

MASSACHUSETTS: OGDEN MARTIN'S 1,650 TPD MASS-BURN INCINERATOR IN HAVERHILL ALLOWED TO BURN WITHOUT A COMPLETED HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT. Haverhill residents utilized every democratic means available to them to stop this proposed incinerator. See *Waste Not* #s24-25. They held a referendum on November 4, 1987, which asked: "Should a regional waste-burning incinerator be located in Haverhill?" The results were: **10,030 NO** and **4,181 YES**. But it was a non-binding referendum. Just as democracy seems to become non-binding when incinerator proposals descend on a community. **Ogden Martin** used every ounce of its power to get this incinerator built in Haverhill. And they won. The MA Dept. of Environmental Quality (DEQE) has had a shameful part to play in this affair. The incinerator went on line in March. -(EC). "...The Haverhill Board of Health is accusing the state department in charge of studying the environmental effects of the incinerator with dragging its feet in releasing a long-promised study on **Ogden Martin**. 'You and the department simply have not delivered on your promises -despite strong public statements,' the health board wrote in a recent letter to Daniel Greenbaum, chairman of the state DEQE. The health board agreed last December to allow the plant to start burning trash despite reservations about the cancer risk produced by emissions from **Ogden's** smokestack. It gave the approval with the personal assurances from Greenbaum that the state and its consultants from the U. of Mass. at Amherst would study the environmental data used by **Ogden Martin** in its claims that the plant is safe...state officials said at the time that they expected the report to come out before April. Since then, according to health board members, the state claims that manpower and budget shortages have forced the DEQE to put off release of the report until the middle of June. The health board called the DEQE's excuses, 'distressingly predictable.' 'Clearly, we would not have entered into this agreement if we knew that the short-term study would not be completed until several months after the facility began operation,' the board said in the letter. The board accused Greenbaum of not following through with public statements that the **Ogden** project was top priority and the study represented a 'new era in DEQE's activist role in resolving our state-wide solid waste crisis...' *The Haverhill Gazette*, 5-18-89.

OKLAHOMA: OGDEN MARTIN FILES \$588,000 SUIT AGAINST CITY OF TULSA FOR CITY'S FAILURE TO REIMBURSE THEM TAXES. "...**Ogden Martin Systems** of Tulsa, operator of the Walter B. Hall Resource Recovery Facility (1,125tpd) filed suit in Tulsa District Court against the Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy. The suit seeks \$573,081 in unpaid taxes and \$14,989 in interest...Payments to reimburse **Ogden** for taxes have been withheld since May 1988 because such payments have been termed illegal by the district attorney and state attorney general...District Attorney David Moss advised the city in early 1988 that it could not legally pay the taxes, even though it had agreed to do so in the contract with **Ogden**...If the city wins the suit, **Ogden** would have to pay back about \$1.3 million in taxes the city paid before May 1988...(City Attorney) McNeill said an attorney general's opinion was issued in 1978 calling such tax payments illegal, but the city was unaware of that opinion when it signed the contract with **Ogden** in 1984. **Ogden** applied for a 5-year tax exemption for new industry under a state-adopted constitutional amendment, but did not fit any of the exemption categories (Tulsa Authority chairman) King said...The trash plant was completed in 1986. The city issued about \$93 million in revenue bonds to build the plant. **Ogden** contributed \$16 million. In addition to reimbursement of \$600,000 a year in taxes under the 20-year agreement, **Ogden** is paid about \$5 million a year to operate the plant, 10% of steam sales or about \$400,000, and another \$2 million in costs and services." *Tulsa World*, 5-13-89.

OGDEN CORP. 1988 ANNUAL REPORT REVEALS OGDEN'S PROJECTS THAT RANGE FROM HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATORS TO RACETRACKS. **Ogden Corp.**, which includes **Ogden Martin**, **Ogden Allied**, **Ogden Projects**, and **Ogden Environmental Services**, submitted a 26 page "Annual Report

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for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 1988" to the Securities and Exchange Commission. This report is available from **Waste Not** for \$4.00. The annual report comments on all of **Ogden's** ventures for the last fiscal year. **Ogden** is involved in projects from PCB destruction to racetracks. Of interest is **Ogden's** development of hazardous waste incinerators. According to the report, **Ogden Environmental Services (OES)** "was organized in December 1986, to acquire the circulating bed combustion (CBC) technology developed by **GA Technologies Inc.** and its affiliates to incinerate non-radioactive hazardous waste...**OES's** CBC technology has already received a **first-of-a-kind EPA permit** authorizing it to incinerate PCB-contaminated soil in all EPA regions and during 1987 **OES** received a research development and demonstration permit for its San Diego facility.

In 1988 the U.S. District Court in San Diego invalidated a local ordinance that was intended to respond to local opposition by imposing restraints beyond those required by the EPA and the CA Department of Health Services. The San Diego facility is expected to be an entree for several Superfund opportunities...

The basic CBC units cost approximately \$3.4 million each. The first unit has been deployed in the Kenai Wildlife Reserve in Alaska, cleaning up PCB-contaminated soil for a production unit now operated by **ARCO Alaska Inc.** The contamination resulted from a compressor explosion in 1972 while the plant was managed by a prior operator...**OES's** second unit is now deployed at a site in Stockton, CA. It will process more than 8,000 tons of contaminated soil resulting from a leaking underground storage tank. This project is the first mobile thermal-treatment project in California...Although the present Stockton project will be completed in mid-1989, **OES** is pursuing other remediation projects for this unit in the same geographical area." Pages 15-17.

CANADA: QUEBEC BANS DIOXINS AND FURANS IN MILK CARTONS. "Quebec will ban two cancer-causing substances found in cardboard milk containers as of April 10, provincial Agriculture Minister Michel Page announced yesterday. The Quebec government is the first in North America to prohibit dioxins and furans in milk cartons, he told a news conference. Mr. Page called the government's move a 'preventative measure.' The National Dairy Council announced last year it intended to eliminate milk cartons with dioxin traces by the end of the current year. Furans and dioxins belong to an extremely toxic family of more than 200 chlorinated compounds. They are produced by a chemical process that bleaches wood pulp to produce white paper products." Toronto Globe and Mail, 3-17-89, page A-2.

WASTE MANAGEMENT INC. - REVOLVING DOORS. "Former White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker Jr. has been nominated to the board of directors of **Waste Management Inc.**, the nation's largest waste-disposal company. A former three-term Republican senator from Tennessee, Baker was chosen largely for his knowledge about lobbying the government on environmental law, a **Waste Management** spokesman said Tuesday." Associated Press, 1989, undated.

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