and recyclables generation decreased. These market disruptions increased costs, particularly for specific recyclable materials.

- **Changing waste stream composition.** In the last ten years, waste stream composition has changed noticeably due to the increase of cardboard packaging and the increase in the use of very lightweight packaging materials (e.g., plastics). Waste composition changes have highlighted the challenge of recovering cardboard for diversion from disposal while removing many of the lightweight plastics from recyclables since many packaging materials are deemed non-recyclable contaminants.
- **Limited Access to Recycling Services.** Access to convenient recycling opportunities (or locations) is limited in some areas of the County, and most local municipalities do not have curbside recycling service. The CCSWA offers many recycling services but is inconvenient for portions of the County, and generally, most residents do not travel over 15 miles to recycle. For economic reasons, glass is not accepted for recycling by the CCSWA. While the recovery of glass can save energy, reduce pollution, and conserve natural resources - many of these benefits are diminished for Clinton County-generated glass. The diminished benefits are due to the scale, handling requirements (e.g., separation by color), and costs associated with processing and delivering glass to secondary or end markets.
- **Local municipality and County funding prioritization.** The County and its local municipalities operate on small tax bases that generate limited funds. Prioritization is often allocated to fund essential services to benefit local communities, residents, and businesses. Public safety and transportation, for example, receive funds before expanded recycling programs. COVID-19 introduces new and significant hurdles relating to public health, safety, and welfare.
- **Roadway impacts.** There is a potential impact on highway and secondary road infrastructure from trucks and equipment serving the gas industry and waste and recycling trucks. Since most local municipalities do not execute contracts for residential curbside waste collection services in Clinton County, the overlapping service routes from multiple hauling companies increase roadway impacts caused by heavy packer trucks.
- **Limited administrative and staff involvement by local municipalities.** Many local municipalities do not have the administrative or staff resources to prioritize a more direct involvement in residential or commercial municipal waste management and recycling initiatives.
- **Visitor impacts on waste generation and management.** The County's natural resources and historical setting attract visitors and tourism that benefit the County economy. However, transient populations create seasonal variations in waste generation that contribute to improper disposal. For example, hunters, campers, and bikers often leave trash alongside scenic areas or trails that do not have waste receptacles. Transient lodging areas (e.g., fishing and hunting camps) may not secure a waste hauler to collect the trash, resulting in illegal dumping of wastes.
- **Illegal dumping.** Littering, illegal dumping, and improper solid waste management contribute to environmental risks and economic impacts and is a persistent problem in Clinton County and many Pennsylvania areas. Illegal dumping is prevalent in areas where comprehensive waste collection services are not required for waste generators, including residential establishments and businesses. Environmental and economic risks of illegal dumping can include:
 - Degraded surface water, groundwater, and drinking water,
 - Harm to environmentally sensitive areas and habitats (e.g., wetlands),
 - Reduced residential, commercial, and public property value,

CHAPTER 6 – SELECTION & JUSTIFICATION

- Reduced business investment and activity including tourism associated with degraded aesthetics and corresponding public perceptions of County businesses and visitor attractions include natural areas,
- Reduced business for local collection, hauling, disposal, and recycling companies since illegally dumped materials may never get collected or processed, and
- Inequitable transfer of the cost for litter and dumpsite cleanup to the host municipalities, host residents, and/or private properties or businesses impacted by improper disposal often includes waste generated outside the host municipality.

Clinton County Cleanscapes, a 501(c)(3) non-profit affiliate of Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful (KPB), has been actively cleaning up waterways in Clinton and Lycoming Counties since 2000. The 2010 Final Report by PA Cleanways – KPB identified and characterized 50 illegal dumpsites in Clinton County. Over the last 20 years, Cleanscapes has organized 90 cleanup events in Clinton County (and 27 in Lycoming County) and has involved over 4,500 volunteers and recovered over 1,200 tons of illegally dumped materials. As part of a waste and recycling survey completed in 2020 for this Plan revision, township and borough representatives confirmed that illegal dumping remains a significant issue and that the quantity of improperly disposed electronics has increased in recent years. Municipality-wide trash collection service is a proven strategy to reduce illegal dumping but is not in place in most local municipalities.

- **Waste burning.** Clinton County does not prohibit the burning of waste or Act 101 recyclables targeted for collection and diversion from disposal. It is the local municipalities' responsibility to determine specific rules for burning prevention and/or allowances or exemption for burning activities within their jurisdictional border. A portion of Clinton County municipalities permits some types of open burning. Still, this Plan acknowledges that open burning is not a preferred method of waste disposal because of social, economic, and environmental problems that may result.

6.4.2 WASTE AND RECYCLING GOALS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND STRATEGIES

This section describes materials management opportunities and waste management strategies that may be advanced during the 10-year planning period to improve the performance of the County municipal waste management system. Materials management strategies are not limited to diversion programs for recyclables and include initiatives to promote efficient and responsible collection, transportation, and processing of wastes destined for disposal.

Overarching planning goals for materials management include:

- **Encourage and develop economically feasible municipal waste collection, reduction, and diversion programs.** Structure new or expanded programs to manage costs responsibly through efficiency, market competition, avoided disposal fees, and leveraging the value of recovered commodities.
- **Prioritize the proper recovery of hard-to-manage materials and special items that are often disposed of illegally and/or may be very expensive for homeowners to dispose of individually.** Examples include electronics, tires, bulk items, and appliances.
- **Expand illegal dumping prevention and cleanup strategies** to preserve the natural and scenic areas of the County that attract visitors that are vital to tourism and the local economy.
- **Raise public and stakeholder awareness** and improve education regarding County-specific solid waste system challenges, opportunities, and solutions to preserve and protect the County's natural environment and resources.

CHAPTER 6 – SELECTION & JUSTIFICATION

Strategies to enhance materials management in Clinton County may include:

- **CCSWA Technical Assistance** – Technical assistance is available from the CCSWA to municipalities, businesses, Clinton County Economic Partnership, Central Clinton County Council of Governments, and other organizations seeking to advance proper waste management and recycling strategies programs in Clinton County. Upon request, the CCSWA can advise interested organizations to understand available disposal and recycling options or evaluate new or expanded programs, including waste and recyclables collection services. Technical assistance may include identifying other resources that benefit municipalities, including the Recycling Technical Assistance (RTA) Program offered through PADEP. The RTA program provides technical assistance to municipalities interested in evaluating and implementing recycling programs at no cost to the municipality.
- **Encourage program alignment and standardization county-wide.** Work collaboratively among the County, local municipalities, Clinton County Economic Partnership, Central Clinton County Council of Governments, and other stakeholders to standardize key waste system program elements that work in concert to improve the level and quality of waste disposal and recycling services available. Standardize recyclable material definitions for the acceptable targeted recyclables and the special items targeted for recovery (e.g., electronics). Align rules and regulations and recycling education materials and share this information. Develop and share waste and recycling implementation documents to benefit local municipal solid waste and recycling programs. Adapt local quality of life ordinances, waste ordinances, and contracts to more effectively govern waste collection, open burning, illegal dumping, and handling of special items to reinforce a County-wide strategy. Standard labels for waste and recycling containers are available from the non-profit organization, Recycle Across America (RAA).
- **Leverage cooperation among waste generators, including residents, local municipalities, and businesses, to increase the scale of waste and recycling collection programs, improve efficiency, and ensure economic sustainability.** Working together, local communities can significantly improve the feasibility of waste collection and recycling programs. For example, several communities and businesses may work collaboratively to contract with a hauler to service multiple dumpsters designated to collect cardboard using a packer truck (like the cardboard routes serviced by the CCSWA currently). Appropriately designed, a cardboard collection route could service ten to 15 cardboard drop-off locations and then transport a packer truck carrying about four to six tons of cardboard to a processor such as the CCSWA. Participants could share the program's costs based on their program usage and monitor their collection site(s)/containers. This cooperative strategy would enable the ability to secure a qualified collector at a fair price. This strategy is not limited to recyclables and can be applied to recover special items like tires, electronics, bulky items, and appliances. For some programs and material types, the customers, including residents and small businesses, should be charged user fees to offset the program costs.
- **Build capacity through public-private partnerships and stakeholder engagement to align and implement County-wide waste strategies and initiatives.** The County has an opportunity to leverage public-private partnerships to improve the County solid waste system's performance. Engage key stakeholders in solid waste topics, share resources, and pursue volunteers, in-kind services, and donations to address solid waste management challenges. Adjacent local municipalities can work collaboratively and engage environmental groups (e.g., Conservation District), Game Commission, hunting clubs, private companies, and foundations to support recycling and environmental initiatives. Work with the Clinton County Economic Partnership to identify and encourage businesses, particularly large waste generators, to secure recycling service with the CCSWA or other providers and possibly serve as public drop-off points for recyclables.

CHAPTER 6 – SELECTION & JUSTIFICATION

- **Expand local municipal drop-off programs.** Drop-off programs remain an extremely cost-effective strategy for managing recyclables and special items in areas where curbside recycling is not available or not cost-effective. By developing a “network” of strategic collection points (dumpsters with customized openings sized for the targeted material) in the County, the local municipalities can expand access to recycling programs that target the collection of recyclable commodities or special items for proper disposal or diversion to recycling.
- **Improve recyclable material quality.** Implement sustained efforts to improve the recovery of high-value commodities that contain only small fractions of non-recyclable materials or residues. These efforts include implementing specifications and streamlined lists of recyclable materials for residential and commercial generators and implementing systematic audit procedures for loose and baled recyclables. Design public collection systems/areas that reduce contamination from unwanted materials. Custom openings to accept only recyclable materials (e.g., slots for cardboard and round holes for bottles and cans) and use standard labels on all containers, like those available from Recycle Across America or other standard label schemes in use in the County.
- **Illegal dumping prevention/cleanup.** The CCSWA actively combats illegal dumping through the provision of comprehensive waste and recycling services. The CCSWA should continue to provide waste diversion and recycling opportunities as an alternative to littering and dumping. Additional illegal dumping prevention and cleanup initiatives may include:
 - Educate local municipalities on the value and practices to offer comprehensive waste, recyclables, and special item collection services as a measure to prevent litter and illegal dumping.
 - Form and leverage partnerships with non-profit organizations, including Clinton County Cleanscapes, to secure the technical, financial, and supply resources needed to support litter prevention and cleanup activities.
 - Encourage alignment among the local municipalities and County ordinances to incorporate standard provisions to address illegal dumping.
 - Require transient population groups like hunting clubs to secure waste services.
 - Foster cooperative prevention and enforcement efforts by garnishing support from local agencies (e.g., District Court, PA Fish and Boat Commission, PA Game Commission, police, and County Sheriff Department).
 - Expand collection services for materials commonly found in illegal dumps. This expansion may include staging containers at satellite locations accessible to the public for consolidating materials for delivery to the CCSWA or other processors. The collection of some special items may require assessing user fees to offset the costs of services rendered.

6.5 WASTE SYSTEM FUNDING MECHANISMS

The CCSWA-operated waste system, including its extensive collection, disposal, and recyclables processing and marketing infrastructure, are sustained by diverse funding sources and full-cost accounting practices:

- User Fees – Landfill & Recycling
- Recycling Commodity Sales
- Mulch/Compost Operations
- Act 101 Recycling Grants
- Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Sales

The CCSWA evaluates feasible waste and recycling programs and infrastructure on an ongoing basis and shall identify funding sources and availability as needed. Under this Plan revision, the CCSWA does not propose any new major recycling programs or recyclables processing infrastructure that requires additional funding.

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CHAPTER 7 – LOCATION

The designated disposal and processing facility of this plan is the Wayne Township Landfill (WTL) which is owned and operated by the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority (CCSWA). WTL has sufficient capacity for the 10-year planning period for all county generated waste. Very small quantities may be processed at disposal facilities located outside of the County. The CCSWA owns and operates a Recycling Center located on the WTL property and processes and markets source separated recycle materials originating from the County.

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CHAPTER 8 – IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

The Clinton County Commissioners have designated the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority (CCSWA) as the entity responsible for Plan implementation and development of subsequent Plan revisions in accordance with Act 101 and PADEP requirements. The legal authority for this is derived from the County Code, Board of Clinton County Commissioners, and the Clinton County Waste Management Ordinance. Plan implementation functions and activities under the responsibility of the County Commissioners and Authority are presented in **Table 8-1**.

Table 8-1 Plan Implementation Responsibilities

Implementation Item	Function
Municipal Waste Management Plan Development & Implementation	Advance and implement feasible initiatives identified in the Plan and complete subsequent Plan revisions as required.
County Municipal Waste Ordinance & Rules and Regulations	Administer the County Municipal Waste Management Ordinance that includes overseeing municipal waste collection, transportation, and processing activities and providing assistance to municipalities and business interested in recycling (Appendix A). Continue to periodically update rules and regulations as needed.
Recycling Program Coordination & Implementation	Facilitate coordination among the Clinton County municipalities, citizens, and agencies interested in recycling. Implement curbside drop-off collection programs, operate the CCSWA Recycling Center, administer special collection events and provide ongoing recycling education to promote responsible disposal and materials recovery, resource conservation, including diversion to recycling and composting. Complete annual County recycling reports per Act 101.
Stakeholder Engagement	Encourage stakeholder engagement and education, including resource development and sharing among municipalities, businesses, waste companies, environmental groups, and others.
Funding	Allocate resources to support Plan implementation, including funds to support education, plan initiatives, and development of subsequent Plan revisions. Pursue grants to offset eligible costs and assure economic feasibility of new or expanded beneficial waste and recycling programs using equitable user fees.
Illegal Dumping	Encourage dumping prevention and cleanup through education, stakeholder engagement, resource sharing and establishing feasible recovery programs at the local municipal level and county level that target the recovery of special items like tires, C/D materials, electronics, and household hazardous wastes. Coordinate with stakeholders including local businesses, environmental groups, and illegal dumping affiliates (e.g., KPB, KAB, PEC, Clinton County Cleanscapes) to secure volunteers, supplies, and resources for dumping prevention and cleanups.

- **Coordination of Recycling** — This function involves, coordination among the municipalities and providing assistance to all Clinton County municipalities, private citizens, and agencies that wish to become involved in the recycling effort.

CHAPTER 8 – IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

- **Recycling Implementation** — This function involves, facilitating the implementation of municipal curbside and the county-wide drop-off collection programs, operation of the CCSWA owned and operated Recycling Center, as well as any special collection efforts within the County and education efforts.
- **Administration of the Clinton County Waste Management Ordinance** — Implementation of this Plan requires that the County's Waste Management Ordinance be administered and enforced. The County is responsible for:
 - Overseeing municipal solid waste collection, storage, transportation, and disposal services.
 - Regulating the establishment, maintenance and operation of private solid waste collection, storage, transportation, and disposal services.
 - Assisting communities in adopting, issuing, and enforcing local rules and regulations.
 - Assisting to inform municipalities about changes in federal and state laws, rules and regulations that may affect or would affect solid waste management in the County or municipalities.
 - Providing technical assistance to municipalities in implementing municipal recycling and composting programs.
 - Providing technical assistance to commercial establishments and institutions in implementing recycling programs.
 - Operating any special waste collection projects sponsored by the CCSWA.
 - Planning and implementing County-wide programs to provide general education to the public about recycling and composting, and to provide information about the range of recycling opportunities throughout the County.
 - Continuing to promote recycling through school programs, with civic organizations and through facility tours of the landfill operations and the Recycling Processing Center.
 - Collecting and evaluating data on recycling and waste generation by municipality and County.
 - Collecting and evaluating data on recycling and waste generation by commercial, institutional, and industrial establishments in the County.
 - Preparing required reports to the DEP.
 - Applying for grants to carry out County and municipal recycling, composting, and planning related programs.
 - Administering grants received and reporting on results.

The CCSWA has historically served as the entity responsible for implementing and operating the Plan and will continue to do so in conjunction with the Commissioners' Office.

CHAPTER 9 – PUBLIC FUNCTION

The Clinton County Solid Waste Authority (CCSWA) owns and operates the Wayne Township Landfill (WTL). WTL has sufficient permitted capacity to safely dispose of Clinton County-generated municipal (and residual) wastes over the 10-year planning period. This facility has been the primary disposal facility for County generated municipal waste since the CCSWA's inception in 1973.

Incidental quantities of municipal waste and special material include sludge, septage, and chemotherapeutic wastes will continue to be managed by the private sector. The private and public sectors are expected to remain responsible for managing recyclable materials generated by commercial and institutional entities.

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CHAPTER 10 – IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENTS

10.1 COUNTY IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENTS

The documents governing municipal waste management in association with this Plan are collectively referred to as “Plan Implementing Documents.” In accordance with Title 25, Chapter 272.231 and Chapter 272.245, the Plan shall include ordinances, contracts, and other requirements used to ensure disposal capacity is available to process or dispose County-generated MSW over the 10-year planning period. Plan implementing documents under the responsibility of Clinton County are presented in **Table 10-1**. Final and/or executed County Plan-implementing documents shall be submitted to PADEP within one year of Plan approval and appended to the Plan.

Table 10-1 Clinton County Plan Implementing Documents

Implementing Document	Description
County Waste Management Ordinance & Rules and Regulations	An ordinance specifying persons/entities transporting County-generated MSW shall deliver waste to County-designated disposal facility over the 10-year planning period.
Delegation Agreement	Agreement between the Clinton County Board of Commissioners (“County”) and the CCSWA establishing the CCSWA to fulfill the responsibilities under Act 101 of 1988 and as specified in the agreement. (Appendix B).
Plan Resolution	Resolution executed by County Board of Commissioners marking the adoption of the completed Plan. (Appendix E).

10.2 OTHER IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENTS

Additional implementing documents related to municipal waste and recycling may be developed during the 10-year planning period. Clinton County, its municipalities, or other entities shall exercise their respective authorities for the development, adoption, and execution of documents deemed necessary to carry forth waste management obligations and to implement this Plan. Examples include municipal solid waste ordinances, solid waste collection, recycling, and disposal contracts, and cooperative or affiliation agreements among municipalities and/or environmental groups, businesses and other stakeholders.

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CHAPTER 11 – NON-INTERFERENCE

In accordance with Act 101 of 1988, Clinton County ensures its Municipal Waste Management Plan does not interfere with the design, construction, operation, financing or contractual obligations of any existing or proposed municipal waste processing, disposal, or resource recovery facility that is part of a municipal waste management Plan submitted to PADEP. There are no State-permitted disposal facilities located in or proposed to be constructed within the County. There are facilities in Clinton County and in surrounding counties that accept recyclables and other materials for processing and/or disposal.

This Plan does not restrict the use of remaining permitted processing or disposal capacity, or capacity resulting from facility expansion. The County shall not interfere with the efforts of existing processing or disposal facilities to process or dispose municipal waste from customers with municipal waste originating outside the County provided these arrangements do not conflict with the executed Disposal Capacity Agreements associated with this Plan.

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CHAPTER 12 – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation was an essential component in the development of this Plan revision. Input from individuals, the Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC), County representatives, and stakeholders influenced planning information, concepts, strategies, and initiatives proposed for the 10-year planning period. MWAC Meeting Minutes and correspondence pertaining to the Plan update are included in **Appendix D**. Public participation shaped realistic, implementable, and cost-effective Plan initiatives compatible with the County solid waste systems and available resources. The MWAC was formed by soliciting for representation via email and letter correspondence to the groups listed below. **Table 12-1** presents the MWAC meeting schedule.

- (1) All classes of municipalities within the county.
- (2) Citizen organizations.
- (3) Industry.
- (4) Private solid waste industry (in County).
- (5) Private recycling or scrap industry (in County).
- (6) County Recycling Coordinator.

Table 12-1 Clinton County MWAC Meeting Schedule

Meeting	Date
MWAC (1)	11-18-19
MWAC (2)	8-18-20

Key participants and elements of public participation included:

- Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC)
- Clinton County Solid Waste Authority Representatives
- Municipal representatives from townships and boroughs participating through surveys and Plan reviews

Important outcomes from public participation efforts included:

- MWAC meetings and meeting discussions guided the selection and justification of the County waste management system.
- The MWAC weighed in on Plan goals, materials management strategies, and planning priorities.
- Surveys provided valuable feedback from municipal representatives and county residents that highlighted the need for programs for special items, raised concerns about the high costs for waste and recycling collection, and confirmed illegal dumping remains problematic.

CHAPTER 12 – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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APPENDIX A
COUNTY MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
ORDINANCE (2011-2)

APPENDIX A

CLINTON COUNTY MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ORDINANCE 1983

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**COUNTY OF CLINTON
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA**

MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 2011- 2

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF CLINTON, PENNSYLVANIA (THE "COUNTY") REAFFIRMING ITS DELEGATION OF COUNTY RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 1999 AND ACT 101 TO THE CLINTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY AS PERMITTED IN SECTION 303(d) OF ACT 101. THE ORDINANCE SHALL ALSO SET FORTH CRITERIA FOR LICENSING, MINIMUM APPLICABLE RULES AND REGULATIONS AND OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPLICABLE MUNICIPAL WASTE PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, Act of July 28, 1988, P. L. 528, No. 101 ("Act 101") was approved on July 28, 1988; and

WHEREAS, Act 101 grants the County of Clinton, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (the "County") (a) primary responsibility for planning for municipal waste management within its boundaries, and (b) the power and duty to insure the availability of adequate permitted processing and disposal capacity for municipal waste generated within its boundaries; and

WHEREAS, Act 101 requires the County to prepare and obtain approval of a solid waste management plan within two and one-half years of the effective date of Act 101; and

WHEREAS, Section 303 (d) of Act 101 authorizes counties to enter into an agreement with another person, including a municipal authority, pursuant to which that person undertakes to fulfill some of all of a county's responsibilities under Act 101 for municipal waste planning and implementation of the approved county solid waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, the County and Clinton Solid Waste Authority ("Clinton Authority"), in furtherance of the requirements imposed on the County by Act 101, have entered into a written agreement (the "Municipal Waste Management Agreement") which empowers and requires Clinton Authority (i) to fulfill certain duties of the County

under Act 101, including the preparation of the "Municipal Waste Management Plan 1990" (the "Plan") and (ii) to implement and carry forth the Plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Municipal Waste Management Agreement with the County, Clinton Authority has prepared the Plan which has been adopted by the Governing Body of the County, ratified by a majority of the municipalities within the County representing more than one half of the population of the County all in accordance with Section 503 of Act 101, and has been approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources in accordance with Section 505 of Act 101 (the "Approved Plan"); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Approved Plan and Act 101, each Municipality (defined herein) within the County (a) will have continuing responsibilities for the collection, transportation, and storage of municipal waste generated within the municipal boundaries and for the regulation, collection and recycling of Source Separated Recyclable Materials and (b) may be subject to certain penalties under Act 101; and

WHEREAS, the County desires to reaffirm its delegation of County responsibility under the Approved Plan and Act 101 to Clinton Authority as permitted in Section 303(d) of Act 101 and as implemented by the Municipal Waste Management Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby enacted and ordained by the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Clinton, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. The following capitalized terms, when used in the Ordinance, shall have the meanings set forth below.

- (a) "Act 97". The Solid Waste Management Act, Act of July 7, 1980, P. L. 380, No. 97, as now or hereafter amended.
- (b) "Act 101". The Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, Act of July 28, 1988, P. L. 528, No. 101, as now or hereafter amended.
- (c) "Act 90". Waste Transportation Safety, Act of June 29, 2002, P. L. 596, No. 90, as now or hereafter amended.

- (d) “Clinton Authority”. The Clinton County Solid Waste Authority, a municipal authority incorporated by the County and organized and existing under the Municipality Authorities Act of 1945, as amended.
- (e) “Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations”. The rules and regulations adopted and revised from time to time by Clinton Authority and approved by the County.
- (f) “County”. The County of Clinton, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- (g) “Existing Contract”. Any contract of any Municipality, for the storage, collection, transportation, processing or disposal of Regulated Municipal Waste of Source Separated Recyclable Material generated or located within the County with (i) was legally entered into, (ii) when entered into was legally enforceable, and (iii) was in force on September 26, 1988 or prior to the adoption pursuant to Act 101 of the Plan, excluding renewals of such contracts.
- (h) “Registration”. A registration issued by Clinton Authority authorizing the holder to collect, transport or deliver Regulated Municipal Waste, Source Separated Recyclable Material or Municipal Waste to a Municipal Waste Facility, a Recycling Facility, or any other solid waste storage, collection transfer, processing or disposal facility or site within or outside the County.
- (i) “Municipal Waste Facility”. Any municipal waste storage, collection, transfer, processing or disposal facility or site (i) constructed, owned or operated, or hereof constructed, owned or operated, by or on behalf of Clinton Authority, or (ii) or any other facility or site which may be utilized by County residents and business institutions pursuant to a contract in which Clinton Authority is a party, or (iii) to which Municipal Waste may be delivered in accordance with the Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations.
- (j) “Municipal Waste”. Municipal Waste as defined in Section 103 of Act 101.
- (k) “Municipality”. A political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, other than the County or a school district, located within the County.

- (l) “Person”. Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, institution, cooperative enterprise, Municipality, municipal authority, governmental entity or agency, or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. In connection with any provisions of this Ordinance prescribing a fine, penalty, imprisonment, denial or grant of any license, or any combination of the foregoing, the term “Person” shall include the officers and directors of any corporation or other legal entity having officers and directors.
- (m) “Plan” or “Approved Plan”. The Municipal Waste Management Plan of Clinton County 1990, as now approved and hereafter amended.
- (n) “Recycling”. The collection, separation, recovery and sale or reuse of metals, glass, paper, leaf waste, plastics and other materials which would otherwise be disposed or processed as municipal waste or the mechanized separation and treatment of municipal waste (other than through combustion) and the recovery of reusable materials other than as fuel for the creation of energy.
- (o) “Recycling Facility”. A facility employing a technology that is a process that separates or classifies municipal waste and creates for recovers reusable materials that can be sold to or reused by a manufacturer as a substitute for or a supplement to virgin raw materials. The terms “Recycling Facility” shall not mean transfer stations or landfills for solid waste nor composting facilities or resource recovery facilities.
- (p) “Regulated Municipal Waste”. Any Municipal Waste generated or collected within the County or any Municipal Waste brought into the County.
- (q) “Source Separated Recyclable Materials”. Materials generated or collected within the County that (i) are separated from Regulated Municipal Waste at the point of origin in accordance with the Plan, and (ii) are recycled.
- (r) “System”. The overall solid waste management system, and every aspect thereof, owned or operated or utilized by or on behalf of County of Clinton Authority in implementation of the Plan, including without limitation, equipment, vehicles, offices, staff, transfer station, landfill and the like.

Section 2. Implementation. Clinton Authority shall have the power and its duty shall be to implement the Plan and this Ordinance.

Section 3. Registration.

- (a) No person unless registered, or otherwise authorized in writing by Clinton Authority, shall store, collect, transport, process or dispose of Regulated Municipal Waste or Source Separated Recyclable Materials. Such person shall also comply with Act 90, as applicable.
- (b) No Person who generates, owns or possesses Regulated Municipal Waste or Source Separated Recyclable Materials shall, by contract for collection services or otherwise, cause, permit or assist in storage, collection, transportation, processing or disposal on any Regulated Municipal Waste or Source Separated Recyclable Materials by any Person who is not registered, or is not otherwise authorized in writing by Clinton Authority.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3(a) and Section 3(b) above, a Person residing within the County may, without a Registration, transport and deliver Regulated Municipal Waste to a Municipal Waste Facility and Source Separated Recyclable Materials to a Recycling Facility, when the Regulated Municipal Waste or the Source Separated Recyclable Materials were generated at the Person's residence or in the normal course of the Person's business.

Section 4. Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations.

- (a) In order to carry forth the power and duty to implement the Plan and this Ordinance, Clinton Authority shall have the power in its discretion to adopt and enforce Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations, but only after the Rules and Regulations have been approved by the County and after due notice as required by Section 14 of this Ordinance.
- (b) Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations shall, at a minimum:
 - (i) specify such predisposal processing, separation or other requirements as are deemed necessary or convenient for the protection of public health and safety and the efficient, effective, reliable and safe operation of a Municipal Waste Facility, a Recycling Facility and the System;

- (ii) govern the issuance, administration and revocation of Registrations, application procedures, fees, standards and conditions for Registrations, record and reporting requirements, Registration display requirements, equipment and vehicle requirements, and any other matters deemed necessary or convenient by Clinton Authority for the protection of public health and safety and the efficient, effective, reliable and safe operation of a Facility and the System, which authority shall include, without limitation:
 - (A) withholding, suspending or revoking Registrations; and
 - (B) establishing fees for use of the System; and
 - (C) establishing fees and penalties for violations of Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations (which fees and penalties may be established as determined by Clinton Authority in an amount designed to protect the public health and safety and the System and to compensate Clinton Authority for the costs, damages and lost revenue related to any such violation);
- (iii) set forth operating procedures for any Municipal Waste Facility operated by Clinton Authority;
- (iv) set forth the implementation of a County recycling program of such scope as shall be set forth therein;
- (v) prohibit the dumping of Regulated Municipal Waste, Source Separated Recyclable Materials or any Municipal Waste as defined by Act 101 at any site or location within the County not registered pursuant to this Ordinance or not holding a permit pursuant to Act 97 or Act 101;
- (c) Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations shall ensure the efficient, effective, reliable and safe operation of the System. All fees shall be reasonable and uniform, provided, however, that different fees may be charged for:
 - (i) different categories of Regulated Municipal Waste as established by Clinton Authority;

- (ii) different points of entry into the System;
- (iii) Regulated Municipal Waste which is generated within any Municipality that fails to comply with the provisions of the Plan and this Ordinance; and such Regulated Municipal Waste shall be subject to a higher tipping fee in an amount sufficient to compensate Clinton Authority and the System for all costs, damages and lost revenues resulting from such Municipality's failure to observe the provisions of the Plan.

Section 5. Existing Contract.

- (a) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to impair the obligations of any Existing Contract.
- (b) No renewal or modification of any Existing Contract, and no new contract of any Municipality for the storage, collection, transportation, processing or disposal of Regulated Municipal Waste or Source Separated Recyclable Materials, shall be entered into after the effective date of this Ordinance unless such renewal or modification or new contract shall have the prior written consent of Clinton Authority and shall conform to the requirements of the Plan, this Ordinance and all Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations.

Section 6. Recycling.

- (a) Any provision in this Ordinance relating to Recycling, a Recycling Facility or Source Separated Recyclable Materials shall be applicable only in the event the County, or Clinton Authority in behalf of the County, institutes a County recycling program in accordance with the provisions of Section 303(a)(4) of Act 101.
- (b) This Ordinance shall constitute an ordinance authorizing a County recycling program to be implemented in such manner as Clinton Authority shall include in the Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations. This Ordinance nor any recycling program implemented in the Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations shall not interfere with any Municipality's recycling program authorized pursuant to Section 1501 of Act 101.

- (c) Source Separated Recyclables may be delivered to Clinton Authority Facilities as described below or may be delivered to any approved Facility, in accordance with the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan. If delivered to a Clinton Authority Facility, at the time of delivery, each type of Source Separated Recyclable Material shall be segregated from other Waste (including other types of Source Separated Recyclable Materials) unless co-mingling is expressly permitted by the Clinton Authority.

(1.) TIRES

Any load containing tires may be delivered to the Landfill. All tires must be unloaded at designated tire unloading areas.

(2.) WHITE GOODS

White Goods are that portion of Regulated Municipal Waste consisting of large appliances (*i.e.*, weighing more than fifty pounds) including the following:

- (i) Air Conditioners
- (ii) Clothes Washing and Drying Machines
- (iii) Dish Washers
- (iv) Furnaces and Electrical Heaters
- (v) Hot Water Heaters
- (vi) Refrigerators and Freezers
- (vii) Stoves and Ovens

Any load containing White Goods may be delivered to the Landfill. All White Goods must be unloaded in the designated White Goods unloading area.

(3.) GLASS Bottles and Jars - CLEAR

Source Separated Clear Glass may be delivered to the Recycling Facility. Clear Glass must be separated from Colored Glass.

(4.) GLASS Bottles and Jars - COLORED

Source Separated Colored Glass may be delivered to the Recycling Facility. Colored Glass (green and brown) may not be mixed together, and Colored Glass must be kept separate from Clear Glass.

(5.) STEEL AND BIMETALLIC CANS

Source Separated Steel and Bimetallic Cans may be delivered to the Recycling Facility. Steel and Bimetallic Cans may be mixed with Aluminum Cans.

(6.) ALUMINUM CANS

Source Separated Aluminum Cans may be delivered to the Recycling Facility. Aluminum Cans may be mixed with Steel and Bimetallic Cans.

(7.) PLASTIC BOTTLES AND JARS

Source Separated No. 1 (PET) and No. 2 (HDPE) plastic bottles and jars may be delivered to the Recycling Facility.

(8.) NEWSPAPER

Source Separated newspaper may be delivered to the Recycling Facility.

(9.) CORRUGATED CARDBOARD

Source Separated corrugated cardboard may be delivered to the Recycling Facility.

(10.) OTHER RECYCLABLE PAPER

Other Source Separated paper may be delivered to the Recycling Facility as designated by the Clinton Authority Recycling Program from time to time.

Section 7. No Additional Facilities. No additional municipal waste facility shall be sited within the County unless such facility is provided for in the Plan and is otherwise permitted by Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources ("Department") pursuant to Act 97 and Act 101.

Section 8. Submission to Department. The Ordinance shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Section 513 of Act 101.

Section 9. Unlawful Activity. It shall be unlawful for any Person to violate, or cause or permit or assist in the violation of, any provision of this Ordinance, any provision of the Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations or the terms and conditions of a Registration. All unlawful conduct shall also constitute a public nuisance and may be abated as such.

Section 10. Penalty. Any Person violating any provision of this Ordinance, any provision of the Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations or the terms and conditions of a Registration, shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding, be sentenced for each violation to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 and costs of prosecution or to undergo imprisonment in the County prison for a period not to exceed 90 days, or both. Each violation of any provision of this Ordinance or of any provision of the Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations or the terms and conditions of a Registration, and each day that such a violation shall exist, shall constitute a separate violation and offense and may be punishable as a separate violation.

Section 11. Enforcement and Prosecution.

- (a) Clinton Authority shall administer and enforce on behalf of the County and on its own behalf (i) the provisions of this Ordinance and (ii) the provisions of Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations.
- (b) In the event Clinton Authority shall be unable or unwilling to carry forth its obligations under Section 11(a) above, the County shall administer and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 12. Injunctive Relief. In addition to any other remedy provided in this Ordinance, the County or Clinton Authority may jointly or severally institute proceedings to restrain any violation of, or to require compliance with, this Ordinance, Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations, and/or the Plan.

Section 13. Concurrent Remedies. The penalties and remedies set forth in this Ordinance are in addition to, not in lieu of, any fines, penalties or remedies provided in the Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations. The existence or exercise of any remedy shall not prevent the County or Clinton Authority from exercising any other remedy (a) provided under (i) the Ordinance, (ii) the Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations, or (iii) the Registration, or (b) available at law or equity.

Section 14. Notice. At least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of any Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations, Clinton Authority shall (a) forward a copy of proposed Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations to the County and to each Municipality, and to all haulers known to Clinton Authority to operate within the county, and (b) publish in a newspaper of general circulation within the County a notice that a copy of proposed Clinton Authority Rules and Regulations are available for public review and comment.

Section 15. Severability. The provisions of this Ordinance are severable. If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any Person or circumstance is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of this Ordinance.

Section 16. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall become effective in accordance with applicable law.

ENACTED and ORDAINED and this 18th day of August, 2011.

COUNTY OF CLINTON
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

ATTEST:

Amy DiCicco
Chief Clerk

By: Adam C. Coleman
Adam C. Coleman, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

By: Joel Long
Joel Long, Member
Board of County Commissioners

By: Thomas H. Bossert
Thomas H. Bossert, Member
Board of County Commissioners

CERTIFICATE

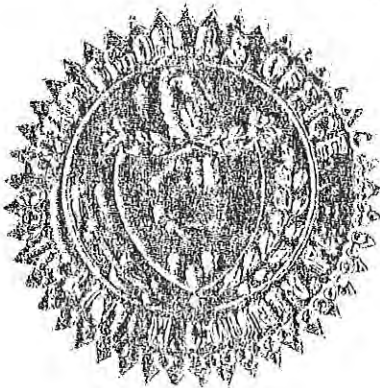
I, the undersigned, Chief Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Clinton, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (the "County"), certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an Ordinance which duly was enacted by affirmative vote of, at least, a majority of all members of the Board of County Commissioners of the County at a meeting duly held on the 18th day of August, 2011; said Ordinance duly has been recorded in the minute book of the Board of County Commissioners of the County; notice with respect to enactment (both before and after enactment if applicable) of said Ordinance have been published as required by applicable law; and said Ordinance has not been amended, altered, modified or repealed as of the date of this Certificate.

I further certify that the Board of County Commissioners of the County met the advance notice requirements of Act No. 84 of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved July 3, 1986, by advertising said meeting and by posting prominently a notice of said meeting at the public building in which said meeting was held, all in accordance with such Act.

I further certify that: the total number of members of the Board of County Commissioners of the County is three (3); the vote of members of the Board of County Commissioners of the County upon said Ordinance was called and duly was recorded upon the minutes of said meeting; and members of the Board of County Commissioners of the County voted upon said Ordinance in the following manner:

Adam C. Coleman, Chairman	<u> X </u>
Joel Long, Member	<u> X </u>
Thomas H. Bossert, Member	<u> X </u>

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I set my hand and affix the official seal of the County this 18th day of August, 2011.



COUNTY OF CLINTON
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

By: Amy G. Gicello
Chief Clerk

APPENDIX B
DELEGATION AGREEMENT (CCSWA AND COUNTY)

APPENDIX B

DELEGATION AGREEMENT (COWA AND COLICAT)

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Appendix G

AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT, made this 9th day of November, 1988, between the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CLINTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, hereinafter referred to as "County",

A
N
D

CLINTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY, a municipal authority formed under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Municipalities Authorities Act, hereinafter referred to as "Authority".

W I T N E S S E T H:

Background of Agreement

By the provisions of Act 101 of 1988, it is the duty of each county in the Commonwealth to insure the availability of adequate permitted processing and disposal capacity for the municipal waste which is generated within its boundaries. Counties may, pursuant to Act 101, enter into written agreements with authorities pursuant to which the authority undertakes to fulfill some or all of the county's responsibility under Act 101 for municipal waste planning and implementation of an approved county plan. Prior to the adoption of Act 101, a county plan had been submitted to the Department of Environmental Resources and received preliminary approval from DER, subject to certain municipal submissions. Moreover, Authority has been actively pursuing municipal waste planning, including the implementation of the

submitted county plan and has retained the services of experts and consultants to assist with respect to said planning and implementation.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto, pursuant to the provisions of Section 303 (d) of Act 101, do hereby enter into the following agreement:

1. Authority does, pursuant to the request of County, undertake to fulfill all of the County's responsibilities under Act 101 for municipal waste planning and implementation of the approved county plan.

2. The County does hereby confirm and ratify the county plan, ^{dated Feb., 1955} previously submitted to the Department of Environmental Resources.

3. The Authority shall be jointly and severally responsible with the County for municipal waste planning and implementation of the approved county plan in accordance with Act 101 and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CLINTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

By Charles J. Curran

ATTEST:

Linda K. Bichard
Secretary

CLINTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE
AUTHORITY

BY Richard A. Meyer

ATTEST:

Jane E. Logan
Secretary

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APPENDIX C
CCSWA RULES & REGULATIONS (2021)

APPENDIX C

COPY WITH REVISIONS AND

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CLINTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

RULES AND REGULATIONS

EFFECTIVE, July 2021

(Revision added Electronic Waste)

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CLINTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

RULES AND REGULATIONS

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

These Rules and Regulations have been adopted by the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority ("CCSWA") under the authority granted by the County of Clinton, the Solid Waste Management Act, as amended ("Act 97") and the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, as amended ("Act 101").

The purpose of these Rules and Regulations is to protect the health and welfare of the residents of Clinton County and to provide a means whereby CCSWA can effectively and efficiently (a) manage the storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste generated in Clinton County and (b) carry forth its duties, obligations and responsibilities to implement the 1990 Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan as now or hereafter revised or amended.

DEFINITIONS

As used in these Rules and Regulations, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Asbestos Waste - Friable - A portion of Regulated Municipal Waste consisting of asbestos extracted from asbestos ore and containing more than 1% asbestos by weight that hand pressure can crumble, pulverize or reduce to powder when dried. Friable Asbestos Waste is a Special Handling Waste.

Asbestos Waste - Non-Friable - A portion of Regulated Municipal Waste consisting of material that contains asbestos extracted from asbestos ore that cannot with hand pressure be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder when dried. Non-Friable Asbestos Waste includes transite board, siding, asbestos shingles and floor tiles. Asbestos Waste generated from residential sources are considered to be Non-Friable.

Ash Residue - Non-hazardous residue from municipal waste incinerator. Ash residue is a special handling waste.

Bulky Waste - A portion of Regulated Municipal Waste consisting of large items. Bulky Waste includes, without limitation, large auto parts; machinery; boats; recreational vehicles; furniture; etc. White goods are not considered Bulky Waste.

CCSWA Facility - Any Facility owned or operated by or on behalf of CCSWA.

Chemotherapeutic Waste - A portion of Solid Waste resulting from the production or use of antineoplastic agents used for the purpose of stopping or reversing the growth of malignant cells. Chemotherapeutic Waste does not include Waste containing antineoplastic agents that are Hazardous Waste. Chemotherapeutic Waste is Unacceptable Waste.

Commercial Account Agreement - A contract between the CCSWA and a Commercial Hauler whereby the Commercial Hauler agrees to participate in the CCSWA's Commercial Account Program and comply with all requirements established by the CCSWA for the Commercial Account Program.

Commercial Account Program - A program administered by the CCSWA wherein (1) any Commercial Hauler who signs a Commercial Account Agreement will be issued a unique sticker for each vehicle used by the Commercial Hauler to deliver Municipal Waste to the CCSWA's Municipal Waste Facility, and (2) the Commercial Hauler will be billed periodically for all Municipal Waste it delivers to the Clinton Authority's Municipal Waste Facility.

Commercial Hauler means: (i) Any person with commercial account privileges with the CCSWA; (ii) any person who delivers or expects to deliver more than five (5) tons of waste to the CCSWA's landfill during any calendar year; or (iii) any person who, for profit or remuneration of any kind, collects and disposes of municipal waste of any other person.

Construction/Demolition Waste - A portion of Regulated Municipal Waste resulting from the construction or demolition of buildings and other structures, including wood, plaster, drywall and Wallboard, metals, asphaltic substances, bricks, block and unsegregated concrete. The term also includes dredging waste, grubbing waste, street sweepings and Non-Friable Asbestos Waste. The term does not include the following if they are separate from other Waste and used as clean fill:

(i) Uncontaminated soil, rock, stone, gravel, unused brick and block and concrete.

(ii) Waste from land clearing, grubbing and excavation including trees, brush, stumps and vegetative material.

Contaminated Soil - A Residual Waste consisting of hydrocarbon contaminated earth or fill, typically generated due to a spill or leak. Contaminated Soil is a Special Handling Waste.

DEP - The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

Facility - Any specific site or Person designated by CCSWA as the specific place or site or Person to which Municipal Waste or any portion of Municipal Waste must or may be delivered; or in the absence of a specific site or Person being designated by CCSWA, any approved site for the delivery of any category of Municipal Waste. An approved site for the purposes of this definition will mean either a site located outside the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or a site that (a) has acquired all applicable local, state and federal permits, (b) is operating in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations and any orders or decrees of any court or governmental body, (c) provides CCSWA with such data and information as CCSWA requests, including without limitation (i) the quantity, type, source and date of receipt of Municipal Waste that were generated in Clinton County and delivered to the site, (ii) proof that the site is in compliance with (a) and (b) above, and (d) is approved by CCSWA.

Electronic Waste - Electronic devices as defined by the Covered Device Recycling Act, Act 108 of 2010. Covered devices include: televisions, computer monitors, computer towers, laptops, tablets, printers, scanners, and computer peripherals.

Generator - A Person who produces or creates any Solid Waste.

Hazardous Waste - Garbage, refuse, sludge from an industrial or other wastewater treatment plant, sludge from a water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material resulting from municipal, commercial, industrial, institutional, mining or agricultural operations, and from community activities, or a combination of these factors, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may:

(i) Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or morbidity in either an individual or the total population.

(ii) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

The term does not include (a) coal refuse as defined in the Coal Refuse Disposal Control Act (52 U.S.C.A. §§ 30.51-30.62), (b) treatment sludges from coal mine drainage treatment plants, disposal of which is being carried on under and in compliance with a valid permit issued under the Clean Streams Law (35 P.S. §§ 691.1-691.1001), (c) solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, (d) solid dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, (e) industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C.A. § 1342) or (f) source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C.A. §§ 2011-2394). Hazardous Waste is Unacceptable Waste.

Household Hazardous Waste - A portion of Regulated Municipal Waste that would be considered hazardous under Act 97 but for the fact that it is produced in quantities smaller than those regulated as Hazardous Waste under Act 97 and is generated by Persons not otherwise covered as Hazardous Waste Generators by Act 97. Household Hazardous Waste includes the following materials and other materials of a similar nature:

- (i) Anti-freeze
- (ii) Batteries
- (iii) Chlorinated hydrocarbons
- (iv) Gasoline and kerosene
- (v) Grease and rust solvents
- (vi) Oven, toilet and drain cleaners
- (vii) Paints, rust preventatives, stains and wood preservatives
- (viii) Pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, roach and ant killers
- (ix) Photographic and pool chemicals
- (x) Thinners, solvents and furniture strippers
- (xi) Transmission and brake fluids
- (xii) Used oil or other hydrocarbon-based lubricants
- (xiii) Wood, metal, rug and upholstery cleaners and polishes

Infectious/Pathological Waste - A portion of Solid Waste which, unless processed, disposed, stored, collected or transported in accordance with DEP Regulations, is or may be contaminated by disease-producing micro-organisms or material, or may harm or threaten human health. The term includes the following Waste unless generated in households:

(i) Wastes generated by hospitalized patients who are isolated, or on blood or body fluid precautions, in order to protect others from communicable disease.

(ii) Cultures and stocks of etiologic agents.

(iii) Animal waste blood and animal blood products which are known or are suspected to contain contagious zoonotic pathogens, and human waste blood and blood products.

(iv) Tissues, organs, body parts, blood and body fluids that are removed during surgery and autopsy.

(v) Wastes generated by surgery or autopsy of septic cases or patients with infectious diseases.

(vi) Wastes that were in contact with pathogens in any type of laboratory work, including collection containers, culture dishes, slides, plates and assemblies for diagnostic tests and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures.

(vii) Sharps.

(viii) Wastes that were in contact with the blood of patients undergoing hemodialysis at hospitals or independent treatment centers.

(ix) Carcasses and body parts of animals exposed to contagious zoonotic pathogens.

(x) Animal bedding and other Wastes that were in contact with animals suffering from contagious zoonotic diseases due to natural infection or laboratory research, and their excretions, secretions, carcasses or body parts.

(xi) Waste biologicals - for example, vaccines - produced by pharmaceutical companies for human or veterinary use.

(xii) Food and other products that are discarded because of contamination with etiologic agents.

(xiii) Equipment and equipment parts contaminated with etiologic agents.

Infectious/Pathological Waste is Unacceptable Waste.

Recycling Facility - The Recycling Facility owned by CCSWA and located in Wayne Township, Clinton County, Pennsylvania.

Landfill - The landfill(s) identified in the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan or other-wise specified by the CCSWA.

Person - Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, institution, cooperative enterprise, municipality, municipal authority, governmental entity or agency, or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. In any provisions of these rules and regulations prescribing a fine, penalty, or other enforcement action, or any combination of the foregoing, the term "Person" shall include the officers and directors of any corporation or other legal entity have officers and directors.

Plan - The 1990 Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan as amended or modified.

Processed Infectious/Pathological Waste - A portion of Regulated Municipal Waste consisting of Infectious/Pathological Waste which has been rendered non-infectious by sterilization, incineration or other equally effective processing technique. Processed Infectious/Pathological Waste is a Special Handling Waste.

Putrescible Waste - Putrescible Waste is a portion of Regulated Municipal Waste consisting of organic waste materials which due to biological decomposition are, or have a tendency to be, rotten, foul, or odorous, including dead animals and spoiled foods but not including Sludge.

Recycling or Recycled - The collection, separation, recovery and marketing of Source Separated Recyclable Materials which would otherwise be disposed of or processed as Regulated Municipal Waste.

Refuse - All miscellaneous waste material not otherwise included herein and which results from ordinary conduct of business or a household.

Regulated Municipal Waste - Any Municipal Waste generated or collected within the County or any Municipal Waste brought into the County. The term does not include Source Separated Recyclable Materials or Unacceptable Waste.

Residual Waste - Any garbage, refuse, other discarded material or other Waste, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous materials resulting from industrial, mining and agricultural operations and any sludge from an industrial, mining or agricultural water supply treatment facility, wastewater treatment facility or air pollution control facility, provided that it is not hazardous. The term does not include (a) coal refuse as defined in the Coal Refuse Disposal Control Act or (b) treatment sludges from coal mine drainage treatment plants, disposal of which is being carried on under and in compliance with a valid permit issued under the Clean Streams Law.

Salvaging - The controlled removal of material from a Solid Waste storage, collection, transportation, processing or disposal site or facility.

Scavenging - The uncontrolled removal of material from a Solid Waste storage, collection, transportation, processing or disposal site or facility; and/or the uncontrolled removal of material from an Authority recycling container.

Sludge - Sludge is a portion of Regulated Municipal Waste consisting of solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial or industrial waste treatment facility or wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant. Sludge includes coarse screenings, grit and dewatered or air-dried sludge, septic and holding tank pumpings and other residues from a residential, municipal, commercial or institutional water supply treatment plant, wastewater treatment plant, or air pollution control facility. Sludge does not include any materials that are Residual Waste or Hazardous Waste. Sludge is a Special Handling Waste.

Solid Waste or Waste - Any waste, including but not limited to, Municipal, Residual or Hazardous Waste, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous materials resulting from municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural and residential activities.

Source Separate or Source Separation - The process of separating, or the separation of, Source Separated Recyclable Materials from other Solid Waste at the location where generated for the purpose of Recycling.

Source Separated Recyclable Materials - Materials that (i) are separated from Regulated Municipal Waste at the location where generated in accordance with these Rules and Regulations and (ii) are Recycled. Source Separated Recyclable Materials are limited to the following:

- (i) Clear Glass Bottles and Jars
- (ii) Colored Glass Bottles and Jars
- (iii) Steel and Bimetallic Cans
- (iv) Aluminum Cans
- (v) Aluminum Scrap
- (vi) Ferrous Scrap
- (vii) Newsprint
- (viii) Office Paper
- (ix) Corrugated Cardboard

(x) Plastic Bottles and Jars

(xi) Other material designated by CCSWA as a Source Separated Recyclable Material.

Special Handling Waste - A portion of Regulated Municipal Waste which consists of Sludge, Processed Infectious/Pathological Waste, Ash Residue, Contaminated Soil and Friable Asbestos Waste.

Landfill - The Landfill owned by CCSWA and located in Wayne Township at 264 Landfill Lane, McElhattan, PA17748. (Mailing address: P.O. Box 209, McElhattan, PA 17748).

Unacceptable Waste - The following types of Solid Waste are Unacceptable Waste:

- (i) Chemotherapeutic Waste
- (ii) Explosives and Ordinance Materials
- (iii) Gas Cylinders
- (iv) Hazardous Waste
- (v) Infectious/Pathological Waste
- (vi) Radioactive materials

White Goods - A portion of Regulated Municipal Waste consisting of large appliances (i.e., weighing more than fifty pounds) including the following:

- (i) Air Conditioners
- (ii) Clothes Washing and Drying Machines
- (iii) Dish Washers
- (iv) Furnaces and Electrical Heaters
- (v) Hot Water Heaters
- (vi) Refrigerators and Freezers
- (vii) Stoves and Ovens

I. WASTE CATEGORIES, DISPOSITION, FEES

The following paragraphs describe various categories of Regulated Municipal Waste and their disposition within CCSWA's municipal waste management system.

A. REGULATED MUNICIPAL WASTES

1. REFUSE

Refuse is that portion of Regulated Municipal Waste excepting:

(a) Household Hazardous Waste

(b) Special Handling Waste

(i) Ash Residue

(ii) Contaminated Soil

(iii) Friable Asbestos Waste

(iv) Processed Infectious/Pathological Waste

(v) Sludge

B. SOURCE SEPARATED RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

Source Separated Recyclables may be delivered to CCSWA Facilities as described below or may be delivered to any approved Facility, in accordance with the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan. If delivered to a CCSWA Facility, at the time of delivery, each type of Source Separated Recyclable Material shall be segregated from other Waste (including other types of Source Separated Recyclable Materials) unless co-mingling is expressly permitted by the Authority.

1. TIRES

Any load containing tires may be delivered to the Landfill. All tires must be unloaded at designated tire unloading areas.

2. WHITE GOODS

White Goods are that portion of Regulated Municipal Waste consisting of large appliances (*i.e.*, weighing more than fifty pounds) including the following:

(a) Air Conditioners

- (b) Clothes Washing and Drying Machines
- (c) Dish Washers
- (d) Furnaces and Electrical Heaters
- (e) Hot Water Heaters
- (f) Refrigerators and Freezers
- (g) Stoves and Ovens

Any load containing White Goods may be delivered to the Landfill. All White Goods must be unloaded in the designated White Goods unloading area.

3. GLASS Bottles and Jars- CLEAR

Source Separated Clear Glass may be delivered to the Recycling Facility. Clear Glass must be separated from Colored Glass.

4. GLASS Bottles and Jars - COLORED

Source Separated Colored Glass may be delivered to the Recycling Facility. Colored Glass (green and brown) may not be mixed together, and Colored Glass must be kept separate from Clear Glass.

5. STEEL AND BIMETALLIC CANS

Source Separated Steel and Bimetallic Cans may be delivered to the Recycling Facility. Steel and Bimetallic Cans may be mixed with Aluminum Cans.

6. ALUMINUM CANS

Source Separated Aluminum Cans may be delivered to the Recycling Facility. Aluminum Cans may be mixed with Steel and Bimetallic Cans.

7. PLASTIC BOTTLES AND JARS

Source Separated No. 1 (PET) and No. 2 (HDPE) plastic bottles and jars may be delivered to the Recycling Facility.

8. NEWSPAPER

Source Separated newspaper may be delivered to the Recycling Facility.

9. CORRUGATED CARDBOARD

Source Separated corrugated cardboard may be delivered to the Recycling Facility.

10. OTHER RECYCLABLE PAPER

Other Source Separated paper may be delivered to the Recycling Facility as designated by the CCSWA Recycling Program from time to time.

C. ELECTROINC WASTE

Electronic Waste, as defined within, may be delivered to the Landfill. All electronic waste must be unloaded at the designated Electronic Waste unloading area. Contact the Authority for current fee structure.

II. SITE DESIGNATION

A. All Regulated Municipal Waste, excepting Household Hazardous Waste and Special Handling Waste shall be transported directly from the point of collection and be delivered at regular intervals, either by the Generator or a Commercial Hauler, in accordance with these Rules and Regulations, to: 1. a Facility located outside of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; or 2. to any permitted disposal facility without any intervening storage, transfer, unloading, processing, sorting, salvaging, scavenging, or reuse. If a Generator transports Regulated Municipal Waste for disposal, the Generator shall keep contemporaneous records substantiating that such Regulated Municipal Waste has been properly disposed of in accordance with these Rules and Regulations.

B. Household Hazardous Waste, Special Handling Waste, Unacceptable Waste, and Residual Waste shall be transported from the point of collection and be delivered in accordance with these Rules and Regulations to an approved Facility.

C. Notwithstanding any provisions in these Rules and Regulations to the contrary, CCSWA may change the site designation for any Waste.

D. If Regulated Municipal Waste is delivered to a Facility outside of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Generator or Person transporting such Regulated Municipal Waste shall notify the CCSWA of the destination of such waste and furnish copies of weigh-slips therefore to the CCSWA.

III. COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT PROGRAM

A. In order to obtain a rate discount and deferred billing privileges, Commercial Haulers will be required to sign a Commercial Account Agreement with the CCSWA and be a registered hauler.

- B. Each vehicle used by a Commercial Hauler that signs up for the Commercial Account Program shall be issued a vehicle identification number to identify and bill each load passing across the Landfill scales.

IV. OTHER OBLIGATIONS

A. Upon the request of CCSWA, any Generator of Regulated Municipal Waste shall provide CCSWA with accurate and verifiable documentation of the types, quantities, and disposition that such generator transported, or had transported, to any location other than a CCSWA Facility. In the absence of such documentation all such materials shall be conclusively presumed to be Waste that was collected or delivered in contravention of these Rules and Regulations.

B. Haulers are responsible for having their own trucks and roll-off containers clearly identified to meet DEP Requirements.

V. ENFORCEMENT

Denial of Disposal Privilege - The CCSWA may deny disposal privileges to any hauler not in compliance with these Rules and Regulations.

VI. FEES

A. Tipping fees for Regulated Municipal Waste may be set annually by CCSWA.

B. If statement charges (including penalty fees) are not paid within 30 days from the date of the statement, CCSWA may at its option do any or all of the following: (a) revoke charge account privileges; and (b) apply the account security on account of the unpaid account balance. If charge account privileges are revoked, an account security may be required for reinstatement of charge account privileges.

VII. LIABILITY

Any person delivering unacceptable waste to a CCSWA Facility will be responsible, in addition to payment of the applicable tipping fee, for the removal of the unacceptable waste from the site, clean-up and remediation of any damages resulting from such delivery, and reimbursement of all costs and damages incurred by CCSWA as a result of such delivery.

VIII. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

A. The Generator and the Person operating the vehicles shall be responsible and accountable for any non-compliance with the Rules and Regulations, including reimbursing

CCSWA for all fees and any and all costs and damages incurred by CCSWA as a result of such violation.

B. In addition to the fees as provided in these Rules and Regulations, in the event of any violation of these Rules and Regulations, CCSWA may:

1. suspend the privilege of using CCSWA Facilities of the Person driving or operating the violating vehicle; and
2. take such other action as CCSWA shall deem to be appropriate.

C. **Unlawful Disposition of Municipal Waste**

It shall be unlawful for any person to bring any municipal solid waste into Clinton County or to transport municipal solid waste, from one address to another in the county for the purpose of taking advantage of the collection service to avoid the cost of collection and disposal.

D. **Unlawful Use of Recycling Containers**

It shall be unlawful to deposit any material other than that designated and approved of by the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority in recycling containers or leave at the recycling site. The material must be source separated as indicated on the container.

It shall be unlawful to remove any such recyclable materials as specified in the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Ordinance from any recycling containers owned or serviced by the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority.

IX. OPERATING HOURS

1. The Landfill will be open for the delivery of Waste between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturdays.
2. The Recycling Facility will be open for the delivery of recyclable material between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturdays.
3. Holidays typically observed at the Landfill and Recycling Facility are:

New Year's Day

Memorial Day

Independence Day

Labor Day

Thanksgiving

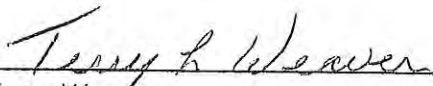
Christmas

4. Operating Hours may be altered from time to time without notice as deemed necessary or appropriate by the CCSWA.


RESOLUTION NO 2021-02

WHEREAS, The Clinton County Solid Waste Authority has approved the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority Rules and Regulations, effective July of 2021.

SUCH RESOLUTION shall be in effect the 15th day of July 2021.



Terry Weaver,
Chairman of the Board



Linda Leonard,
Assistant Secretary/Treasurer

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APPENDIX D
MWAC MEETING MINUTES & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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Clinton County
Municipal Waste Advisory Committee Meeting
November 18, 2019

Committee Members

Paul Conklin
Kasey Campbell
Mike Crist
Dave Grimm
Bill Hunter (A)
Ken McGhee (A)
Jon Oberle
Emilie Oishi
Brad Rote
Katie de Silva

Guests

Steve Deasy, MSW Consultants
Jay Alexander
Kristen McKivison
Hope Oishi

(A) – Absent

The initial meeting of the Clinton County Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC) was called to order at 12:03 pm. Mike Crist asked each member and guest to introduce themselves and whom they were representing.

Mike Crist gave a quick overview of the plan update process and provided members with an electronic copy of the 2012 MSW Management Plan. He advised that the process will take approximately twelve months to complete and that the MWAC will meet two to three times during that time period. He noted that the Authority retained the services of MSW Consultants to assist with updating the County Municipal Waste Management Plan. The meeting was then turned over to Steve Deasy of MSW Consultants.

Plan Purpose & Requirements

Steve gave a presentation outlining the purpose and requirements of the MSW Management Plan and what data is collected and used in this process. Each member was provided a copy of the presentation for their review.

DEP Plan Document Updates

Steve gave a summary of the existing conditions (chapters 1-5) and implementations (chapters 5-12) that are required to be updated and noted that DEP now approves streamlined Plan documents. His summary included the following areas:

- Demographics
- MSW Generation
- Recycled MSW
- Recycling Programs
- Municipal Survey

MWAC Responsibilities

Steve outlined the primary responsibilities of the committee of the MWAC and discussed the plan updating process. He advised that the final goal of the MWAC is to recommend the Commissioners to adopt the revised plan, in the form of a Resolution.

Next MWAC Meeting

Mike Crist advised that the next committee meeting will be held in February and that a meeting notice will be sent out in advance. He inquired on a time that worked best for the members and MWAC members agreed that the 12:00 pm meeting time worked well for them.

Open Discussion

A general discussion was held with comments by various MWAC participants. The topics discussed included recycling markets and the limited recyclable processors in the local region, the ban on electronics disposal and programs for managing electronics, and illegal dumping.

Meeting Adjournment: 1:20 pm

Prepared By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kristen McKivison". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kristen McKivison
Clinton County Solid Waste Authority

**Clinton County
Municipal Waste Advisory Committee Meeting
August 18, 2020**

Committee Members

Paul Conklin
Kasey Campbell (A)
Mike Crist
Dave Grimm (A)
Bill Hunter
Ken McGhee
Jon Oberle (A)
Emilie Oishi (Call In)
Brad Rote
Katie de Silva (Call In)

Guests

Steve Deasy, MSW Consultants
Jay Alexander, CCSWA
Kristen McKivison, CCSWA
Tom Bossert (Mill Hall Borough)

(A) – Absent

The second meeting of the Clinton County Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC) was called to order at 12:01 pm. Mike Crist asked each member and guest to introduce themselves and whom they were representing.

Plan Requirements

Steve gave an outline of DEP's requirements for the County Municipal Waste Plan, which must be updated every 10 years. The core requirements are:

- Demonstrate 10 years of disposal capacity for the waste generated within the county for the next 10 years.
 - The Wayne Township landfill has an estimated 45 years disposal capacity remaining.
- Demonstrate recycling initiatives that advance towards Pennsylvania's diversion target of 35%.
 - The County has a 36.8% diversion rate.
- County must have a Municipal Waste Advisory Committee made up of a diverse group of individuals who live or work within the county, that meets periodically throughout the plan updating process.
 - The County has met the criteria.
- DEP is looking for justification for any changes or eliminations made to major waste and recycling programs or detailed analysis for any new major waste and recycling programs or infrastructures proposed by the County.
 - The County has no plans of changing or eliminating any major waste or recycling programs and there are no new major waste and recycling programs or infrastructures being proposed at this time.

Chapter 1-5 Updates

Mike advised the Committee that the comments and review from the November 18th meeting were considered when updating Chapters 1-5. Due to the March meeting being canceled, the changes to Chapters 1-5 were mailed to the Committee Members for their review and subsequent comments. All

received comments were reviewed and incorporated into the Plan, as applicable. In June an email was sent to all Committee Members providing a status of the Plan update, along with the date of the next Committee Meeting. On July 10th a Quarterly Progress Report was sent to DEP providing a Plan update and an overview of the upcoming planning period. At the end July, a copy of the Progress Report and a draft of the completed Municipal Waste Plan was sent to the Committee Members to review in preparation for the upcoming meeting. Per DEP regulations, this information was also sent to all Municipalities within the County.

Steve gave a summary explaining the required information DEP is looking for when updating Chapters 1-5. Surveys were sent to the 29 Municipalities within the County to assist in obtaining this information, with 100% feedback from the Municipalities. The required information consists of the following:

- Waste and Recycling Generation Updates
 - Recycled MSW – Commercial/Institutional and Residential
 - Municipal Waste
 - Construction and Demolition Debris
 - Special Handling Wastes
 - Residual Wastes
- Waste Projections
- Recycling Program Updates
 - County
 - CCSWA
 - Municipalities

Chapters 6-12 Updates

Steve gave a summary explaining that Chapters 6 consists of updating existing conditions within the Municipal Waste Management Plan. The primary information DEP is looking for is justification for how waste management and recycling services will be provided in the next 10 years. Since the County plans to continue using the existing system in place, no major changes needed to be made. Updating this chapter consist of providing information for the following:

- Waste Management and Diversion Strategies
 - County-wide program alignment
 - Evaluate Funding/Economic Feasibility for New Programs
 - Enhance Recycling Services
 - Expand drop-off collections
 - Improve recyclable material quality
 - Illegal dumping prevention

Updating Chapters 7-12 consist of providing information for the following:

- Fulfill Technical Requirements
 - Plan Implementation
 - Non-Interference
 - Municipal Waste Advisory Committee Participation

Plan Finalization

Steve advised the committee that once the county plan has been revised and agreed upon by the committee, the following must happen:

- Submit to DEP for preliminary review - Done
- Commissioner Adoption
- PA DEP Final Approval
- Grant Application

Open Discussion

Following a general discussion, the Committee concluded that the plan is ready for finalization and final review by the MWAC and county municipalities before submitting to the Commissioners for adoption.

Meeting Adjournment: 1:31 pm

Prepared By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kristen McKivison". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

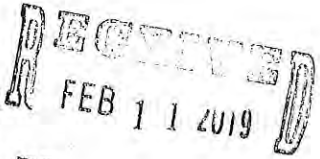
Kristen McKivison
Clinton County Solid Waste Authority

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pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

208 West Third Street, Suite 101
Williamsport, PA 17701-6448
February 1, 2019



BY:
570-321-6533
Fax 570-327-3420

Northcentral Regional Office

Clinton County Board of Commissioners
232 East Main Street
Lock Haven, PA 17745

Re: Clinton County
Municipal Waste Management Plan

Dear Commissioners:

As you may be aware, Clinton County is required to have a Municipal Waste Management Plan. Section 272.251 of the Municipal Waste Regulations requires counties to revise their Municipal Waste Management Plan at the earliest of the following events:

1. At least three years prior to the expiration of the capacity assurances necessary to dispose or process the municipal waste generated in the county.
2. At least three years prior to the expiration of the term of the county's approved plan.
3. When otherwise required by the Department.

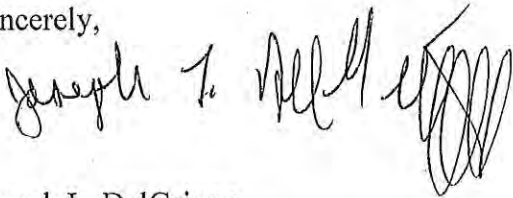
Our records indicate that your county's plan was approved by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) on June 2, 2011 and will expire on June 2, 2021. The Department recommends that in accordance with Section 272.251 of the Municipal Waste Regulations, you begin working on your plan revision if you have not already begun working on the revision.

I have enclosed for your reference the Department's guidance document: "Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of County Municipal Waste Management Plan Revisions". The Department recommends that you review the guidelines with your solicitor before initiating a revision of the current plan for the next ten-year planning period. A plan revision needs to provide disposal capacity assurance for a minimum term of ten years.

Adequate time should be provided to form an advisory committee, provide public notice, solicit proposals and recommendations, and utilize a fair, open and competitive selection process for disposal facilities. The county will need to provide written notice to me at the DEP regional office when plan revision development begins. If you have already begun your county plan revision, please send the notice to DEP as soon as possible. The notice should describe the proposed plan revisions the county intends to undertake including a description of how disposal capacity will be assured for the planning period.

The county municipal waste plan revisions are an eligible activity for funding under the Act 101, Section 901 planning grant program. You are encouraged to submit a planning grant application to be reimbursed for 80 percent of DEP approved costs. The 901 Municipal Planning Grant application must be submitted through the Department of Community and Economic Development's, (DCED) Electronic Single Application website (Paper and faxed copies will not be accepted). A pre-application meeting with me is required prior to submitting a planning grant application. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Please call me at 570-321-6533 to arrange a pre-application meeting or if you have any questions. If your solicitor has any questions, please have him/her contact Jeana Longo, DEP Assistant Counsel, at 570-321-6572.

Sincerely,



Joseph L. DelGrippe
Regional Recycling & Planning Coordinator
Waste Management Program

Enclosures (1)

cc: Michael Crist, County Recycling Coordinator
Jeana Longo, Assistant Counsel
DEP Regional Recycling File



June 5, 2019

Mr. Joseph L. DelGrippe
Regional Recycling & Planning Coordinator
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
208 West Third Street, Suite 101
Williamsport, PA 17701-6448

Re: Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan

Dear Joe:

On the behalf of Clinton County Commissioners, the Solid Waste Authority will be coordinating an update to the County's Municipal Waste Management Plan. At this point it is our intent to update the plan in accordance with Document 254-2212-504, Paragraph II.I.(2), Elements of Non-Substantial Revision Process. As part of this process, each chapter will be reviewed and updated as necessary. It is also our intent to retain the status of a market participant.

In respect to capacity assurance, the Wayne Township Landfill has over 40 years of capacity for Clinton and surrounding counties. Our 2018 Operation Report documents and supports the total remaining capacity for our facility.

Please feel free to contact me at 570-769-6977 if you have any questions or need additional information regarding this notification.

Sincerely,

Clinton County Solid Waste Authority

Michael L. Crist
Environmental Manager/County Recycling Coordinator

cc: Clinton County Solid Waste Authority
Clinton County Commissioners
File

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pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

208 West Third Street, Suite 101
Williamsport, PA 17701-6448
August 19, 2019

570-327-3636

Fax 570-327-3420

Northcentral Regional Office

Clinton County Board of Commissioners
232 East Main Street
Lock Haven, PA 17745

AUG 23 2019

Re: Clinton County
Municipal Waste Management Plan Revision

Dear Commissioners:

The Department of Environmental Protection has received Clinton County's written notice dated June 5, 2019 that the County municipal solid waste plan revision development has begun. The plan revision is required by 25 Pa. Code Section 272.251. The County Solid Waste Authority will be coordinating the plan development and will be the main contact for the plan revision. The County also intends to retain its status as a market participant. The Department has determined that the County's municipal waste plan revision will be a non-substantial plan revision.

It is requested that the County update the department as necessary or if you have any questions you can contact me at: DEP Northcentral Regional Office, 208 West Third Street, Williamsport, PA 17701, via email at jdelgrippe@pa.gov 570-327-3636. The County can apply for an Act 101, Section 901 Planning Grant which provides reimbursement for 80 percent of the cost associated with the plan revision. Please contact me to schedule the required pre-application meeting before submitting an application for reimbursement for expenses related to the plan development.

Sincerely,

Joseph L. DelGrippe
Regional Recycling & Planning Coordinator
Waste Management

cc: Michael Crist, Clinton County Recycling Coordinator
Robert Cronin, DEP Assistant Counsel
Regional Recycling File
File

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October 25, 2019

Allison Township
P.O. Box 27
Lock Haven, PA 17745

Re: Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan - Update

Dear Municipal Officials:

The Clinton County Solid Waste Authority (CCSWA), on behalf of the County Commissioners, is notifying each Clinton County municipality regarding the County's intention to revise the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan (2012). The revision is required by the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act (Act 101 of 1988), encoded as 25 Pa Code § 272.251 (as amended). MSW Consultants, Inc. has been selected by the CCSWA to provide consulting services over the 12 month project period.

The proposed revision has been deemed by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) to be a "non-substantial plan revision". The Plan will be updated to demonstrate there is sufficient disposal capacity for County-generated municipal waste over the next 10 years. The Plan shall document current programs, municipal waste planning priorities, and summarize Plan implementation responsibilities.

A newly appointed County Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC) is also participating in this revision process. The first MWAC meeting is scheduled for Monday, November 18, 2019 at 12:00 N. The meeting will be held at the office of the CCSWA located at Wayne Township Landfill in McElhattan, PA. MWAC meetings will be open to the public and the final meeting to review the completed draft Plan will be publicly advertised at least two weeks prior to the scheduled date of the meeting. If someone from your municipality is planning to attend the November meeting please RSVP by calling the Authority's office.

Please feel free to call me at 570-769-6977 or email me at mcrist@waynetwplandfill.com, if you have any questions regarding this process.

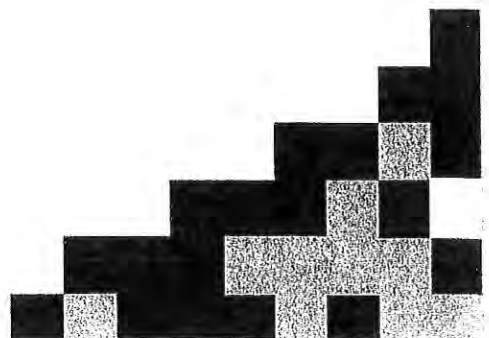
Sincerely,

Clinton County Solid Waste Authority

Michael L. Crist
Environmental Manager/County Recycling Coordinator

cc: Clinton County Commissioners
Clinton County Solid Waste Authority
Joseph Delgrippe, PADEP
Steve Deasy, MSW Consultants, Inc

P.O. Box 209, McElhattan, PA 17748
Phone 570.769.6977 Toll Free 888.306.8781 Fax 570.769.7366
ccswa@waynetwplandfill.com
OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE CLINTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY



Clinton County Municipality Listing

Twp/Boro	Address	City
Allison Township	PO Box 27	Lock Haven, PA 17745
Avis Borough	PO Box 598	Avis, PA 17721
Bald Eagle Township	12 Fairpoint Road	Mill Hall, PA 17751
Beech Creek Borough	PO Box 216	Beech Creek, PA 16822
Beech Creek Township	PO Box 521	Beech Creek, PA 16822
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South Renovo Borough	445 Pine Street	Renovo, PA 17764
City of Lock Haven	20 E Church Street	Lock Haven, PA 17745

Mike Crist

From: Mike Crist
Sent: Friday, December 13, 2019 11:27 AM
To: allisontownship@gmail.com
Subject: Clinton County Municipal Waste Plan Survey
Attachments: Clinton County Municipal Survey v2.docx

Dear Municipal Representative,

Clinton County is updating its 10-year Municipal Waste Management Plan as required by Act 101 and PA Department of Environmental Protection requirements. During this planning effort, county and local municipal waste and recycling program information is required to be updated. The Clinton County Solid Waste Authority needs to obtain feedback from a representative from every County township, borough, and city to clarify basic waste and recycling program information for each municipality. Your individual response comments will be kept confidential and information will be used for planning purposes only.

Please fill out the short survey using this electronic link: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TestCollector_ClintonCo (preferred method). Or you may complete the survey in MS Word and email the survey to the attention of Kristen McKivison at kristen@waynetwplandfill.com. If these options are not convenient, please mail the completed survey to the Wayne Township Landfill, PO Box 209, McElhattan PA, 17748 (Attn: Kristen McKivison). Please complete the survey by January 31, 2020.

Thanks,

Mike

Michael L. Crist
Environmental Manager/County Recycling Coordinator

Clinton County Solid Waste Authority
Wayne Township Landfill
PO Box 209
15 Landfill Lane
McElhattan, PA 17748-0209

570.769.6977
570.786.1192 (c)
570.769.7366 (f)
mcrist@waynetwplandfill.com
www.waynetwplandfill.com

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South Renovo Borough	445 Pine Street	Renovo, PA 17764
City of Lock Haven	20 E Church Street	Lock Haven, PA 17745

TRANSMITTED VIA E-MAIL



February 26, 2020

Department of Environmental Protection
North Central Regional Office
208 West Third Street Suite 101 | Williamsport, PA 17701
Attn: Joseph Delgrippe, Environmental Protection Specialist

**Subject: Quarterly Progress Report (October 2019 – December 2019)
Clinton County Municipal Waste Plan Update**

Mr. Delgrippe,

In accordance with PADEP guidance, this letter serves as the Quarterly Progress Report(1) for the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan Update (MWMP). Although the contract to begin work started July 2019 - this first Quarterly Progress Report covers the October – December 2019 when work on the Plan revision was substantially underway. The August - September primary focus was forming the Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC).

Planning Period Activities

- Finalized and distributed letters to municipal and industry representatives confirming and thanking the MWAC participants.
- Conducted data collection of existing conditions to update Chapters 1 through 5 (existing conditions) of the Plan (ongoing).
- Developed survey to municipal representatives to obtain programmatic data regarding waste and recycling programs and feedback regarding waste and recycling challenges and opportunities.
- Data sources for population and waste generation rates were confirmed as the basis to develop waste projections.
- Waste projections were developed, and historic waste and recycling quantities summarized and incorporated into draft Plan.
- With support from legal counsel, reviewed the County Municipal Waste Management Ordinance and provided recommendations to the CCSWA.

SWAC Meetings

The first MWAC(1) Meeting was held November 18, 2019.
MWAC(2) is scheduled for March 16th, 2020.

Updates to Plan Chapters

Preliminary drafts for Chapter 1-5 of the plan are developed, with some data gaps remaining. No final drafts of Plan chapters were completed during this period.

Action Items

During the upcoming planning period MSW Consultants will continue to work with the CCSWA to:

- Obtain and review information to support the development of Draft Plan Chapters 1-5.
- Review waste and recycling survey results from the Clinton County municipalities.
- Complete draft Chapters for review by CCSWA, and then MWAC.
- Prepare MWAC(2) meeting materials/presentation and facilitate the meeting.

Sincerely,

MSW CONSULTANTS



Steve Deasy, Project Manager

Attachments: MWAC(1) Meeting Minutes



Memorandum

To: Kasey Campbell
Paul Conklin
Dave Grimm
Bill Hunter
Ken McGhee
Jon Oberle
Emilie Oishi
Brad Rote
Katie de Silva

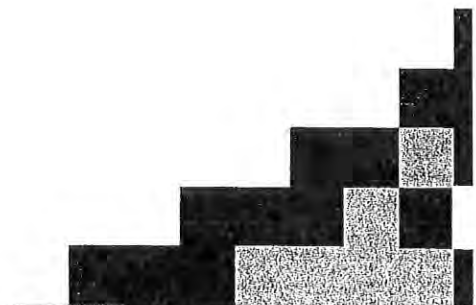
From: Mike Crist

Date: March 19, 2020

Re: Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan – Chapters 1-5 (draft)

Enclosed please find Chapters 1-5 (draft) of the above referenced plan for your review and comment. At this point I'm not sure of the date for our next meeting, but in the meantime if you could review the attached draft and forward any comments to me it would be greatly appreciated.

Cc: Steve Deasy, MSW Consultants
Angela Harding, County Commissioner
Kristen McKivison
MWMP File



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Mike Crist

From: Mike Crist
Sent: Wednesday, June 10, 2020 4:08 PM
To: Bill Hunter (ghunter.beagles@gmail.com); Brad Rote (bradrote38@gmail.com); Dave Grimm (ngrimm@lhup.edu); Emilie W. Oishi (emilie.oishi@croda.com); Jon Oberle (bigmountaindisposal@gmail.com); Kasey Campbell (kcampbell@LOCKHAVENPA.GOV); Katie de Silva (KdeSilva@ClintonCountyPA.com); Paul Conklin (paulconklin1@comcast.net)
Cc: Steve Deasy (SDeasy@mswconsultants.com); Jay Alexander; Kristen McKivison (kristen@waynetwplandfill.com); Angela Harding (aharding@clintoncountypa.com)
Subject: Clinton County Municipal Waste Plan - Update
Attachments: Clinton Co.MWMP - Industry Invite_SWAC_2019.pdf

Good Afternoon Municipal Waste Advisory Committee,

I hope everyone is doing well. I would like to provide the following update:

On March 19, 2020, draft revisions to Chapters 1-5 were sent to the MWAC for review and comment. Comments were received from Katie de Silva and are attached. Our consultant has been working on updating the remaining chapters and they should be ready for Committee review in the near future.

As such, I will be scheduling a meeting to review the proposed changes to the plan. For those who would like to participate by phone there will be a call in option for this meeting. The updated chapters will be sent to the Committee well in advance of the upcoming meeting.

Please feel free to contact me with questions regarding the upcoming meeting or the review process.

Thanks,

Mike

Michael L. Crist
Environmental Manager/County Recycling Coordinator
Clinton County Solid Waste Authority
Wayne Township Landfill
PO Box 209
15 Landfill Lane
McElhattan, PA 17748-0209

570.769.6977
570.786.1192 (c)
570.769.7366 (f)
mcrist@waynetwplandfill.com
www.waynetwplandfill.com

CC: Ken McGhee

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TRANSMITTED VIA E-MAIL



July 10, 2020

Department of Environmental Protection
North Central Regional Office
208 West Third Street Suite 101 | Williamsport, PA 17701
Attn: Joseph Delgrippe, Environmental Protection Specialist

**Subject: Progress Report (January 2020 – June 2020)
Clinton County Municipal Waste Plan Update**

Mr. Delgrippe,

In accordance with PADEP guidance, this letter serves as the second Progress Report for the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan Update (MWMP). This second Progress Report covers planning activities from January 2020 through June 2020. During this timeframe, the MWMP Plan was substantially drafted. Due to COVID-19 the second Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC) that was planned for March 2020 was postponed. However, the MWAC has remained involved through the distribution of draft chapters and related planning information for review and comment.

Planning Period Activities

- Distributed surveys to municipal representatives to obtain programmatic data regarding waste and recycling programs and feedback regarding waste and recycling challenges and opportunities. Compiled survey results and integrated the data into Plan tables.
- Drafted Plan Chapters 1-5 of the Plan, distributed to CCSWA for internal review, then distributed to MWAC for review and comment. Incorporated internal and MWAC comments.
- Conducted data collection of existing conditions to update Chapters 1 through 5 (existing conditions) of the Plan (ongoing).
- Data sources for population and waste generation rates were confirmed as the basis to develop waste projections.
- Finalized waste projections and historic waste and recycling quantities in Plan.
- Updated Map figures as provided by the Clinton County GIS department.
- Drafted Plan Chapters 6-12 and distributed to CCSWA for internal review and then compiled into the full draft plan for distribution to the MWAC and municipalities.

MWAC Meetings

The second MWAC Meeting was planned for March 16, 2020 but was postponed due to COVID-19. The second MWAC has not been rescheduled.

Updates to Plan Chapters

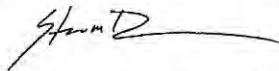
Drafts for Chapter 1-12 (the entire Plan) are developed. Primary remaining tasks include adapting MWAC and internal comments relating to waste system challenges and opportunities.

Action Items

During the upcoming planning period MSW Consultants will continue to work with the CCSWA to:

- Finalize the Plan, including incorporation of MWAC and other input.
- Coordinate the Plan resolution of adoption and PADEP review of the Plan.
- Determine the format of the second MWAC meeting which may be a conference call or video conference.

Sincerely,
MSW CONSULTANTS



Steve Deasy, Project Manager

Attachments: Draft MWMP

Cc: MWAC
Clinton County SWA



Memorandum

To: Clinton County Municipal Waste Advisory Committee

From: Mike Crist 
Clinton County Solid Waste Authority

Date: July 30, 2020

Re: Clinton County Municipal Waste Plan Management Plan (Draft)

Enclosed please find the second Progress Report for the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan Update, as submitted to the PADEP, and a copy of the draft Plan for your review. The Plan has been updated to include CCSWA and MWAC comments.

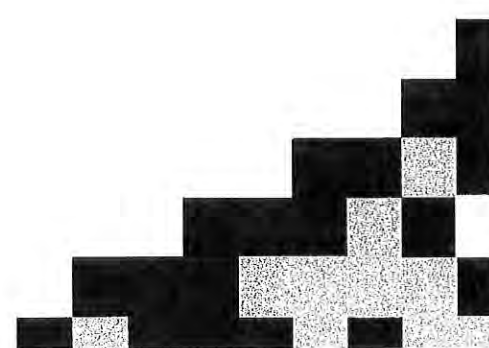
The next Municipal Waste Advisory Committee meeting will be held at 12N on August 18th at the Authority's office and lunch will be provided. Please RSVP to Kristen McKivison by August 13th. She can be reached at kristen@waynetwplandfill.com or by calling 570-769-6977. For those who would like to participate by phone there will be a call-in option for this meeting.

In addition, I will be sending the progress report to all County municipalities as required by the PADEP guidance for plan revisions.

Please feel free to contact me at 570-769-6977 or by email at mcrist@waynetwplandfill.com if you have any questions regarding the progress report and/or draft Plan.

CC:

Paul Conklin
Kasey Campbell
Dave Grimm
Bill Hunter
Ken McGhee
Jon Oberle
Emilie Oishi
Brad Rote
Katie de Silva
Steve Deasy, MSW Consultants
Clinton County SWA
File



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Mike Crist

From: Mike Crist
Sent: Friday, July 31, 2020 3:12 PM
To: allisontownship@gmail.com
Subject: Draft Clinton County Municipal Waste Plan - Allison Twp
Attachments: Clinton Co PADEP Progress Report2_July 2020.pdf; ClintonCo_MWMP_Draft_07-10-2020.pdf

Dear Municipal Representative,

Enclosed please find the second Progress Report for the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan Update, as submitted to the PADEP, and a copy of the draft Plan for your information. The Plan has been updated to include some CCSWA and MWAC comments.

The next Municipal Waste Advisory Committee meeting will be held at 12N on August 18th at the Authority's office in Wayne Township. If you would like to attend please RSVP by August 13th. For those who would like to participate by phone there will be a call-in option for this meeting.

Please feel free to contact me at 570-769-6977 or by email at mcrist@waynetwplandfill.com if you have any questions regarding the progress report and/or draft Plan.

Thanks,

Mike

Michael L. Crist
Environmental Manager/County Recycling Coordinator

Clinton County Solid Waste Authority
Wayne Township Landfill
PO Box 209
15 Landfill Lane
McElhattan, PA 17748-0209

570.769.6977
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570.769.7366 (f)
mcrist@waynetwplandfill.com
www.waynetwplandfill.com

Clinton County Municipality Listing

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City of Lock Haven	20 E Church Street	Lock Haven, PA 17745



Memorandum

To: Clinton County Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC)

From: Mike Crist 
Clinton County Solid Waste Authority

Date: September 17, 2020

Re: Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan (Final Review)

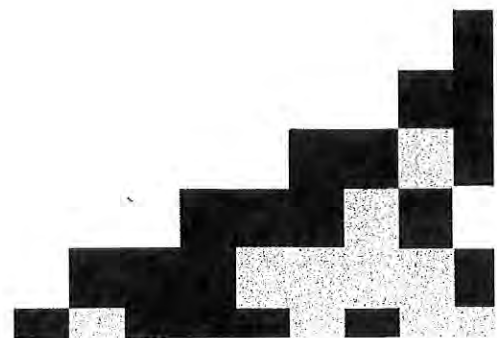
Enclosed please find a copy of the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan for your final review. The Plan has been updated to include MWAC comments from our August 18, 2020 MWAC meeting. All comments need to be received by October 19, 2020 in order to support a November submission to the County Commissioners.

In addition, I have sent a copy of the plan to all County municipalities, as required by the PADEP guidance, for their final review and comment.

Please feel free to contact me at 570-769-6977 or by email at mcrist@waynetwplandfill.com if you have any questions regarding the final review of this document.

CC:

Paul Conklin
Kasey Campbell
Dave Grimm
Bill Hunter
Ken McGhee
Jon Oberle
Emilie Oishi
Brad Rote
Katie de Silva
Steve Deasy, MSW Consultants
Clinton County SWA
File



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Mike Crist

From: Mike Crist
Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2020 10:40 AM
To: allisontownship@gmail.com
Subject: Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan - Allison Twp
Attachments: ClintonCo_MWMP_FINAL w Appendices_2021 - 2030.pdf

Dear Municipal Representative,

Attached please find a copy of the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan for your final review. The Plan has been updated to include Municipal Waste Advisory Committee comments from the August 18, 2020 meeting. Comments need to be received by October 19, 2020 in order to support a November submission for consideration by the County Commissioners.

Please feel free to contact me at 570-769-6977 or by email at mcrist@waynetwplandfill.com if you have any questions regarding Plan or would like to request a paper copy of the document.

Thanks,

Mike

Michael L. Crist
Environmental Manager/County Recycling Coordinator

Clinton County Solid Waste Authority
Wayne Township Landfill
PO Box 209
15 Landfill Lane
McElhattan, PA 17748-0209

570.769.6977

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APPENDIX E
RESOLUTION OF PLAN ADOPTION
DEP PLAN APPROVAL LETTER

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Board of Commissioners

Miles D. Kessinger
Chairman
Jeffrey A. Snyder
Vice Chairman
Angela Harding
Commissioner



Jann R. Meyers, *Chief Clerk*
Larry E. Coploff, *Solicitor*

Phone: (570) 893-4000
(800) 509-6697
Fax: (570) 893-4041

RESOLUTION NO. 21 of 2020
CLINTON COUNTY MUNICIPAL WASTE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Solid Waste Management Act, Act of July 7, 1980, P.L. 380, No. 97, as amended (Act 97) established a comprehensive planning and regulatory framework for the storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste, including municipal waste; and

WHEREAS, the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, Act of July 28, 1988, P.L. 528, No. 101 (Act 101) gave the County primary responsibility for planning for municipal waste management within its boundaries and for ensuring sufficient disposal capacity for all municipal waste generated within its boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the 2011 Clinton County Municipal Waste Plan was deemed under Section 501(c)(2) of Act 101 to be a plan approved under Act 101; and

WHEREAS, Section 303(d) of Act 101 authorizes counties to enter into an agreement with another person, including a municipal authority, pursuant to which that person undertakes to fulfill some or all of the County's responsibilities under Act 101 for municipal waste planning and implementation of the approved County Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Clinton County Commissioners designated the Clinton County Solid Waste Authority to develop a Plan update and the Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC) as the agency to oversee an update of the 2011 Plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the request of the Board of Clinton County Commissioners, Clinton County Solid Waste Authority with the MWAC has prepared the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan Update of 2011 (the 2020 Plan); and

WHEREAS, the Board of Clinton County Commissioners believes that the 2020 Plan is appropriate and necessary to protect the health and welfare of the residents of the County; and

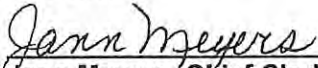
WHEREAS, the Board of Clinton County Commissioners believes that effecting and carrying forth the 2020 Plan will enable the County and each municipality to continue to realize the benefits of an effective, efficient, reliable and environmentally safe system for the storage, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste.

NOW, THEREFORE, upon consideration of the foregoing matters, the Board of Clinton County Commissioners approves the following Resolutions:

1. **RESOLVED**, the 2020 Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan Update, a copy of which is attached hereto, is approved.
2. **RESOLVED**, that the proper officers of the County are authorized and directed to take such actions and execute and deliver on behalf of the County such instruments as shall be necessary or appropriate to carry forth the 2020 Plan.

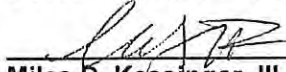
Approved this 12th Day of November, 2020.

ATTEST:

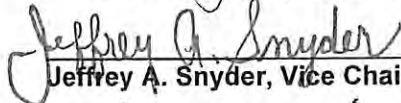


Jann Meyers, Chief Clerk

CLINTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS



Miles D. Kessinger, III, Chairman



Jeffrey A. Snyder, Vice Chairman



Angela Harding, Commissioner



Certified Mail No. 7019 1120 0002 0219 7802

November 20, 2020

Mr. Joseph L. Delgrippe
Regional Recycling & Planning Coordinator
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
208 West Third Street, Suite 101
Williamsport, PA 17701-6448

Re: Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan

Dear Joe:

Enclosed please find two copies of the non-substantial revision to the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan for your review and approval. As required by the guidance document for plan revisions, the document was sent to all County municipalities and the Municipal Waste Advisory Committee for their review prior to submission to the DEP. I will be emailing you an electronic copy of the plan, as well.

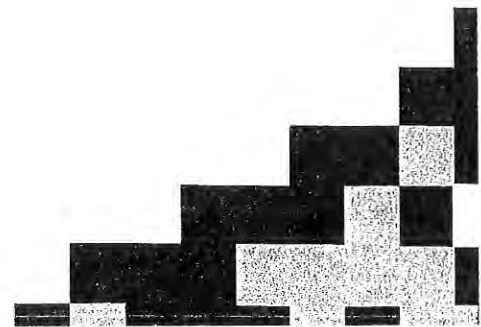
Please feel free to contact me at 570-769-6977 if you have any questions or need additional information regarding this submission.

Sincerely,

Clinton County Solid Waste Authority

Michael L. Crist
Environmental Manager/County Recycling Coordinator

cc: Clinton County Solid Waste Authority
Clinton County Commissioners
Clinton County MWAC
File



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January 8, 2021

Clinton County Board of Commissioners
2 Piper Way, Suite 300
Lock Haven, PA 17745

Re: Plan Approval, Clinton County Municipal
Waste Management Plan Revision

Dear Commissioners:

Enclosed is the Plan Revision Approval for the Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan Revision received on November 20, 2020. This Plan Revision Approval authorizes the County to proceed in implementing the approved plan and in submitting the implementing documents to DEP. The implementing documents must be submitted within one year from the date of plan approval.

The County must implement the approved plan revision and comply with the conditions for approval as set forth in the enclosure. Failure to implement the approved plan in compliance with the conditions is a violation of Section 1701 of the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act of July 28, 1988, P.L. 556, 53 P.S. Section 4000.1701.

Any person aggrieved by this action may appeal, pursuant to Section 4 of the Environmental Hearing Board Act, 35 P.S. Section 7514, and the Administrative Agency Law, 2 Pa. C.S., Chapter 5A, to the Environmental Hearing Board, Second Floor, Rachel Carson State Office Building, 400 Market Street, P.O. Box 8457, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8457, 717-787-3483. TDD users may contact the Board through the Pennsylvania Relay Service, 800-654-5984. Appeals must be filed with the Environmental Hearing Board within 30 days of receipt of written notice of this action, unless the appropriate statute provides a different time period. Copies of the appeal form and the Board's rules of practice and procedure may be obtained from the Board. The appeal form and the Board's rules of practice and procedure are also available in braille or on audiotape from the Secretary to the Board at 717-787-3483. This paragraph does not, in and of itself, create any right of appeal beyond that permitted by applicable statutes and decisional law.

IF YOU WANT TO CHALLENGE THIS ACTION, YOUR APPEAL MUST REACH THE BOARD WITHIN 30 DAYS. YOU DO NOT NEED A LAWYER TO FILE AN APPEAL WITH THE BOARD.

IMPORTANT LEGAL RIGHTS ARE AT STAKE, HOWEVER, SO YOU SHOULD SHOW THIS TO A LAWYER AT ONCE. IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD A LAWYER, YOU MAY

January 8, 2021

QUALIFY FOR FREE PRO BONO REPRESENTATION. CALL THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD (717-787-3483) FOR MORE INFORMATION.

Questions concerning this plan revision approval, or this letter should be directed to Joseph L. DelGrippe, Regional Planning & Recycling Coordinator, at 570.916.8648. If your solicitor has questions, he may contact Robert Cronin, Assistant Counsel, at 570.321.6568.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Patrick Brennan", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Patrick Brennan
Program Manager
Waste Management Program

Enclosure

cc: Michael Crist, Clinton County Solid Waste Authority
Joseph L. DelGrippe, DEP NCRO
Larry Holley, DEP Central Office
Robert Cronin, Assistant Counsel
DEP Regional File

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Plan Revision Approval
Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan Revision dated 2020
for Clinton County

County: Clinton
Date Issued: January 8, 2021

Under the provisions of the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act of July 28, 1988, P.L. 556, 53 P.S. §§ 4000.101 – 4000.1904, (the Act), the Municipal Waste Management Non-Substantial Plan Revision dated 2020 submitted by Clinton County to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is hereby APPROVED. Clinton County is authorized to implement the approved plan revision and execute any ordinances, contracts or other requirements necessary to implement the plan revision.

This plan approval is subject to the attached conditions, and also modification, amendment and supplement by the DEP. This approval is further subject to rescission by DEP for any violation of the applicable laws or the rules and regulations adopted thereunder, for failure to comply in whole or in part with the conditions of this plan approval and the provisions set forth in the approved plan revision (which is made a part hereof), or for causing any condition inimical to the public health, safety or welfare.



Regional Program Manager
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Clinton County Municipal Waste Management Plan Revision Approval

County: Clinton
Date Issued: January 8, 2021

Plan Approval Conditions

1. Clinton County shall implement its plan, as revised by the plan revision received by DEP on November 20, 2020. Implementing documents were included with the revision. Any additional implementing documents shall be submitted to DEP within one year, by January 8, 2022, in accordance with Section 513 of the Act.
2. The County may not act in a manner contrary to the approved plan revision or otherwise fail to act in a manner consistent with the approved plan revision.
3. This plan approval is conditioned upon the requirement to submit an adopted revised plan at least three years prior to the time all remaining available permitted capacity for the County will be exhausted or at least three years prior to the expiration of the term of the County's approved plan (January 8, 2028), or when otherwise required by DEP. Each year the County shall examine the remaining disposal capacity available to the County.
4. The County will ensure adequate disposal capacity is available to them for the entire ten-year period of the plan, expiring January 8, 2031.