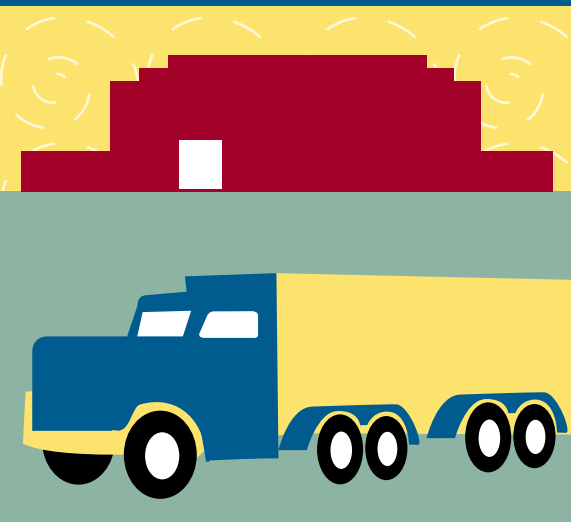
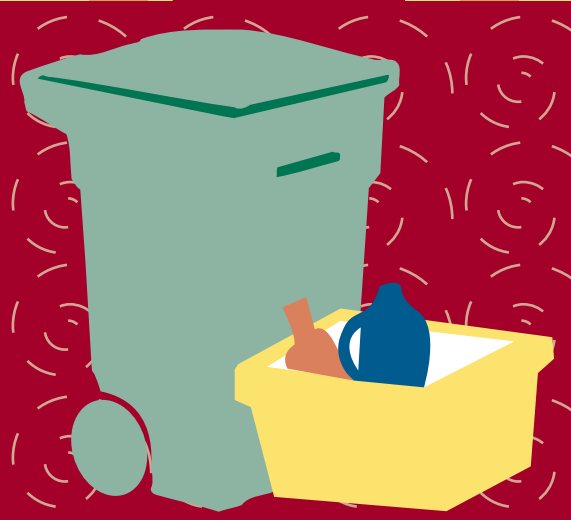




Waste Transfer Stations:

**Involved Citizens
Make the Difference**



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste
and Emergency
Response (5306W)

EPA530-K-01-003
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www.epa.gov/osw

Is a Waste Transfer Station Being Considered for Your Community?

You've just learned that a solid waste transfer station developer is proposing to build a facility in your community. Like many citizens, you may have concerns, including uncertainties about potential safety and health impacts. You may even wonder what a waste transfer station is. In simple terms, a transfer station is a facility where solid waste is unloaded from smaller trucks and reloaded into larger vehicles for transport to a final disposal site.



Waste transfer stations make solid waste collection more efficient and reduce overall transportation costs, air emissions, energy use, truck traffic, and road wear and tear. This saves you and your community money and lowers the cost of your solid waste management services.

The selection of a site for any waste-related facility can be a sensitive issue, particularly for those living nearby. In principle, most people realize that such facilities are needed and will be needed in the future. In some cases, however, concern arises about a specific location for a waste transfer station and whether the facility will be properly managed.

You and your neighbors can help influence decisions on transfer stations. This booklet provides key information you will need to develop an opinion about a proposed or modified transfer station. It also provides ways or ideas on how to get involved to enhance the value of the waste transfer station.

Well-managed waste transfer stations are:

- Located, designed, and operated to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare of the community and environment.
- Located so as to minimize incompatibility with the character of the surrounding area.
- Located where traffic patterns to or from the facility minimize the impact on existing traffic flows.
- Consistent with state, local or tribal regulations and solid waste management plans.

What Is a Transfer Station?

A waste transfer station is a light industrial-type facility where trash collection trucks discharge their loads so trash can be compacted and then reloaded into larger vehicles (e.g., trucks, trains and barges) for shipment to a final disposal site, typically a landfill or waste-to-energy facility. Transfer station operators usually move waste off the site in a matter of minutes or hours. Transfer stations serve both rural and urban communities. In densely populated areas, they are generally fully enclosed.

Waste transfer stations handle the trash that you set out for collection. At many transfer stations, workers screen incoming wastes on the receiving floor or in an earthen pit, recovering materials from the waste stream that can be recycled and separating out any inappropriate wastes (e.g., tires, large appliances, automobile batteries) that are not allowed in a disposal facility.

Why Are Transfer Stations Needed?

Communities need transfer stations to move their waste efficiently from the point of collection to distant, regional landfills or waste-to-energy plants. By consolidating solid waste collection and disposal points, transfer stations help communities reduce the cost of hauling waste to these remote disposal sites.



Waste transfer stations may be the most cost-effective when they are located near a collection area. The use of transfer stations lowers collection costs, as crews spend less time traveling to and from distant disposal sites and more time collecting waste. This reduces costs for labor, fuel and collection vehicle maintenance.

What Are the Benefits?

Why are transfer stations growing in popularity around the United States? Besides reduced transportation costs, here are a few of the benefits. The waste transfer station:

- **Reduces overall community truck traffic** by consolidating smaller loads into larger vehicles.
- **Offers more flexibility in waste handling and disposal options.** Decision-makers can select among different disposal options and secure the lowest disposal fees or choose a desired method of disposal (e.g., landfilling, waste-to-energy).
- **Reduces air pollution, fuel consumption, and road wear** by consolidating trash into fewer vehicles.
- **Allows for screening of waste** for special handling. At many transfer stations, workers screen incoming wastes on concrete floors or conveyor belts to separate out readily recyclable materials or any inappropriate wastes (e.g., tires, automobile batteries) that are not allowed in a landfill or a waste-to-energy facility.
- **Reduces traffic at the disposal facility.** The fact that fewer vehicles go to the landfill or waste-to-energy facility reduces congestion and operating costs and increases safety.
- **Offers citizens facilities for convenient drop-off of waste and recyclables.** Some transfer stations have a designated area, often called a convenience center, where residents drop off waste or recyclables in collection containers.

What Can I Do About My Health and Safety Concerns?

Traffic, noise, and odor may exist around waste transfer stations. Other problems that can result from an improperly designed or operated facility, include:

- Rodents and birds.
- Litter.
- Air emissions.

Thoughtful design choices and well-managed operations can and do address potential negative impacts. This section will describe typical concerns and offer suggestions that you can take to your transfer station developer to help resolve your concerns. A more detailed discussion of ways to reduce the impacts of waste transfer stations is provided in EPA's *Waste Transfer Stations: A Manual for Decision-Making, Draft EPA530-D-01-005, February 2001*.



Traffic

Transfer stations reduce overall traffic by consolidating smaller loads into larger vehicles. The transfer station, however, will generate additional amounts of traffic in its immediate area. This traffic can contribute to increased road congestion, air emissions, noise, and wear on roads. For this reason, waste transfer stations are often located in industrial areas that have ready access to major road-

ways. Travel routes and resulting traffic impacts typically receive significant attention during transfer station siting and design. Some important design and operating features that should be used include:

- Selecting sites that have direct access to truck routes, highways and rail or barge terminals.
- Providing adequate space within the facility site so that customers waiting to use the transfer station do not interrupt traffic on public roads or impact nearby residences or businesses.
- Designating haul routes to and from the transfer station that avoid congested areas, residential areas, business districts, schools, hospitals and other sensitive areas.
- Designing safe intersections with public roads.

Noise

Heavy truck traffic and the operation of heavy-duty facility equipment (e.g., conveyors and front-end loaders) are the primary sources of noise from a transfer station. Design and operating practices that help reduce noise include:

- Confining noisy activities within buildings or other enclosures as much as possible.
- Using landscaping, sound barriers, and earth berms to absorb exterior noise.
- Arranging the site so that traffic flows are not adjacent to properties that are sensitive to noise.
- Providing setback distances, called buffer zones, to separate noisy activities from adjacent land uses.
- Conducting activities that generate the most amount of noise during the day.

Odor

Garbage, particularly food waste and grass, has a high potential for odor. Proper facility design can significantly reduce odor problems. Carefully positioning the building and its doorways with respect to neighbors is a good first step. At the transfer building itself, exhaust fans with air filters and rooftop exhaust vents can further reduce off-site odor impacts.

Some of the operating procedures that can help reduce odors include:

- “First-in, first-out” waste handling practices that keep waste on site only for short periods of time.
- Removing all waste from the tipping floor or pit by the end of each operating day so that these surfaces can be swept clean and washed down.
- “Good housekeeping” measures, including regular cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces and equipment that come into contact with waste.
- Water misting and/or deodorizing systems.

Rodents and Birds

Rodents and birds can be a nuisance and a potential health concern at waste transfer stations, but few basic design and operational elements can control them. For instance, good housekeeping practices are a simple and effective means of minimizing their presence. These practices include removing all waste delivered to the facility by the end of each day, and cleaning the receiving floor daily (small, rural facilities may require several days to accumulate a full container of waste for transport). Receiving waste only within an enclosed structure and otherwise preventing litter can reduce the presence of birds. If problems persist in the vicinity, baiting and trapping can control rodents.

Citizen Concern Sparks Waste Transfer Station Changes

When a public hearing was held to announce the siting of a proposed waste transfer station in Auburn, New Hampshire, the town's citizens wanted to make sure their concerns would be addressed. Residents raised a number of issues about potential odor, noise, and truck traffic from the transfer station, which would consolidate waste from Manchester, New Hampshire, and surrounding communities, including Auburn. In addition, town officials voiced concerns about storm-water runoff from the transfer station.

A private firm specializing in transfer stations and other waste management services listened to the issues raised at the hearing. The company showed its willingness to address these concerns by proposing changes to the transfer station's design and operating plans. Modifications included:

- Reorienting the transfer station building so warning alarms from trucks backing up would be directed away from residential areas.
- Closing the transfer station doors to reduce odor whenever trucks are not delivering waste.
- Providing a trash drop-off area apart from commercial vehicles and extending operating hours to make site use more convenient for residents.
- Setting up a gated fence around the site to maximize security and safety.

Town officials also hired a consultant to address additional citizen concerns. The company worked with the consultant to develop methods for safely managing storm-water runoff from the transfer station. The revised design included new drainage structures and roadway modifications. As a final condition for receiving a transfer station permit, the company developed an operating manual that employees will be required to follow. Town officials reviewed the operating manual and after additional modifications, the town approved the transfer station.

Litter

In the course of facility operations, it is likely that stray pieces of waste may become litter in and around the waste transfer station. Measures that can help reduce litter include:

- Positioning the main transfer building so that predominant winds are less likely to blow through the building and carry litter off-site.
- Installing perimeter landscaping and fencing to reduce wind speeds at the transfer station site and to trap any litter.
- Ensuring that tarps on open top trucks are secure.
- Providing skirting around loading chutes.
- Removing litter frequently to reduce the opportunity for it to travel offsite.
- Patrolling nearby access roads to control litter from truck traffic.

Air Emissions

Air emissions at transfer stations can come from unloading dry, dusty waste delivered to the transfer station, exhaust from trucks, loaders and other equipment, and driving over unpaved surfaces. The following can reduce air emissions:

- Requiring trucks delivering and picking up waste at the facility to reduce unnecessary engine idling.
- Working with fleet operators to reduce engine emissions (e.g., engine improvements or use of cleaner fuels).
- Spraying dusty wastes with water as they are unloaded.
- Ensuring that street sweeping operations use enough water to avoid kicking up dust.
- Paving all surfaces where trucks operate.

Who Regulates Transfer Stations?

Every solid waste management facility is required to obtain certain government permits. Permit requirements may be established by state, local, or tribal governments. Regulations, which serve as the basis for permits, vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Typical types of permits that a transfer station may be required to obtain include:

- **Solid waste facility permits**—usually issued by state, local, or tribal agencies, which can govern siting, design, and operations.
- **Site development permits**—usually issued by local or tribal agencies, which include zoning requirements, building permits, utility connections.
- **Environmental siting approvals**—which are addressed by various levels of government and can pertain to wetlands, flood plains, culturally significant sites, or other protected areas.

For a state-by-state checklist of major transfer station regulatory issues see EPA's document, *Waste Transfer Stations: A Manual for Decision-Making, Draft EPA530-D-01-005, February 2001, Appendix A*.

How Do I Get Involved?

Communicate

- Talk with authorities that plan, permit, and regulate waste transfer stations at the state level. (See the list of state solid waste contacts at the end of this guide).
- Seek to understand the role of the various agencies. Learn about the types of decisions they have authority to make and the activities they can influence or control.
- Talk to the waste transfer station developer and find out about his plans. The developer may be either a private company or government agency. Make sure the developer is aware of your concerns as early as possible so he can take steps to address them. Find out the name and phone

number of the developer's contact person whom you can call for information, to check on progress, and to share your concerns.

- Check the site against the rules of your state or locality. Ask your state or tribal government representative for copies of the regulations or where you can find them.
- Get on mailing lists of the developer, local agencies (e.g., zoning, planning, solid waste), and state agencies.

Identifying and Addressing Quality-of-Life Concerns

EPA strongly encourages tribal, state, and local permitting agencies to provide the most effective and constructive opportunities for all stakeholders to communicate concerns, exchange information, and reach mutually acceptable understandings as early as possible.

—U.S. EPA, "Social Aspects of Siting RCRA Hazardous Waste Facilities," April 2000.

Participate

- Attend public information meetings, hearings, and decision meetings to express your interests.
- Request a visit to the developer's completed and operating waste transfer stations.
- Work with state and/or local oversight agencies to see how you can assist in monitoring the waste transfer station's performance.

Negotiate

- Your state, tribal, or local government agencies will determine if the proposed waste transfer station meets current regulations. However, you and your neighbors may want to work with the transfer station developer to negotiate a separate agreement documenting commitments that you expect the developer to keep. This agreement can include both performance measures to ensure the community is not unduly impacted as well as possible benefits the developer will provide to offset the facility's impacts. Benefits can range from commitments to employ local residents, construction of day care centers, parks or other facilities that enhance the community to actual payment of a fee to enable the community to provide other neighborhood improvements.

Important elements of an effective public participation process may include the following:

- Advance notice of any proposed public or private solid waste transfer stations.
- Advance notice of opportunities for public involvement in the approval process.
- Local decision officials hear and address community social, economic, and health concerns in advance of site selection and permit filing.
- Open sharing of relevant information.
- Access to facility planning and/or permitting documents.
- Reasonable time to review documents and, if warranted, the assistance of independent technical experts.
- A facilitator for public meetings who is experienced or trained in working with communities and addressing controversial issues.
- Availability of interpreters for public meetings and multilingual fact sheets, public notices and other outreach materials.
- Feedback from state/tribal/local officials on how they intend to address community concerns.

It's important to get involved early to share your concerns with the waste transfer station developer and government regulators and discuss what the developer can do for you and your community.

How can communities open up the lines of communication?

Contact your local government.

Find answers to the following questions:

The Planning Process

- Where can you obtain a copy of the locality's solid waste plan?
 - What is the process for approving or amending the solid waste plan? Determine if it has been followed.
 - Who is in charge of waste management planning and siting new facilities?
-
- What is the process for establishing a new facility or modifying an existing one?
 - What area/communities will this facility serve?
 - Who is the appropriate contact at the local level for project-specific information?
 - Has an application for a new or modified facility been submitted to the local government, state, or tribe? If so, ask for a copy or where you can view it.
 - Are the facilities publicly or privately owned?

Applicable Regulations

- What regulations/standards apply to waste transfer station siting, design, operation? Who enforces them?
- Find out if there is a solid waste planning committee and, if so, when it meets.
- Do the zoning ordinances specify where waste transfer stations are allowed and the process for special exceptions to the existing zoning plan?

Opportunities for Public Participation

- What opportunities are there for public input?
- Is there a central repository for documents for public review?
- When is the zoning hearing and what are the procedures for participation?

Contact your local elected official.

Find answers to the following questions:

- What information is available on the project?
- What is the schedule for building the facility?
- What is the size of the facility?
- What are the proposed tonnages that the facility will handle, and what communities will they be coming from?
- How much traffic will the facility generate?
- When is the public meeting scheduled?

Contact your state solid waste or tribal environmental agency.

Find answers to the following questions:

- What administrative requirements exist, including public hearings for waste transfer stations?



- What is the process for requesting a public hearing?
- What are the regulations that apply to transfer stations? Do they address your concerns. If not, why not?
- What is the permitting and regulatory process? Does regulatory authority rest with the state agency, a local agency or a combination of the two? If located on a reservation, does authority rest with the tribal council or another tribal environmental entity?
- Where can the public review the state application for a waste transfer station?

How do I get involved?

Form or join a community advisory panel.

A community advisory panel (CAP) should reflect local diversity and include residents, businesses, and industry. CAPs can provide insight and external input and may oversee administration of host benefits or amenities agreed upon as part of siting discussions. For instance, a CAP might be formed to administer funds allocated for job training programs.

To formulate your position on the proposed waste transfer station, review the information you have collected. Identify operating and design measures that will protect the public interest. Write down your concerns and thoughts in a concise, logical, and constructive manner. Attempt to understand other perspectives and acknowledge them while meeting your goals. Select your best spokesperson to present your position at the public meeting or hearing.

Attend public meetings or hearings.

Find answers to the following questions:

- What benefits would the waste transfer station provide?
- How will the waste transfer station affect the community and the environment?
- How will the community be affected by truck traffic?
- What types of litter, noise, and vector controls will the facility have?

- Will all waste be removed or containerized at the end of the day?
- How will storm water and wash water runoff be managed?
- How will the community be economically impacted?
- What type of odor control will the facility have?
- How will the waste transfer station save you money?
- What potential hazards may be expected and how will they be addressed?
- Does the community get any special benefits?

Secure follow-up on your concerns from the local regulatory authority.

Ask questions such as the following:

- How will the local regulatory authority monitor resolution of your concerns?
- When will you be able to meet with project management?
- Who will provide long-term oversight of facility operations?
- What provisions are being made so that the public can review the facility's operating history and permit compliance after regular operations begin?
- Can the community be involved in site inspections and reviews?
- Will the authority help schedule a visit to a similar facility?



What kinds of community benefits might be negotiable?

Based on the experience of communities around the country, there are many neighborhood benefits that can be negotiated if you communicate and meet with the waste transfer station developer. The range of community benefits depends on several factors, including availability of alternate sites, population density, land use of surrounding areas, and the economics of the proposed facility. Benefits that communities have asked for include:

- Landscaping, lighting, and local park areas.
- Limitations on waste generation sources (e.g., off reservation, out of county, out of state).
- Funding of public road/infrastructure improvements.
- Restrictions on truck traffic, including designated routing.
- Guaranteed preference to the community's residents for employment.
- Commitment to regularly pick up litter and sweep streets in and around the waste transfer station.
- Participation in site inspections and operation reviews.
- A hotline with the name and phone number of someone that will act on and respond to complaints.
- Restrictions on operating hours.
- Commitment to cleaning up the tipping floor at day's end.
- Free or reduced-cost use of the facility for the community's residents and businesses.
- Improvements to community schools, recreation programs, fire department, etc.
- Free recyclables collection and/or processing.
- Guarantees for housing values.
- A fee paid to the local government for every ton of waste received at the facility.

You can also negotiate to require that community representatives have access to the facility during operations to monitor

Citizens Decided Transfer Station Could Use Some Santa Fe Style

Thanks to the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Solid Waste Management Division's door-to-door informational campaign and the involvement of concerned citizens, the solid waste transfer station was designed in a way aesthetically pleasing to the residents. City officials responded to a number of citizen concerns regarding the design and proposed operation of the transfer station, including a request for the transfer station to conform to the stucco-and-tile architectural style prevalent in the Santa Fe area.

To inform residents about the proposed waste transfer station, which opened in 1997, city officials conducted public hearings, met with neighborhood associations, and went door-to-door distributing newsletters with proposed details on the transfer station's design and how the decision-making process would be implemented. During the public involvement process, residents expressed concerns regarding traffic impacts, stray litter, odor and dust, and the visual effect of the transfer station. The city responded with a number of changes that included:

- Building and upgrading roads to ensure large transfer trucks would travel north of the neighborhood, away from major streets.
- Having crews daily pick up litter that might blow or fall onto neighborhood streets.
- Washing down the transfer station twice each week and removing transfer station waste at the end of each day.
- A powerful ventilation system to limit odors.
- Incorporating the design of the transfer station to be in the Santa Fe architectural style.

It is important to note that the citizens most affected by the transfer station had lived for some time near the city's closed landfill. Over the years, city officials consistently responded to citizen concerns about illegal dumping and stray litter from the landfill, resulting in a positive, trusting relationship with the community. This relationship likely facilitated the public involvement process.

performance. Safety concerns and potential for interference with daily operations must be addressed if this provision is included.

How Do I Get More Information?

Information Available From EPA

The following publications are available through the RCRA Hotline. To order a document, call 800 424- 9346 (or 800 553-7672 for the hearing-impaired). In Washington, DC, the number

is 703 412-9810 or TDD 703- 412-3323. The RCRA Hotline is open from Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., EST.

- **Waste Transfer Stations: A Manual for Decision-Making** (EPA530-D-01-005) (Draft, February 2001.)
- **Social Aspects of Siting RCRA Hazardous Waste Facilities** (EPA530-K-00-005.)
- **Decision-Maker's Guide To Solid Waste Management** (EPA530-R-95-023)
- **Sites for Our Solid Waste: A Guidebook for Effective Public Involvement** (EPA530-SW-90-019)

Review Committee Protects Community's Best Interests and Negotiates Host Fee

An initial siting choice for a waste transfer station in Leon County, Florida, failed to gain the approval of citizens and local business owners. In response, the county board held a series of public meetings and workshops for almost a year, to evaluate approximately 15 potential alternative sites for the transfer station. Attended by hundreds of people, this public process resulted in a final site selection, after which the county board appointed a site development review committee whose mission was to develop operating and design criteria that would meet the needs of businesses and residents in this suburban area of West Tallahassee.

The committee comprised a neighborhood association representative, a local business representative, a university professor, a private consultant, and transportation, public works, and solid waste officials from city and county government. The committee requested transportation and noise studies to help it develop recommendations for reducing the transfer station's environmental impacts.

The studies persuaded the county's solid waste department to change the transfer station from a top-load to a compactor-type design that would reduce noise, building height, and overall costs, plus provide for cleaner operations. The modified design also made funds available to improve the sound absorption of the transfer station's interior walls. The review committee also developed operating criteria addressing other potential hazards and nuisances to the community. One requirement included having an industrial hygienist monitor the safety of the transfer station annually.

To compensate the community for hosting the transfer station, the committee approved a "host fee" of 50 cents per ton of waste. The community will use revenue from this host fee, expected to generate \$75,000 in the transfer station's first year of operation, to pay for neighborhood improvements such as local sewer repairs.

Leon County's transfer station has yet to be built, however. Despite extensive public involvement, a group of adjacent property owners is challenging the final site selection, even though they participated in the decision-making process.

Additional Information from EPA

- **The Model Plan for Public Participation**, EPA National Environmental Justice Advisory Council. Contact EPA Office of Environmental Justice (<http://es.epa.gov/oeca/main/ej/nejacpub.html>).
- **Constructive Engagement Resource Guide: Practical Advice for Dialogue Among Facilities, Workers, Communities, and Regulators** (EPA745-B-99-008) June 1999. Contact EPA's National Service Center for Environmental Publications at 1-800-490-9198 or visit the Web at www.epa.gov/stakeholders/siteguide.htm.

Other Selected Sources of Information

- **Solid Waste Transfer in Illinois: A Citizen's Handbook on Planning, Siting and Technology**. Contact Dupage County Solid Waste Department, Wheaton Illinois. Telephone: 630 682-6755.
- **National Environmental Justice Advisory Council Regulatory Strategy for Siting and Operating Waste Transfer Stations** (report #500-R-00-001). Contact Kent Benjamin at EPA at 202 260-2822 or visit the web at: <http://es.epa.gov/oeca/main/ej/nejacpub.html>.

Selected Internet Resources

- EPA's Office of Solid Waste (www.epa.gov/msw)
- EPA's Office of Environmental Justice (<http://es.epa.gov/oeca/main/ej/index.html>)
- EPA's Office of Civil Rights (<http://www.epa.gov/civilrights>)

State Solid Waste Contacts

Alabama

Alabama Department of Environmental Management, Land Division, Solid Waste Branch, P.O. Box 301463, Montgomery, AL 36130-1463, Phone: 334/271-7730, Fax: 334/279-3050

Alaska

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Environmental Health Division, Solid Waste Program, 410

Willoughby Avenue, Juneau, AK 99801-1795, Phone: 907/465-5350, Fax: 907/465-5164

Arizona

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Programs Division, Solid Waste Section, 3033 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012, Phone: 602/207-4208, Fax: 602/207-2383

Arkansas

Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology, Solid Waste Division, P.O. Box 8913, Little Rock, AR 72219-8913, Phone: 501/682-0600, Fax: 501/682-0611

California

California Integrated Waste Management Board, 8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA, 95826, Phone: 916/255-2182, Fax: 916/255-2227

Colorado

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80222-1530, Phone: 303/692-3300, Fax: 303/759-5355

Connecticut

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Waste Management, 79 Elm Street, 4th Floor, Hartford, CT 06106-5127, Phone: 860/424-3021, Fax: 860/424-4060

Delaware

Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Air and Waste Management Division, Hazardous and Solid Waste Management, 89 Kings Highway, Dover, DE 19901, Phone: 302/739-4764, Fax: 302/739-5060

District of Columbia

DC Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Administration, 2750 South Capitol Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20032, Phone: 202/645-7044, Fax: 202/645-6040

Florida

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Waste Management, Bureau of Solid & Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Management Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400, Phone: 850/488-0300, Fax: 850/414-0414

Georgia

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Land Protection Branch, Solid Waste Management, 4244 International Parkway, Suite 104, Atlanta, GA 30354, Phone: 404/362-2537, Fax: 404/362-2654

Hawaii

Hawaii Department of Health, Environmental Management Division, Office of Solid Waste Management, 919 Ala Moana, Room 300, Honolulu, HI 96814, Phone: 808/586-4250, Fax: 808/586-4370

Idaho

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Program, 410 North Hilton Street, Boise, ID 83706, Phone: 208/373-0502, Fax: 208/373-0417

Illinois

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Land, Solid Waste Management Section, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276, Phone: 217/785-9407, Fax: 217/557-4231

Indiana

Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, P.O. Box 6015, Indianapolis, IN 46206-6015, Phone: 317/232-3210, Fax: 317/232-3403

Iowa

Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Land Quality Bureau, Solid Waste Section, 900 East Grand Avenue, Henry A. Wallace Bldg., Des Moines, IA 50319-0034, Phone: 515/281-4968, Fax: 515/281-8895

Kansas

Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment, Bureau of Waste Management, Forbes Field,



Building 283, Topeka, KS 66620, Phone: 785/296-1612,
Fax: 785/296-1592

Kentucky

Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection, Division of
Waste Management, Solid Waste Branch, Frankfort Office Park,
14 Reilly Road, Frankfort, KY 40601 Phone: 502/564-6716,
Fax: 502/564-4049

Louisiana

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid
and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, P.O. Box 82178,
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2178, Phone: 225/765-0249,
Fax: 225/765-0299

Maine

Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of
Remediation and Waste Management, Division of Solid Waste
Facilities Regulation, 17 State House Station, Augusta, ME
04333-0017, Phone: 207/287-2651, Fax: 207/287-7826

Maryland

Maryland Department of the Environment, Waste Management
Administration, Solid Waste Program, 2500 Broening Highway,
Baltimore, MD 21224, Phone: 410/631-3304, Fax: 410/631-3321

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau
of Waste Prevention, Solid Waste Division, One Winter Street,
Boston, MA 02108, Phone: 617/292-5953, Fax: 617/292-5778

Michigan

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Waste
Management Division, Solid Waste Program, P.O. Box 30241,
Lansing, MI 48909, Phone: 517/335-9523, Fax: 517/373-4797

Minnesota

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Policy and Planning
Division, 520 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-4194,
Phone: 651/297-8502, Fax: 651/297-8676

Mississippi

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Office of
Pollution Control, Solid Waste Management Branch, P.O. Box

10385, Jackson, MS 38289, Phone: 601/961-5171, Fax: 601/354-6612

Missouri

Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Management Program, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, Phone: 573/751-5401, Fax: 573/526-3902

Montana

Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Permitting and Compliance Division, P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901, Phone: 406/444-5270, Fax: 406/444-1374

Nebraska

Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Management Division, 1200 N Street, Suite 400, Lincoln, NE 68509-8922, Phone: 402/471-4210, Fax: 402/471-2909

Nevada

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Waste Management, Solid Waste Branch, 333 West Nye Lane, Capitol Complex, Carson City, NV 89710, Phone: 702/687-4670, Fax: 702/885-0868

New Hampshire

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Waste Management Division, 6 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03301-6509, Phone: 603/271-2905, Fax: 603/271-2456

New Jersey

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, P.O. Box 414, Trenton, NJ 08625, Phone: 609/984-6880, Fax: 609/984-6874

New Mexico

New Mexico Environment Department, Environmental Protection Division, Solid Waste Bureau, 1190 St. Francis Dr., P.O. Box 26110, Santa Fe, NM 87503, Phone: 505/827-2855, Fax: 505/827-2902

New York

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-7250, Phone: 518/457-6934, Fax: 518/457-0629

North Carolina

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section, P.O. Box 27687, Raleigh, NC 27611-7687, Phone: 919/733-0692, Fax: 919/733-4810

North Dakota

North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Waste Management, P.O. Box 5520, Bismarck, ND 58506-5520, Phone: 701/328-5166, Fax: 701/328-5200

Ohio

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management P.O. Box 163669, Columbus, OH 43216-3669, Phone: 614/728-5333, Fax: 614/728-5315

Oklahoma

Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Management Division, P.O. Box 1677, Oklahoma City, OK 73102, Phone: 405/702-5100, Fax: 405/702-5101

Oregon

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Management and Cleanup Division Solid Waste Planning & Program Development Section, 811 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204, Phone: 503/229-5072, Fax: 503/229-6977

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land Recycling and Waste Management, Division of Municipal and Residual Waste, P.O. Box 8471, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8471, Phone: 717/787-2388, Fax: 717/787-1904

Rhode Island

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Division of Waste Management, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908, Phone: 401/222-4700, Fax: 401/222-3813

South Carolina

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Division of Solid Waste Management, 2600 Bull Street Columbia, SC 29201, Phone: 803/896-4007, Fax: 803/896-4001

South Dakota

South Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Services, Waste Management Program, 523 East Capitol, Foss Bldg., Pierre, SD 57501-3181, Phone: 605/773-3153, Fax: 605/773-4068

Tennessee

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Solid Waste Management Unit, 5th Floor, L & C Tower, 401 Church Street, Nashville, TN 37243-1535, Phone: 615/532-0780, Fax: 615/532-0886

Texas

TX Natural Resource Conservation Commission, Permits Division, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087, Phone: 512/239-6787, Fax: 512/239-2007

Utah

Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Section, P.O. Box 144880, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, Phone: 801/538-6170, Fax: 801/538-6715

Vermont

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Waste Management Division, Solid Waste Management, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05671-0404, Phone: 802/241-3444, Fax: 802/241-3296

Virginia

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Division, P.O. Box 10009, Richmond, VA 23240-0009, Phone: 804/698-4221, Fax: 804/698-4234

Washington

Washington State Department of Ecology, Waste Management Programs, Solid Waste and Financial Services Program, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, Phone: 360/407-6103, Fax: 360/407-6102

West Virginia

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Waste Management, Solid Waste Management Section, 1356

Hansford Street, Charleston, WV 25301-1401, Phone: 304/558-5929, Fax: 304/558-0256

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Air and Waste Division, Bureau of Waste Management, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707, Phone: 608/266-1327, Fax: 608/267-2768

Wyoming

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste Division, 122 West 25th Street, Cheyenne, WY 82002, Phone: 307/777-7752, Fax: 307/777-5973

American Samoa

Environmental Quality Commission, American Samoan Government, Department of Public Works, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799, Phone: 684/633-4141, Fax: 684/633-5801

Guam

Guam Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Land Division, P.O. Box 22439, GMF Barrigada, Guam 96921, Phone: 671/475-1658, Fax: 671/477-9402

Northern Mariana Islands

Division of Environmental Quality, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, 3rd Floor, Morgen's Bldg., San Jose, P.O. Box 1304, Saipan, MP 96950, Phone: 670/234-6114, Fax: 670/234-1003

Puerto Rico

Environmental Quality Board, Office of the Governor, Land Pollution Area, P.O. Box 11488, Santurce, PR 00910, Phone: 787/763-4448, Fax: 787/766-0150

Virgin Islands

Department of Planning and Natural Resources, Government of the Virgin Islands, Division of Environmental Protection, Building 111, Apartment 114, Christiansted, St. Croix, VI 00820, Phone: 809/773-0565, Fax: 809/773-9310



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