

FISCAL YEAR **2009**

South Carolina

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Annual Report



waste management



commodities



recycling

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INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management, often overlooked and underappreciated, is an essential public service that – when done properly – protects human health and the environment.

The S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act) establishes the framework for properly managing waste in the state. The Act provides a wide-ranging outline for state and local governments to follow. The Act, for example, authorizes the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) to establish solid waste regulations. The Act requires DHEC to develop a state solid waste management plan (State Plan) and for regions or counties to develop solid waste management plans that are consistent with the State Plan. The Act sets statewide recycling and disposal goals.

The Act also requires DHEC to publish an annual report – based in part on the information that counties provide – on solid waste management for the previous fiscal year (FY). “The S.C. Solid Waste Management Annual Report” must be submitted to the Governor and General Assembly each year by March 15. The report includes:

- an overview of the amount and/or composition of waste that is recycled, disposed of and incinerated;
- the progress of the state and each county toward meeting the state’s recycling and disposal goals;
- revisions to the State Plan; and
- recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly for improving solid waste management.

This report – which reflects solid waste management activities in FY 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009) – measures and defines two specific types of solid waste: municipal solid waste (MSW); and total solid waste (TSW). MSW is mostly comprised of waste generated by households, businesses, institutions, offices and non-profits. (See page 7 for definition.) TSW is comprised of MSW as well as construction and demolition (C&D) debris, land-clearing debris and industrial solid waste. The distinctions between TSW and MSW are important. TSW, for example, reflects all solid waste and provides a more comprehensive look at how much material is generated, disposed of and, most importantly, kept out of landfills by recycling. MSW, conversely, is limited by definition and reflects specific activities and material.

The Act requires each county to report the amount of MSW recycled within its jurisdiction as well as requires each local government and private company that operates permitted solid waste facilities to report on the amount of MSW and TSW disposed of annually to DHEC.

When the Act became law in 1991, the state's recycling and disposal goals were based on TSW. In 2000, the state adopted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) definition for measuring only MSW, with some exceptions. As a result of this change, the state's current recycling and disposal goals are based on MSW.

In an effort to continue improving this report, some changes have been made to enhance the information provided. A new section has been added that specifically addresses Demonstration of Need (DON). DON refers to the criteria established for the geographical placement and allowable annual disposal rate of certain new and expanding solid waste management facilities. The DON section (beginning on page 83) includes revised tables that are based on the regulation, effective June 26, 2009.

This report is an essential tool for local government decision makers, solid waste directors, recycling coordinators, solid waste planners, community leaders and others. This report: 1) provides the amount of MSW and TSW recycled and disposed of in their county or region; 2) measures the effectiveness of recycling programs and disposal facilities; 3) presents projected landfill capacity and other future needs; and 4) encourages and promotes waste reduction and recycling efforts.

This annual report updates the State Plan by providing the latest data through its charts and tables.

Solid waste management plays an important role in protecting South Carolina's people and environment. This report provides information that helps state and local governments plan for the safe and efficient management of solid waste.

"The S.C. Solid Waste Management Annual Report for FY09" was published on March 15, 2010.

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About this Report

"The South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2009" is submitted by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) in compliance with S.C. Code Section 44-96-60 of the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991. Additionally, Act 119 of 2005 mandates that agencies provide all reports to the General Assembly in an electronic format.

This report was published on March 15, 2010 by DHEC's Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management.

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BY THE NUMBERS...

TABLE 1.1: S.C. Population¹ by Fiscal Year (FY)

FY09 ²	4,494,435
FY08	4,428,393
FY07	4,343,204
FY06	4,278,134

TABLE 1.2: S.C. Recycling Data by FY

	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Total Solid Waste (TSW) Recycled in Tons	6,544,475	8,629,979	4,961,704	3,239,918
TSW Recycling Rate by Percent	44.3	50.2	38.5	29.5
TSW Recycled Per Capita in Pounds Per Person Per Day (p/p/d)	8.4	10.9	6.1	3.9
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) ³ Recycled in Tons	1,510,409	1,551,365	1,084,926	912,961
MSW Recycling Rate by Percent (Goal: 35 percent)	30.4	31.0	24.4	22.1
MSW Recycled Per Capita in p/p/d	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.1

TABLE 1.3: S.C. Waste Generation by FY (Recycling + Disposal)

	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
TSW Generation in Tons	14,775,020	17,175,379	12,899,740	10,983,364
TSW Generation Per Capita in p/p/d	18.9	21.7	16.0	13.4
MSW Generation in Tons	4,974,678	5,012,022	4,452,348	4,139,373
MSW Generation Per Capita in p/p/d	6.4	6.3	5.5	5.0

TABLE 1.4: S.C. Disposal Data by FY

	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Total Solid Waste Disposal				
In-state Origin	8,230,545	8,545,399	7,938,036	7,789,143
Out-of-state Origin	1,718,194	1,826,292	1,524,305	1,252,697
TOTAL	9,948,739	10,371,691	9,462,341	9,041,841
Disposal in Class 1 Landfills in Tons⁴				
In-state Origin	—	—	128,429	72,484
Out-of-state Origin	—	—	5,032	1,008
TOTAL	—	—	133,461	73,492
Disposal in Class 2 Landfills in Tons				
In-state Origin	2,183,914	2,214,413	2,839,181	3,060,497
Out-of-state Origin	38,692	55,432	68,790	77,869
TOTAL	2,222,606	2,269,845	2,907,971	3,138,366
Disposal in Class 3 Landfills in Tons				
In-state Origin	4,555,658	4,799,980	4,745,007	4,446,897
Out-of-state Origin	1,676,789	1,758,149	1,450,483	1,173,820
TOTAL	6,232,446	6,558,129	6,195,490	5,620,718
Disposal in MSW Incinerators in Tons				
In-state Origin	224,506	224,919	212,118	188,757
Out-of-state Origin	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	224,506	224,919	212,118	188,757
Disposal in Land-clearing Debris Incinerators in Tons				
In-state Origin	13,697	21,997	13,301	20,508
Out-of-state Origin	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	13,697	21,997	13,301	20,508
Disposal in p/p/d				
TSW Disposal Per Capita	10.5	10.8	9.8	9.5
MSW Disposal Per Capita (Goal ≤ 3.5 p/p/d)	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.9

- Population data (used to determine recycling and disposal rates) comes from the U.S. Census Bureau. Note that the population data includes adjustments made by a local government.
- FY09 represents July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009.
- South Carolina defines MSW as the combined residential, commercial, institutional/non-profit and industrial packaging/office waste. See page 7 for details.
- Prior to FY08, this data was part of construction and demolition/land-clearing debris landfill totals.
- Some totals do not add up due to rounding of numbers.

CHART 1.5: South Carolina's MSW Recycling Rate, FY05 to FY09

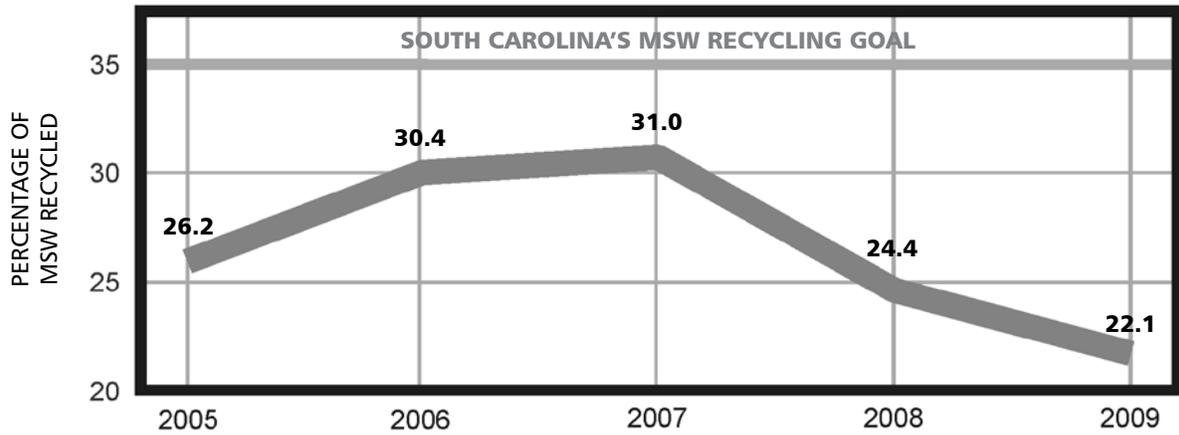


CHART 1.6: South Carolina's TSW Recycling Rate, FY05 to FY09

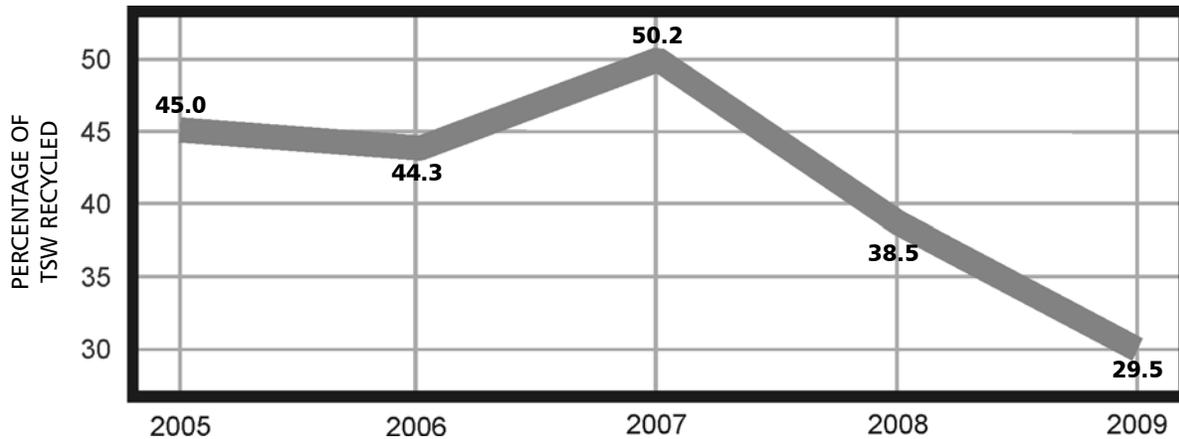
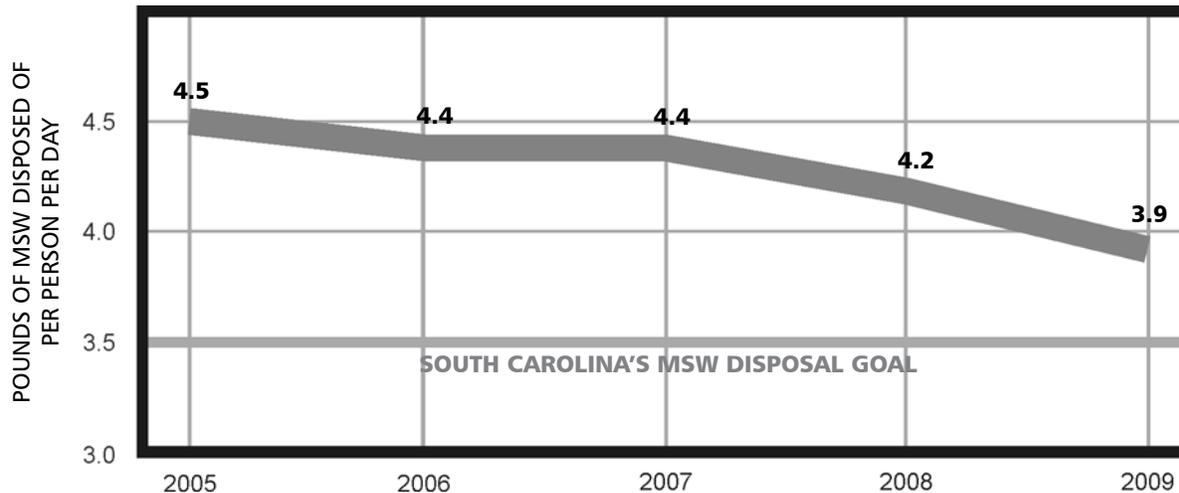


CHART 1.7: MSW Disposed of Per Person Per Day, FY05 to FY09



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the amount of solid waste generated, disposed of and recycled in South Carolina for fiscal year (FY) 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009) as required by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act).

Two specific types of solid waste – municipal solid waste (MSW) and total solid waste (TSW) – are defined and measured. The emphasis of this report is on MSW as required by the Act. MSW is comprised of waste generated by households, businesses, institutions, offices and non-profits. (See page 7 for a specific definition.)

This report also measures South Carolina's progress toward meeting the state's MSW recycling and disposal goals. The Act, as amended in 2000, set a recycling goal of 35 percent of the MSW generated and a disposal goal of 3.5 pounds or less of MSW per person per day (p/p/d).

Overall, the amount of MSW generated (recycled plus disposed of) in FY09 was 4,139,373 tons. Of that amount:

- 912,961 tons (22 percent) were recycled;
- 3,037,655 tons (73 percent) were disposed of in Class 3 landfills; and
- 188,757 tons (5 percent) were disposed of at the incinerator in Charleston County.

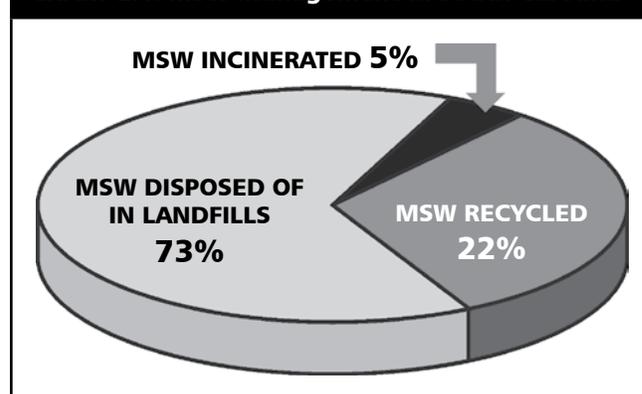
For the second year in a row, the state's MSW recycling rate decreased (from 24 percent in FY08

to 22 percent in FY09). Overall, the amount of MSW recycled fell by more than 170,000 tons compared to FY08. It is important to understand why this decrease took place and what – if anything – can be done to improve South Carolina's reported figures.

There are two factors that likely contributed to the decrease in the amount of material recycled: the economy; and long-standing issues with reporting.

First, the economic recession reduced individual purchasing and consumption, which, in turn, resulted in less material disposed of and recycled. One indicator that reinforces the downturn in consumer spending was the decrease in the amount of advanced recycling fees collected. In South Carolina, fees are placed on large appliances, tires, lead-acid batteries (car and truck) and motor oil to provide for the recycling of these items. The amount of revenue collected for appliances dropped 21 percent, while

CHART 2.1: MSW Management in South Carolina



Recycling Rate Equation

The equation below is used for calculating the MSW and TSW recycling rate.

$$\text{RECYCLING RATE (\%)} = \frac{\text{AMOUNT RECYCLED}}{\text{AMOUNT GENERATED}^*} \times 100$$

*Generated = Recycled + Disposed Of

tires fell 15 percent and motor oil decreased by 10 percent. In addition, business and industry also cut their spending as well as manufactured fewer products, magnifying that impact.

Second, reporting is historically inconsistent. It is important to know that businesses and industry, which generate from 35 to 45 percent of the waste stream, have no requirements to report their recycling activities in South Carolina. As a result of having no requirement to report, a business may report one year and not the next.

There were more than 1,100 businesses that reported their activities in FY09, but the size and type of business that reported may be significantly different from previous years. Obviously, these businesses are only a small fraction of those in the state.

In addition, there has been inconsistent reporting by high-volume recycling processors. The variability of this reporting may significantly impact the state's recycling rate. Given all of this, the amount of MSW that businesses reported recycling fell by nearly 100,000 tons in FY09. This drop could be the result of less material generated by businesses, but inconsistent reporting as well.

Finally, there are inconsistencies in what some counties report each year from outside sources (e.g., businesses, hospitals, non-profits). Some counties place an emphasis on collecting this data for their recycling reports – while others do not. For example, six of the state's 46 counties reported more than 10,000 of the 14,000-plus tons of glass recycled. Do the numbers reported by those counties reflect recycling advantages in their counties and/or better data collection? In short, the fluctuation in business reporting from year to year and the inconsistent county efforts in data collection highlights an issue that continues to impact the state's efforts to accurately measure recycling programs.

While facing some of the toughest economic times, virtually all S.C. local governments have managed

to maintain their residential recycling programs. See Table 2.2 for details. Many of these programs, however, saw their revenues drop – turning profits into losses. These local government programs continued to offer curbside and drop-off recycling services to residents. In some cases, material was stored until market conditions improved.

Recycling still had an often overlooked economic benefit. The recycling of 912,961 tons of MSW saved more than \$31 million in avoided disposal costs. This is calculated by multiplying the tons of MSW recycled in FY09 by the average Class 3 landfill tipping fee of \$35.

Just as the economic recession has affected the state's recycling rates, there also has been an impact on the disposal data. The amount of MSW from South Carolina that was thrown away decreased about 4 percent, or 141,000 tons, from 3,367,422 tons in FY08 to 3,226,412 tons in FY09. It is important to note that Class 3 landfills accept waste other than MSW including construction and demolition (C&D) debris, industrial solid waste (ISW), MSW and imported solid waste. The total amount of solid waste going into Class 3 landfills dropped about 575,000 tons, to about 5.6 million tons in FY09 – a level not seen since FY03. Finally, the amount of waste imported and disposed of in South Carolina landfills dropped 18 percent (or 276,000 tons) to nearly 1.2 million tons.

Waste Tire Data

Unlike previous years, tire data collected from processors was not included in the FY09 annual report. This is due, in part, because of the inability to verify that the tires were considered "defined" MSW. See page 7 for more information about how South Carolina defines what materials can be included in the state's recycling rate.

In order to be included, the tires had to be:

- generated in South Carolina;
- post-consumer instead of pre-consumer; and
- passenger/truck tires instead of off-road tires.

Because staff was unable to verify this information, the data was not included when calculating the state's recycling rate. Plans are underway to review how the data is collected so that future reports will be able to accurately reflect the entire amount of material recycled.

TABLE 2.2: Number of Curbside Recycling Programs & Drop-off Sites in South Carolina

RECYCLING OPPORTUNITIES	FY08	FY09
Curbside Recycling Programs	81	81
Drop-off Collection Sites	629	637
Used Motor Oil Collection Sites	829	825

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF MSW?

MSW has many definitions across the country – making it difficult, if not impossible, to compare recycling rates and disposal numbers between states. For example, many states, when measuring their recycling efforts, count C&D debris, land-clearing debris, automobile bodies, industrial solid waste and even biosolids – thereby increasing their overall recycling rate. In contrast, South Carolina does not count any of that material in its measured recycling rate.

South Carolina – in the 2000 amendment to the Act – adopted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) definition of MSW. The state defines MSW as the combined residential, commercial, institutional/non-profit and industrial packaging/office waste generated. This includes paper, cans, bottles, food scraps, yard trimmings, packaging and other items. It does not include industrial process waste like scraps and by-products from the manufacturing process, C&D debris, automobile bodies, agricultural waste, combustion ash, mining waste and sewage sludge as well as hazardous, infectious and radioactive waste.

The state has made some exceptions to EPA's definition. The state includes tire-derived fuel,

yard trimmings used as boiler fuel and used motor oil (from do-it-yourselfers) when calculating its MSW recycling rate while EPA does not. Those commodities, when recycled as an alternative fuel source, are considered MSW in South Carolina.

TABLE 2.3: Sources of MSW

TYPE OF MSW	TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF MSW
Residential (single- and multi-family homes)	Newspapers, clothing, packaging, cans and bottles, food scraps, yard trimmings, large appliances and electronics
Commercial (office buildings, retail establishments and restaurants)	Cardboard, office paper, yard trimmings and cafeteria waste (food scraps, cans and bottles)
Institutional (schools, libraries, hospitals and prisons)	Office paper, books, yard trimmings and cafeteria waste (food scraps, cans and bottles)
Industrial (packaging and office, but not process waste)	Cardboard, plastic film, wood pallets, office paper and cafeteria waste (food scraps, cans and bottles)

MSW MANAGEMENT FOR FY09

RECYCLED	912,961 tons
DISPOSED OF IN MSW FACILITIES	
Landfills.....	3,037,655 tons
Incinerator.....	188,757 tons
TOTAL	3,226,412 TONS

MSW RECYCLED

COMMODITY	AMOUNT COLLECTED
Glass	14,148 tons
Metal.....	130,643 tons
Paper.....	502,908 tons
Plastic.....	22,244 tons
Banned Items	133,995 tons ¹
Miscellaneous Items	63,177 tons ²
Mixed Recyclables	45,846 tons
TOTAL	912,961 TONS

1. Banned items are appliances, lead-acid batteries, whole tires, used motor oil (from do-it-yourself oil changers) and yard trimmings.
2. Miscellaneous items include: antifreeze; consumer electronics; cooking oil; fluorescent bulbs; food scraps (post-consumer only); hazardous household materials; inkjet and toner cartridges; mattresses; paint; rechargeable batteries; textiles; used motor oil filters; wood packaging; other wood (such as furniture and cabinets); and other non-packaging products.

HOW MUCH **TOTAL SOLID WASTE WAS RECYCLED?**

In addition to the state's measured MSW recycling rate, it is important to look at the state's TSW recycling rate – which includes not only MSW but C&D debris, process waste and any other material that is recycled instead of disposed of in a landfill or incinerator.

South Carolina's TSW recycling rate decreased from 39 percent in FY08 to 30 percent in FY09. The amount of TSW recycled was 3.2 million tons – about

1.7 million tons less than last year. This equates to 3.9 p/p/d of TSW being recycled. Overall, the amount of TSW generated (recycled + disposed of) dropped – from nearly 13 million tons in FY08 to less than 11 million tons in FY09.

Of the 3.2 million tons of TSW recycled, the majority was processing or manufacturing waste – scraps or by-products – that was put back into the process or taken off site for recycling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted on page 1, DHEC is required to make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly for improving solid waste management in South Carolina. The basic premise of the recommendations is to identify ways that South Carolina can have access to safe, reliable and efficient solid waste management.

- **Amend the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act (Act).** The Act should be amended to clarify language, update definitions and deadlines as well as set new recycling and disposal goals.
- **Update the state's Solid Waste Management Plan (State Plan).** Evaluate the state's need for disposal capacity and infrastructure. Since the passage of the Act and development of earlier plans, new environmental issues impacting solid waste management have emerged including climate change, greenhouse gas emissions, sustainability and product stewardship. New technologies have appeared that promise to make our solid waste management efforts more efficient. Finally, new opportunities for the economy have surfaced as well. These and other appropriate topics should be integrated into the State Plan to continue to provide for the safe, reliable, efficient and effective management of solid waste.
- **Encourage public participation in local and state solid waste decisions.** Encourage public understanding of, and involvement in, the development of state and local solid waste management plans. Promote an understanding of local zoning considerations in the solid waste facility permitting process. Encourage the inclusion of stakeholders in program development.
- **Review all internal and external solid waste disposal and recycling reporting practices and make adjustments as needed to ensure accuracy and value.** Consider establishing procedures and promulgating regulations necessary to obtain disposal and recycling data. These procedures may include, but are not limited to, registering haulers, recyclers and processors as well as requiring submittal of annual reports on the amounts and types of material disposed of or recycled. These efforts will provide a more accurate picture of recycling and disposal in South Carolina and allow for better and more efficient solid waste planning.
- **Encourage the creation of more material recovery facilities (MRFs), baling operations, consolidation points or recycling "hubs."** The creation of a new generation of these facilities could result in several significant benefits including increased opportunities for regionalization that may allow local governments to recycle additional materials as well as reduce the cost of transportation to market.
- **Publish a notice of drafting in the State Register for the promulgation of regulations**

to promote the composting of food scraps as well as yard trimmings, land-clearing debris and other organic material. One obstacle facing the development of large-scale composting in South Carolina is the lack of regulations addressing food scraps. Companies and local governments are hesitant to invest in large-scale composting operations without clear regulatory requirements.

- **Consider a ban of electronics and other appropriate materials from landfill disposal.**
- **Continue to promote the benefits of recycling to local decision makers.** DHEC will continue work to increase awareness among local decision makers on the important role recycling plays in South Carolina's environment and economy. The goal of this effort is to assist in the development of sustainable recycling programs that should result in increased participation, more commodities collected and larger amounts of material diverted from disposal.
- **Continue to maximize services provided through the S.C. Smart Business Recycling Program.** Businesses and industry are not required to report their recycling activities to DHEC – leaving a significant omission in the state's overall recycling picture. Historically, county recycling coordinators, when possible, have attempted to collect this recycling data with mixed results. DHEC, through its S.C. Smart Business Recycling Program, will continue to increase its efforts to promote waste reduction and recycling to businesses and, in turn, encourage the reporting of those activities. One of the key efforts will be to increase the number of businesses using the Web-based Biz-TRAC reporting program.
- **Continue to promote and assist South Carolina's hospitality industry in going green.** DHEC will continue its work with the S.C. Hospitality Association as part of the newly formed S.C. Green Hospitality Alliance to promote hotels, motels, restaurants, bars and hospitality venues in becoming certified green

facilities. DHEC will continue to provide technical assistance to the state's hospitality industry through its best management practices, outreach and education, training, site visits and other technical assistance to promote waste reduction and recycling.

- **Promote the state government's Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Policy.** DHEC, along with the S.C. Budget and Control Board and other stakeholders, will continue its work as part of state government's Green Purchasing Initiative, to promote and ensure the implementation of the policy. One priority should be the development of a policy that requires state agencies as well as publicly funded colleges and universities to meet the goal as referenced in the Act, Section 44-96-140(E) that 25 percent of their purchases for goods are made from recycled material. In addition, establish another policy to strongly encourage state agencies as well as publicly funded colleges and universities to use green hospitality venues for travel, conferences, workshops and meetings.
- **Implement new strategies to reach out to existing audiences to promote the importance of recycling.** These strategies are listed below.
 - **Improve efforts to promote recycling at local, state and national parks, welcome centers, airports and other venues.** This effort will include increased outreach as well as providing recycling containers and assisting with the coordination of the material collected.
 - **Look for new ways to help residents who do not have the convenience of curbside recycling.** According to data collected for this report, about 72 percent of households do not have access to curbside recycling programs. The lack of curbside programs places obvious and numerous obstacles for residents that want to recycle. DHEC, in partnership with local governments, will attempt to provide new incentives and solutions to overcome these barriers.



MSW RECYCLING: MARKETS & COMMODITIES

This section highlights the commodities that make up municipal solid waste (MSW) as defined by South Carolina as well as provides an overview of recycling markets. It was compiled from reports, a variety of solid waste management publications as well as staff assessments.

Many of the traditional commodities – glass, metal, paper and plastic – serve as the foundation upon which local government recycling programs are established. The amounts collected are included when calculating the state’s MSW recycling rate. For each commodity, a brief summary that includes the amount of material recycled, market prices as well as obstacles to recycling is provided.

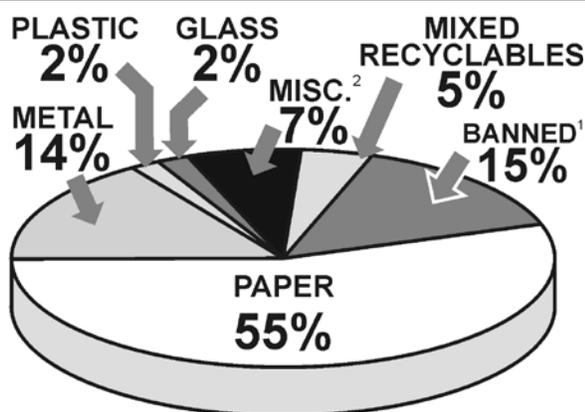
In addition, recycling tonnages and trends are provided for the past five fiscal years (FY). See Charts 3.4, 3.8, 3.13 and 3.17 for this information.

Used motor oil is discussed at length in Section 4 because of specific funding collected at the retail level to ensure proper management. There is a two cents fee per quart of motor oil. The funding generated by this advanced recycling fee on motor oil directly supports long-serving recycling programs for this commodity.

Charts showing the average price received (Charts 3.6, 3.10, 3.15 and 3.19) are provided for glass, metal, paper and plastic in FY09 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009). Four to 13 counties – depending on the commodity – reported pricing information. Due to the low response rate from counties, additional data was obtained from “Waste & Recycling News” – a bi-weekly publication that also provides market prices. The weekly data was averaged and provided along with market prices reported by S.C. counties.

Of the seven categories that make up MSW (glass, metal, paper, plastic, banned, miscellaneous and mixed recyclables), three – paper, plastic and miscellaneous – saw an increase in tonnages, from FY08.

CHART 3.1: MSW Commodities Collected in FY09 by Percentage*



1. Banned items are appliances, lead-acid batteries, whole tires, used motor oil (from do-it-yourself oil changers) and yard trimmings.
2. Miscellaneous items include: antifreeze; consumer electronics; cooking oil; fluorescent bulbs; food scraps (post-consumer only); hazardous household materials; inkjet and toner cartridges; mattresses; paint; rechargeable batteries; textiles; used motor oil filters; wood packaging; other wood (such as furniture and cabinets); and other non-packaging products.

*COMMODITIES MEASURED BY WEIGHT

“Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2008 Facts and Figures” is the latest publication from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) describing the national waste stream based on data collected from 1960 through 2008.

Visit www.epa.gov/epawaste/nonhaz/municipal/pubs/msw2008rpt.pdf to view the entire report.



MARKETS

Markets for recycled material are indispensable. Without markets, recycling does not work. The term markets has many meanings. From a local government recycling program's viewpoint, it could be a hauler or materials recovery facility (MRF) that will accept or buy the material. Or it could be a broker, who buys and sells material and then usually sells and ships the material to end markets. Or it could be an end market or manufacturer that buys material and remanufactures that materials into new recycled-content products.

Even if a market exists, it does not mean everything is solved for a local government or business trying to sell or move material. There are a variety of factors that influence whether a particular market will work. They include distance and cost to get it to market, the volume, quality and value of the material as well as the revenue earned from the sale of the material.

Despite the economic downturn, markets survived and, in some cases, continued to grow. Manufacturers are developing and/or changing their processes to include recycled-content material in their products. Changes in technology are expanding the kind of material that can be remanufactured. The soft drink and glass industries are making public commitments to produce recycled-content containers

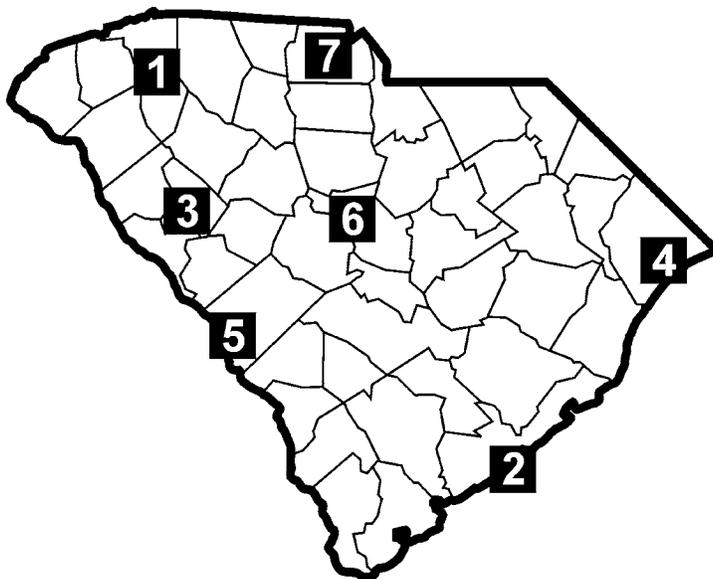
and increasing the demand for more material. Finally, a growing consumer awareness of and demand for recycled-content products will be the final piece of successful and sustainable recycling markets. Markets, in short, determine what programs can accept.

In FY09, the economic recession directly impacted the value of material collected for recycling. Due to less consumption, there was a decrease in the demand for recycled materials. With this lessened demand came a greater inventory and, as a result, falling prices. It is important to recognize that the depressed markets were not an indicator of issues with the recycling industry. Instead, it showcased the staggering effect of the recession on market prices.

Most recovered material in South Carolina is sent to one of the state's seven MRFs. See Chart 3.2 for their locations. Significant end markets located in South Carolina include those for cardboard, metal and plastic. Glass and office paper often go to out-of-state end markets including those in Georgia and North Carolina.

Beyond traditional recyclables, markets exist for recyclables such as tires, used motor oil, used motor oil filters and electronic scrap. Tires often are used by

CHART 3.2: MRFs in South Carolina



- 1 AMERICAN RECYCLING***
1240 White Horse Rd.
Greenville, SC 29605
- 2 CHARLESTON COUNTY**
13 Romney St.
Charleston, SC 29403
- 3 GREENWOOD COUNTY**
1115 Siloam Church Rd.
Greenwood, SC 29646
- 4 HORRY COUNTY**
511 Three R Drive
Conway, SC 29526

- 5 NORTH AUGUSTA**
67 Claypit Rd.
N. Augusta, SC 29841
- 6 SONOCO RECYCLING***
1132 Idlewilde Blvd.
Columbia, SC 29201
- 7 YORK COUNTY**
220 Public Works Rd.
York, SC 29745

* These MRFs are privately owned and accept material from local governments and businesses.

in-state waste-to-energy facilities (e.g., cement kilns) or are ground for use in asphalt paving and other products. South Carolina has state-term contracts with companies to recycle used motor oil, used motor oil filters and electronics.

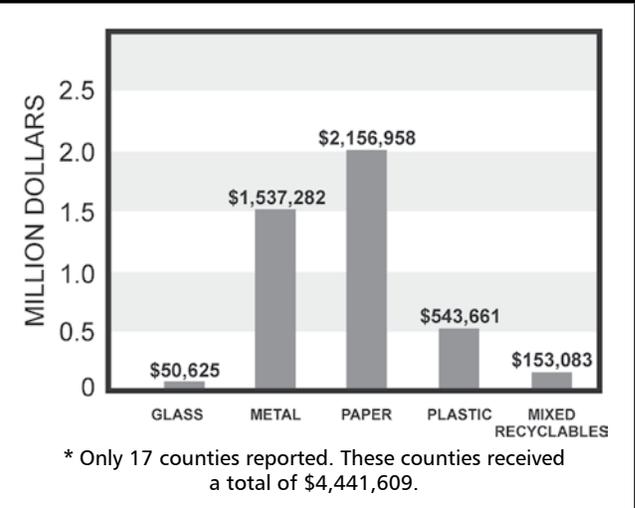
Overall, South Carolina’s recycling industry has more than 300 companies that collect, broker and process recyclables or manufacture recycled-content products.

In South Carolina, only 17 of the state’s 46 counties submitted information on revenue generated from the sale of recyclables in FY09. These 17 counties reported receiving \$4,441,609. The revenue generated from those counties ranged from \$18,000 to \$1.7 million. The total revenue received reflects a decrease of nearly 50 percent from the previous year due, in part, to the struggling economy. See Chart 3.3 for a breakdown of total dollars received by commodity as reported by the 17 counties.

Interestingly, for most local governments, any revenue generated from the sale of recyclables (e.g., aluminum cans, newspaper, cardboard, glass, scrap

metal) is deposited into the general fund and does not always directly benefit the local government’s recycling program.

CHART 3.3: Revenue Received by Counties from the Sale of Recyclables in FY09*



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR MARKETS

The S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control’s (DHEC) Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling assists recycling markets by providing:

- technical assistance to local governments and recycling processors to coordinate efforts and overcome obstacles to increase the amount of material recovered;
- schools, businesses and others with information on potential recycling markets;
- information on market prices for commodities; and
- funding for and working with the Recycling Market Development Advisory Council (RMDAC), which is housed at the S.C. Department of Commerce. RMDAC’s mission includes expanding and strengthening South Carolina’s recycling industry by establishing policy, building networks, promoting market development and leveraging existing infrastructure.



For information about recycling markets for different material, visit these on-line resources:

- DHEC’s “Index of Waste Minimization Resources for South Carolina Industries” at www.scdhec.gov/environment/admin/CWM/wmindex/WmindexSearch.aspx; or
- the S.C. Department of Commerce’s Recycling Directory at <http://maps.sccommerce.com/resource/recyclingdirectory.aspx>.

COMMODITY: **GLASS**

The amount of glass recycled decreased from 14,914 tons in FY08 to 14,148 tons in FY09 – a difference of nearly 800 tons or about 5 percent.

Glass recycling refers primarily to glass containers – that is bottles and jars. The national recycling rate of glass is 28 percent (about 2.8 million tons of glass were recycled) in 2008 according to EPA. For glass beer and soft drink bottles, the U.S. recycling rate was 35.6 percent while about 15 percent of the wine and liquor bottles were recycled. In December 2008, member companies of the Glass Packaging Institute agreed to use at least 50 percent recycled glass in the manufacture of new glass bottles and jars by 2013. This goal helps ensure there will be nationwide markets for glass, but not without difficulties.

Glass containers present long-standing obstacles for local government recycling programs. The sheer weight of glass containers makes them difficult and costly to get to market. Contamination also is a crucial issue. Different types of glass (e.g., window glass, ceramics) placed in with bottles and jars can contaminate the collected material. In addition, glass comes in different colors (e.g., clear, green, brown) and has a higher market value if collected separately.

Finally, the market value for glass continues to remain relatively low – averaging \$5 to \$17 per ton in South Carolina, depending on color – compared to other commodities. Despite that, most S.C. counties collect glass in separate containers at drop-off locations while a limited number of programs collect the material curbside. The number of counties collecting glass in their local recycling programs continues to remain steady for the third year in a row at 33.

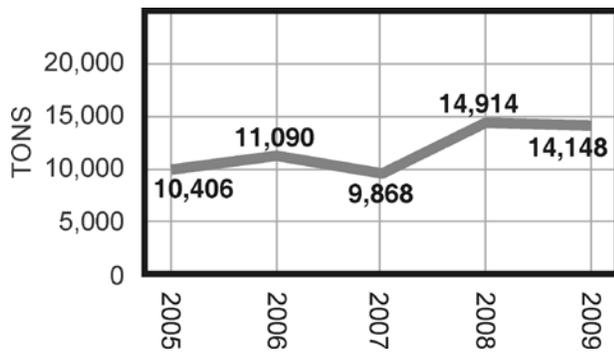
- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling of container and packaging glass (e.g., beverage and food containers) as well as recycling of glass found in furniture, appliances and consumer electronics into new glass products such as containers, packaging, construction material (aggregate) or fiberglass (insulation) counts toward the MSW recycling rate.
- **What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Recycling of glass found in transportation equipment as well as construction and demolition (C&D) debris, recycling of pre-consumer glass or glass from industrial processes and reuse of refillable glass bottles does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.



Did you know?

Glass containers are 100 percent recyclable, can be recycled endlessly and 80 percent of recovered glass containers are made into new glass containers.

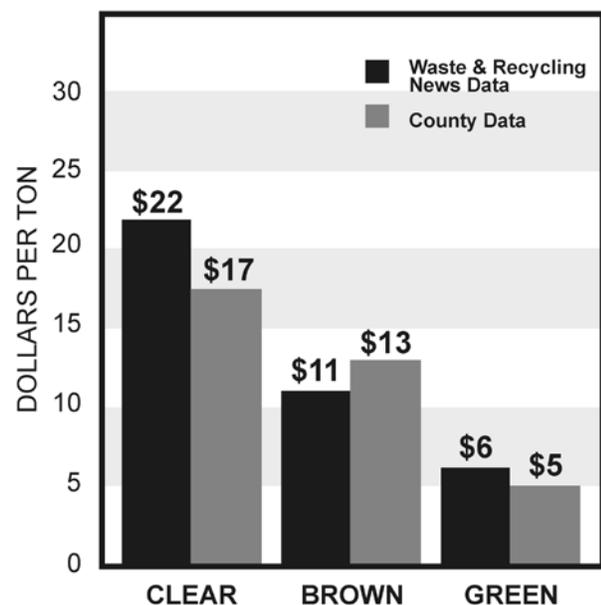
SOURCE: Glass Packaging Institute

CHART 3.4: Glass Recycling Figures by FY

NOTE: All three colors are combined for the total amount.

TABLE 3.5: Glass Recycled in Tons

	FY08	FY09	+/-
Brown	2,650	3,153	+503
Clear	2,345	3,127	+782
Green	2,438	2,808	+370
Mixed	7,481	5,060	-2,421
TOTAL	14,914	14,148	-766

CHART 3.6: Average Glass Prices by Color in FY09

NOTE: Between four and six counties reported market prices.

TABLE 3.7: Glass Recycling by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	0.50
Aiken	429.60
Allendale	5.40
Anderson	305.90
Bamberg	0.00
Barnwell	14.10
Beaufort	1,048.80
Berkeley	179.20
Calhoun	0.00
Charleston	2,911.30
Cherokee	61.20
Chester	40.00
Chesterfield	0.00
Clarendon	82.00
Colleton	0.30
Darlington	66.10
Dillon	0.00
Dorchester	199.10
Edgefield	0.00
Fairfield	0.00
Florence	83.50
Georgetown	223.90
Greenville	1,869.50
Greenwood	96.90
Hampton	40.00
Horry	1,657.10
Jasper	1.50
Kershaw	65.30
Lancaster	131.50
Laurens	14.60
Lee	0.00
Lexington	327.50
Marion	36.20
Marlboro	0.00
McCormick	0.50
Newberry	24.60
Oconee	368.20
Orangeburg	22.40
Pickens	550.80
Richland	1,052.90
Saluda	0.00
Spartanburg	170.30
Sumter	421.20
Union	30.50
Williamsburg	0.00
York	1,615.80
STATE TOTAL	14,147.90

COMMODITY: **METAL**

The amount of metal recycled fell from 262,494 tons in FY08 to 130,643 tons in FY09 – a drop of 50 percent. Currently, all 46 counties collect some type of metal (e.g., steel, aluminum) in their local residential recycling programs.

According to industry trade groups including the Aluminum Association, the Can Manufacturers Institute and the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, Inc., aluminum cans have the highest recycling rate of any beverage container, increasing to 54.2 percent in 2008 (the most recent data available). Overall, steel recycling rates have reached a record high according to the Steel Recycling Institute in a recently released report. In 2008, 83.3 percent (or 82 million tons of domestic steel scrap) was used to make new steel products. The report also notes

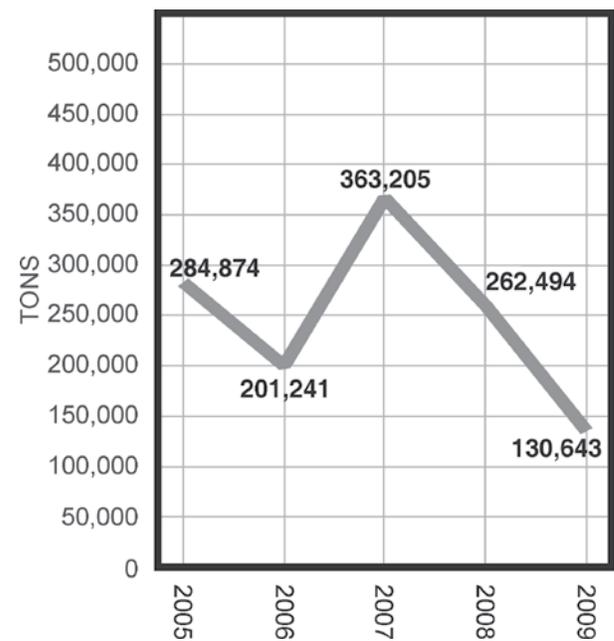
that nearly 30 percent of all new steel made in North America contains recycled steel. Other recycling rates reported were 65 percent for steel containers and 90 percent for appliances.

In FY09, counties reported earning an average of \$147 per ton for scrap metal, \$91 per ton for steel and \$1,187 per ton for aluminum.

Generally, there are two types of metal. The first is ferrous metal that is magnetic and derived from iron or steel. Products made from ferrous metal include



CHART 3.8: Metal Recycling Figures by FY



Did you know?

Recycled aluminum can be processed into new aluminum cans in as little as 60 days.

SOURCE: The Aluminum Association

appliances, furniture, containers and packaging like steel drums and barrels. The second type is non-ferrous metal that is non-magnetic and includes aluminum, lead and copper. Products made from non-ferrous metal include containers, packaging, furniture, appliances, electronics and aluminum foil.

- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling of aluminum and steel cans and recycling of metals found in appliances and packaging into new metal products counts toward the MSW recycling rate.
- **What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Reuse of metal containers, packaging, furniture or consumer electronics and recycling of metals in transportation equipment (automobile bodies) and C&D debris does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

TABLE 3.9: Metal Recycled in Tons

	FY08	FY09	+/-
Aluminum	6,158	4,539	-1,619
Steel	1,998	2,155	+157
Non-ferrous	8,959	2,233	-6,726
Ferrous	172,411	77,491	-94,920
Other/Mixed Metal	72,968	44,225	-28,743
TOTAL	262,494	130,643	-131,851

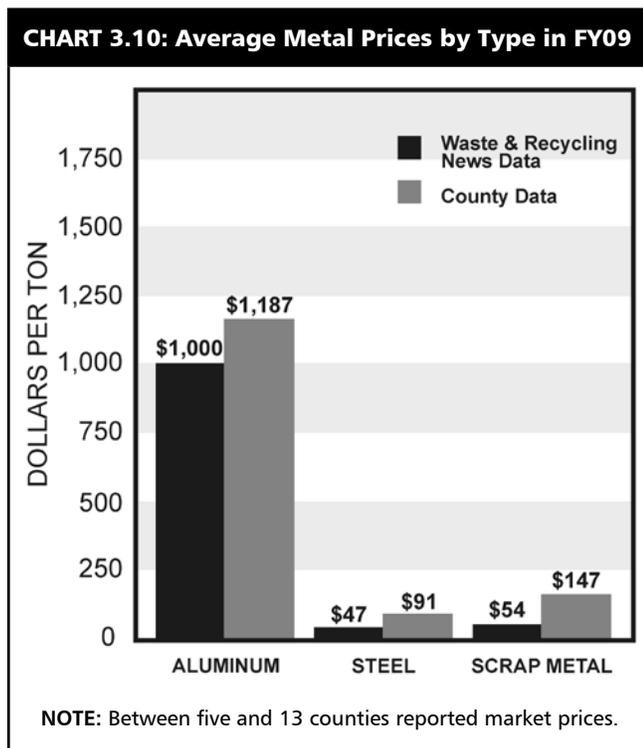


TABLE 3.11: Metal Recycling by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	142.60
Aiken	4,294.70
Allendale	171.20
Anderson	3,909.20
Bamberg	120.00
Barnwell	190.30
Beaufort	2,300.10
Berkeley	839.00
Calhoun	683.80
Charleston	4,685.40
Cherokee	3,537.50
Chester	99.10
Chesterfield	208.90
Clarendon	743.90
Colleton	1,417.90
Darlington	1,418.80
Dillon	227.80
Dorchester	2,850.70
Edgefield	462.50
Fairfield	212.00
Florence	219.20
Georgetown	1,385.10
Greenville	18,314.30
Greenwood	784.30
Hampton	421.20
Horry	16,790.50
Jasper	517.70
Kershaw	2,133.20
Lancaster	3,258.30
Laurens	300.20
Lee	263.20
Lexington	1,374.00
Marion	39.50
Marlboro	87.70
McCormick	245.50
Newberry	337.40
Oconee	575.20
Orangeburg	554.90
Pickens	896.50
Richland	1,403.00
Saluda	425.90
Spartanburg	1,106.80
Sumter	2,452.20
Union	402.40
Williamsburg	704.80
York	47,134.90
STATE TOTAL	130,642.90

COMMODITY: PAPER

The amount of paper reported as recycled increased from 487,553 tons in FY08 to 502,908 tons in FY09 – an increase of 3 percent. All 46 counties accept some type of paper (i.e., cardboard, newspaper, magazines) in their local residential recycling programs.

The revenue earned on the different types of paper recycled ranged from \$58 to \$69 per ton in FY09.

Nationally, through efforts in local recycling programs (collection of paper at home, school and work) as well as in industry, paper recovery has reached historically high levels.

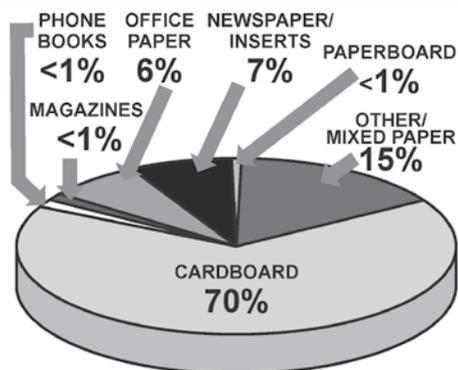
According to the American Forest & Paper Association, the United States hit a record 57.4 percent paper recovery rate in 2008 (the most current data reported).

Paper refers to products and materials – including newspaper, magazines, office paper, corrugated containers, bags and some paperboard packaging – that can be recycled into new paper products.

In South Carolina, among all paper categories, cardboard was the No. 1 recycled item followed by mixed paper and newspaper.

- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling of paper products (e.g., newspapers, office paper) into new paper products (e.g., tissue, paperboard, hydro mulch, animal bedding, insulation materials) counts toward the MSW recycling rate.
- **What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Reuse of paper products, recycling of pre-consumer or manufacturing waste (mill scrap, print overruns and over issue publications) and combustion of paper for energy recovery does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

CHART 3.12: Types of Paper Recycled



NOTE: The total amount of MSW paper recycled in FY09 was 502,908 tons. This chart shows a breakdown of that total (measured by weight).

Did you know?

By 2012, the paper industry's goal is to recover 60 percent of all the paper Americans consume for recycling.

SOURCE: American Forest and Paper Association

CHART 3.13: Paper Recycling Figures by FY

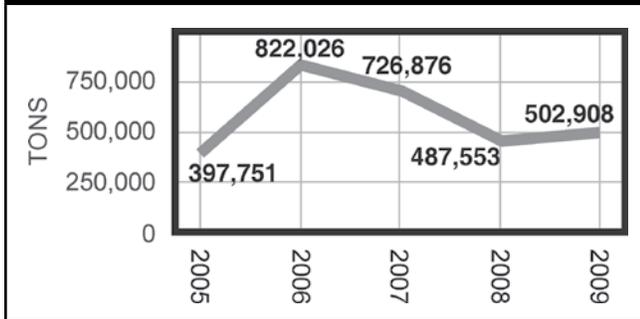
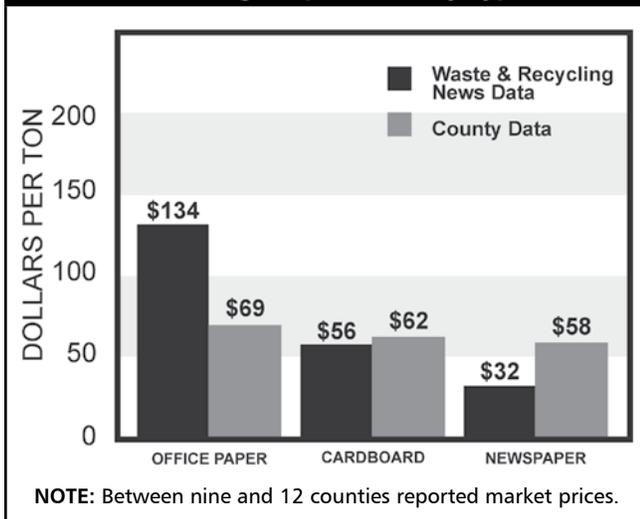


TABLE 3.14: Paper Recycled in Tons

	FY08	FY09	+/-
Cardboard	298,829	352,548	+53,719
Magazines	20,996	2,744	-18,252
Newspaper/Inserts	48,155	36,153	-12,002
Office Paper	41,106	31,425	-9,681
Paperboard	2,747	1,328	-1,419
Phone Books	889	468	-421
Other/ Mixed Paper	74,831	78,242	+3,411
TOTAL	487,553	502,908	+15,355

CHART 3.15: Average Paper Prices by Type in FY09



Did you know?

More than 36 percent of the fiber used to make new paper products comes from recycled sources.

SOURCE: American Forest and Paper Association

TABLE 3.16: Paper Recycling by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	1,360.00
Aiken	14,378.50
Allendale	374.90
Anderson	13,175.30
Bamberg	592.50
Barnwell	991.60
Beaufort	18,256.30
Berkeley	34,300.80
Calhoun	639.50
Charleston	26,857.50
Cherokee	2,444.60
Chester	1,456.10
Chesterfield	1,459.90
Clarendon	1,841.90
Colleton	1,337.80
Darlington	5,458.90
Dillon	2,074.40
Dorchester	5,940.60
Edgefield	3,714.30
Fairfield	1,066.50
Florence	4,937.80
Georgetown	3,123.60
Greenville	152,167.50
Greenwood	13,254.20
Hampton	707.10
Horry	25,292.50
Jasper	982.40
Kershaw	2,284.20
Lancaster	3,215.30
Laurens	2,443.10
Lee	599.20
Lexington	18,034.20
Marion	388.30
Marlboro	2,061.50
McCormick	1,262.20
Newberry	1,696.10
Oconee	13,382.00
Orangeburg	6,480.50
Pickens	18,125.70
Richland	28,536.50
Saluda	1,148.90
Spartanburg	19,562.30
Sumter	5,957.40
Union	3,306.50
Williamsburg	1,853.70
York	34,383.30
STATE TOTAL	502,907.60

COMMODITY: **PLASTIC**

The amount of plastic recycled in FY09 increased about 12 percent to 22,244 tons in FY09 – up from 19,885 tons in FY08. This increase came almost entirely from the commercial category. In addition, the number of counties collecting plastic in their residential programs stayed the same (44 in FY09).

While all plastics are identified by No. 1 through No. 7, nearly all plastic collected for recycling from residential programs is bottles. Typically, most residential recycling programs only accept plastic bottles made of PET and HDPE. These types of plastic (marked as No. 1 and No. 2, respectively), for the most part, can be identified by their shape – any type of bottle, jug or jar that has a screw cap lid.

The Association of Postconsumer Plastic Recyclers recently released a report detailing recovery rates in 2008. For both PET and HDPE – which make up 99 percent of all bottles recycled – the recycling rate was 27 percent, up from 24.4 percent the year before.

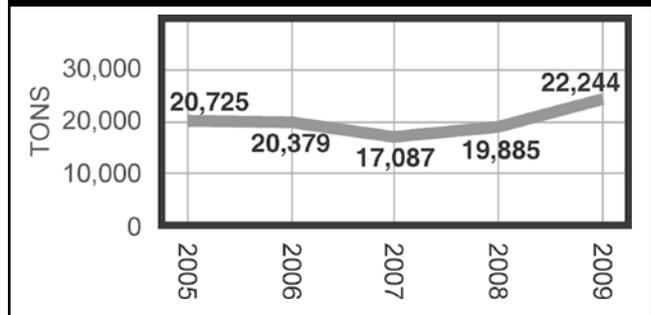
In FY09, the average revenue earned by S.C. counties from plastic ranged from three to 23 cents per pound, depending on the type and color of plastic.

Plastics are a rapidly growing segment of the MSW stream. Most plastics are used in containers and packaging (e.g., soft drink bottles, shampoo bottles), but they also are found in durable (e.g., appliances,

furniture) and nondurable (e.g., diapers, trash bags, medical devices, cups and utensils) goods.

- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling of plastic products (containers, bags and wraps), and recycling of plastic from furniture and consumer electronics into new plastic products (fiber fill and plastic lumber) counts toward the MSW recycling rate.
- **What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Reuse of plastic products (storage containers and sporting equipment), recycling of pre-consumer plastic waste or industrial process waste and combustion of plastics for energy recovery does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

CHART 3.17: Plastic Recycling Figures by FY



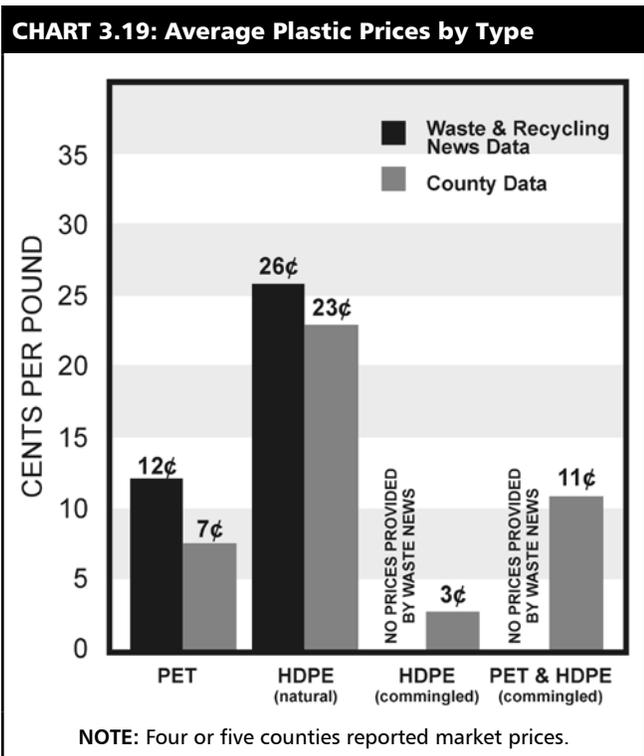
Did you know?

Recycling 1 ton of PET saves more than 7 cubic yards of landfill space.

SOURCE: National Association for PET Container Resources

	TYPE	FY08	FY09	+/-
	PET	1,842	2,384	+542
	HDPE	2,006	2,364	+358
—	PET / HDPE (commingled)	1,763	3,008	+1,245
	V or PVC	10	510	+500
	LDPE	364	304	-60
	PP	5	83	+78
	PS	23	16	-7
	Other	0	0	0
—	Mixed Plastic*	13,872	13,575	-297
	TOTAL	19,885	22,244	+2,359

*This includes any combination of the plastic listed above.



COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	44.3
Aiken	337.20
Allendale	5.70
Anderson	537.30
Bamberg	1.10
Barnwell	31.00
Beaufort	522.00
Berkeley	352.30
Calhoun	5.40
Charleston	2,867.90
Cherokee	100.50
Chester	45.50
Chesterfield	51.60
Clarendon	84.80
Colleton	4.90
Darlington	45.30
Dillon	78.60
Dorchester	1,993.90
Edgefield	99.10
Fairfield	24.80
Florence	226.60
Georgetown	77.60
Greenville	5,122.10
Greenwood	163.80
Hampton	8.10
Horry	670.10
Jasper	26.20
Kershaw	380.50
Lancaster	218.70
Laurens	6.80
Lee	8.30
Lexington	1,158.40
Marion	36.60
Marlboro	12.90
McCormick	11.40
Newberry	40.30
Oconee	211.70
Orangeburg	41.00
Pickens	387.90
Richland	3,956.80
Saluda	28.60
Spartanburg	478.40
Sumter	392.00
Union	17.00
Williamsburg	1.30
York	1,328.10
STATE TOTAL	22,244.20

COMMODITIES: **BANNED ITEMS**

Banned items cannot be disposed of in South Carolina's Class 3 landfills by law. These items are lead-acid batteries, whole tires, appliances, yard trimmings and used motor oil. [See Section 4, beginning on page 29, for a detailed summary of the state's do-it-yourselfer (DIY) used motor oil recycling program.]

While banned items usually are not collected in curbside programs, most can be taken to drop-off recycling centers or left with retailers when new products are purchased. Table 3.21 on the following page shows a breakdown of the tonnages recycled for each banned item in FY09 as well as FY08.

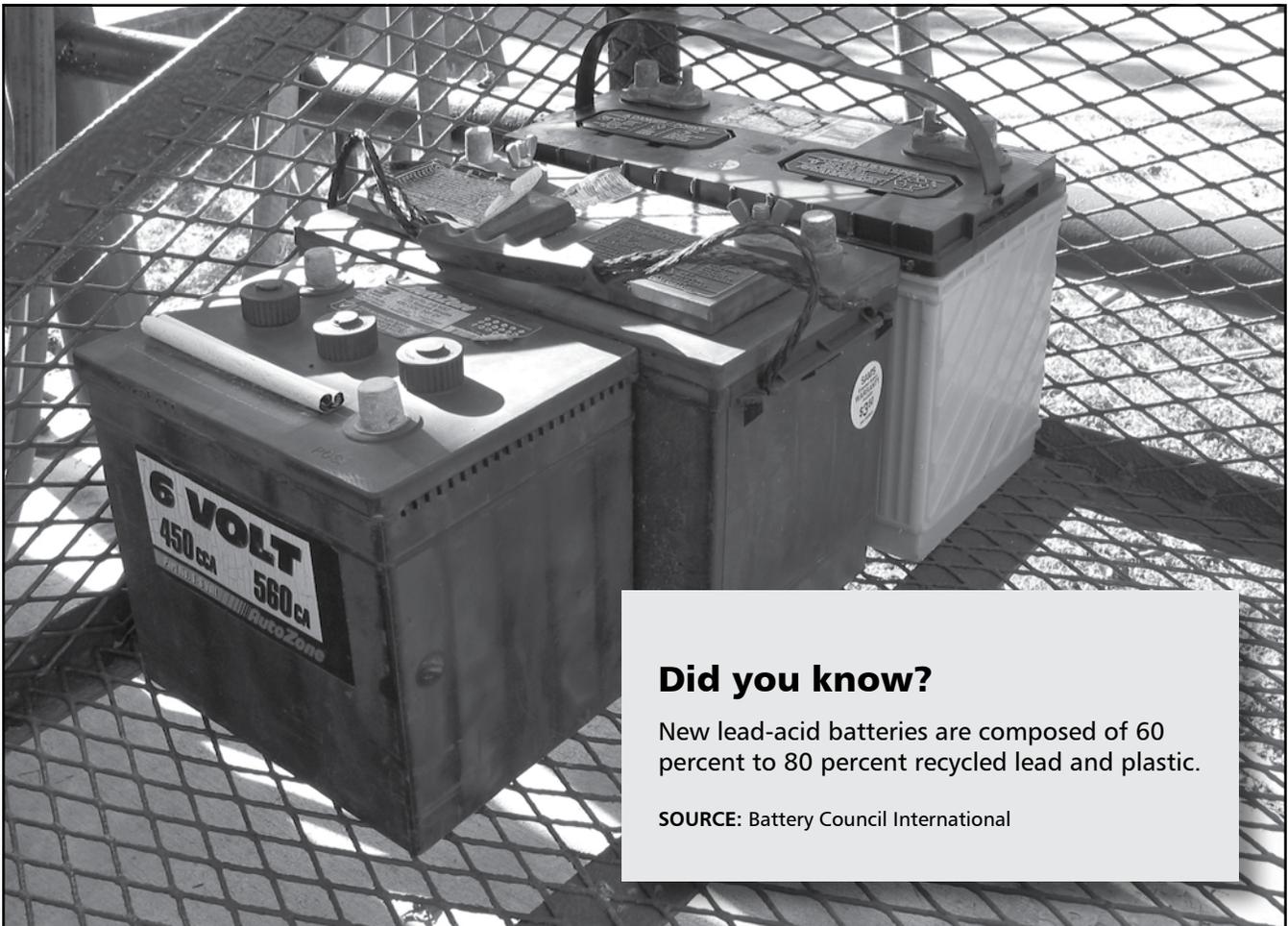
With the exception of yard trimmings, there are advanced recycling fees associated with banned items. When consumers buy motor oil, new tires,

large appliances (such as refrigerators and washing machines) and lead-acid batteries, they pay a small fee that is set aside in the S.C. Solid Waste Trust Fund to help pay for recycling programs across the state. These fees have helped develop and maintain curbside and drop-off collection programs as well as outreach and education efforts statewide.

■ LEAD-ACID BATTERIES

- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling car, truck and motorcycle lead-acid batteries, when made into new plastic or lead products, counts toward the MSW recycling rate.

- **What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Recycling large equipment, aircraft, military vehicle, boat, heavy-duty truck



and tractor lead-acid batteries as well as lead-acid batteries from industrial applications does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

■ **YARD TRIMMINGS**

- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Off-site composting of grass, leaves, brush, branches, whole trees and Christmas trees as well as tree stumps ground into mulch counts toward the MSW recycling rate.
- **What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Mulching of tree stumps from C&D debris, backyard (on-site) composting, grasscycling and land application of leaves does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

■ **TIRES**

- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling automobile and truck tires into new products containing rubber (e.g., rubberized asphalt, trash cans and storage containers), use of whole tires for playground and reef construction and used as tire-derived fuel counts toward the MSW recycling rate.
- **What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Recycling of tires from buses, heavy farm and construction equipment and retreaded tires does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

COMMODITY	FY08	FY09	+/-
Appliances	28,635	22,310	-6,325
DIY Used Motor Oil	3,413	3,364	-49
Lead-acid Batteries	5,699	4,232	-1,467
Tires	53,537	28,043	-25,494
Yard Trimmings	167,456	76,046	-91,410
TOTAL	258,740	133,995	-124,745

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	214.70
Aiken	882.10
Allendale	482.60
Anderson	5,332.10
Bamberg	988.30
Barnwell	31.50
Beaufort	5,196.40
Berkeley	326.90
Calhoun	178.30
Charleston	9,215.10
Cherokee	1,663.20
Chester	187.70
Chesterfield	45.50
Clarendon	368.60
Colleton	317.50
Darlington	552.70
Dillon	418.60
Dorchester	1,412.10
Edgefield	215.10
Fairfield	354.30
Florence	6,464.20
Georgetown	5,005.30
Greenville	21,977.80
Greenwood	1,480.80
Hampton	2,280.00
Horry	8,476.40
Jasper	247.90
Kershaw	2,032.90
Lancaster	532.30
Laurens	334.00
Lee	1,268.70
Lexington	3,233.70
Marion	125.40
Marlboro	1,954.40
McCormick	105.90
Newberry	3,267.40
Oconee	6,331.70
Orangeburg	529.40
Pickens	6,879.10
Richland	888.80
Saluda	657.00
Spartanburg	18,870.60
Sumter	6,010.40
Union	712.40
Williamsburg	549.90
York	5,395.60
STATE TOTAL	133,995.10

COMMODITIES: **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

Miscellaneous items are other materials that do not fall under any other commodity category in this annual report. While many of these items are outside the scope of what is considered traditional recyclables, their increasing presence in the solid waste stream warrants taking a closer look at their recovery rates. While it is difficult to offer some comparison because the items are so different from one another, it is worth noting that local and statewide efforts to increase recycling of certain materials have been successful.

The following are some examples of miscellaneous items.

■ **TEXTILES**

- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling of textiles into cleaning rags and recycling of apparel and carpet fibers into new products

such as linen paper or carpet padding counts toward the MSW recycling rate.

- **What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Reuse of apparel does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

■ **WOOD**

- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling of wood products (e.g., pallets, crates) into mulch or compost counts toward the MSW recycling rate.
- **What does NOT Count as MSW recycling?** Repair and reuse of pallets, incineration of wood (except for land-clearing debris) for energy recovery, recycling of industrial process waste (e.g., wood shavings, sawdust) and recycling of wood from C&D debris does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.



Did you know?

Used oil filters are recyclable because they are made of steel – the No. 1 recycled material in North America. Recycling all of the filters sold annually in the United States would result in about 16,000 tons of steel being recovered.

SOURCE: Steel Recycling Institute

TABLE 3.23: Miscellaneous Items Recycled in Tons

COMMODITY	FY08	FY09	+/-
Antifreeze	611	508	-103
Consumer Electronics	1,627	1,756	+129
Cooking Oil	4,008	10,014	+6,006
Fluorescent Tubes	302	9,572	+9,270
Food Scraps (post-consumer only)	400	512	+112
Household Hazardous Materials	46	59	+13
Inkjet and Toner Cartridges	133	687	+554
Mattresses	220	94	-126
Paint	338	419	+81
Rechargeable Batteries	63	393	+330
Textiles	1,824	1,522	-302
Used Motor Oil Filters (if not included as scrap metal)	2,198	4,471	+2,273
Wood Packaging	21,352	18,565	-2,787
Other Wood	1,808	10,750	+8,942
Other Misc.	6,409	3,855	-2,554
TOTAL	41,339	63,177	+21,838

TABLE 3.24: Miscellaneous Items Recycled by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	69.90
Aiken	1,382.80
Allendale	40.80
Anderson	2,585.10
Bamberg	13.00
Barnwell	45.70
Beaufort	1,668.30
Berkeley	1,180.70
Calhoun	41.20
Charleston	2,179.70
Cherokee	1,072.90
Chester	77.00
Chesterfield	280.80
Clarendon	223.10
Colleton	15.10
Darlington	265.50
Dillon	105.80
Dorchester	9,644.30
Edgefield	144.60
Fairfield	11.80
Florence	44.60
Georgetown	266.80
Greenville	13,256.60
Greenwood	3,047.40
Hampton	194.10
Horry	7,506.00
Jasper	57.90
Kershaw	100.60
Lancaster	3,151.90
Laurens	135.30
Lee	23.90
Lexington	3,574.10
Marion	22.10
Marlboro	76.40
McCormick	42.50
Newberry	23.00
Oconee	1,123.30
Orangeburg	1,319.40
Pickens	1,365.20
Richland	498.70
Saluda	31.60
Spartanburg	820.30
Sumter	316.40
Union	67.80
Williamsburg	74.40
York	4,989.00
STATE TOTAL	63,177.40



COMMODITY: **MIXED RECYCLABLES**

In contrast to the other commodity sections where information on specific recyclables is provided, this section presents information on recyclables that are not collected separately. A trend toward collecting mixed recyclables – in the interest of enhancing participation, improving collection efficiencies and increasing the volume of recyclables collected – is occurring in South Carolina and beyond.

There are several approaches to collecting mixed material. In single-stream recycling programs, paper products and containers (e.g., plastic bottles, aluminum cans, glass bottles) are collected in one bin, bag or container. The collected material is later sorted and marketed. In other programs, often called dual-stream or commingled recycling, paper

is collected separately from other recyclables. Other variations of collecting mixed material also exist.

As a result of the recyclables being mixed prior to marketing, it is difficult to report individual volumes for specific types of material. Instead, a total amount is often provided. These total amounts are counted as MSW in this report and included in the state's official MSW recycling rate.

In FY09, five counties reported collecting some residential mixed recyclables. In addition, many businesses, schools and other institutions also collected and reported mixed material. This is the first FY that mixed recyclables has been included as a category in this report.





Did you know?

In 2008 alone, new single-stream programs have been implemented in 40 U.S. cities, townships and counties.

SOURCE: "Understanding economic and environmental impacts of single-stream collection systems," Container Recycling Institute, December 2009

TABLE 3.25: Mixed Recyclables by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	234.40
Aiken	1,048.00
Allendale	19.90
Anderson	1,278.30
Bamberg	29.20
Barnwell	43.60
Beaufort	872.40
Berkeley	757.90
Calhoun	27.10
Charleston	2,151.10
Cherokee	289.60
Chester	248.10
Chesterfield	453.70
Clarendon	2,648.00
Colleton	260.40
Darlington	648.90
Dillon	244.50
Dorchester	1,358.20
Edgefield	48.60
Fairfield	230.70
Florence	811.00
Georgetown	301.70
Greenville	4,302.90
Greenwood	130.60
Hampton	226.20
Horry	1,606.40
Jasper	42.50
Kershaw	112.20
Lancaster	684.50
Laurens	504.80
Lee	37.90
Lexington	4,298.10
Marion	205.30
Marlboro	250.50
McCormick	54.70
Newberry	258.00
Oconee	135.80
Orangeburg	358.10
Pickens	966.70
Richland	9,039.60
Saluda	35.50
Spartanburg	6,184.10
Sumter	384.40
Union	238.70
Williamsburg	252.90
York	1,530.30
STATE TOTAL	45,846.00



There are more than 800 used motor oil collection sites available for DIYers in South Carolina. These sites are listed by county at www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/recycle/counties.htm.

USED MOTOR OIL RECYCLING

The S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act) requires the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) to annually compile a report on the state's used motor oil recycling program for do-it-yourself oil changers (DIYers). According to the Act, the report must include:

- the amount of used motor oil collected in each county;
- the number of used motor oil collection sites available in each county; and
- a summary of local government programs receiving grant funding from the Office.

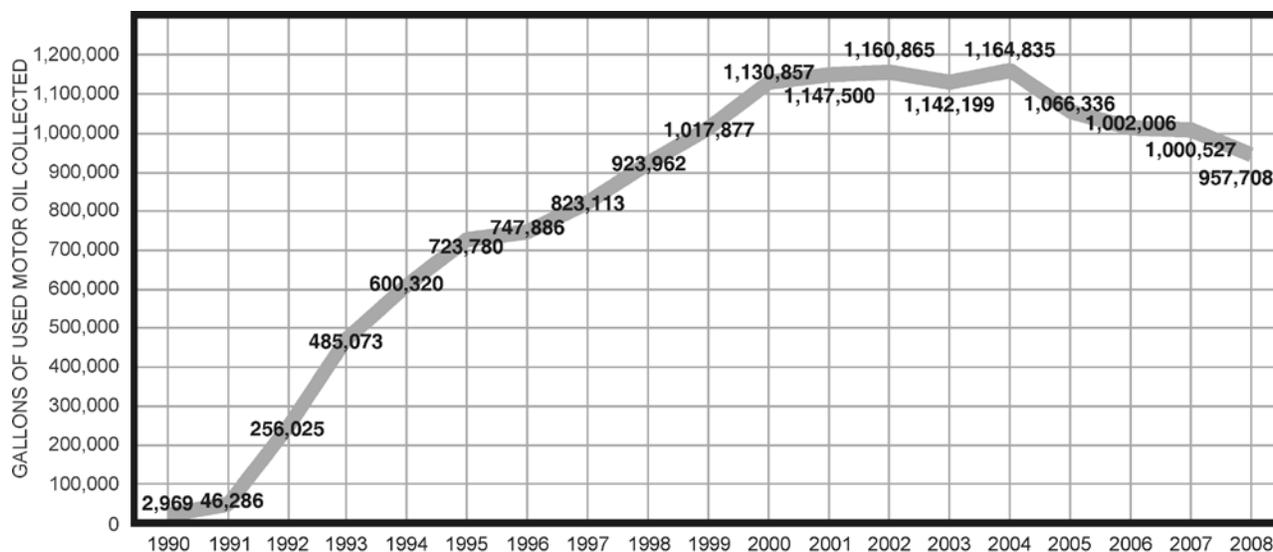
The Act requires that operators of used motor oil collection sites must report to DHEC the amount of used motor oil collected each calendar year. Grant

funding and the solid waste data in this publication are reported by fiscal year. For purposes of this report, however, the amount of used motor oil collected is presented in two ways: 1) by calendar year 2008; and 2) by fiscal year (FY) 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009).

In 2008, DIYers recycled 957,708 gallons of used motor oil. For this report, only used motor oil generated and recycled by DIYers is counted as part of the state's MSW recycling rate. Chart 4.1 illustrates the growth of the used motor oil collection program for DIYers (by calendar year) while Table 4.2 lists the amount of used motor oil collected in each county in FY09. The 960,398 gallons of used motor oil collected in FY09 equates to 3,364 tons.

Annual collection data for DIY used motor oil recycling seems to indicate a plateau of about 1 million gallons as seen in Chart 4.1. This leveling

CHART 4.1: Used Motor Oil Collection Figures by Calendar Year*



* NOTE: Used motor oil recycling sites are required by law to be registered with the state. Collection figures were taken from reports compiled by DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling. Figures for calendar year 2009 were not available when this document was printed.

off may be attributed to several factors including: 1) U.S. Department of Energy reports that the DIY population decreased from 60 to 45 percent between 1995 and 2004; 2) many local governments use DIY used motor oil in waste oil heaters and may not track or report that volume; and 3) frequency of DIY oil changes may be decreasing due to the economy, use of synthetic motor oil and new manufacturer recommendations.

The program for DIYers – primarily funded by DHEC through the Used Oil Trust Fund – has grown to more than 800 collection sites across the state. Part of this growth can be attributed to retail outlets, quick lubes and auto parts stores that accept used motor oil from DIYers in addition to local government collection sites. Table 4.2 provides a breakdown of the number of used motor oil collection sites for DIYers in each county.

In FY09, \$1,350,477 was awarded to local government programs to support the collection and recycling of used motor oil from DIYers. The amount of individual grant awards for FY09 is provided in Table 4.2. Grant funds are used primarily for the purchase of equipment and supplies associated with used motor oil collection sites. Funds also are used to cover contractor costs for used motor oil filter recycling, public education and career development of local recycling professionals.

In addition to used motor oil, most county recycling programs also collect used motor oil filters and motor oil bottles from DIYers. The amounts of used motor oil filters and motor oil bottles recycled are not always available as many counties collect and market filters with other metals and bottles with other HDPE plastic bottles and jugs. As a result, the data presented in Table 3.23 on page 25 does not reflect the full extent of used motor oil filter recycling in South Carolina.

Overall, there are few barriers to recycling used motor oil, used motor oil filters and motor oil bottles. Markets are not an issue. The S.C. Budget and Control Board has developed a state-term contract to assist local governments and others in marketing used motor oil and used motor oil filters. In fact, the state-term contract vendor for used motor oil collection and recycling pays contract users 49 cents per gallon of used motor oil collected. Other markets for used motor oil recycling – including Santee Cooper – are available as well. Bottles, if properly drained, can be recycled with other HDPE plastic. In addition to the state-term contract, local scrap dealers and steel mills accept drained/crushed used oil filters for recycling.



Pictured above is a used motor oil collection site in Pickens County. Motor oil bottles are being drained on racks in Sumter County (top right). A typical used motor oil collection tank is shown at the bottom right.

TABLE 4.2: Number of DIY Used Motor Oil Collection Sites, FY09 Grant Funding Awarded for DIY Used Motor Oil Recycling Programs and DIY Used Motor Oil Recycled by County

COUNTY/ MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF COLLECTION SITES	GRANT FUNDING	GALLONS COLLECTED	COUNTY/ MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF COLLECTION SITES	GRANT FUNDING	GALLONS COLLECTED
Abbeville	13	\$38,731	7,730	Horry	37	\$90,650	59,939
Aiken	26	\$48,000	42,985	Jasper	6	\$4,000	6,229
Allendale	6	\$60,829	1,072	Kershaw	15	\$40,750	25,761
Anderson	29	\$53,400	32,241	Lancaster	15	\$21,160	21,185
Bamberg	10	\$34,339	4,931	Laurens	13	\$123,100	11,079
Barnwell	14	\$20,394	6,214	Lee	10	\$0	4,467
Beaufort	16	\$67,352	26,221	Lexington	25	\$61,825	97,956
Berkeley	16	\$18,510	35,858	Marion	8	\$10,350	5,402
Calhoun	10	\$18,114	6,562	Marlboro	17	\$27,065	3,363
Charleston	24	\$19,400	46,060	McCormick	4	\$17,616	2,800
Cherokee	17	\$65,095	7,109	Newberry	16	\$44,640	10,592
Chester	15	\$5,040	9,291	Oconee	23	\$82,000	16,664
Chesterfield	10	\$29,657	7,200	■ City of Seneca	—	\$4,000	—
Clarendon	19	\$8,057	11,538	Orangeburg	29	\$6,040	19,899
Colleton	18	\$6,630	12,731	Pickens	18	\$29,800	33,222
Darlington	18	\$18,160	9,540	■ City of Easley	—	\$5,632	—
Dillon	14	\$0	7,878	Richland	24	\$0	31,012
Dorchester	19	\$18,600	35,458	Saluda	9	\$17,617	8,095
Edgefield	10	\$17,617	11,732	Spartanburg	38	\$50,142	66,903
Fairfield	12	\$16,625	9,419	Sumter	21	\$18,690	29,780
Florence	28	\$8,730	23,783	■ City of Sumter	—	\$4,000	—
■ City of Johnsonville	—	\$4,000	—	Three Rivers SWA*	—	\$1,000	—
Georgetown	22	\$16,270	17,375	Tri-County SWA**	—	\$6,400	—
Greenville	36	\$30,845	54,249	Union	11	\$0	4,493
■ City of Greenville	—	\$4,000	—	Williamsburg	25	\$4,500	8,863
■ City of Simpsonville	—	\$13,605	—	York	33	\$20,930	47,610
Greenwood	14	\$6,040	13,075	■ City of Rock Hill	—	\$5,000	—
Hampton	12	\$5,530	4,836	STATE TOTAL	825	\$1,350,477	960,398

* The Three Rivers Solid Waste Authority (SWA) provides solid waste management services to local governments in Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Edgefield, McCormick, Orangeburg and Saluda counties.

** The Tri-County SWA provides solid waste management services to local governments in Edgefield, McCormick and Saluda counties.

Did you know?

For conversion purposes, 1 gallon of used motor oil weighs 7 pounds. Based on this, the 960,398 gallons of used motor oil collected in FY09 equates to 3,364 tons.

SOURCES: U.S. EPA and DHEC



RECYCLING DATA FOR STATE AGENCIES & COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES

The S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act (Act) was signed into law on May 27, 1991. The Act, which is South Carolina's first comprehensive law on solid waste management, set recycling and disposal goals to be achieved at the state level through efforts at the local level (i.e., state agencies, colleges and universities, counties and businesses). It also requires local governments to keep track of materials recycled and to report annually to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office). Section 44-96-140 of the Act was amended on October 3, 2000 requiring state agencies as well as state-supported colleges and universities to:

- submit to DHEC a report detailing their recycling programs; and
- provide a list of products purchased during the previous fiscal year that contain recycled materials.

The Office is responsible for compiling and reviewing data from these reports and publishing the "State Agencies/Colleges & Universities Recycling & Buy Recycled Annual Report" by November 1 each year. This report provides information for fiscal year (FY) 2009 reflecting activities from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009. In addition to summarizing the information reported, the Act also requires the Office to determine what percentage of state purchases contain recycled materials and include this information in the report. Currently, such an effort is not possible because a system is not in place for tracking the amount spent on recycled-content products. Therefore, a specific dollar amount and percentage of purchases cannot be provided.

To compensate for not having a tracking mechanism, the Office asks respondents to report what is purchased (instead of how much). Not surprisingly, many schools and agencies reported buying

recycled-content copy paper, toner/inkjet cartridges as well as stationery. There are some options available for purchasing officials to buy recycled-content products on state contract. Typically, a state contract is established by the S.C. Budget and Control Board's Materials Management Office when it has been determined that an item has widespread use throughout the state. Currently, recycled-content paper and envelopes as well as plastic trash can liners and bathroom paper products are available on state-term contract.

Representatives of DHEC, the S.C. Budget and Control Board, the S.C. Department of Commerce and the S.C. Energy Office developed a Green Purchasing Initiative. This group is working to create a policy promoting green procurement, requiring the consideration of the environmental impacts of a product or service from its acquisition to its use and end-of-life management. The initiative began this past FY. There are plans for workshops in FY10, with a focus on how the expectations of the policy can be met.

In FY09, 15,507 tons of material was recycled by state agencies and colleges/universities. The significant decrease from the 75,269 tons recycled in FY08 is a result of one-time deconstruction projects on two university campuses that took place in FY08. These projects were not repeated in FY09. The recycling information was compiled from 67 surveys received from state agencies as well as 32 colleges and universities, up seven from FY08. Both public and private colleges and universities efforts are included in this report, although only state-supported schools are required to report.

Recycling and buying recycled are important issues and have the potential to save money, conserve natural resources and protect the environment. State government and public schools have the opportunity to serve as a model to the private sector as well as the public on how this can be done.

RECYCLING DATA: STATE AGENCIES

Sixty-seven state agencies recycled 8,339 tons of material in FY09. Of that amount, the No. 1 item recycled was ferrous metal, followed by office paper.

When it comes to buying recycled-content products, 20 state agencies reported purchasing recycled-content copy paper, followed by 19 agencies purchasing recycled-content toner and/or inkjet cartridges.

S.C. State Agencies Reporting for FY09

- Arts Commission
- Attorney General
- Budget and Control Board
- Commission for the Blind
- Commission on Higher Education
- Commission on Indigent Defense
- Commission on Prosecution Coordination
- Comptroller General
- Criminal Justice Academy
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services
- Department of Archives and History
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Consumer Affairs
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Education
- Department of Health and Environmental Control
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Insurance
- Department of Juvenile Justice
- Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
- Department of Mental Health
- Department of Motor Vehicles
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
- Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Social Services
- Department of Transportation
- Education Lottery Commission
- Education Oversight Committee
- Election Commission
- Emergency Management Division
- Employment Security Commission
- First Steps
- Forestry Commission
- Governor's Mansion
- Governor's Office
- Higher Education Tuition Grants Commission
- House of Representatives
- Human Affairs Commission
- Judicial Department
- Legislative Audit Council
- Legislative Printing, Information and Technology Systems
- Lt. Governor's Office
- Office of the Adjutant General
- Office of Regulatory Staff
- Office of the State Auditor
- Office of the State Treasurer
- Patriots Point Development Authority
- Public Service Commission
- Santee Cooper
- Sea Grant Consortium
- Second Injury Fund
- Secretary of State
- Senate
- State Accident Fund
- State Board of Technical and Comprehensive Education
- State Ethics Commission
- State Housing Finance and Development Authority
- State Law Enforcement Division
- State Library
- State Museum
- State Ports Authority
- Vocational Rehabilitation Department
- Workers' Compensation Commission

MORE TO KNOW: In addition to the 15,507 tons of material recycled by colleges/universities and state agencies, Santee Cooper reported recycling 556,961 tons of gypsum and 410,343 tons of fly ash. This material is generated from their operations in Berkeley, Georgetown and Horry counties and used in concrete, cement, asphalt, road base stabilization as well as other applications.

TABLE 5.1: Commodities Recycled in Tons

COMMODITIES RECYCLED		AMOUNT (tons)
PAPER	Magazines	94.71
	Office paper	1,460.94
	Newspapers and inserts	57.42
	Corrugated cardboard	889.66
	Phone books	19.80
	Paperboard	1.10
	Other/mixed paper	265.46
PLASTIC (Bottles)	#1 PET	34.39
	#2 HDPE	32.43
	#3 Vinyl	0.00
	Other/mixed plastic bottles	9.29
PLASTIC (Film)	#2 HDPE	0.00
	#4 LDPE	0.00
	Other/mixed plastic film	7.15
METAL	Aluminium (cans, foil)	125.06
	Steel cans	212.10
	Other ferrous metals	2,147.61
	White goods	156.40
	Other/mixed metal	306.46
GLASS (Containers & Packaging)	Brown	0.03
	Clear	0.15
	Green	0.00
	Other/mixed glass	0.10
WOOD	Pallets	206.36
	Furniture and cabinets	2.14
	Other/mixed wood	0.00
YARD TRIMMINGS/FOOD SCRAPS	Grass clippings	1.66
	Food scraps	0.01
OTHER MATERIALS	Rechargeable batteries	9.63
	Antifreeze	16.41
	Construction & demolition (C&D) debris	590.55
	Consumer electronics	18.48
	Cooking oil	0.78
	Fluorescent bulbs	22.73
	Lead-acid batteries	44.33
	Paint (oil or latex)	0.32
	Tires	134.55
	Toner cartridges	15.21
	Used motor oil	618.63
	Used oil filters	49.80
	Other*	787.04
TOTAL		8,338.89

RECYCLING DATA: COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES

Thirty colleges and universities reported recycling 7,168 tons of material. In addition, two colleges reported no recycling, but did report their buy-recycled efforts. The No. 1 item recycled was cardboard, followed by C&D debris.

When it comes to buying recycled-content products, 20 colleges and universities reported purchasing recycled-content copy paper, followed by 16 schools purchasing recycled-content toner and/or inkjet cartridges.

S.C. Colleges & Universities Reporting for FY09

- Aiken Technical College
- Bob Jones University
- Central Carolina Technical College
- The Citadel
- Clemson University
- Coastal Carolina University
- College of Charleston
- Columbia College
- Erskine College
- Florence-Darlington Technical College
- Francis Marion University
- Furman University
- Greenville Technical College
- Lander University
- The Medical University of South Carolina
- Midlands Technical College
- Northeastern Technical College
- Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
- Piedmont Technical College
- Presbyterian College
- Spartanburg Technical College
- Technical College of the Lowcountry
- Trident Technical College
- The University of South Carolina (USC)
- USC – Aiken
- USC – Sumter
- USC – Upstate
- Williamsburg Technical College
- Winthrop University
- York Technical College

MORE TO KNOW: Of the 15,507 tons of material recycled by colleges/universities and state agencies, about 12,000 tons are considered municipal solid waste and are included in the state's measured recycling rate.

The remaining material that is recycled includes used oil from fleet operations, medical products and C&D debris – none of which can be included in the state's measured recycling rate, although they impact the state's total recycling efforts.

TABLE 5.2: Commodities Recycled in Tons

COMMODITIES RECYCLED		AMOUNT (tons)
PAPER	Magazines	8.31
	Office paper	1,355.74
	Newspapers and inserts	11.36
	Corrugated cardboard	1,448.22
	Phone books	14.08
	Paperboard	0.00
	Other/mixed paper	632.61
PLASTIC (Bottles)	#1 PET	28.68
	#2 HDPE	11.11
	#3 Vinyl	0.00
	Other/mixed plastic bottles	35.25
PLASTIC (Film)	#2 HDPE	0.00
	#4 LDPE	0.00
	Other/mixed plastic film	63.24
METAL	Aluminium (cans, foil)	31.93
	Steel cans	13.34
	Other ferrous metals	184.04
	White goods	4.00
	Other/mixed metal	603.65
GLASS (Containers & Packaging)	Brown	0.00
	Clear	0.00
	Green	0.00
	Other/mixed glass	43.24
WOOD	Pallets	110.65
	Furniture and cabinets	11.20
	Other/mixed wood	0.00
YARD TRIMMINGS/ FOOD SCRAPS	Grass clippings	695.52
	Food scraps	19.00
OTHER MATERIALS	Rechargeable batteries	5.22
	Antifreeze	1.13
	C&D debris	1,358.38
	Consumer electronics	170.25
	Cooking oil	50.46
	Fluorescent bulbs	45.84
	Lead-acid batteries	4.96
	Paint (oil or latex)	2.60
	Tires	15.69
	Toner cartridges	10.63
	Used motor oil	59.72
	Used oil filters	1.25
	Other*	116.53
TOTAL		7,167.83

* Other includes clothing, carpet, medical products and ballasts.



THE STATE & COUNTIES AT A GLANCE

South Carolina's municipal solid waste (MSW) recycling rate as well as the amount of MSW recycled slightly decreased from fiscal year (FY) 2008 to FY09 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009). In South Carolina, only MSW is used to measure the state's recycling efforts. (See the definition on page 7.)

The state's MSW recycling rate in FY09 was 22 percent – a drop from 24.4 percent in FY08. The amount of MSW recycled decreased about 16 percent from 1,084,926 tons in FY08 to 912,961 tons in FY09. There are a number of factors that likely contributed to the decrease in MSW recycled. The economic recession caused a sharp decline in the demand for some recycled materials, thereby driving down the prices paid for the collected material. In addition, there was slightly less material to collect from residents due to reduced purchasing and consumption behaviors.

Despite some of the toughest economic times, virtually all S.C. local governments have managed to maintain their residential recycling programs. Many of these programs, however, saw their revenues drop – turning profits into losses. These local government programs continued to offer curbside and drop-off recycling services to residents. In some cases, material was stored until market conditions improved. It also is important to note that business and industry reporting is strictly voluntary. The fluctuation in business reporting from year to year highlights an issue that continues to impact the state's efforts to accurately measure recycling programs.

TABLE 6.1: S.C. MSW Recycling Rate

GOAL	FY08	FY09	CHANGE
35.0%	24.4%	22.1%	-9%

TABLE 6.2: S.C. MSW Recycling Tonnages

—	FY09 TONS	+/- IN TONS FROM FY08	CHANGE
State Recycling Effort	912,961	-171,965	-16%
Residential Only	269,511	-75,229	-22%

The data is placed into one of four categories based on the source of the material: residential; commercial; institutional/non-profit; and industrial packaging/office. See Table 2.2 on page 7 for types and examples of material from each of these sources.

Finally, recycling data was collected from various sources at the state level. These additional recycling tonnages came from composting facilities, the state's electronics recycling contractor, used motor oil recyclers, state agencies and colleges/universities. The tonnages were distributed to counties based on population or source.

This report, while thoroughly vetted, relies on voluntary reporting by companies each year to compile the recycling data. In addition, counties are required to annually report MSW recycling data to DHEC for glass, metal, paper, plastic, mixed recyclables as well as banned and miscellaneous items.

About this Section...

This section includes state and county MSW data and is divided into three parts.

The first part – “**Statewide MSW Recycling Data in Tons**” (on page 38) – reflects statewide recycling amounts for all of the materials within each category. In addition, population data, the number of curbside programs and drop-off recycling centers as well as environmental equivalencies are provided.

The second part – “**State & County MSW Recycling, Disposal & Generation Rates**” (on page 40) – summarizes MSW recycling and disposal information. It provides a county-by-county breakdown of MSW recycling, disposal and generation. Recycling data is listed by percentage (how it is measured statewide), tons and in pounds per person per day (p/p/d) by county. The total amount of MSW disposed of in a landfill, incinerated or exported is combined and listed in the disposed column. The MSW disposed of is listed in tons and p/p/d. Generation equals recycling plus disposal and is listed in p/p/d.

In the third part – “**State & County MSW Recycling**” (beginning on page 41) – the amount of material collected for recycling by each county, broken down by commodity and source as well as environmental equivalencies are provided.

STATE & COUNTY MSW RECYCLING

The following pages highlight the state's and individual county's reported MSW recycling efforts broken down by type of material recycled, source as well as population data and the number of drop-off centers and curbside recycling programs.

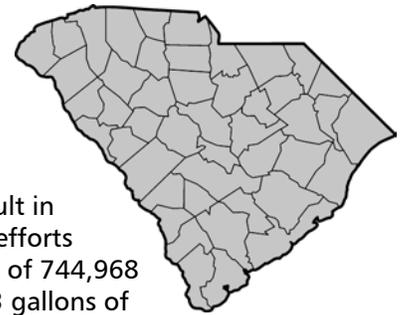
Because there are differences in how counties define curbside programs, counties were asked to identify curbside programs that met the following criteria: 1) the local government provides recycling as part of its curbside solid waste services; or 2) it contracts solid waste services or has a franchise system that requires the service provider to offer curbside recycling as part of that contract or franchise. Two counties – Charleston and Richland – offer countywide curbside collection of recyclables to single-family dwellings. For purposes of this report, those programs are each counted as one.

Estimates of the environmental benefits of recycling also have been provided. They are based on selected material and include more than MSW. Benefits are based on conversion factors available through the **WA**ste Reduction Model (WARM) developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This on-line calculator is available at www.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/waste/calculators/Warm_Form.html.

These equivalencies put the environmental impact of recycling efforts in perspective. They are provided for the state and each county. When calculating the equivalencies, nearly all materials that were recycled (including industrial process waste and not just MSW) are used in the WARM calculations. The data in the tables for the state and each county, however, is limited to MSW.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Population: **4,494,435**
 Number of Drop-off Recycling Centers: **637**
 Number of Curbside Recycling Programs: **81**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. South Carolina's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 744,968 households; saving 57,105 acres of standing forest; or conserving 929,307,343 gallons of gasoline.

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
GLASS					
Containers and Packaging – Brown	2,129.20	72.30	1.00	951.00	3,153.60
Containers and Packaging – Clear	3,046.80	79.00	1.20	0.10	3,127.10
Containers and Packaging – Green	2,763.60	43.80	0.00	0.10	2,807.50
Containers and Packaging – Not Sorted by Colors	3,938.40	691.40	44.90	9.20	4,683.70
Glass from Furniture, Appliances and Consumer Electronics	134.00	242.00	0.00	0.00	376.00
TOTAL GLASS	12,012.00	1,128.50	47.10	960.50	14,147.90
METAL					
Aluminum Cans	1,966.50	1,114.70	189.20	1,268.60	4,539.10
Steel Cans	1,633.90	185.20	226.70	108.90	2,154.60
Non-ferrous, Non-magnetic	18.10	1,887.80	2.00	325.00	2,232.80
Ferrous, Magnetic	310.70	26,341.80	4,244.90	46,593.90	77,491.40
Other/Mixed Scrap Metal	25,400.10	5,581.20	2,329.00	10,914.80	44,225.10
TOTAL METAL	29,329.30	35,110.70	6,991.80	59,211.20	130,642.90

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
PAPER					
Cardboard	32,370.60	176,274.20	4,010.20	139,893.50	352,548.50
Magazines	652.10	1,394.30	123.00	574.80	2,744.40
Newspapers and Inserts	29,886.00	5,971.00	272.40	23.30	36,152.70
Office Paper	2,150.90	23,656.60	3,189.00	2,428.00	31,424.50
Paperboard	908.50	209.20	47.40	162.70	1,327.80
Telephone Books	263.90	158.30	35.90	9.90	468.00
Other/Mixed Paper	18,699.00	52,630.60	1,115.50	5,796.70	78,241.80
TOTAL PAPER	84,931.00	260,294.20	8,793.40	148,888.90	502,907.60
PLASTIC					
PETE (1) – Polyethylene Terephthalate	2,008.40	165.30	66.70	143.90	2,384.20
HDPE (2) – High Density Polyethylene	1,820.00	159.60	66.90	317.90	2,364.40
Commingled #1 and #2	1,474.00	1,272.70	254.60	7.00	3,008.30
V (3) – Vinyl or PVC	4.90	0.70	0.00	504.00	509.60
LDPE (4) – Low Density Polyethylene	6.20	250.60	0.00	46.80	303.70
PP (5) – Polypropylene	0.00	26.80	0.00	56.10	82.90
PS (6) – Polystyrene	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.70	15.70
Other (7)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed Plastic	3,644.00	8,680.60	113.60	1,137.20	13,575.50
TOTAL PLASTIC	8,957.50	10,556.30	501.80	2,228.60	22,244.20
BANNED ITEMS					
Appliances	16,900.10	3,786.10	228.10	1,395.80	22,310.00
Lead-acid Batteries (from cars, trucks and motorcycles; small sealed lead-acid batteries)	910.60	3,158.60	91.90	70.70	4,231.70
Used Motor Oil (from cars, trucks and motorcycles)	3,364.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,364.00
Tires (automobiles, trucks and motorcycles)	23,093.60	4,531.50	383.60	34.00	28,042.80
Yard Trimmings	66,772.80	5,038.10	730.80	3,505.00	76,046.00
TOTAL BANNED ITEMS	111,041.10	16,514.30	1,434.40	5,005.50	133,995.10
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS					
Antifreeze	45.20	269.10	27.40	166.30	508.10
Consumer Electronics	783.70	269.90	563.90	138.60	1,756.10
Cooking Oil	83.40	3,312.50	90.10	6,528.30	10,014.10
Fluorescent Bulbs	11.00	9,425.90	79.20	55.70	9,571.90
Food Scraps	84.50	408.30	19.00	0.00	511.80
Household Hazardous Materials	59.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.10
Inkjet and Toner Cartridges	4.30	30.60	22.70	629.90	687.40
Mattresses	73.90	11.20	8.80	0.00	93.80
Paint	400.00	9.80	6.30	3.10	419.10
Rechargeable Batteries	6.30	14.50	17.20	355.10	393.20
Textiles	186.20	312.80	0.00	1,022.90	1,521.80
Used Motor Oil Filters	190.50	890.60	53.90	3,336.30	4,471.20
Wood Packaging	100.90	6,072.90	577.40	11,813.30	18,564.60
Other Wood	9,673.10	908.70	49.20	119.30	10,750.40
Items Not Listed Above	497.20	747.50	1,294.70	1,315.40	3,854.70
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	12,199.30	22,684.30	2,809.80	25,484.20	63,177.40
MIXED RECYCLABLES					
Mixed Recyclables	11,041.20	30,263.30	274.80	4,266.80	45,846.00
TOTAL MIXED RECYCLABLES	11,041.20	30,263.30	274.80	4,266.80	45,846.00
TOTAL FOR ALL	269,511.40	376,551.60	20,853.10	246,045.70	912,961.10

NOTE: Some totals do not add up due to rounding of numbers.

TABLE 6.4: State & County MSW Recycling, Disposal & Generation Rates

COUNTY	POPULATION	RECYCLING RATE (PERCENT)	RECYCLED (P/P/D)	DISPOSED (P/P/D)	GENERATION (P/P/D)	RECYCLED (TONS)	DISPOSED (TONS)
Abbeville	25,404	16.4	0.4	2.3	2.7	2,067	10,516
Aiken	154,071	19.3	0.8	3.4	4.2	22,753	95,074
Allendale	10,447	18.3	0.6	2.6	3.1	1,100	4,898
Anderson	182,825	21.0	0.8	3.0	3.9	27,123	101,739
Bamberg	15,307	14.5	0.6	3.7	4.3	1,744	10,263
Barnwell	22,872	8.3	0.3	3.6	3.9	1,348	14,971
Beaufort	165,050	18.3	1.0	4.4	5.4	29,864	132,923
Berkeley	169,327	26.4	1.2	3.4	4.7	37,937	105,785
Calhoun	14,583	15.4	0.6	3.2	3.8	1,575	8,647
Charleston	348,046	14.7	0.8	4.6	5.4	50,868	295,283
Cherokee	54,394	14.8	0.9	5.3	6.2	9,170	52,785
Chester	32,618	10.6	0.4	3.1	3.4	2,154	18,177
Chesterfield	42,882	18.3	0.3	1.4	1.7	2,501	11,151
Clarendon	33,149	28.5	1.0	2.5	3.5	5,992	15,015
Colleton	39,019	13.8	0.5	3.0	3.4	3,354	21,031
Darlington	67,031	19.6	0.7	2.8	3.5	8,456	34,768
Dillon	30,698	12.2	0.6	4.1	4.6	3,150	22,740
Dorchester	127,133	23.1	1.0	3.4	4.4	23,399	77,760
Edgefield	25,546	23.8	1.0	3.2	4.2	4,684	14,959
Fairfield	23,435	7.8	0.4	5.3	5.7	1,900	22,547
Florence	132,800	11.3	0.5	4.2	4.7	12,787	100,704
Georgetown	60,731	20.1	0.9	3.7	4.7	10,384	41,383
Greenville	438,119	34.0	2.7	5.3	8.0	217,011	421,462
Greenwood	68,549	25.0	1.5	4.5	6.1	18,958	56,883
Hampton	21,075	24.3	1.0	3.1	4.1	3,877	12,073
Horry	257,380	21.0	1.3	5.0	6.3	61,999	233,192
Jasper	22,330	9.1	0.5	4.6	5.1	1,876	18,744
Kershaw	58,901	21.2	0.7	2.5	3.1	7,109	26,424
Lancaster	75,913	29.0	0.8	2.0	2.8	11,192	27,457
Laurens	69,681	9.6	0.3	2.8	3.1	3,739	35,377
Lee	19,891	18.2	0.6	2.7	3.3	2,201	9,910
Lexington	248,518	18.0	0.7	3.2	3.9	32,000	145,584
Marion	10,093	4.2	0.5	10.5	10.9	853	19,257
Marlboro	33,843	29.0	0.7	1.8	2.5	4,443	10,867
McCormick	28,704	30.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	1,723	3,891
Newberry	37,823	14.3	0.8	4.9	5.7	5,647	33,926
Oconee	71,274	32.3	1.7	3.6	5.3	22,128	46,308
Orangeburg	90,336	13.1	0.6	3.7	4.3	9,306	61,655
Pickens	116,915	37.1	1.4	2.3	3.7	29,172	49,443
Richland	364,001	13.3	0.7	4.5	5.1	45,376	296,449
Saluda	18,625	19.4	0.7	2.8	3.5	2,328	9,673
Spartanburg	280,738	16.5	0.9	4.7	5.6	47,193	238,660
Sumter	104,148	21.6	0.8	3.0	3.9	15,934	57,794
Union	27,672	22.3	0.9	3.3	4.2	4,775	16,646
Williamsburg	35,090	18.4	0.5	2.4	2.9	3,437	15,281
York	217,448	36.7	2.4	4.2	6.6	96,377	166,338
STATE TOTAL	4,494,435	22.1	1.1	3.9	5.0	912,961	3,226,412

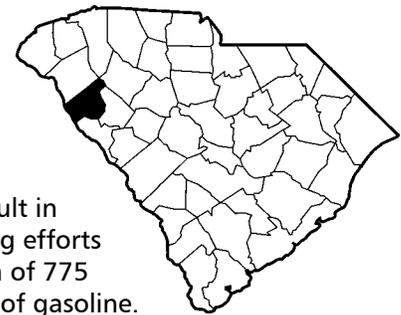
NOTE: Some county totals do not add up due to rounding of numbers.

ABBEVILLE COUNTY

Population: 25,404

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Program: **Town of Abbeville**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Abbeville County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 775 households; saving 59 acres of standing forest; or conserving 966,842 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.5: Abbeville County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

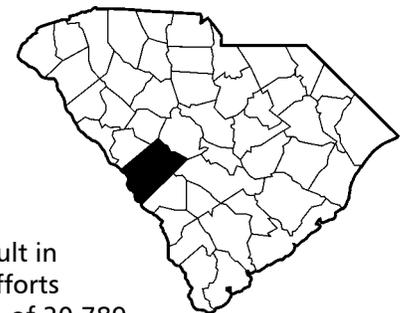
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Metal	2.50	15.90	3.70	120.50	142.60
Paper	215.10	727.40	18.40	399.20	1,360.00
Plastic	13.20	0.90	0.80	29.40	44.30
Banned Items	208.30	0.00	6.40	0.00	214.70
Miscellaneous	23.50	2.10	1.40	43.00	69.90
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	234.40	0.00	0.00	234.40
TOTAL	462.60	980.70	30.70	592.50	2,066.50

AIKEN COUNTY

Population: 154,071

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Aiken, New Ellenton and North Augusta**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Aiken County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 20,789 households; saving 1,594 acres of standing forest; or conserving 25,932,853 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.6: Aiken County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

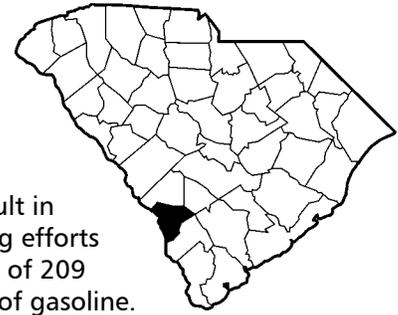
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	189.30	240.00	0.10	0.10	429.60
Metal	1,617.40	1,665.00	27.50	984.80	4,294.70
Paper	4,347.50	7,565.20	329.20	2,136.60	14,378.50
Plastic	202.90	20.70	4.40	109.20	337.20
Banned Items	824.00	5.40	7.60	45.10	882.10
Miscellaneous	34.70	68.40	23.10	1,256.60	1,382.80
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	1,037.60	0.00	10.40	1,048.00
TOTAL	7,215.80	10,602.30	391.90	4,542.80	22,752.90

ALLENDALE COUNTY

Population: 10,447

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 5

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Allendale County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 209 households; saving 16 acres of standing forest; or conserving 260,753 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.7: Allendale County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

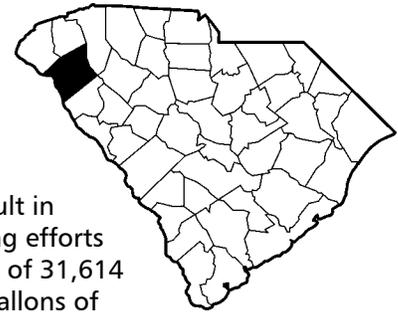
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	5.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.40
Metal	160.70	0.00	10.50	0.00	171.20
Paper	55.10	287.30	32.50	0.00	374.90
Plastic	3.10	0.40	2.20	0.00	5.70
Banned Items	475.00	0.00	7.60	0.00	482.60
Miscellaneous	28.90	2.10	9.80	0.00	40.80
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	19.90	0.00	0.00	19.90
TOTAL	728.20	309.70	62.50	0.00	1,100.40

ANDERSON COUNTY

Population: 182,825

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 17

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Belton and Pendleton



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Anderson County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 31,614 households; saving 2,243 acres of standing forest; or conserving 39,437,137 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.8: Anderson County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	302.00	2.40	0.00	1.60	305.90
Metal	1,838.90	320.50	119.20	1,630.70	3,909.20
Paper	1,723.40	9,849.20	373.10	1,229.60	13,175.30
Plastic	15.20	174.70	10.70	336.70	537.30
Banned Items	992.90	801.90	37.60	3,499.80	5,332.10
Miscellaneous	0.00	1,459.90	425.90	699.30	2,585.10
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	1,278.30	0.00	0.00	1,278.30
TOTAL	4,872.40	13,886.80	966.50	7,397.60	27,123.30

BAMBERG COUNTY

Population: 15,307

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 8

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0

While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Bamberg County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 262 households; saving 20 acres of standing forest; or conserving 326,644 gallons of gasoline.

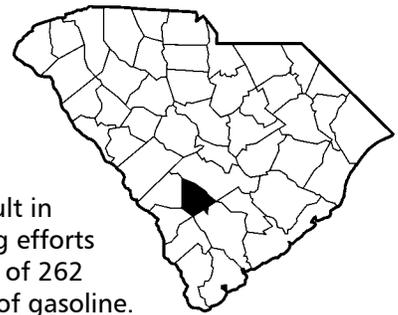


TABLE 6.9: Bamberg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	116.60	0.00	3.40	0.00	120.00
Paper	61.30	421.00	110.10	0.00	592.50
Plastic	0.50	0.60	0.00	0.00	1.10
Banned Items	981.90	0.00	6.40	0.00	988.30
Miscellaneous	6.80	2.10	4.10	0.00	13.00
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	29.20	0.00	0.00	29.20
TOTAL	1,167.10	452.90	124.00	0.00	1,744.10

BARNWELL COUNTY

Population: 22,872

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 9

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0

While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Barnwell County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 420 households; saving 32 acres of standing forest; or conserving 523,380 gallons of gasoline.

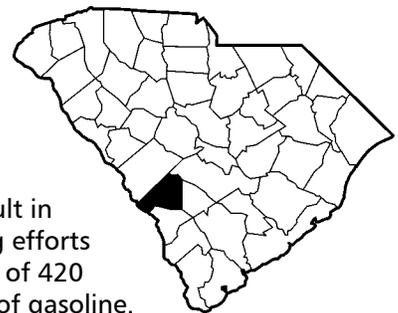


TABLE 6.10: Barnwell County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

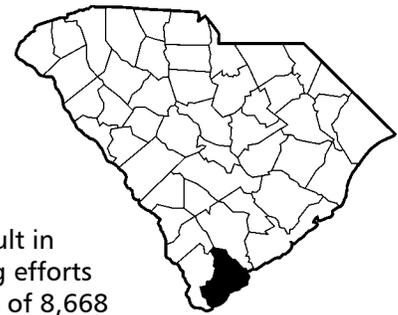
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	14.10
Metal	176.50	0.00	3.40	10.50	190.30
Paper	354.60	628.90	2.10	6.00	991.60
Plastic	30.20	0.80	0.00	0.00	31.00
Banned Items	25.10	0.00	6.40	0.00	31.50
Miscellaneous	40.90	2.10	1.10	1.50	45.70
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	43.60	0.00	0.00	43.60
TOTAL	641.20	675.40	13.10	18.10	1,347.70

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Population: 165,050

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Beaufort, Bluffton and Port Royal**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Beaufort County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 8,668 households; saving 664 acres of standing forest; or conserving 10,812,995 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.11: Beaufort County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

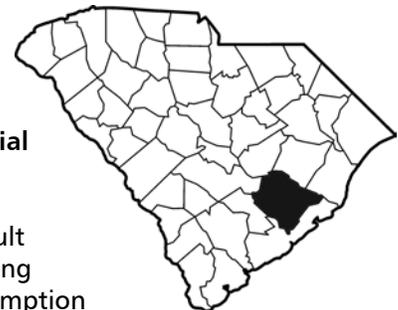
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1,046.80	0.50	1.50	0.00	1,048.80
Metal	133.80	837.00	1,306.70	22.60	2,300.10
Paper	4,349.10	12,645.10	1,262.10	0.00	18,256.30
Plastic	372.50	145.20	4.40	0.00	522.00
Banned Items	2,219.00	2,952.50	24.90	0.00	5,196.40
Miscellaneous	278.80	1,092.90	296.60	0.00	1,668.30
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	872.40	0.00	0.00	872.40
TOTAL	8,399.80	18,545.60	2,896.30	22.60	29,864.30

BERKELEY COUNTY

Population: 169,327

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 19

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Berkeley County Franchise and Sangaree Special Tax District**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Berkeley County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 121,324 households; saving 9,300 acres of standing forest; or conserving 151,344,767 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.12: Berkeley County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

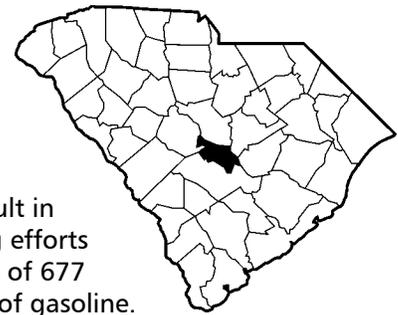
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	56.00	123.20	0.00	0.00	179.20
Metal	15.00	78.20	660.90	84.90	839.00
Paper	1,840.00	32,245.50	73.00	142.30	34,300.80
Plastic	62.00	242.20	2.10	46.00	352.30
Banned Items	126.00	193.10	7.30	0.50	326.90
Miscellaneous	0.00	795.50	274.80	110.50	1,180.70
Mixed Recyclables	244.50	513.40	0.00	0.00	757.90
TOTAL	2,343.50	34,191.00	1,018.10	384.20	37,936.80

CALHOUN COUNTY

Population: 14,583

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Calhoun County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 677 households; saving 52 acres of standing forest; or conserving 844,068 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.13: Calhoun County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

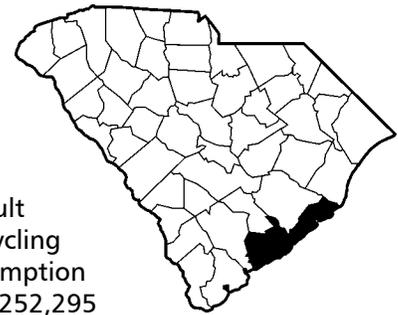
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	114.80	0.00	3.40	565.60	683.80
Paper	74.30	486.20	2.60	76.40	639.50
Plastic	2.00	0.50	0.00	2.90	5.40
Banned Items	167.80	0.00	6.40	4.10	178.30
Miscellaneous	1.60	2.10	3.90	33.50	41.20
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	27.10	0.00	0.00	27.10
TOTAL	360.40	515.90	16.40	682.50	1,575.20

CHARLESTON COUNTY

Population: 348,046

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 52

Curbside Recycling Program: **Countywide**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Charleston County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 56,317 households; saving 4,317 acres of standing forest; or conserving 70,252,295 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.14: Charleston County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

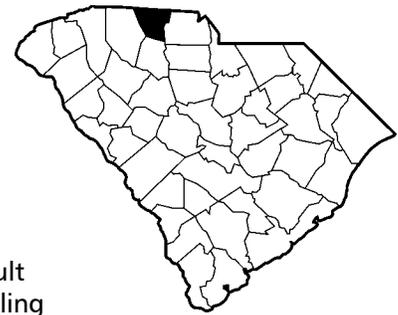
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	2,820.60	89.90	0.00	0.80	2,911.30
Metal	1,904.70	2,068.50	230.20	481.90	4,685.40
Paper	11,099.60	14,352.50	1,308.00	97.40	26,857.50
Plastic	1,078.30	1,713.70	61.00	15.00	2,867.90
Banned Items	8,438.40	644.50	132.10	0.00	9,215.10
Miscellaneous	565.00	1,283.90	227.10	103.60	2,179.70
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	2,151.10	0.00	0.00	2,151.10
TOTAL	25,906.60	22,304.20	1,958.40	698.70	50,867.90

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Population: 54,394

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 7

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Blacksburg and Gaffney as well as the unincorporated areas of Asbury-Rehobeth, Cherokee Falls, Corinth, East Gaffney and Grassy Pond**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Cherokee County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 7,973 households; saving 611 acres of standing forest; or conserving 9,946,173 gallons of gasoline.

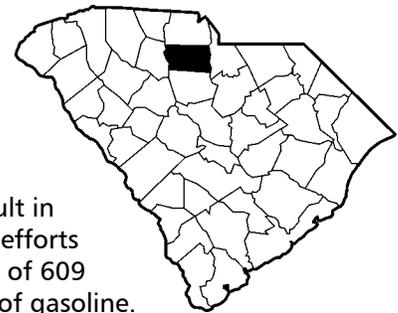
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	60.70	0.00	0.00	0.50	61.20
Metal	400.70	2,806.40	3.40	327.00	3,537.50
Paper	662.50	1,577.60	12.60	192.00	2,444.60
Plastic	56.30	2.10	0.00	42.10	100.50
Banned Items	1,511.60	145.20	6.40	0.00	1,663.20
Miscellaneous	46.40	6.30	1.10	1,019.10	1,072.90
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	289.60	0.00	0.00	289.60
TOTAL	2,738.20	4,827.20	23.50	1,580.70	9,169.50

CHESTER COUNTY

Population: 32,618

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 13

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Chester**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Chester County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 609 households; saving 47 acres of standing forest; or conserving 760,218 gallons of gasoline.

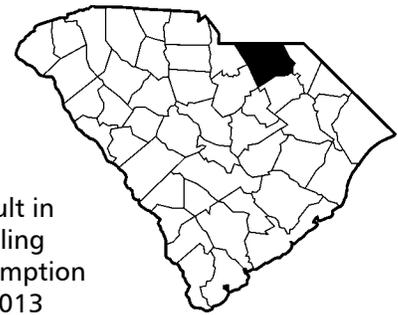
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	39.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	40.00
Metal	76.60	0.50	3.40	18.70	99.10
Paper	553.60	899.90	2.10	0.50	1,456.10
Plastic	40.40	1.20	0.00	3.90	45.50
Banned Items	180.80	0.00	6.40	0.50	187.70
Miscellaneous	2.00	2.30	40.60	32.30	77.20
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	248.10	0.00	0.00	248.10
TOTAL	892.90	1,152.50	52.60	55.80	2,153.70

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Population: 42,882

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 7

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Chesterfield County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 2,071 households; saving 159 acres of standing forest; or conserving 2,584,013 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.17: Chesterfield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

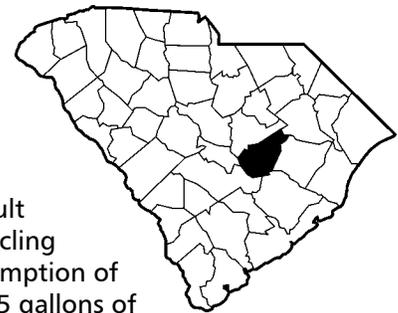
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	135.40	0.00	3.50	70.00	208.90
Paper	71.90	1,179.20	8.30	200.60	1,459.90
Plastic	47.30	1.60	0.00	2.70	51.60
Banned Items	39.00	0.00	6.40	0.10	45.50
Miscellaneous	0.20	2.10	1.80	276.80	280.80
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	453.70	0.00	0.00	453.70
TOTAL	293.80	1,636.60	20.00	550.10	2,500.50

CLARENDON COUNTY

Population: 33,149

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Clarendon County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 2,370 households; saving 182 acres of standing forest; or conserving 2,957,065 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.18: Clarendon County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

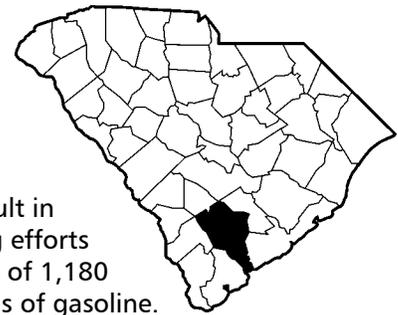
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	82.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.00
Metal	721.00	0.00	10.50	12.40	743.90
Paper	446.00	911.50	34.00	450.40	1,841.90
Plastic	71.00	1.20	2.20	10.30	84.80
Banned Items	361.00	0.00	7.60	0.00	368.60
Miscellaneous	5.00	2.10	9.80	206.20	223.10
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	249.20	0.00	2,398.80	2,648.00
TOTAL	1,686.00	1,164.00	64.00	3,078.10	5,992.10

COLLETON COUNTY

Population: 39,019

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 15

Curbside Recycling Program: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Colleton County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 1,180 households; saving 90 acres of standing forest; or conserving 1,471,752 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.19: Colleton County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

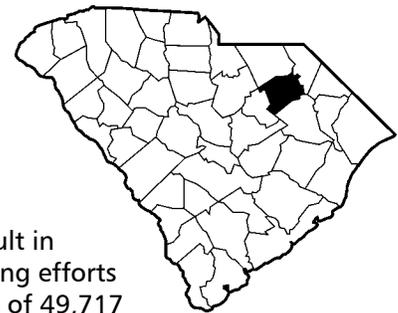
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30
Metal	528.60	886.00	3.40	0.00	1,417.90
Paper	250.30	1,081.00	6.60	0.00	1,337.80
Plastic	2.10	2.80	0.00	0.00	4.90
Banned Items	307.50	5.80	4.20	0.00	317.50
Miscellaneous	5.10	5.20	4.80	0.00	15.10
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	260.40	0.00	0.00	260.40
TOTAL	1,093.50	2,241.30	19.00	0.00	3,353.80

DARLINGTON COUNTY

Population: 67,031

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 14

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Darlington, Hartsville and Lamar



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Darlington County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 49,717 households; saving 3,811 acres of standing forest; or conserving 62,019,005 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.20: Darlington County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

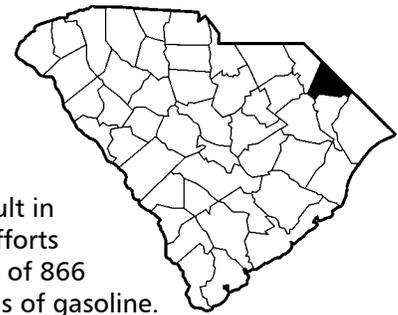
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	66.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.10
Metal	513.60	0.00	3.40	901.80	1,418.80
Paper	799.80	4,620.20	12.10	26.90	5,458.90
Plastic	15.40	25.90	0.00	4.00	45.30
Banned Items	546.00	0.00	6.40	0.30	552.70
Miscellaneous	0.00	2.10	4.40	259.10	265.50
Mixed Recyclables	149.20	499.70	0.00	0.00	648.90
TOTAL	2,090.10	5,147.90	26.30	1,192.00	8,456.20

DILLON COUNTY

Population: 30,698

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 15

Curbside Recycling Program: City of Dillon



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Dillon County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 866 households; saving 66 acres of standing forest; or conserving 1,080,674 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.21: Dillon County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

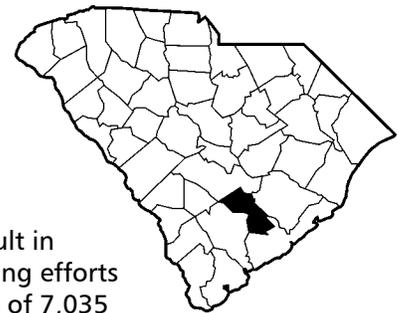
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	213.70	10.50	3.40	0.30	227.80
Paper	148.10	1,924.10	2.10	0.00	2,074.40
Plastic	0.00	78.60	0.00	0.00	78.60
Banned Items	412.20	0.00	6.40	0.00	418.60
Miscellaneous	1.60	102.10	2.10	0.00	105.80
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	244.50	0.00	0.00	244.50
TOTAL	775.60	2,359.80	14.10	0.30	3,149.70

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Population: 127,133

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 13

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Harleyville, St. George and Summerville



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Dorchester County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 7,035 households; saving 539 acres of standing forest; or conserving 8,775,414 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.22: Dorchester County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

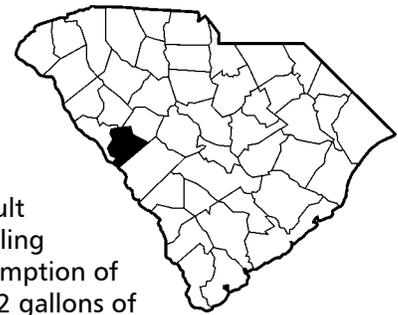
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	197.10	2.00	0.00	0.00	199.10
Metal	1,297.90	9.50	25.60	1,517.80	2,850.70
Paper	1,500.50	4,017.20	88.30	334.60	5,940.60
Plastic	1,958.40	26.60	4.40	4.50	1,993.90
Banned Items	1,402.00	1.00	8.80	0.40	1,412.10
Miscellaneous	9,541.80	31.60	56.50	14.40	9,644.30
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	1,358.20	0.00	0.00	1,358.20
TOTAL	15,897.60	5,446.10	183.60	1,871.60	23,398.90

EDGEFIELD COUNTY

Population: 25,546

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 8

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Edgefield and Johnston**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Edgefield County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 4,042 households; saving 310 acres of standing forest; or conserving 5,042,622 gallons of gasoline.

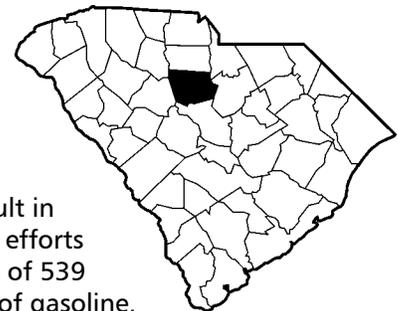
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	371.70	71.40	16.00	3.40	462.50
Paper	393.00	3,027.70	90.00	203.70	3,714.30
Plastic	25.20	41.60	2.20	30.00	99.10
Items	176.40	29.80	8.80	0.00	215.10
Miscellaneous	0.00	133.80	10.60	0.20	144.60
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	48.60	0.00	0.00	48.60
TOTAL	966.30	3,353.00	127.70	237.20	4,684.20

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Population: 23,435

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Fairfield County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 539 households; saving 41 acres of standing forest; or conserving 672,992 gallons of gasoline.

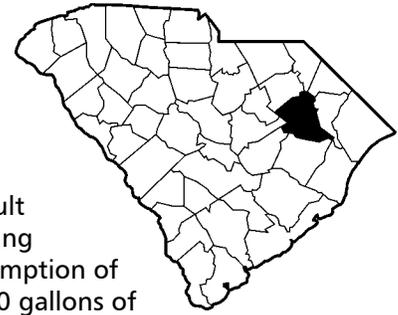
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	193.10	0.00	3.40	15.60	212.00
Paper	289.90	644.40	2.10	130.10	1,066.50
Plastic	24.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	24.80
Banned Items	343.90	0.00	6.40	4.00	354.30
Miscellaneous	8.20	2.10	1.10	0.30	11.80
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	230.70	0.00	0.00	230.70
TOTAL	859.10	878.00	13.10	150.00	1,900.10

FLORENCE COUNTY

Population: 132,800

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 15

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Florence and Lake City**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Florence County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 2,182 households; saving 167 acres of standing forest; or conserving 2,721,660 gallons of gasoline.

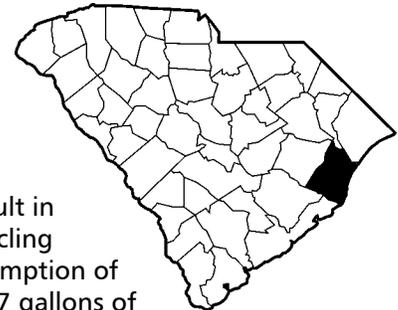
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	83.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.50
Metal	36.00	0.00	47.50	135.70	219.20
Paper	880.20	3,978.70	71.90	7.00	4,937.80
Plastic	208.30	16.00	2.30	0.00	226.60
Banned Items	6,456.60	0.00	7.60	0.00	6,464.20
Miscellaneous	3.00	16.70	23.10	1.80	44.60
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	811.00	0.00	0.00	811.00
TOTAL	7,667.60	4,822.30	152.40	144.40	12,786.80

GEORGETOWN COUNTY

Population: 60,731

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 14

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Andrews and Georgetown**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Georgetown County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 6,134 households; saving 470 acres of standing forest; or conserving 7,651,527 gallons of gasoline.

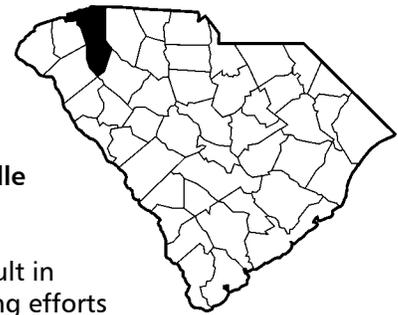
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	212.00	11.10	0.00	0.00	223.90
Metal	706.00	18.10	660.90	0.00	1,385.10
Paper	1,265.50	1,784.70	73.50	0.00	3,123.60
Plastic	73.30	2.20	2.10	0.00	77.60
Banned Items	2,410.00	2,588.00	7.30	0.00	5,005.30
Miscellaneous	3.70	2.10	261.00	0.00	266.80
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	301.70	0.00	0.00	301.40
TOTAL	4,670.50	4,708.70	1,004.80	0.00	10,383.90

GREENVILLE COUNTY

Population: 438,119

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 29

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Fountain Inn, Greenville, Greer, Mauldin, Simpsonville and Travelers Rest as well as Greater Greenville Sanitation service area**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Greenville County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 133,698 households; saving 10,249 acres of standing forest; or conserving 166,780,730 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.27: Greenville County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

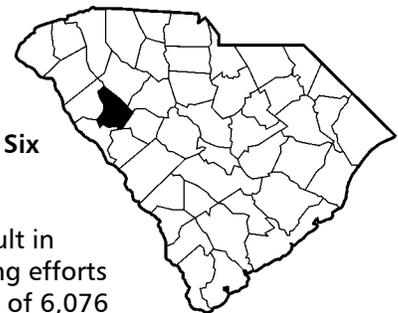
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1,270.70	582.10	5.90	10.80	1,869.50
Metal	845.20	12,725.20	142.90	4,601.00	18,314.30
Paper	9,160.30	36,412.70	681.50	105,912.90	152,167.50
Plastic	1,036.20	3,675.10	13.40	397.40	5,122.10
Banned Items	17,670.40	4,020.70	284.70	2.10	21,977.80
Miscellaneous	149.10	10,658.20	83.80	2,365.50	13,256.60
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	4,302.90	0.00	0.00	4,302.90
TOTAL	30,131.90	72,376.90	1,212.20	113,289.60	217,010.60

GREENWOOD COUNTY

Population: 68,549

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 9

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Greenwood, Hodges, Ninety Six and Ware Shoals**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Greenville County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 6,076 households; saving 466 acres of standing forest; or conserving 7,579,497 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.28: Greenwood County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

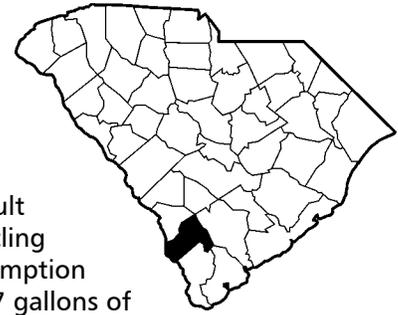
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	96.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.90
Metal	538.50	1.00	21.40	223.40	784.30
Paper	2,101.90	5,136.50	124.50	5,891.30	13,254.20
Plastic	146.80	2.50	6.10	8.40	163.80
Banned Items	1,447.50	0.80	11.10	21.50	1,480.80
Miscellaneous	30.40	3.30	26.90	2,986.90	3,047.40
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	130.60	0.00	0.00	130.60
TOTAL	4,362.00	5,274.70	189.90	9,131.50	18,958.00

HAMPTON COUNTY

Population: 21,075

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Hampton County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 991 households; saving 76 acres of standing forest; or conserving 1,236,187 gallons of gasoline.

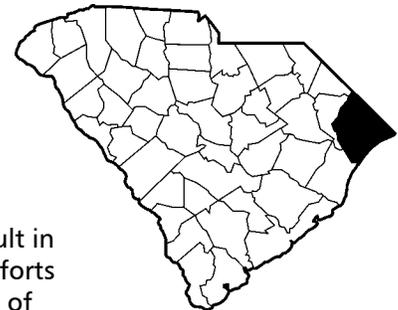
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
Metal	130.10	4.80	3.40	281.90	421.20
Paper	106.20	588.60	2.10	10.20	707.10
Plastic	7.30	0.80	0.00	0.00	8.10
Banned Items	635.00	240.00	6.40	1,398.50	2,280.00
Miscellaneous	34.00	155.50	1.10	3.40	194.10
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	226.20	0.00	0.00	226.20
TOTAL	953.70	1,216.00	13.10	1,694.10	3,876.70

HORRY COUNTY

Population: 257,380

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 30

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Briarcliffe Acres, Conway, Myrtle Beach, North Myrtle Beach and Surfside Beach**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Horry County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 18,774 households; saving 1,439 acres of standing forest; or conserving 23,418,963 gallons of gasoline.

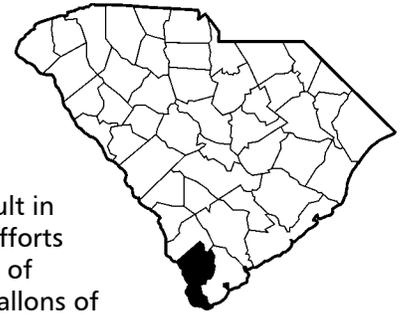
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1,657.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,657.10
Metal	3,697.00	12,182.90	668.60	241.90	16,790.50
Paper	13,662.10	11,371.20	166.80	92.50	25,292.50
Plastic	614.60	52.40	3.10	0.00	670.10
Banned Items	8,029.30	428.70	8.30	10.10	8,476.40
Miscellaneous	90.50	529.40	300.60	6,585.50	7,506.00
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	1,606.40	0.00	0.00	1,606.10
TOTAL	27,750.60	26,171.00	1,147.40	6,929.90	61,998.90

JASPER COUNTY

Population: 22,330

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 6

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Hardeeville and Ridgeland**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Jasper County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 889 households; saving 68 acres of standing forest; or conserving 1,108,856 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.31: Jasper County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

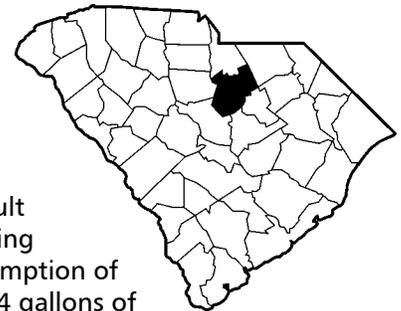
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50
Metal	466.90	40.30	10.50	0.00	517.70
Paper	184.10	744.00	46.70	7.50	982.40
Plastic	22.60	1.40	2.20	0.00	26.20
Banned Items	159.40	79.40	8.10	1.00	247.90
Miscellaneous	0.00	46.20	10.60	1.00	57.90
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	42.50	0.00	0.00	42.50
TOTAL	833.00	955.30	78.20	9.50	1,876.00

KERSHAW COUNTY

Population: 58,901

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Camden**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Kershaw County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 3,539 households; saving 271 acres of standing forest; or conserving 4,415,314 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.32: Kershaw County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

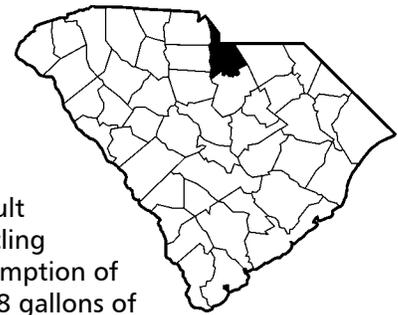
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	65.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.30
Metal	257.70	0.10	1,874.70	0.70	2,133.20
Paper	315.40	1,620.50	32.90	315.40	2,284.20
Plastic	95.50	2.10	216.20	66.60	380.50
Banned Items	2,025.20	0.00	7.60	0.10	2,032.90
Miscellaneous	1.60	3.10	11.80	84.20	100.60
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	112.20	0.00	0.00	112.20
TOTAL	2,760.70	1,738.00	2,143.30	466.90	7,108.80

LANCASTER COUNTY

Population: 75,913

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 13

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lancaster County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 6,449 households; saving 494 acres of standing forest; or conserving 8,044,558 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.33: Lancaster County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

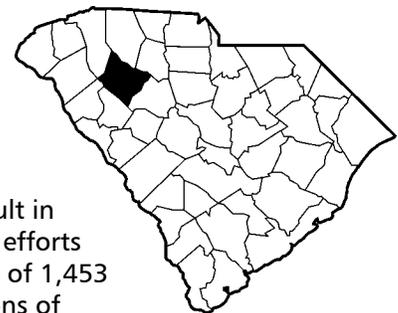
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	131.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.50
Metal	3,252.00	2.30	3.90	0.10	3,258.30
Paper	780.40	2,255.70	14.50	164.60	3,215.30
Plastic	198.60	8.10	1.00	10.90	218.70
Banned Items	525.90	0.00	6.40	0.00	532.30
Miscellaneous	7.50	3.10	1.30	3,140.00	3,151.90
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	516.70	0.00	167.80	684.50
TOTAL	4,895.90	2,785.90	27.20	3,483.40	11,192.30

LAURENS COUNTY

Population: 69,681

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Laurens County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 1,453 households; saving 111 acres of standing forest; or conserving 1,812,174 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.34: Laurens County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

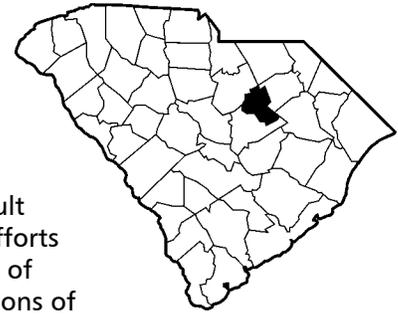
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	12.30	0.60	1.30	0.50	14.60
Metal	248.20	2.70	3.60	45.60	300.20
Paper	478.40	1,926.40	15.80	22.50	2,443.10
Plastic	2.80	3.00	1.00	0.00	6.80
Banned Items	325.10	0.00	6.40	2.50	334.00
Miscellaneous	4.00	4.30	4.90	122.00	135.30
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	504.80	0.00	0.00	504.80
TOTAL	1,070.70	2,441.80	33.10	193.10	3,738.70

LEE COUNTY

Population: 19,891

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lee County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 374 households; saving 29 acres of standing forest; or conserving 466,403 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.35: Lee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

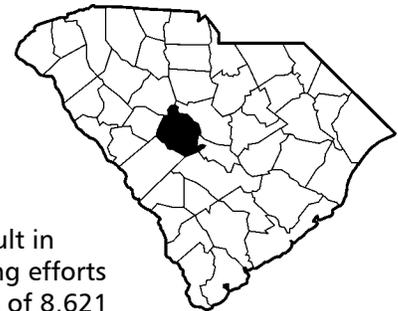
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	252.70	0.00	10.50	0.00	263.20
Paper	19.30	546.90	32.90	0.00	599.20
Plastic	5.40	0.70	2.20	0.00	8.30
Banned Items	1,261.10	0.00	7.60	0.00	1,268.70
Miscellaneous	3.50	2.10	18.30	0.00	23.90
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	37.90	0.00	0.00	37.90
TOTAL	1,542.10	587.60	71.50	0.00	2,201.20

LEXINGTON COUNTY

Population: 248,518

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Batesburg-Leesville, Cayce, Irmo, Lexington, Springdale and West Columbia**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lexington County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 8,621 households; saving 661 acres of standing forest; or conserving 10,754,345 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.36: Lexington County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

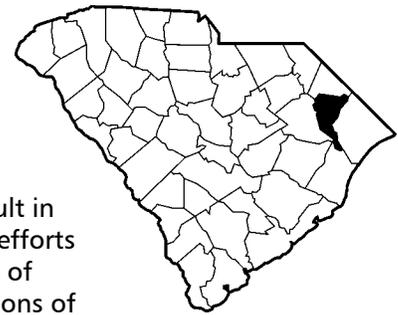
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	296.30	31.20	0.00	0.00	327.50
Metal	901.10	414.20	4.90	53.80	1,374.00
Paper	2,000.60	15,678.70	305.50	49.30	18,034.20
Plastic	270.80	854.90	31.50	1.30	1,158.40
Banned Items	3,180.60	45.70	7.40	0.00	3,233.70
Miscellaneous	354.10	3,143.60	75.90	0.50	3,574.10
Mixed Recyclables	2,150.60	2,147.50	0.00	0.00	4,298.10
TOTAL	9,154.10	22,315.80	425.20	104.90	31,999.90

MARION COUNTY

Population: **33,843**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **4**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **0**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Marion County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 249 households; saving 19 acres of standing forest; or conserving 311,019 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.37: Marion County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

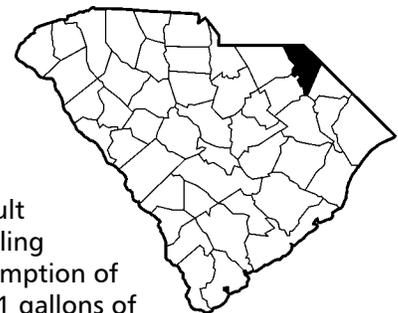
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	36.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.20
Metal	36.20	0.00	3.40	0.00	39.50
Paper	108.60	277.50	2.10	0.00	388.30
Plastic	36.20	0.40	0.00	0.00	36.60
Banned Items	119.00	0.00	6.40	0.00	125.40
Miscellaneous	0.00	21.00	1.10	0.00	22.10
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	205.30	0.00	0.00	205.30
TOTAL	336.20	504.20	13.10	0.00	853.40

MARLBORO COUNTY

Population: **28,704**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **5**

Curbside Recycling Programs: **0**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Marlboro County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 2,538 households; saving 195 acres of standing forest; or conserving 3,166,491 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.38: Marlboro County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

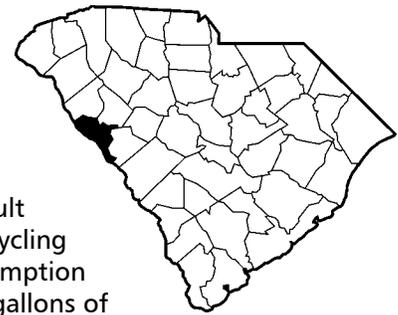
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	6.10	56.70	10.50	14.50	87.70
Paper	10.40	1,976.50	32.50	42.00	2,061.50
Plastic	3.70	3.90	2.20	3.10	12.90
Banned Items	1,946.80	0.00	7.60	0.00	1,954.40
Miscellaneous	0.00	47.90	17.50	11.00	76.40
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	250.50	0.00	0.00	250.50
TOTAL	1,967.00	2,335.60	70.20	70.60	4,443.40

McCORMICK COUNTY

Population: 10,093

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 5

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. McCormick County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 750 households; saving 57 acres of standing forest; or conserving 935,218 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.39: McCormick County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

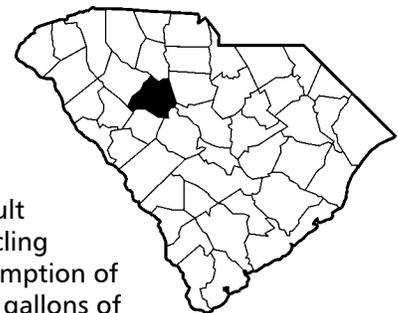
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Metal	170.80	0.00	68.20	6.50	245.50
Paper	87.90	1,067.40	62.90	44.10	1,262.20
Plastic	5.30	1.70	4.40	0.00	11.40
Banned Items	63.30	0.00	42.30	0.30	105.90
Miscellaneous	0.00	2.10	39.80	0.60	42.50
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	54.70	0.00	0.00	54.70
TOTAL	327.30	1,125.80	217.60	52.00	1,722.70

NEWBERRY COUNTY

Population: 37,823

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Newberry County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 1,251 households; saving 96 acres of standing forest; or conserving 1,560,215 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.40: Newberry County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

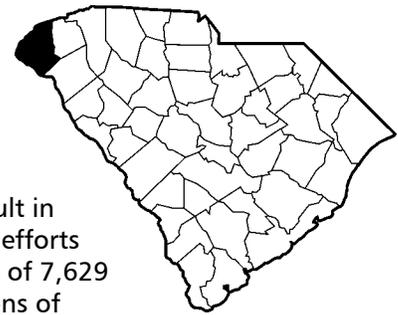
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	24.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.60
Metal	276.30	0.00	3.40	57.80	337.40
Paper	603.20	1,040.00	2.10	50.80	1,696.10
Plastic	38.90	1.40	0.00	0.00	40.30
Banned Items	3,261.00	0.00	6.40	0.00	3,267.40
Miscellaneous	14.90	2.10	4.30	1.80	23.00
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	258.00	0.00	0.00	258.00
TOTAL	4,218.90	1,301.50	16.20	110.30	5,646.90

OCONEE COUNTY

Population: 71,274

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 17

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Seneca and Walhalla**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Oconee County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 7,629 households; saving 585 acres of standing forest; or conserving 9,516,274 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.41: Oconee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

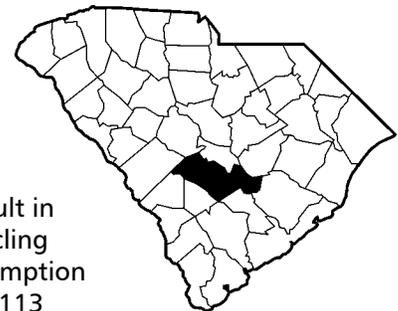
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	367.60	0.00	0.00	0.60	368.20
Metal	51.90	102.00	3.40	417.80	575.20
Paper	2,706.40	9,758.50	178.00	739.10	13,382.00
Plastic	100.80	101.20	0.00	9.60	211.70
Banned Items	5,461.80	856.10	8.40	5.40	6,331.70
Miscellaneous	97.6	402.50	22.30	600.80	1,123.30
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	135.80	0.00	0.00	135.80
TOTAL	8,786.20	11,356.10	212.20	1,773.40	22,127.80

ORANGEBURG COUNTY

Population: 90,336

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 21

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Orangeburg**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Orangeburg County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 3,364 households; saving 258 acres of standing forest; or conserving 4,196,113 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.42: Orangeburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

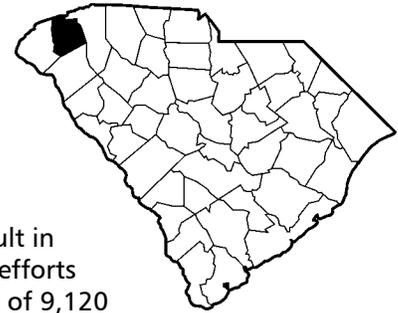
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	22.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.40
Metal	541.30	6.20	3.10	4.00	554.90
Paper	558.70	4,108.90	17.80	1,795.10	6,480.50
Plastic	22.30	14.50	0.00	4.20	41.00
Banned Items	464.40	58.50	6.40	0.00	529.40
Miscellaneous	7.70	1,298.50	13.10	0.10	1,319.40
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	358.10	0.00	0.00	358.10
TOTAL	1,616.70	5,844.80	40.80	1,803.40	9,305.60

PICKENS COUNTY

Population: 116,915

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 36

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Central, Clemson, Easley, Liberty, Norris, Pickens and Six Mile**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Pickens County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 9,120 households; saving 699 acres of standing forest; or conserving 11,377,174 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.43: Pickens County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

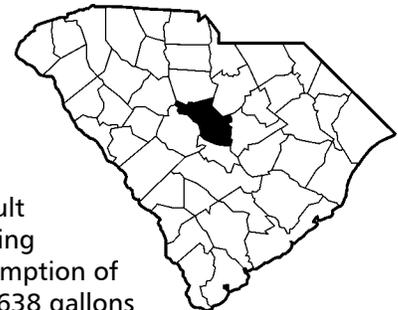
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	467.70	30.50	30.00	22.60	550.80
Metal	240.80	434.00	143.20	78.50	896.50
Paper	3,256.00	13,373.30	510.20	986.30	18,125.70
Plastic	350.80	14.00	20.10	3.00	387.90
Banned Items	4,241.90	2,447.00	190.20	0.00	6,879.10
Miscellaneous	174.60	869.20	46.90	274.50	1,365.20
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	966.70	0.00	0.00	966.70
TOTAL	8,731.80	18,134.60	940.50	1,364.90	29,171.80

RICHLAND COUNTY

Population: 364,001

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 5

Curbside Recycling Program: **Countywide**



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Richland County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 12,503 households; saving 958 acres of standing forest; or conserving 15,596,638 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.44: Richland County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

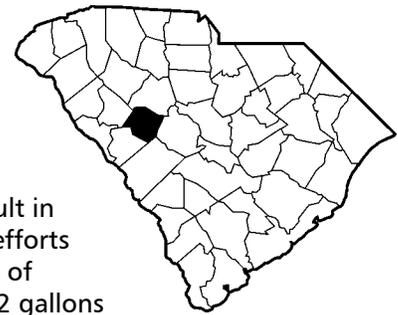
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1,048.80	0.00	4.10	0.00	1,052.90
Metal	305.20	1.80	680.00	416.10	1,403.00
Paper	2,088.30	24,307.30	2,106.00	34.90	28,536.50
Plastic	673.90	3,226.60	56.30	0.00	3,956.80
Banned Items	859.00	0.00	29.70	0.10	888.80
Miscellaneous	92.70	53.10	346.70	6.30	498.70
Mixed Recyclables	6,955.30	1,809.50	274.80	0.00	9,039.60
TOTAL	12,023.10	29,398.20	3,497.70	457.40	45,376.30

SALUDA COUNTY

Population: 18,625

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 7

Curbside Recycling Program: Municipality of Saluda



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Saluda County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 1,403 households; saving 108 acres of standing forest; or conserving 1,749,622 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.45: Saluda County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

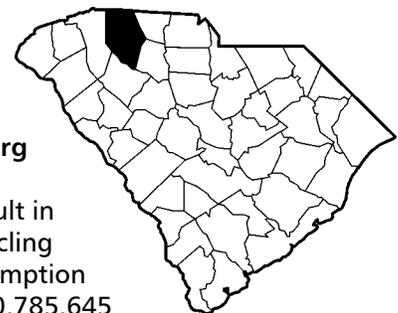
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	313.60	90.40	21.80	0.10	425.90
Paper	251.20	877.00	20.70	0.00	1,148.90
Plastic	15.30	12.60	0.60	0.00	28.60
Banned Items	159.30	206.40	289.30	2.00	657.00
Miscellaneous	0.30	22.80	8.60	0.00	31.60
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	35.50	0.00	0.00	35.50
TOTAL	739.70	1,244.70	341.10	2.10	2,327.50

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Population: 280,738

Drop-off Centers: 23

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Greer, Lyman and Spartanburg



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Spartanburg County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 80,794 households; saving 6,193 acres of standing forest; or conserving 100,785,645 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.46: Spartanburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

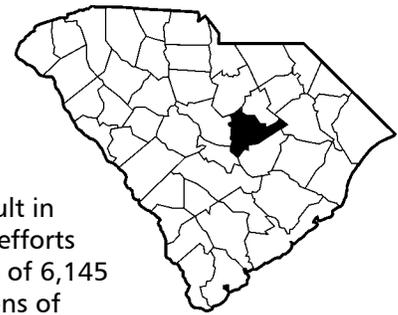
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	167.30	0.00	0.00	3.00	170.30
Metal	73.40	4.80	17.60	1,011.00	1,106.80
Paper	4,826.00	8,074.90	187.70	6,473.80	19,562.30
Plastic	72.90	24.20	5.20	376.10	478.40
Banned Items	18,747.40	0.00	121.80	1.50	18,870.60
Miscellaneous	17.70	169.90	27.90	604.80	820.30
Mixed Recyclables	1,541.50	2,952.80	0.00	1,689.80	6,184.10
TOTAL	25,446.20	11,226.50	360.10	10,160.00	47,192.70

SUMTER COUNTY

Population: 104,148

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Program: City of Sumter



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Sumter County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 6,145 households; saving 471 acres of standing forest; or conserving 7,665,538 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.47: Sumter County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

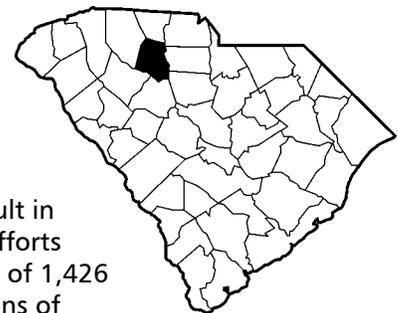
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	421.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	421.20
Metal	2,395.10	0.00	12.10	45.00	2,452.20
Paper	3,034.00	2,863.90	59.50	0.00	5,957.40
Plastic	385.40	3.80	2.80	0.00	392.00
Banned Items	6,002.60	0.00	7.80	0.00	6,010.40
Miscellaneous	302.80	2.10	11.50	0.10	316.40
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	384.40	0.00	0.00	384.40
TOTAL	12,541.20	3,254.20	93.60	45.10	15,934.10

UNION COUNTY

Population: 27,672

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 11

Curbside Recycling Program: 0



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Union County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 1,426 households; saving 109 acres of standing forest; or conserving 1,778,602 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.48: Union County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

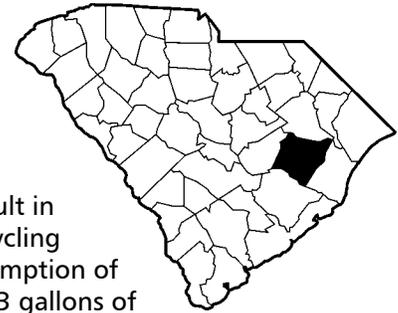
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	28.00	0.00	1.00	1.50	30.50
Metal	364.00	5.00	10.40	23.00	402.40
Paper	505.00	2,506.90	11.10	283.50	3,306.50
Plastic	0.00	9.00	1.00	7.00	17.00
Banned Items	111.00	590.00	11.40	0.00	712.40
Miscellaneous	2.00	6.60	1.10	58.00	67.80
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	238.70	0.00	0.00	238.70
TOTAL	1,010.00	3,356.20	36.10	373.00	4,775.30

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

Population: 35,090

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 20

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Hemingway and Kingstree



While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Williamsburg County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 1,551 households; saving 119 acres of standing forest; or conserving 1,934,413 gallons of gasoline.

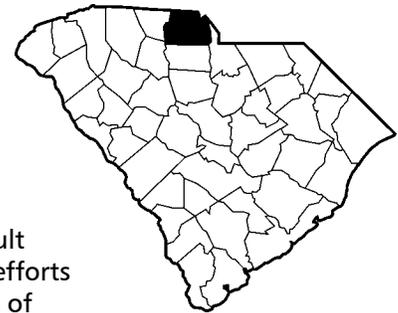
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	359.30	237.70	8.90	98.90	704.80
Paper	226.40	1,522.40	58.10	46.80	1,853.70
Plastic	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	1.30
Banned Items	524.00	19.50	6.40	0.00	549.90
Miscellaneous	0.70	68.60	2.10	3.00	74.40
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	252.90	0.00	0.00	252.90
TOTAL	1,110.40	2,102.40	75.50	148.70	3,437.00

YORK COUNTY

Population: 217,448

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 22

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Clover, Fort Mill, Rock Hill, Tega Cay and York

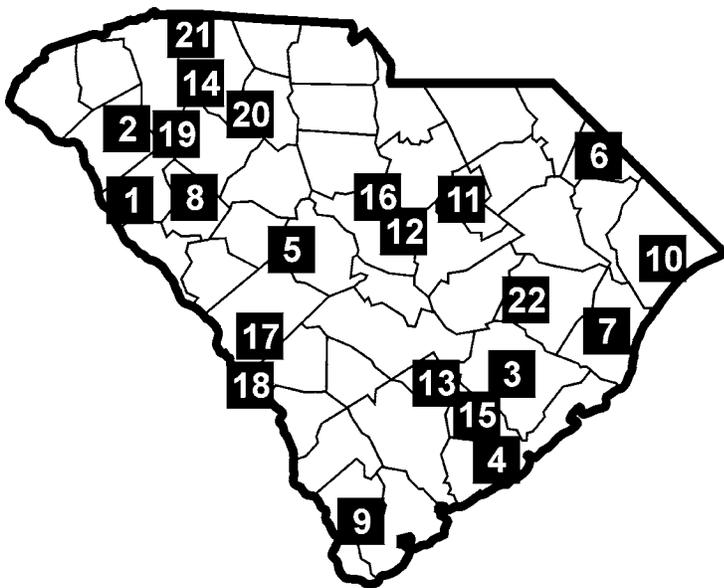


While the table below reflects MSW recycling data, all recycling efforts can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. York County's recycling efforts resulted in an environmental impact equivalent to: saving energy consumption of 109,610 households; saving 8,402 acres of standing forest; or conserving 136,732,506 gallons of gasoline.

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	683.40	12.00	3.00	917.40	1,615.80
Metal	2,329.70	11.20	108.40	44,685.70	47,134.90
Paper	6,479.10	7,404.30	206.50	20,293.40	34,383.30
Plastic	550.10	40.40	33.20	704.30	1,328.10
Banned Items	5,214.80	154.30	20.70	5.90	5,395.60
Miscellaneous	216.50	149.40	47.00	4,576.10	4,989.00
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	1,530.30	0.00	0.00	1,530.30
TOTAL	15,473.50	9,301.90	418.80	71,182.80	96,376.90



CHART 7.1: Class 3 Landfills*



1. Abbeville County Landfill
2. Anderson Regional Landfill
3. Berkeley County WSA Landfill
4. Charleston County Bees Ferry Landfill
5. CMC Landfill
6. Dillon Industrial Landfill
7. Georgetown County Landfill
8. Greenwood County Landfill
9. Hickory Hill Landfill
10. Horry County SWA Landfill
11. Lee County Landfill, LLC
12. Northeast Landfill, LLC
13. Oakridge Landfill
14. Palmetto Landfill
15. Pepperhill Landfill
16. Richland Landfill
17. SRS Z-Area Landfill
18. Three Rivers SWA Landfill
19. Twin Chimneys Landfill
20. Upstate Regional Landfill
21. Wellford Landfill
22. Williamsburg County Landfill

* For a complete list of solid waste facilities, see Section 11 beginning on page 97.

DISPOSAL DATA

This section focuses on disposal for both municipal solid waste (MSW) and total solid waste (TSW). It provides local governments specific information to develop solid waste management plans.

This section includes charts that show disposal data several ways including by facility, origin and type of waste.

South Carolinians disposed of more than 3.2 million tons of MSW in fiscal year (FY) 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009) – a decrease of about 141,000 tons from the previous FY. Each resident disposed of about 3.9 pounds per person per day (p/p/d) of MSW. This amount is about 7 percent less than the previous FY and is above the state's disposal goal of 3.5 p/p/d.

Disposal figures are reported annually to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) by permitted solid waste facilities whether publicly or privately owned. In FY09, there were 437 permitted solid waste facilities in South Carolina. Of the 17 types of facilities, only three handle MSW:

- MSW transfer stations;
- MSW incinerators; and
- Class 3 landfills.

There were 33 permitted MSW transfer stations in FY09. Of those, 28 reported accepting MSW. A transfer station, as defined by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act), is a combination of structures, machinery or devices at a facility where solid waste is taken from collection vehicles and placed in other transportation units, with or without reduction in volume, for movement to another solid waste facility.

There was one MSW incinerator – Montenay Charleston Resource Recovery – operating in FY09. At that facility, 188,757 tons of MSW were burned for energy recovery. As a result, the facility generated 45,698 tons of ash that was disposed of at Charleston County Bees Ferry Class 3 Landfill.

There were 22 permitted Class 3 landfills operating in FY09. Local governments own 11 of the Class 3 landfills and 11 are privately owned. Class 3

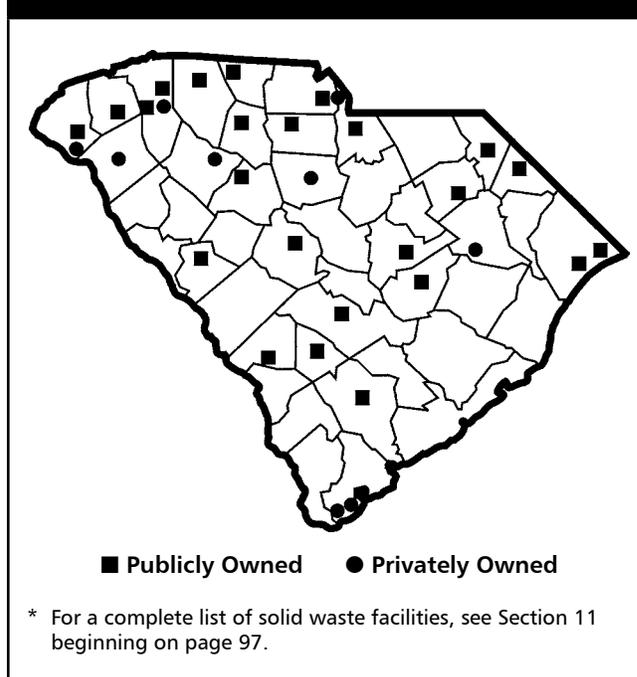
landfills, by law, must meet minimum criteria for siting, design, construction, operation and post-closure. All new Class 3 landfills and expansions to current landfills must comply with the federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D requirements.

One of the Class 3 landfills (Williamsburg County Landfill) continues to operate under a DHEC consent agreement. The consent agreement provides for a phased closure of the landfill.

Just as the economic recession has affected the amount of material recycled, it also has impacted the amount of waste disposed of in landfills. The amount of MSW from South Carolina that was thrown away decreased about 4 percent, or 141,000 tons, from 3,367,422 tons in FY08 to 3,226,412 tons in FY09.

It is important to note that Class 3 landfills accept waste other than MSW including construction and demolition (C&D) debris, industrial solid waste (ISW), MSW and imported solid waste. The total amount of solid waste going into Class 3 landfills dropped about

CHART 7.2: MSW Transfer Station Facilities*



575,000 tons, to about 5.6 million tons in FY09 – a level not seen since FY03.

The majority of South Carolina’s solid waste was disposed of in privately owned Class 3 landfills. In FY09, about 3 million tons of solid waste was reported as being disposed of in the 11 privately owned Class 3 landfills.

Five of them (Lee County Landfill, Oakridge Landfill, Palmetto Landfill, Richland Landfill and Upstate Regional Landfill) accepted 62 percent of the solid waste that was disposed of in the state’s Class 3 landfills. About 1.32 million tons of solid waste was disposed of in the state’s publicly owned Class 3 landfills in FY09 – a slight decrease from FY08.

In FY09, there were 67 Class 1 landfills and 132 Class 2 landfills. It is worth noting that despite decreases in most other areas of disposal, the amount of material reported as going to Class 2 landfills increased due to the fact that this was the first year many of those facilities were required to report. For an explanation of the new landfill classifications, see page 68.

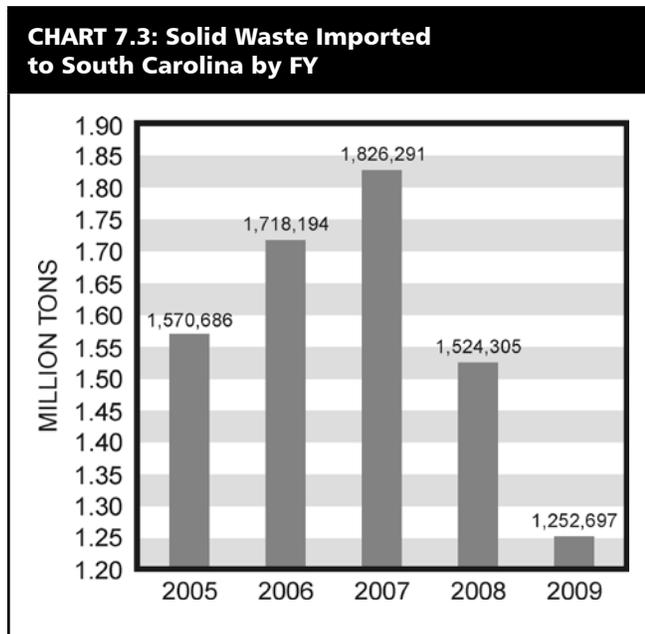
Tipping fees – the amount charged to dispose of solid waste at a landfill – were provided on the Class 3 landfill reports submitted to DHEC.

While tipping fee data is incomplete (only a portion of the facilities reported tipping fees), the average Class 3 landfill tipping fee was \$35 per ton in FY09.

IMPORT & EXPORT OF SOLID WASTE

The movement of solid waste between states is a common practice and a controversial issue. As a result, there have been numerous court cases dealing with this subject. Several rulings limit

states from restricting the interstate movement of solid waste. This subsection provides a brief overview of the import and export of solid waste in South Carolina.



The total amount of out-of-state solid waste disposed of in South Carolina’s landfills in FY09 was 1,252,697 tons. The amount of waste imported and disposed of in South Carolina landfills dropped 18 percent (or 276,000 tons) to nearly 1.2 million tons. This represents about 14 percent of the total amount of solid waste disposed of in the state.

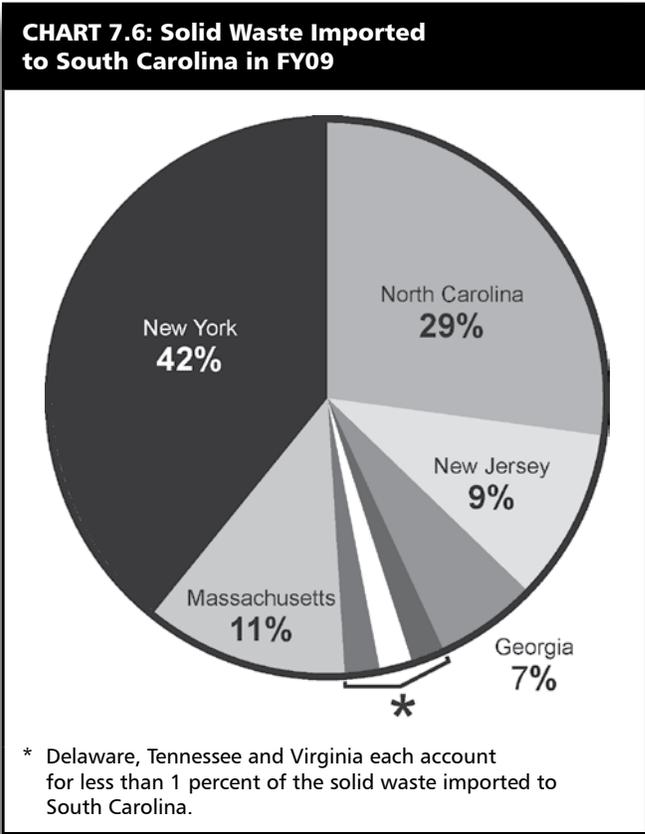
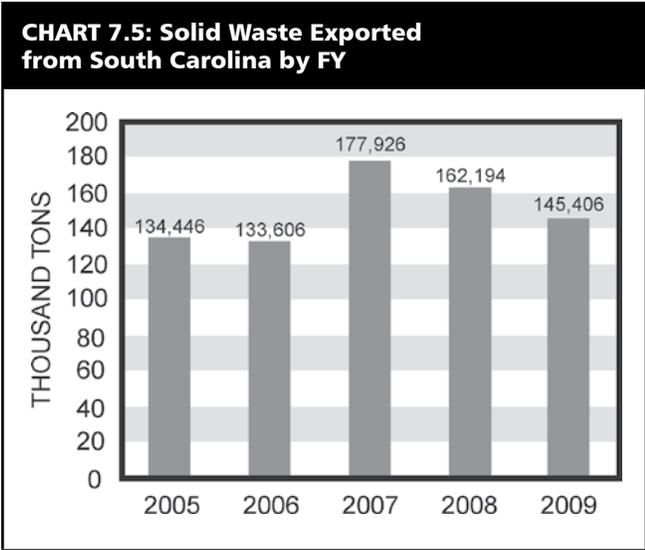
In FY09, the vast majority of out-of-state waste was disposed of in two privately owned Class 3 landfills – Lee County Landfill and Palmetto Landfill. (See Table 7.4.) In FY09, eight states sent solid waste to South Carolina. New York and North Carolina combined for 71 percent (about 865,000 tons) of the total amount. (See Table 7.4 and Chart 7.6 on the following page.)

South Carolina also exports solid waste. Six counties – Anderson, Chester, Lancaster, Oconee, Pickens and York – sent 145,406 tons of solid waste to Georgia and North Carolina landfills in FY09. (See Chart 7.5.)

TABLE 7.4: Solid Waste Imported to South Carolina in Tons in FY09*

ORIGIN	HICKORY HILL LANDFILL Jasper County	LEE COUNTY LANDFILL, LLC	NORTHEAST LANDFILL Richland County	OAKRIDGE LANDFILL Dorchester County	PALMETTO LANDFILL Spartanburg County	RICHLAND LANDFILL Richland County	THREE RIVERS SWA** LANDFILL Aiken County	UPSTATE REGIONAL LANDFILL Union County	TOTAL IMPORTED SOLID WASTE DISPOSED OF IN S.C. LANDFILLS
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	5,839	0	0	5,839
Georgia	16,776	0	0	20	87	4,222	20,209	4,126	45,439
Massachusetts	0	139,144	0	0	0	0	0	0	139,144
New Jersey	0	118,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	118,039
New York	0	527,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	527,877
North Carolina	0	4,429	350	10	238,385	49,632	0	44,613	337,418
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	49
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
Miscellaneous***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,877
TOTAL WASTE FROM OUT OF STATE	16,776	789,489	350	29	238,520	59,708	20,209	48,739	1,252,697

* Some totals may not add up due to rounding.
 ** Solid Waste Authority
 *** This represents solid waste imported from Georgia and North Carolina and disposed of in Class 1 and Class 2 landfills.



LEARN MORE

Disposal data for Class 1 and Class 2 landfills by county or state of origin can be found on the Web at www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/html/solidwaste.htm.

Summary Explanation of Landfill Classification: Regulation 67-107.19

CLASS 1

- Operates under a general permit for disposal of land-clearing debris.
- Requires publication of a Notice of Intent in a local paper and notification to DHEC before operations can begin.
- Limits fill of low area to grade.
- Allows permitted mining sites to become acceptable locations for a Class 1 Landfill.
- Requires the retention of landfill records for three years.

CLASS 2

- Limits waste streams to Appendix I items without waste characterization.
- Waste that is characterized as less than 10 times the MCL and approved by DHEC may be added to the permit for acceptance/disposal.
- Operational Criteria:
 - Unauthorized waste may be stored at the facility for 30 days; except that putrescible waste must be removed within 72 hours.
 - States that an annual survey to determine landfill capacity used and the remaining permitted capacity may be required on a case-by-case basis.
 - Requires scales – but exempts scales for facilities with less than 10,000 tons per year and on-site landfills.
- Design Criteria:
 - Requires the settlement calculations on the bottom elevation.
 - Requires DHEC to inspect the landfill prior to waste placement.
 - Requires airport buffer for landfills accepting dead animals.
 - Sets cap requirements at 2 feet of soil.
 - Buffers established when "Notice of Intent to File a Permit Application" is published.
 - Requires groundwater monitoring and corrective action.
 - Sets post-closure (20 years).
 - Requires closure and post-closure financial assurance.

CLASS 3

- Requires waste characterization through the Special Waste Analysis and Implementation Plan.
- New requirement to inspect 10 percent of incoming loads.
- Landfills that were permitted as ISW Class II Landfills prior to the effective date of this regulation are exempt from design criteria provided the waste streams remain below 30 times the MCLs.
- Leachate recirculation allowed under permit modification.
- Buffers established when "Notice of Intent to File a Permit Application" is published.
- Notification required within 72 hours of receipt of hazardous or PCB wastes.
- Monofills that accept coal combustion by-products testing less than 10 X MCL can be constructed with a clay liner system.
- Minimum factor safety against failure based on soil type.
- Certification testing of cap to include:
 - One permeability test per acre ; and
 - Four density/thickness tests per acre.

SOURCE: www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/regs/R61-107-19.pdf



TABLE 7.7: Class 3 Remaining Capacity & Disposal in Tons

NAME OF CLASS 3 LANDFILL	COUNTY	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL	FY09 DISPOSAL	ESTIMATED REMAINING CAPACITY OF FACILITY	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY BASED ON PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE IN YEARS	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY BASED ON CURRENT DISPOSAL RATE IN YEARS
Abbeville County Landfill	Abbeville	46,000	15,083	1,309,790	28.5	86.8
Anderson Regional Landfill	Anderson	438,000	236,757	6,762,643	15.4	28.6
Berkeley County WSA Landfill	Berkeley	1,000,000	196,573	6,212,505	6.2	31.6
Charleston County Bees Ferry Landfill	Charleston	180,000	147,479	5,950,301	33.1	40.3
CMC	Lexington	150,000	116,706	1,850,330	12.3	15.9
Dillon Industrial Landfill	Dillon	34,000	855	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Georgetown County Landfill	Georgetown	79,582	41,822	1,411,237	17.7	33.7
Greenwood County Landfill	Greenwood	150,000	79,554	1,615,758	10.8	20.3
Hickory Hill Landfill	Jasper	302,000	232,689	3,042,481	10.1	13.1
Horry County SWA Landfill	Horry	300,000	233,958	2,485,950	8.3	10.6
Lee County Landfill, LLC	Lee	1,944,939	1,141,707	23,964,570	12.3	21.0
Northeast Landfill, LLC	Richland	529,600	117,045	7,540,154	14.2	64.4
Oakridge Landfill	Dorchester	1,144,000	470,784	8,295,987	7.3	17.6
Palmetto Landfill	Spartanburg	1,200,000	474,882	1,320,566	1.1	2.8
Pepperhill Landfill	Dorchester	214,500	16,541	313,783	1.5	19.0
Richland Landfill	Richland	851,500	823,346	2,118,704	2.5	2.6
SRS-Z Area	Aiken	Not Applicable	14,600	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Three Rivers SWA Landfill	Aiken	500,000	262,294	25,283,528	50.6	96.4
Twin Chimneys Landfill	Greenville	500,000	199,473	28,325,407	56.7	142.0
Upstate Regional Landfill	Union	730,000	512,357	6,305,197	8.6	12.3
Wellford Landfill	Spartanburg	260,000	121,394	1,127,500	4.3	9.3
Williamsburg County Landfill	Williamsburg	35,000	19,411	35,766	1.0	1.8
STATE TOTALS	—	10,589,121	5,475,311	135,272,158	12.8	24.7

TABLE 7.9: Class 3 Landfills, MSW Incinerator and Exported in Tons (by Type of Waste)

COUNTY	RESIDENTIAL (DISPOSED OF + INCINERATED + EXPORTED)	COMMERCIAL (DISPOSED OF + EXPORTED)	INDUSTRIAL – OFFICE/PACKAGING (DISPOSED OF + EXPORTED)	ASH	C&D DEBRIS (DISPOSED OF + INCINERATED)	INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WASTE	PROCESSED WASTE TIRES	NATURAL DISASTER DEBRIS	OTHER	TSW DISPOSED OF IN CLASS 3 LANDFILLS, INCINERATED & EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL	MSW DISPOSED OF IN CLASS 3 LANDFILLS, INCINERATED & EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL
Abbeville	7,149	3,367	0	0	8	3,435	0	0	28	13,987	10,516
Aiken	53,726	28,882	12,466	0	2,825	36,759	0	0	0	134,658	95,074
Allendale	4,712	186	0	0	2	2,280	0	0	29	7,209	4,898
Anderson	81,531	19,944	264	0	1,755	10,164	0	0	2,010	115,667	101,739
Bamberg	7,184	3,079	0	0	2	192	0	0	0	10,457	10,263
Barnwell	10,041	4,480	450	0	0	734	0	0	0	15,705	14,971
Beaufort	57,323	75,600	0	0	23,965	10	0	0	35,586	192,484	132,923
Berkeley	56,172	49,614	0	0	43,308	151,270	0	36	39,491	339,890	105,785
Calhoun	3,708	4,938	0	0	418	6,252	0	0	15	15,331	8,647
Charleston	256,451	38,831	1	47,043	20,654	46,594	0	0	53,820	463,393	295,283
Cherokee	19,110	32,287	1,388	0	17	24,850	0	0	0	77,652	52,785
Chester	18,174	4	0	78	148	11,589	0	0	123	30,115	18,177
Chesterfield	11,131	19	0	130	12	2,142	0	0	138	13,572	11,151
Clarendon	9,336	5,678	0	0	33	467	0	0	0	15,514	15,015
Colleton	13,205	7,827	0	0	1,514	15,237	0	0	250	38,032	21,031
Darlington	34,744	25	0	15,346	17,844	7,144	0	0	15,851	90,953	34,768
Dillon	22,740	0	0	0	0	2,488	0	0	19	25,246	22,740
Dorchester	42,138	35,622	0	0	24,838	19,927	0	0	579	123,105	77,760
Edgefield	10,466	4,493	0	0	17	182	0	0	0	15,158	14,959
Fairfield	19,888	2,658	0	21	18	283	0	0	59	22,927	22,547
Florence	100,704	0	0	0	1,456	13,612	0	0	49,944	165,766	100,704
Georgetown	23,223	18,159	0	0	10	903	0	0	716	43,011	41,383
Greenville	158,676	247,057	15,729	221	5,728	95,501	0	0	3,492	526,402	421,462
Greenwood	27,046	29,838	0	0	1,711	1,395	0	0	24,873	84,863	56,883
Hampton	0	12,073	0	0	31	0	0	0	457	12,561	12,073
Horry	79,460	153,732	0	0	715	191	0	0	1,217	235,314	233,192
Jasper	8,700	10,045	0	0	3,370	0	0	0	9,465	31,580	18,744

Kershaw	6,137	20,247	40	2,889	2,323	5,497	0	0	108	37,240	26,424
Lancaster	27,408	49	0	0	224	1,420	0	0	952	30,054	27,457
Laurens	31,230	4,048	99	0	1,657	5,944	0	0	0	42,978	35,377
Lee	9,871	0	40	0	52	4,674	0	0	0	14,637	9,910
Lexington	122,131	23,400	53	0	6,984	133,765	0	0	1,498	287,830	145,584
Marion	19,250	7	0	0	0	1,949	0	0	34	21,241	19,257
Marlboro	10,860	8	0	0	0	891	0	0	306	12,063	10,867
McCormick	2,617	1,275	0	0	1	364	0	0	8	4,264	3,891
Newberry	4,434	29,491	0	0	0	6,648	0	0	0	40,574	33,926
Oconee	43,096	233	2,979	0	621	2,409	0	0	0	49,338	46,308
Orangeburg	39,410	22,234	12	168	1,427	9,240	0	0	3,228	75,717	61,655
Pickens	45,519	2,335	1,590	0	4,658	4,032	0	0	0	58,133	49,443
Richland	2	296,428	19	1,338	26,088	22,275	0	0	2,323	348,475	296,449
Saluda	6,759	2,914	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	9,680	9,673
Spartanburg	116,660	72,355	49,645	0	8,741	162,645	0	0	2,634	412,680	238,660
Sumter	40,672	17,122	0	123	3,813	31,219	0	0	1,504	94,452	57,794
Union	10,013	6,483	149	0	3,870	10,187	0	0	0	30,702	16,646
Williamsburg	9,301	4,294	1,685	0	3,723	17,574	0	0	16,036	52,614	15,284
York	137,051	29,130	157	0	3,170	3,255	0	0	179	172,941	166,338
S.C. COUNTIES TOTAL (CLASS 3/ TS/EXP/INC)	1,819,158	1,320,488	86,766	67,355	217,746	877,592	0	36	267,021	4,656,162	3,226,412
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	5,839	0	0	0	5,839	0
Georgia	0	20,463	87	0	270	20,936	0	0	3,684	45,439	20,549
Massachusetts	138,956	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	139,144	138,956
New Jersey	81,850	0	0	0	0	36,189	0	0	0	118,039	81,850
New York	527,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	527,877	527,877
North Carolina	46,048	282,171	589	0	354	7,109	0	0	1,147	337,418	328,808
Tennessee	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
OUT OF STATE TOTAL (CLASS 3)	794,731	302,634	725	0	623	70,261	16	0	4,831	1,173,820	1,098,090
TOTAL BY WASTE STREAM	2,613,889	1,623,122	87,491	67,355	218,370	947,853	16	36	271,852	5,829,983	4,324,502

TABLE 7.10: State & County MSW Recycling, Disposal & Generation Rates

COUNTY	POPULATION	RECYCLING RATE (PERCENT)	RECYCLED (P/P/D)	DISPOSED (P/P/D)	GENERATION (P/P/D)	RECYCLED (TONS)	DISPOSED (TONS)
Abbeville	25,404	16.4	0.4	2.3	2.7	2,067	10,516
Aiken	154,071	19.3	0.8	3.4	4.2	22,753	95,074
Allendale	10,447	18.3	0.6	2.6	3.1	1,100	4,898
Anderson	182,825	21.0	0.8	3.0	3.9	27,123	101,739
Bamberg	15,307	14.5	0.6	3.7	4.3	1,744	10,263
Barnwell	22,872	8.3	0.3	3.6	3.9	1,348	14,971
Beaufort	165,050	18.3	1.0	4.4	5.4	29,864	132,923
Berkeley	169,327	26.4	1.2	3.4	4.7	37,937	105,785
Calhoun	14,583	15.4	0.6	3.2	3.8	1,575	8,647
Charleston	348,046	14.7	0.8	4.6	5.4	50,868	295,283
Cherokee	54,394	14.8	0.9	5.3	6.2	9,170	52,785
Chester	32,618	10.6	0.4	3.1	3.4	2,154	18,177
Chesterfield	42,882	18.3	0.3	1.4	1.7	2,501	11,151
Clarendon	33,149	28.5	1.0	2.5	3.5	5,992	15,015
Colleton	39,019	13.8	0.5	3.0	3.4	3,354	21,031
Darlington	67,031	19.6	0.7	2.8	3.5	8,456	34,768
Dillon	30,698	12.2	0.6	4.1	4.6	3,150	22,740
Dorchester	127,133	23.1	1.0	3.4	4.4	23,399	77,760
Edgefield	25,546	23.8	1.0	3.2	4.2	4,684	14,959
Fairfield	23,435	7.8	0.4	5.3	5.7	1,900	22,547
Florence	132,800	11.3	0.5	4.2	4.7	12,787	100,704
Georgetown	60,731	20.1	0.9	3.7	4.7	10,384	41,383
Greenville	438,119	34.0	2.7	5.3	8.0	217,011	421,462
Greenwood	68,549	25.0	1.5	4.5	6.1	18,958	56,883
Hampton	21,075	24.3	1.0	3.1	4.1	3,877	12,073
Horry	257,380	21.0	1.3	5.0	6.3	61,999	233,192
Jasper	22,330	9.1	0.5	4.6	5.1	1,876	18,744
Kershaw	58,901	21.2	0.7	2.5	3.1	7,109	26,424
Lancaster	75,913	29.0	0.8	2.0	2.8	11,192	27,457
Laurens	69,681	9.6	0.3	2.8	3.1	3,739	35,377
Lee	19,891	18.2	0.6	2.7	3.3	2,201	9,910
Lexington	248,518	18.0	0.7	3.2	3.9	32,000	145,584
Marion	10,093	4.2	0.5	10.5	10.9	853	19,257
Marlboro	33,843	29.0	0.7	1.4	2.5	4,443	10,867
McCormick	28,704	30.7	0.3	0.7	1.4	1,723	3,891
Newberry	37,823	14.3	0.8	4.9	5.7	5,647	33,926
Oconee	71,274	32.3	1.7	3.6	5.3	22,128	46,308
Orangeburg	90,336	13.1	0.6	3.7	4.3	9,306	61,655
Pickens	116,915	37.1	1.4	2.3	3.7	29,172	49,443
Richland	364,001	13.3	0.7	4.5	5.1	45,376	296,449
Saluda	18,625	19.4	0.7	2.8	3.5	2,328	9,673
Spartanburg	280,738	16.5	0.9	4.7	5.6	47,193	238,660
Sumter	104,148	21.6	0.8	3.0	3.9	15,934	57,794
Union	27,672	22.3	0.9	3.3	4.2	4,775	16,646
Williamsburg	35,090	18.4	0.5	2.4	2.9	3,437	15,281
York	217,448	36.7	2.4	4.2	6.6	96,377	166,338
STATE TOTAL	4,494,435	22.1	1.1	3.9	5.0	912,961	3,226,412

NOTE: Some county totals do not add up due to rounding of numbers.

TABLE 7.11: Total Solid Waste (TSW) Recycling, Disposal and Generation in Tons

COUNTY	POPULATION	TSW DISPOSED OF IN CLASS 3 LANDFILLS, SOLID WASTE (SW) INCINERATORS & EXPORTED	TSW DISPOSED OF IN CLASS 2 LANDFILLS	TSW DISPOSED OF IN CLASS 1 LANDFILLS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL SW DISPOSED OF IN LANDFILLS OR INCINERATED	TOTAL COUNTY RECYCLING EFFORTS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF SW GENERATED (RECYCLED + DISPOSED)	PERCENT OF ALL SW GENERATED THAT WAS RECYCLED (SW RECYCLED ÷ SW GENERATED)
Abbeville	25,404	13,987	8,180	697	22,864	8,721	31,585	27.6
Aiken	157,071	134,658	185,103	13,543	333,304	76,592	409,896	18.7
Allendale	10,447	7,209	1,586	0	8,795	1,117	9,912	11.3
Anderson	182,825	115,667	53,254	18,057	186,978	116,315	303,293	38.4
Bamberg	15,307	10,457	18,871	0	29,328	2,425	31,752	7.6
Barnwell	22,872	15,705	57,211	0	72,916	1,477	74,394	2.0
Beaufort	165,050	192,484	67,541	0	260,025	84,639	344,664	24.6
Berkeley	169,327	339,890	683,558	0	1,023,448	288,825	1,312,273	22.0
Calhoun	14,583	15,331	4,818	0	20,149	2,179	22,328	9.8
Charleston*	348,046	417,695	239,234	0	656,929	254,495	911,424	27.9
Cherokee	54,394	77,652	10,613	0	88,265	20,789	109,053	19.1
Chester	32,618	30,115	20,566	0	50,681	2,280	52,961	4.3
Chesterfield	42,882	13,572	11,855	0	25,427	12,581	38,008	33.1
Clarendon	33,149	15,514	10,194	0	25,708	8,126	33,834	24.0
Colleton	39,019	38,032	19,522	0	57,554	3,613	61,167	5.9
Darlington	67,031	90,953	27,516	0	118,469	146,717	265,186	55.3
Dillon	30,698	25,246	11,310	0	36,556	3,167	39,723	8.0
Dorchester	127,133	123,105	57,612	0	180,717	32,028	212,744	15.1
Edgefield	25,546	15,158	9,644	1,374	26,176	14,284	40,460	35.3
Fairfield	23,435	22,927	343	0	23,270	2,070	25,340	8.2
Florence	132,800	165,766	163,357	0	329,123	21,284	350,407	6.1
Georgetown	60,730	43,011	88,475	0	131,486	27,087	158,573	17.1
Greenville	438,119	526,402	166,483	113	692,998	510,978	1,203,976	42.4
Greenwood	68,549	84,863	28,908	1,245	115,016	40,614	155,630	26.1
Hampton	21,075	12,561	10,466	0	23,027	4,316	27,343	15.8
Horry	257,380	235,314	109,953	0	345,267	124,809	470,077	26.6
Jasper	22,330	31,580	3,137	0	34,717	54,313	89,029	61.0
Kershaw	58,901	37,240	41,026	2,305	80,571	21,846	102,417	21.3
Lancaster	75,913	30,054	29,834	380	60,268	19,384	79,652	24.3
Laurens	69,681	42,978	7,359	446	50,783	8,417	59,200	14.2
Lee	19,891	14,637	0	0	14,637	2,218	16,855	13.2
Lexington	248,518	287,830	172,379	16,545	476,754	49,644	526,399	9.4
Marion	10,093	21,241	18,875	0	40,116	1,353	41,468	3.3
Marlboro	33,843	12,063	12,579	0	24,642	55,679	80,322	69.3
McCormick	28,704	4,264	1,023	32	5,319	2,910	8,229	35.4
Newberry	37,823	40,574	7,404	63	48,041	6,417	54,457	11.8
Oconee	71,274	49,338	22,577	3,930	75,845	32,220	108,065	29.8
Orangeburg	90,336	75,717	169,688	0	245,405	31,438	276,844	11.4
Pickens	116,915	58,133	20,116	920	79,169	34,889	114,059	30.6
Richland	364,001	348,475	321,056	7,682	677,213	47,436	724,649	6.5
Saluda	18,625	9,680	1,601	228	11,509	10,901	22,411	48.6
Spartanburg	280,738	412,680	41,234	470	454,384	348,815	803,199	43.4
Sumter	104,148	94,452	4,193	0	98,645	29,717	128,362	23.2
Union	27,672	30,702	3,082	2,802	36,586	6,220	42,806	14.5
Williamsburg	35,090	52,614	19,659	0	72,273	12,336	84,608	14.6
York	217,448	172,941	97,502	1,652	272,095	652,238	924,333	70.6
TOTAL FOR S.C. COUNTIES	4,494,435	4,610,464	3,060,497	72,484	7,743,445	3,239,918	10,983,364	29.5
OUT OF STATE TOTAL	—	1,173,820	77,869	1,008	1,252,697	—	1,252,697	—
TOTAL WASTE STREAM	—	5,784,285	3,138,366	73,492	8,996,143	3,239,918	12,236,061	—

*Does not include the 45,698 tons of ash disposed of at Charleston County Bees Ferry Landfill.

TABLE 7.12: Class 1 Landfill Disposal in Tons by County

COUNTY OR PLACE OF ORIGIN	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Abbeville	12,825	1,026	1,020	0	697
Aiken	18,610	26,797	29,274	23,962	13,543
Allendale	0	0	0	3	0
Anderson	15,014	16,196	15,198	10,920	18,057
Bamberg	0	0	0	0	0
Barnwell	0	0	0	0	0
Beaufort	0	0	0	0	0
Berkeley	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0
Cherokee	0	0	0	0	0
Chester	0	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield	0	0	0	0	0
Clarendon	0	0	0	0	0
Colleton	0	0	0	0	0
Darlington	0	0	0	0	0
Dillon	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	0	0	0	0	0
Edgefield	1,421	3,434	5,453	3,119	1,374
Fairfield	0	0	0	0	0
Florence	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	60	1,152	6,975	180	113
Greenwood	1,190	0	0	159	1,245
Hampton	0	0	0	0	0
Horry	0	0	0	0	0
Jasper	583	666	630	456	0
Kershaw	0	0	0	2,525	2,305
Lancaster	132	119	250	0	380
Laurens	2,545	227	396	130	446
Lee	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington	8,806	1,466	8,457	37,146	16,545
Marion	0	0	0	0	0
Marlboro	0	0	0	0	0
McCormick	56	7	324	8	32
Newberry	0	100	100	215	63
Oconee	12,745	11,342	8,579	6,055	3,930
Orangeburg	250	2	0	0	0
Pickens	10,107	16,513	10,712	3,392	920
Richland	7,585	200	4,840	13,287	7,682
Saluda	0	0	0	325	228
Spartanburg	5,749	3,673	2,685	1,305	470
Sumter	0	0	0	0	0
Union	800	906	854	0	2,802
Williamsburg	0	0	0	0	0
York	19,981	42,284	37,440	25,241	1,652
Total South Carolina	118,458	126,110	133,187	128,429	72,484
Total Out-of-State	1,418	4,542	1,665	5,032	1,008
TOTAL AMOUNT DISPOSED OF	119,876	130,652	134,852	133,461	73,492

TABLE 7.13: Class 2 Landfill Disposal and Estimated Remaining Life

COUNTY	LANDFILL	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL IN TONS	FY09 DISPOSAL IN TONS	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY IN YEARS
Abbeville	Abbeville County	10,000	8,182	48.8
Aiken	Aiken County (Barden)	80,000	54,836	21.5
Aiken	Aiken County (Wagener)	*	5,856	19.0
Aiken	Owens Corning Fiberglass	*	9,669	29.8
Aiken	G.L. Williams	57,500	817	*
Aiken	Rainbow Falls Road	103,216	66,874	30.0
Aiken	SCE&G Urquhart	N/A	12,514	25.0
Aiken	Southeastern Clay Company	*	7,904	*
Aiken	Savannah River Site 288-F	*	25,648	*
Aiken	Savannah River Site 488-4D	25,000	23,871	7.0
Aiken	W.R. Grace and Company	N/A	*	*
Anderson	Anderson County	43,300	12,013	33.0
Anderson	Bobby and Danny	31,250	2,221	*
Anderson	Clemson University	25,000	310	25.0
Anderson	Enterprise Material Handling C&DLF	74,000	45,269	28.8
Anderson	Greenpointe	57,000	*	*
Anderson	Owens Corning Fiberglass	N/A	5,175	393.1
Bamberg	Bamberg County	13,000	23,640	2.0
Barnwell	Barnwell County	32,000	13,366	26.0
Barnwell	Savannah River Site 632-G	120,000	69,265	44.0
Beaufort	Barnwell Resources	120,000	24,071	15.0
Berkeley	Berkeley County	214,703	43,503	3.5
Berkeley	Georgia Pacific Corporation	N/A	380	*
Berkeley	Santee Cooper (Cross Generating Station)	N/A	380,225	1.3
Berkeley	SCE&G Williams Station - Moncks Corner	N/A	109,066	1.0
Berkeley	Kapstone Charleston	*	139,621	60.7
Calhoun	Calhoun County	13,500	3,425	10.7
Calhoun	Eastman Chemical #1	N/A	1,001	28.6
Calhoun	Eastman Chemical #2	1,305,450**	316	*
Charleston	Charleston County Bees Ferry	200,000	80,163	2.6
Charleston	GS Roofing Products	*	*	*
Charleston	Spring Grove Environmental	500,000	146,570	181.5
Cherokee	Cherokee County	20,000	6,114	30.0
Cherokee	City of Gaffney	8,930	4,497	35.0
Chester	Chester County	4,800	4,842	2.9
Chester	Bennett Industrial Landfill	342,000**	23,966	30.0
Chesterfield	Chesterfield County Landfill	5,000	6	*
Chesterfield	Furr Facility	32,700	21,851	60.0
Clarendon	Clarendon County	10,000	10,194	3.5
Clarendon	Georgia Pacific - ALCOLU	N/A	*	4.0
Colleton	Colleton County	30,000	18,690	15.0
Darlington	Darlington County	15,200	13,854	92.0
Darlington	Darlington Veneer	N/A	200	1.0

*No reported activity **Cubic yards per year ***Tons per day

COUNTY	LANDFILL	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL IN TONS	FY09 DISPOSAL IN TONS	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY IN YEARS
Darlington	Sonoco Products	N/A	11,175	5.0
Darlington	Nucor Steel	N/A	38	*
Darlington	Wellman Palmetto Plant	N/A	*	*
Darlington	Progress Energy Corp. – H.B. Robinson #1	N/A	3	*
Darlington	Progress Energy Corp. – H.B. Robinson #2	N/A	*	*
Dillon	Dillon County	11,700	11,765	10.0
Dorchester	Carolina LF, LLC	67,000	82,067	36.0
Dorchester	Giant Cement	12,840	*	*
Edgefield	Tri-County Solid Waste Authority	10,000	9,161	*
Florence	Florence County	25,000	125	20.0
Florence	Pee Dee Environmental Services, Inc.	892,000	106,589	37.7
Florence	Smurfit Stone Container Corp.	103,032	66,800	9.1
Georgetown	Georgetown County	51,000	25,054	2.6
Georgetown	International Paper Co.	128,940	60,710	5.2
Greenville	Carter Excavating Company (Big Valley)	75,000**	*	*
Greenville	Greenville County	87,157	60,281	57.6
Greenville	Greenville (Republic)	200,000	21,756	11.1
Greenville	WCA Shiloh	128,000	74,422	*
Greenville	General Electric	3,500	7,016	*
Greenwood	Greenwood County	31,250	26,690	3.8
Hampton	Hampton County	21,000	5,633	6.5
Horry	Horry County Solid Waste Authority	250,000	61,182	17.2
Jasper	Oakwood	188,000	46,826	26.3
Jasper	Snake Road	113,200	*	*
Kershaw	Kershaw County	30,000	32,613	30.0
Kershaw	Loveless & Loveles	72,000	67,446	199.0
Kershaw	Pine Hill	170,000	94,732	90.0
Lancaster	Mining Road Industrial	200,000	29,658	30.0
Lancaster	Springs Industries	10,000	*	*
Laurens	City of Clinton	13,000	120	38.1
Laurens	Curry Lake	241,591	54,116	5.3
Laurens	Laurens County	8,900	27	*
Laurens	Michelin	48,000**	*	*
Lexington	Carolina Materials	240,000	55,121	5.0
Lexington	Highway 378	25,000	*	*
Lexington	Lexington County (Edmund #1)	216,000	66,428	11.7
Lexington	Lexington County (Edmund #2)	216,000	*	10.3
Lexington	Oswald Lumber	2,400	1,190	*
Lexington	S&T Recycling	12,000**	8,542	*
Lexington	Southeastern Associates	120,000	38,551	15.0
Lexington	SCE&G McMeekin Station	120,000	18,714	9.0
Marion	City of Marion	5,000	*	*
Marion	City of Mullins	135,350	22,357	15.0

*No reported activity **Cubic yards per year ***Tons per day

COUNTY	LANDFILL	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL IN TONS	FY09 DISPOSAL IN TONS	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY IN YEARS
Marion	Marion County	133,350	*	*
Marion	Sandlands (Phase II)	206,500	52,541	19.5
Marlboro	Domtar Paper	12,000	2,093	60.1
Marlboro	Palmetto Brick Co.	N/A	*	1.0
Newberry	Southeast Resource Recovery	208,000	6,851	85.0
Newberry	Georgia Pacific Prosperity Plywood	N/A	380	*
Oconee	Duke Power – Oconee Nuclear Station	N/A	*	28.4
Oconee	Oconee County #1	37,615	5,409	*
Oconee	Oconee County #2	37,615	15,900	19.0
Orangeburg	City of Orangeburg LF	*	*	*
Orangeburg	Orangeburg County	31,000	29,142	20.0
Orangeburg	Georgia Pacific Corp. Holly Hill	N/A	*	22.0
Orangeburg	SCE&G Cope Landfill	N/A	121,251	110
Orangeburg	Albemarle Corp.	N/A	18,515	13.3
Pickens	Pickens County	20,000	14,828	3.5
Richland	City of Columbia South	22,000	20	*
Richland	Richland County #1	75,000	32,879	27.9
Richland	Richland County #2	200,000	3,018	0.9
Richland	Carolina Grading Inc.	122,400	2	102.0
Richland	International Paper	N/A	122,000	17.0
Richland	Intertape Polymer Group	*	*	*
Spartanburg	Kohler Company	N/A	7,298	100.1
Spartanburg	Invista, S.A.R.L.	16,000	*	*
Spartanburg	Spartanburg County	80,000	*	*
Spartanburg	Tindall Special Waste	*	*	10.0
Sumter	Sumter County	51,332	*	*
Williamsburg	City of Lake City (Old)	12,900	2,801	0.2
Williamsburg	Martek	N/A	15,799	*
Williamsburg	Williamsburg County	4,370	3,722	*
York	Bowater	N/A	15,000	13.8
York	Coltharp	70,000	32,475	7.0
York	Duke Power – Catawba Nuclear Station	N/A	*	*
York	Green's of Rock Hill #1	1,000***	7,800	10.0
York	Green's of Rock Hill #2	1,000***	500	*
York	Rogers	Not in permit	2,500	10.0
York	York County	75,000	38,749	1.4
TOTAL		4,246,308	3,138,366	

*No reported activity **Cubic yards per year ***Tons per day



Previous solid waste reports – that include updates to the State Plan – for fiscal year (FY) 2004 through FY08 can be found on the Web at www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/recycle/annual_report.htm. For earlier reports, call 1-800-768-7348.

SOLID WASTE PLANNING

The S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) has the responsibility for permitting landfills and other facilities that manage solid waste in South Carolina. State and federal regulations dictate specific engineering, geographical and geological requirements for these permits. But

they are not the only tools available to determine how or where solid waste will be managed. DHEC works with local governments to ensure adequate disposal capacity for solid waste and that proposed solid waste facilities are located in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

STATE & LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

DHEC has responsibility for developing a state solid waste management plan, approving demonstration of need for new facilities and determining consistency with state and local solid waste management plans. County governments have the responsibility for developing and implementing county or regional solid waste management plans.

The S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act) requires the state to have a comprehensive solid waste management plan (State Plan). The State Plan contains an inventory of the amounts and types of solid waste currently being disposed of, solid waste disposal projections for a 20-year period, an estimate of the current capacity in this state to manage solid waste as well as an analysis and evaluation of current practices.

The State Plan was adopted in 1992 and revised in 1999. In 2006, a modification was made to establish limits for facilities that use emerging technologies to manage solid waste until such time as the technologies have been determined to be effective and safe. This annual report is an update to the State Plan as required by the Act. The Act requires each county to have a comprehensive solid waste management plan. Counties may join together to create and implement a regional solid waste management plan. Local plans are to provide information related to solid waste facilities, waste generation, local disposal and management options, full-cost data and recycling plans. Copies of local plans may be obtained from the appropriate local government. Local plans should be used to identify how much solid waste will be generated for disposal and to indicate the necessary solid waste facilities.

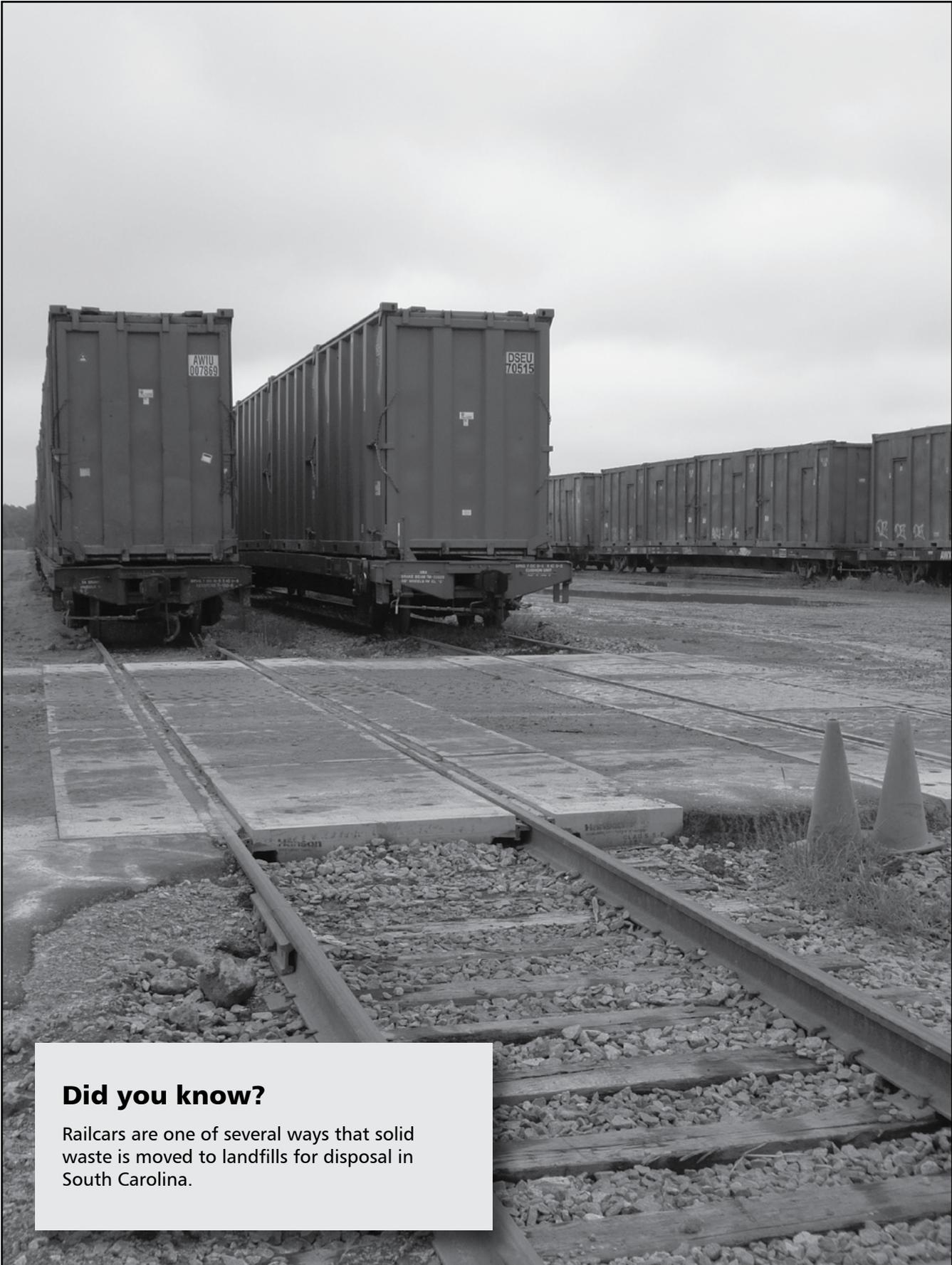
Language in the local plan should be clear, concise and based on factual data and research. Because

the local government is responsible for providing management of all solid waste, the local plan should address all solid waste streams and all applicable facility types and methods of treatment. The Act requires local governments to consider solid waste needs for a 20-year planning period.

Local plans should be reviewed periodically to assess the impact of regulatory changes, new permit issuances, population changes and waste generation trends. For these reasons, DHEC encourages counties and regions to review their solid waste management plans periodically and update or revise them as needed. Counties should develop their solid waste management plans with input from cities and towns within the county and offer an opportunity for public input into the plans.

DHEC provides guidance and assistance for local officials and solid waste consultants to consider when submitting, writing and/or modifying local plans. Staff will conduct workshops or make presentations upon request. Assistance also is available to the regulated community to help determine how a proposed facility would impact – or be impacted by – state and local planning considerations.

Before a facility can be permitted, it must be determined to be consistent with the State Plan, with the local county or regional solid waste management plan and with local zoning or land-use requirements. DHEC conducts a review of the local plan and other applicable ordinances and makes an independent consistency determination. It is essential therefore, that each county solid waste management plan be up-to-date and written so that it clearly conveys the intent of the county over the 20-year planning period.



Did you know?

Railcars are one of several ways that solid waste is moved to landfills for disposal in South Carolina.

DEMONSTRATION OF NEED

On June 26, 2009, a revision to Regulation 61-107.17 SWM: Demonstration-of-Need became effective. Demonstration of Need (DON) refers to the criteria established for the geographical placement and allowable annual disposal rate of new and expanding solid waste management facilities. Section 44-96-290(E) of the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act provides that “no permit to construct a new solid waste management facility or to expand an existing solid waste management facility may be issued until a demonstration of need is approved by the department.” The original DON regulation became effective in June 2000.

Changes to the DON regulation were primarily made for two reasons. On May 23, 2008, changes to the landfill regulation, R61-107.19 SWM: Solid Waste Landfills and Structural Fill, became

effective. The revised landfill regulation changed the classifications of landfills and the types of waste that they could accept, causing inconsistencies with the DON regulation. In addition, concerns had grown that the DON regulation encouraged the development of landfill capacity in excess of that necessary for South Carolina’s current and future needs.

Amendments to the DON regulation include updates to the terms and definitions to make them consistent with amendments to the landfill regulation. The revision also significantly reduces the overall allowable tonnage statewide under DON and expands the types of facilities that are subject to DON by adding certain solid waste processing facilities and air curtain incinerators that burn waste other than wood waste and yard trimmings.

CHANGES RELATED TO **CLASS 3 LANDFILLS**

The DON revision changed the definition of landfill classifications to match the most current landfill regulation. The revisions created a Class 3 landfill category, comprised of landfills formerly known as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfills, Class II and Class III Industrial Landfills.

The DON regulation changes how allowable tonnage is calculated for Class 3 landfills. For new Class 3 landfills, allowable tonnage is calculated using 100 percent of the host county generation and 50 percent of other counties’ generation within the planning area except that none is counted from other counties that have an existing Class 3 landfill. The yearly disposal rate at an existing landfill is allowed to increase only if the facility is within 20 percent of its permitted disposal rate (i.e., the amount of waste

disposed per year is 80 percent or more of the annual permitted capacity). If a Class 3 landfill qualifies for an increase, it can receive the lesser of the amount that disposal in South Carolina has increased since the facility last received a permitted increase or 150,000 tons. In addition, under the new regulation, the allowable yearly disposal rate at any Class 3 landfill cannot exceed 30 percent of solid waste generated in South Carolina.

Under the previous DON regulation, annual capacity for what were then classified as MSW landfills could have been increased to allow disposal of more than 42 million tons of waste each year. The new regulation allows about 10.8 million tons each year, with growth allowed only as the amount of waste generated in South Carolina increases.

CHANGES RELATED TO **CLASS 2 LANDFILLS**

The DON revision changed the definition of a Class 2 landfill category, comprised of landfills formerly known as Class 1 Industrial Landfills and construction and demolition debris landfills.

Class 2 landfills had a 10-mile planning radius in the previous regulation. Class 2 landfills now have a 20-mile planning radius. This decreases the available locations in which a new Class 2 landfill can be sited.

The regulation changes how allowable annual tonnage limits are calculated for Class 2 facilities. To calculate allowable annual disposal at new facilities, the Division of Mining and Solid Waste (Division) uses 100 percent of the host county generation and 30 percent of the generation in other counties within

the planning area. Tonnage increases for existing Class 2 facilities are allowed only if the facility is operating within 20 percent of its permitted amount, (i.e., the amount of waste disposed per year is 80 percent or more of the annual permitted capacity). If a Class 2 landfill qualifies for an increase, it can receive the lesser of the amount that disposal in the planning area has increased since the facility last received a permitted increase or 50,000 tons.

Under the revised regulation, the Division may allow a Class 2 landfill to take waste in emergency situations such as a hurricane or from a short-term, large demolition project, without approving a permanent annual capacity increase.

OTHER **CHANGES**

The revision to the DON regulation encompasses a number of other changes. The replacement provision for Class 2 and 3 landfills has changed, allowing a landfill to replace itself only once. In addition, the new regulation stipulates that a replacement must be located within the planning area of the existing landfill.

Another important issue addressed by the revised regulation is the appeal provision. The new regulation specifies that a DON determination is to be made prior to the submittal of an application and that the decision is appealable only at that time. The DON determination may not be appealed at the point of permit issuance. Also changed is the designation of a non-commercial facility. The revised regulation

defines a facility as being “non-commercial” if it manages only the solid waste generated in the course of normal operations on property under the same ownership or control as the facility itself (i.e., “onsite”). Non-commercial facilities are not required to demonstrate need.

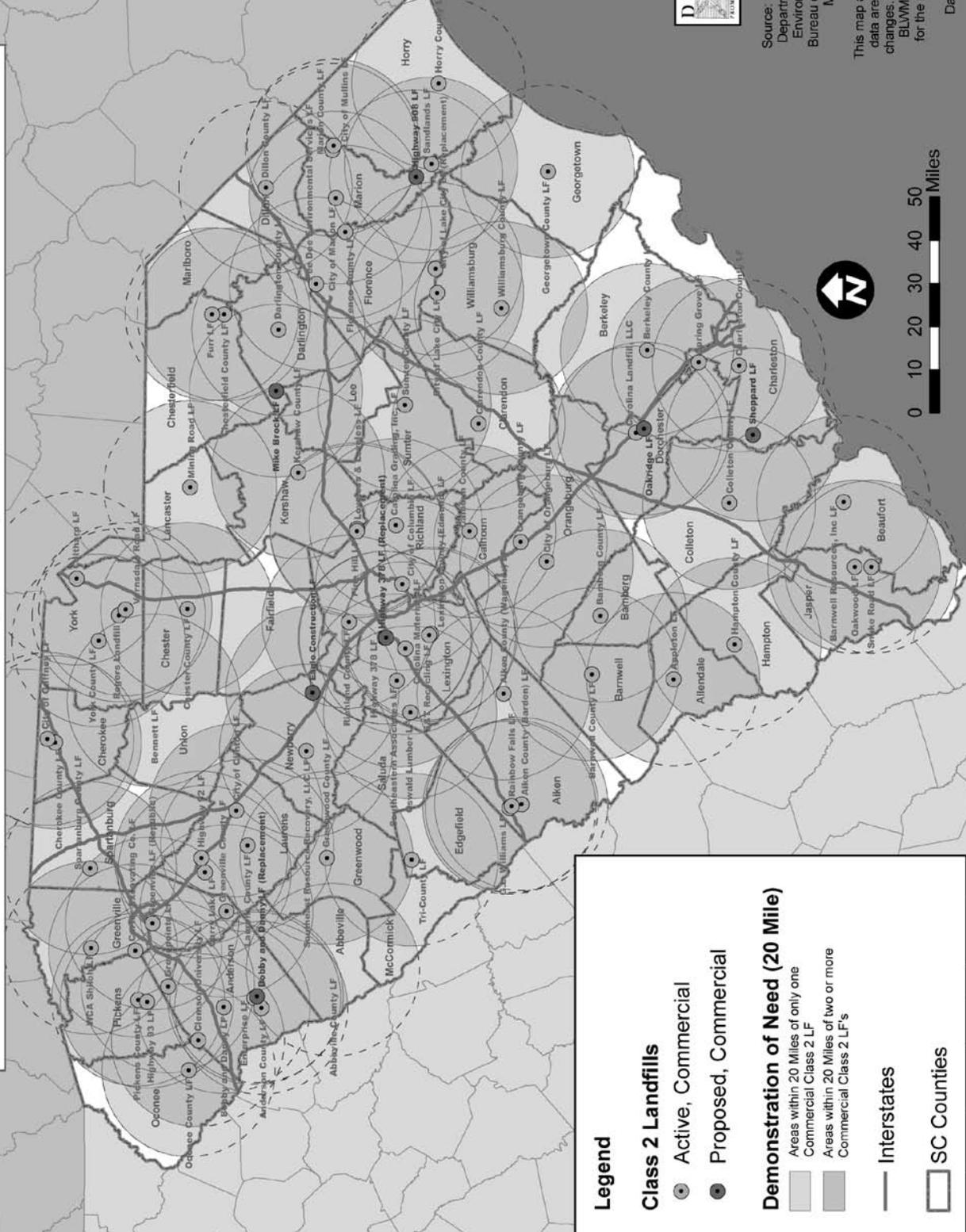
The revised regulation also clarifies when a DON determination may be terminated by the Division. A DON determination may be terminated if the applicant fails to show diligent pursuit of the application within 120 days of making the DON request, or if the Division denies the permit application. Also, a DON determination may be terminated after 60 days if the applicant has not submitted a consistency request.

DON **SNAPSHOT**

The remainder of this section contains maps and tables that reflect the status of DON at the end of fiscal year 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009). To

enable annual tonnage limit calculations pursuant to the revised regulation, historical data tables have been reorganized as compared to past reports.

Demonstration of Need (DON) Map for Class 2 Landfills



Source: The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control - Bureau of Land and Waste Management

This map and its corresponding data are subject to frequent changes. Please contact the BLWM Solid Waste Staff for the most current data.

Date: 6/26/2009



Legend

- Active, Commercial
- Proposed, Commercial

Class 2 Landfills

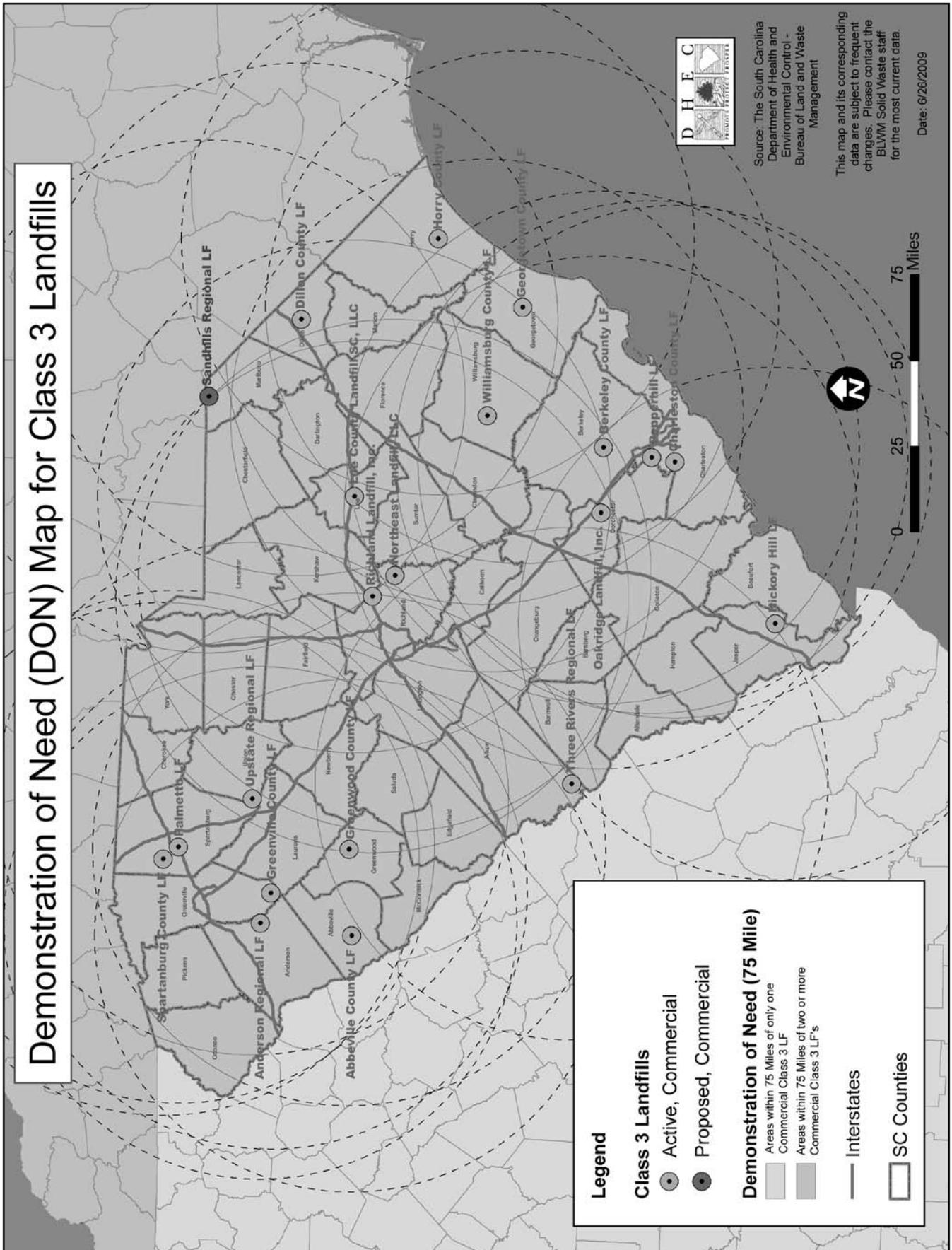
- Active, Commercial
- Proposed, Commercial

Demonstration of Need (20 Mile)

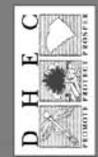
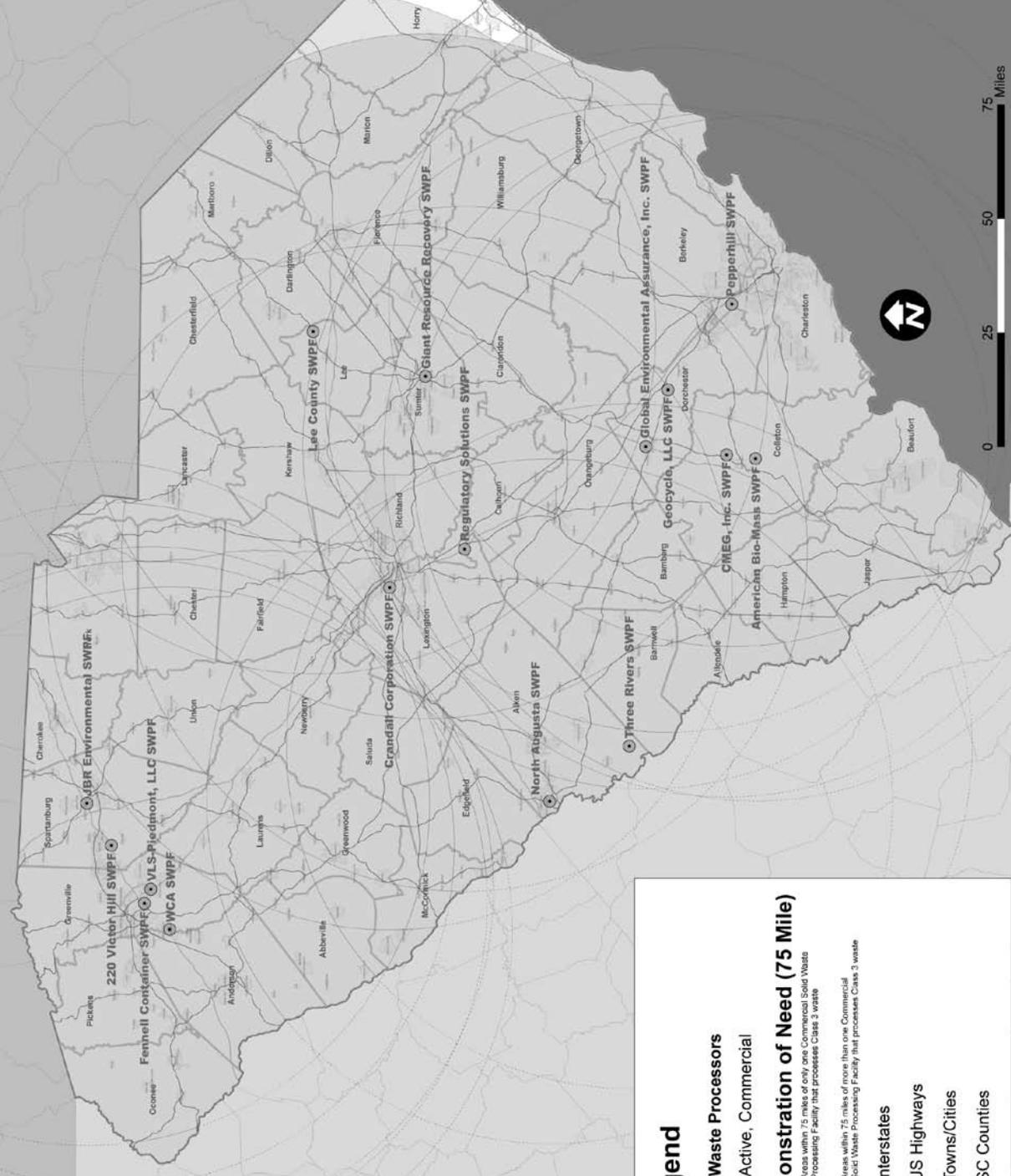
- Light Gray Box: Areas within 20 Miles of only one Commercial Class 2 LF
- Dark Gray Box: Areas within 20 Miles of two or more Commercial Class 2 LFs

- Interstates
- SC Counties

Demonstration of Need (DON) Map for Class 3 Landfills



DON Map for Class 3 Solid Waste Processing Facilities



Source: The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control - Bureau of Land and Waste Management

This map and its corresponding data are subject to frequent changes. Please contact the BLWM Solid Waste staff for the most current data.

Date: 6/26/2009

TABLE 9.1: Class 2 Waste Generated for Disposal in Tons for Use in Demonstrating Need

COUNTY	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Abbeville	4,550	6,597	3,256	2,554	8,180
Aiken	79,529	90,100	102,927	22,443	81,575
Allendale	3,128	2,354	2,171	1,509	1,586
Anderson	35,817	51,311	70,823	63,670	48,079
Bamberg	4,811	6,175	6,381	126	18,871
Barnwell	10,411	10,921	10,700	11,686	11,868
Beaufort	139,916	141,752	130,391	86,288	67,541
Berkeley	73,228	101,411	98,516	121,267	54,266
Calhoun	3,554	4,474	3,176	3,057	3,501
Charleston	281,444	333,332	341,113	440,913	239,234
Cherokee	21,604	16,240	9,818	10,402	10,613
Chester	4,373	73,343	4,517	251,972	20,566
Chesterfield	16,194	14,738	12,181	0	11,855
Clarendon	9,296	8,951	10,288	7,352	10,194
Colleton	13,823	17,439	20,900	23,668	19,522
Darlington	17,358	16,264	16,755	11,721	16,100
Dillon	40,344	8,352	10,549	11,233	11,310
Dorchester	63,910	77,295	82,099	94,641	57,612
Edgefield	3,244	13,116	12,479	6,119	9,644
Fairfield	209	399	284	780	343
Florence	34,114	27,002	54,069	323,917	96,557
Georgetown	30,087	51,581	34,270	49,886	27,765
Greenville	142,780	163,834	161,738	210,924	168,463
Greenwood	14,696	20,174	26,714	21,063	28,908
Hampton	8,590	7,786	8,993	7,462	10,466
Horry	155,676	226,672	332,583	141,007	109,953
Jasper	176	3,681	4,907	5,837	3,137
Kershaw	41,925	52,688	42,346	41,652	41,026
Lancaster	31,067	26,798	27,344	65,801	29,834
Laurens	6,655	11,435	16,860	12,811	7,359
Lee	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington	246,785	237,178	217,465	223,503	153,665
Marion	29,818	62,965	31,299	19,419	18,875
Marlboro	845	1,212	2,491	0	10,486
McCormick	1,335	4,409	1,669	1,009	1,023
Newberry	1,098	2,263	1,219	10,577	7,024
Oconee	19,867	23,838	26,385	24,337	22,577
Orangeburg	20,915	26,419	27,360	50,573	29,922
Pickens	34,754	17,951	20,807	21,867	19,806
Richland	216,945	216,246	196,701	198,115	199,056
Saluda	1,149	1,960	1,465	1,614	1,601
Spartanburg	71,917	71,047	72,161	26,364	24,940
Sumter	38,934	55,714	50,625	50,656	4,193
Union	1,236	8,421	2	6	3,082
Williamsburg	2,386	7,220	6,491	3,280	3,860
York	98,029	97,493	125,969	113,171	74,202

NOTE: This data is used for calculating annual tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, DON, effective June 26, 2009. The historical data reported has been adjusted to reflect changes in the DON regulation.

TABLE 9.2: Class 3 Waste Generated for Disposal in Tons for Use In Demonstrating Need					
COUNTY	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Abbeville	15,836	17,219	17,959	15,611	13,987
Aiken	131,285	101,563	125,796	127,491	134,658
Allendale	6,990	5,813	10,990	7,932	7,209
Anderson	161,610	138,783	130,509	135,794	97,616
Bamberg	11,280	11,857	10,665	10,799	10,457
Barnwell	20,128	17,683	19,488	17,474	15,705
Beaufort	181,849	199,029	177,278	163,868	177,291
Berkeley	314,269	379,387	636,603	501,690	339,890
Calhoun	12,143	10,615	11,109	11,100	15,331
Charleston	285,117	256,089	281,938	270,676	274,636
Cherokee	71,145	69,106	88,008	52,137	77,652
Chester	37,847	43,496	33,323	63,758	28,352
Chesterfield	20,206	17,543	15,168	15,428	13,572
Clarendon	8,112	10,671	16,377	16,364	15,514
Colleton	38,826	39,014	39,358	44,683	38,032
Darlington	51,823	47,333	70,796	88,008	90,953
Dillon	34,416	31,492	38,616	35,317	25,246
Dorchester	139,405	149,202	121,366	125,826	123,105
Edgefield	13,406	13,371	14,473	15,531	15,158
Fairfield	21,981	20,721	22,041	21,306	22,927
Florence	154,874	149,919	135,663	139,811	165,766
Georgetown	50,709	54,719	51,870	42,675	43,011
Greenville	673,249	674,574	682,511	602,825	526,402
Greenwood	120,320	117,341	112,858	102,693	84,863
Hampton	22,991	17,322	18,609	18,266	12,561
Horry	222,935	237,582	246,126	248,988	235,314
Jasper	22,100	22,050	32,139	32,966	30,904
Kershaw	44,233	43,368	41,904	37,705	37,240
Lancaster	31,561	33,842	30,489	34,114	25,974
Laurens	73,090	49,210	42,475	39,671	42,978
Lee	15,425	14,737	14,941	15,837	14,637
Lexington	171,692	193,268	190,583	188,295	287,830
Marion	14,380	21,683	26,141	30,454	21,241
Marlboro	12,004	13,276	12,332	10,314	12,063
McCormick	4,858	4,524	4,505	4,232	4,264
Newberry	50,420	49,951	48,603	39,330	40,574
Oconee	49,368	53,302	56,408	54,865	5,625
Orangeburg	94,382	100,988	89,386	79,245	75,717
Pickens	54,966	51,255	58,104	52,715	7,976
Richland	341,907	376,435	354,977	353,135	348,475
Saluda	14,687	11,870	11,116	11,025	9,680
Spartanburg	351,908	381,084	381,750	484,612	412,680
Sumter	156,345	163,056	108,801	101,854	94,452
Union	28,309	14,178	18,775	19,803	30,702
Williamsburg	28,259	39,045	45,506	79,698	52,614
York	166,059	161,476	167,139	160,675	140,661
TOTAL	4,548,705	4,630,042	4,865,571	4,726,595	4,301,491

NOTE: This data is used for calculating annual tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, DON, effective June 26, 2009. The historical data reported has been adjusted to reflect changes in the DON regulation.



FULL-COST DISCLOSURE

More than \$326 million were spent on solid waste services in fiscal year (FY) 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009). County and local governments that provide solid waste services to residents are required by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 to report the cost per person (per capita) for those services.

This requirement is known as full-cost disclosure. It is defined as the local government's total cost for operating a solid waste program. Costs reported include expenditures for all activities related to collecting, disposing of and recycling solid waste. Examples include labor, contracts, employee benefits, capital expenditures and costs associated with the construction, operation and closure of disposal facilities. The revenue generated from the sale of recyclables (that may offset some of these costs) also is reported.

The purpose of full-cost disclosure is to assist local governments in assessing their true costs for providing solid waste services and to help decision makers plan for solid waste management in both the short and long terms.

All local governments that provide solid waste services must complete and submit a full-cost disclosure report to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) annually for the previous FY. They also must publish the information in a local newspaper. Full-cost reports from 202 counties and municipalities were received for FY09.

Table 10.1 (pages 92-95) reflects the cost for each local government solid waste program. The annual cost for providing solid waste services in South Carolina during FY09 ranged from \$3.57 per person to \$702.47 per person. In comparison, local governments reported spending between \$3.45 per person and \$655.83 per person in FY08. The average per capita cost for solid waste services in FY09 was \$72.59 – a \$3.70 increase from the previous FY.

When comparing solid waste costs between different local governments, it is important to remember that solid waste services can vary widely from county to county or city to city. For example, some local governments offer curbside collection, which is more expensive than drop-off collection, but offers a higher level of service to residents and helps prevent illegal burning or dumping of household garbage.

Other local governments also may manage commercial collection and disposal, resulting in wide cost variances. Finally, counties or cities that operate landfills may have lower contract costs and avoid paying tipping fees, but have larger capital expenditures, labor costs and report debt over a long period of time.

In short, those wishing to compare local program costs need to consider many factors in addition to the expenses and revenues included in full-cost disclosure reports.

TABLE 10.1: Full-Cost Disclosure

COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA
Abbeville	Abbeville	\$580,674.00	5,900	\$98.42	Berkeley	County of	\$8,822,838.00	169,327	\$52.11
	Calhoun Falls	\$141,932.82	2,303	\$61.63		Goose Creek	\$1,191,276.92	30,574	\$38.96
	County of	\$1,042,934.00	25,404	\$41.05		Hanahan	\$813,812.40	15,500	\$52.50
	Due West	\$18,660.00	1,209	\$15.43		Moncks Corner	\$297,849.00	7,044	\$42.28
Aiken	Aiken	\$3,806,278.00	30,000	\$126.88	Calhoun	Cameron	\$6,342.11	449	\$14.12
	County of	\$5,237,416.00	154,071	\$33.99		County of	\$641,119.00	14,583	\$43.96
	Jackson	\$140,671.34	1,625	\$86.57		—	—	—	—
	Monetta	\$11,960.50	220	\$54.37	Charleston	Charleston	\$5,966,397.00	106,712	\$55.91
	N. Augusta	\$2,659,702.00	20,131	\$132.12		County of	\$32,144,295.00	348,046	\$92.36
	Salley	\$25,004.00	410	\$60.99		Folly Beach	\$606,205.00	2,026	\$299.21
	Wagener	\$45,296.00	863	\$52.49		Isle of Palms	\$1,316,759.00	4,583	\$287.31
Allendale	County of	\$433,349.71	10,447	\$41.48		James Island PSD*	\$2,006,464.00	22,700	\$88.39
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		Kiawah Island	\$816,968.00	1,163	\$702.47
Anderson	Anderson	\$1,517,158.00	26,242	\$57.81	McClellanville	\$27,000.00	459	\$58.82	
	County of	\$4,792,018.00	182,825	\$26.61	Mt. Pleasant	\$3,672,038.00	59,104	\$62.13	
	Honea Path	\$245,996.00	3,504	\$70.20	N. Charleston	\$6,294,986.00	94,500	\$6.61	
	Pelzer	\$33,789.00	2,000	\$16.89	N. Charleston District	\$298,226.00	3,285	\$90.78	
	Pendleton	\$273,658.73	2,966	\$92.27	Sullivans Island	\$151,356.00	1,910	\$79.24	
	Williamston	\$312,307.00	3,791	\$82.38	Cherokee	Blacksburg	\$162,068.82	1,880	\$86.21
	Bamberg	Bamberg	\$319,472.00	3,733		\$85.58	County of	\$2,184,727.00	54,394
County of		\$948,480.00	15,307	\$61.96		Gaffney	\$994,458.84	12,968	\$76.69
Denmark		\$157,978.00	3,281	\$48.15	Chester	Chester	\$857,534.00	6,476	\$132.42
Ehrhardt		\$17,691.00	614	\$28.81		County of	\$1,416,094.00	32,618	\$43.41
Olar		\$13,500.00	237	\$56.96		Great Falls	\$266,021.73	2,184	\$121.80
Barnwell	Barnwell	\$240,978.00	5,035	\$47.86	Chesterfield	Cheraw	\$525,929.00	5,524	\$95.21
	Blackville	\$123,110.15	2,973	\$41.41		Chesterfield	\$222,473.86	1,326	\$167.78
	County of	\$1,037,305.00	22,872	\$45.35		County of	\$656,932.97	42,882	\$15.32
	Snelling	\$11,561.00	246	\$47.00		Jefferson	\$44,281.44	704	\$62.90
	Williston	\$168,279.00	3,307	\$50.89		McBee	\$51,353.25	714	\$71.92
Beaufort	Bluffton	\$600,655.00	13,544	\$44.35		Pageland	\$312,677.00	2,521	\$124.03
	County of	\$5,451,780.00	165,050	\$33.03		Patrick	\$26,683.00	325	\$82.10
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—

* Public Service District

COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	
Clarendon	County of	\$1,510,022.00	33,149	\$45.55	Georgetown	Andrews	\$293,000.55	3,300	\$88.79	
	Manning	\$651,241.00	4,025	\$161.79		County of	\$4,273,410.00	60,731	\$70.37	
	Summerton	\$72,574.54	1,061	\$68.40		Georgetown	\$1,388,397.22	8,950	\$155.13	
	Turbeville	\$43,734.00	721	\$60.66		Pawleys Island	\$14,082.00	150	\$93.88	
Colleton	County of	\$2,781,265.68	39,019	\$71.28	Greenville	County of	\$7,955,709.00	438,119	\$18.16	
	Edisto Beach	\$318,492.14	641	\$496.87		Fountain Inn	\$473,300.23	2,957	\$160.06	
	Walterboro	\$441,401.00	5,739	\$76.86		Greater Greenville Sanitation Commission	\$10,463,830.00	116,545	\$89.78	
Darlington	County of	\$2,514,620.00	67,031	\$37.51		Greenville	\$5,288,082.00	58,754	\$90.00	
	Darlington	\$621,250.00	6,811	\$91.21		Greer	\$896,570.42	20,838	\$43.03	
	Hartsville	\$942,085.72	7,556	\$124.68		Mauldin	\$1,584,554.00	21,784	\$72.74	
	Lamar	\$43,264.00	1,015	\$42.62		Simpsonville	\$839,059.00	18,316	\$45.81	
Dillon	County of	\$1,764,878.00	30,698	\$57.49		Greenwood	County of	\$3,445,309.00	68,549	\$50.26
	Dillon	\$545,215.51	6,300	\$86.54			Greenwood	\$1,329,067.93	22,533	\$58.98
	Lake View	\$51,702.61	789	\$65.53			Hodges	\$7,536.00	158	\$47.70
	Latta	\$102,394.80	1,410	\$72.62	Ware Shoals		\$137,212.50	2,363	\$58.07	
Dorchester	County of	\$5,420,467.00	127,133	\$42.64	Hampton	County of	\$1,399,943.00	21,075	\$66.43	
	Harleyville	\$30,639.40	654	\$46.85		Hampton	\$453,346.00	2,887	\$157.03	
	Ridgeville	\$23,595.12	1,717	\$13.74		Varnville	\$157,109.00	2,077	\$75.64	
	Summerville	\$2,745,384.00	42,000	\$65.37	Horry	Aynor	\$99,695.00	587	\$169.84	
Edgefield	County of	\$968,311.00	25,546	\$37.90		Briarcliff Acres	\$41,732.50	520	\$80.25	
	Edgefield	\$310,421.00	5,059	\$61.36		Conway	\$1,552,035.00	16,000	\$97.00	
	Johnston	\$142,213.00	2,460	\$57.81		County of (SWA*)	\$11,585,935.00	234,900	\$49.32	
Fairfield	County of	\$1,715,339.00	23,435	\$73.20		County of (UCS**)	\$5,137,154.00	171,133	\$30.02	
	Winnsboro	\$678,957.00	3,671	\$184.95		Myrtle Beach	\$3,831,935.00	30,596	\$125.24	
	—	—	—	—		N. Myrtle Beach	\$3,237,557.00	13,183	\$245.59	
Florence	Coward	\$11,649.45	655	\$17.79	Surfside Beach	\$1,017,653.00	5,608	\$181.46		
	County of	\$5,345,409.00	132,800	\$40.25						
	Florence	\$3,463,300.00	30,248	\$114.50						
	Johnsonville	\$116,072.00	1,421	\$81.68						
	Lake City	\$980,781.00	7,096	\$138.22						
	Pamplico	\$105,543.68	1,139	\$92.66						
	Scranton	\$33,600.00	943	\$35.63						

* Solid Waste Authority ** Unincorporated Collection System

COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	
Jasper	County of	\$735,815.00	22,330	\$32.95	McCormick	County of	\$368,421.00	10,093	\$36.50	
	—	—	—	—		McCormick	\$96,613.00	2,659	\$36.33	
Kershaw	Camden	\$1,025,402.00	6,682	\$153.46		—	—	—	—	—
	County of	\$1,970,075.00	58,901	\$33.45	Newberry	County of	\$1,097,438.00	37,823	\$29.02	
	Elgin	\$48,013.17	806	\$59.57		Newberry	\$652,588.00	10,580	\$61.68	
—	—	—	—	Whitmire		\$144,821.28	1,512	\$95.78		
Lancaster	County of	\$2,175,851.00	75,913	\$28.66	Oconee	County of	\$3,216,456.00	71,274	\$45.13	
	Kershaw	\$192,886.00	1,645	\$117.25		Seneca	\$731,563.00	7,652	\$95.60	
	Lancaster	\$1,173,743.00	8,177	\$143.54		Walhalla	\$455,825.00	3,576	\$127.47	
Laurens	Clinton	\$672,870.00	8,091	\$83.16		Westminster	\$407,454.00	2,743	\$148.54	
	County of	\$1,746,974.00	69,681	\$25.07		—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Lee	County of	\$249,781.00	19,891	\$12.56	Orangeburg	County of	\$5,240,901.19	90,336	\$58.02	
	—	—	—	—		Bowman	\$46,926.00	1,198	\$39.17	
Lexington	Batesburg-Leesville	\$231,000.00	5,517	\$41.87		Elloree	\$39,901.00	742	\$53.77	
	Cayce	\$746,255.00	12,656	\$58.96		North	\$41,218.32	813	\$50.70	
	County of	\$6,627,453.00	248,518	\$26.67		Norway	\$18,911.28	350	\$54.03	
	Irmo	\$200,464.22	3,864	\$51.88		Orangeburg	\$738,183.00	13,224	\$55.82	
	Lexington	\$639,754.15	14,798	\$43.23	Pickens	Central	\$158,580.59	3,522	\$45.03	
	Springdale	\$288,294.70	2,877	\$100.21		Clemson	\$1,221,896.00	12,174	\$100.37	
	Swansea	\$32,653.72	533	\$61.26		County of	\$2,993,316.00	116,915	\$25.60	
	West Columbia	\$1,918,404.00	13,064	\$146.85		Easley	\$1,297,108.81	17,250	\$75.19	
Marion	County of	\$1,636,971.00	33,843	\$48.37		Liberty	\$266,895.00	3,009	\$88.70	
	Mullins	\$996,701.81	5,024	\$198.39		Norris	\$14,791.53	947	\$15.62	
	Sellers	\$4,608.00	277	\$16.64		Pickens	\$321,216.00	3,012	\$106.65	
Marlboro	Bennettsville	\$1,170,691.00	9,425	\$124.21		Six Mile	\$14,297.35	553	\$25.85	
	Clio	\$55,205.00	932	\$59.23	Richland	Arcadia Lakes	\$111,159.07	883	\$125.89	
	County of	\$218,031.00	28,704	\$7.60		Columbia	\$10,212,424.00	116,331	\$87.79	
	McColl	\$10,363.68	2,900	\$3.57		County of	\$26,074,431.00	364,001	\$71.63	
	Tatum	\$4,597.00	57	\$80.65		Forest Acres	\$1,422,979.00	10,558	\$134.78	
—	—	—	—	Irmo		\$372,290.70	7,175	\$51.89		

COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA
Saluda	County of	\$518,559.00	18,625	\$27.84	Union	Carlisle	\$23,400.00	492	\$47.56
	Ridge Spring	\$52,998.21	821	\$64.55		County of	\$566,529.00	27,672	\$20.47
	Saluda	\$325,027.00	3,066	\$106.01		Jonesville	\$67,200.00	982	\$68.43
Spartanburg	Campobello	\$6,266.00	469	\$13.36		Lockhart	\$55,805.00	617	\$90.45
	Central Pacolet	\$14,400.00	267	\$53.93		Union	\$825,164.00	8,793	\$93.84
	Chesnee	\$43,746.00	1,039	\$42.10	Williamsburg	County of	\$1,147,528.00	35,090	\$32.70
	County of	\$8,384,631.00	280,738	\$29.87		Hemingway	\$48,702.00	568	\$85.74
	Cowpens	\$77,896.00	2,279	\$34.18		Kingstree	\$167,909.16	3,617	\$46.42
	Duncan	\$166,649.00	3,000	\$55.55		—	—	—	—
	Inman	\$75,871.96	1,884	\$40.27		York	Clover	\$393,092.00	4,014
	Landrum	\$124,795.00	2,500	\$49.92	County of		\$8,729,669.00	217,448	\$40.15
	Lyman	\$130,851.50	3,000	\$43.62	Fort Mill		\$492,155.82	9,000	\$54.68
	Pacolet	\$121,062.00	2,690	\$45.00	Rock Hill		\$6,533,164.00	67,339	\$97.02
Spartanburg	\$2,803,379.00	39,673	\$70.66	York	\$829,121.00		14,484	\$57.24	
Sumter	County of	\$4,790,820.00	104,148	\$46.00	STATE TOTAL		\$326,256,661.21	4,494,435	\$72.59
	Pinewood	\$44,779.40	512	\$87.46					
	Sumter	\$1,540,555.00	40,399	\$38.13					



PERMITTED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

In fiscal year (FY) 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009), there were 437 permitted solid waste facilities in South Carolina. These permits apply to facilities that include – but are not limited to – landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities.

Tables 11.2 to 11.7 (on the following pages) reflect a complete listing of solid waste permits at the close of FY09. It includes (when available):

- the name of the county in which the facility is located;
- the facility name;
- the permitted disposal rate; and
- the tons received.

The legend – Table 11.1 – should be used when referring to Tables 11.2 through 11.6.

If there is no data listed, it means there was no reported activity for that facility in FY09.

TABLE 11.1: Permitted Amount Legend

CYPY	Cubic Yards Per Year
GPY	Gallons Per Year
TPA	Tons Per Acre
TPD	Tons Per Day
TPM	Tons Per Month
TPY	Tons Per Year

TABLE 11.2: Permitted Solid Waste Landfills, Processors and Transfer Stations in FY09

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE	TONS RECEIVED	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE	TONS RECEIVED
CLASS 1 LANDFILLS				Newberry	Alex Metts	3,000 TPY	287
Abbeville	City of Abbeville	1,100 TPY	697	Oconee	Clemson-Seneca	3,000 TPY	650
Abbeville	H.R. Garrett (Dobbins)	15,000 TPY	—	Oconee	Northwest Grading Company	600 TPY	—
Abbeville	Ron Hughes	10,000 CYPY	132	Oconee	Wells Highway	15,000 TPY	3,100
Abbeville	G.L. Williams	500 TPY	219	Oconee	Wood	8,000 CYPY	180
Aiken	Gary Miller	20,000 TPY	8,760	Orangeburg	Spires	9,000 TPY	—
Aiken	Jack Wood	520 TPY	24	Pickens	City of Easley	7,872 TPY	—
Aiken	John Swearingen	1,000 TPY	415	Pickens	Martin	10,370 TPY	360
Aiken	Mike Williams	15,000 TPY	1,242	Pickens	Randy Crawford	3,000 TPY	560
Aiken	Randy Hill	4,800 TPY	149	Pickens	Walter Moody	625 TPY	—
Anderson	Anderson County	26,000 TPY	16,311	Richland	Blythewood Construction Company, Inc.	75 TPY	60
Anderson	Broadway	860 TPD	638	Richland	Loveless & Loveless Screaming Eagle Road	30,000 TPY	9,419
Anderson	City of Belton	3,060 TPY	1,200	Richland	Billy Meetz	—	*
Anderson	Landscape Development Group	50 TPY	—	Saluda	Goff	40,000 CYPY	320
Anderson	Miller Construction Company	15,000 CYPY	21	Spartanburg	Brown	3,000 TPY	83
Edgefield	Eugene Easler	359 TPY	—	Spartanburg	City of Woodruff	488 TPY	54
Edgefield	Pioneer Clearing	20,000 TPY	5,114	Spartanburg	Cliffdale Road	150,000 TPY	26
Florence	Town of Timmonsville	30 TPM	*	Spartanburg	Hawkins Grading	6,000 TPY	68
Greenville	Grambling Brothers Contracting	1,000 TPY	—	Spartanburg	Howard Grading and Construction	1,000 TPY	125
Greenville	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Moon – Henderson)	—	—	Spartanburg	Jeff Thomas	50 TPW	—
Greenville	James Owens	1,167 TPY	—	Spartanburg	Jimmy Wilson Construction (Hunsinger Site)	3,000 TPY	4
Greenville	Norris	250 TPY	—	Spartanburg	Jimmy Wilson Construction (Skinner Site)	10,000 TPY	10
Greenville	Trotter	100 TPY	*	Spartanburg	PAR Grading & Hauling	2,600 TPY	100
Greenwood	BHC Trucking	6,500 TPY	1,092	Spartanburg	Smith	—	—
Jasper	Jasper County	10,000 TPM	—	Spartanburg	T. Glen Easler Grading & Landscaping	10,000 TPY	*
Lancaster	Heath Springs, Town of	—	—	Spartanburg	Watson	10,000 TPY	—
Lancaster	Lancaster County	3,500 TPY	380	Union	City of Union	2,400 TPY	2,802
Laurens	H.R. Garrett (Lisbon Road)	15,000 TPY	—	York	City of Rock Hill	100 TPW	—
Laurens	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Henderson Road)	20,000 TPY	467	York	Clawson	50,400 CYPY	*
Lexington	Highway 378 (S&T Grading)	25,000 TPY	—	York	Creekside of York County	5,500 TPY	741
Lexington	S&T Recycling	100,000 TPY	12,014	York	McCall Deer Creek Drive	100,000 CYPY	911
Lexington	Sligh Properties	100 TPY	13	CLASS 2 LANDFILLS			
Lexington	Southeastern Associates	11,600 TPY	3,899	Abbeville	Abbeville County	10,000 TPY	8,182
Lexington	Sox and Sons Construction Company	1,500 TPY	—	Aiken	Aiken County (Barden)	80,000 TPY	54,836
Lexington	Town of Batesburg-Leesville	2,000 TPY	845				
McCormick	Town of McCormick	36 TPY	—				

*Facility Did Not Report

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE	TONS RECEIVED	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE	TONS RECEIVED
Aiken	Aiken County (Wagener)	—	5,856	Clarendon	Clarendon County	10,000 TPY	10,194
Aiken	G.L. Williams	57,500 TPY	817	Clarendon	Georgia Pacific Corporation-Alcolu	N/A	—
Aiken	Owens Corning Fiberglass	—	9,669	Colleton	Colleton County	30,000 TPY	18,690
Aiken	Rainbow Falls Road	103,216 TPY	66,874	Darlington	Darlington County	15,200 TPY	13,854
Aiken	Savannah River Site 288-F	—	25,648	Darlington	Darlington Veneer Company	N/A	200
Aiken	Savannah River Site 488-4D	25,000 TPY	23,871	Darlington	Nucor Steel	N/A	38
Aiken	SCE&G Urquhart Station	N/A	12,514	Darlington	Progress Energy – H.B. Robinson #1	N/A	3
Aiken	Southeastern Clay Company	—	7,904	Darlington	Progress Energy – H.B. Robinson #2	N/A	—
Aiken	W.R. Grace and Company	N/A	—	Darlington	Sonoco Products Company	N/A	11,175
Anderson	Anderson County	43,300 TPY	12,013	Darlington	Wellman Palmetto Plant	N/A	—
Anderson	Bobby and Danny	31,250 TPY	2,221	Dillon	Dillon County	11,700 TPY	11,765
Anderson	Clemson University	25,000 TPY	310	Dorchester	Carolina Landfill, LLC	67,000 TPY	82,067
Anderson	Enterprise Material Handling	74,000 TPY	45,269	Dorchester	Giant Cement Company	12,840 TPY	—
Anderson	Greenpointe	57,000 TPY	—	Edgefield	Tri-County Solid Waste Authority	10,000 TPY	9,161
Anderson	Owens Corning Fiberglass	N/A	5,175	Florence	Florence County	25,000 TPY	125
Bamberg	Bamberg County	13,000 TPY	23,640	Florence	Pee Dee Environmental Services, Inc.	892,000 TPY	106,589
Barnwell	Barnwell County	32,000 TPY	13,366	Florence	Smurfit-Stone Container	103,032 TPY	66,800
Barnwell	Savannah River Site 632-G	120,000 TPY	69,265	Georgetown	Georgetown County	51,000 TPY	25,054
Beaufort	Barnwell Resources, Inc.	120,000 TPY	24,071	Georgetown	International Paper	128,940 TPY	60,710
Berkeley	Berkeley County	214,703 TPY	43,503	Greenville	Carter Excavating Company (Big Valley)	75,000 CYPY	—
Berkeley	Georgia Pacific Corporation	N/A	380	Greenville	General Electric	3,500 TPY	7,016
Berkeley	Kapstone Charleston	—	139,621	Greenville	Greenville County	87,157 TPY	60,281
Berkeley	Santee Cooper (Cross Generating Station)	N/A	380,225	Greenville	Greenville (Republic)	200,000 TPY	21,756
Berkeley	SCE&G Williams Station, Moncks Corner	N/A	109,066	Greenville	WCA Shiloh	128,000 TPY	74,422
Calhoun	Calhoun County	13,500 TPY	3,425	Greenwood	Greenwood County	31,250 TPY	26,690
Calhoun	Eastman Chemical #1	N/A	1,001	Hampton	Hampton County	21,000 CYPY	5,633
Calhoun	Eastman Chemical #2	1,305,450 CYPY	316	Horry	Horry County Solid Waste Authority	250,000 TPY	61,182
Charleston	Charleston County Bees Ferry	200,000 TPY	80,163	Jasper	Oakwood	188,000 TPY	46,826
Charleston	G.S. Roofing Products Company, Inc.	—	—	Jasper	Snake Road	113,200 TPY	—
Charleston	Spring Grove	500,000 TPY	146,570	Kershaw	Kershaw County	30,000 TPY	32,613
Cherokee	Cherokee County	20,000 TPY	6,114	Kershaw	Loveless & Loveless, Inc.	72,000 TPY	67,446
Cherokee	City of Gaffney	8,930 TPY	4,497	Kershaw	Pine Hill	170,000 TPY	94,742
Chester	Bennett	342,000 CYPY	23,966	Lancaster	Mining Road	200,000 TPY	29,658
Chester	Chester County	4,800 TPY	4,842	Lancaster	Springs Industries, Inc.	10,000 TPY	—
Chesterfield	Chesterfield County	5,000 TPY	6	Laurens	City of Clinton	13,000 TPY	120
Chesterfield	Furr Facility	32,700 TPY	21,851	Laurens	Curry Lake	241,591 TPY	54,116

N/A – Not Applicable *Facility Did Not Report

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE	TONS RECEIVED	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE	TONS RECEIVED
Laurens	Laurens County	8,900 TPY	27	Sumter	Sumter County	51,332 TPY	—
Laurens	Michelin	48,000 CYPY	—	Williamsburg	City of Lake City	12,900 TPY	2,801
Lexington	Carolina Materials	240,000 TPY	55,121	Williamsburg	Martek	N/A	15,799
Lexington	Highway 378 (S&T Grading)	25,000 TPY	—	Williamsburg	Williamsburg County	4,370 TPY	3,722
Lexington	Lexington County (Edmund #1)	216,000 TPY	66,428	York	Bowater, Inc.	N/A	15,000
Lexington	Lexington County (Edmund #2)	216,000 TPY	—	York	Coltharp	70,000 TPY	32,475
Lexington	Oswald Lumber	2,400 TPY	1,109	York	Duke Power – Catawba Nuclear Station	N/A	—
Lexington	SCE&G (McMeekin Station)	120,000 TPY	18,714	York	Greens of Rock Hill #1	1,000 TPD	7,800
Lexington	S&T Recycling, LLC	12,000 CYPY	8,542	York	Greens of Rock Hill #2	1,000 TPD	500
Lexington	Southeastern Associates	120,000 TPY	38,551	York	Rogers	Not in Permit	2,500
Marion	City of Marion	5,000 TPY	*	York	York County	75,000 TPY	38,749
Marion	City of Mullins	135,350 TPY	22,357	CLASS 3 LANDFILLS			
Marion	Marion County	133,350 TPY	—	Abbeville	Abbeville County	46,000 TPY	15,083
Marion	Sandlands	206,500 TPY	52,541	Aiken	SRS Z-Area Saltstone	—	14,600
Marlboro	Domtar Paper	12,000 TPY	2,093	Aiken	Three Rivers Solid Waste Authority	500,000 TPY	262,294
Marlboro	Palmetto Brick Company	N/A	—	Anderson	Anderson Regional	438,000 TPY	236,757
Newberry	Georgia Pacific Prosperity Plywood	N/A	380	Berkeley	Berkeley County Water & Sewer Authority	1,000,000 TPY	196,573
Newberry	Southeastern Resource Recovery, Inc.	208,000 TPY	6,851	Charleston	Charleston County Bees Ferry	180,000 TPY	147,479
Oconee	Duke Power – Oconee Nuclear Station	N/A	—	Dillon	Dillon County Industrial	34,000 TPY	855
Oconee	Oconee County #1	37,615 TPY	5,409	Dorchester	Oakridge	1,144,000 TPY	470,784
Oconee	Oconee County #2	37,615 TPY	15,900	Dorchester	Pepperhill	214,500 TPY	16,541
Orangeburg	Albermarle Corporation	N/A	18,515	Georgetown	Georgetown County	79,582 TPY	41,822
Orangeburg	City of Orangeburg	—	—	Greenville	Twin Chimneys	500,000 TPY	199,473
Orangeburg	Georgia Pacific Corporation (Holly Hill)	N/A	—	Greenwood	Greenwood County	150,000 TPY	79,554
Orangeburg	Orangeburg County	31,000 TPY	29,142	Horry	Horry County Solid Waste Authority	300,000 TPY	233,958
Orangeburg	SCE&G (Cope)	N/A	121,251	Jasper	Hickory Hill	302,000 TPY	232,689
Pickens	Pickens County	20,000 TPY	14,828	Lee	Lee County LLC	1,944,939 TPY	1,141,707
Richland	Carolina Grading, Inc.	122,400 TPY	2	Lexington	CMC Lexington	150,000 TPY	116,706
Richland	City of Columbia South	22,000 TPY	20	Richland	Northeast, LLC	529,600 TPY	117,045
Richland	International Paper	N/A	122,000	Richland	Richland, Inc.	851,500 TPY	823,345
Richland	Intertape Polymer Group	—	—	Spartanburg	Palmetto	1,200,000 TPY	474,882
Richland	Richland County #1	75,000 TPY	32,879	Spartanburg	Wellford	260,000 TPY	121,395
Richland	Richland County #2	200,000 TPY	3,018	Union	Upstate Regional	730,000 TPY	512,357
Spartanburg	INVISTA, S.a.r.l.	16,000 TPY	—	Williamsburg	Williamsburg County	35,000 TPY	19,411
Spartanburg	Kohler Company	N/A	7,298	SOLID WASTE PROCESSORS			
Spartanburg	Spartanburg County	80,000 TPY	—	Aiken	North Augusta Regional Material Recovery Facility	250 TPD	—
Spartanburg	Tindall Special Waste	—	—				

N/A – Not Applicable

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE	TONS RECEIVED	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE	TONS RECEIVED
Aiken	Three Rivers Solid Waste Authority	900 TPD	—	Clarendon	Clarendon County	250 TPD	—
Anderson	ACE Recycling	10,400 TPY	—	Colleton	Colleton County	115 TPD	15,167
Calhoun	Regulatory Solutions (Pascon)	10,000 TPY	—	Darlington	Darlington County	95 TPD	21,937
Colleton	American Bio-Mass	9,170 TPY	—	Dillon	Dillon County	250 TPD	23,732
Colleton	CMEG, Inc.	5,200 TPY	1,943.99	Dorchester	Town of Summerville	200 TPD	—
Dillon	Nobles Corporation	4,368 TPY	—	Edgefield	Tri-County	320 TPD	31,149
Dorchester	Global Environmental Assurance, Inc.	5,100 TPY	—	Fairfield	Fairfield	320 TPD	19,888
Dorchester	Pepperhill	1,200 TPD	—	Florence	Florence	740 TPD	114,380
Dorchester	Vexor Technology	150,000 TPY	—	Greenville	City of Greenville	40,000 TPY	—
Greenville	Fennell Container	1,200 TPD	87,689	Greenville	City of Greer	150 TPY	6,028
Greenville	VLS Recovery Systems	90,000 TPY	—	Greenville	Greenville County	150 TPD	3,907
Greenville	Waste Corporation America	1,200 TPD	36,753	Horry	City of Myrtle Beach	249,462 TPY	19,256
Lee	Lee County	450 TPD	—	Horry	City of North Myrtle Beach	250 TPD	11,743
Lexington	Crandall Corporation	2,491 TPY	—	Lancaster	City of Lancaster	302,000 TPY	12,719
Spartanburg	220 Victor Hill	150 TPD	—	Laurens	Laurens County	800 TPD	34,540
Spartanburg	JBR Environmental Services	52,000 TPY	—	Lexington	Lexington County	600 TPD	122,131
Sumter	Giant Resource Recovery, Sumter	104,000 TPY	—	Marlboro	City of Bennettsville	50 TPD	—
TRANSFER STATIONS				Newberry	Newberry County	400 TPD	14,450
Anderson	Anderson-Oconee	1,500 TPD	732	Oconee	Oconee County	300 TPD	36,778
Anderson	Pendleton	500 TPD	29,562	Orangeburg	Orangeburg County	300 TPD	61,598
Bamberg	Bamberg County	250 TPD	15,167	Pickens	Pickens County	400 TPD	40,210
Barnwell	Barnwell County	200 TPD	14,942	Spartanburg	Broadcast Drive	140 TPY	—
Beaufort	Haig Point	15 TPD	—	Spartanburg	City of Spartanburg	200 TPD	—
Beaufort	Melrose	15 TPD	—	Spartanburg	Greer	1,200 TPD	67,670
Charleston	Town of Mount Pleasant	100 TPD	—	Sumter	Sumter County	400 TPD	54,203
Cherokee	Cherokee County	800 TPD	43,380	Union	City of Union	21 TPD	3,033
Chester	Chester County	200 TPD	16,558	York	Container Company of Carolina (Fort Mill)	1,200 TPD	38,124
				York	York County	800 TPD	136,524

TABLE 11.3: Permitted Composting and Wood Grinding Facilities in FY09

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TONS RECEIVED	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TONS RECEIVED
COMPOSTING/GRINDING			WOOD GRINDING FACILITIES		
Aiken	421 Composting Site (G.L. Williams)	137	York	Deer Creek Composting	—
Aiken	APAC Composting (G.L. Williams)	—	York	River Hills Community Association Composting	3,705
Aiken	City of Aiken CF	148	York	Rogers Composting	—
Allendale	Town of Allendale CF	250	York	York County Wood Chipping	5,141
Anderson	City of Anderson CF	170	Aiken	Carolina Country Construction Wood Processing	—
Anderson	Honea Path YT & Debris CF	4	Anderson	Fowler Corporation Wood Chipping Facility	—
Berkeley	Berkeley County CF	14,024	Anderson	Willimon's Mulch Wood Chipping Facility	—
Charleston	Barr Construction Wood Grinding	5,567	Beaufort	Associated Materials Wood Grinding (Site 1)	—
Charleston	Charleston County CF	22,248	Beaufort	Associated Materials Wood Grinding (Site 2)	—
Charleston	Spring Grove Environmental North Charleston CF	—	Beaufort	Barnwell Resources, Inc. Land Clearing	452
Charleston	Sunnyside Farms Composting	174	Beaufort	Hilton Head Plantation P.O.A. Wood Chipping	50
Cherokee	Cherokee County Composting	2,350	Beaufort	Sea Pines Wood Chipping Facility	—
Chester	City of Chester Composting	722	Charleston	Burning Acres Composting & Shredding	—
Chester	Scott/Hyponex Composting	45,000	Charleston	Ladson Wood Recycling	—
Chester	Town of Great Falls	3	Charleston	Moberry LCD Wood Chipping	2,632
Chesterfield	City of Pageland Composting	330	Dillon	Nobles Corporation Wood Chipping	—
Dillon	Town of Latta Composting	680	Dorchester	Affordable Wood and Recycling Wood Chipping	—
Florence	City of Florence Composting	6,490	Dorchester	Coastal Mulch & Composting Wood Chipping Facility	—
Georgetown	Frasier Composting	—	Fairfield	Kaiser Enterprises, Inc. Wood Grinding	2,437
Georgetown	Georgetown County LF Composting	8,613	Florence	Rutland Wood Chipping Facility	—
Greenville	Greenville County Mulching (Enoree LF Composting)	—	Georgetown	McKenzie Wood Chipping	976
Hampton	Hampton County Composting	4,507	Georgetown	Miller Wood Processing Facility	1,350
Horry	C. Owens & Son, Inc. Composting	—	Greenville	Dillard Excavating Wood Chipping Center	117
Horry	Coastal Reclamation Composting	750	Greenville	Greater Greenville Sanitation Shredding	—
Horry	G&G Mining Company LLC Composting	222	Greenville	Greenville Wood Waste Recycling Center Wood Grinding II	—
Horry	Holmes Composting	—	Greenville	Schneider Tree Care Wood Chipping Facility	3,745
Horry	Horry County Composting	32,008	Greenville	Southern Grading I Site	23,319
Horry	P-Mining Composting	—	Greenville	Southern Grading II Site	630
Horry	Sunway Environmental Inc.	—	Greenville	Southern Grading III Site	6
Horry	White & Son, Inc. Composting	—	Greenville	S.R. Mulch & Wood Grinding Facility	6,883
Jasper	Evergreen Tree & Turf Care Wood Chipping Facility	9,677	Greenville	Twin Chimneys Wood Chipping Facility	7,139
Kershaw	Kershaw County Yard Waste Composting	2,275	Greenville	Vanport LCD Recycling Facility	—
Lancaster	Gupton Composting	—	Greenville	WCA Shiloh Wood Processing Facility	212
Lancaster	Lancaster County Yard Waste Composting	380	Hampton	Town of Yemassee Shredding Facility	—
Lancaster	Piedmont Composting	6	Horry	Dixie Recycling, LLC	5,114
Lancaster	Pressley Wood Chipping Facility	—	Horry	S&B Turf & Mulch Wood Chipping Facility	—
Lancaster	Town of Heath Springs Composting	—	Jasper	Cleland Ridgeland Wood Chipping Facility	—
Laurens	Laurens County Composting	1,738	Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF Wood Grinding	—
Lee	Lee County Composting and Recycling	942	Jasper	R&D Tree Wood Chipping Facility	—
Lexington	Carolina Materials Wood Waste Processing	8,410	Laurens	Riverside Stump Dump Wood Chipping	—
Marion	City of Marion Composting	—	Lexington	Eagle Recovery Wood Grinding	5,628
Marlboro	Marlboro County Composting	—	Lexington	S&T Grading & Excavating Wood Chipping Facility	195
Marlboro	McDuffie & Son Composting	1,800	Lexington	S&T Grading Wood Processing Facility	4,438
Newberry	City of Newberry Composting and Shredding	438	Lexington	S&T Recycling Wood Processing Facility	—
Newberry	Newberry County Composting	2,985	Marion	Marion County Wood Chipping and Composting Facility	—
Richland	City of Columbia Composting	7,075	Newberry	Metts Wood Recycling	6,942
Richland	Fort Jackson Compost	—	Oconee	Seneca Mulching Facility	3,193
Richland	Mitch Hook Wood Composting	2,250	Pickens	Brown's Landscaping Mulch Facility	448
Spartanburg	City of Spartanburg Hwy. 295 Composting	—	Pickens	City of Clemson Brush RC	—
Spartanburg	Wellford LF Composting	15,097	Saluda	SH Wood Waste Management	1,692
Sumter	S.C.R. Composting	247	Spartanburg	Fairforest Wood RC	—
Williamsburg	Black River Composting	90	Spartanburg	Henson's Mulch & More Wood Chipping Facility	—
Williamsburg	City of Hemingway Composting	—	Sumter	Sumter County Wood Processing Facility	8,124
York	City of Fort Mill Composting	2,000	York	Callahan Grading Wood Chipping Facility	30
York	City of Rock Hill Composting (Friedheim Rd.)	5,462			

TABLE 11.4: Permitted Waste Tire Facilities in FY09		
COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	STORAGE LIMIT
WASTE TIRE COLLECTORS		
Charleston	Gerald's Tires WTC Facility	5,200 Tires
Cherokee	Cherokee County Recycling WTC	1 Trailer
Dorchester	Lafarge WTC Facility	100 Trailers
Greenville	Enoree Phase II MSWLF WTC	8,000 Tires
Greenville	Twin Chimneys WTC	3 Trailers
WASTE TIRE DISPOSAL FACILITY		
Anderson	Anderson Tire WTD Facility	—
WASTE TIRE PROCESSORS		
Aiken	Three Rivers Tire Processing	150,000 Whole Tires
Berkeley	Rubber Recovery, Inc.	307 Tons
Charleston	Tower Waste Tire Processing	5 Trailers
Clarendon	East Coast Industrial Services, Inc.	20,000 Tons
Edgefield	Ridge Recyclers WTP	—
Greenville	Rubber Recycling Technologies, LLC	60 Tons
Marion	Venture Manufacturing Company WTP	800 Tires
Pickens	Pickens County Recycling Department	2,000 Tires
Sumter	Kiln Direct Waste Tire Processing Facility	400 Tons

TABLE 11.6: Permitted Solid Waste Incinerators in FY09			
COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PROCESS/STORAGE LIMIT	TONS RECEIVED
Beaufort	Daufuskie Site Preparation, Inc. Air Curtain Incinerator	3,611 CY	—
Beaufort	Ulmer Brothers, Inc. Air Curtain Incinerator	Not in Permit	4,853
Charleston	Montenay Charleston Resource Recovery	255,500 TPY	188,757
Jasper	Coastal Debris Co.. Air Curtain Incinerator	1,000 Tons	594
Jasper	Malphrus Construction Co.. Air Curtain Incinerator	315 Tons	240
Jasper	Wasteco Services Air Curtain Incinerator	2,285 CY	10,182
Pickens	Pickens County Air Curtain Destructor	105 TPD	4,639
Richland	Whitaker Air Curtain Incinerator	2,407 CY	—

TABLE 11.5: Permitted Used Oil Facilities in FY09		
COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PERMITTED LIMIT
USED OIL MARKETERS		
Charleston	Banks Construction Company	600,000 GPY
Dorchester	Universal Environmental Services LLC	333,700 GPY
Sumter	Giant Resource Recovery	—
York	Atlantic Oil Collection Services, Inc. (DBA Atlantic Industrial Services)	—
USED OIL PROCESSORS		
Charleston	Banks Construction Company	600,000 GPY
Dorchester	Universal Environmental Services LLC	333,700 GPY
Greenville	Holston Group, Inc. UOP	150,000 TPY
Greenville	VLS Recovery Systems UOP	8,320,000 GPY
Spartanburg	Taylor Enterprises, Inc. UOP	500,000 GPY
Sumter	Giant Resource Recovery	—
York	Diversified Recycling, Inc. UOP	2,000,000 GPY

TABLE 11.7: Other Permitted Solid Waste Facilities in FY09		
COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PERMITTED LIMIT
LAND APPLICATION		
Charleston	DiMare's	—
Charleston	Wood Not Waste	5 TPA
Darlington	International Paper	—
Georgetown	International Paper	10 TPA
Lancaster	Bowers Fibers	10 TPA
Laurens	Country Fresh	10 TPA
Laurens	Norbord Ash	10 TPA
Marlboro	Domtar Paper Company, LLC	10 TPA
Orangeburg	Council Energy	10 TPA
Richland	Mungo Homes	—
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION PROJECT		
Williamsburg	ARCH Technology Plasma Enhanced Melter Facility	14,924 TPY
SOIL TREATMENT		
Sumter	G&K Tank Services	20,000 TPY

NOTE: For a list of registered waste tire haulers, please contact DHEC at 1-800-768-7348.

SECTION 12

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PRINTED MARCH 2010

Total Printing Cost..... \$3,035.00
Number of Documents Printed..... 500
Cost Per Unit \$6.07



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S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
C. Earl Hunter, Commissioner

Printed on **RECYCLED PAPER** DHEC OR-0891 03/10

