2014 - 2025
Solid Waste Management Plan

City of
Hapeville
Georgia

December 2, 2014

Prepared by

KECK & WOOD, INC.
2750 Premier Parkway
Suite 900
Duluth, Georgia 30097
678-417-4000

HAPEVILLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014-2025

Hapeville, Georgia

CONTENTS

Council Resolution [December 2, 2014] ii

Definitions
I. **Definitions** 1

II. **Introduction** 4

III. **Community Profile** 5

IV. **Waste Disposal Stream Analysis** 6

A. Types of Waste
B. Emergency Plan
C. Anticipated Waste Amounts

V. **Inventory and Assessment** 9

A. Waste Reduction Element
B. Collection Element
C. Disposal Element
D. Land Limitation Element
E. Education and Public Involvement Element

Appendices

Appendix A – Landfill Contract & 10 Year Assurance Letter 17

Exhibit – Floodplains

Resolution 2014-15

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE UPDATE OF THE CITY OF HAPEVILLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, 2014-2025

WHEREAS, the City of Hapeville, Georgia, has prepared an update to its Solid Waste Management Plan to cover the years 2014 – 2025; and

WHEREAS, the Solid Waste Management Plan update was prepared in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Local Solid Waste Management Planning established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

WHEREAS, the City of Hapeville has obtained an updated *Disposal Capacity Assurance Letter* from its disposal vendor that assures disposal capacity through the year 2025; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mayor and City Council does hereby adopt the update to the City's Solid Waste Management Plan.

APPROVED, December 2, 2014.

BY:

Alan Hallman, Mayor

Attest:

Jennifer Elkins, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Steven Fincher, City Attorney

Definitions

ARC: Atlanta Regional Commission.

Comprehensive Plan: Any plan by a municipality covering such municipality or any plan by a Regional Development Center covering the centers region proposed or prepared pursuant to the minimum standards and procedures for the preparation of comprehensive plans and for the implementation of comprehensive plans, established by the Department in accordance with the O.C.G.A. 50-8-7.1(b) and 50-8-7.2.

Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan: Any solid waste management plan by a municipality, any group of local jurisdictions agreeing to plan together, or any local or regional solid waste authority, or any plan by a Regional Development Center on behalf of a member municipality, covering such municipality individually or in conjunction with other local governments prepared pursuant to the minimum standards and procedures for comprehensive solid waste management plans and for implementation of comprehensive solid waste management plans, established by the Department in accordance with O.C.G.A. 12-8-31.1.

Composting: The controlled biological decomposition of organic matter into a stable, odor-free humus.

DCA: The Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

DNR: The Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

EPD: The Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW): Unwanted household products that are labeled as flammable, toxic, corrosive, or reactive.

Implementation Strategy: The narrative and year specific description that each municipality must submit as an element of a comprehensive solid waste management plan. An implementation strategy describes how each local government intends to implement its comprehensive solid waste management plan through a ten year period, including a listing of public actions to be undertaken by the community toward implementation of the comprehensive solid waste

management plan and the related costs of such actions. For regional plans, implementation strategy must also detail solid waste management activities to be undertaken by any regional entity, or by any local government on behalf of other governments through contracts or other formal arrangements.

Landfill: Also referred to as a dump, is a site used for the disposal of waste materials.

Leachate: The liquid that drains (or leaches) from a landfill.

Materials Recovery Facility: A specialized facility that receives, separates, and prepares recyclable materials for marketing to end-user manufacturers.

Minimum Standards and Procedures: The minimum standards and procedures, including the minimum elements which shall be addressed and included for preparation of local, multi-jurisdictional, and regional solid waste management plans, for implementation of local comprehensive plans, and for participation in the coordinated planning process. Minimum standards and procedures may include any elements, standards, and procedures for such purposes prescribed by a Regional Development Center for counties and municipalities within its region and approved in advance by the department, in accordance with O.C.G.A. 50-8-1 *et seq*. and the rules and guidelines developed by the Department.

Mulch: A byproduct typically comprised of materials from land clearing and yard trimmings that have been size-reduced by grinding, chipping, or shredding and used on top of the soil to retain moisture around vegetation or for aesthetic purposes.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): Any solid waste derived from households, including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks and means solid waste from single family and multifamily residences, hotels, motels, bunkhouses, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day use recreation areas. The term includes yard trimmings, and commercial solid waste but does not include recovered materials, or solid waste from mining, agricultural, or silvicultural operations or industrial processes or operations.

Operating Costs: Any costs incurred during the normal course of the operation of a business, government, or organization, including expenditures for items such as salaries, wages, and benefits, supplies, and utilities; and gas and oil, and maintenance.

Recycling: Any process by which materials that would otherwise become solid waste are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.

Short Term Work Program: The portion of the implementation Strategy that lists the specific actions to be undertaken annually by the local government over the upcoming next five years to implement the approved comprehensive solid waste management plan.

Solid Waste: Any garbage or refuse; sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded material including solid, semisolid. or contained gaseous material resulting from the industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and community activities, but does not include recovered materials; solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage; solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permit under 33 U.S.C. 1342; or source, special nuclear, or by product materials as defined by Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923).

Solid Waste Handling: The storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, or disposal of solid waste, or any combination of such activities.

Solid Waste Handling Facility: A facility of which the primary purpose is the storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, or disposal, or any combination thereof, of solid waste.

Solid Waste Handling Permit: Written authorization grated to a person by the Director of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division to engage in solid waste handling.

Source Reduction: Action taken to prevent the generation of waste in the first place.

Transfer Station: A building used for the temporary deposition of waste.

Waste Stream Analysis: An inventory and analysis of the solid waste stream, including amounts of waste being generated and/or disposed, the source of the waste (ie., residential, commercial), and a characterization of the waste by composition (ie., paper, food, yard trimmings). A waste stream analysis also includes a percentage accounting of the waste steam by source and by composition.

II. INTRODUCTION

The City of Hapeville Solid Waste Management Plan was originally created in order to comply with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act. This act required each City to develop a solid waste management plan. The plan details the current solid waste management system, and establishes certain strategies for handling solid waste over a ten-year planning period. Solid Waste is defined as garbage, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded material including solid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and community activities.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs has established standards and procedures that provide a guide for comprehensive solid waste management. The standards and procedures also stress the importance of public input from citizens and organizations. One of the requirements is that a public hearing be held to gather input from the public on the preparation, needs and goals of the plan. An initial public hearing was held on November 4, 2014. The public was informed of the purpose of the plan and they were encouraged to make comments and suggestions at that time. A second public hearing, scheduled for November 18, 2014 was held so the community will be given an opportunity to review the plan and make input before adoption.

The Hapeville Solid Waste Management plan must continue to meet the following criteria:

1. Assurance of adequate solid waste collection capability and disposal capability for at least ten years from the completion of the plan.

2. Identify all solid waste handling facilities within the City of Hapeville.

3. Identify all land areas that are unsuitable for solid waste handling facilities based on environmental and land use factors.

III. COMMUNITY PROFILE

The City of Hapeville has an estimated present population of 6,683 people, up from the 6,373 people counted in the 2010 population census recently conducted. The 2.3 square miles of land is bordered on the north by Atlanta, on the east by Interstate 75, on the west by Interstate 85, and on the south by Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. Hapeville's commercial areas are along North and South Central Avenue and Virginia Avenue. The City is divided by the Norfolk Southern Railroad. Most of the residential areas are to the north; however, redevelopment is occurring rapidly on the south side of the railroad. Hapeville is a small community that is essentially "built out" although future population estimate figures in the Hapeville 2025 Comprehensive Plan indicate a moderate growth pattern.

The Hapeville Public Service Department is responsible for residential collection and hauling of solid waste. The solid waste collected is hauled to a Republic Services owned transfer station in East Point. The majority of commercial wastes are collected by Republic Services and hauled to Pine Ridge Sanitary Landfill in Griffin, Georgia; the rest of the commercial waste is picked up by the city and taken to the East Point Transfer Station. City crews are responsible for collection and hauling of yard trimmings.

The City of Hapeville at present has one recycling center, which is located on Meadow Road. This drop off center takes cardboard, glass, newspaper, plastic, oil and aluminum cans. The Public Service Department also has a metal recycling box located on Perkins Street.

The City hosts an annual event that targets litter control and recycling known as "Clean Sweep". Hapeville is a community that is concerned with preserving our resources and reducing the amount of solid waste that enters the waste stream.

IV. WASTE DISPOSAL STREAM ANALYSIS

(a) Types of Waste

The Waste Stream Generators for the City of Hapeville are Commercial and Residential. The chart below shows the different types of waste that contribute to the waste disposal stream and the percentages of them. As the population and land use data projections remain fairly constant from those presented in the prior study, the types of materials listed below have remained constant and valid since the original study conducted in 2005.

TYPES OF WASTE
Table 1

Type	Percent
Paper	38
Plastic	15.9
Glass	4.1
Metals	5.8
Organic	26.8
Inorganic	3.2
Const. & Demolition	6.3

SOURCE: Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study by R.W. Beck conducted in June 22, 2005

(b) Emergency Plan

Significant fluctuation in the amount of solid waste would only be present in the event of a natural disaster. The City's Public Service Department is responsible for handling waste created during storms by using city crews to cut up fallen trees and using our chipper to chip the wood into mulch for reuse. The City also contracts with Southeastern Tree Service to help in emergency situations where extra help is needed.

(c) Anticipated Waste Amounts

This section of the plan compiles anticipated waste amounts for the ten-year planning period. The data compiled in the following table was formulated by using information from census records and Hapeville sanitation records. The future population was forecasted by taken into consideration that Hapeville is a compact community which is nearly "built out." While there continues to be some redevelopment in the old second ward and future senior housing planned for the area, there is little room for expansion. The population projections show relatively minor growth each year.

In order to get the per capita waste numbers, the following formula was used:

The total of all city refuse was multiplied by 2000 to convert tons to pounds. This was then divided by the population; then divided into 365 (# of days in a year). The resulting figure is the per capita waste (pounds per day).

The tons of waste collected are based on estimates compiled from Hapeville Sanitation records.

Multiply the per capita waste figure for the given year times the projected population; then multiply the resulting figure times 365 (1 year); divide by 2000; thus the projected tonnage is obtained.

SOLID WASTE PROJECTIONS
Table 2

YEAR	POPULATION	TONS OF WASTE	PER CAPITA WASTE *	WASTE PER YEAR **
2013	6,683	5,562	4.56	11,124
2014	7,101	5,770	4.29	11,540
2015	7,519	6,078	4.43	12,156
2016	7,577	6,125	4.43	12,250
2017	7,635	6,172	4.43	12,344
2018	7,693	6,219	4.43	12,438
2019	7,751	6,266	4.43	12,532
2020	7,811	6,314	4.43	12,629
2021	7,869	6,361	4.43	12,722
2022	7,927	6,408	4.43	12,816
2023	7,975	6,447	4.43	12,894
2024	8,033	6,494	4.43	12,988
2025	8,101	6,549	4.43	13,098

* Pounds Per Day
** Cubic Yards (Tons x 2)

SOURCE OF WASTE:
Table 3

Source of Waste	Tonnage	Percent of Total
Residential	3,543	70.87
Commercial	1,456	29.13
Other	n/a	n/a
Industrial	n/a	n/a
Construction	n/a	n/a
Total	4,999	100.00

NOTE: The tonnage amounts were estimated based on anticipated population projections.

V. INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

(a) Waste Reduction Element

1. Programs: The City of Hapeville has one current annual recycling program. The annual Hapeville "Clean Sweep" Program promotes recycling in the Hapeville area. The program encourages recycling of tires, appliances, metals, batteries, and other recyclables. While we accomplish cleaning up the town, it also benefits recycling.

2. Source Reduction & Recycling:

   The City offices and public buildings provide recycling containers. City employees are encouraged to reduce paper use and recycle other items. The City keeps a scrap metal bin on Perkins Street. The City currently has one recycling collection center located on Meadow Road. We also conduct our annual Earth Day Program. We participate with the local Elementary School in teaching the kids how and what to recycle. This takes place during Earth Day Week.

3. Yard Trimming Mulching/Composting:

   The City requires yard trimmings be separated from municipal solid waste in accordance with Georgia Law. A chipper is used when we have a large pile of limbs that need to be removed from a residence. We also use the chipper to clean up storm damage. All of the mulch from the chipper is available to our residents to reuse. Leaves, grass clippings and small piles of limbs are sent to the East Point Transfer Station for transport to a C & D landfill. We also encourage home composting.

4. Special Management Items:

   The City recycles tires at Liberty Tires in Atlanta. All of our our white goods are taken to Newell Recyling. We also take our batteries to Newell for recycling. Once a year we have the "Clean Sweep" program where we pick up these items for recycling.

5. Targets:

   The current waste reduction and recycling programs target the

generating sector and waste stream in an effective way, which is in line with the State's 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

6. Statement of Needs & Goals:

Need: Further reduce the amount of wastes entering the waste stream, particularly yard waste.

Goal: Achieve the Statewide waste reduction goal by reducing the amount of wastes by establishing home composting programs and identifying new markets for recyclables.

(b) Collection Element

Residential:

The City of Hapeville Public Service Department provides all of the solid waste collection services for the residential areas. Collection is currently curbside pick up once a week. White goods and furniture are picked up separately and a surcharge is added. Building Materials and carpet are not picked up by the city. Tires are picked up only on Clean Sweep Event day. Recyclables are collected from the recycle center. The center accepts cardboard, glass, aluminum, tin cans, oil, newspapers, magazines and plastic.

Commercial:

Collection for our commercial areas are handled by Republic Services and the Hapeville Public Service Department. Small businesses are picked up by the City, while large multi-family developments and large commercial businesses are handled by Republic Services. The City also contracts with Republic Services to handle the large multi-family developments and large commercial businesses. The address of Republic Services is 3045 Donald Lee Hollowell Parkway NW Atlanta, GA 30318, and their phone number is (404)-792-2660.

2. The Hapeville Public Service Department collects yard trimmings curbside.

They use a leaf truck, chipper and rear loaders to collect the yard debris. The City encourages residents to bag their leaves, but they can be left loose. Tree limbs are chipped for mulch or taken to the landfill for recycling.

3. The City currently offers curbside service to everyone after a transition period from backdoor collection to curbside pickup for the entire City.

4. The City has very little vacant properties or areas in which illegal dumping can take place.

5. In the event that current collection methods become interrupted, the City would contract with Republic Services to help handle the collection load. It would probably take no more than 2 weeks to get some type of contingency option on line.

(c) Disposal Element

1 Disposal: The City of Hapeville does not operate any disposal facilities, due to the lack of available land for operating such facilities. Therefore, the City depends on outside providers for disposal services. Collected solid waste is hauled to a transfer station in East Point for holding or taken to the Pine Ridge Sanitary Landfill at 105 Bailey Jester Road in Griffin, Georgia. This facility is owned and operated by Republic Services.

Thermal Treatment Technologies: Hapeville does not use any thermal treatment technologies and they do not anticipate using any in the future. This is due to the lack of availability of nearby facilities and the high cost of such technologies.

2 The City of Hapeville expects the existing facilities and our current practices to be adequate throughout the ten-year planning period.

3. Assurance of Ten-year Disposal Capacity: Republic Services provides commercial solid waste hauling and permanent disposal services for the City of Hapeville. The City hauls residential solid waste to a Republic Services owned transfer station in East Point, and then to the Pine Ridge landfill, which is also owned by Republic Services. The City has contracted with Republic Services since 1999 to handle commercial hauling and disposal services. The current contract started in 2014 and expires in 2019. The

solid waste landfill has an estimated capacity of approximately 26,000,000 cubic yards and has a projected remaining life well past 2025. The present Republic Services letter demonstrating their ability to ensure transportation and disposal capacity for Hapeville's solid waste throughout the ten-year planning period is presented in Appendix A.

4. In the case of an interruption in our primary disposal method, the City would use our old city owned transfer station located on South Street as a staging area for the solid waste. We then would arrange for Republic Services to transport the solid waste to a landfill. The old transfer station is no longer in use, but it would provide a temporary place to put the solid waste until other arrangements are secured. This contingency plan would probably take no longer than 2 weeks to implement.

(d) Land Limitation Element

1. Hapeville must make an assessment of land areas which, due to natural environmental limitations or land use factors, are considered unsuitable for development for recycling, recovery, composting or solid waste facilities.

   Natural Environmental Limitations:

   Water Supply Watersheds: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.01(7)(c)1 requires that proposed solid waste landfills within a small water supply watershed must provide synthetic liners and leachate collection systems. Hapeville is a small city that does not have the available land area for a landfill. The City's Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance does not allow solid waste landfills.

   Groundwater Recharge Areas: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.02(3)(a) requires that in significant groundwater recharge areas, DNR shall not issue permits for new solid waste landfills not having synthetic liners and leachate collection systems. As mentioned before, the City of Hapeville does not allow solid waste landfills to operate in it's jurisdiction.

   Wetlands: DNR Rule 391-3-16-03(3)(e) does not allow solid waste landfills to be located in wetlands.

   River Corridors: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.04(4)(h) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills within protected river corridors. The City of Hapeville does not have any protected river corridors.

Protected Mountains: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.05(4)(1) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills in areas designated as protected mountains.

2. Criteria for Siting: The Department of Natural Resources has issued several rules for the siting of solid waste facilities. These rules will be considered in any revisions to the City's Zoning Ordinance or updating of other regulatory codes. The following criteria have been addressed in preparation of this solid waste management plan:

   Zoning: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(a) requires that the site must conform to all local zoning/land use ordinances, and that written verification of such be submitted to the Environmental Protection Division of DNR. Hapeville's Zoning Ordinance does not provide for solid waste facilities as a permitted use. The future land use map does not identify any area of the city for use as a solid waste facility.

   Airport Safety: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(c) requires that new solid waste landfill units or lateral expansions of existing units shall not be within 10,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by only piston type aircraft. Hapeville City limits run parallel to the runways of Hartsfield–Jackson International Airport, therefore, it would be impossible to locate a solid waste landfill at the end of the runways.

   Flood Plains: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(d) stipulates that any solid waste landfill located in the 100-year flood plain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the flood plain, or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health or the environment. The exhibit identifies flood hazard areas based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency Maps. Any development of these types of facilities shall be prohibited in Hapeville.

   Wetlands: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(e) prohibits the development of solid waste landfills in wetlands, as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, unless evidence is provided by the applicant to EPD that use of such wetlands has been permitted or otherwise authorized under all other

applicable state and federal laws and rules.

Fault Areas: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(f) requires that new landfill units and lateral expansions of existing landfills shall not be located within 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement in the Holocene Epoch unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the landfill unit and will be protective of human health and the environment. Hapeville does not have any locations within 200 feet of such a fault.

Seismic impact zones: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(g) prohibits the development of new landfill units and lateral expansions in seismic impact zones unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site. Hapeville is not located in such an area and this criteria will not be used to regulate location of proposed landfills.

Unstable Areas: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(h) requires owners or operators of new landfill units, existing landfill units, and lateral expansions located in unstable areas to demonstrate that engineering measures have been incorporated in the landfill unit's design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill unit will not be disrupted. Hapeville enforces a test of conformance to all applicable engineering standards in reviewing all development proposals. Proposals which otherwise conform to the criteria of this section must demonstrate that sound engineering measures have been incorporated into landfill design to ensure the integrity of structural components of the landfill will not be jeopardized.

Significant groundwater recharge areas: DNR Rule 391-3-4.05(1)(j), Hapeville does not have any significant groundwater recharge areas.

Disposal facility site decision:

Due to the physical restrictions mentioned earlier, it is highly unlikely that anyone would consider an application for a solid waste facility in the City of Hapeville. However, should an application for a solid waste facility be filed, all State laws and rules will be enforced, including DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(b). Applicants would also be required to conduct a Hydrological Assessment in Accordance with DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(K).

Plan Consistency: The City of Hapeville does not have any solid waste handling facilities and the zoning ordinance does not recognize proposed facilities as a permitted use. In the event that a solid waste facility is proposed in the City of Hapeville, approval of such a facility in most cases would be handled as a special exception by the Board of Appeals.

(e) Education and Public Involvement Element

The City of Hapeville has taken the initiative in educating and involving the public on solid waste management. Programs and committees have been a useful tool in making the public aware of solid waste issues. The Hapeville Clean and Beautiful Commission currently serves as the local solid waste citizen advisory committee for solid waste issues in the City. This committee works in conjunction with city staff in addressing solid waste matters.

Need: To consider strengthening present programs that educate the public and encourage them to recycle and participate in reducing the amount of waste going into the Waste Stream.

Goal: Examine present program participation and possibly initiate new programs within next five years that help reduce the amount of waste in the Waste Stream.

School system programs: The City of Hapeville and the Hapeville Elementary School stages an annual Earth Day Program. This program involves city employees, recycling companies, guest speakers and the students, faculty and staff of Hapeville Elementary School. The children are taught about protecting the environment and natural resources. They are also given a chance to bring items to school that can be recycled.

Regional Programs: The South Fulton Clean and Beautiful is the regional, environmental group in the area.

Implementation Schedule

Table 4

Activity	Years	Agency	Cost	Funding Source
WASTE REDUCTION				
Continue to identify new markets for recyclables	2014-2025	Community Service Dept.	3,000	GEFA Grant
Maintain a home compost program for residents	2014-2025	Community Service Dept.	3,000	GEFA Grant
Continue to explore volume based charging for solid waste & yard debris	2014-2025	Community Service Dept.	500	Enterprise Fund
COLLECTION				
Continue garbage pickup at one day a week	2014-2025	Community Service Dept.	80,000	Enterprise Fund
DISPOSAL				
Identify inert landfills close to city	2014-2025	Community Service Dept.	500	Enterprise Fund
Continue hauling solid waste to a transfer station	Ongoing	Community Service Dept.	190,000 annually	Enterprise Fund
EDUC. & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT				
Expand Earth Day Program	2014-2025	Clean & Beautiful	3,000	Hapeville Clean & Beautiful
LAND LIMITATION				
Maintain Ordinances prohibiting siting of landfills.	2014-2025	Community Services Dept.	1,000	Enterprise Fund

Appendix A

REPUBLIC
SERVICES OF GEORGIA, LLP

967 Carl Bethlehem Road Winder, GA 30680 (770) 867-2499 FAX (770) 307-0934

September 19, 2014

City of Hapeville
Attn: Mr. Lee Suddeth
Public Works Director
3474 N. Fulton Ave.
Hapeville, GA 30354

Mr. Suddeth,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the City of Hapeville and disposed of at Republic Services of Georgia, Limited Partnership, d/b/a Pine Ridge landfill, 105 Bailey Jester Road, Griffin , GA.

Pine Ridge landfill operates under EPD solid waste permit# 0018-008-DMSWL. The estimated remaining capacity this facility is approximately 26,000,000 cubic yards. Based on this estimate and the current annual volumes generated by the City, there is sufficient capacity to meet the County's solid waste needs until past 2025.

Sincerely,

Michael D Meuse
General Manager
Post Collection
Republic Services of Georgia, LP