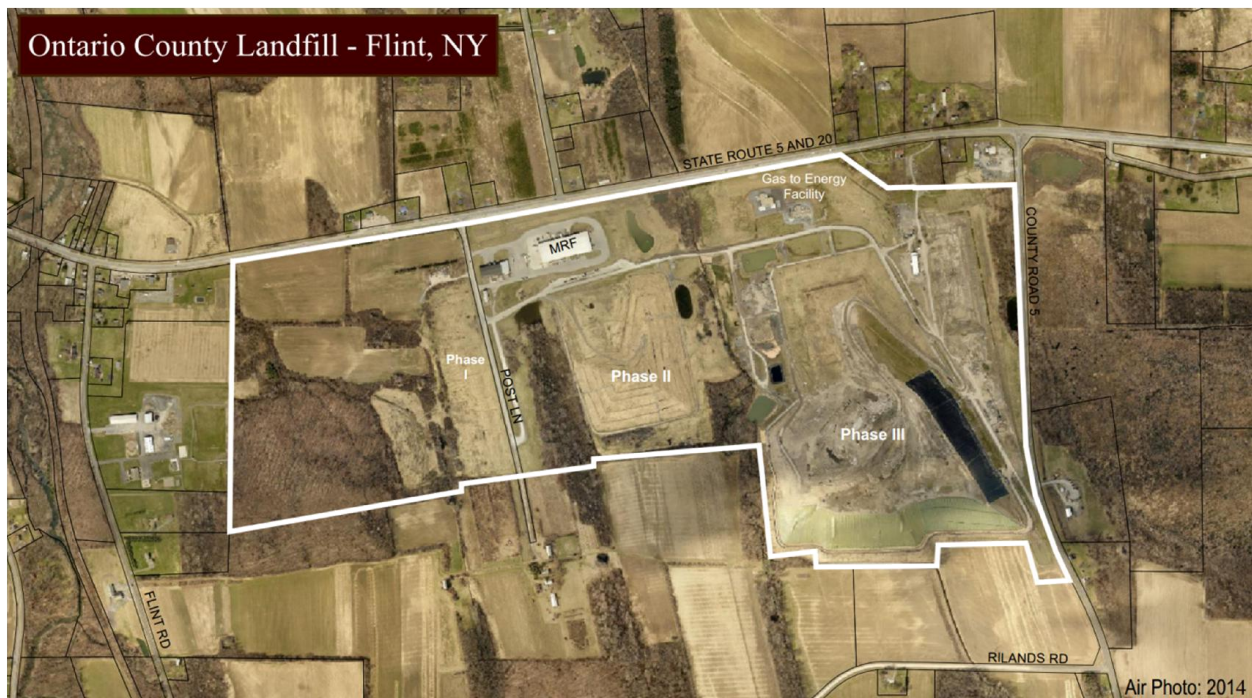


The Ontario County Landfill

A Brief history

- In 1971 the County purchased the land on which the landfill is located. Construction began in 1974:
 - Phase 1: 1974-1979
 - Phase 2: 1979-1992
 - Phase 3: 1991-present
- From 1974 to 2003 Ontario County was responsible for management of the landfill.
- In November of 2003, under a 25 year lease agreement with Ontario County, Casella Waste Services assumed responsibility for operations and management of the landfill and the recycling facility (MRF). The landfill will provide disposal capacity for the County's waste for the duration of the agreement until it expires in 2028.



FAQ's about the Ontario County Landfill

1. Who watches the landfill to make sure it's run properly?

Casella employs engineers and other qualified personnel to oversee design, construction and operations. When there have been questions regarding reports or proposals from Casella, Ontario County have hired its own consultants.

work is performed in close coordination with regulating agencies including NYSDEC who also employ highly qualified and experienced staff. There is typically a site monitor or engineer from the NYSDEC onsite 4 days per week to ensure ongoing compliance with State and Federal regulations. They review landfilling operations, construction, materials being brought in, the overall condition of the landfill and more. The landfill is also subject to extensive regular testing and reporting requirements.

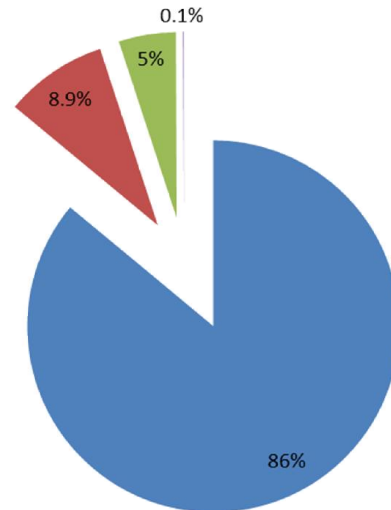
2. How much waste is accepted at the landfill?

Since the 1980's, across New York, almost all landfills have been designed and operated as regional facilities to provide an environmentally responsible waste disposal option for all New York residents.

This has allowed for closure of hundreds of smaller unlined landfills. The Ontario County Landfill is permitted to accept 2,999 tons of waste/day. In 2015 the landfill accepted 907,092 tons of waste. 90% comes from outside of Ontario County.

Where Does Our Waste Go?

■ Ontario Co. ■ High Acres ■ Seneca Meadows ■ Mill Seat



3. How much waste comes from Ontario County?

In 2015, the residents and businesses in Ontario County generated just Over 90,000 tons of waste. The vast majority ends up in the Ontario County Landfill. 14% is sent to landfills outside of Ontario County. Roughly 10% was recycled.

4. Is there anything the landfill doesn't accept?

Hazardous waste, liquid waste, yard waste, and tires are examples of materials that are not acceptable at the Ontario Co. Landfill.

5. How is waste coming in to the landfill inspected to ensure it's acceptable?

The facility is permitted to accept Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D), Industrial Wastes, Asbestos and Waste Water Treatment Plant Sludges. All Industrial Wastes, Asbestos & Sludges are considered special wastes. These must be individually approved prior to acceptance at the landfill through a process that involves additional testing, analysis, and paperwork. Special wastes approved for disposal are reported to the NYSDEC on a monthly basis. Trucks carrying material to be landfilled must stop at the scale house to be weighed in. At this time they declare what they are carrying and the County of origin. If they are declaring a special waste they provide the paperwork that references assigned approval number. The scale attendant will verify that the paperwork matches the scale house records. All trucks are then directed to the working face where waste is dumped. Working face staff communicates with the scale attendant to ensure that the waste being unloaded matches the description on the paperwork. Additionally, random load inspections are conducted weekly. A truck is selected at random and its contents are discharged and inspected by members of the landfill engineering staff to ensure that no unauthorized wastes are present. All employees are trained in unauthorized waste identification and rejection of waste procedures on an annual basis

6. What is a "Working Face"?

A working face is created at the beginning of each day as the place to put additional waste. This is done by removing the soil or other approved materials that are covering the waste from an area typically less than ½ acre. At the end of each day the working face and all other exposed waste is covered back up with a minimum of 6" of cover soil or approved cover material. When an area of the landfill has reached capacity, a permanent cap is put in place.

7. What is being done to protect the air?

The decomposing waste at the landfill does generate methane which can escape into the atmosphere. In accordance with Federal and State regulations this gas is collected through an ever growing network of pipes and sent to a power plant that burns

it to create electricity. This process currently generates enough electricity to power approximately 7,000 homes, which is expected to continue for over 20 years following closure of the facility. As a backup, there are flares at the landfill that can be used to burn off the gas if the power plant goes offline.

In addition, a surface scan of the landfill is performed 4 times each year. This scan identifies areas of high methane concentration. These areas are remediated by placement of additional cover or installation of gas infrastructure.

8. **What's being done to protect ground and surface water?** At the bottom of any newly built section of the landfill is a complex, engineered liner system that includes thick plastic liners and layers of materials to prevent puncturing. The liner system also includes a network of pipes that collect the liquid that seeps down through the waste (leachate). The liner also has a layer that keeps groundwater out. Phase II has a single layer with leachate collection and Phase I has a compacted clay liner with no leachate collection. In 2015 18,000,000 gallons of leachate was collected and treated at a NYSDEC approved facility.

Leachate pump houses are monitored on a daily basis so that leakage rates can be monitored as required.

To further guard against contamination, 55 groundwater monitoring wells are strategically located around all phases of the landfill. Several times each year samples from the wells are tested by an independent laboratory and the results sent to the NYSDEC for review.

There are also 4 surface water sampling sites that are tested regularly.

9. **What's done to control litter?**

At a facility that accepts 2,999 tons of waste each day litter control is a constant battle. This is especially true when waste is scattered by high winds or when the working face is way up on the top of the landfill. Casella has installed several litter fences to capture blowing material and keep it onsite. They also employ staff to pick up litter on and off site when it does escape.

10. **What's the plan for when the landfill closes?** When the landfill reaches capacity and can't accept any more waste, there is still plenty of work to be done. The last of the permanent cover ("cap") needs to be installed. Gas and leachate generated by the landfill still have to be managed.

Someone has to mow the grass!

NYSDEC and Federal regulations as well as our lease agreement with Casella address this issue.

Casella is responsible for proper closure of the landfill and maintenance for a minimum of 30 years after that. Each year Casella and the NYSDEC reach agreement on what it will cost to fund closure and post-closure activities. After that, Casella posts an updated financial surety in that amount, to be used in the event they are unable to meet their obligations.