Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity In Illinois

1999 Annual Report
Topics Covered

- Waste disposed in landfills, 1997-99
- Remaining disposal capacity as of Jan. 1, 1999 and Jan. 1, 2000
- Specification pages for 67 landfills, 85 transfer stations and 55 compost sites
- Waste generated & recycled 1999
- Waste handled by transfer stations, 1997-1999
- Waste composted, 1997-1999

Printed on Recycled Paper
Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management And Landfill Capacity In Illinois: 1999

Reporting period for waste disposal: Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1999
Reporting date for landfill capacity: Jan. 1, 2000

This report has been prepared for the Governor of the State of Illinois and the General Assembly in accordance with Section 4 of the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Land
Division of Land Pollution Control
Solid Waste Management Section

1021 North Grand Ave. East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Ill. 62794-9276

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Additional Information

How to Obtain Additional Information

To learn more about municipal solid waste landfills, transfer stations or compost facilities in Illinois, please call 217-785-8604, or write to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Land
Solid Waste Management Section
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL  62794-9276

Our Internet address is http://www.epa.state.il.us

When using courier services (UPS, Airborne, etc.), please use the following street address and zip code:

1021 North Grand Ave. East
Springfield, IL 62702

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The Agency also wishes to thank the 18 delegated counties, plus Ambrav Valley Solid Waste Agency, and the City of Chicago who inspect and have first hand knowledge of approximately 50 percent of the landfills, transfer stations and compost sites written about in this report. Our seven regional offices and their regional managers are responsible for inspecting all Agency-permitted pollution control facilities.
Since its establishment in 1970, the Illinois EPA has overseen the development and operation of a productive system of modern sanitary landfills. The Agency ensures that these facilities meet the strictest disposal standards in history, and that they are engineered to be fully protective of human health and the environment, especially where it concerns any possibility of groundwater contamination.

This is the Agency’s 13th annual report on landfill disposal and available landfill capacity in Illinois. The number of active landfills in Illinois accepting waste in 1999 decreased from 58 to 53, but their total capacity has reached an all-time high during that year. Sufficient capacity exists to handle the state’s requirements for landfill disposal of nonhazardous solid waste for the next 16 years, ensuring there should be no landfill capacity crisis in Illinois for the foreseeable future.

The State of Illinois, seeking to avoid potential crises, has asked all Illinois counties to adopt and update every five years well-conceived plans to accommodate their future disposal needs. Additionally, the Agency’s seven regional offices and 18 counties, the Ambrav Valley Solid Waste Agency and the City of Chicago have been delegated the authority to inspect landfills, transfer stations and compost sites in their jurisdictions, providing a needed service to the citizens of Illinois. All of these activities are reflected in this publication.

The Agency hopes you will find this information useful and instructive and welcomes your comments and suggestions as to how it may be improved.
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Executive Summary

This is the Illinois EPA’s 13th Annual Report describing the management of nonhazardous municipal solid waste by the state’s solid waste landfills and transfer stations. The report is divided into sections representing Illinois EPA administrative regions.

Each regional section includes newly designed specification pages describing the chief physical characteristics of each landfill. Provided are: its location and hours of operation, tipping fee, quantities of wastes received for the last three years, the landfill’s certified remaining capacity for the last two reporting dates, solid waste management fees paid in 1999, the Agency regional field office or delegated local authority that inspects the facility, and the name, address and phone number of the landfill’s owner and operator.

Similar but scaled down specification pages are included for each transfer station. In all, this report includes details of 67 landfills, 85 transfer stations and 55 compost facilities.

Illinois municipal solid waste landfills are required to report to the Illinois EPA the quantities of solid waste they receive each year, and to calculate and report the amount of remaining capacity existing on the first day of the following year.

During 1999, 53 landfills reported receiving a total of 50.6 million gate cubic yards of waste. This volume was 5.8 million gate cubic yards more than the total received during 1998, a 12.9 percent increase.

As of Jan. 1, 2000, 54 landfills reported having a combined remaining capacity of 792.7 million gate cubic yards, or 43.3 million gate cubic yards more than on Jan. 1, 1999, an increase of 5.8 percent.

Dividing wastes disposed during 1999 by capacity remaining on Jan. 1, 2000, indicates a landfill life expectancy in Illinois of 16 years, at 1999 disposal rates, barring capacity adjustments, until capacity is depleted.
Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management And Landfill Capacity

1999
Municipal solid waste is the term used to describe the garbage that’s discarded by America’s households, stores, offices, factories, restaurants, schools and other institutions. “Discarded” most often means disposed of in Agency-permitted landfills. Increasing amounts are handled through other means of solid waste management: recycling, composting and incineration.

In 1999, Illinois landfills accepted nearly 15.3 million net tons of solid waste. The U.S. EPA’s Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste Management: 1998 Update says that nationwide 55 percent of solid waste was landfilled, 28 percent was recycled or composted and 17 percent was incinerated. National figures for 1999 were not published at the printing of this report.

Most Illinois waste was discarded in landfills within our borders. Wastes entering and leaving the state are not believed to affect this equation. Of all solid wastes landfilled in Illinois in 1999, 10 percent, or about 1.5 million tons, came from out of state. We know this because Illinois landfills must report these quantities to the Illinois EPA. However, waste haulers are not required to report how much Illinois waste they transport to landfills in other states or from which county in Illinois waste is transported from.

Some is recycled and composted

County recycling coordinators in Illinois claim that more than a third of all wastes were recycled in 1999, meaning this portion was not landfilled. Recycling coordinators place total generated wastes at about 15.3 million tons. But this total does not take recycling into account. It appears that perhaps the municipal waste generation rate is higher than reported; the amount imported is greater than exported; or the reported recycling rate is too high.

Very little is incinerated

In Illinois, figures show only two percent of solid waste in Illinois was incinerated in 1999, compared to the amount landfilled. Robbins Resource Recovery Facility received 377,852 tons of waste in suburban Chicago in 1999, an 18 percent decrease from 1998. This site was permitted to operate on June 2, 1997. The site closed in November 2000, for business reasons.
OPPONENTS OF LANDFILLING WORRY THAT FACILITIES WILL eventually leak, contaminating drinking supplies. Those who design, own or operate landfills claim they are safe because they must meet the most stringent construction and operating standards in history.

In the early 1990s, the U.S. EPA developed regulations that sought to make landfills as leakproof as technology could provide. The regulations also required owners to demonstrate their financial ability to safely operate a landfill over its typical 20-year lifetime, and to assure the landfill will be properly maintained for at least 30 years following its closure.

In addition to stricter standards, modern landfills come under the scrutiny of federal, state and local authorities, the media and many environmental groups. If problems occur, they are likely to attract much public attention.

A modern sanitary landfill can be likened to an enormous bathtub into which garbage is placed and from which contaminants cannot escape to pollute air or water.

Safe containment of garbage and its byproducts begins with the landfill liner, which can consist of impermeable plastic or compacted clay, or both. The liner system must ensure that groundwater in the uppermost aquifer, within a specified distance of the landfill, will meet U.S. drinking water standards for 24 organic and inorganic constituents.

Moni toring groundwater contamination. . .

Placed in a bed of gravel atop the liner is a network of pipes that collects garbage liquids, known as leachate, which are pumped out of the landfill for treatment and disposal. Leachate occurs from rainfall and snow melt seeping through the garbage and from compaction and decomposition of solid wastes. Leak detectors can be placed beneath the liner to warn of any failure of the leachate collection system, enabling prompt repairs to seal leaks.

Groundwater monitoring wells installed around the landfill’s perimeter assure the leachate collection system is doing its job. The location and number of wells must be sufficient to determine the background quality of the groundwater.

“Subtitle D Rules” Caused Drop in Number of Landfills

Federal authority to regulate disposal of municipal solid waste is based on provisions in Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The federal Clean Air and Clean Water Acts also affect disposal of these wastes.


In October 1991, the U.S. EPA developed new landfill rules that became mandatory for all state landfill regulatory and permitting programs. These are sometimes known as Subtitle D rules.

Landfills that were operating when the Subtitle D rules were implemented were forced to choose between complying with stricter regulations or closing in the prescribed manner.

Whether it was the effect of tougher Subtitle D rules, the result of other business considerations, or a combination, one thing is clear: between 1992 and 1994, the number of active landfills in Illinois fell from 106 to 59 — a drop of 44 percent, as illustrated on page 8.

This trend has continued, with only 53 landfills actively accepting waste in 1999. Only 54 reported capacity; two of these are not accepting waste and are known as “inactive” facilities. Also, Cottonwood Hills in St. Clair County was still under development as of January 1, 2000, but reported capacity.
Of all solid wastes landfilled in Illinois in 1999, ten percent or about 1.5 million tons, came from out-of-state. We know this because Illinois landfills must report these quantities to the Illinois EPA. However, waste haulers need not report how much Illinois waste they transport to landfills in other states or from which county in Illinois waste is transported.

### State of Origin of Wastes Received at Illinois Landfills in 1999

Of all solid wastes landfilled in Illinois in 1999, ten percent or about 1.5 million tons, came from out-of-state. We know this because Illinois landfills must report these quantities to the Illinois EPA. However, waste haulers need not report how much Illinois waste they transport to landfills in other states or from which county in Illinois waste is transported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of Origin</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States ²</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ Twenty-eight landfills accepted waste from 15 states in 1999.

² Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas

Twice a year samples are collected and analyzed for 62 indicator pollutants. These samples are compared with previously determined background concentrations. Testing must continue throughout the active life of the landfill and its post-closure care period. This testing cycle can total 50 years or more.

### . . . and methane gas

Provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Clean Air Act require landfill operators to monitor for methane gas atop the landfill and around its perimeter. Large quantities of methane are produced when organic materials in garbage decompose. Venting systems are required to keep this explosive methane gas from diffusing underground or from escaping through openings in the landfill’s surface.

Sometimes the methane is burned or flared at the landfill, but increasingly it is being collected to fuel generators creating electricity for on-site use or to be sold to local utilities. (Some landfills have been known to produce enough electricity to light 5,000 homes for a year.) Of the 67 operating and/or closed landfills detailed in this report, 45 are planning, building or currently operating gas-to-energy systems.

### Landfills are developed cell by cell

Landfills are divided into sections called cells, which are developed as needed, filled systematically so much so that specific loads can be located weeks or months later, and covered with earth or other materials to prevent the spread of odors and vermin.

Trucks arriving at a landfill are inspected for prohibited nonhazardous wastes (Illinois bans landfilling of liquids, motor oil, whole tires and landscape wastes) and for hazardous wastes. Loads are weighed and details about them are recorded. They are then taken to the currently exposed portion of the active cell, which is known as the working face.

Trucks empty their loads at the working face, where specially modified bulldozers spread and compact the waste, crushing it to eliminate air pockets and squeezing it into the smallest space possible.

Landfill operators earn revenues by charging haulers for each ton or cubic yard of waste brought to the landfill called tipping fees. Landfills may have a single tipping fee, or several, depending upon the type of waste and how much it can be compacted.
The more waste that can fit in a cell, the more money the landfill can earn. Airy wastes can often be compacted to less than half their transport size; wastes of greater density can be compacted by only a third; and some wastes, broken concrete for example, cannot be compacted at all.

In 1999, 53 Illinois landfills accepted more than 50 million cubic yards of solid wastes valued at approximately $581.3 million. A ranking of these facilities (Appendix C) finds the top five landfills received 42 percent of wastes. This unequal distribution of wastes creates a large difference between an average landfill, which would have accepted more than 950 thousand cubic yards (about 290 thousand tons) of wastes and a median landfill, which would have received some 534 thousand cubic yards (about 162 thousand tons).

About $1 million per acre

Developing a landfill requires enormous investments in land and equipment totaling millions of dollars, plus engineering expenses, fees to state and local governments, taxes, normal operating costs and additional millions set aside for post-closure care. One industry rule of thumb says it takes about $1 million an acre to design, build, permit, operate and conduct post-closure care at a landfill today.

Some of these expenditures have become important sources of revenue for others, supporting various solid waste and recycling programs. State law allows local governments to charge landfills a solid waste management fee of $1.27 per ton on wastes landfilled within their borders. Because these fees can be spent only on environmentally related activities, some counties have built large surplus funds, which may be used to buffer the effect of future landfill closings.

### Landfill Tipping Fees

Landfill tipping fees multiplied by quantities of waste received provide a rough measure of income of Illinois landfills in 1999.

Total receipts for the active landfills reporting tipping fees exceeded $575 million, or an average of $10.9 million per facility. This total is approximate and is for landfilling only; it does not include income from other waste handling operations or services nor does it include expenses.

The average tipping fee of 33 landfills charging by weight was $30.00 per ton. (Peoria Disposal Co., which charges $100 a ton for disposal of hazardous waste, was excluded determining in this average.)

The average tipping fee of 16 landfills charging by volume was $11.50 per cubic yard.

### Illinois Landfills: Wastes Accepted in 1999 Versus 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Landfills Accepting Wastes</th>
<th>Wastes Accepted, Cu. Yds.</th>
<th>Yearly Change</th>
<th>1999 Wastes Share of State Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One: Northwestern Illinois</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9,276,980</td>
<td>+4,616,900</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two: Chicago Metropolitan</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15,829,010</td>
<td>-179,461</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three: Peoria/Quad Cities</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4,354,918</td>
<td>-411,641</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four: East Central Illinois</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10,976,098</td>
<td>+1,665,241</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five: West Central Illinois</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,810,676</td>
<td>-119,297</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6,519,788</td>
<td>+164,959</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven: Southern Illinois</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,784,045</td>
<td>+21,148</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,551,515</strong></td>
<td><strong>+5,757,849</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes facilities that accepted municipal waste for less than full year.
2 Includes 5,088,313 cubic yards of out-of-state wastes (10% of state total) accepted by 28 Illinois landfills during 1999.
3 Includes 4,974,835 cubic yards of out-of-state wastes (11% of state total) accepted by 31 Illinois landfills during 1998.
Gate Cubic Yards and Tons

Illinois landfills are required to report to the Illinois EPA the quantities of wastes received during each calendar year. They must also calculate how much capacity remains available for future waste disposal.

These figures are submitted to the Agency on forms that call for answers in gate cubic yards, or the volume of waste entering the landfill’s gate. Remaining capacities are expressed as certified gate cubic yards, meaning that the calculations have been certified as true and accurate by a licensed professional engineer. These numbers will be found in the landfill specification pages in each regional section.

The term in-place cubic yard is used to indicate wastes that have been compressed to a half or a third or a quarter of their original volume, depending on the degree of compaction achieved by the landfill.

Gate cubic yards can be difficult to visualize. To aid reader comprehension, we have divided gate cubic yards by an industry standard of 3.3 to achieve approximate tons.

Demands for capital and increasing technology requirements are among the reasons for the increasing privatization of the waste industry. Of the 67 landfills profiled in this report, 80 percent are privately owned and 94 percent are privately operated.

Section 4 of the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act requires the Agency to “publish a report regarding the projected disposal capacity available for solid waste in sanitary landfills. . . . Such reports shall present the data on an appropriate regional basis. . . [and] shall include an assessment of the life expectancy of each site.”

This legislative mandate explains why the main body of this report is organized by seven Illinois EPA administrative regions, and why landfill capacity and life expectancy are emphasized in nearby tables and charts, and in text, tables, map symbology and landfill specification pages in the regional sections.

The table on the previous page shows landfilling statewide increased 12.9 percent between 1998 to 1999. Landfilling in Region 1 (Northwestern Illinois) almost doubled, an increase of 4.6 million cubic yards. The next highest percent increase was in Region 4 (East Central Illinois) where landfills absorbed between one-fourth and one-third of the municipal solid wastes which were disposed in Illinois.

Landfill capacity dipped less than ten percent in two Regions (5 and 7), from one year to the next. A slight decrease in capacity in Region 2 (Chicago Metropolitan) was offset by a 1.2 percent gain in Region 7 (Southern Illinois).

The table below compares landfills’ remaining capacities in “snapshots” taken Jan. 1, 1999, and Jan. 1, 2000. Total capacity jumped nearly 43.3 million cubic yards year to year; 80.2 million cubic yards of that gain is from Metropolitan East St. Louis (Region 6), up nearly 160 percent.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Landfills Reporting Capacity 1-1-00</th>
<th>Reported Capacity, Cu. Yds. 1-1-00</th>
<th>Yearly Change</th>
<th>Capacity Share of State Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One: Northwestern Illinois</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>175,599,000</td>
<td>-4,036,000</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two: Chicago Metropolitan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>101,503,000</td>
<td>-7,838,000</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three: Peoria/Quad Cities</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>180,290,000</td>
<td>-3,083,000</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four: East Central Illinois</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>112,259,000</td>
<td>-13,872,000</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five: West Central Illinois</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65,932,000</td>
<td>-6,407,000</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>130,611,000</td>
<td>+80,235,000</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven: Southern Illinois</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26,494,000</td>
<td>-1,668,000</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>792,688,000</td>
<td>+43,331,000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes capacity at one inactive facility: Spoon Ridge RDF in Fulton County.
2 Includes capacity at one inactive facility: Sangamon Valley Landfill in Sangamon County.
Per capita views alter perspectives

Perhaps even more revealing is the table below, which views waste and landfill capacities on a per capita basis. Regions Two and Six have the lowest remaining capacity per capita. The Chicago Metro area (Region Two) is the only area whose remaining capacity per capita is below the State average. This is probably due to the fact that the City of Chicago has 16 transfer stations, Cook County has 24 more and there are another 13 in surrounding counties. Some of these transfer stations undoubtedly shipped waste out of the region or out-of-state into Wisconsin or Indiana.

We must take into account waste transportation across borders of the counties and the adjacent states, such as Missouri in the East St. Louis Metro Region. If Region Six continues as a net importer shown by its 53.5 percent import rate, refer to table, it could run short on landfill space in 20 years. Cottonwood Hills RDF, in St. Clair County, opened in November 2000, will help alleviate this situation. In Region Two, because of the moratorium against landfills in the City of Chicago, other areas of Cook County will have to build new landfills, expand existing landfills or else transfer of waste will occur.

The table below illustrates that there is no capacity crisis in the State of Illinois, nor is one expected in the near future. The table shows that while the number of active landfills fell sharply when the new more stringent regulations took place in 1994, the average landfill capacity has been growing up to 14.7 million tons, while the waste landfilled has remained in a narrow range for the past 10 years.

Still, it’s wise to remember, as with investments, past performance is not an indicator of future results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated Population</th>
<th>Wastes Disposed, Cu. Yds, Per Capita</th>
<th>Remaining Capacity, Cu. Yds, Per Capita</th>
<th>Landfill Life Expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One: Northwestern Illinois</td>
<td>781,484</td>
<td>9,276,980</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>175,599,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two: Chicago Metropolitan</td>
<td>8,033,621</td>
<td>15,829,010</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>101,503,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three: Peoria/Quad Cities</td>
<td>758,244</td>
<td>4,354,918</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>180,290,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four: East Central Illinois</td>
<td>849,473</td>
<td>10,976,098</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>112,259,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five: West Central Illinois</td>
<td>562,783</td>
<td>1,810,676</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>65,932,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis</td>
<td>202,335</td>
<td>6,519,788</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>130,611,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven: Southern Illinois</td>
<td>439,899</td>
<td>1,784,045</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>26,494,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,627,839</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,551,515</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>792,688,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Remaining capacity divided by wastes disposed. Tells how long a region may be served by local landfills at current disposal rates, barring capacity adjustments, until capacity is depleted.
Capacity increases documented on Jan. 1, 2000

In a year that brought a 5.8 percent increase in landfill capacity, it is not surprising that nine of 54 Illinois landfills had more space available on Jan. 1, 2000, than on Jan. 1, 1999. But as we’ve seen, landfill capacity in Illinois for the most part has grown over the past 10 years. That growth has come from two sources: expansions of existing facilities and development of new landfills.

Landfill Capacity Is Abundant Despite Dwindling Number of Facilities

At the end of each year, Illinois landfills operators calculate how much waste they can accept in the future. This volume is known as remaining or available capacity, and is expressed in gate cubic yards, meaning waste received at the landfill’s gate, before it is compacted. One industry rule of thumb says 10 gate cubic yards of waste can be compressed into 5 compacted cubic yards. Obviously, the greater the compaction, the more waste can be buried.

Tight Regulations Force Cutbacks ...
Active landfills accepting waste each year

Pushing Survivors To Build Capacity
Available landfill space, millions of gate cubic yards

Average Landfill Capacity Grows ...
Millions of gate cubic yards

While Disposal Rates Stagnate
Wastes landfilled, millions of gate cubic yards
Mergers of waste management companies

Privately-owned companies that used to compete against each other for business in Illinois joined forces in 1998 and 1999, causing many changes in ownership of transfer stations and landfills. These changes are reflected in this publication.

Waste Management Inc. and Allied Waste Industries are two such companies which acquired other waste companies in their pursuit of increased market share.

Other companies which entered the Illinois waste industry were Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, based Republic Industries and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, based Superior Waste Services. For more information on these companies, check with their company headquarters or Regional office, provided at the bottom of the landfill or transfer station specification pages in the regional sections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WMI</td>
<td>1980’s</td>
<td>Rapid Expansion of Waste Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1995-1997</td>
<td>Rapid Expansion of USA Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Merger of Waste Management and USA Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Merger of Waste Management &amp; Eastern Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allied</td>
<td>Dec. 1996</td>
<td>Allied purchased Laidlaw Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 1997</td>
<td>Allied sold Laidlaw’s Canadian operations to USA Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 1999</td>
<td>Allied merged with BFI Waste Systems of North America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consolidation of the Waste Industry in the USA

Big players in the Illinois waste industry are Waste Management Inc. (WMI) and Allied Waste Industries; new names for companies that merged in 1998-99.

The top two companies in the world are:

- **#1 Waste Management Inc.** includes WMI (formerly #1)/USA Waste (formerly #3)/Eastern Services
- **#2 Allied Waste Industries** includes BFI (formerly #2)/Allied Waste (formerly #5)/American Disposal

The number one company Waste Management has moved its world headquarters from Oak Brook, Ill. to Houston, Tex. Another Illinois company, American Disposal Company of Burr Ridge, was bought by Scottsdale, Ariz. based Allied Waste.

Allied Waste also purchased Metro Chicago area transfer stations formerly owned by Liberty Waste Services and Illinois Recycling Services.

Rapid changes are taking place in ownership of landfills and transfer stations in Illinois.
New Chicago Metro Transfer Stations

Several transfer stations were permitted to operate in the Chicago Metropolitan area in late 1998 and 1999. Details about each of these sites are found in Region 2’s transfer station’s specification pages.

0430905819
DuKane Transfer Facility
(DuPage Co./West Chicago)
(Opened 3/10/99)

1110605043
Waste Mgt. North/McHenry Transfer
(McHenry Co./McHenry)
(Opened late ’98)

0898030004
Skyline Disposal
(Kane Co./Elburn)
(Opened 6-25-99)

0313305030
Wilmette Village Yard
(Cook Co./Wilmette)
(Opened 8-19-98)

Closings cut capacity . . .

A total of nine landfills shut their gates between 1997 and 1999. Seven of these facilities closed with little or no available capacity.

From mid-1999 through the end of 2001, based on projections reported by the landfills, nine more facilities expect to close. These closings, by Illinois EPA Region, are:

- Region One — Freeport Municipal LF #4 (2001)
- Region Two — CDT Landfill (2000)
- Region Three — None
- Region Four — Congress Development Co. LF (2001)
- Region Five — None
- Region Six — Mallard Lake LF (1999)
- Region Seven — Wheatland Prairie RDF (2000)
- Region Eight — None
- Region Nine — None
- Region Ten — None

Potential Capacity Increases Since Jan. 1, 1997: New or Reopened Facilities

Strategies of Waste Companies in the Process of Merging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allied Waste</td>
<td>Purchased Illinois Recycling Services in Chicago metro area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic Services</td>
<td>Purchased Southern Illinois Regional Landfill and several transfer stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior Services</td>
<td>Purchased Macon County Landfill in Central Illinois.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
. . . but capacity continues to grow

While it’s never safe to predict future events, it is possible to say that projections of capacity losses resulting from on-going waste disposal and premature landfill closures — offset by capacity gains coming from landfill expansions and the opening of new facilities — suggest that by early 2001 available capacity in Illinois could be as high as 825 million to 850 million cubic yards.

Sharp increases in waste disposal, or premature landfill closings, or slowdowns in landfill expansions and openings could lower this projection by many millions of cubic yards.

There currently exists a glut of landfill space that is causing contractions among the waste industry’s major players. One of the more surprising examples recently occurred in Fulton County in west central Illinois.

Spoon Ridge Landfill, near Fairview, is owned and operated by a unit of Browning-Ferris Industries Inc. In December 1997, the Illinois EPA granted Spoon Ridge a development permit that could allow it to become the state’s largest landfill. Six months later, Browning-Ferris announced plans to temporarily close Spoon Ridge for a period of one to three years as part of a nationwide effort to control costs. Company officials said they would use this time to develop necessary infrastructure and waste hauling contracts in northeastern Illinois and southeastern Wisconsin. Success in these efforts could lead to the reopening of Spoon Ridge, and its eventual profitability.

More recent strategies are unknown due to the merger of BFI with Allied Waste Industries in mid-1999 (see pg. 9).

Metro Chicago has 67 percent of state’s transfer stations

Key to Spoon Ridge’s return to business is the continued development of waste transfer stations in Region Two (Chicago Metropolitan) and elsewhere. Of the state’s 79 transfer stations active in 1999, 53 are in Region Two and 40 of these are in Cook County.

In 1999, Region Two’s transfer stations handled 4.8 million tons of waste; 4.8 million tons of waste was also landfilled in the region that year.

Unlike landfills, transfer stations need not report wastes handled to the Illinois EPA; however, as a public service, the Agency surveyed these facilities to determine the level of their waste handling activities.

Who to Call for Help With Specific Waste Problems

The Illinois EPA supports a number of waste disposal and recycling efforts aimed at helping households and selected institutions safely dispose of household hazardous waste, scrap tires, leftover paint, used motor oil, educational hazardous waste, and more.

To obtain the latest information about these programs, or to learn the dates, times and locations of drop-off collections, please call one of the following:

♦ Dan Rion, at 217-782-9294, concerning scheduling of Household Hazardous Waste collections;

♦ Tap Hefley, at 217-524-4655, concerning scrap/used tire disposal;

♦ Dave Saladino, at 217/558-4115 concerning high school laboratory hazardous waste and used fluorescent and high intensity light bulb disposal;

♦ Dave Anderson, at 217/558-2574, concerning what to do with waste, excess paint and used motor oil.
More Transfer Stations & Compost Facilities Expected in 2000

Transfer stations generally take less time to be built, but are required to meet local siting and zoning restrictions. Two compost sites also came on line in mid-2000.

Expect to see information about the following sites in the 14th annual report (2000 data).

- Excel Corp. Compost Facility (Cass Co./Beardstown) (Permitted 7-25-00)
- Gonzales Transfer Station (Cook Co./Chicago) (Under development)
- Harbor View-Northeast Compost Facility (Cook Co./Chicago) (Under Development)
- ISU Farm Compost Site (McLean Co./Normal) (Permitted 11-17-00)
- Joyce Farms Compost Facility (Kankakee Co./Essex) (Permitted 9-12-00)
- Montgomery Landscape Waste Transfer Station (Kane Co./Montgomery) (Under Development)

These sites will be inspected regularly by the Agency’s regional offices or a delegated unit of local government.

The role of transfer stations becomes more important every year, especially in Region Two, where the number of active landfills is expected to fall from 15 in 1999, to as few as 12 after 2001.

### Transfer Stations: Wastes Handled 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Active Facilities</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One: Northwestern Illinois</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>117,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two: Chicago Metropolitan</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>4,786,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three: Peoria/Quad Cities</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four: East Central Illinois</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five: West Central Illinois</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven: Southern Illinois</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,928,053</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1999, 79 transfer stations handled 4.9 million tons of trash, or nearly 10 percent of wastes landfilled statewide. As the number of active landfills falls from 53 in 1999, to the mid-40s, or even the upper-30s, over the next decade, the number of transfer stations can be expected to grow, as will the portion of wastes they will handle.

The Agency attempted to get data from transfer stations, but not all of the facilities chose to voluntarily return the survey.

**Composting is increasing by seven percent a year**

Landscape wastes were banned from Illinois landfills beginning July 1, 1990. Since then the number of active compost facilities has begun to approach the number of active landfills, and may exceed them in a few years.

As might be expected, composting is most common in Region Two, where 53 percent of the state’s landscape wastes were processed.

### Compost Facilities: Wastes Handled 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Active Facilities</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One: Northwestern Illinois</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two: Chicago Metropolitan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>189,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three: Peoria/Quad Cities</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four: East Central Illinois</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five: West Central Illinois</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>80,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven: Southern Illinois</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>48</strong></td>
<td><strong>357,991</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compost facilities report to the Agency each year the quantities of wastes accepted. In 1999, the state’s compost facilities processed 357,991 tons of landscape wastes, a seven percent gain over 1998’s total of 335,354 tons.

Landscape wastes processed in 1999 represent only about one percent of total wastes landfilled in Illinois that year. While this percentage is small, it is important to note that composting kept more than 357,000 tons of wastes out of landfills and each ton of waste not landfilled is a ton of landfill capacity preserved.

**Amount incinerated for energy recovery or volume reduction is small**

An additional 377,852 tons of waste was received at the Robbins Resource Recovery Facility in suburban Chicago in 1999, an 18 percent decrease from 1998. This site was permitted to operate on June 2, 1997. For business reasons, the waste for energy facility closed just prior to press time in late 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Site Name</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two: Chicago Metropolitan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbins Resource Recovery Facility</td>
<td>377,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>377,852</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recycled amount is increasing**

The amount of municipal waste recycled in the state jumped 40 percent from 1998’s figure of 3.8 million tons. The percentage recycled jumped from 28 percent to 35 percent state-wide. Local governments have shown much diligence in meeting and even exceeding local recycling goals mandated by the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act.

Delegation agreements authorize these agencies to conduct many of the duties that would otherwise have to be performed by the Illinois EPA field office: investigating suspected violations of land pollution laws and reports of open dumping, and inspecting landfills, transfer stations and compost facilities permitted through the Agency’s Bureau of Land. Inspections can also include industrial landfills and monofills (private facilities that do not accept municipal solid waste).

Thousands of inspections of pollution control facilities and other sites were completed by delegated agencies during 1999. These efforts at the local level stimulate the regulated community to take all necessary steps to comply with environmental regulations. Also, prompt response by local authorities does much to curtail open dumping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated Population</th>
<th>Waste Generated Tons</th>
<th>PCD</th>
<th>Waste Recycled Tons</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One: Northwestern Illinois</td>
<td>781,484</td>
<td>802,737</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>226,110</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two: Chicago Metropolitan</td>
<td>8,033,621</td>
<td>11,267,309</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>4,275,590</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three: Peoria/Quad Cities</td>
<td>758,244</td>
<td>948,658</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>231,092</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four: East Central Illinois</td>
<td>849,473</td>
<td>922,414</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>204,734</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five: West Central Illinois</td>
<td>562,783</td>
<td>374,242</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>104,594</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis</td>
<td>712,317</td>
<td>570,648</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>202,335</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven: Southern Illinois</td>
<td>439,899</td>
<td>395,930</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>50,368</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,137,821</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,281,938</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,294,823</strong></td>
<td><strong>35%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What’s happening in the solid waste business in Illinois?

- Fewer landfills, with larger capacities
- Consolidation of waste management companies
- More transfer of wastes out of metropolitan Chicago area into Indiana and North and Central Illinois counties
- Continued private ownership and operation of pollution control facilities

Municipal Waste Management in Illinois

Municipal wastes accepted at Illinois landfills (see table on page 5) show that 50.6 million cubic yards (or 15.3 million tons) was disposed in 53 landfills. This amount shows 71 percent of municipal waste stream as managed by the State’s landfills.

Many compost sites are located at landfills to manage landscape waste which is banned from disposal. Agency permitted compost facilities accepted 357,991 tons in 1999. The percentage composted is two percent of the municipal waste stream. (see table on page 12).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Waste Management in Illinois: 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Composting 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incinerated 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfilled 71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local governments have surveyed haulers and recycling centers to determine amount recycled in their areas. Recycling surveys voluntarily submitted by recycling coordinators report 35 percent of the waste stream is recycled (see table on page 13).

A small amount of suburban Chicago’s waste was incinerated at Robbins Resource Recovery Facility in 1999, or two percent of the municipal waste stream. The amount incinerated appears in the table on page 13 as 377,852 tons.

Landfilling continues to play the largest role in the handling of the municipal waste stream in Illinois.
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Administrative Regions

Region One: Northwestern Illinois
Region Two: Chicago Metropolitan
Region Three: Peoria/Quad Cities
Region Four: East Central Illinois
Region Five: West Central Illinois
Region Six: Metropolitan East St. Louis
Region Seven: Southern Illinois

Regional offices are located in Rockford, Des Plaines, Peoria, Champaign, Springfield, Collinsville and Marion