

SORRY! Due to printing delays, WASTE NOT is behind schedule. In the next two weeks you will be receiving two issues in each mailing to make up for the delay. Editors.

INCREASED RISK OF LEAD EXPOSURE TO INCINERATOR WORKERS AND THEIR CHILDREN, AND TO PEOPLE WHO LIVE NEAR, AND ALONG THE ROUTE TO, THE ASHFILL.

At a January 10, 1989, conference on lead research, co-sponsored by the Nat'l Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the Nat'l Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Philip Landrigan, Director of the Div. of Environmental and Occupational Medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in N.Y. City, predicted that "an increase in waste incineration could increase the risk of lead exposure in incinerator workers and their children, as well as the surrounding community... 'Incineration from one point of view is a nice technology because it reduces the volume of waste by 75% to 85%,' Landrigan said. He added, however, that 'EPA seems to think if they reduce the volume by 75% or 85%, the 85% that disappears is gone. Unfortunately, it is not that simple. Instead, Landrigan said, some toxins in the waste stream go out the stack or, like lead, are left in residual ash that is placed in landfills. Increasing incineration temperatures and residence times can reduce the concentrations of complex organic compounds, Landrigan acknowledged. He said, however, that those measures increase incineration costs. 'There are disincentives to full combustion, and it will be very important for watchdog agencies to be mindful of that fact,' he said. Landrigan said there are no adequate studies that assess exposure among the populations potentially at risk. He said those potentially at risk include incinerator workers and their children, people who live along the route to the landfill where the ash is taken, and people who live near the landfill. 'There has been a curious reluctance among the funding agencies to support work in this area,' he told the conference. 'We and others have come to them with some proposals to do some fairly simple-minded concentric surveys of the populations we think theoretically would be at risk,' but were told money was unavailable, Landrigan said." Environment Reporter, Current Developments, 1-27-89, pgs. 1913-1914.

OREGON: MARION COUNTY'S 550 TPD OGDEN MARTIN INCINERATOR HAS CREATED AN ASH MOUNTAIN 100 FEET HIGH.

The size of the ever-growing ash mountain from the Ogden Martin mass-burn incinerator is about 100 feet tall. The ash mountain is sometimes referred to as Mount Franke. Randall Frank is the Marion County Commissioner who has acted as a spokesman for the Board of Commissioners on garbage issues. According to Woodburn Mayor Nancy Kirksey: "It's a matter of public trust. We were all under the assumption this ash would be placed in a pit and then filled over with dirt. We were not prepared for this mountain." Jim Sears, the director of Solid Waste Management for Marion County, "told city officials and area residents that the entire ash pit is lined. Pipes beneath the pit draw off water that accumulates, he said. Water then is pumped into a lagoon next to the pit, where it is stored until it can be sprayed on surrounding farm land. Asked about the danger of contamination from water in the lagoon, Sears said that the water has a high salt content, but no other chemicals have been detected...Sears said monitoring wells at the site are checked every three months, and so far, nothing has been found that would cause concern...Claude Shinn, a chemist for the state Dept. of Environmental Quality (DEQ), said in an interview Wednesday: 'Nobody knows a whole lot about this. The DEQ is still asking a lot of questions.' Shinn said the test that currently is used to check the levels of lead or cadmium in the ash is not conclusive. 'So far, there is no definitive answer,' he said. Sears said there is some contamination in the upper groundwater, but there is no danger of it seeping into the drinking water. Shinn said the federal EPA is conducting a 10-year study on the Woodburn ash to see what chemical reactions take place during that time..." Statesman-Journal, OR, 1-12-89. "Complaints about Woodburn's ashfill range from unsightly appearance to possible contamination of the area's wells, area residents testified Thursday...About 100 people

attended the hearing called by the county commissioners...Shirley Waite, who lives near the ashfill, was skeptical about county officials' statements that residents shouldn't be concerned because the ashfill was lined and protected against leaking...Waite cried as she told how her son, who had been ill recently, was found to have high levels of metal in his blood. She asked county officials to assure her that there was nothing hazardous in her water. Jim Sears, the director of solid waste management for Marion County, said the Waites' well would be tested by the DEQ next week." Statesman-Journal, OR, 1-20-89. For more information contact John Vance, **Citizens for Clean Water, Inc.**, 635 Belmont, NE, Salem, OR 97301.

NEW JERSEY: OGDEN MARTIN'S PROPOSED MASS-BURN INCINERATOR FOR PENNSAUKEN IS DELAYED BY EPA REMAND ORDER. "On November 10, 1988, the EPA issued a remand order for the permits granted by the NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection (DEP) to **Ogden Martin** for construction of a garbage incinerator in Pennsauken. The EPA ruled that the DEP had failed to conduct sufficient analysis to justify the level of control required by the permit for nitrous oxide emissions. The DEP failed to establish that Best Available Control Technology was required. Therefore, the EPA has ordered the DEP to conduct further review of their method of controlling NOX emissions. This means that **Ogden Martin** has failed to obtain one of the necessary permits for construction: Prevention of Significant Deterioration. However, upon further review, including additional public comment, the DEP will issue another decision, which will again be reviewed by the EPA." The GREO Newsletter, Vol. 3, #1, 1989, (PO Box 2018, Bloomfield, NJ 07003-2018). For further information contact Mark Lohbauer, 8235 Balfour Road, Pennsauken, NJ 08110.

NEW JERSEY: TWO PAPER BROKERS OFFER RECYCLED PAPER AT PRICES COMPARABLE TO VIRGIN PAPER. "Recycled paper is available to local government, state institutions, and now nonprofit organizations at a very reasonable rate through two NJ paper brokers. **Lewmar Paper Company** and **Central Paper Company** have been awarded the NJ State Recycled Fine Printing Paper Contract with prices that are much lower than their published prices. Paper with 50% and some 100% recycled content is available for such uses as brochures, newsletters, stationary, zerography, and general printing at prices that are comparable to virgin paper. State offices, state institutions, municipal and county governments, state colleges, school districts, and other state affiliates are eligible for these rates. Additionally **ANJR** (Assoc. of NJ Recyclers) has made agreements with both **Lewmar** and **Central** to extend these preferential prices to income and sales tax-exempt nonprofit organizations. The companies require that eligible entities submit sufficient proof of their state affiliated or tax-exempt status when setting up an account. A minimum order is one full carton, FOB destination. Although not included in the state contract, **Central** and **Lewmar** also offer a 50% recycled zerographic paper made with NJ scrap. For more information contact Jeff Ostroff, **Lewmar Paper Co.**, PO Box 490, Kenilworth, NJ 07033, tel: 201-298-0800, and David Relles, **Central Paper Co.**, 1004 Whitehead Road Ext., Trenton, NJ 08638, tel: 609-883-7500. For more information about the State's Recycled Paper Cooperative Purchasing Program contact Grace Breen, Coordinator of Cooperative Purchasing, CN-230, Trenton, NJ 08625, tel: 609-984-7047." Recyclenet Gazette, November 1988, (a quarterly newsletter of **ANJR**, Box 625, Absecon, NJ 08201).

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