

## **MARY ROSSO**

### **BROOKLYN, CURTIS BAY, AND NORTHERN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY A HISTORY OF COMMUNITY ACTIVISM FROM 1979 TO PRESENT**

**1979**

PCB's from Sharpstown scheduled to be shipped to the Ordnance Depot off Ordnance Road.

Community formed City/County Coalition for Survival 1979

Protest at site when shipment came in to the Depot. Community successful

In : Getting citizen review of barrels at site, and got barrels shipped out after one year.

1979 Infectious waste hospital incinerator shut down, the owner was jailed and charged with serious violations.

1980 Infectious waste Med Net proposed to open to cover hospital waste from shut down incinerator in Curtis Bay. Facility Med Net, now Steri Cycle and will be opening in January to auto-clave infectious hospital waste to replace old 8 ton a day incinerator at Chemical Road site.

1980- American Recovery ...Curtis Bay

Citizens joined forces and formed State-wide coalition. Maryland Waste Coalition.

After many explosions, and toxic leaks, citizens, with help from Greenpeace Action, permit to operate was revoked in 1981.

1980 Hawkins Point hazardous waste landfill built over communities objections, but protests, and concern for health prevailed. Community was relocated. Landfill shut down in 1982.

1985 Northern Anne Arundel County residents fought back proposed 30 acre expansion of Solley Road, hazardous waste landfill request by Browning Ferris Industries. Over 1,000 people attended permit hearing in Glen Burnie, and permit was not granted. Landfill closed in 1982, and still under clean up action for groundwater contamination. Maryland Waste Coalition got money from BFI to hire an independent consultant to review permit closure and clean up at site. (This project continued from 1982 to today.2004)

1986 Toxicom Technologies Incinerator proposed a 100 ton a day medical waste and general waste incinerator for the area. After a hearing at Ben Franklin that over 300 people attended, they decided not to pursue the permit.

1987 Multi Waste large incinerator proposed for Hawkins Point area. After meeting with community and Coalition, they decided not to pursue the permit.

1988 Millennium Chemical (formerly SCM Chemical, Glidden) Sulfuric acid lagoon of 10 acres leaking thousands of gallons per day into Patapsco River, and violating its air emissions on a daily basis. After law suite brought on by Maryland Waste Coalition, agreed to place monitor

on stack, and reduced their sulfuric acid emissions by over 80%. After actions by Greenpeace and community groups, State made SCM (at that time) drain the lagoon and do clean-up.

1989 Millennium applied for permit for a 90 acre landfill on site. After community, and groups went to City hearing, Millennium agreed to reduce site size to accommodate buffers. Trees now buffer that site, and you can't see the existing landfill today.

1990 Med Net requested an increase in tonnage from 8 tons per day to 16 tons per day. The State denied this permit. Citizens, and Groups turned out to protested.

1991 Medical Waste Associates (now Phoenix) put in an application to build a 150 ton a day medical waste incinerator in Fairfield. A meeting held in Fairfield with Mayor Schmoke resulted in the Mayor denying them support. Medical Waste decided to buy property from city for the Hawkins Point location. The City agreed. Citizens opposed. Maryland Waste Coalition went to court, but was denied "standing to sue". The construction took place in 1987, and the largest medical waste/general waste incinerator in the Nation was built.

1992 Poo-Poo Cha-cha Sludge-sicle goes to Hawkins Point. (Quarantine Road compost facility) Dec 27, 1989 5,000 tonx raw sewage, frozen, loaded into 16 railcars. (shipment was sent back from Alabama).

1993

1993 Medical Waste decided to get legislation passed to grant them more waste from outside their permitted area of the City of Baltimore and the North East Waste Authority. Many citizen protests, to no avail, and legislation was passed in 93, and again in 1997 to permit them to finally take waste from a 250 mile area.

1993 Brooklyn Salvage in Fairfield appeals to city for a car and white goods metal

1994 Shredder. Brooklyn and Curtis Bay and Fairfield and Wagners Point, opposed this. They were granted the permit.

1995 Fairfield designated an EMPOWERMENT ZONE

1996 From 1996 to 1998 Citizens from Wagners Point faced constant chemical release problems from existing industries. Community finally request "buy out in 1998-99.....

1997

1998 BGE asked by CCAF to stop dumping coal fly ash next to community.

1999 Citizens Coalition Against flyash got liner requirement for fly ash disposal and BGE (Constellation Properties) decided to recycle their ash instead of landfill.

2000 Environmental Justice and Sustainable Communities Commission established by Executive order...