Chapter Officers & Directors

Officers & Directors
For FY 2011

Congratulations and welcome to the following officers and directors, which were recently elected at the Annual meeting. We look forward to a successful and exciting year for the Chapter.

President - Robin Roddy (DE Solid Waste Auth.) 302-764-5385
Vice President - Niti Blackwell (Howard Co., MD) 410-313-6418
Secretary - Mark Gutberlet (EA Engineering) 410-771-4950
Treasurer - Carrie Pendleton (Geosyntec) 410-381-4333
Past President - Robin Ennis (Montg. Co., MD) 240-777-6401
Chapter Director - Dana Murray (SCS Engineers) 703-471-6150
Director - Peter Bieniek (Cecil County, MD) 410-996-6275
Director - Hallie Clemm (DC DPW) 202-671-0575
Director - Andrew Kays (NMWDA) 410-333-2730
Director - Stephen Lezinski (Montg. Co., MD) 240-777-6590
Director - Stephen Lippy (Baltimore County, MD) 410-887-2009
Director - Jessica Martin (Syntec Corporation) 410-522-7000
Director - John Neyman (Republic Services, Inc.) 302-658-4097
Director - Steven Tomczewski (MD Env. Service) 410-729-8371
Director - Mehal Trivedi (Frederick County, MD) 301-600-3043

Officers & Directors
For FY 2010

Following is the list of officers and directors who served during the last fiscal year. For those of you leaving the Board, thank you for generously contributing your time and effort. For those of you moving on to other positions within the Board, thank you for your continued commitment.

President - Robin Ennis (Montgomery County, MD)
Vice President - Robin Roddy (DE Solid Waste Auth.)
Secretary - Dana Murray (SCS Engineers)
Treasurer - Steve Tomczewski (MD Env. Service)
Past President - Stephen Lippy (Baltimore County)
Chapter Director - Douglas Sawyers (Malcolm Pirnie)
Director - Peter Bieniek (Cecil County)
Director - Niti Blackwell (Howard County)
Director - Hallie Clemm (DC DPW)
Director - Linda Currier (Anne Arundel County, MD)
Director - Mark Gutberlet (EA Engineering)
Director - Stephen Lezinski (Montgomery County, MD)
Director - Jessica Martin (Syntec Corporation)
Director - Carrie Pendleton (Geosyntec Consultants)
Director - Mehal Trivedi (Frederick County, MD)

SWANA Mission Statement:

“Advancing the practice of economically and environmentally sound solid waste management in North America.”
Crab Feast 2010

By: Stephen T. Lezinski, Engineer III
Montgomery County

The SWANA Mid-Atlantic Chapter Annual Crab Feast was held on September 29, 2010 at Gunning’s Seafood Restaurant in Hanover, Maryland. Over 45 people attended the Feast, which also included several playful rounds of Ring-Toss, Name-that-Tune and everyone’s favorite, Pictionary. The festivities were preceded by the Chapter’s Board of Directors (BOD) Meeting, Annual Business Meeting and the Election of Officers. Special thanks is given to Clare Fadden of Montgomery County (registration), the Mid-Atlantic Chapter BOD (sponsor), Gunning’s Seafood Restaurant (host) and everyone else for attending.
Mark Wheeler Takes First Place at the Regional & International Road-E-O

By: Jeff Fried, Operations Manager
Maryland Environmental Service

Mr. Mark Wheeler, Operations Manager at the Montgomery County Recycling Facility for the Maryland Environmental Service, took the first place award, scoring higher than 9 other participants, in the articulating front-end loader event at the 2010 Mid-Atlantic Regional Road-E-O, which was held on June 11, 2010 at the Conestoga Landfill in Morgantown, PA.

Mark’s first place finish at the Regional Road-E-O allowed him to advance on and participate in the International Road-E-O, which was held in Phoenix, Arizona in September. The International Road-E-O participants include all the winners at the regional level. Once again, Mark placed first in the front-end loader event, scoring higher than 9 other competitors. That makes Mark #1 in the Country for front-end loader. Congratulations Mark!

2010 Scholarship Recipients

By: Mehal Trivedi, Engineer II
Frederick County

Grace Ellen Ramsey received the highest score by the Chapter Evaluation Committee and received a $2,000 scholarship provided by Office Paper System (OPS) under its Kevin Stearman Memorial Scholarship Program. Grace attends Hillsdale College in Michigan. Her father, Thomas Ramsey, is an associate at Geosyntec Consultants in Columbia, MD. Following are excerpts from Grace’s essay:

I think the future of solid waste management lies in achieving an optimal balance between cost and ecology while pursuing developments that will reduce the harmful effects of human waste on the planet. Perhaps waste-to-energy incinerators would function best in urban areas, where a supply of combustibles and a demand for energy are constant. Having localized waste-to-energy plants would save money and help the environment by reducing the need to ship solid waste out of cities. In suburban and rural areas, where homes and businesses are more spread out and transference is already required, a landfill might make more sense than an incinerator. And of course, encouraging recycling and reuse wherever possible will reduce the amount of solid waste that ends up in both landfills and incinerators.

Remy Clemm was one of the Category 1A winners and was awarded a $1,500 scholarship. Remy is the daughter of Hallie Clemm, Special Assistant for Strategic Planning, DPW, Washington DC. Remy attends the University of Virginia. Following are excerpts from Remy’s essay:

We need to strive to reduce the amount of waste we produce. In order to do so, my generation must actively embrace the six Rs of waste reduction—reuse, repair, reduce, refuse, repurpose and recycle. In terms of the environment, my newfound independence has forced me to develop my own habits of sustainability, particularly in terms of waste management. My peers and I quickly came to the realization that we no longer rely on the methods of waste management established in our respective homes; we realized that we have to take it upon ourselves to commit to our individual environmental responsibilities and develop waste management practices which are proficient, effective, and environmentally responsible. To borrow a phrase of the moment, we need to think globally and act locally. I am happy to report that the University community, from students to faculty to the administration, is in fact embracing the six Rs of waste management.

Additional scholarship recipients were Andrew Robert Reighart—$1,500 and Paola Valeria Espinoza—$1,000.
In 2010 Baltimore County’s Bureau of Solid Waste Management (“the Bureau”) brought the convenience of single stream recycling to virtually every home in the county (800,000 residents). This occurred in two stages, with impressive results in each case.

Effective February 1, 2010, all 237,000 single-family homes and town homes in the county were transitioned from every other week, dual stream recycling collection to every week, single stream recycling collection. The new single stream recycling program allows residents to set out all their acceptable recyclables, mixed together. Furthermore, the range of acceptable recyclables expanded to include #1-#7 plastic bottles and jugs, wide-mouth plastic containers, rigid plastics, empty aerosol cans, aluminum foil and pie pans, and milk cartons and juice boxes.

The Bureau engaged in a comprehensive public education campaign to publicize the new recycling program. This included mailing two postcards, as well as a four-year trash and recycling schedule and program information guide, to each single family home and town home. Other public education initiatives included the Bureau launching a new website, www.bcrecycles.com, placing more than 4,000 ads on television, and putting 50 ads on the backs of local buses. The Bureau took advantage of public libraries, senior centers, and trash/recycling drop-off centers to distribute stickers residents could use to designate containers as solely for recycling collection.

Having transitioned all 237,000 single-family homes and town homes in the county to single stream recycling, the Bureau immediately turned its attention to another huge challenge – bringing the more than 80,000 apartments and condominiums in the county on board with single stream recycling. Fewer than 10% of these units had recycling collection at all (and strictly dual stream) at the start of 2010. In most cases, Baltimore County Government was paying for twice a week trash collection at these homes. In March 2010 the management of the nearly 400 multi-family properties in the county were given the option of accepting once a week trash, once a week recycling (single stream) collection, provided at County expense, or financing their own trash collections.

By October 1, 2010, with only one exception, management representing all of the apartments and condominiums in Baltimore County had accepted the County’s offer. Recognizing the cultural diversity of Baltimore County, the Bureau created bilingual fliers (English/Spanish, English/Russian, and English/Korean) for distribution via property managers to residents of apartments and condominiums. The Bureau also expanded its www.bcrecycles.com website to include a special section dedicated to multi-family recycling.

The following table summarizes results of the two-stage implementation of single stream recycling in Baltimore County:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Avg. Recycling Tons/Week</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 2, 2009 - Jan. 30, 2010</td>
<td>702 tons/week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1, 2010 - Sept. 24, 2010</td>
<td>874 tons/week</td>
<td>+25% (over 702 TPW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 27, 2010 - Nov. 19, 2010</td>
<td>1,031 tons/week</td>
<td>+18% (over 874 TPW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the pace set September 27, 2010 through November 19, 2010, the combined impact of this two-stage implementation of single stream recycling is an increase of 329 recycling tons per week (a 47% increase) or 17,108 recycling tons per year. With Baltimore County currently paying $55 per ton in disposal costs, this would translate into more than $940,000 a year in avoided disposal costs. Given these tight budgetary times, this is an especially important achievement. Of course, the impressive increases in recycling also come with such environmental benefits as energy savings, resource conservation, and reduced pollution.
Midshore II Landfill

As part of an 80-year solution for solid waste management, the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Easton, MD centralized the waste disposal needs for Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties.

These Eastern Shore counties have formed the only regional partnership in the state of Maryland. Constructed in 1991, Midshore I is the first waste facility to operate under the agreement. Midshore II is located in Caroline County and is now open and ready to collect soft trash.

This landfill is engineered and built with the best available technology and to the highest standards of environmental safety and monitoring. To protect the environment and the groundwater, Midshore II has a composite liner system that consists of a two foot layer of low permeable compacted clay covered by two impervious geosynthetic liners. Two feet of sand has been put on top of the liner system for protection. The landfill leachate collection system is located in the sand layer on top of the two impervious liners. The cell floors are sloped to drain the leachate out of the cells for treatment and proper disposal.

For further protection of the liners, at least four feet of soft trash will be placed in the landfill prior to adding commercial waste that may contain debris or objects that could penetrate or damage the landfill liners. The leak detection system is designed to alert operators if the leachate reaches the second impervious liner. If this happens, corrective measures will be taken to repair the damaged liner.

Each Midshore County, Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties have agreed to host a regional solid waste landfill on a rotating basis. MES has service agreements with each of the four Midshore counties to design, build, finance, and operate the host’s landfills. Midshore I, located in Talbot County, opened in 1991 and will cease accepting solid waste on December 31, 2010. MES is currently operating Midshore II and will continue to do so for the life of the landfill.

Funding to operate Midshore II will be generated through the collection of tipping fees. As part of the agreement, the four Counties are obligated to bring acceptable waste to the landfill and pay tipping fees. The landfill will also accept solid waste from commercial haulers and residents of the four Midshore Counties provided they also pay tipping fees. Solid waste generated from outside of the four Midshore Counties can only be accepted if the Counties agree.
Midshore II accepted the first load of “soft trash” (residential trash) on October 11, 2010. To commemorate the event many folks from MES, Caroline County and Republic gathered to witness and celebrate the first load of trash placed into the landfill.

The event kicked off with a hotdog lunch prepared by the Midshore II team followed by a parade leading the trash truck to the first open cell at Midshore II.

The parade was a true inspiration and delight. The MES smart car, the Republic Crab (played by MES’s Chris King) and the first crowned Trash Queen (MES’s Laura King) lead the parade. Both Mr. Crab and the Trash Queen rode in style each having their own convertible. Flag bearers followed the Trash Queen and lead in the colorful and unique marching band.

As you can clearly see, these folks march to a different tune with instruments befitting a landfill opening ceremony. Using steel trash cans for drums and slide whistles, flutes and kazooos from the Cracker Barrel restaurant, a new sound of music was born and enjoyed by all.

An email sent to Steve Tomczewski from Chuck Emerson sums up the day. “I am at a loss for words, but here goes! You engineered a perfect opening where the centerpiece was 15 tons of stinking GARBAGE. You are a master of a good time. I am in awe. It was a great time, and I think you are going to get a lot of GOOD PR out of it. The reporter couldn't stop grinning!”

A message from Steve: “I will never forget the tremendous TEAM effort which I witnessed today. Everyone who participated should be proud of their contribution to an event which will be difficult to ever repeat. Thanks for being part of the MES TEAM!”
On May 13, 2010, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the final Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule (Tailoring Rule). The Tailoring Rule sets thresholds for 6 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and limits the number of facilities required to obtain Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V permits under the Clean Air Act (CAA). The 6 regulated GHGs are:

1. Carbon dioxide (CO$_2$)
2. Methane (CH$_4$)
3. Nitrous oxide (N$_2$O)
4. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
5. Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
6. Sulfur hexafluoride (SF$_6$)

Some of these GHGs have a higher global warming potential than others, so the global warming factors are normalized to carbon dioxide equivalents (CO$_2$e), based on the global warming potentials, for ease of regulating. Total GHG emissions will be calculated by summing the CO$_2$e emissions of all 6 GHGs.

The EPA will phase in the CAA permitting requirements for GHGs in a 2-step plan, with a third step to be determined in the future. By June 30, 2013, the EPA estimates that approximately 550 sources will need to obtain new Title V permits due to GHG emissions. The majority of these sources are likely solid waste landfills and industrial manufacturers. Approximately 900 additional PSD permitting actions are expected each year due to GHG emissions.

**Step 1: (January 2, 2011 through June 30, 2011)**
During the first 6 months, no sources will be subject to CAA permitting requirements based solely on GHG emissions.

Under PSD, newly constructed sources and existing sources implementing modifications resulting in significant emission increases in previously regulated pollutants will be regulated on GHG emissions. Of these projects, only those with an increase of 75,000 tons per year (tpy) of GHG emissions on a CO$_2$e basis will be required to determine Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for GHG emissions.

Similarly, under the Title V program, only sources currently subject to the program (i.e. new or existing sources requiring permits due to pollutants other than GHGs) will be regulated on GHG emissions.

During this time, the EPA will work with state governments to incorporate these changes into state regulations. The EPA will also help state governments to determine BACT requirements for PSD permits.

**Step 2: (July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013)**
New sources emitting greater than 100,000 tpy CO$_2$e of GHG emissions will be subject to PSD permitting regardless of whether other pollutant thresholds are met. For modifications to existing sources, an increase of 75,000 tpy CO$_2$e of GHG emissions will trigger PSD permitting requirements, regardless of whether other pollutant thresholds are met.

Under the Title V program, facilities emitting greater than 100,000 tpy CO$_2$e of GHG emissions will be subject to Title V permitting requirements, regardless of whether other pollutant thresholds are met.

**Step 3: (future)**
The EPA will undertake another rulemaking, concluding no later than July 1, 2012. This action will determine Step 3 of implementation of GHG regulations, including discussions of whether certain smaller sources (emitting less than 50,000 tpy CO$_2$e) may be permanently excluded from permitting. EPA will not require permitting of smaller sources (through Step 3 or any other actions) until at least April 30, 2016. Streamlining of future GHG permitting to reduce permitting burdens will be discussed, also.
When You Need Community Support: Making Informed Decisions Using Low-Cost Research

By: Mary-Jane Atwater
Principal Associate & Market Research Expert, Gershman, Brickner & Bratton, Inc.

Building community support, especially around solid waste management and recycling issues, is often tough. One of the best ways to prevent or manage opposition is for public officials to first listen to the community and stakeholders. In these days of tight budgets, the more expensive quantitative research tools may be out of reach for many government managers. Fortunately, there are a number of lower-cost, effective research methods that public sector managers can use to help make informed decisions and build community support.

Online Surveys
Online survey research enables decision makers to collect a large amount of data in a relatively short time. The survey software performs analysis and displays results in real time. In addition, online surveys are flexible, allowing randomization of question order, complicated skip patterns and easy modification during the design phase. Also, people are more likely to respond, since the questionnaires are easy to complete and can be finished when respondents have time.

The key disadvantage is that results will not necessarily reflect a representative sample of the target population. Internet users tend to be younger and more highly educated than the general U.S. population, and some ethnic groups may be poorly represented. Further, those who respond are often a self-selecting group that has a special interest in the issue or project. Online surveys can also be subject to fraud or skewing by respondents who complete the questionnaire several times; however, there are mechanisms to minimize such occurrences.

Despite these disadvantages, the ease, low cost and flexibility of online surveys make them a valuable tool for solid waste managers.

In-Depth Interviews
In-depth interviewing is a research technique that involves conducting intensive, individual interviews with a select number of respondents. This methodology enables the researcher to explore perspectives, behaviors, attitudes, and situations in greater depth than through a questionnaire. When the interviews are conducted in a relaxed atmosphere, respondents may feel more comfortable sharing information than in a survey.

This tool can be used to gauge the opinions of key stakeholders about an issue or proposal. The primary disadvantage is that the results can reflect bias on the part of the respondent or the interviewer – or both. In addition, because the sample of respondents is small, the results cannot be generalized to the entire population.

Focus Groups
Focus groups bring together seven to 10 people who are representative of the target audience for a moderated discussion designed to elicit their opinions. Focus groups help answer "why" questions about a particular topic. When moderated well, participants interact with one another in a non-threatening environment, enhancing the quality of the discussion, and promoting the emergence of rich new insights. Like in-depth interviews, the results of focus groups cannot be generalized to the entire population. However, their chief value is in providing a window into the attitudes, behaviors and feelings of participants with the benefit of group dynamics.

An important element is the composition of the group, which should be as homogeneous as possible so group participants will approach the discussion topic with shared experiences. Also, it is essential to prepare a discussion guide in advance listing the research topics to be covered, the questions that will be asked, and the time allocation for each segment of the discussion. Finally, the most effective groups are conducted by an objective, trained facilitator, preferably someone who is not part of the sponsoring organization.

Taking the pulse of the community during early stages of planning for change is a smart move for solid waste decision makers. Online surveys, stakeholder interviews and focus groups together provide rich, nuanced sources of information about community attitudes and opinions. They let the community know that its officials are listening, and they help these leaders be responsive to community concerns when difficult, sensitive issues are on the table. These research tools belong in the toolbox of every solid waste decision maker who strives to be effective, persuasive, responsive, and successful.

Download a PDF of a presentation, made on this topic by Mary-Jane Atwater, at: http://www.gbbinc.com/speaker/AtwaterVRA2010.pdf
Maryland Chooses Rubberized Asphalt
For Road Improvement Project

In cooperation with Caroline County Department of Public Works, Maryland Environmental Service (MES) and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) installed rubber modified asphalt (RMA) on a portion of River Road near Ridgeley, MD to demonstrate its mixing and performance. The road is being re-surfaced as part of the development and construction associated with the new Midshore II Landfill, which is owned and operated by MES. MDE is funding the RMA portion of the paving work from the Maryland Used Tire Recycling Fund.

The RMA surface course was mixed at the Seaford, DE asphalt plant owned by David A. Bramble, Inc. (Bramble). Bramble is also the General Contractor constructing the Midshore II Landfill, which is scheduled to open on January 1, 2011. Rubber Asphalt Solutions, LLC (RAS) of Taylorsville, IL provided the ground tire rubber (GTR) material and rubber/asphalt blending equipment and services.

The road paving, including the installation of the rubber modified asphalt, took place over a two day period last month. MDE and MES invited state and local public works and road officials as well as transportation officials from neighboring states to observe the mixing and placement of the rubber modified asphalt.

MES and MDE scrap tire program representatives led invitees on a tour of the rubber blending process at the Bramble asphalt plant in Seaford, DE followed by the onsite placement of the rubber modified asphalt surface course on the portion of River Road fronting the Mid-Shore Landfill. “Rubber asphalt is a great opportunity to improve road performance and reduce maintenance cost,” MES Associate Engineer James Woods told the assembled transportation officials, tire recyclers and paving company executives during the October 13th tour.

In application, the GTR was mixed with the asphalt binder (PG-64-22) using a Dry Process method. The Dry Process allows mixing of GTR and asphalt at standard mixing temperatures, according to RAS. A polymer catalyst, called VESTENAMER, produced by the Degussa Corporation, is used in the Dry Process to ensure complete blending of the GRT and asphalt binder. The GTR, polymer, and asphalt binder will be mixed at the asphalt plant using a mixer and conveyor provided by RAS. The GTR in this process is minus 30 (-30), and is blended at 15 percent by weight of the asphalt.

Beyond beneficially using waste tires and reducing asphalt quantities, RMA has many performance related benefits. Through its extensive application in other states RMA has shown increased resistance to rutting and cracking. MES and MDE previously partnered with Talbot County, MD to install RMA in two locations in 2006. Both installations are currently performing well. RAS claims that the performance grade increases from PG64-22 to PG76-22 by using RMA. Noise from traffic has also been shown to be reduced significantly. Additionally, the VESTENAMER additive has improved the workability of RMA, since previous test projects exhibited problems with RMA handling and placement.

“This particular installation location will surely be put to the test,” Abigail Pascual, Section Head with Maryland Scrap Tire Program said. River Road is the primary entrance and exit to the Midshore II Landfill, ensuring that the road will see heavy loading both in terms of weight and traffic volume. MES will monitor and report road conditions for a minimum of three years after installation.

The RMA paving at River Road will extend 4,200 FT or ¾ mile. The two inch surface course and 22 ft wide road will use roughly 18,000 lbs. of GTR, which equates to about 1,200 passenger tires.

RMA can improve your roads performance and expand your Greening efforts in your roads and public works departments.” Woods said. “We in the Maryland Scrap Tire Program hope you will consider using rubber modified asphalt in your jurisdiction.”
Pepco Energy Awarded $3.9 Million Landfill Gas-to-Energy Project by Howard County, MD, Alpha Ridge Landfill

News Release provided by: Niti Blackwell, P.E.
Howard County, Bureau of Environmental Services

November 10, 2010

ARLINGTON, VA — Pepco Energy Services, Inc., a subsidiary of Pepco Holdings, Inc. (NYSE: POM) and a leader in renewable energy projects, has been chosen by Howard County, Maryland, to implement a design/build construction contract at the Alpha Ridge Landfill, located near Baltimore.

The $3.9 million contract calls on Pepco Energy to design and build a new 1 MW landfill gas to energy generating plant at the Alpha Ridge Landfill on Marriottsville Road in Howard County, Maryland.

“Howard County continues to look for all possible options to save energy, money and the environment,” said Evelyn Tomlin, Chief, Bureau of Environmental Services. “This Alpha Ridge Landfill gas to energy project is one of the most important green projects for Howard County.”

Methane gas, which is currently burned in a flare at the landfill, will now be used as fuel for a reciprocating engine and generator to produce 1 MW of electric power. The completed project will export electric power to the local utility grid and provide power for electric vehicles used at the landfill.

“Pepco Energy is pleased to have been chosen to implement a comprehensive design/build construction contract for the Howard County Alpha Ridge Landfill,” said John Huffman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Pepco Energy. “The project demonstrates the county’s commitment to optimizing its existing assets and to having a positive impact on the environment.”

The plant will generate revenue for Howard County to help offset their landfill costs through the sale of the electricity produced. Additionally, as the plant runs full-time at full load, it will displace approximately 5,400 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year that would otherwise be produced from traditional fossil fuel power plants. Design and permitting are currently underway, and the plant is estimated to go into commercial operation by early 2012.

About Pepco Energy Services

Pepco Energy Services, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Pepco Holdings, Inc. (NYSE: POM), provides commercial, institutional, government and industrial customers with competitive energy efficiency services, including renewable energy and combined heat and power. Visit www.pepcoenergy.com for more information.

Pepco Energy Services, Inc. is not the same company as Potomac Electric Power Company, and prices and services of Pepco Energy Services, Inc. are not set by the Public Service Commission.

Information contained in this news release may include forward-looking statements, which should be considered in light of the risks inherent in the business of Pepco Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries, as discussed in public documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Reminders / Wanted

- “Reporters”/writers for our Chapter newsletter.
- Training the Trainers: Contact a Board member if interested in being trained to be a trainer for a SWANA course.
- SWANA E-sessions: If your organization presents e-sessions, make them a Chapter event so that all attendees can get CEU’s. Contact Steve Lippy, Dana Murray or Shirl Wright.
- Job Vacancies in your Organization: Contact swright@nmwda.org for inclusion in our Chapter newsletter and website.
- Articles, information, recent/on-going projects of interest, active purchase orders, etc.: Contact swright@nmwda.org to be placed in our Chapter newsletter.
- Scholarship Sponsors: Contact Steve Lippy, Mehal Trivedi or Hallie Clemm.
- Name(s) of Prospective SWANA Members: Contact either our Chapter Membership Chair, Jessica Martin (jmartin@synteccorp.com) or direct the prospective member to our Chapter website (www.swana-midatl.org) or SWANA’s website (www.swana.org).
- Newsletter Ads: These are business card size ads only (2” x 3.5”); $100 for 4 issues. Send your ad in a JPG file to swright@nmwda.org. Please make check payable to: Mid-Atlantic Chapter of SWANA and mail to Shirl Wright at NMWDA, 100 S. Charles Street, Tower II - Suite 402, Baltimore, MD 21201-2705.
- American Academy of Environmental Engineers: If you are an environmental engineer, you are eligible to become a member or to be certified in solid waste management by the American Academy of Environmental Engineers. See http://www.swana-midatl.org or http://www.aaee.net.

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Mid-Atlantic Chapter
Solid Waste Association of North America
c/o Northeast MD Waste Disposal Authority
Tower II - Suite 402, 100 South Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201-2705

Stephen T. Lezinski, Newsletter Editor
steve.lezinski@montgomerycountymd.gov

We’re on the Web!
www.swana-midatl.org

January 10, 2011

SWANA Guiding Principle:

“Local government is responsible for municipal solid waste management, but not necessarily the ownership and/or operation of municipal solid waste management systems.”