

POLLUTION CONTROL FINANCING AUTHORITY
OF WARREN COUNTY

MINUTES OF REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

September 26, 2022

Chairman Angelo Accetturo called the regular monthly meeting of the Pollution Control Financing Authority of Warren County to order at approximately 9:38 AM.

Authority Members present: Angelo Accetturo and Alex Lazorisak.
Also present (via google meets) Dan Perez and Rob Larsen.

Mr. Accetturo asked to call the Monday September 26, 2022, PCFA meeting to order, please call the roll.

ROLL CALL:	Mr. Larsen	- Present
	Mr. Lazorisak	- Present
	Mr. Mach	- Absent
	Mr. Perez	- Present
	Mr. Accetturo	- Present

Also present: Brian Tipton, General Counsel; Mark Swyka and Marcus Scrimgeour, Tetra Tech; Jonathan Knittel, Director of Operations; Jamie Banghart, Administrative Supervisor and Mariann Cliff Administrative Assistant.

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Chairman Accetturo.

Mr. Accetturo read the following statement: “Adequate notice of this meeting of September 26th 2022 was given in accordance with the Open Public Meetings Act by forwarding a schedule of regular meetings of the Pollution Control Financing Authority of Warren County (PCFAWC) to the Warren County Clerk, the Warren County Board of County Commissioners, The Express-Times, and by posting a copy thereof on the bulletin board in the office of the PCFAWC. Formal action may be taken by the PCFAWC at this meeting. Public participation is encouraged”.

MINUTES

Mr. Accetturo asked if there was a motion for M-1 the regular monthly meeting minutes from August 22, 2022.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would make a motion to approve the Regular Monthly Meeting Minutes from August 22, 2022, seconded by *Mr. Lazorisak*.

ROLL CALL: Mr. Larsen - Yes
 Mr. Lazorisak - Yes
 Mr. Mach - Absent
 Mr. Perez - Abstain
 Mr. Accetturo - Yes

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he would make a motion for the Executive minutes from August 22
Mr. Accetturo stated that he would second the motion.

ROLL CALL: Mr. Larsen - Yes
 Mr. Lazorisak - Yes
 Mr. Mach - Absent
 Mr. Perez - Abstain
 Mr. Accetturo - Yes

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Accetturo stated next was correspondence. C-1, First amendment to Disposal Services Agreement for Covanta energy ash.

Mr. Knittel stated that this had been signed by both, Mr. Accetturo and himself. This was the amendment that they did earlier in the year with Covanta to allow them to go over 50,000 tons for an increase in price per ton up to 20,000 tons at \$22.00 per ton for calendar year 2022. Covanta did ask for 2023 for that same exception but the PCFA said that it would be on an “as need basis” for 2023. Mr. Knittel stated that this was just a correspondence, but they do have this in a signed version also. He believes that they sent it over to Mr. Tipton earlier last week.
Mrs. Banghart replied that yes, they did.

PUBLIC COMMENTS (AGENDA ITEMS ONLY)

Mr. Accetturo asked if there were any public comments for agenda items only.

FINANCE

Mr. Accetturo stated A-1 Finance with Mrs. Banghart and Mr. Knittel.

Mrs. Banghart stated that their finances were doing very well, the tonnage was up, revenue was up and they have no issues at this time.

Mr. Accetturo replied that was beautiful.

Mr. Knittel stated that they were projected to be in the positive this year and the amount to be determined would be based on how well October goes. October was a key month for finances because they have a bit of a restriction in access to their cells with Tomco still being on-site. They were going to do the best that they could, to hit their daily target of about 600 tons of solid waste per day.

Mr. Knittel stated that if geometry was such a problem that they could only get a few trucks onto the cell such as the south slope fill, they may have to reduce tonnage. If that happens, he would send a communication to the entire Board and he would also send letters out to the three large haulers. They would talk about that more in executive. If it comes to reducing tonnage in October it would be for less than 30 days while the DEP reviews their submission for cell 7a.

Mr. Knittel stated that cell 7 was submitted, as of this morning the surveys and the leak test were finalized. The DEP has a complete package as of today and they are asking them to expedite the review knowing that they have two engineers that were willing to say that the cell was complete. The data package was complete and they have reviewed it internally. Typically, the State takes over a month to review that type of thing. Mr. Knittel stated that if it does take a full month or more, they would have to divert some trash.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if they were still designated as an emergency landfill for the State when it comes to hurricanes and disasters?

Mr. Knittel replied that they were.

Mr. Lazorisak asked why doesn't he call the DEP and remind them of that. They were in hurricane season.

Mr. Knittel replied that temperature wise, the bird flu was still thriving, now that the temperatures were getting cooler it actually gets worse. The State did ask if the MOU was for the whole State and he reminded them that the Board voted that it was just for Warren County, however, they reminded them courteously that if there was an emergency, there was a small outbreak in New Jersey that they handled with the incinerator, that they would still send birds here from out of County if they felt that was their best option to do so.

Mr. Lazorisak replied that again he would remind them of the importance of having this cell completed and signed off on.

Mr. Knittel agreed and said that was about all they had on finances.

Mr. Accetturo asked if there was there a resolution to pay bills

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he would make the motion authorizing R-09-01-22.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would make a second.

ROLL CALL:	Mr. Larsen	- Yes
	Mr. Lazorisak	- Yes
	Mr. Mach	- Absent
	Mr. Perez	- Yes

Mr. Accetturo - Yes

On a motion by *Mr. Lazorisak*, seconded by *Mr. Accetturo*, the following resolution was adopted by the Pollution Control Financing Authority of Warren County at a meeting held on *September 26, 2022*.

RESOLUTION

R-09-01-22

To Pay Bills – September 26, 2022

WHEREAS, the Pollution Control Financing Authority of Warren County has been presented with invoices for services, supplies and other materials rendered to it or on its behalf;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Pollution Control Financing Authority of Warren County that the following bills be paid:

See Attached

ROLL CALL:	Mr. Larsen	- Yes
	Mr. Lazorisak	- Yes
	Mr. Mach	- Absent
	Mr. Perez	- Yes
	Mr. Accetturo	- Yes

We hereby certify Resolution to Pay Bills in the amount of **\$ 2,430,309.31** to be a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Pollution Control Financing Authority of Warren County on the 26th day of *September, 2022*.

Mariann Cliff
Recording Secretary

Jonathan Knittel
Director of Operations

Approved: 9/26/22

Mr. Knittel stated that A-2, updated closure/post closure financial report. This was actually finished by Tetra Tech a little bit earlier in the summer and he did not include it in correspondence or in the discussion of the landfill last month so, A-2 was a formal report that was prepared by Cornerstone and it has been received by the State. There were some minor changes, our rate-of-fill remain the same at 154,000 tons per year, 200,000 cubic yards of air-space was the equivalent.

Mr. Knittel stated that the main changes in the finances with the closure plan was the interest rates, they were typically very low in 2021 into 2022. They were now climbing and improving, they had made some changes with some of the closure costs to reflect updates in engineering technologies and expected future costs.

Mr. Knittel stated to Mr. Swyka that he did not mention that this was going to be in the agenda, but, if he had any comments, to speak up. Mr. Knittel stated that the PCFA was very pleased with the work product and the outlook for not only the next forty-two years of trash placement but the thirty years of closure to follow that.

Mr. Knittel stated that the next seventy-two years was in this package. If any of the Board members really digs into this and has any questions, they would be glad to answer any of them on what was in this seventy-two-year document. Every two years this does get updated, it was not written in stone, it can be flexible and change over time to meet the needs of the industry or our County. So that was A-2.

Mr. Knittel stated that it was that time of year so A-3 was the draft 2023 budget. Mr. Lazorisak asked Mr. Knittel if he could make a suggestion. Mr. Knittel replied yes sir.

Mr. Lazorisak also asked Mr. Accetturo why don't they table this right before they go into executive session, this would be a long discussion. They had a presentation coming up and then personnel they should maybe table until that time as well.

Mr. Knittel stated that yes and personnel would be executive session.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he thinks that they were going to get into details with the budget.

PRESENTATIONS

Mr. Lazorisak stated that they had Mr. Swyka there today with a presentation, he was wondering if they should just jump to that.

Mr. Accetturo stated that it sounded good to him.

Mr. Swyka stated that he hoped to keep this brief, this was going to be a very high-level overview of cover systems and how the Authority could benefit from implementing cover in the near future.

Mr. Swyka stated that he wanted to start with an overview of the site, they have identified essentially these five main areas. They have the area in blue to the top of the screen that was 15 acres, that was currently final cover, that has a NJDEP approved final cover system so that area should, for all intents and purposes not be contributing to the generation of leachate. It was also because it was impermeable to water coming in and to gas coming out, you get essentially 100% capture of landfill gas in that area.

Mr. Swyka stated that below it was a green area 9.2 acres, this was directly up-slope of the 15 acres and this was an area that they identified that can receive final cover. This part of the site will not be over filled by any of the expansion of cell 7 or cell 6 in the future so this can be final covered now and go into final closure. Mr. Lazorisak stated sorry just a quick question, on the green area when was that completed by way of being filled. How long has that been sitting uncapped?

Mr. Knittel replied about 5 or 6 years but they have added a little bit of height to the top edge of the green over the last few years.

Mr. Swyka stated that they have continued to fill this plateau and he was going to say a fairly significant portion of this area that has been up to height for at least the last 5 years.

Mr. Swyka continued that they have the area at the bottom of the screen 10.3 acres that was the south slope that faces the administration building. There was no future for expansion in that direction, there was the overhead electric line that runs along that side of the site, so future expansion was unlikely, it makes sense to final cover that and also eliminate leachate generation in that area.

Mr. Lazorisak asked and when did they hit that final completion. Mr. Swyka replied that it was essentially the same as the green area, it has been mostly up to grade for the last 5 years.

To the left side of the screen, they have an area that was currently intermediate cover, it was approximately 8.1 acres and they were recommending a temporary exposed geomembrane cover for this area. They are recommending a temporary exposed cover because cell 6, once constructed would lay up against that side of the hill, there was no sense in having the expense of a full landfill final cover only to be covered over in the future.

Mr. Swyka stated that he wanted to point out some projects that have used exposed geomembrane covers, this was the Salem County landfill, this was 55 acres of exposed geomembrane cover. This cover was completed in early 2021 so it has been in place now for a year and a half. This geomembrane was completely anchored from the underside so there were no sandbags, no tires, no ropes, nothing on the surface. The facility has full access to all the landfill gas wells, it was a textured membrane so it was walkable, it was not a smooth membrane that makes a slide. It went in early in 2021. This next site, was the Sussex County landfill, you may or may not have seen this, driving by route 94. This was 10 acres of cover that went in 2014 so it was just about 8 years old now. For Sussex the implementation of this cover allowed them to see the bottom of their leachate storage tanks for the first time in 10 years, so this was really great for them, cutoff all the recharge and they were able to catch up during the time of the year when they were fighting it on a daily basis with overtime. This cap also was mostly anchored from the underside there are a couple of things, they have an access roadway built on top that allows them to have access to some of the landfill gas wells with vehicles. That serves to anchor part of the top, they also have a stormwater channel that was providing ballast in this part of the landfill.

Mr. Swyka stated that this was the Sullivan County landfill, Sullivan County, New York. This was 6 acres of cover and was very similar to what they were proposing for the west side of Warren County landfill. there was a proposed expansion that would be in the foreground and they anticipated that they would not need to construct the full cover. Unfortunately, that expansion was never constructed and this has now been incorporated into the final cover. It had remained exposed for 7 years went through a full battery of mechanical and chemical tests to demonstrate that it was suitable for long term service and was now part of the final cover in this landfill.

Mr. Swyka stated that because it was temporary in nature and they figured that it would only be a few years, this has an interesting, they call these burritos, this was the ballast system. It was clean stone wrapped in geotextile, and that lays up on the slope and keeps it in place so that the wind doesn't blow it away and the landfill gas doesn't pick it up and facilitate that wind blowing.

Mr. Swyka stated this next one was a hazardous waste landfill north of Albany, this was approximately 5 acres, this cover has been in place for 22 years. They monitor this every 3 years, they go in and take samples, run them through the laboratory and it continues to provide service. Mr. Lazorisak asked what was the life expectancy of these type of covers was one of his questions, that site was 22 years?

Mr. Swyka replied that yes that was 22 years.

Mr. Lazorisak replied that it did not look so good, was that typical with the vegetation growing?

Mr. Swyka replied that what they see was the wind, it blows soil and it gets caught on the cover and with the soil it carries seeds and then it starts to sprout and grow. So, every now and then they have to clean this up. This site was dead level by the way, it was not a slope, you would not see that on a slope. As for lifetime it should exceed 30 years.

Mr. Knittel stated and that was exposed to the sunlight, the UV light.

Mr. Lazorisak replied that was why he was asking; the material was black.

Mr. Knittel stated that they come in white, green, black, they come in different colors and have different prices. Similar life expectancies he believes.

Mr. Lazorisak replied that that would probably be their discussion at the end because of the aesthetics in White Township.

Mr. Knittel stated that a good thing about the west slope was that it was non-visible from the roadway, only from the air was it visible.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if that was area 6.

Mr. Knittel replied that this would be the west slope which would be the future cell 6. So, the exposed liner would not be visible so they would be able to use the most affordable color. In about 12 years they would have trash, then over 12 years to 15 or 16 years the trash would start to lay up on that west slope so they were not going to need a full 30 years out of this.

Mr. Swyka stated that portions of the cover may be in place for 30 years, if you increase your trash intake of course it would be shorter. If you decrease it for some reason, it would be longer.

Mr. Swyka stated that Mr. Knittel's point about the different colors, green would be slightly less lifetime than black and white would be slightly longer than black.

Mr. Swyka stated that this next one was Cape May County landfill, this has several different types of covers, high density polyethylene over here, this has been in place for 30 years. High density polyethylene over here and here, this is a thin scrim reinforced cover and you will see another picture of that shortly. On the other side they have polyethylene covered with a product called wind defender. This was the scrim reinforced section, you can see this was a breach in the cover where the wind picked it up and tore it, even moved the sandbags they had weighting it. This was covered with a product called wind defender, wind defender was an effective way to keep wind from picking

up geomembrane and moving it. Wind defender has a lifetime that was probably around 20 years give or take, and maybe more take than give.

Mr. Swyka stated that Cape May has for a long time used a lot of tires and sand bags for ballast, it was not necessarily a problem on a flat slope, but when you were on a steep slope, particularly when you were here in the north-east. You could end up with snow driving just about anything you have on the cover down. This was why they stress anchorage from the underside rather than anchorage from the top. This was a common occurrence, he cannot count the number of landfills that have put sandbags or tires on the surface, snow comes down and lubricates the system, then you get rain on top of snow and the amount of weight of that was tremendous. Nothing you put there could hold it in place, so they try to avoid that when they can.

Mr. Swyka stated a quick comparison of covers, on the left side, this was what they had right now. 12 inches of intermediate cover, no particular soil specification and it allows water to pass through. For estimating purposes, they normally use a number somewhere between 800 to 1200 gallons per acre, per day for covers of this type. That could vary, the recent experience here was approximately 2,000 gallons per acre per day in 2021, then asked Mr. Knittel if that was correct.

Mr. Knittel replied that yes it was almost doubled what the books tell them that they should be getting. They do have a couple of things, more porous soil and also some grading that needs to be corrected as they go into capping. So, with the grade improvements and the tighter soil or other options like the geomembrane then they would shed the water.

Mr. Swyka stated that in the middle they have the exposed geomembrane cover, very simple, they put down a cushion layer then they put down the membrane. On the right they were recommending final cover for the areas that were in green and he forgets the other color. In New Jersey, final cover consists of two feet of soil over top of the geomembrane and then they have a cushion layer that can also function as a gas netting layer underneath. You can see the difference essentially being that they have to have additional soil on top and some sort of draining mechanism to remove infiltrated storm water from this membrane so that the soil does not liquify and wash off the hill.

Mr. Swyka stated that a number of different materials can be used for barriers because of its cost and because of its longevity they typically would pick either, high density polyethylene HDPE or linear low-density polyethylene, both of these are essentially the same price and they both have essentially the same performance. Like he said before in an exposed condition they have a lifetime in excess of 30-years in a varied condition they have a lifetime that extends for hundreds of years.

Mr. Swyka stated that there were several companies that were now also manufacturing synthetic turf covers, there were a handful of sites that he had seen with this cover. It has not been around for a period of time that proves to him that it could stand the test of time that they have to have. So, he was not leaning towards this but wanted them to be aware of it. Talking quickly about leachate generation as he mentioned earlier, initial operations they typically generate about 2,000 gallons per acre per day. 40 inches of rainfall roughly was equivalent to 2,000 gallons per day so all rainfall producing leachate generates at that rate. Their intermediate cover that he mentioned before 800 to 1200 which converts to about 300,000 to 440,000 gallons per acre per year and with final cover they cut that down to less than 20 gallons per acre per day or less than 7,300 gallons per acre per year.

Mr. Swyka stated that again note that the Warren County generation for 2021 was about 2,000 gallons per acre, per day.

Mr. Lazorisak asked what the total leachate was for 2021.

Mr. Knittel replied 2.5 million gallons. Mr. Lazorisak asked what that was based on.

Mr. Knittel stated that when they divide that by the exposed acres it came out to a little over 2,000 gallons per acre, per day. So as Mr. Swyka stated it was the equivalent of 40 inches of rain, they actually received 54 inches of rain, so out of the 54 inches 40 inches of it turned into leachate. Which was an astronomically high percentage, very little of it actually ran off and got into our detention pond where it belongs. In the future the pond was correctly sized to receive all of those extra millions of gallons. Those extra 22 million gallons would go into the pond safely, pond number 2 was a three-acre pond it was on schedule to be dredged. The bottom of that pond was a sand bottom so virtually all of the 22 million gallons of storm water that was going to come off and not be leachate, would become storm-water and then that would infiltrate and become ground water. With the capping in place, you have no risk of contaminants getting into your pond. Currently there was a slight chance with some rain water contact with the intermediate cover, that there was always a slight chance, that was why they sample the pond every quarter and it has remained clean to this point.

Mr. Lazorisak stated with that being said, could you jump back to slide 10. Currently everything was at intermediate cover. Mr. Knittel stated except for the 15 acres in blue, that was put in about 5 years ago, which was about only about 28% of their landfill that was capped.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that when they get to the geomembrane cover that would be correlating to the numbers on the slide that they just had up, correct?

Mr. Swyka replied correct.

Mr. Lazorisak stated it would be less than 20 gallons, then asked if they could print the slide out for them when they finished. Mr. Swyka replied yes.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that at this point, they would be looking at the geomembrane, correct?

Mr. Lazorisak stated that on slide 10 that was the intermediate and that was the final.

Mr. Swyka replied that when they go to final cover, it was essentially an insignificant number.

Mr. Knittel replied yes 20 gallons versus 2,000 gallons was less than 1% was getting through.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that current cost initial operations the 220 per acre per day that was the initial cover?

Mr. Swyka replied that was like cell 7 right now, everything that goes in, turns into leachate. Let's go back to the first picture so they have a reference. The 15 acres completely final cover, essentially no infiltration in that area.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that, that has the full geomembrane covered with soil.

Mr. Swyka stated that they were talking about this area for just the exposed geomembrane and then they were talking about these two areas for final cover. Once they have those covers on, essentially that would cut off all recharge into those areas.

Mr. Lazorisak replied that they were talking about the areas of 9.2 and 10.3 so they were at 19.5 acres they were looking at doing the final cover.

Mr. Knittel stated yes times 20 gallons per day, you were looking at on a daily basis 400 or 500 gallons out of the entire 20 acres.

Mr. Swyka stated that it takes a couple of years to get to steady-state because you have a mass of water in the waste that has not come down yet but, you have cut-off the recharge so that would begin to drop immediately.

Mr. Swyka stated that the next one they would talk about the cost of the cover systems. Now the exposed geomembrane they generally budget \$150,000 to \$200,000 and the variation there was what they might include with it. They were currently talking about upgrading some of the landfill gas system, so that once that cover goes on, they do not have to go back and adjust the gas system, so there were additional costs in there.

Mr. Swyka stated then for the complete DEP final cover they estimate \$350,000 to \$450,000 per acre. In the closure report that Mr. Knittel mentioned earlier, the cost estimated in there was \$400,000 all in and again they have the variability on theirs because of what they may add or subtract at the exact point of when the cover was constructed.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that they were looking at 4 million dollars for the 20 acres.

Mr. Knittel replied that it was closer to 6 million.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that you have the 20 acres that was ready to go, initially they have an exposed geomembrane cover up to \$200,000 per acre, correct? Mr. Knittel replied yes, on the 8 acres about 1.6 million, on the west slope and that would be using capital funds. Then the second NJDEP final cover 20 acres.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that the 9.2 and the 10.3 they were looking at \$350,000 to \$400,000. Mr. Knittel replied yes.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that ok 20 acres at \$400,000 that would be 8 million dollars. Mr. Knittel replied correct.

Mr. Lazorisak asked how many acres were they looking at for the exposed. Mr. Knittel replied 8.1 for the west slope, call it 8 acres time 200 would be 1.6 million he believes, later in executive in capital programs they have that 1.6 built in for next year. They do not have the 6 to 8 million for the permanent cover built in because that would be funded solely through closure funds.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if anyone had run these numbers for them on a spreadsheet. Mr. Knittel replied that yes, he did have a spreadsheet and he had costs estimate also included in that same spreadsheet for the future cell 6 construction cost.

Mr. Swyka stated that just to repeat, the final cover they had already set aside that money, that was in the closure fund that was documented in the report that Mr. Knittel referenced earlier. So the exposed geomembrane cover anywhere from 3 to 7 years depending upon whether the actual generation through the intermediate cover was the 800 or whether it was the 2,000 and with final cover being a higher cost, it would be 6 to 15 years to cover that but it was coming out of the closure funds that were already dedicated anyway.

Mr. Swyka in essence with these three areas covered within just a few years you should see a savings of somewhere between 1.5 and 3 million dollars per year in leachate management.

Mr. Lazorisak asked in the first year?

Mr. Swyka replied that it had to stabilize, he would estimate at least 2 years to get to a steady state so by then you would be saving somewhere in that area of 1.5 to 3 million dollars in leachate costs.

Mr. Swyka stated and that was the end of his presentation.

Mr. Accetturo asked how come the geomembrane portion was not covered by closure funds. Mr. Knittel replied that it was considered sacrificial, it would have a useful life but will start seeing some trash in about 10 years. But it would take another 10 to 15 years to cover it completely with trash, at that point as they cover it with trash it could either be buried because it was in a valley it would still be stable but most engineers want you to rip it out as you fill. Because it was not final closure, any funds in the closure plan have to be final. Mr. Swyka stated that he would stop Mr. Knittel right there, his experience was a little different than that. The closure plan has to be updated every two years, it was a requirement of the DEP. Pretty much anything that you build into that plan you could then fund through that plan.

Mr. Lazorisak state then if they build this into it and they approve it they then could take it out of the closure fund.

Mr. Swyka replied that was correct.

Mr. Lazorisak asked when the last time they updated their plan.

Mr. Swyka replied a couple of months ago, July.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if they updated it with this in it.

Mr. Swyka replied no, it was not included.

Mr. Knittel stated that the permanent cap was in there.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if they could revise it and send it in for approval.

Mr. Swyka said that they could.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that you're talking about 1.6 million dollars, was it worth it? Mr. Knittel replied that when they mentioned 2 years that it would take for the water to drain through, during recirculation and during very wet portion of September / October every month he tracked the leachate generation and he saw that taper off after a very quick period. That was not typical for landfills, about 2 to 3 months, so when they went into the drought for example, they had a 2-month drought, that drought he is still seeing that now. Even though the rain is picked up since the drought, he was not seeing that initial hit yet from that rain, there was about a month delay for rainfall. There was about a two-to-three-month delay when he stopped recirculating and he was not getting a drop back. Most of that recirculation as they spoke about earlier got stuck in the trash, but he sees a pretty quick draining here and he thinks it has to do with our soils being so porous, every layer of daily cover and every layer of outer slope intermediate cover that we've used is very porous. The 8 acres at 1.6 million, the return on investment was very quick at 3 to 5 years and that was a conservative estimate. In other words, you save that 1.6 million within 3 to 5 years, it won't see trash for a decade.

Mr. Lazorisak replied that he understood but at the end of the day why would they not want to do that with capital if possible.

Mr. Knittel replied that they could ask, there was a very strong chance because it was temporary and not final that they would reject it.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that it was worth a shot, they were putting a lot of money out for this expansion and a lot of things have come up, they have drained a lot of their capital. Again, if they could take 1.6 out of closure funds to do it, it would be a smart move. This Authority can rebuild that fund over the next 20 years.

Mr. Swyka stated that he knows that it had been done in Atlantic County, it has been done at Cape May County.

Mr. Lazorisak asked Mr. Larsen and Mr. Perez if they could hear this conversation. They both answered yes.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if there were any thoughts.

Mr. Perez replied not necessarily.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he thinks the return on investment was actually greater for us than the numbers would imply.

Mr. Knittel replied that that was correct, from his experience.

Mr. Accetturo stated that the closure fund money was dead money, they cannot do anything with it. Whatever part that they could spend, would immediately improve the operating budget this was just smart. Mr. Lazorisak stated improve it by 2 million dollars. Mr. Accetturo stated that it was a no-brainer, he does not know why it was put off for so long. Mr. Lazorisak agreed and replied that he also did not know why it wasn't done sooner.

Mr. Accetturo replied unfortunately it wasn't, but now the details would all have to be ironed out.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if they move forward on the 9.2 and the 10.3 right now, how long were they looking before that could be final covered?

Mr. Knittel replied it could go out to bid prior to spring, then it would be a perfect project for April or May and then completed that season.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if it would be done that quickly.

Mr. Knittel replied that they could have it capped by this time next year. In his humble opinion he sees the strengths and weaknesses in all of us as humans including engineers, so he has asked Mr. Swyka with his expertise to take the west slope exposed membrane and he had preliminarily spoken with Mott MacDonald on the 20-acre project.

Mr. Lazorisak asked was it this one, speaking about the 8.1 acre on the west slope. Mr. Knittel replied for Cornerstone, yes. Then Mott MacDonald on the permanent cap, both projects running simultaneously in 2023. There would be Marcus Scrimgeour from Cornerstone would be doing gas collection, gas analysis for both, the west slope and the permanent cap. He would be working together with Mott MacDonald on the permanent cap gas collection if any changes needed to be made.

Mr. Knittel stated that was preliminarily what he was looking at for 2023. To move both projects ahead, regardless of source of funding. With return on investment the way it was, now would be the time to get this capped to reduce the leachate and let the caps pay for themselves in the leachate savings.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that again they could run that parallel to getting the DEP's permission, with a revision. Mr. Knittel replied absolutely.

Mr. Lazorisak stated at the end of the day they have the 1.6 million in capital, if they have to, they have to, but they could at least take a shot and try to get them to approve it.

Mr. Knittel stated and just to clarify, there was a white section that was a ridge up to the plateau and then back down towards the current cell 7 that was not capped, 3.7 acres. the reason that is there was that it is truck accessible to bring trucks into it as cell 7 fills on the north side they could use that uncapped area as truck access. They could use the plateau for emergency recirculation that the

DEP allows them to do in an emergency situation. Also, the north portion that was directly above the blue, where it says 3.7, that will see trash within the next 7 years as cell 7 fills. Therefore, it was not as beneficial to cap that 3.7 because it will see trash very quickly. That was why they left that portion uncapped.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that was fine, looking at the map they have 60% uncovered, uncapped that should be capped at this point out of a 100% that was ready to be capped.

Mr. Lazorisak stated and again looking at the 3.7 acres that was just minimal.

Mr. Knittel stated that the math totaling it all up works out to 50 total, so yes 3.7 was a very small portion of the total 50-acre cell.

Mr. Lazorisak stated just as Mr. Accetturo stated, this was a no-brainer.

Mr. Knittel stated that they did have a resolution last meeting to begin engineers on the initial review process and engineering. As Mr. Swyka develops drawings and bid specs for the 8.1 acres and also the gas improvements, they would bring that to the Board. Mott MacDonald should be doing the same thing for the permanent capping. They should come to the Board explaining what they were doing and why. Then get those bid drawings and specs done by January and get it out to bid in February. The pretty much know the players, it won't be the current contractor obviously, it would be more of a lining contractor such as Atlantic lining or some competitor of theirs. They would like that bid to be out for a good 45 days instead of just a few weeks. Unlike the grass mowing bid that does not need to be out long.

Mr. Knittel stated that he would like this bid to be out in January and February and awarded in March and then take advantage of the good weather. Then get the contractor to be actually working in the spring.

Mr. Knittel asked Mr. Swyka if that type of a time-frame was doable?

Mr. Swyka replied that they could make it happen, it would be tight.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if they weld the membrane between the 15 acres and the 9.2? Mr. Swyka replied yes. Mr. Lazorisak asked what do they do? Do they pull that 15 acres back and kind of overlay it and weld it?

Mr. Swyka replied that yes, they would expose the edge which was all covered in soil right now, they would excavate those soils and clean it all up and then they could weld the new membrane to it, that was part of the problem right now.

Mr. Lazorisak asked so where do you start? Do you start obviously at the south end, the bottom and work your way up? Mr. Swyka replied that there were a number of different approaches. His guess was that it would either start from this end or the far end, one or the other. There was really no magic to it at this point. You accurately observed if you worked this way, you start to work yourself out of access so it was really important to plan that work. A company like Atlantic lining understands that very well, they were very good at it.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he was just curious, what happens with the methane gas once they cap this and dry it out. The gas was produced does it dry up and break down?

Mr. Swyka replied that it was being produced now. Mr. Lazorisak asked if it was less or more once they cap. Mr. Swyka replied that it was less but Mr. Scrimgeour was their landfill gas expert and he was there today and he would be best to answer those questions.

Mr. Scrimgeour stated what would happen is as you dry up the waste, the rate at which the gas was generated and therefore collected will decline. Mr. Lazorisak replied ok.

Mr. Scrimgeour stated but as you dry out the waste what you are actually doing, is your extending the period over which the gas would be generated. So, while it may slow down, it also means that you'll be doing it for longer. Quite honestly, this landfill will continue generating waste into eternity or close to it. This would be at ever declining rates though, when you get down to the point when you are generating one standard cubic foot per minute, it would taper down to nothing.

Mr. Lazorisak replied less impact on the community, by way of methane gas. Mr. Scrimgeour replied yes, first of all by capping it, you for the most part, have stopped any way for the gas to get out of the landfill any way. They would work with Mott MacDonald on the final cover and they would be doing the same thing on the exposed membrane, to get whatever gas was underneath it out, so that it does not cause the exposed membrane to whale or billow and in the case of the final cover they do not want it lifting the soil off and throwing it down the slope. Because they were closed off by the geomembrane the gas would not come out, the only place it could really get out would be in the 3.7 or other undefined areas that did not have any other than intermediate cover.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that it would push and find that release.

Mr. Scrimgeour stated that it would need to come out there but they would proactively suck it out. They were proactively sucking it out everywhere and they would continue to do so even more proactively once the cover was down. There would be ever declining amounts of gas, so if they were thinking about gas utilization project, which he did not think that they were. Just consider that the gas numbers were going to start going down real soon.

Mr. Knittel stated that that was a great thing for them because they were not generating electricity from gas at the moment, and they were not collecting it for energy use at a farm or anything nearby. Right now, they were flaring it, there were options in the future to maybe use some of that for evaporation of leachate, however reducing gas was a good thing. It was less H₂S media material that they would need, the media would last longer and longer as H₂S levels go down, so in general they were not in the business of making gas.

Mr. Scrimgeour asked if there were any questions. Mr. Lazorisak asked if they could just email the presentation.

Mr. Swyka stated that Mr. Knittel had a copy that he could pass out to everyone.

Mr. Swyka stated thank you.

Mr. Lazorisak replied thank you guys.

Mr. Knittel stated to Mr. Swyka that was great let's figure out how to get a letter drafted to where the closure fund went, who they addressed it to and he guessed that Mr. Swyka would be able to help him put in a request to modify. It was nice that they had a big chunk that was already coming out in 2023 in this plan, so it was not a huge ask to just change that number by 10% or so from the 6 million up to 8 or 9 million, that would be great. If not, even though it has come down, they do have enough in the capital reserves to handle that internally but why do that if they could get it from the closure funds.

Mr. Swyka replied that he would get started on that right away.

REPORTS

Mr. Accetturo asked if there were any reports or if they should just go into facilities and recycling.

FACILITIES/RECYCLING

Mr. Accetturo stated that the Landfill Operations would be with Mr. Knittel.

Mr. Knittel stated as far as an update on the cell construction, he did mention earlier they did a complete leak detection on the 7a reduced scope. They finished that on Thursday or Friday, on Friday afternoon they flew the drone for the final topo of the blanket drain stone, that package should be going to the State today. He will keep the Board updated if there were any delays in the review process. Again, they were asking for an expedited review, if they don't get that they may have some reduction in tonnage in October for a 30-day period. Regardless, the finances would still be in good shape, but it would hurt us in the month of October for at least what our potential could be.

Mr. Knittel stated that the H2S system was still running well, the landfill was showing that they were generating less H2S over time, which was a good thing. They have made good effort in making sure haulers were not bringing in mass loads of gypsum and wall boards that tend to make H2S, so H2S was lasting longer, they have the media on-site and they plan to install it this fall. Not because it was absolutely needed, it has surprised them how long the system is lasting this year. It was due for a change in the spring, they had foregone changing it even though they have media on-site because the numbers have not ballooned in the last few months. Regardless of that, they do need to put the media in this fall because of shelf life. It was basically wood chips that were pre-soaked in an iron solution, and the carbon and the iron convert the H2S into a stable salt. The wood chips were under cover and in our buildings but they do want to get that installed.

Mr. Knittel stated that there were no changes on the solar panel project, the reason that has been on there was that there was some confusion between Goldman Sacs and how they are metering the electricity where the meters were physically located and for a period of time, they were not receiving any electric bill from them for the portion that they were using. There was a portion that was free every year, but he was expecting a bill to resume on operations end from the solar panel project. When that happens, he would let the Board know, if they request more than a certain amount or period of time, he would have to bring that to the attention of Mr. Tipton for advice on how they may be able to negotiate with them. But they were not expecting a lump sum, they were expecting it to resume on a monthly basis. When he knows more on that he will let the Board know.

Mr. Knittel stated that the Disposal schedule did not have any changes, electronics, tires and single stream recycling were going ahead on a weekly basis as planned. They did have their HHW event this past Sunday from 8:00 until noon. They had a couple hundred vehicles approximately, which was down from previous years and they were investigating whether that was a decline in the amount of hazardous waste available in people's possession or if they need to make some changes with modernizing advertising technics for social media. They will keep an eye on that.

Mr. Knittel stated that next they had A-8, A-9 and A-10 that were bids that were ready to go out for bid this fall. Mr. Knittel asked if they could lump them all together? Mrs. Banghart stated that they were for the Auditing service, the Legal service and the TOPO survey.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he would make a motion authorizing bids to go out for professional services for Auditing, Legal and aerial survey.
Mr. Accetturo stated that he would second it.

ROLL CALL: Mr. Larsen - Yes
 Mr. Lazorisak - Yes
 Mr. Mach - Absent
 Mr. Perez - Yes
 Mr. Accetturo - Yes

Mr. Accetturo asked if there was anything else for facilities and recycling.
Mr. Knittel replied that no not at this time.

GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

Mr. Accetturo asked if there was anything from General Counsel to report or just for executive.
Mr. Tipton replied just for executive.

OTHER

Mr. Accetturo asked if there was any other business.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. Accetturo stated that if there was nothing left, they were going to go into Executive session.

Mr. Accetturo and Mr. Lazorisak asked if they wanted to do the budget before the executive. Mr. Knittel replied no.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he would make a motion to go into executive session.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would second the motion.

ROLL CALL: Mr. Larsen - Yes
 Mr. Lazorisak - Yes
 Mr. Mach - Absent
 Mr. Perez - Yes
 Mr. Accetturo - Yes

****Executive session started at approximately 10:32am**

**** Mr. Swyka and Mr. Scrimgeour left the Boardroom at approximately 10:32am**

****Executive session ended at approximately 11:54am**

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he would make a motion to come out of executive session.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would second the motion.

ROLL CALL: Mr. Larsen - Yes
 Mr. Lazorisak - Yes
 Mr. Mach - Absent
 Mr. Perez - Yes
 Mr. Accetturo - Yes

****Public session began at approximately 11:54am**

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he would make a motion on R-09-04-22 authorizing the expenditure of up to \$25,000.00 per purchase to the Director.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would second the motion.

ROLL CALL: Mr. Larsen - Yes
 Mr. Lazorisak - Yes
 Mr. Mach - Absent
 Mr. Perez - Yes
 Mr. Accetturo - Yes

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he would also make a motion raising the 2022 solid waste disposal pricing schedule from the minimum of 10,000 tons and on up to \$4.00 make it \$54.50 from 10,000 to 14,000. \$53.00 from 14,000 to 20,000 tons; and \$52.00 for 20,000 to 24,000.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would second the motion.

ROLL CALL: Mr. Larsen - Yes
 Mr. Lazorisak - Yes
 Mr. Mach - Absent
 Mr. Perez - Yes
 Mr. Accetturo - Yes

Mr. Lazorisak added, based upon the review by Counsel.

Mr. Accetturo asked if they were going to introduce the budget today.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he did review it, the only thing that he would like to talk to everyone about was, obviously he had been very involved with the State health insurance going up 24%. Mr. Lazorisak stated that they went self-insured four years ago; they saw this coming. Talking with the different insurance agents in the industry what is going to happen here is there is going to be a mass exodus out of this State health pension plan over the next 2 years. Already towns like

Newark, the Oranges, Parsippany they were already gathering and talking about going self-insured. The odds of this State health insurance program imploding are pretty good. The County was actually working on something to get the municipalities together to discuss about a possible health insurance joint fund and to go self-insured. The problem is all these small little entities like us and the towns to go outside right now and to get dumped into a small pool would cost a lot of money. Also, you know that the governor re-negotiated the contract with the Stated employees where they only have to pay 3%, that was only pushing the deficit off. They would and this Authority would have to start looking at joining some kind of HIF next year. It would be coming out, obviously these programs and different entities would start putting them together but by 2024 it would probably be a 40 something percent raise if they stay within the State health. It was going to be an issue.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that regardless, this year would be a 24% increase. Where were they at? What was the total increase, \$60,000.00? Mr. Knittel replied yes, \$60,000.00 on operations which includes 3 retired workers and about \$12,000.00 to \$14,000.00 on admin so yes about a \$70,000.00 increase for the 25%. Mr. Knittel stated that he budgeted 25% just to have the leeway instead of 24%.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if they stayed with the 2% cap? Then asked Mr. Tipton if he had calculated that out yet? Mr. Tipton replied that he had not.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that it was such a big number, and they don't have a police department. Mr. Tipton stated that he only has a few employees. Mr. Lazorisak stated that a town with a police department there was no way they were going to stay within the 2% cap, it was impossible with a 24% increase. It was unbelievable.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if there were any questions.

Mr. Accetturo asked what else they had.

Mr. Knittel stated that introducing the budget, has both budget capital and a revenue sheet. In capital there were certain things that came over from last year, such as the retaining wall replacement. Finelli had confirmed that the design drawings would be finished this month, which was four days from now, and they would have that out to bid. So, most the capital on the retaining wall, would probably go to 2023. There was no expense of any new purchase of any vehicles or plow trucks in 2022, there was \$30,000.00 budgeted, they do know that a new pickup truck with a plow was \$50,000.00 he had it in 2023 but he does not necessarily need a new one, if they could find something on the used market, he would rather go that route. Mr. Lazorisak stated that again the large expense they may be able to take out of their closure funds. Mr. Knittel stated that was correct. The 1.6 million on line 7 was the west slope capping, they were going to send the letters out they were going to try to get the west slope capping project as funded by their closure fund instead of from capital. No major capital for next year, but in 2025 they could see something coming down the road, he does not want to bog them down now but basically, they do have a very valuable water treatment building. That was not being utilized and the technology within it was not current, but after capping is complete and leachate was reduced, they do have the ability to do a cost analysis at that point. Trucking and disposal with the limited amount of leachate after capping, or was there a way to treat that on-site and send that effluent to their neighbor Oxford for their benefit as well. So that was a couple of years out on the capital, beyond that it was almost impossible to predict future capital 5-year look ahead. Again, revenue was based on a predicted

amount of tons. Mr. Knittel stated that he would make updates to their rate table as proposed today, for an increase to our rates or tipping fees.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that they talked about personnel.

Mr. Knittel stated that currently they have 6 full-time operators in the field and that does not count weighmasters or the several of us that were in Admin. So, to run the landfill in the field, again not considering the scale. Currently they have 6 full-time workers and 2 temporary workers. For 2023 this budget includes having 8 full-time workers, that would be an increase of 1 person versus the beginning of 2022. In 2023 they would like to go from 7 full time people to 8 full time people in the working operations. By getting the staffing up to 8 from 7 that was sort of a trend over years they looked back over the years, they looked back over the last 10 years at how many operators that they had. It has generally been 6 or 7 in 2019 it had dropped to 6, then in 2020 and 2021 it went back up to 7. It had dropped to 6 for a portion of this year and again they were looking to go to 8 which was a one person increase of over the last six or seven years of trends. With that it was mostly because our tonnage has been around 70,000 tons per year of solid waste for the last 3 years. Now they have more tonnage that was more in line with what our financial targets, that is where that 8th person is coming from.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that right now the current budget has your proposed salaries. Mr. Knittel replied yes. Mr. Lazorisak stated that they would do the salaries at another time, so they were introducing a balanced budget correct? Mr. Knittel replied that was correct.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that if there were no other questions, he would make a motion introducing the budget for 2023.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would second the motion.

ROLL CALL:	Mr. Larsen	- Yes
	Mr. Lazorisak	- Yes
	Mr. Mach	- Absent
	Mr. Perez	- Yes
	Mr. Accetturo	- Yes

Mr. Perez asked if they put the Board member raises in there too.

Mr. Accetturo replied yes.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that was his other executive session, he will remember next month.

Mr. Perez replied come on.

Mr. Lazorisak asked if they could go back into executive quickly.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would go back in executive.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that it would take 30 days, it may be worth going back into executive again really quick.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would make a motion to go into executive session.

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he would second the motion.

ROLL CALL:	Mr. Larsen	- Yes
	Mr. Lazorisak	- Yes
	Mr. Mach	- Absent
	Mr. Perez	- Yes
	Mr. Accetturo	- Yes

****Executive session started at approximately 12:05pm**

****Executive session ended at approximately 12:12pm**

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he would make a motion to come out of executive session.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would second the motion.

ROLL CALL:	Mr. Larsen	- Yes
	Mr. Lazorisak	- Yes
	Mr. Mach	- Absent
	Mr. Perez	- Yes
	Mr. Accetturo	- Yes

****Public session began at approximately 12:12pm**

There was no action taken in executive session.

PERSONNEL

Mrs. Banghart asked if they were going to table the personnel policy manual.

Mr. Knittel replied, the redline version everyone has a copy, please review it.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Lazorisak stated that he would make a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Accetturo stated that he would second that motion.

ROLL CALL:	Mr. Larsen	-	Yes
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Mr. Lazorisak	-	Yes
Mr. Mach	-	Absent
Mr. Perez	-	Yes
Mr. Accetturo	-	Yes

*****Meeting was adjourned at approximately 12:17 PM***

Respectfully submitted by:

Mariann Cliff

Recording Secretary

Approved: