



SDMS DocID

530310

Superfund Records Center

SITE: Union ChemicalBREAK: 10.3OTHER: 530310

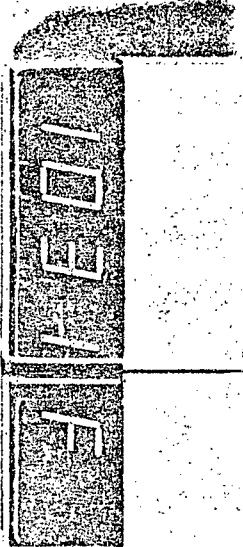
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Bangor Regional Office
Hazardous Material Incident Report FormHM Case # B-1 for 1981Response Information:Spiller: (Name) R.S. Liquid Disposal (ME-HWI-000022B1)
(Address) Pennery Road, Warwick, Rhode Island (Tel.) _____Location of Incident: Union Chemical Company, South Hope, MainePerson Reporting Incident: Mr. Ray Esposito (Tel.) 207-785-2526Date and Time of Incident: 2/5/81 - 0910 Reported 2/5/81 - 0915Cause of Spill Ruptured drum P or (A)

Type of Material Involved	Form	Concentration
<u>Alcohol (normal + ethyl)</u>	<u>Liquid</u>	<u>90% alcohol + pigments + resins</u>

Amount of Material Spilled: 30 gallons (113.4 liters)Clean-up Information:Total Amount of Material Recovered: 1 gallon (3.78 liters)Methods Employed: sorbent (speed-dri)Disposal Information:Amount Recovered: NoneDisposal: Material allowed to evaporate, speedi-dri to be incineratedOther Information:Weather Conditions: Temperature low to mid 20°F, partly sunnyEnvironment Affected: dirt drivewayInvestigator(s): Ed logue, Henry Aho Incident Code E-TRRemarks - Recommendations:*Handwritten signature*

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On February 5, 1981 at approximately 0915 I received a call from Mr. Raymond Esposito of Union Chemical Company, Hope, Maine reporting a hazardous waste discharge. Mr. Esposito stated that a tractor trailer operated by R.S. Liquid Disposal, Warwick, Rhode Island and carrying drums of spent alcohol was noted leaking alcohol when it arrived at the Union Chemical Company facility. I told Mr. Esposito that I would be out to his company as soon as I could get there.

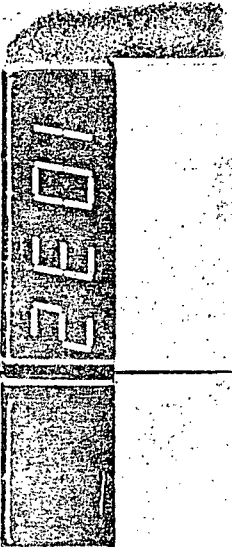
At 1005 I arrived at Union Chemical Company, accompanied by Bureau Chemist Mr. Ed Logue. Once at the facility we went directly to Mr. Esposito's office. At the office we met with Mr. Esposito and the operator of the tractor-trailer, Mr. Ray Silvestri. When asked what had happened, Mr. Silvestri stated that once he stopped the rig at Union Chemical Company he noted some liquid leaking from the trailer. Checking the trailer he found it to be the alcohol which the trailer was transporting. After detecting the leak around 0910, the trailer was opened up and the leaking drum located (the drum was located on the left hand side of the trailer, about 3 rows in from the end). Once the drum was located it was removed and examined. The drum was found to have a hole in the bottom. The hole appeared when the wall of the drum separated from the bottom. To prevent further leakage the drum had been turned upside down.

After getting the details from Mr. Silvestri, I requested to see the manifest. The manifest indicated that the cargo was generated in Rhode Island by Union Industries, Inc. (10 Admiral St., Providence, RI, Tel: 274-7000) and was composed of 45 drums of spent alcohol (90% normal/ethyl alcohol mixed with pigment + resins). After checking the manifest, asked Mr. Silvestri for his Maine hazardous waste transporter's operator's license. Upon request, Mr. Silvestri produced his license (ME-HWT-000022D1). After checking the manifest and the operator's license I asked to see the ruptured barrel.

After making this request I was taken, along with Ed Logue, to the off loading and storage portion of the facility. Mr. Silvestri indicated the ruptured drum which had been set to one side. Examination of the drum, confirmed what Mr. Silvestri had stated earlier. The drum appeared to be in good condition and was not rusted or bulging. The drum was properly labelled (using the flammable placard and the hazardous waste label) and prepared for transport (Note: all of the drums in this cargo appeared to be in good condition). There appeared no reason to suspect that this particular drum would rupture. The amount of material lost from this drum was estimated to be thirty (30) gallons (113.4 liters).

After checking the drum, we looked at the trailer. On the floor of the trailer (box-type) and beneath it there were still traces of the spilled pigmented alcohol; however, the quantity was not sufficient enough to warrant clean up. Within the trailer speedi-dri had been used to absorb the alcohol and some of this still remained.

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After looking at the trailer I asked Mr. Silvestri to show me the conveyance's license. Mr. Silvestri went to the cab and produced a card stating that I had licensed the conveyance. As the license itself was not evident I copied the trailer's registration down (HPH101731) and checked it when I returned to the office (the trailer was assigned license #ME-HWT-000022C2).

After checking the trailer Ed and I left Union Chemical Company and went back to Augusta on Route 17. On the way back we noted spillage on the road, off and on, for about seven miles.

On 2/6/81 I called B.S. Liquid Disposal in Rhode Island and spoke with Gayle Silvestri. I informed her that the conveyance license was not with the conveyance and that in the future, I would expect that the license be kept with the trailer as outlined in the regulation.

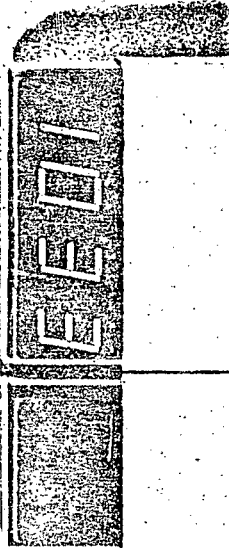
Comment:

It is my opinion that this spill was accidently. I feel that all reasonable precautions had been taken. I recommend that this case be filed; no further action required.

Henry Aho

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL
BANGOR REGIONAL OFFICE REPORT

This form should be filled out by the spiller and returned to the Department of Environmental Protection within ten (10) days. Please mail to: Robert F. Randall, D.E.P., Division of Oil Conveyance Services, 31 Central Street, Bangor 04401.

DATE & TIME OF CHEMICAL DISCHARGE: 2/5/81 at 9:00 AM

NAME & ADDRESS OF PARTIES INVOLVED: RTE Liquid Disposal 163 Lincoln Ave Warwick R.I. Union Industries 10 Admiral Providence R.I.

EXACT LOCATION OF SPILL: Union Industrial Co 50 Hope St

AMOUNT AND TYPE OF CHEMICAL (S) DISCHARGED: 20-30 gallons of a purple to black ethyl alcohol.

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES CAUSING DISCHARGE: Apparently someone had attempted to cut open the bottom of a drum (a slit of 3" long was noted) the drum was then used to hold the alcohol. It is assumed that sludge in the drum prevented it from leaking immediately.

AMOUNT OF CHEMICAL (S) RECOVERED: Adapted on standard METHOD: _____

LOCATION AND METHOD OF CHEMICAL/DEBRIS DISPOSAL: will go to DEP site disposal

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ANY PERSON, FIRM OR CORPORATION SUFFERING DAMAGES DUE TO THIS DISCHARGE: None

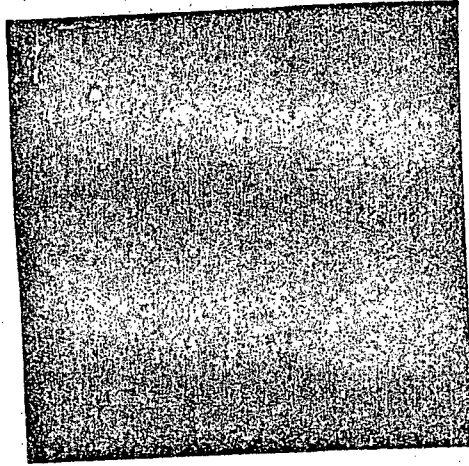
PROCEDURES, METHOD, AND PRECAUTIONS INSTITUTED TO PREVENT A SIMILAR OCCURRENCE FROM RECURRING: We have contacted Union Industries to be informed then what happened and instructed them to examine the drum carefully

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: _____

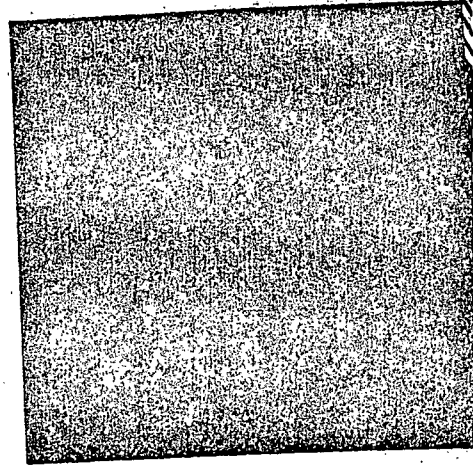
REPORT PREPARED BY: R. S. [Signature]

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Northeast Solvent Truck at Union
 Chemical - 1 and 2nd H/T Trichloroethane
 8/22/80 who 1015

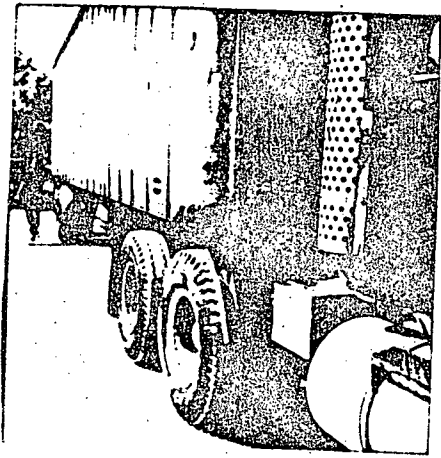


Northeast Solvent Truck at Union
 Chemical - Spill drum leaked y Pb
 1-11 Trichloroethane 8/22/80 1015

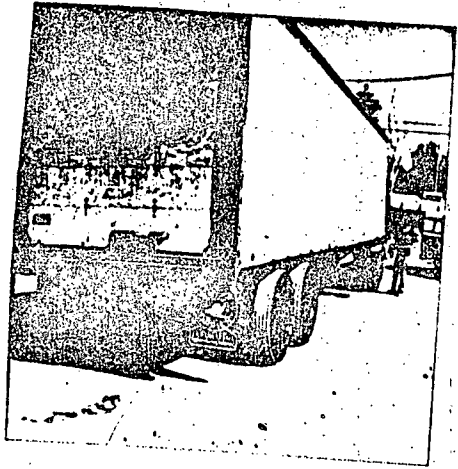
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HAZARDOUS PORTLAND REGIONAL OFFICE HAZARDOUS MATTER INCIDENT REPORT FORM

This form should be filled out by the spiller and returned to the Department of Environmental Protection within ten (10) days. Please mail to: D.E.P. Bureau of Oil & Hazardous Materials, 17 Commercial Street, Portland, ME 04101.

DATE & TIME OF INCIDENT: 8/22/90 8:10 AM

NAME & ADDRESS OF PARTIES INVOLVED: Northeast Solvents P.O. Box 98
Maine American Brass - Union Commercial Union 17P

EXACT LOCATION OF SPILL: Vicinity of Union Commercial

TYPE OF MATERIAL INVOLVED: 111 Trichloroethylene

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES CAUSING DISCHARGE: I first noted that the truck was dripping when it pulled into our driveway. We immediately placed buckets under the leaking sections. We decided to unload the truck because the leaking solvent had started to splash onto our concrete. Apparently two drums were leaking. They were both empty by the time we found them.

AMOUNT OF MATERIAL RECOVERED: 2-3 gal METHOD: buckets and absorbent

LOCATION AND METHOD OF DISPOSAL: Liquid will be recycled
absorbent will be incinerated.

NAME & ADDRESS OF ANY PERSON, FIRM OR CORPORATION SUFFERING DAMAGES:

PROGRESS, METHOD, AND PRECAUTIONS INSTITUTED TO PREVENT A SIMILAR OCCURRENCE FROM RECURRING:

~~Trichloroethylene will not be used~~
I informed that he should carefully inspect his loads. He said we will not accept leaking loads in the future.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Our first reaction was to send the truck back, but we decided it would be more permanently sound to unload and secure the leaking containers.

REPORT PREPARED BY: B. Egan

Portland Regional Office
Hazardous Material Incident Report Form

HM Case # _____ for 19 _____

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Response Information:

Spiller: (Name) Northeast Solvent

(Address) No. Arden (Tel.) _____

Location of Incident: Union Chem. Union Me.

Person Reporting Incident: Ray Espinoza (Tel.) _____

Date and Time of Incident: 0810 8/22 Reported 0850

Cause of Spill leaking drums (5) 1022 P or A

Type of Material Involved _____ Form _____ Concentration _____

1-1-1 Trichloroethane

Amount of Material Spilled: ~~_____~~ at site 1 gal.

Clean-up Information:

Total Amount of Material Recovered: 1 2 gals.

Methods Employed: Sops, buckets, solvents

Disposal Information:

Amount Recovered: _____

Disposal: liquid in drums, dirt pads, incinerate

Other Information:

Weather Conditions: fair 70°

Environment Affected: _____

Investigator(s): AW Incident Code _____

Remarks - Recommendations:

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Portland Regional Office
Hazardous Material Incident Report Form

HM Case # _____ for 19__

Response Information:

Spiller: (Name) _____

(Address) _____ (Tel.) _____

Location of Incident: _____

Person Reporting Incident: _____ (Tel.) _____

Date and Time of Incident: _____ Reported _____

Cause of Spill _____ P or A

Type of Material Involved _____ Form _____ Concentration _____

Amount of Material Spilled: _____

Clean-up Information:

Total Amount of Material Recovered: _____

Methods Employed: _____

Disposal Information:

Amount Recovered: _____

Disposal: _____

Other Information:

Weather Conditions: _____

Environment Affected: _____

Investigator(s): _____ Incident Code _____

Remarks - Recommendations:

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8/22/80
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Commercial NJ. - XV K - 23B.

Deanna Res - Blade Tractor w/ red bumper.
No. Andover Mass. Trailer T57-191 Strike
Northeast Solvent - Jerry Ash - driver
1 - one of 2 drums leaked - No Placards

80 drums from Andover → Union - offloaded →
1st noticed when truck arrived → drums to storage and
leakers (1 or 2) placed back on truck → No Andover →
drumles caught in buckets → any spots covered w/
dirt - w/it incinerate (no pools)

[empty drums returned to N.E. Sol.]

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MARC:

8:50AM - RAY Esposito of Union Chemical Co. reported a (potentially dangerous) spill incident.

A truck from NORTHEAST RECOVERY, INC. of No. Andover, MASS. was delivering 50 drums of waste solvents. The truck was observed to be leaking when it entered Union Chemical property (Rt 17 in So. Hope). Upon opening the vehicle it was discovered that 4 or 5 drums of 111 TRICHLOROETHANE were leaking small amounts. Mr. Esposito

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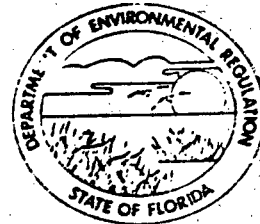
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The Florida Waste Watcher



Vol. 1, No. 3 A D.E.R. Solid Waste Newsletter July 1980

This newsletter is addressed to Non-Houses; do you get a chance to see it?

NEW LEADER FOR SOLID WASTE SECTION

Bob McVety has recently replaced Bill Buzick as Environmental Administrator of the DER Solid Waste Section. Bob has an extensive background with Florida State government and has been with the Department of Environmental Regulation since 1975. For the last four years Bob has held the position of Environmental Administrator with the Bureau of Wastewater Management and Grants. Welcome aboard!

RECOVERING CHEMICAL WASTES

The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that 10-15% of the 344 million metric tons of industrial wastes generated annually is hazardous. For the most part, these wastes are disposed of on land. Although environmentally secure chemical waste landfills are technically feasible, the increasing scarcity of land, public aversion to the siting of waste facilities, especially hazardous ones, and the sheer enormity of the wastes generated demand that other management options be explored.

Two fundamental ways of lessening environmental damage and the threat to public health caused by waste disposal are to (1) generate less waste and (2) recover or reuse valuable resources from the waste. In addition to reducing pollution, both approaches also save energy and reduce disposal costs. The feasibility of reclaiming hazardous materials from the waste stream is improving. Waste oils, solvents, and some other toxic wastes can be processed as a means of extracting materials for

reuse, as well as preparing the wastes for safe disposal or storage. Many hazardous materials have not been reclaimed from the waste stream simply because it was not economically feasible to do so. However, as hazardous waste regulations become more stringent with the implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), recovery will become competitive with other management activities.

A Massachusetts state environmental engineer, David Hanrahan, wrote recently in an MIT journal that disposal costs are so high that industry will find it economical to eliminate as much waste product from the assembly line as possible. He predicted also that raw material costs are getting so high it will pay industry to eliminate waste or create useful by-products of value to help pay for it.

Reclamation of wastes is currently undergoing substantial research and development by industry. Hoechst-Uhoh Corporation has built several electrolysis plants that produce chlorine from waste hydrochloric acid. Avtex Fibers Company in Virginia has developed a pressure filtration process that recovers zinc hydroxide from a primary waste treatment plant. The Georgia Pacific Corporation has researched a process for removing dissolved mercury salts from aqueous solutions.

The article "Treating Sludges" published in the May, 1978 issue of Environmental Science and Technology discusses a

Decided the safest thing to was to off-load ~~to~~ all the drums and place them in a bermed area.

A small area where leakage occurred is being cleaned up (estimate +/- 5 gallons of 111 trichloroethane & dirt).

I advised MR. Esposito to immediately repackage the contents of leaking drums into secure drums.

The alternative for MR. Esposito was to refuse shipment and have the truck return to No. Andover while it was leaking.

George Kosh

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recovery process in which molten salts (sulfates, oxides and alkali salts) are used to remove toxic metals, organic compounds, gases and particulates from municipal and industrial wastewater. Using a distillation process, 95% of some metals like antimony, chromium, and manganese can be recovered from the sludge.

Another report indicates the advantages of incineration in the recovery of useful materials. In addition to being an ultimate disposal method, incineration can recover the inorganic components of toxic chemicals in a form in which they can be reused. Incidentally, heat recovery in the form of steam or hot water is possible in burning hazardous wastes.

New uses for organic solvents, alkalis, and metal containing wastes have often been found through the establishment of waste exchanges and clearing houses. These organizations operate under the philosophy that one plant's waste is another's raw material. Waste exchanges are now established in many states and some operate on a regional basis.

Although some reclamation of hazardous waste is currently being practiced, recovery and treatment will receive additional emphasis in the future in both governmental and industrial programs. The two major factors responsible for this push to treat and recover wastes are the strict standards mandated by RCRA, and today's economic situation which has increased the costs of disposal and raw materials to the point where waste cannot be tolerated. (Reprinted, in part, from an article in "The Georgia Solid Waste Reclaimer").

HAZARDOUS WASTE LEGISLATION - FEDERAL

The majority of the final Federal hazardous waste regulations, promulgated under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), were published in the May 19, 1980 Federal Register. These regulations list those

wastes which have been identified as hazardous and outline the testing procedure to determine if a non-listed waste is also a hazardous waste. "Standards Applicable to Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities" (final rule and interim final rule) were also published. Final regulations covering generators and transporters of hazardous waste were published in the February 26, 1980 Federal Register.

These regulations will become effective on November 19, 1980. After that date, all hazardous waste shipments must be accompanied by a manifest. In addition, all hazardous waste generators, transporters, and owners and operators of treatment, storage or disposal facilities must have notified the EPA and been assigned an EPA identification number. Notification packets were to have been sent out around May 20, but that date has been revised and the packets should be mailed out by end of June. If anyone has questions concerning notification or about the notification packet itself, notify Ray Cozart or Jessie Dooley at the EPA Region IV Office in Atlanta, Georgia, at 404/881-3446.

The EPA Solid Waste Information Center will send single copies of the Final Hazardous Waste Regulations which appear in the February 26, 1980, and May 19, 1980 Federal Register to all persons who are on the Florida Waste Watcher mailing list. To request additional copies, write or call Ed Cox, Solid Waste Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 West St. Clair Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45268 513/684-5362.

HAZARDOUS WASTE LEGISLATION - STATE

As legislators were frantically attempting to finish business before the end of the 1980 session, it was anyone's guess if a Florida Hazardous Waste Management Act would pass. But, on Wednesday, June 4, 1980, both the House and Senate passed House Bill 311. This Act now awaits the Governor's signature and shall take

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effect October 1, 1980.

This does not mean, however, that Florida now has a comprehensive hazardous waste management program. This piece of legislation gives the State the legal authority to promulgate rules and regulations to implement the mandates of the Act. If Florida adopts hazardous waste management rules which are consistent with the federal regulations, EPA may authorize the State to operate the hazardous waste management program in lieu of the Federal program. We hope to begin rule development soon, and petition the EPA for full authorization to operate the hazardous waste management program at the State level no later than April 1982.

A rough outline of the major points of the bill is as follows:

- A. Amends Part IV of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes. Broadens the definition of "solid waste" to include any waste not regulated as a point-source emission. Hazardous wastes are a subset of solid wastes.
- B. Regulates "hazardous wastes" from "cradle-to-grave," similar to the federal hazardous waste program.
 - 1. Adopts the federal definition of "hazardous wastes":
These are wastes that are exceptionally hazardous due to their toxicity, corrosivity, ignitability, or reactivity. Lists and tests to clearly identify these wastes will be developed in the rules.
 - 2. Regulates "hazardous wastes" from generation through final disposal (record keeping, handling, disposal site design, financial responsibility, etc.).
 - 3. Requires permits for all treaters, storers (long-term), and disposers of "hazardous wastes."

- 4. Establishes a manifest system to trace where the hazardous wastes are going.
- 5. The Act requires the Department of Environmental Regulation rules to be no more stringent than the federal regulations. However, the Environmental Regulation Commission may adopt a stricter rule if a compelling need or imminent hazard is shown, and the Governor and Cabinet approve of such a rule.

C. Establishes A Hazardous Waste Trust Fund

- 1. Monies from the fund can be used to clean up hazardous waste spills and dumps when the responsible person does not do so.
- 2. Monies spent from the fund are recoverable from the person responsible for the hazardous waste spill or dump.
- 3. The fund is funded by fines (\$25,000 for each day of violation), permit fees, and an excise tax on generators (4% of the price charged for storage or disposal of their hazardous waste). No tax is assessed if the waste is disposed of or stored on the site of generation or treated by a certified treatment method.

D. Siting

Allows override of local land use decisions denying construction of a hazardous waste facility by the Governor and Cabinet if the site qualifies for a permit from the Department of Environmental Regulation, and if to do so is in the public interest. However, the appropriate Regional Planning Council must recommend such an override of local law before the Governor and Cabinet can take such action.

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Program Search

E. Advisory Council

Establishes an Advisory Council of 15 people from industry, government, and the public to provide advice in the development of the hazardous waste program.

Copies of this Act will be printed in final form, and may be obtained by a request to this office: Solid Waste Section, Department of Environmental Regulation, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida, 32301, 904/488-0300

RESOURCE RECOVERY

Dade County which is building a 3,000 ton per day resource recovery facility, has issued a request for proposals from firms interested in demonstrating their resource recovery processes and technologies. The County will lease land adjacent to its South County landfill site for a nominal fee, and will also pay the company(ies) chosen to demonstrate their systems whatever savings accrue to the County because of the recovery operation. The County will guarantee the delivery of solid waste to the recycling facility. The proposer must finance his own operation and be solely responsible for design, construction, and operation of the facility. Deadline for receipt of sealed proposals is July 31, 1980. Please contact the Dade County Solid Waste Disposal Division at 305/579-3997 for more information.

STATUS - LOCAL SOLID WASTE/RESOURCE RECOVERY PLANS

Chapter 17-7, F.A.C., designates and requires 19 counties to submit to the Department of Environmental Regulation a resource recovery and management plan. Presently, 11 of the designated counties have submitted plans to the Department and all have subsequently been approved. Extensions have been requested by the remaining eight counties who will submit their plans by July 1, 1981.

Plans Submitted & Approved

Alachua
Brevard
Broward
Dade
Hillsborough
Lee
Orange
Seminole
Palm Beach
Pinellas
Polk

Extension Requests

Bay
Duval
Escambia
Leon
Manatee
Pasco
Sarasota
Volusia

DER SLUDGE RULE DEVELOPMENT

Draft number three of the new sludge rule (Ch. 17-7, F.A.C., Part IV) will soon be available. Any comments on draft number two should be transmitted to Tallahassee as soon as possible. Write or call Frasier Bingham, Solid Waste Section, 904/488-0300 if you wish to be placed on the rule mailing list, or wish to be sent a current draft of the developing rule.

EPA SLUDGE REGULATION DEVELOPMENT

EPA has released a Pre-Proposal Draft Regulation (dated May 6, 1980), on the Distribution and Marketing of Sewage Sludge Products. All persons involved with importing, processing, or distribution of sewage sludge products will be most interested. For a copy, please write:

Solid Waste Publications
U.S. EPA
26 West Saint Clair
Cincinnati, OH 45268
513/684-5362

REFUSE MOUND RESEARCH NOT FUNDED

A DER submitted research proposal directed at determining total water and heat budgets of the shredded refuse mound located adjacent to the Brevard County Solid Waste Reductions and Ferrous Recovery Facility will not be funded. No proposals to accomplish the

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program were submitted by university researchers to the State University System STAR research grants office.

CLASSIFICATION CLARIFICATION

During the development of the "Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices," under which the Open Dump Inventory is to be conducted, a question arose about the State's authority to classify facilities using the Federal criteria. The Department of Environmental Regulation, supported by an opinion of the Florida Attorney General, contended that the State could not classify facilities according to the Federal criteria without sufficient State regulatory authority.

The question was resolved recently by an agreement between the Atlanta EPA Regional Office and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation. It was agreed that the State would classify disposal facilities using those State criteria or applicable portions of the State criteria that are equivalent to the Federal standards. This practice should avert any question about the legality of the standards used for the inventory process.

NEW SLIDE PRESENTATION AVAILABLE

A new slide presentation entitled "Resource Recovery for You and Your Community," is soon to be available upon request at DER Central, District, and Sub-district Offices. These offices are located in the following cities:

Ft. Myers
Jacksonville
Orlando
Pensacola
Tampa
Tallahassee
West Palm Beach

"DID YOU KNOW" ...?

About 400 kwh of electric energy can be obtained by burning one ton of refuse!

According to California studies, approximately 1500 cubic ft. of gas can be recovered from each ton of refuse placed in a landfill!

The recoverable energy from one ton of solid waste is about equivalent to a barrel (42 gals.) of oil, or 6,000 cu. ft. of natural gas!

One ton of municipal solid waste has the average energy content of 10 million BTU's!

An enterprising inventor in Florida has discovered how to make an industrial hand-cleaner out of citrus wastes rather than from petroleum derivatives!

UPCOMING CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

WASHINGTON, D.C. - SITE OF FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MANAGEMENT OF UNCONTROLLED HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES--

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announces the FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MANAGEMENT OF UNCONTROLLED HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES, scheduled for October 15-17, 1980, at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. The conference is being presented in affiliation with the U.S. Coast Guard, Chemical Manufacturers Association and the National Solid Waste Management Association, and will present the following topics:

SITE ASSESSMENT INVESTIGATIONS
IDENTIFYING UNKNOWN SITES
SITE CONTENTS SAMPLING & INVESTIGATIONS
PERSONAL PROTECTION & SAFETY
EMERGENCY REMEDIAL TECHNIQUES
LONG TERM REMEDIAL TECHNIQUES
LEGISLATION
RULES & REGULATIONS
LOCAL/STATE/FEDERAL INTERRELATIONSHIPS
AIR POLLUTION PROBLEMS
SURFACE & GROUNDWATER IMPACTS
RISK ASSESSMENT

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INFORMATION RESPONSIBILITY
CASE HISTORIES
ECONOMICS OF CLEAN-UP
LEGAL ISSUES
DISPOSAL/STORAGE ALTERNATIVES
RECORDS MANAGEMENT
RESOURCE RECOVERY
FUTURE NEEDS

For additional information please telephone H. Bernard, or B. Walcott at 301/585-6587, or 587-9393.

Hazardous Waste Management
Regulations & Technology
Contact: Edith Webb 201/249-1400
Central, New Jersey
July 28-31

Heavy-Metal/Toxic Sludge Management:
The Regulations & Technology of
Control
Contact: Diane Sullivan 617/742-5151
Chicago, Illinois
August 25 & 26

Principles & Practices of Waste
Incineration
Contact: Seminar Administrator
919/684-2621
Durham, North Carolina
August 25 & 26

18th Annual GRCA Seminar & Equipment
Show
Contact: Dean Bernsten 602/262-7555
Phoenix, Arizona
August 26-29

International Seminar on Control of
Nutrients in Municipal Wastewater
Effluents
Contact: Donna McCaughey 703/476-4000
Coronado, California
September 9-11

1980 Spillage Control Conference
Contact: Lorraine Peterson 813/542-1983
Lake Buena Vista, Florida
September 30, October 1 & 2

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of \$481.18 or .21 per copy, to study all aspects of solid waste management and to inform the public of developments within the field, as required by Chapter 403, Florida Statutes.

Further information regarding solid waste management may be obtained by contacting: Department of Environmental Regulation, Solid Waste Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Twin Towers Office Building, Tallahassee, FL 32301, 904/488-0300.

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