ATTACHMENT B
REPUBLIC SERVICES FRANCHISE APPLICATION

FACILITY DESIGN PLAN

Facility Overview

The proposed facility will process commercial food waste with wet anaerobic digestion technology to convert food waste into renewable energy and beneficial fertilizer products. An entirely new facility will be constructed on Republic Services Transfer Station property located at 10295 SW Ridder Road in Wilsonville, Oregon. Republic Services is proposing to create a Wilsonville Resource Recovery Campus that will bring the latest waste recovery technologies to the Metro Region.

Republic Services is the lead firm for the proposed project. As a longtime collection, disposal, and recycling partner in the Metro region, Republic Services is keenly aware of Metro's goals in waste minimization, diversion, and recycling. As such, Republic Services has undertaken a Master Planning effort for its additional property adjacent to its Wilsonville Campus. The Master Planning effort outlines Republic's commitment to serving the Metro region by developing a Resource Recovery Campus. The organics processing facility is the first of several new recovery technologies that Republic hopes to bring to the Wilsonville Transfer Station to assist in accomplishing Metro's future goals.

Republic Services has invested significant resources in vetting partner organizations. SORT Bioenergy and its project partners, General Electric Water and Process Technologies, RSCI, The Stover Group, Portland General Electric (PGE), Clean Energy, Pro-Gro, and Agri-Tech, are the top companies that stood out in our evaluation process. Republic Services will have a contractual relationship with SORT Bioenergy to design, permit, construct, own and operate the proposed facility. SORT Bioenergy will be required to enter into a lease agreement, financing, construction agreement, and processing agreement with Republic Services to ensure that operational performance is not only consistent with Metro's operating contract and franchise agreement, but that it also meets our company's standard of operational excellence.

Our commitment to the project is to leverage our organizational and financial resources to ensure the development and operation of the new facility. Republic Services will institute operational controls with its project partners ensuring that all contract and franchise provisions are adhered to.

Facility Design and Technology

The proposed facility will use the latest advancements in de-packaging technology, wet anaerobic digestion, conversion of biogas to renewable electricity and renewable transportation fuel, solids re-use within the Metro boundary, and liquids re-use in the upper Willamette Valley. The new facility will have the capacity to process up to 65,000 tons per year of commercial food waste.

Preliminary Design drawings outline the details of the proposed facility and are included in Attachment A. These drawings were also part of the land-use application package for the City of Wilsonville resulting in approval of the project by the City.

Food waste will enter the Wilsonville Campus via the existing site access. Trucks will be weighed on certified scales and then routed to the receiving Food Waste Receiving building. Republic Services' existing infrastructure and procedures will be used to track and manage food waste deliveries.

Trucks containing food waste will enter an entirely enclosed receiving building via one of three receiving bays with fast closing receiving doors. Materials will be emptied onto the tipping floor for visual inspection. Reject loads will be moved to a rejection materials staging area for conveyance to the transfer station. Acceptable materials will be staged for processing. The receiving bays and staging area are sized to accept greater than 65,000 tons per year in materials.

Every truck that leaves the receiving building will be pressure washed with recycled process water before leaving the facility in order to eliminate odor and track out. The wash water is collected in floor drains and this material is pumped to the pre-digestion tanks to maximize organics recovery.

Materials that pass inspection will be processed through a shredder, conveyed by a screw auger to proprietary de-packaging equipment. The facility will have redundant de-packaging lines to ensure operational reliability. The de-packaging equipment includes a primary and secondary process that maximizes organics recovery from reject packaging. The design capacity of the de-packaging equipment is in excess of what is needed for processing 65,000 tons per year and includes redundant components to insure processing reliability.

Once de-packaging is complete, the materials are pumped to an anaerobic pre-digestion storage tank. The facility anticipates receiving material five to six days per week and the pre-digestion tank provides buffer storage to enable 24/7 feeding of the digesters. The hydraulic retention time of the pre-digestion tank is up to four days storage. Reject materials from de-packaging operations will be conveyed to the adjacent transfer station for recycling or disposal. The facility will maximize recycling opportunities such as re-use of process water and recycling of plastic materials at other downstream processors.

Materials from the pre-digestion tank are continuously pumped into the anaerobic digestion tanks. The anaerobic digestion tanks capacity will be two tanks with a storage volume of approximately one million gallons each. The anaerobic digestion tanks will

operate with a complete internal mix system under mesophilic conditions. The anaerobic digesters will convert the organic materials to biogas that collects in the head-space of the digesters. The biogas will be drawn out of the digesters to a sphere to equalize delivery of the gas to the internal combustion engines that convert the biogas into electricity. The electricity will be conveyed to the local PGE supply grid and purchased by PGE under a power purchase agreement. Another potential use of the biogas will be for transportation fuel for Republic services' fleet of collection trucks. Republic Services has installed compressed natural gas (CNG) infrastructure and converted a significant portion of its fleet to CNG. A alternative plan for the project is to upgrade the biogas to natural gas quality and supplying biogas to the CNG system.

Liquid slurry from the anaerobic digesters will be withdrawn on a continual basis to a post-digestion tank. From the post-digestion tank, the materials will undergo polymer addition and centrifugal separation of liquid and solid materials. The liquids from dewatering will first go to beneficial reuse as fertilizer and those liquids that cannot be reused will go through pretreatment and discharge to the City of Wilsonville wastewater treatment facility. Republic Services and SORT Bioenergy will work with the City of Wilsonville to explore opportunities for beneficial reuse of process water within the new Coffee Creek Urban Renewal District. Solids from the dewatering process will be managed by Pro-Gro, a local planting soil specialist, where the materials will be cured, bagged, and beneficially reused.

The proposed facility offers significant environmental and operational advantages over the current processing system because its location minimizes transportation impacts, provides renewable energy generation for re-use within the Metro boundary, brings opportunities for beneficial re-use of solid and liquid materials within the Metro boundary, and improves materials handling technology for de-packaging and processing. The principal advantages can provide significant benefits to citizens within the Metro boundary.

Buildings and Major Equipment

All buildings and major equipment are identified in the detailed drawings provided in Attachment A and a description of the components and process is provided above. The existing Transfer Station entrance and scale house will be used for access to the facility. All trucks will be accounted for consistent with the current operating plan for the facility. All reject materials from pre-processing will be weighed and then conveyed to the adjacent Transfer Station for disposal. Wastewater will either be treated and discharged to the City of Wilsonville sanitary sewer under an Industrial Discharge Permit or taken offsite for land application and re-use. Solids will be transported offsite to a nearby compost facility for final processing.

Construction timeline

The facility has already received local land-use approval for the project. We anticipate completing Oregon DEQ permitting in the first quarter of 2017 and will begin construction

by May 1, 2017. We anticipate completing the construction and commissioning by October 1, 2018.

Types of Wastes to be Processed

The primary feedstock for the facility will be source separated commercial food waste consistent with Metro's food waste program definition. These materials originate as food preparation and consumption waste from restaurants, grocery stores, catering facilities, and institutions that prepare and serve food. These materials will contain packaging and other associated contaminants and the equipment used to process the materials will have the ability to process up to 30% contamination and maintain reliable operations.
The facility is designed to handle up to 65,000 tons per year of commercial food waste. The facility has an expansion plan that would involve minor modifications to the receiving building and the addition of another digester that could add another 30,000 tons of processing capacity. The processing capacity of the facility is limited by the anaerobic digestion capacity. The two anaerobic digesters with a liquid volume of two million gallons will enable processing of 65,000 tons per year of commercial food scrap material. If there is excess capacity, then the facility will accept liquid food waste material to make full use of the anaerobic digestion capacity.

In the event that there is excess processing capacity, the facility will accept liquid food waste materials such as fats, oils, grease, brewery waste, bakery waste, and dairy food waste. The facility will not accept manures, septage, rendering materials or municipal sludge. If there are materials that are potentially compatible for anaerobic digestion, we will consult with Metro and our beneficial re-use partners in advance, prior to accepting such materials.

Non-recoverable residuals management

Non-recoverable residuals that are identified and separated on the tipping floor of the receiving facility will be moved to a reject material staging area on the tipping floor. Within this area, recoverable materials like cardboard, wood or plastic, will be manually separated so that this material can be recovered with similar materials at the adjacent transfer station. The materials that are clearly wet waste will be staged in a separate pile. Each day, the wet waste materials will be loaded into a transfer truck and delivered to the adjacent Transfer Station. The materials will be weighed at the onsite scale to track the weight of wet waste materials. The cardboard, wood, and plastic materials will be added to the recycling streams at the adjacent Transfer Station.

Non-recoverable residuals that are produced from reject screening after the de-packaging equipment and secondary wash treatment consist of primarily separated plastics and packaging materials. These materials will be placed in containers, weighed and delivered to our transfer station for disposal. Every effort will be made to recycle this material. Republic will work with companies (i.e. Agilyx) to find a beneficial use of this material if possible.

Non-recoverable heavy residuals that are periodically removed from the bottom of the de-packaging units will be primarily grit materials. These materials will be placed in containers, weighed and delivered to our transfer station for disposal.

Feedstock Receiving Procedures

All source separated commercial food waste or liquid food waste trucks will enter the site through the existing entry into our Wilsonville Campus. All trucks will be routed to the current scale house and control building. Each truck will be individually identified, and those trucks that are not recognized as commercial food waste haulers will not be accepted without prior approval. Food waste trucks will be weighed and routed to the receiving building. After leaving the facility, all trucks will be weighed, and Republic Services will maintain an inventory of tonnage of all material by the individual load.

The facility hours will be modified as appropriate to accommodate the unique delivery schedule of commercial food waste trucks where collection in off-hours is a necessity. Initially, the facility plans to accept loads from 5 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday and on weekends, as demand dictates.

Trucks with liquid organics will be routed to the liquids receiving station. Liquid organics will consist of grease trap waste or other food related liquids. The receiving station will have a receiving tank with a rock trap and screen to protect the pumping system that will convey the material into holding tanks before pumping into the pre-digestion tank. Fats, oils, and grease will be pumped into a dedicated tank that will have recirculation and heating elements to keep the material from solidifying. The other tank will have recirculation capability only. The facility will not accept septage, and all grease trap loads will be pre-approved, contain the name, address, and quantity by location, and include a certification that the cargo does not contain septage.

Trucks with commercial food waste material will be routed to one of two delivery bays in the receiving building. Trucks will back into the receiving bay and the fast acting doors to the receiving building will remain closed other than to allow entrance and exit by the trucks. The receiving bay will have an air handling system that collects ambient air and routes it through an odor control system to maintain proper odor control. The air handling system design complies with the City of Wilsonville's odor control ordinance, and odor control operations will be compliant with the City of Wilsonville's conditions of site approval.

All commercial food waste loads will be dumped on the tipping floor for visual inspection. The material will be spread out on the tipping bay floor with a wheeled loader and inspected for content and potential contamination. Loads that appear to have greater than 30% contamination will be photo documented and then the whole amount will be billed as either "wet waste" or "special assessment waste" to create the proper price incentive for compliant separation. These loads will be quickly separated as best as possible with reject material being pushed to a special reject bay in the receiving facility.

Each day, material from the reject bay will be moved to our transfer station for processing and offsite disposal.

Materials acceptable for processing will be pushed with a wheeled loader into the staging area of the receiving building. The staging area includes a push wall for containment and ease of loading of the material. Materials not acceptable for processing will be pushed to a reject staging area that will also have push walls. This material will be loaded into containers for conveying the material to our adjacent transfer station.

The facility will be able to handle significant quantities of inert contaminants and maintain operational reliability. The facility will not be able to handle any inorganic liquids or solids such as pesticides, herbicides or solvent cleaners in concentrations that adversely impact the anaerobic biology.

The variability of the feedstock will be accommodated by adjustments in the feed rate to the digesters and the retention time in the pre-digestion tank. The facility will have an onsite laboratory and the contract operator, The Stover Group, has expertise and proprietary methods of adjusting the anaerobic digestion reactors to maintain operational performance under varying feedstock characteristics.

Pre-processing

All of the pre-processing occurs inside the completely enclosed receiving building that has an air-handling and odor control system. All of the truck unloading, material screening and pre-process screening are conducted in a portion of the building that is delineated by a dividing wall.

Materials from the staging area will be loaded into a fixed shredder by a tracked loader with a thumb bucket. The loader will be similar to the loader that we currently use for loading at our transfer station, and this will be an advantage for spare parts and ease of maintenance. The material is loaded into a shredder to open bags and packaging as well as to reduce material size for easier processing downstream. Material from the shredder is then fed into a screw conveyor for processing.

The pre-processing tipping floor design builds upon our extensive experience with material handling at our transfer station facilities. The three bay doors, tipping floor, acceptable material staging area and reject material staging area will allow the facility to reliably handle in excess of 250 tons per day and 65,000 tons per year under a wide variety of feedstock conditions.

Processing

Once source separated commercial food waste is delivered in the receiving building, undergone initial screening and pre-processing through the shredder, it is transferred via screw conveyor to the processing side of the receiving building.

The first step of processing is to separate packaging and heavy solids from the material. This is accomplished by conveying the materials into one of three de-packaging units for batch processing. The de-packaging technology is a proprietary technology of GE Water and Process Technologies. When the material is first introduced into the de-packaging units, the dry solids content is typically 25-35%. Recycled water is then added to create a specific dry solid content, typically 10-12% depending on the current operating needs and waste characteristics. The de-packaging equipment then promotes the blending of the material into the homogeneous slurry. The units create two separate process trains to enable continual processing with redundant backup. The combined capacity of the units is 30 tons per hour.

Once the processing in the de-packaging equipment is complete, the slurry is gravity fed to a positively passed rotary drum screen to remove lighter packaging contaminants. The drum screen openings range from 0.03 to 0.05 inches. Heavy contaminants such as metal or aggregate materials typically settle in the bottom and are not conveyed by gravity flow to the rotary drum screen. These materials are periodically removed from the turbo dissolvers through cleaning ports that are easily accessible. The materials that pass the rotary drum screen are free of light and heavy fraction contaminants and are then pumped to a pre-digestion holding tank. The drum screen has the capacity to process in excess of 30 tons per hour.

Many facilities endeavor to maximize organic fraction recovery by subjecting the reject material from the rotary drum screen to additional processing. This second step typically utilizes a hammer mill for organics capture. We believe that this second step lends itself to micro-contaminants that tend to contaminate the solids fraction from anaerobic digestion and limit beneficial re-use. Our team will be deploying a secondary wash technology that does not create contamination issues that negatively impact beneficial re-use. There will be two secondary wash units that have the capacity to process greater than 30 tons per hour.

The clean slurry from the separation building is then pumped to a pre-digestion tank so that the anaerobic digestion process can be effectively operated to maximize biogas yield. The slurry is held in this tank for four to five days and allows for continuous flow feeding to the anaerobic digesters. While the material is in the tank, it essentially functions as an acid phase reactor. Hydrolysis and acidification occur in this low pH environment that pre-conditions the slurry to maximize the benefits of digestion. The capacity of the pre-digestion tank will be up to 350,000 gallons and this will provide sufficient buffering capacity to provide for up to 5 days of hydraulic residence time at an operating capacity of 65,000 tons per year.

In times where there is additional anaerobic digestion capacity, the facility will accept other liquid food waste related materials such as grease trap waste material, brewery

waste, dairy food waste and bakery waste. These materials will be accepted at the liquids receiving area where the material will be pumped from delivery trucks to a rock trap and screening sump that will then pump the materials into holding tanks. One holding tank will be dedicated to fats, oils, and grease materials and will have special heating and mixing equipment that will ensure that the material does not separate and solidify. The other tank will hold food waste liquids that do not require special heating but will include mixing equipment. The contents of the two tanks will be pumped to the pre-digestion tank as needed for processing. There the materials will be completely mixed with the commercial food waste slurry. Each of these tanks will have a holding capacity of up to 50,000 gallons.

The mixed slurry from the pre-digestion tank will be continuously pumped to two anaerobic digesters. The digesters are Continuously Stirred Tank Reactors with a hydraulic retention time of 18-22 days. The slurry material will be pre-heated to 98 degrees Fahrenheit prior to introduction into the digesters and the slurry in the digesters will be maintained at 98 degrees to support methanogen fermentation. The digester mixing system is specially designed to completely mix the slurry and to prevent scum buildup at the liquid surface. The holding capacity of the two digesters is sufficient to process 65,000 tons per year of source separated commercial food waste.

The facility will have an onsite lab that will enable the monitoring of key operating parameters. Additional more detailed laboratory analyses, such as biomethane potential testing (BMPs), biomass quality and characteristics, anaerobic toxicity/inhibition testing, and anaerobic reactor biomass microscopic evaluations will be performed in a treatability and process development laboratory facility owned and operated by The Stover Group. This monitoring and testing approach will enable reliable, stable operational process control and associated treatment performance. An overall operating program evaluation/assessment will be performed and plant specific monitoring and operational process control programs will be implemented.

The following testing program will be performed, as a minimum, relative to analytical testing for the operational process control program for the anaerobic digestion system:

Waste Characteristics:
- ☐ Influent total COD testing daily
- ☐ Influent TS/TSS testing daily

Pre-Digestion Tank:
- ☐ Daily COD testing
- ☐ Daily TSS testing
- ☐ Daily TKN testing
- ☐ Daily Total Phosphorus testing

Anaerobic Digester testing:
- ☐ Daily soluble COD testing (each reactor)
- ☐ Daily TSS testing (each reactor)
- ☐ Daily TKN testing
- ☐ Daily Total Phosphorus testing

Daily digester pH, VFAs, partial alkalinity, and total alkalinity testing (each reactor)
Management and control of digester pH
Biogas quantity and quality monitoring (each reactor)
Daily biogas carbon dioxide monitoring (each reactor)
Routine biomass inventory monitoring (each reactor)

Liquid Digestate Testing:

Daily COD testing
Daily TSS testing
Daily TKN testing
Daily Total Phosphorus testing

Dewatered Solids Cake:

Daily % Solids testing
Daily TKN testing
Daily Total Phosphorus testing

This data will support the following:

- Optimization of plant operations
- Process loading evaluations and management over twenty-four (24) hours per day operations
- Optimization of operations for COD and TSS loads and biogas management control
- Optimization of the anaerobic digesters operation for performance and biomass and biogas control
- Optimization of biomass inventory growth and management
- Optimization of residuals handling, processing, and management operations
- Minimization of operations process upsets
- Maintenance of stable reliable operations process control program

The biogas from the process collects in the headspace of each anaerobic digester. The headspace is constructed with specialized materials that resist corrosion and includes spray nozzles that allow for the introduction of ferric chloride to remove hydrogen sulfides from the gas.

A vacuum pump removes the biogas from the headspace and conveys the gas to a low-pressure onsite storage sphere. Gas from the storage sphere is then released under steady state conditions to energy utilization facilities, either renewable electricity or upgrading to transportation fuel. The electrical generation units are sized to process biogas from 65,000 tons per year of source separated commercial food waste.

Post-processing

After retention in the anaerobic digesters is complete, the residual digestate is dewatered through on-site centrifuges inside the receiving building. The resultant digestate cake is an approximately 30% dry solid by weight. This material is rich in nitrogen and phosphorus and

is ideal for use as a fertilizer product for beneficial re-use in soil mixes after pathogen destruction.

Centrifuge separation of digester materials is the technology used in the reference facilities and is a common practice in the municipal wastewater treatment facilities with anaerobic digestion. A polymer material is added before separation to increase the efficiency of separation. Because our focus of post-processing is to develop products that can be beneficially re-used, we will use a grass-based polymer to maximize our efforts for Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) certification. From the transport staging area, the materials will be transported offsite for beneficial re-use markets that are described in the answer to Question 9 of this response.

The design capacity for solids separation is more than 65,000 tons per year. Dewatering of solids is a batch process that will be performed five days per week during normal operating hours. The solids will be placed into roll-off box containers that will be moved from the dewatering area to a transport staging area when full. From the transport staging area, the materials will be transported offsite for beneficial re-use markets that are described in the answer to Question 9 of this response.

Liquids from the dewatering will be pumped to a temporary storage tank that has the design capacity to handle 100,000 gallons. These liquids are a potential source of nutrient fertilizer, and the primary focus will be to direct land apply for beneficial re-use. Liquids will be pumped directly from the storage tank into tanker trucks for the off-site application described in the answer to Question 9 of this response.

If year round beneficial re-use cannot be accomplished, the liquids will be batch-treated through an onsite wastewater pretreatment system and discharged to the City of Wilsonville Sanitary sewer for treatment. The City of Wilsonville has a new wastewater treatment plant that was commissioned in 2014 and has plenty of capacity and ability to process pretreated liquids. Republic Service and SORT Bioenergy have vetted both the cost implications and pre-treatment requirements with the City of Wilsonville. We have assumed that discharge to the City of Wilsonville sanitary sewer is a necessary capital expense to provide operational certainty. However, we will pursue beneficial re-use as a priority.

Energy production

Methane-rich biogas is the energy product of the anaerobic digestion process. The project's proposed use of biogas is to generate renewable electricity during daytime peak demand and as a transportation fuel for our fleet of CNG collection vehicles during the evening hours.

Biogas collects in the headspace of each anaerobic digester. The headspace is constructed with specialized materials that resist corrosion and includes spray nozzles that allow for the introduction of ferric chloride to remove hydrogen sulfides from the gas.

A vacuum pump removes the biogas from the headspace and conveys the gas to a low-pressure onsite storage sphere. Gas from the storage sphere is then released under steady state conditions to energy utilization facilities, either renewable electricity or upgrading to transportation fuel.

We have completed energy generation calculations that in turn were used to size electrical generation units. This data was used to execute a power purchase agreement with Portland General Electric (finalized November 10, 2015) and initiate the inter-connection process with PGE. The long-term power purchase agreement is the key financial agreement along with a matching Metro feedstock supply agreement that is necessary to finance the project. The agreement requires that the facility reaches its commercial operation date by October 1, 2018. We have invested in site development and permitting efforts that enable the project to begin receiving food waste material in January 2018 and attainment of the commercial operation date in October 2018.

Two internal combustion engines will convert the biogas to mechanical energy and two generator units will convert the mechanical energy to electricity. The internal combustion engines and generator units will be supplied by Peterson CAT of Portland, Oregon. There are hundreds of these types of engines currently deployed for electrical generation in the Metro region. Most run off of natural gas but there are many applications where these engines run off of biogas. Each engine has a nameplate capacity of 1.2 megawatts.

Heat from the electrical generation units will be beneficially re-used to heat and maintain the temperature of the slurry material in the digesters, provide heating of the FOG (fats, oils and grease) tank, and provide space heating for the receiving building. There will be excess heat from the electrical generation units and we will look for other beneficial uses of the heat, including potential drying of the solids cake material or use for space heating in the adjacent transfer station facilities.

We also plan to use the biogas for our CNG fleet and onsite CNG fueling station. This use will require upgrading of the gas to natural gas quality. Our partners at Clean Energy will assist in gas upgrading and incorporation into the CNG site. The collection trucks are fueled during the evening and nighttime hours. The ability to produce on-peak electricity and make use of the biogas as a transportation fuel in the evening and nighttime hours, is the highest and best use of the biogas.

End products

We have developed multiple options for beneficial re-use of solid and liquid materials of post-digestion processing.

We are very excited about a potential partnership with Pro-Gro Mixes, a local supplier of soil products with a facility located within ½ mile of the site. We have engaged in discussions

with Pro-Gro Mixes on a concept of curing, mixing, and bagging the material under a new and unique brand name. All of the processing can occur at this nearby facility with re-use within the Metro region without ever leaving the region.

OMRI certification for this new mix is our ultimate goal and we believe that our use of a grass-based polymer will allow us to attain OMRI certification. Republic Services has experience with OMRI certification of soil products and we look forward to bringing our experience to this process.

As a backup to the Pro-Gro partnership, we are able to transport the material to our Pacific Regional Compost facility. Republic has attained OMRI certification for material processed at this facility and Republic has multiple off-take contracts for beneficial use of this compost material.

A third option is to pasteurize the material for beneficial re-use. GE Water and Process Technologies has reference facility experience in using pasteurization for pathogen reduction and direct re-use. We would need to develop this market in order to explore this option for re-use of the solids.

A fourth option for managing end-products is Agri-Tech, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Republic Services with a 33-year operating history in the Willamette Valley. Agri-Tech owns and operates land application tanker trucks and would develop land application sites. Agri-Tech specializes in the land application of liquids for agricultural applications.

A fifth option for handling end products may be Clean Water Services nutrient recovery facility at the Durham Wastewater Treatment Facility. We have spoken with Clean Water Services regarding the potential to deliver this material to the Durham Plant for nutrient recovery. Clean Water Service's Durham plant is less than 5 miles from the site. We have shared analytical data and potential volumes with Clean Water Services staff, and they have indicated that there is a possible reuse through their nutrient recovery process. If this option turns out to be feasible, liquids would be transported by Agri-Tech to and from the facility in off-peak hours.

Nuisance and environmental control

Republic Services has operated since 1995 on this site without a single odor, vector, noise, or other nuisance complaints. We place a high priority on environmental compliance and social stewardship of our facilities. We will have operating review and control of the facility through various provisions in the lease agreement and processing contract with SORT Bioenergy that ensures an exceptional level of site control and management.

We have put considerable effort into odor control for the project. The receiving building where source separated commercial food waste will be delivered and dewatering of post digestion solids will occur, will have special air-handling equipment. Ambient air from inside the building will be under a vacuum that conveys odorous compounds to an engineered biofilter for odor control. Our engineered biofilter will be provided by Bohn Biofilter, a company with national expertise in biofilter engineering and a supplier of many biofilters in the Metro area.

Our existing vector control contractor will also provide vector control services for the proposed facility. In order to minimize vector attraction, source separated food waste materials will not be stored overnight and the receiving bays will be washed down at the end of each day.

We have prepared a detailed site plan that includes a landscape plan. There are no areas that will create dust or leachate. The site plan has calculated storm water runoff volumes and we have designed a storm water retention facility as part of our development application with the City of Wilsonville.

We will conduct daily inspections to make sure the facility does not have litter. Trucks that enter the receiving facility will have the trucks and wheels pressure washed prior to leaving the facility.

Noise from the facility will be mitigated to comply with the City of Wilsonville noise ordinances. Our transfer station has operated without noise compliance problems for over 20 years. The adjacent land uses are zoned Regionally Significant Industrial.

Adequate Vehicle Accommodation

As part of our development application with the City of Wilsonville, the City completed a traffic impact study. The results indicate that the project has adequate roadway infrastructure today to support the facility. All of this information is documented in the annexation and development agreement approved by the City of Wilsonville by Republic Services and SORT, a copy of which can be provided if necessary.

Storm Water Management

All activities of the facility will conducted inside fully enclosed buildings or tanks and there will be no exposure of waste materials to storm water. The facility will comply with Oregon DEQ Permit 1200-C for the proper management of storm water in construction of the facility. As part of the City of Wilsonville permitting process we developed a storm water facility design that meets all requirements for the City of Wilsonville for storm water management. The facility will operate under Oregon DEQ permit 1200-Z for operation of the facility.