



WELL TRAVELED GARBAGE — Tussling with garbage from Texas, two Georgia-Pacific Corp. employees at Toledo, Ore., break bales for a three-day test of the separated fibrous material as a fuel supplement for power as well as solid waste disposal. Technicians monitoring the pulp and paper mill stack (background) and the powerhouse declared the results an environmental success. Garbage was probably most traveled in the world, traveling some 2,300 miles for disposal. G-P also is experimenting nationally with test burning of other waste materials as fuel, including old auto tires as fuel additives in conjunction with pollution control programs.

G-P Hauls Houston, Tex. Garbage 2,300 Miles

TOLEDO, ORE. — A freight train has just "dumped" a huge pile of municipal garbage from Houston, Texas, in this small timber town on the Oregon coast. The unusual 2,300-mile Texas disposal project is really part of a program to clean up Oregon, officials of the cooperating pulp and paper company here explain.

Garbage was supplied from Houston after its light combustibles were separated on a column of air, the latest technique, and baled for potential fuel.

Georgia-Pacific Corp. ran the just completed the three-day fuel at its paper mill powerhouse in

cooperation with officials of Lincoln county, which includes Toledo and several other cities facing an acute shortage of solid waste landfill sites that extends throughout western Oregon.

Fuel tests with the 110,000 pounds of "air classified" garbage, which has virtually no odor and is mostly dry fibrous material, were labeled "highly successful." The same technique is being considered to solve the Oregon problem.

Georgia-Pacific also conducted extensive air emission monitoring, even though there was no obvious problem showing at the powerhouse stack.

At the boilers, classified garbage produced slightly more heat release per pound than bark and other forest waste normally used for fuel, "possibly offsetting extra handling and storage costs if proposed contracts with municipalities in the area are consummated," it was indicated.

The "Texas" test followed two small scale tests by G-P to help Lincoln county and other communities solve their growing solid waste problem.

The county now has six landfill dumps (only one of which is state approval) and is rapidly running out of suitable sites. Some heavy materials left after air classification, such as metals and glass, are recyclable with only a small residue left for disposal under the new technique.

G-P said it imported the garbage from Texas "because we needed a representative supply of garbage from a municipality with air separation equipment in order to make a fair test."

Testing included monitoring particulate and other emissions, heat volume and the operating effect on boilers and stack.