

**Pitt County
Solid Waste Management
1991-92 ANNUAL REPORT**



Pitt County Board of Commissioners

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INTRODUCTION

In view of the fact that solid waste management will place a greater financial burden on county governments in the 1990's and into the twenty-first century than ever before, it was felt that a written annual report to the Pitt County Board of Commissioners would be desirable. Such a report can be utilized as a reference in keeping abreast of the progress or lack thereof being made by the County in its solid waste management program.

Many experts feel that the period of 1989 through 1998 will be the most critical time ever faced by those responsible for solid waste management. The costs of implementing programs mandated by the State and Federal governments will be staggering. The costs of not implementing such programs will be unacceptable in terms of the dollars required to catch up as well as in terms of lost credibility of local governments due to their failure to address a problem which they have been aware of for some time.

It has become apparent that the State cannot be relied upon to furnish the funds or the technical assistance to develop solid waste management programs and facilities required to meet the State and Federal requirements or to meet the expectations of the County's citizens.

The purpose of this annual report, and those which will follow, is to summarize the actions now being taken and to solicit the Pitt County Board of Commissioners' advice and support concerning those actions which must be taken in the future.



LANDFILL

HISTORY

Pitt County began disposing solid waste into landfills in the late 1960's. The Allen Road Landfill was opened in 1974 and since its inception, the landfill has accepted solid waste from the entire County and its municipalities. The only exception to this was a short period of time in which the City of Greenville Landfill was being filled to final capacity. Disposal of solid waste in the Allen Road Landfill is permitted under 1974 regulations. The landfill property consists of approximately 115 total acres, 95 acres are filled. There are also 8 acres of unpermitted land which have been used as a borrow area for cover material. A map of the existing landfill, marked as Figure 1, may be found at the end of this section. Figure 1 shows the extent of the filled area and remaining permitted area. This landfill, which now receives waste from 110,000 people, was state of the art in 1974 and was expected to serve the County's needs well into the twenty-first century. It is now known that this will not be the case.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

Six monitoring wells are located at strategic spots in the landfill. These wells which have been recently installed, are tested on a regular basis by a private laboratory. Older wells were monitored for several years. We also monitor a deep drinking water well located approximately 100 feet from the older part of the landfill. Surface water is monitored at three locations. As of this date, the tests have shown little decrease in groundwater quality in the shallow wells, none in the deep well and none in surface water. The only change has been a slight increase in iron content in some shallow monitoring wells' water, which in its natural state contains approximately 10 times the maximum allowable iron content for drinking water.

Solid waste disposal rules state that the new landfills can cause no degradation of ground water quality within 50 feet of their property line. There is no distinction between the groundwaters now being used for drinking and those unsuitable for drinking in their natural state. In 1991, the EPA set a categorical standard which requires a three foot clay liner with a 60 mil artificial membrane, leachate collection and treatment systems, and gas venting and collection systems.

BUDGET

Due to the passage of North Carolina Senate Bill 111 in 1989 and impending EPA regulations, landfill budgets will dramatically increase. These increases in costs will force drastic changes in the way solid waste is collected and managed throughout the State and the Nation. Although costs may be the driving force behind the changes in management practices, environmental considerations are probably more important than the economic considerations. The 1991-92 budget may be found in Appendix A.

In addition to the costs associated with the implementation of Senate Bill 111, there are going to be drastic cost increases due to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regulations. These regulations require a higher degree of environmental protection requiring additional monitoring, financial assurance, etc. Construction and operational standards were also upgraded. Total landfill costs, when all of the standards of Senate Bill 111 and the EPA regulations are met, will be between \$3.0 million and \$4.0 million.

OPERATIONS

Due to Senate Bill 111, landfill operations had to change. The primary changes over the past three years and the next two years have and will be the prohibition of additional items from the landfill as well as measures to insure that those items and the presently prohibited materials will not be disposed of in the landfill. We addressed the prohibitions ahead of schedule and banned yard waste from the landfill on October 1, 1991. We also banned corrugated cardboard from the landfill on October, 1991. The additional items and elimination dates were as follows:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SENATE BILL 111 ELIMINATION DATE</u>	<u>PITT COUNTY'S ELIMINATION DATE</u>
Tires	January 1, 1990	January 1, 1990
Used Oil	October 1, 1990	July 1, 1990
White Goods	January 1, 1991	January 1, 1990
Batteries	January 1, 1991	January 1, 1990
Yard Waste	January 1, 1993	October 1, 1991

CITATIONS FOR UNCOVERED LOADS

In evaluating potential landfill sites and listening to public input, it became more apparent that a primary concern relative to landfills is the fact that roads approaching and entering them are often littered. It was decided to take more firm action to insure that all loads of waste were properly secured when entering our landfill. Civil citations for Improper Transportation are issued to drivers with loads without adequate covers and a video camera records the offense. The civil citation carries a penalty of \$100 for the first offense, \$200 for the second offense and \$400 for subsequent offenses. If the driver chooses to contest his citation, the video of his load is reviewed with him at the County offices. He is advised that the County will seek a judgement in magistrates court if he does not pay the penalty. The video and audio are very useful in determining the extent of the problem and establishing whether the offender actually should have been cited. It should be pointed out that the main roads approaching our landfill are now litter-free.

FUTURE LANDFILL

*In FY 1990-91, the County's staff and our consultant evaluated several potential sites for a new landfill. The State's Solid Waste Task Force has made recommendations on several sites and has forwarded the results to our consultant.

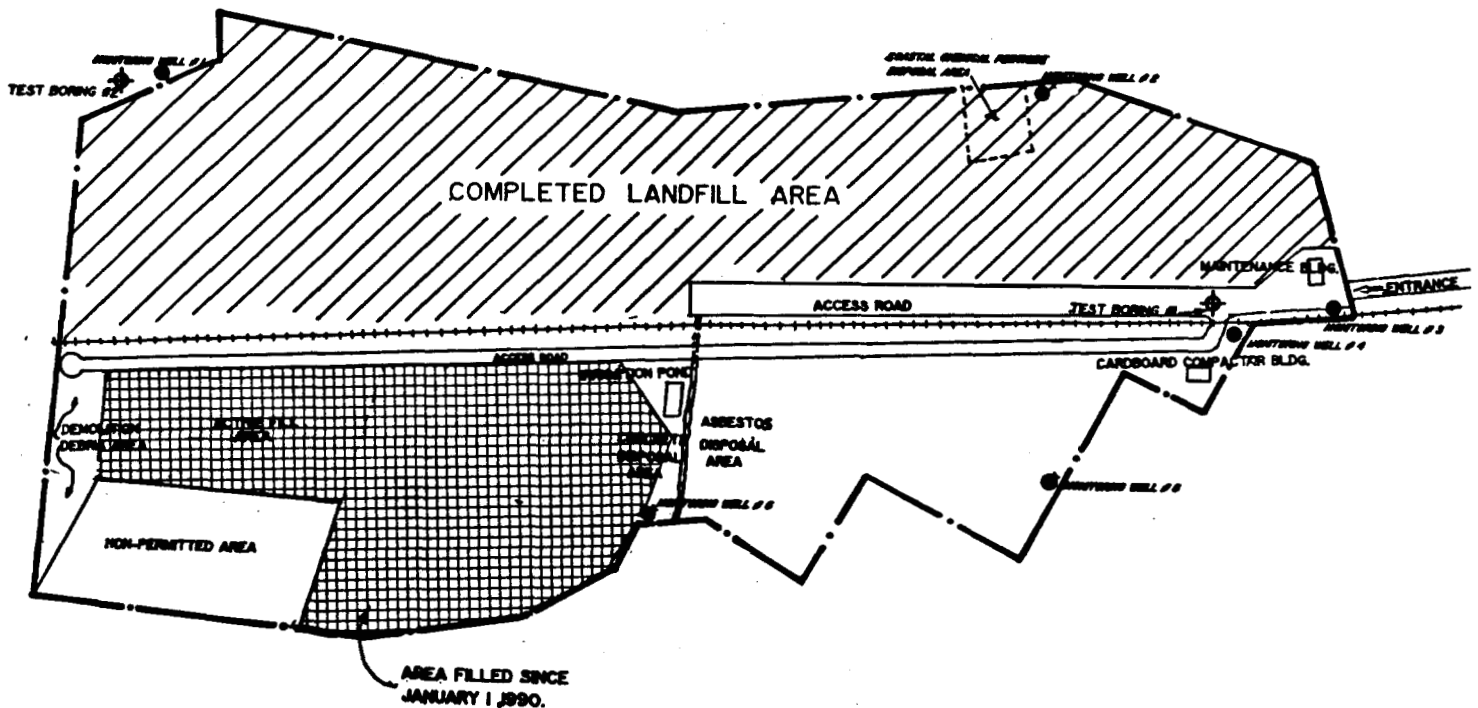
*On May 21, 1991, voters approved the issuance of general obligation bonds not to exceed \$8 million for construction of a new landfill.

*A permit application has been submitted for vertical expansion of the existing landfill.

*The concept of landfill mining, reclaiming existing landfill space as well as waste materials from that space, is being investigated.

*The County and Vedco have been negotiating a possible refuse derived fuel contract. The reduction of waste being landfilled and this waste management technique would allow the County to have room to construct a high tech lined landfill on the present site.

FIGURE 1 - MAP OF FILLED LANDFILL AREA



LANDFILL ACREAGE
TOTAL ACRES 115.0
COMPLETED ACRES 95.0
NON-PERMITTED ACRES 8.0
REMAINING AREA 20.0 AC.

PITT COUNTY LANDFILL

ALLEN ROAD SITE

COLLECTION

HISTORY

Collection of solid waste in Pitt County is accomplished by municipalities, contract collectors and the County. Municipal waste collection primarily is accomplished by municipal staff and equipment, but the trend in smaller municipalities is to utilize contract forces for collections. Contract collectors are becoming prevalent in the more densely populated areas outside the corporate limits of municipalities. The trend is also toward the use of larger contract collectors as opposed to the small operators who collect for only a few homes.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL ORDINANCE

In 1985, it was determined that the container sites needed to be regulated as to the amounts and types of waste received by them. The Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Ordinance was rewritten to include penalties to be assessed for illegal dumping, improper transportation, dumping prohibited materials at the container sites and scavenging. In the past, misdemeanor prosecutions had been difficult due to the scheduling of court cases as well as the requirements for more substantial evidence being required for such prosecutions. Therefore, it was decided that a system of civil penalties for violations would be adopted. Under this system, civil penalties can be assessed and judgments can be obtained in magistrates or small claims court. Previously one case could consume days of a county employee's time and under the civil penalty system, eight or ten cases are sometimes disposed of in an hour or two.

The Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Ordinance was rewritten again for approval in August 1992. The new ordinance addresses recycling, littering and increased fines for illegal dumping and other offenses.

CONTAINER SITES

A major step toward the present comprehensive solid waste system was taken in 1978 when solid waste container sites were constructed around the County. In 1978 and the following years, a total of 14 sites were constructed. The sites used 40 cubic yard open top containers and these unattended sites received all kinds of waste at all times. The amount of waste received at these sites and the loads hauled from them increased dramatically from 1974 to 1985.

Although the new ordinance slowed the increase in loads being hauled from the container sites, it was obvious that more had to be done to stabilize trucking costs. In FY 1985-86, stationary compactors were installed at four container sites which were being used by larger municipalities. The compactors were fenced and set aside for use by municipalities. Individuals still used the open top containers. Although these compactors slowed the increase in hauling and actually performed beyond the County's expectations, we were still in a position where more reduction in hauling needed to be achieved.

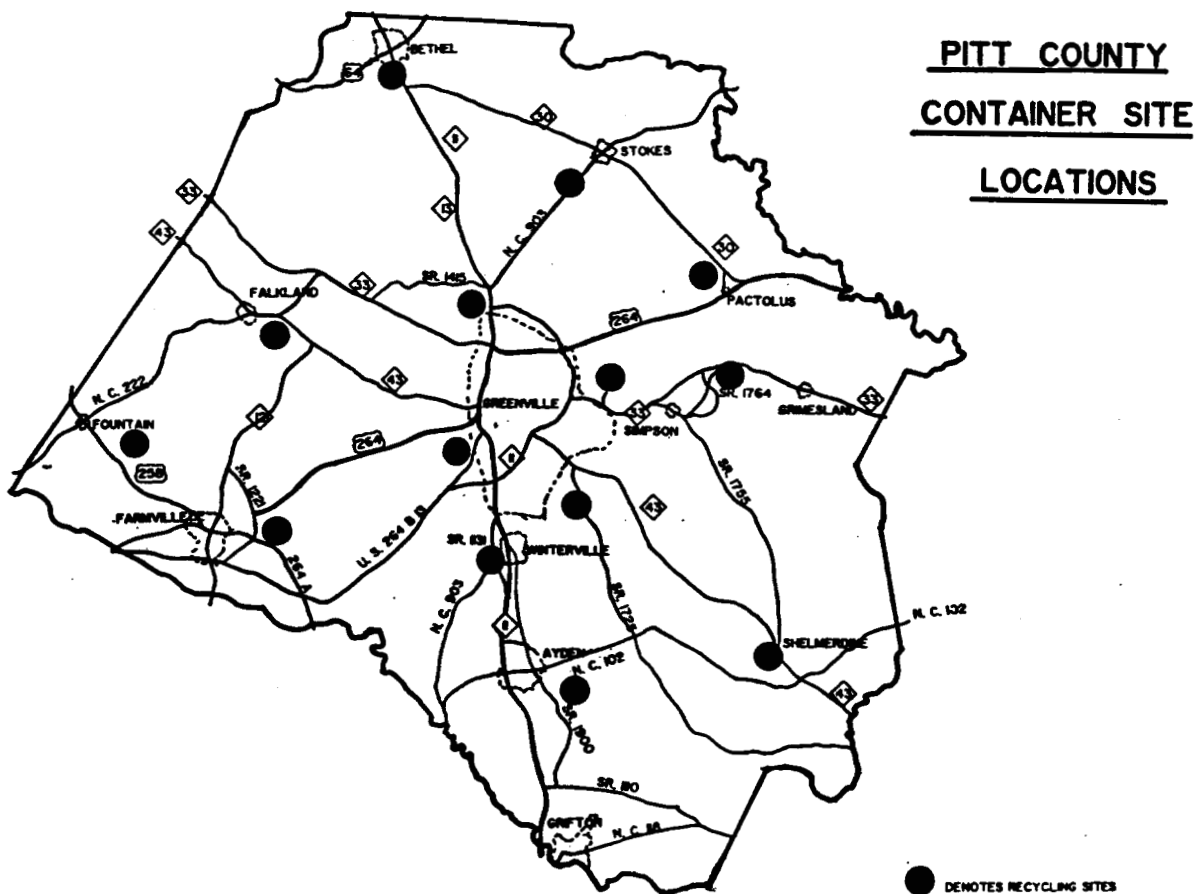
PRESENT OPERATIONS

In FY 1991-92, the County operated a total of 14 solid waste container/recycling sites where citizens bring their waste. Some sites receive mixed waste from citizens, while others receive mixed waste from citizens and municipalities.

All 14 sites are attended and open 365 days a year. All sites now accept separated recyclables as well. The attendant encourages recycling, assists citizens with recycling, keeps the site clean and maintained as well as operates the compactor. Compaction reduces the loads to about one third of the number which would be required if open top containers were utilized. The Bell's Fork Container Site, located on SR 1725, receives donated recyclables, serves as a buy back center for glass and aluminum and receives mixed waste which is compacted by the attendant.

Nine additional sites were attended in FY 1990-91. These sites and locations were Falkland on NC 43, Fountain on US 258, Grimesland on SR 1762, Port Terminal on SR 1533, Stantonsburg Road on SR 1200, Stokes on NC 903, Wellcome on SR 1415, Pactolus on SR 1558, and Shelmerdine on NC 42. Six additional stationary compactors were installed. Of the 14 sites in operation, a total of eleven now utilize compactors. All of the County sites now accept the following recyclables: glass, beverage cans, aluminum scrap, cardboard, newspaper, #1 PETE plastics, #2 HDPE plastics, #2 HDPE farm chemical containers, used motor oil, batteries, used cloth and clothing, eyeglasses, white goods, and yard waste.

FIGURE 2 - MAP OF COUNTY CONTAINER/RECYCLING SITES



RECYCLING

HISTORY

In 1985, the emphasis in Pitt County began to shift toward recycling. In late 1985, representatives of the American Association of University Women approached the County and requested that a recycling program be established. At that particular time, most people's thoughts immediately turned to a curbside collection system within a municipality or a part of a municipality. In early 1986, the City of Greenville Public Works Department, the Eastern Carolina Vocational Center, the Pitt County Mental Health Center and the Pitt County Solid Waste Department pooled equipment and personnel to begin a pilot curbside program. The pickups were scheduled to collect specific materials on specific days each month. For example, paper was picked up on Saturday and glass on Wednesday. Although the program was started in one of the most well educated and environmentally conscious communities in the City, it was too complicated and expensive to achieve the desired results. After a few months, the program was dropped.

GREENVILLE'S FIRST DROPOFF POINTS

After the failure of the curbside recycling program, the Greenville Recycling Committee, an informal organization of citizens, became even more determined to make some type of recycling program workable. After some research and discussion, it was decided that the same resources utilized for the curbside would be utilized to establish one day a month dropoff points. These dropoff points were established using flat bed trucks, boxes and personnel to receive newspapers, cardboard, aluminum cans, mixed paper and glass. The points were at strategically chosen locations around the City. These locations allowed anyone in the City to bring their recyclables a short distance, on the same day every month, to a place where they would be accepted. The pickups were publicized by distributing fliers, public contact and a small amount of news coverage in the print and electronic media. Presentations to civic clubs, television appearances, etc., also contributed to the creation of public awareness. Looking back, it appears to us that the personal contacts and personal support of the members of the Greenville Recycling Committee were the most important publicity factors. It should be pointed out that no funds other than copying costs were expended for publicity purposes. This dropoff program became very successful after a few months of operation. Costs were low, public awareness was increased and high volumes of recyclables were brought to the pickup points. The four once a month dropoff points have received as high as 8 tons on a given day.

The experience with the dropoff points proved to the County that its citizens would put forth considerable effort to recycle their trash. During the period in which that system had been operating, research was conducted to determine where resources were then in place to collect and process recyclables, how these resources could be better utilized and how community resources (not involved in recycling at that time) could be utilized to

reach certain recycling goals. It was discovered that two organizations already engaged in recycling were processing approximately 350 tons per month of recyclables in 1987. The Eastern Carolina Vocational Center's paper and cardboard recycling effort accounted for most of this material with the Pitt County Mental Health Center collecting small tonnages of glass and aluminum. The decision was then made to try to enhance the existing programs.

EASTERN CAROLINA VOCATIONAL CENTER - PAPER RECYCLER

The first step toward enhancement of the recycling program was taken by the Eastern Carolina Vocational Center. This center employs handicapped individuals and trains them to return to the job market. The Center has been in the recycling business for over 15 years. The Center began to actively seek new sources of recyclable paper and cardboard. It also began to build up its network of scavengers, who pick up cardboard from small generators and sell it to the Center. More effort was directed toward matching scavengers with low volume generators. Ways to stabilize marketing and to pay top dollar for the materials were found. At the present time, scavengers alone collect as much cardboard as was being processed in 1986 and the total volume is approximately five times that processed in 1986.

In FY 1987-88, the County appropriated \$25,000 to upgrade the processing capacity of the Eastern Carolina Vocational Center. The Center in turn agreed to set a goal of processing 700 tons per month in FY 1987-88, 1000 tons per month in FY 1988-89, and 1300 tons per month in FY 1989-90. These goals have been realized.

In FY 1989-90, the County purchased a large capacity high density baler for the Center at a cost of \$307,000. This baler enabled the center to increase its capacity. Overseas marketing was improved due to the production of higher density bales.

During FY 1992-93, a Materials Recovery Facility will be constructed at the Center. The facility will accept commingled recyclables from the County and its municipalities. It is anticipated that recycling will increase by 30% when this facility is constructed.

COUNTY'S FIRST CONTAINER/RECYCLING CENTER

In FY 1987-88, the County established a dropoff and buy back center at the existing 40 cubic yard container site at Bell's Fork on SR 1725. The center accepted glass, newspaper, cardboard, beverage cans, and mixed paper. Before the time the center was modified, approximately 1000 - 40 cubic yard open top container loads were removed from the site each year. A compactor was installed and the compaction resulted in a reduction to approximately 400 loads per year including recyclables. The reduction in load counts resulted in enough savings to pay the cost of an attendant at the site. The attendant keeps the site clean, operates the compactor, and sees that the items are placed in the appropriate container. This enables recyclables to be collected at the site at no net cost to the County. A buy back

center which was operated by the Pitt County Mental Health Center was located about one quarter of a mile from the modified recycling center. This operation was moved to the present site, creating a compaction center, dropoff area and buy back system on the same site. Capital cost of the modification were approximately \$50,000. Additional labor costs total about \$25,000 per year. Hauling costs from the site decreased by about \$27,000 per year. The operating costs reduction of \$8,000 per year will pay back the \$50,000 capital costs in a few years.

A feature page in the Sunday edition of The Daily Reflector was very helpful in promoting the Bell's Fork recycling effort as well as recycling in general.

Although there was considerable opposition to the site being open in daylight hours only, the recycling proponents had been warned that they must make their support for the project known in order to offset the opposition. This strategy was effective and the Board of Commissioners appropriated funds to modify four more sites in FY 1988-89. In the meantime, Greenville residents had begun to use the Bell's Fork site and they began to request that something be done to allow daily access to a place where they could dropoff recyclables within the City. The owner of Overton's Supermarket in Greenville agreed to allow a dropoff center in his parking lot. This parking lot was already being used for the one Saturday a month dropoff and was located in an area where we felt an unattended dropoff point might work.

MODIFIED RECYCLING TRAILERS

The challenge was then to obtain and place appropriate containers for the recyclables. On a trip to the Federal Property Agency in Raleigh, we saw small jeep trailers for sale. It was decided to buy four of these trailers, modify them and place three of them in the Overton's parking lot. For a total of about \$2300, we modified three trailers and placed them with signs designating a trailer for newspaper, colored glass, and clear glass. Later a trailer was added for mixed paper and for cardboard. A barrel was also added for aluminum cans. The trailers were pulled to our attended container sites and emptied when they were full. Our beverage cans were usually taken by scavengers operating in the community and the County didn't have to handle them.

While the Bell's Fork site and the Overton's site were beginning to operate, we began to receive other calls from people wishing to recycle. These included schools, churches, civic clubs, etc. The use of the trailers had been successful from the standpoint of physical collection of recyclables as well as helping to educate people and promote recycling. Therefore, we obtained ten more trailers and placed them at schools, a church and one business which had a high volume of newspaper. We now have a total of 20 trailers in various locations. These trailers are serviced by the County's site cleanup crew and site patrol officer whose time was made available due to the attendants at our manned sites maintaining those sites and the elimination of the need to patrol the manned sites.

COUNTY CONVERTS FOUR CONTAINER/RECYCLING SITES IN FY 1988-89

The previously mentioned programs were successful and the weight of public reaction toward them was very favorable. Based on these factors, the Board of Commissioners, in FY 1988-89, appropriated the funds to make minor modifications and provide attendants for our four additional sites with the highest volumes of waste. These sites already had compactors in place for use by nearby municipalities. All four sites served as municipal transfer stations. These sites and locations were Ayden-Grifton on SR 1900, Bethel on US 13, Farmville on US 264, and Winterville on SR 1131.

For approximately \$5,000 per site, a building for the attendant was provided, gates were installed and signs were erected allowing the sites to be attended and used as dropoff centers for recyclables. The attending of the sites was accomplished by hiring contractors to operate the compactors and encourage recycling. It was thought that more recyclables would be collected if the contractors received the income from the sales. Therefore, we allow the contractors to collect the materials, we transport them to market and return the income to the contractors. Although some materials such as paper bring no income, these materials are enthusiastically collected by our contractors. A Contractor Agreement may be found in Appendix B.

COUNTY CONVERTS NINE CONTAINER/RECYCLING SITES IN FY 1990-91

Nine additional sites were attended in FY 1990-91. These sites and locations were Falkland on NC 43, Fountain on US 258, Grimesland on SR 1762, Port Terminal on SR 1533, Stantonsburg Road on SR 1200, Stokes on NC 903, Wellcome on SR 1415, Pactolus on SR 1558, and Shelmerdine on NC 42. Six additional stationary compactors were installed. Of the 14 sites in operation, a total of eleven now utilize compactors. All of the County sites now accept the following recyclables: glass, beverage cans, aluminum scrap, cardboard, newspaper, #1 PETE plastics, #2 HDPE plastics, #2 HDPE farm chemical containers, used motor oil, batteries, used cloth and clothing, eyeglasses, white goods and yard waste.

CARDBOARD BALING FACILITY

During 1988, a small baling facility was constructed at the landfill. Cardboard was separated from loads with a high percentage of cardboard. The material is baled and sold by ECVC.

Effective October 1, 1991, corrugated cardboard was banned from landfill disposal. High generators of cardboard are selling directly to ECVC. Small generators separate their cardboard from other waste and it is baled at the landfill.

RECYCLING EFFORTS IN MUNICIPALITIES

CITY OF GREENVILLE (Pop. 45,000)

During the time the County's recycling program was experiencing growth, the City of Greenville was also expanding its program. The Greenville Recycling Committee was given full status as a committee appointed and supported by the City Council. A permanent dropoff center was established at Greenville's Public Works Facility in 1988. This center accepts glass, beverage cans, cardboard, newspaper, and plastics were added in 1989. Also in 1988, Greenville purchased an Eager Beaver recycling trailer. This trailer is placed at four different locations one day per week and utilized as a dropoff point for glass, cardboard, #1 & #2 plastics, newspaper and aluminum scrap. The response to Greenville's recycling program has been so great that a full time employee was hired for handling the recyclables. A second Eager Beaver trailer was purchased in 1990.

In 1989, the Greenville Recycling Committee sponsored the creation of a puppet show promoting recycling. This show is used in the public schools and it appears to be very effective with the elementary school children. It is actually entertaining and informative for adults. The Clean Sweep (KAB) performed the puppet show 18 times to over 2,000 students during March 1992.

In April 1991, the City initiated a pilot curbside project in 4 different neighborhoods involving 875 households. During the first two pickups, they collected 2,410 pounds of commingled newspaper, cardboard, beverage cans, and #1 & #2 plastics. Citizens used their own bags for collection and placed them at the curb every other Wednesday.

TOWN OF AYDEN (Pop. 5,300)

The Town of Ayden purchased 2 30 cubic yard containers and placed them in a shopping center parking lot for a 24 hour dropoff collection of glass, beverage cans, newspaper and cardboard. The County transports the materials to the markets at no cost to the Town. Any revenue is returned to the Town. The County provided staff to plan the project, educate the residents and assisted with publicity. The Town paid for the costs of advertising and other promotional materials.

A modified Pepsi delivery truck for recycling is placed in the Harris' Supermarket parking lot on Wednesdays. The truck accepts glass, newspaper, #1 and #2 plastics, cardboard and beverage cans.

TOWN OF GRIFTON (Pop. 2,149)

A modified Pepsi delivery truck for recycling is placed at 203 West Queen Street on Mondays and Tuesdays. The truck accepts glass, newspaper, plastics, cardboard and beverage cans.

TOWN OF FARMVILLE (Pop. 6,000)

In July 1990, the Town of Farmville began a recycling program in the municipal building to collect newspaper, mixed paper, cardboard, computer paper and beverage cans. In August 1990, a portable dropoff center was placed in service to accept newspaper, mixed paper, glass, beverage cans, cardboard, and #1 and #2 plastics.

In January 1991, a pilot curbside program began servicing 38 homes. The four schools in the area began collecting mixed paper and beverage cans.

In February 1991, 5 permanent dropoff centers were established and located throughout the Town to accept newspaper, mixed paper, glass, beverage cans, cardboard, and #1 and #2 plastics. Also, the Town began collecting separated cardboard from the commercial establishments.

TOWN OF WINTERVILLE (Pop. 2,186)

A modified Pepsi delivery truck for recycling is placed across from the Winterville Town Hall on Thursdays. The truck accepts glass, newspaper, #1 and #2 plastics, cardboard and beverage cans.

CURBSIDE RECYCLING IN MUNICIPALITIES

Pepsi Cola Bottling Company of Greenville donated another truck and \$500 per municipality to the Towns of Bethel, Fountain, Falkland, Grimesland and Simpson to encourage their participation in a curbside collection system. The Towns agreed to fund the remainder of the cost and established their programs in October 1991. The County provided staff assistance in planning and publicizing the projects as well as educating the residents.

TOWN OF BETHEL (Pop. 2,000)

The County's first full municipality wide collection of recyclables began in the Town of Bethel in April 1991. The program features a Monday door-to-door collection of recyclables. The commingled recyclables are placed in an 18 gallon container (provided by Bethel to 700 households) which is picked up at curbside. The recyclables are separated at curbside, placed into appropriate bins in a modified Pepsi delivery truck donated to the County. The recyclables are transported to the County's Bethel Recycling Center and transferred to the appropriate containers. During the first pickup on April 15, 1991, they collected 3,600 pounds of commingled glass, newspaper, beverage cans, #1 & #2 plastics and experienced a 75% participation rate.

VILLAGE OF SIMPSON (Pop. 467)

In 1990, the County established a 24 hour dropoff location in the Village of Simpson for collecting beverage cans, glass, and newspaper.

Simpson began a town-wide curbside program in October 1991. The program features a collection on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, door-to-door collection of glass, #1 & #2 plastics, beverage cans and newspapers. The commingled recyclables

are placed in 18 gallon containers (provided by Simpson to 200 households) which are picked up at curbside. The recyclables are separated at curbside, placed into appropriate bins in a modified Pepsi delivery truck donated to the County. The recyclables are transported to the County's Grimesland Recycling Center and transferred to the appropriate containers. During the first pickup, they collected 600 pounds of commingled recyclables and experienced a 60% participation rate.

THE TOWN OF FOUNTAIN (Pop. 445)

Fountain began a town-wide curbside program in October 1991. The program features a Thursday door-to-door collection of glass, #1 & #2 plastics, beverage cans and newspapers. The commingled recyclables are placed in 18 gallon containers (provided by Fountain to 280 households) which are picked up at curbside. The recyclables are separated at curbside, placed into appropriate bins in a modified Pepsi delivery truck donated to the County. The recyclables are transported to the County's Fountain Recycling Center and transferred to the appropriate containers. During the first pickup, they collected 1000 pounds of commingled recyclables and experienced a 65% participation rate.

THE TOWN OF FALKLAND (Pop. 108)

Falkland began a town-wide curbside program in October 1991. The program features a Friday door-to-door collection of glass, #1 & #2 plastics, beverage cans and newspapers. The commingled recyclables are placed in 18 gallon containers (provided by Falkland to 50 households) placed beside the resident's garbage container located at the back of the home. The recyclables are collected at the same time the garbage is picked up. The collector separates and places the recyclables into appropriate barrels on a trailer. The recyclables are transported to the County's Falkland Recycling Center and transferred to the appropriate containers. During the first pickup, they collected 500 pounds of commingled recyclables and experienced a 50% participation rate.

THE TOWN OF GRIMESLAND (Pop. 469)

Grimesland began a town-wide curbside program in October 1991. The program features a Wednesday door-to-door collection of glass, #1 & #2 plastics, beverage cans and newspapers. The commingled recyclables are placed in 18 gallon containers (provided by Grimesland to 250 households) which are picked up at curbside. The recyclables are separated at curbside, placed into appropriate bins in a modified Pepsi delivery truck donated to the County. The recyclables are transported to the County's Grimesland Recycling Center and transferred to the appropriate containers. During the first pickup, they collected 800 pounds of commingled recyclables and experienced a 60% participation rate.

FUTURE PLANS FOR OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

In May 1991, the Board of Commissioners adopted a requirement that all municipalities submit a recycling plan to the County for approval by January 1, 1992. Plan implementation is required by January 1, 1993. The City of Greenville and the Towns of Ayden, Farmville, Grifton and Winterville plan to implement curbside recycling by January 1, 1993.

OTHER RECYCLING PROGRAMS

OFFICE PAPER RECOVERY SYSTEM

During FY 1990-91, Pitt County received a grant from the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Trust Fund for the purpose of establishing a confidential and non-confidential white office paper and computer paper collection program. The paper is collected and stored in 90 gallon roll-out carts at the generator's location in a secure manner. Under the supervision of a bonded security officer, the paper is picked up, transported and shredded by the Eastern Carolina Vocational Center. Shredded confidential paper and unshredded non-confidential paper is baled for shipment. This recovery system is used by our small and large businesses, industries and institutions. It is estimated that over 300 carts are being used to collect paper throughout the County and its municipalities.

PITT COUNTY OFFICES

Another project is the implementation of a recycling program in the County office building, Courthouse and other government offices. The plan utilizes the existing office trash cans for mixed paper, desktop boxes for white paper and a few conveniently located dropoff points collect computer paper, beverage cans, newspaper, and non-recyclable trash. This allows our existing 40 cubic yard container to be used for cardboard. Ninety gallon roll-out carts are used to store and transport the computer paper. Cans are taken to ECVC and sold. We use the funds, from computer paper, white office paper and can sales, to provide an incentive for employees to recycle. In 1991-92, we had 24 employees who won \$100 each. The initial cost of the program was estimated to be about \$2000 and no additional operating costs were involved. Five tons of recyclables per month are collected. Housekeeping forces collect the recyclables and deposit them into the designated containers. This program has created an awareness among County employees which has enhanced our entire solid waste program.

All department heads are encouraged to "precycle" when submitting requests for office paper supplies. 350,000 recycled paper envelopes were purchased and 1,100 pounds of recycled paper were purchased in FY 1991-92. Reusable envelopes were purchased for use in inter-office correspondence.

PHONE BOOK RECYCLING

"Send Your Red Book To School" phone book recycling program conducted in October of 1991 was very successful. Carolina Telephone included a bill insert to inform their customers that all county schools had dropoff locations for donating their phone directories for recycling. Our students competed to win a telephone donated by CT&T to each of our 30 public schools. We collected over 83,210 pounds of directories that were recycled into roofing felt. This phone book recycling program achieves several objectives including recycling education to students and parents and diversion of waste paper from the landfill.

PLASTIC FARM CHEMICAL CONTAINERS

We also established a program to accept plastic farm chemical containers which have been properly prepared by triple rinsing or using the Quik-Rinse Nozzle. During 1989-90, containers were accepted only at designated chemical dealerships which had a thirty cubic yard container box donated by American Refuse Systems, Inc. The North Carolina Pesticide Association donated \$1,500 toward this program. Very little cost was borne by the County. All of the County's recycling centers accept this high quality plastic in a separate bin. From May thru August 1991, over 15,000 pounds of these containers were collected.

Our farmers realized that this plastic could be recycled and reduces the volume of waste going to the landfill. The project continues to reduce the volume entering the landfill as well as the toxicity of our waste stream. In 1991, we received an award for this program from the North Carolina Pesticide Association.

DOW CHEMICAL DRUM RECYCLING

The County and DowElanco provided a new program to collect Dow, Elanco and DowElanco chemical drums for recycling. This was the first program of its type in North Carolina. The Pitt County Cooperative Extension Service provided assistance with the publicity for this program. The drums were collected during June 15 - June 27, 1992. Four of our recycling centers accepted dry and odor-free drums from farmers. We collected 539 drums during our first pilot project.

PITT COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

In 1989, Pitt County Memorial Hospital began a program which that collects computer paper and mixed paper for recycling. The Hospital housekeeping collected the recyclables and the County provided storage containers and transported them.

In 1990, the Hospital began participating in the Office Paper Recovery System to collect confidential and non-confidential white office paper and computer paper.

In 1991, the Hospital also collected phone books, beverage cans, cardboard and newspaper for recycling.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

In 1989 and 1990, East Carolina University, with the County's assistance, began a beverage can recycling program and a limited paper collection program. Beverage can collection containers were placed at 135 locations on the University's campus. The County was successful in acquiring a donated Pepsi delivery truck to be modified for use by the University in collecting recyclables.

In the fall of 1991, the truck was placed at strategic locations for students to drop off their glass, plastics, and beverage cans. In December 1991, carts for white paper and computer paper were placed campus-wide. The University also collects mixed paper.

PITT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

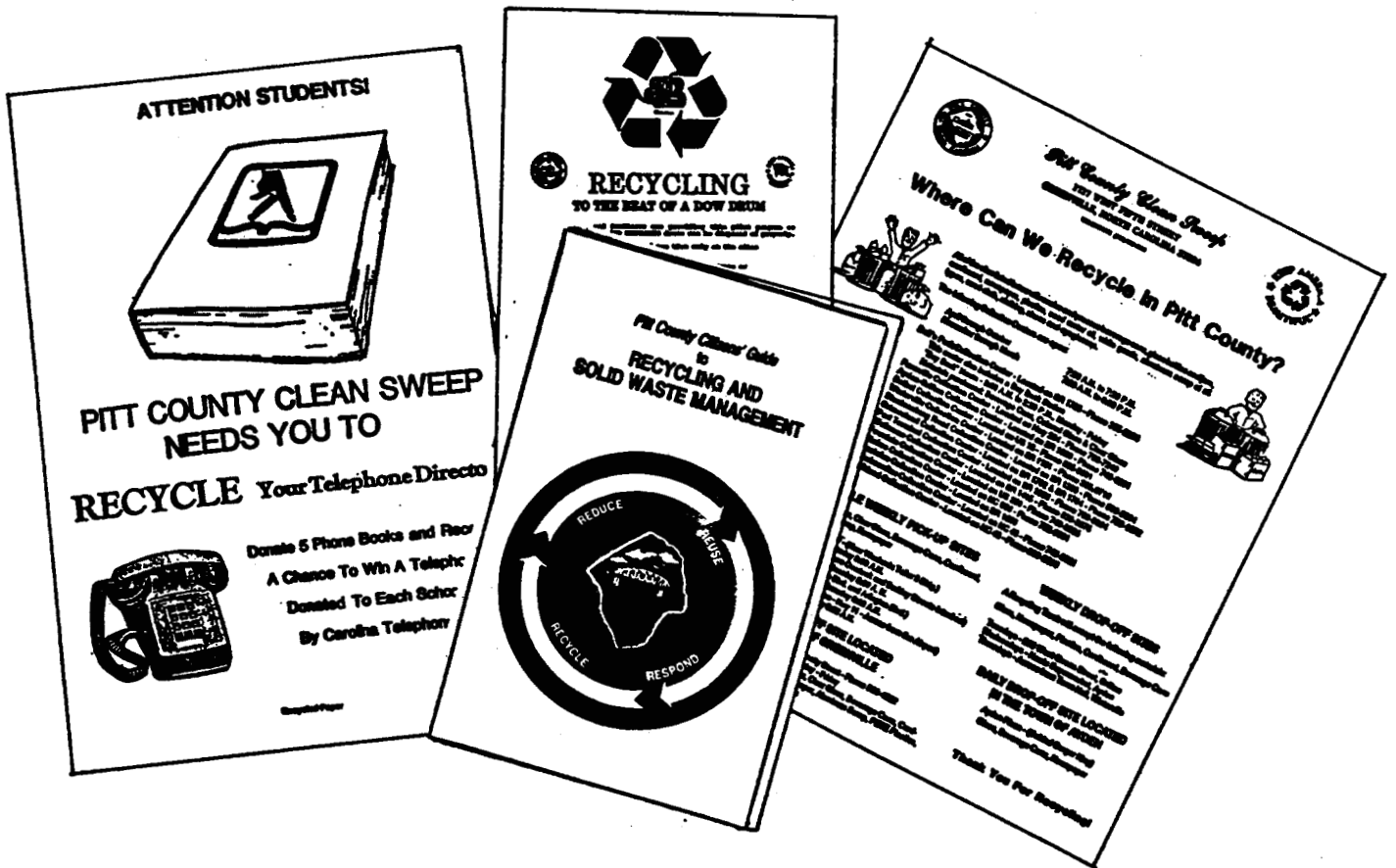
In September 1991, Pitt Community College began to participate in the Office Paper Recovery System to collect confidential/non-confidential office paper and computer paper. They also have collection bins for beverage cans and cardboard.

PITT COUNTY SCHOOLS

In 1991, 11 of our 30 public schools collected and recycled white paper. This paper was transported by County forces and ECVC. All schools have beverage can collection conducted by either teachers or students. Phone book collection is conducted through public schools.

MOBILE DROPOFF SITES

A modified Pepsi delivery truck for recycling was placed at different locations to accept glass, newspaper, #1 & #2 plastics, cardboard and beverage cans on a one day a week basis. The truck is located at the following locations: Tuesdays - 203 West Queen Street in Grifton, Wednesdays - Harris Supermarket in Ayden, Thursdays - Across from Town Hall in Winterville.



RECYCLABLES

ALUMINUM SCRAP

Aluminum scrap is collected by the site attendants at the County's recycling sites. This scrap includes aluminum foil and pie pans, siding, lawn furniture, etc. The collected scrap is recycled into numerous items.

BEVERAGE CANS

Aluminum and bi-metal beverage cans are collected at all recycling sites. The Bell's Fork Recycling Center has a buy back station for purchasing aluminum cans. The Eastern Carolina Vocational Center established a buy back center for purchasing beverage cans. Collected beverage cans are recycled into beverage cans.

EYEGASSES

Used eyeglasses are collected at all of the County's recycling sites. The collected eyeglasses are donated to the Lion's Club for their "SightFirst" program. The eyeglasses are cleaned, screened, sorted and shipped to developing countries to be reused to improve vision of the sight impaired. Since the program began in January 1992, we have collected over 600 pairs.

GLASS

Separated clear, green, and brown glass are collected at all recycling sites. Citizens place their glass into 55 gallon drums donated by Pepsi Cola of Greenville. The attendant then can make sure that the glass is appropriately separated before transferring it to the divided 40 cubic yard containers. Collected glass is being recycled into beverage and food containers.

The Bell's Fork Recycling Center has a buy back station for purchasing glass bottles and jars. The Eastern Carolina Vocational Center has established a buy back center for purchasing glass bottles and jars.

PAPER AND CARDBOARD

At some sites, divided roll off containers accept newspaper and cardboard; however, most of the County's centers have separate containers for each. All paper products are transported by the County to the Eastern Carolina Vocational Center to be baled and marketed.

Collected cardboard is being recycled into corrugated cardboard and food trays. Collected newspaper is being recycled into paper bags and newsprint. Collected white and computer papers are being recycled into tissue products.

PLASTICS

PETE (#1) and HDPE (#2) plastic bottles and jugs, and HDPE plastic chemical containers are collected in aesthetically pleasing stationary bins made of treated wood picket fence sections and baled on-site by the attendant using a mobile baler. Collected PETE plastics are recycled into soda bottles and collected HDPE plastics are recycled into "Plastic Wood", flower pots, trash cans and fence posts.

SCRAP TIRES

Scrap tires are prohibited from landfill disposal. A stationary shredder is in operation to process tires. The shredder accepts whole tires and shreds them into strips and pieces. Experiments will be conducted to determine the feasibility of using shredded tires as roadway stabilization, drainage fill for septic tank nitrification fields and eventually as drainage fill in high tech landfills. The County will be assisted in the research by faculty from East Carolina University and other experts.

USED CLOTHING AND CLEAN DRY CLOTH

The Solid Waste Department discovered that the Salvation Army can market clean and dry clothing and shoes. An agreement has been worked out where the County will receive this type clothing at its recycling centers and the Salvation Army will pick up the materials from the sites. The sites have 90 gallon carts that accept these materials. The Salvation Army will salvage usable materials for distribution and sale through their Thrift Store and bale the unusable cloth items and sell them to a recycler.

USED OIL

Used oil collection facilities consist of a 500 gallon drum and a concrete block containment area. The system utilizes a covered metal sink which allows the oil to be inspected prior to it entering the drum. If the material is not acceptable, valves allow it to be drained back into the citizen's container. Used oil is collected at all County recycling centers and the landfill.

WHITE GOODS

In 1990, we began to collect and market white goods for recycling. The white goods (stoves, water heaters, metal appliances) are collected in roll off containers at all recycling centers and the landfill. Approximately 764,704 pounds of material have been collected.

YARD WASTE

Effective October 1, 1991, yard waste was required to be separated from other waste. The County purchased a mobile tub grinder which shreds yard waste including leaves, limbs, grass trimmings, pallets, unpainted and untreated wood. The shredded material is used as mulch in shrubbery beds, stabilization and dust control on landfill haul roads. Most of the shredded wood waste is being sold to Hydra-Co in Craven County. Hydra-Co is burning this waste for energy. At the present time, we are recycling 300 tons of shredded yard waste per month and some shredded material is composted or used as mulch on seeding projects.

The tub grinder also grinds newspaper for use as bedding in poultry houses, dairies and horse barns. The ground paper is transported to the Eastern Carolina Vocational Center where it is baled. The shredded paper is then baled for shipment to the

CITIZEN AWARENESS

PITT COUNTY SOLID WASTE TASK FORCE

In 1988, the Board of Commissioners appointed a Solid Waste Task Force which was charged with the responsibility of making recommendations concerning solid waste management and to help to inform the taxpayers relative to the solid waste problem. A subcommittee produced a slide show and video with general information on solid waste management and specific information on recycling for use as an educational tool in schools, clubs, etc.

CLEAN SWEEP/KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

In May of 1990, our Keep America Beautiful Program, known as the Pitt County Clean Sweep, was established. It is estimated that this program had direct person-to-person contact with more than 6,000 people in FY 1991-92. The contact was through public presentations in schools, clubs, puppet shows, etc. It is estimated that indirect contact was made to 40,000 people through publications, public television advertisements and literature distributions. These educational efforts have resulted in a highly educated population. The Clean Sweep's printed material on solid waste management is being broadcast on radio stations which have not been contacted directly and we often receive compliments on recycling advertisements which we did not initiate. The Clean Sweep has been instrumental in having recycling tips published on a regular basis in two County newspapers and a full page in a monthly community publication Crossroads. Groups like the Welcome Wagon places a Recycling Guide in each of its packets which it distributes to newcomers to the County.

Other Clean Sweep activities include publicizing municipal recycling, distributing containers to households, planting two trees on each public school campus for Arbor Day, and promoting anti-littering programs and cleanups like "Big Sweep". "Big Sweep '91" was conducted along with North Carolina's annual cleanup of waterways. Over 130 volunteers collected over 100 bags of trash from the Tar River, the river banks and other small creeks. Some volunteers were in canoes to remove litter and debris from the river.

SWAT A LITTERBUG

The Swat A Litterbug is an ongoing campaign where citizens can call (919-830-6391) to report people who are littering from their vehicles, litter blowing from uncovered trucks and illegal dumping of garbage along our roadsides or on private property. The possible offender receives an informative letter about the local littering laws and State laws pertaining to littering. In 1991, we received 153 calls from citizens.

CITIZENS' GUIDE TO RECYCLING

In 1990 and 1991, the Clean Sweep published the Pitt County Citizens' Guide to Recycling and Solid Waste Management. This publication contains all of the information necessary for a citizen to properly manage his solid waste. New printings are updated but the solid waste system is improving so rapidly that inserts are usually necessary to keep the publication up to date. Approximately 4,000 of these guides have been distributed.

FUTURE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

SCHEDULED CHANGES AND REQUIREMENTS

In May 1991, the Pitt County Board of Commissioners adopted far reaching rules for the management of solid waste in the County. A summary of those rules follow.

- 1) A \$20.00 per household per year residential solid waste fee and a \$20.00 per ton non-residential tipping fee.
- 2) A requirement that all municipalities, institutions, and private collectors submit a recycling plan to the County for approval by January 1, 1992. These plans must be implemented by January 1, 1993.
- 3) Cardboard from non-residential sources was required to be separated by October 1, 1991.
- 4) Land clearing debris was banned from the landfill effective October 1, 1991.
- 5) Yard waste was required to be separated by October 1, 1991.

The landfill fees, the separation requirements and the plan requirements motivated citizens to bring in more recyclable products to the Eastern Carolina Vocational Center on June 13, 1991, than any single day in its history.

LANDFILL RECLAMATION

The County has assembled a group of scientists to explore the concept of landfill reclamation. This process involves the recovery of decomposed and recyclable materials from existing and future landfills. The hypothesis is that decomposed material and dirt can be recovered and used as daily cover or a soil amendment in final cover. In the process of recovering cover materials, recyclables can also be recovered.

MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY

The County will use in-house and local expertise to design and construct a materials recovery facility in FY 1992-93. This facility will process commingled recyclables from municipalities and the County's recycling centers. The MRF will be located at ECVC and should be operational prior to July 1, 1993.

REFUSE DERIVED FUEL

The County and Vedco have been negotiating a possible refuse derived fuel contract. This contract involves a facility to convert solid waste into a fuel or fuel supplement. Waste would be received and separated at a fuel preparation plant to be located in the County and the combustible materials would be transported and burned at a DuPont facility in Lenoir County. The incineration of the waste will provide heat which will be used to generate steam for direct use and generation of electricity. The use of this refuse derived fuel will significantly improve the air quality around the DuPont plant. The separated recyclables would be transported to markets. The remaining non-combustible, unrecoverable and unrecyclable waste fraction would be landfilled. The reduction of waste being landfilled and this waste management technique would allow the County to have room to construct a high tech lined landfill on the present site.

CONCLUSION

We think that Pitt County has a solid waste program in which we can take pride. We offer as evidence of the success of the program, the fact that in late 1986 - 350 tons of waste per month were recycled. In 1991, approximately 1400 tons of waste per month were recycled.

In FY 1991-92, Pitt County Recycling and the Clean Sweep won first place in the Government Recycling and Keep America Beautiful categories of the Operation Clean and Beautiful Awards issued by Keep North Carolina Clean and Beautiful. These awards were received in recognition of and appreciation for outstanding programs to improve the environment of North Carolina. We also placed in the top three in the Outstanding County Recycling Program Awards from the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners. We also placed in the top three in recognition of special efforts to improve the eastern region of North Carolina from Eastern Carolina Clean and Beautiful.

The County has been very cognizant of the fact that short term expenditures for recycling and other solid waste management solutions often result in long term savings. The Board has on that basis funded the improvements required to keep the program moving. These improvements included the enhancement of the County's recycling programs, converting container sites to manned recycling centers, etc.

In FY 1990-91, the County Commissioners decided that the time had come to convert all of its nine remaining unattended container sites to attended recycling centers. Collection facilities were added to all 14 sites for newspaper, cardboard, clear glass, brown glass, green glass, beverage cans, aluminum scrap, used oil, PETE plastics, HDPE plastics, HDPE farm chemical containers, used cloth and clothing, eyeglasses, white goods and yard waste. In addition to adding recycling capability at the sites, six stationary compactors were added at the recycling centers. Only three centers remain without compactors. It was estimated that without compactors and attendants, approximately 13,000 loads would be hauled from all of the sites in FY 1991-92. It is now estimated that 3,000 loads of mixed waste were hauled from the sites. At \$50.00 per load, it is estimated that \$500,000 in hauling savings are realized due to compaction and screening of the waste. The annual cost of operating the sites is approximately \$400,000. Based on these figures, the collection of recyclables at the sites is accomplished at no net cost.

The Solid Waste Department along with other agencies and departments have provided pilot projects to initiate recycling of other materials such as chemical containers, chemical drums, eyeglasses and used clothing.

Although the Board of Commissioners, management and staff feel that much has been accomplished in solid waste management, it is felt that we must continue to improve without any substantial help from the State regulatory agencies. Therefore, the County will continue to investigate proven methods of solid waste management and conduct research on unproven methods.

LIST OF APPENDIXES

- APPENDIX A** 1991-92 Budget for Pitt County Solid Waste Management
- APPENDIX B** Site Attendant Agreement
- APPENDIX C** 1991 Recyclables Report
- APPENDIX D** Pitt County Citizens' Guide to Recycling and Solid Waste Management (Separate Cover)

1991-92 SOLID WASTE BUDGETLANDFILL

TOTAL LANDFILL SALARIES (11 EMPLOYEES)	\$232,072
EROSION CONTROL	20,545
SOIL TESTING	20,000
APPRAISALS	10,000
GAS & OIL	26,205
MISC. TOOLS	675
OTHER SUPPLIES	6,900
TRAVEL	2,000
TELEPHONE	1,000
UTILITIES	7,500
MAINT. & REPAIRS-EQUIPMENT	121,600
COVER MATERIAL	114,000
GROUND WATER MONITORING	3,345
PRINTING	700
401K	9,634
HOSPITALIZATION	16,000
UNIFORMS	3,290
RETIREMENT	11,158
SOCIAL SECURITY	17,190
LANDFILL CLOSURE	33,040
EQUIPMENT	69,050
OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,050
TIRE DISPOSAL	2,230
MISCELLANEOUS	14,589
TOTAL LANDFILL	\$743,773

COLLECTORS

TOTAL COLLECTORS' SALARIES (9 EMPLOYEES)	\$177,068
AUTO EXPENSE-TRUCKS	28,000
MISC. TOOLS	675
OTHER SUPPLIES	6,900
TRAVEL	935
UTILITIES	20,000
MAINT. & REPAIRS-TRUCKS	37,300
SITE MAINT.	16,200
CONTAINER MAINT.	13,300
RADIO & MAINT.	1,400
PRINTING	800
TELEPHONE	6,000
MANPOWER SITES	354,000
401K	7,350
HOSPITALIZATION	12,168
UNIFORMS	2,510
RETIREMENT	8,513
SOCIAL SECURITY	13,114
USED OIL	2,000
MISCELLANEOUS	15,296
***TOTAL COLLECTORS**	\$723,529

1991-92 TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS** \$1,467,302**

DEBT SERVICE	\$228,517
RESERVE FOR NEW LANDFILL	\$554,578

1991-92 TOTAL BUDGET*** \$2,250,397**

NON-BUDGETED FUNDS - CDBG GRANT RECEIVED	\$59,484
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*******GRAND TOTAL***** \$2,309,881**

NORTH CAROLINA
PITT COUNTY

sample

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this day of __, 19__, by and between CONTRACTOR and the County of Pitt, a body politic and corporate of the State of North Carolina.

WITNESSETH:

THAT FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the mutual covenants hereinafter contained, CONTRACTOR and the County of Pitt do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

FIRST: That CONTRACTOR hereby agrees to cause the Solid Waste Container Site to be attended at all times during the following hours:

April through October 7:30 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.
November through March 7:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

SECOND: That the County of Pitt will pay to CONTRACTOR the sum of \$961.54 every two weeks. Payment shall be made on alternate Fridays and shall cover the period up to the previous Fridays.

THIRD: That both parties understand and agree that the site must be attended at all times set out above. Failure by CONTRACTOR to attend the site at all times may result in immediate termination of this Agreement for cause by the County.

FOURTH: That CONTRACTOR will maintain the site in a clean condition at all times. Tools and/or equipment are to be furnished by the County.

FIFTH: That CONTRACTOR will cause the general public to be encouraged to separate their recyclables from their household garbage.

SIXTH: That CONTRACTOR will cause the attendant to meet and converse with all users of the site and to remain outside of the building and near the containers while users are on site.

SEVENTH: That Pitt County will transport the recyclable glass and cardboard to market and return the revenue from their sales to CONTRACTOR.

EIGHTH: That CONTRACTOR shall cause all recyclables and waste to be placed in the designated containers. If recyclables are contaminated, CONTRACTOR shall remove or cause such contaminants to be removed. If contaminated recyclables reach the processing facility, the County shall have the right to terminate this agreement for cause and to retain all funds earned but unpaid under this agreement.

NINTH: That CONTRACTOR shall make minor repairs to the site, such as nailing up fences and signs and other minor repairs, provided that the County furnishes the materials.

TENTH: The County reserves the right to alter the manner in which recyclables are separated and collected as market conditions dictate. CONTRACTOR agrees to immediately make such changes upon written notice by the County. Failure to make such changes will be interpreted as a breach of this agreement and this agreement will be terminated by the County no earlier than thirty days following the receipt of the written notice referred to in this paragraph.

ELEVENTH: That CONTRACTOR agrees not to offer for sale any items whatsoever at the site without the written permission of the County.

TWELFTH: That CONTRACTOR agrees not to keep any animals on the site.

THIRTEENTH: That CONTRACTOR agrees not to allow any persons under sixteen years of age to work on the site and further agrees not to allow any persons under sixteen years of age to be present on the site except for the purpose of disposing of garbage or recyclables.

FOURTEENTH: That CONTRACTOR agrees and recognizes that he is a private contractor and as such is not an employee of the County.

FIFTEENTH: This Contract may be terminated by either party upon 30 days written notice or without notice if either party should fail to perform as required herein. Any failure to conform with any paragraph of this agreement shall be reason for the County to terminate this agreement immediately and to retain all monies earned but not paid to CONTRACTOR.

SIXTEENTH: That CONTRACTOR shall keep all records required by the County for the site and that CONTRACTOR recognizes that failure to turn in required reports to the County will result in the suspension of all payments by the County until the reports are up to date.

SEVENTEENTH: This agreement is effective on _____.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, CONTRACTOR has caused these presents to be signed in his name and the County of Pitt has caused these presents to be signed in its name by the Engineer of said County, the day and year first above written.

CONTRACTOR

Witness

COUNTY OF PITT
By: _____
County Engineer

Witness

PITT COUNTY, NC

1991 RECYCLABLES COLLECTED

	GLASS	BEV. CANS	MIXED PAPER	NEWS-PAPER	CARDBRD	PETE	HDPE	FARMJUGS	BATTERIES	SCRAP	TOTALS
DROPOFF SITE:											
AYDEN/GRIFTON	33740	4375	10380	55030	58290	4602	2892	80	30	1204	170623
BELLS FORK	428502	105723	139555	348248	154218	4961	4043		30		1185280
BETHEL	18640	2369	10300	54930	26640	5902	3165	554			122500
FARMVILLE	48480	2856	48910	106220	91810	4193	3695	500		180	306844
WINTERVILLE	85620	4802		185480	118890	4305	3826	179	100	1425	404627
FOUNTAIN*	9340	1667		17910	30340	1827	1643	429		410	63566
FALKLAND**	16700	1976		14760	32900	2910	1937	70	130	141	71524
PORT TERMINAL*	39740	3556		93871	98176	6681	4557	94	40	396	247111
STANTONSBURG*	27760	2857		48570	55940	3957	2138				141222
STOKES**	6780	1410		36310	26850	1560	1385	307	170	375	75147
PACTOLUS***	9400	1436		16560	12470	875	901	1180			42822
SHELMERDINE**		1762		24330	21560	865	907	432	220	185	50261
WELLCOME*	11260	2016		38480	27640	2561	1392	261	160	900	84670
GRIMESLAND*	24900	2490		39720	29390	2178	1688		120	160	75746
TOTALS	760862	139295	209145	1080419	785114	47377	34169	4086	1000	5376	3066843
										TONS	1533.421

*OPEN 12/90

**OPEN 3/91

***OPEN 5/91

MISCELLANEOUS
 *WHITE GOODS
 *PHONE BOOKS
 *USED OIL

685912
 83210
 18400
 787522
 TONS 393.761

GREENVILLE	140525	10509	486780	242290	237902	10172	15258			5413	1148849
										TONS	574.4245

	BEV. CANS	WHITE PAPER	COMPUTER PAPER	MIXED PAPER	NEWS-PAPER	CARDBRD	TOTALS
PC OFFICE	1733	11680	10730	15990	10610	10350	61093
						TONS	30.5465

EASTERN CAROLINA VOCATIONAL CENTER	*TONS*	CARDBRD.	NEWSPAPER	OFF.PAPR	M.PAPER	OTHER	TOTAL TONS
		10310	1956	834	525	1788	15413

SUBTOTAL TONS 17945.15
 LESS DUPLICATE REPORTS 1550.5
 GRAND TOTAL TONS 16394.65

