

Important Notice – United Waste Management Proposal

United Waste Management, Inc.. (UWM out of 535 South Street Unit 26, Fitchburg, MA 01420) is proposing to develop a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Material and Municipal Solid Waste (Garbage — MSW) transfer station at 686 Main Street, Holyoke, MA (corner of Main and Berkshire).

- UWM proposes to develop a 750 ton per day (maximum) transfer facility
- UWM proposes to construct a 22,575 square foot steel building to handle Construction & Demolition Debris and Municipal Solid Waste from cities and towns in the area (this equates to nearly a half a city block).
- This facility will generate at least 150 daily truck trips to 686 Main Street
- This facility will bring more pollution to an already polluted area.
- This facility will adversely impact the traffic patterns in the Holyoke, Springdale and South Holyoke areas and including 391 and the Main Street and Cabor Street Corridors.
- Communities of color and low-income communities are most likely to have polluting facilities and use such as incinerators, landfills, and toxic chemicals hi their neighborhoods. Yet, these neighborhoods have had the fewest resources to confront or prevent these threats.
- Over \$100 million dollars of state and federal tax payers money has been spent build building housing within a 1 mile radius of the site putting the people and property values of this investment at risk.
- The current percentage of people with asthma in Massachusetts is higher than the national average (9.4% vs. 7.1% in 2001).
- The top ten communities for Asthma hospitalizations in Massachusetts grouped by zip code are the following: Dorchester Souh/02124; Roxbury/021 19; Brocton /02301; Dorchester NorthIO2121; Dorchester North/02125; Dorchester South /02126; MedfordIO2155; IOLYOKE/01040; Jamaica PlainIO2130; and Everett /02149.
- The communities above have a population with more than twice the percentage of Blacks and Latinos than the Massachusetts average (27.02% vs. 12.2% using 2000 U.S. Census data).
- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPI-I) has indicated that ambient air quality is a factor leading to higher rates of Asthma in some cities over others. They cite improving air quality as one of their goals to reduce the burden of asthma in Massachusetts.
- Massachusetts FY 2002 charges for inpatient asthma hospitalizations alone totaled \$55.5 million. Inpatient charges for Medicaid and Medicaid Managed Care totaled over \$12 million while free care charges were \$1.5 million.
- Construction and demolition debris (C & D) is generated from many different sources. Generally, C & D can be separated into thee main categories:

1) Building construction, demolition and renovation

2) Transportation (roads, bridges, landscaping) construction and demolition

3) Land clearing debris. Another category is disaster debris, which requires alternative management strategies by federal, state and local officials. There are a wide range of materials generated in these three categories; including, asphalt. Concrete, wood (clean, painted and pressure treated — all requiring different management techniques), gypsum, drywall, ferrous and non ferrous metals, asphalt shingles, and land clearing debris. Although most of the C & I waste stream does not officially contain hazardous waste, some hazardous waste or potentially harmful material are encountered in nearly every construction debris container as a result of C& D activities. These materials typically include lead, and plaster, asbestos, mercury, CFC's, pressure treated lumber, and other potentially harmful materials and /or chemicals.