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INTRODUCTION

Proper solid waste management is essential in protecting human health and the environment. South Carolina addresses the issue with the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act). The Act provides a wide-ranging outline for state and local governments to follow in managing solid waste. 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. 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 FY08 (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008) – 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 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 county 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) focus on measuring only MSW. Furthermore, the state adopted, with some exceptions, the EPA’s definition of MSW. 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. "Section 8: Disposal Data" provides information on the flow of solid waste in South Carolina – both imported and exported. In addition, there is a comprehensive discussion of the changes made to the state's landfill regulations that became effective in May 2008.

Local government decision makers, solid waste directors, recycling coordinators, solid waste planners and others should: 1) know the amount of solid waste recycled and disposed of in their community, county or region; 2) measure the effectiveness of their recycling programs and disposal facilities; 3) anticipate projected MSW landfill capacity and other future needs; and 4) encourage and promote recycling efforts in their community.

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.

About this Report

"The South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2008" is published 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)

FY08 ²	4,428,393
FY07	4,343,204
FY06	4,278,134
FY05	4,198,068

TABLE 1.2: S.C. Recycling Data by FY

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Total Solid Waste (TSW) Recycled in Tons	6,369,880	6,544,475	8,629,979	4,961,704
TSW Recycling Rate by Percent	45.0	44.3	50.2	38.5
TSW Recycled Per Capita in Pounds Per Person Per Day (p/p/d)	8.3	8.4	10.9	6.1
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) ³ Recycled in Tons	1,222,098	1,510,409	1,551,365	1,084,926
MSW Recycling Rate by Percent (Goal = 35 percent)	26.2	30.4	31.0	24.4
MSW Recycled Per Capita in p/p/d	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.3

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

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
TSW Generation in Tons	14,167,281	14,775,020	17,175,379	12,899,740
TSW Generation Per Capita in p/p/d	18.5	18.9	21.7	16.0
MSW Generation in Tons	4,668,774	4,974,678	5,012,022	4,452,348
MSW Generation Per Capita in p/p/d	6.1	6.4	6.3	5.5

TABLE 1.4: S.C. Disposal Data by FY

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Total Solid Waste Disposal				
In-state Origin	7,797,401	8,230,545	8,545,399	7,938,036
Out-of-state Origin	1,570,687	1,718,194	1,826,292	1,524,305
TOTAL	9,368,088	9,948,739	10,371,691	9,462,341
Disposal in Class 1 Landfills in Tons⁴				
In-state Origin	—	—	—	128,429
Out-of-state Origin	—	—	—	5,032
TOTAL	—	—	—	133,461
Disposal in Class 2 Landfills in Tons				
In-state Origin	1,876,025	2,183,914	2,214,413	2,839,181
Out-of-state Origin	39,752	38,692	55,432	68,790
TOTAL	1,915,777	2,222,606	2,269,845	2,907,971
Disposal in Class 3 Landfills in Tons				
In-state Origin	4,475,533	4,555,658	4,799,980	4,745,007
Out-of-state Origin	1,528,099	1,676,789	1,758,149	1,450,483
TOTAL	6,003,632	6,232,446	6,558,129	6,195,490
Disposal in MSW Incinerators in Tons				
In-state Origin	227,030	224,506	224,919	212,118
Out-of-state Origin	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	227,030	224,506	224,919	212,118
Disposal in Land-clearing Debris Incinerators in Tons				
In-state Origin	15,988	13,697	21,997	13,301
Out-of-state Origin	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	15,988	13,697	21,997	13,301
Disposal in p/p/d				
TSW Disposal Per Capita	10.2	10.5	10.8	9.8
MSW Disposal Per Capita (Goal ≤ 3.5 p/p/d)	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2

1. Population data (used to determine recycling and disposal rates) comes from the U.S. Census Bureau.

2. FY08 represents July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

3. South Carolina defines MSW as the combined residential, commercial, institutional/non-profit and industrial packaging/office waste. See page 7 for details.

4. Prior to FY08, this data was part of construction and demolition/land-clearing debris landfill totals.

CHART 1.5: South Carolina's MSW Recycling Rate, FY04 to FY08

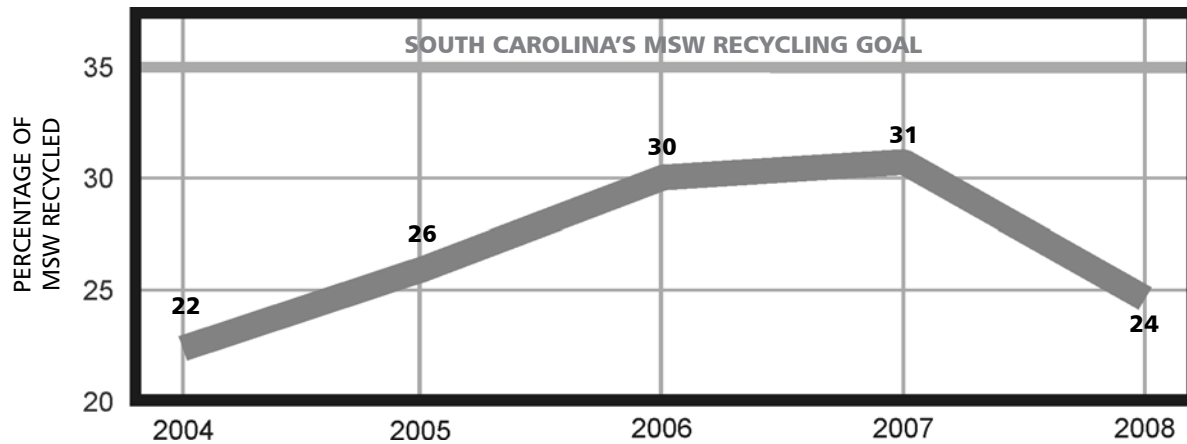


CHART 1.6: South Carolina's TSW Recycling Rate, FY04 to FY08

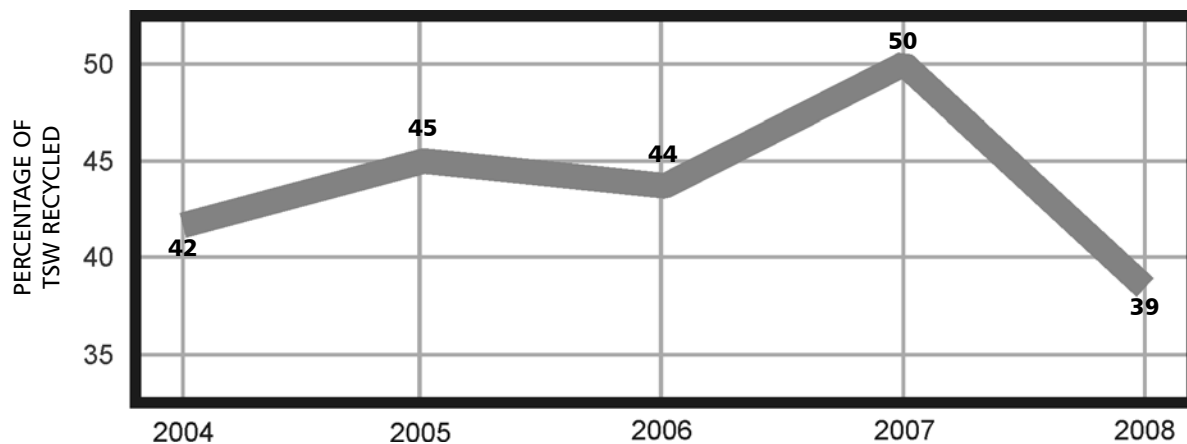
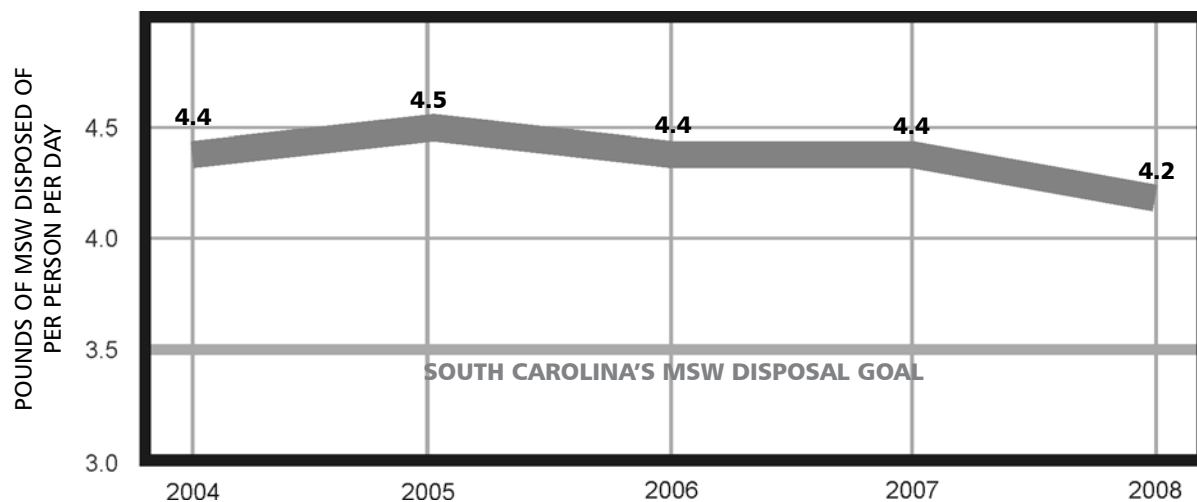


CHART 1.7: MSW Disposed of Per Person Per Day, FY04 to FY08



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) 2008 (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008) 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 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 stream and a disposal goal of 3.5 pounds or less of MSW per person per day (p/p/d).

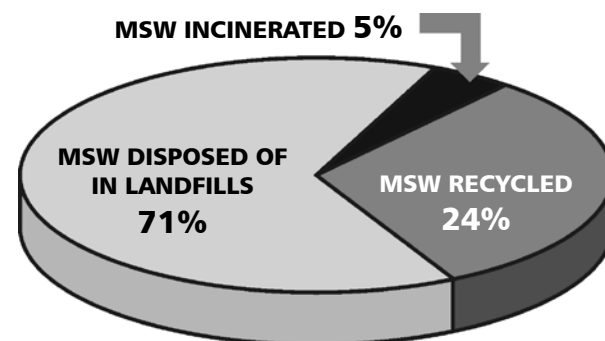
Overall, the amount of MSW generated (recycled plus disposed of) in FY08 was 4,452,348 tons. Of that amount:

- 3,155,304 tons (71 percent) were disposed of in MSW landfills;
- 212,118 tons (5 percent) were disposed of at the incinerator in Charleston County; and
- 1,084,926 tons (24 percent) were recycled.

For the first time since FY04, the state's MSW recycling rate decreased (from 31 to 24 percent). Overall, the amount of MSW recycled fell by more than 466,000 tons compared to the past FY. It is important to understand where the decrease took place and what – if anything – can be done to improve South Carolina's reported figures.

The decrease in the amount of MSW reported as recycled should not be considered a commentary on recycling programs of local governments. In fact, during FY08, the number of recycling drop-off sites increased slightly from 622 to 629 and no local programs were dropped. In addition, the number

CHART 2.1: MSW Management in South Carolina



of businesses reporting their recycling efforts on-line as well as directly to counties increased by 213 responses to nearly 1,500.

Why was there a decrease in the recycling rate? There are several factors including: a drop in residential banned items that were reported as recycled; inconsistent commercial reporting; and the low response rate from tire processors.

Residential banned items – lead-acid batteries, yard trimmings and appliances – fell by nearly 52,000 tons from the previous FY. Specifically, many local programs received fewer appliances and lead-acid batteries at their recycling drop-off sites. This may be due in part to the significant increase in value of these banned items.

Many recycling coordinators believe residents were taking the items directly to scrap metal dealers and being paid for the material. But unfortunately, businesses are not required to report and/or counties may not survey their local businesses to see how much material was collected. In addition, there was a decrease in the amount of yard trimmings recycled. The reason, however, is not clear.

Reporting has been historically inconsistent, but none more so than commercial reporting. There are two reasons for this inconsistency. First, as mentioned previously, business and industry are not required

to report. Second, county recycling coordinators, who are relied upon to collect recycling data, do not always have the time and resources to devote to this effort. And unfortunately, this year's report reflects the consequences of companies that do not report from year to year. In fact, a few large companies either did not report for FY08 or corrected errors in their reporting from FY07 that caused the amount of material recycled to decrease from the previous FY.

Finally, the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) has come to rely on a few recycling processors – including tire recyclers – to generously provide their recycling data to staff. Unfortunately this year, only four of the 12

tire processors who are registered in South Carolina responded to requests for data – thereby further impacting the state's recycling rate. This fluctuation in reporting from year to year highlights an issue that continues to affect the state's efforts to accurately measure recycling programs. Through Office programs and staff activities, changes are being made to ensure better and more consistent reporting each FY.

At the time that this report is being published (March 2009), recycling programs are facing some difficult challenges as the historic high market prices that came just after the end of FY08 are now at record lows. It is expected that recycling tonnages for FY09 also will be impacted by the recession.

Solid Waste Management: More Than Just Numbers

Since the passage of the Act, South Carolina has continued its efforts to provide for the safe and efficient management of solid waste. In the past 17 years, the state has closed unlined landfills and improved environmental safeguards at new landfills, reduced open dumping, removed millions of illegally stockpiled tires and replaced countless unsightly "green box" sites with staffed drop-off sites and curbside collection programs.

In the past five years, South Carolina recycled more than 5 million tons of MSW. In the past two years, local governments reported receiving about \$19 million in revenue from the sale of recycled commodities. In the past year, more than 60 individuals became the first certified recycling professionals in the state.

The Act also created the Office to provide technical assistance, education and outreach programs as well as grant funding to local governments, colleges/universities and schools. There are five grant programs that are offered including solid waste, used motor oil, waste tire, college/university as well as school grants. Since the grant programs began in FY94, nearly \$68 million have been awarded including \$6.7 million in FY08.

Grant funding has played a significant role in the development of one of the nation's best programs targeting do-it-yourself oil changers.

More than 14 million gallons of used motor oil have been collected for recycling since 1990.

More than 45,000 teachers have been trained on a recycling curriculum that was introduced in 1993-94. Training and certification programs are in place for MSW landfill operators and recycling professionals. Most importantly, there has been an increased awareness of the importance of solid waste management and its role in protecting human health and the environment. The benefits of recycling extend beyond the environment and also include economic gains for business, industry and local governments. Whether through avoided disposal costs, revenue from the sale of recyclables or job creation, recycling enhances the bottom line. In addition, recycling extends the life of and reduces the need to build landfills and incinerators. Finally, waste reduction and recycling activities reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Solid waste management affects everyone. Since its passage, the Act provided the framework. Governments, businesses, colleges/universities and individual South Carolinians have done the rest.

To learn more, visit www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/html/solidwaste.htm.



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 construction and demolition (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 – also 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 2.2: 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 FY08

RECYCLED	1,084,926 tons
DISPOSED OF IN MSW FACILITIES	
Landfills.....	3,155,304 tons
Incinerator.....	212,118 tons
TOTAL	4,452,348 TONS

MSW RECYCLED

COMMODITY	AMOUNT COLLECTED
Glass	14,914 tons
Metal.....	262,494 tons
Paper.....	487,553 tons
Plastic.....	19,885 tons
Banned Items	258,740 tons ¹
Miscellaneous Items	41,339 tons ²
TOTAL	1,084,926 TONS³

1. Banned items include the following: 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); household hazardous 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.
3. Commodity totals do not add up to the recycling total due to rounding of numbers.

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 50 percent in FY07 to 39 percent in FY08. The amount of TSW recycled was 4.9 million tons – about 4 million tons less than last year. This equates to 6.1 p/p/d of TSW being recycled. Overall, the amount of TSW generated (recycled + disposed of) dropped significantly – from more than 17 million tons in FY07 to less than 13 million tons in FY08. Of the 4.9 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. TSW also includes other non-MSW material.

Mercury switches, for example, are included in the amount of TSW recycled. The recovery of these switches, although small in number, plays a significant role in protecting human health and the environment. To learn more about South Carolina's mercury switch removal program, see the box on the right.

Despite the downturn in the amount of TSW reported being recycled, it is important to continue promoting the benefits of recycling to S.C. business and industry in order to divert more material from landfill disposal. It is equally important that these efforts are reported in order to accurately reflect recycling efforts throughout the state.

Several programs are in place to support businesses in their recycling and reporting efforts.

- The S.C. Smart Business Recycling Program continues to offer extensive outreach efforts including site visits, printed materials, a comprehensive Web site (www.scdhec.gov/smartbusiness) and workshops.

Mercury Switch Removal Program

In May 2006, South Carolina passed legislation setting up a mercury switch removal program. The program is intended to remove and recycle mercury switches – found in convenience lights in trunk and hood compartments as well as anti-lock brakes – from vehicles before they are crushed and shredded for recycling. The state's program is being offered in partnership with End-of-Life Vehicle Solutions (ELVS), a non-profit corporation formed by automobile manufacturers to manage the collected switches as well as provide educational materials.

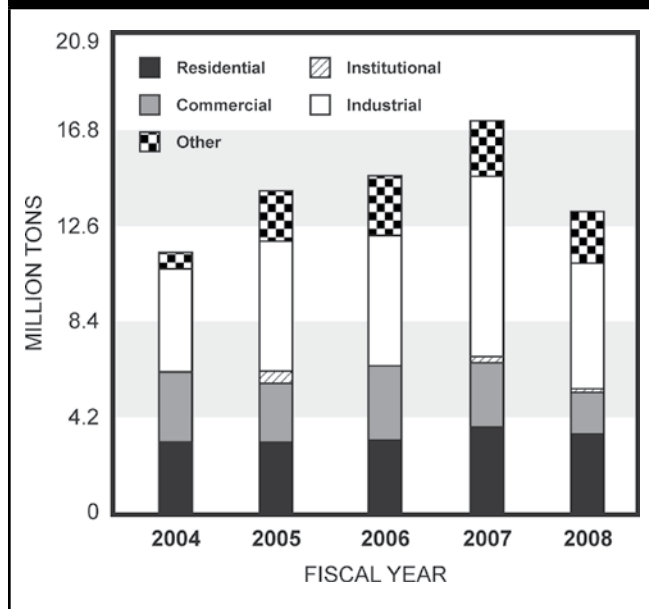
During FY08, 4,311 switches were recovered – resulting in 9.483 pounds of mercury being recycled and kept out of the environment. At the time of this report being published, 72 facilities have registered to participate in the program.

Visit www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/recycle/pubs/mercury_switch.pdf to learn more about the mercury switch removal program.

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CHART 2.3: TSW Generated by Sector



- Companies wanting to report their recycling efforts are able to use a Web-based system provided by the Office. Companies enter recycling tonnages on-line and the data is automatically added to the county's solid waste information.
- The S.C. Materials Exchange – a free, on-line service that seeks to reduce waste by facilitating the exchange of reusable material by businesses,

non-profit institutions, government and others – continues to be used for a variety of materials. Visit www.scdhec.gov/scme.

Chart 2.3 on the previous page shows a breakdown of TSW generation for the past five years by sector – residential, commercial, institutional, industrial (including manufacturing waste) and other. As seen in the chart, the majority of material comes from the industrial sector.

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

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 following recommendations involve local governments, schools and DHEC as well as S.C. businesses and industry.

The basic premise of the recommendations is to identify ways that South Carolina can manage solid waste more efficiently and effectively to meet the state's recycling goal (35 percent of the state's MSW) and disposal goal (3.5 p/p/d).

- **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 limited success. 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 improve the program's electronic reporting tool currently available to businesses.
- **Work with recycling processors.** DHEC, in another effort to secure better reporting of recycling activities, will focus on collecting information directly from recycling processors, who, like businesses and industry, are not required to report. By doing this, it should minimize some of the inconsistencies that are seen from year to year when relying on other sources to collect and report recycling tonnages. DHEC will need to review the current language in the Act and develop a policy to address this reporting issue.
- **DHEC may establish procedures and promulgate regulations necessary to obtain recycling data according to Section 44-96-60 (B) of the Act.** These procedures may include, but are not limited to, registration of MSW recyclers and requiring MSW recyclers to submit annual reports on the amounts, actual or estimated, and types of material recycled and the county, when available, in which the material was generated. These efforts also should result in a better understanding of what processors may need and what local governments can provide.
- **Encourage and enhance opportunities for residents to recycle electronics.** DHEC will

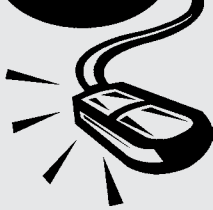
continue to respond to requests made by members of the S.C. General Assembly to assist with legislation that would provide funding for a comprehensive e-scrap program to collect and recycle a wide range of consumer electronics. In addition, DHEC will continue to provide technical assistances and grant funding for collection events and permanent programs.

- **Finalize regulations to promote the composting of food scraps along with yard trimmings, land-clearing debris and other organic materials.** One obstacle facing the development of large-scale composting operations in South Carolina is the lack of regulations addressing food scraps. Companies, local governments and others are hesitant to invest in large-scale composting operations without clear regulatory requirements.
- **Increase awareness of local decision makers on the benefits of recycling.** DHEC will work to increase awareness among local decision makers on the important role recycling plays in South Carolina's environment and economy. The ultimate 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.
- **Promote and assist South Carolina's hospitality industry in going green.** DHEC will continue its work with the Hospitality Association of South Carolina to promote "green" hotels, motels and restaurants. DHEC, as part of the newly formed S.C. Green Hospitality Alliance, will develop and provide best management practices, outreach and education, training, site visits and other technical assistance to promote waste reduction and recycling as well as other environmentally preferred activities. In addition, DHEC, as part of its overall work, will help develop a certification program that participants will complete annually.
- **Continue work on state government's Green Purchasing Initiative.** 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. This effort includes the development of a green procurement policy and guidelines to implement the policy. The purpose of this effort is to show that state government, in an effort to lead by example, is committed to green procurement in recognition of the need to more efficiently use

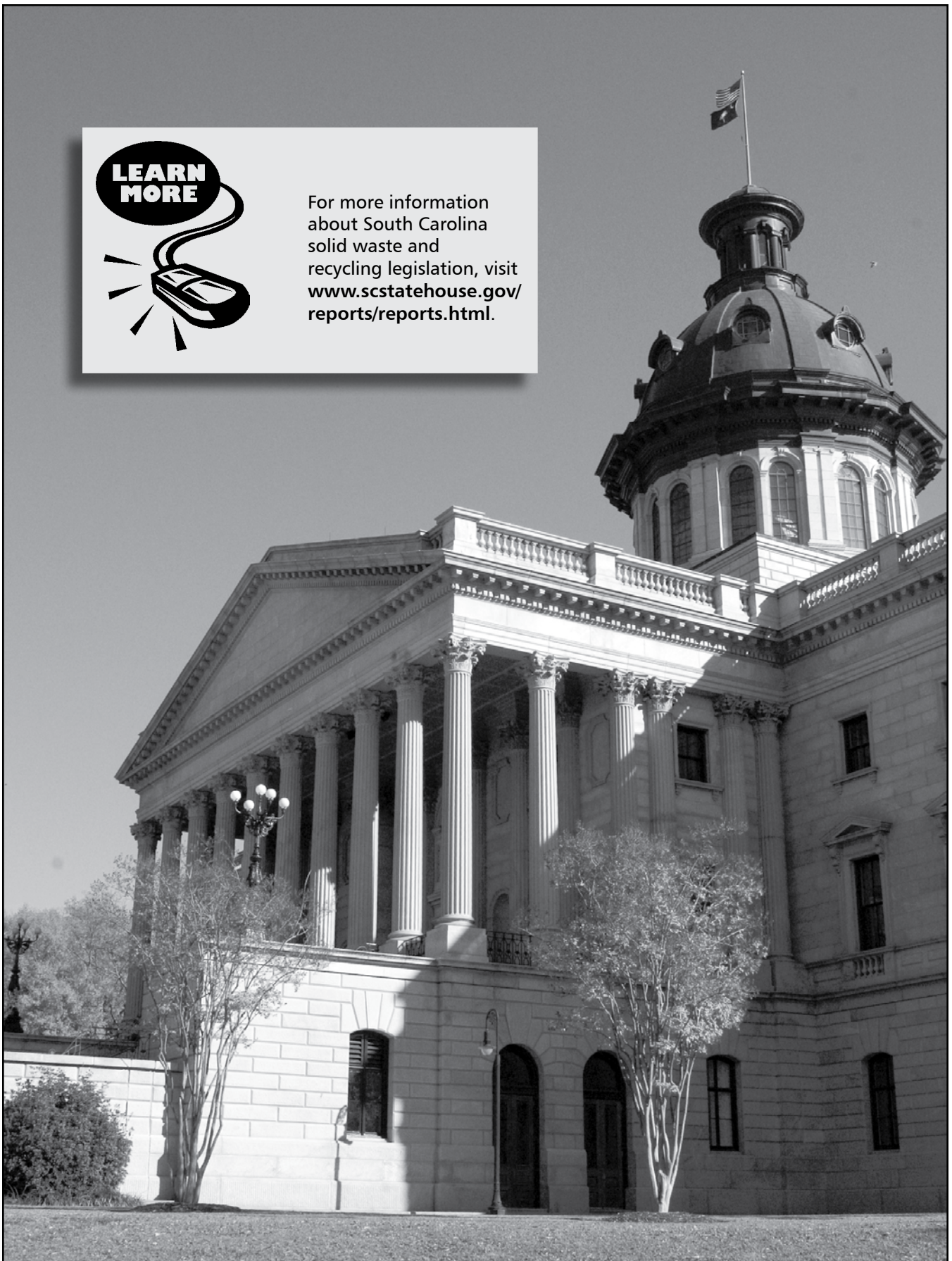
natural resources, reduce waste, save money, sustain markets for material collected in recycling programs and protect human health and the environment.

- **Update Regulation 61-30, Environmental Protection Fees to make them consistent with the revised landfill categories outlined in S.C. regulation 61-107.19 – Solid Waste Landfills and Structural Fill.** The Environmental Protection Fees regulation outlines fees for applicants and holders of permits, licenses, certificates and registrations and establishes schedules for timely action on permit applications. The update is necessary to revise allowable permit review times specified in the fee regulation to be consistent with the landfill regulation that became effective on May 23, 2008.
- **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 securing local pick up of the material collected.
 - **Continue to promote and assist schools in their recycling efforts through classroom presentations, technical assistance and grant funding.** DHEC will enhance efforts by working with school facility managers to improve material collection and find markets.
 - **Look for new ways to help residents who do not have the convenience of curbside recycling.** According to data collected for this report, about 65 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, needs to provide new incentives and solutions to overcome these barriers.
- **Amend the Act.** The Act, which passed in 1991 and was amended in 2000, should be updated by DHEC to reflect the latest waste reduction and recycling practices. In addition, a diversion rate, as a measurement method, should be considered. Other changes would include setting new goals, clarifying language, updating and/or correcting definitions and correcting omissions.

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For more information
about South Carolina
solid waste and
recycling legislation, visit
[www.scstatehouse.gov/
reports/reports.html](http://www.scstatehouse.gov/reports/reports.html).





MSW RECYCLING: MARKETS & COMMODITIES

This section highlights the commodities that make up municipal solid waste (MSW) as defined by South Carolina as well as an overview of recycling markets.

Many of these traditional commodities serve as the foundation upon which local government recycling programs are established. The amounts collected are used to calculate the state's MSW recycling rate. For each commodity, a definition and description are given and recycling tonnages are provided for the past five years including fiscal year (FY) 2008 (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008). See Charts 3.4, 3.8, 3.13 and 3.17. Information in this section was compiled from a variety of solid waste management publications as well as staff assessments.

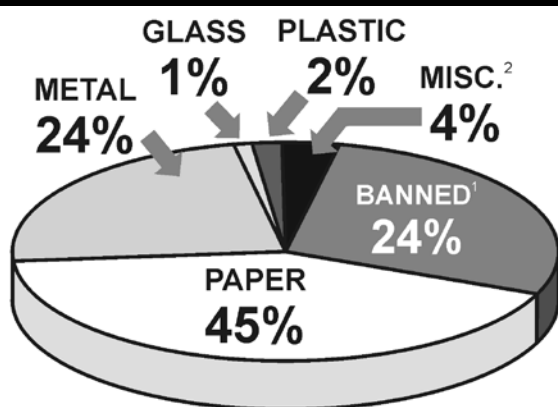
Used motor oil is discussed at length in Section 4 because of specific funding collected at the retail

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 FY08. Three to 25 counties – depending on the commodity – reported pricing information. It is for this reason that additional pricing information was obtained from "Waste News" – a bi-weekly publication that also provides market prices for the Southeast. The weekly data was averaged and compared to actual S.C. market prices.

A materials recovery facility (MRF) feasibility study was conducted in FY08 to assist South Carolina in determining if a need exists for additional MRFs. On a statewide basis, the existing processing capacity appears to be sufficient to handle the tonnage of recyclables currently collected and projected under the two growth scenarios.

CHART 3.1: MSW Commodities Collected in FY08 by Percentage*



1. Banned items include the following: 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); household hazardous 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: 2007 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 2007. It contains information on the benefits of recycling as well as data on waste generation, recycling and disposal. It's also accompanied by data tables that present detailed data that is produced each year.

Visit www.epa.gov/epawaste/nonhaz/municipal/pubs/msw07-rpt.pdf to view the entire report.



MARKETS

The term markets has many meanings. From a recycling program's viewpoint, it could be a MRF that will accept or buy the material. Or it could be a broker or hauler, which accepts or buys the material and moves it along the recycling process. Or it could be an end market, a glass or steel manufacturer for example, that needs the material to make a recycled-content product.

Markets are indispensable to any recycling program. Without markets, a recycling program will not work.

There are a variety of factors – distance to market as well as the volume, quality and value of the material – that influence whether a particular market will meet a local recycling program's needs.

The cost to get material to market and the revenue earned from the sale of the material directly impacts recycling programs.

Markets determine what material recycling programs will accept.

MARKETS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

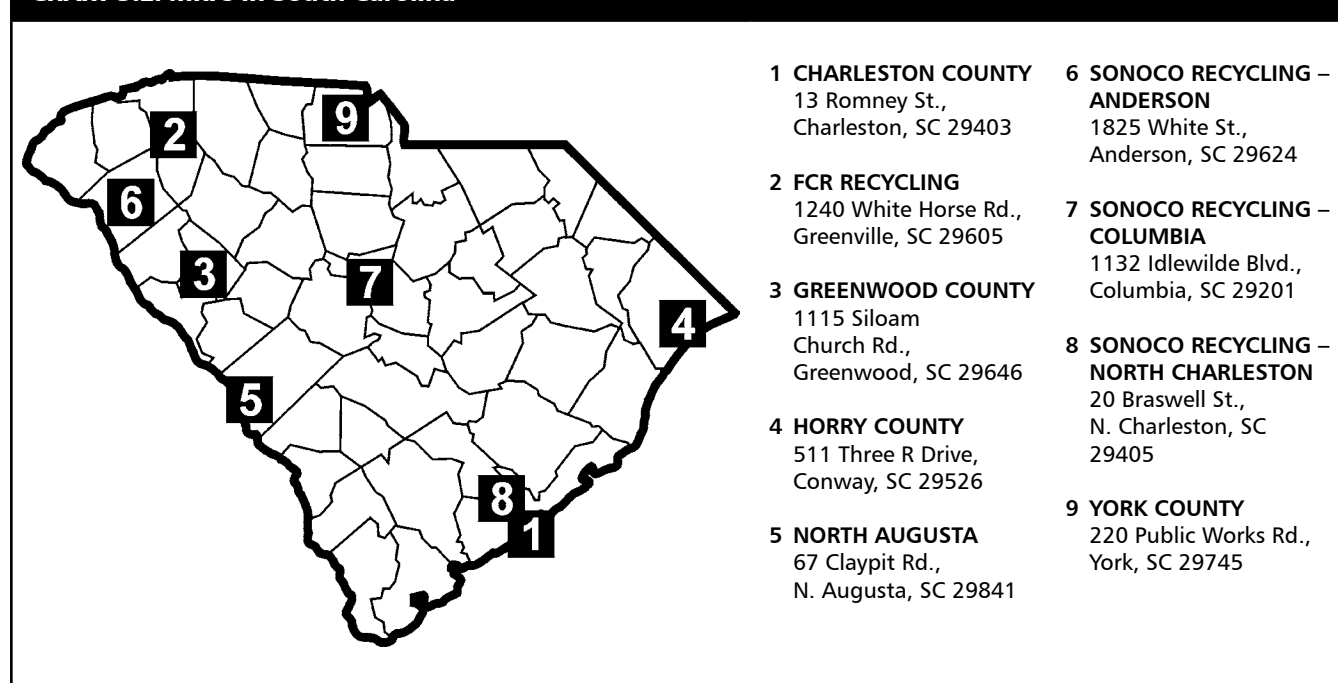
Most recovered material in South Carolina is sent to one of the state's nine MRFs. See Chart 3.2 for their locations. This probably results in local governments receiving less revenue for recovered material than dealing directly with end markets.

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 waste tires, used motor oil, used motor oil filters and electronics. Waste tires often are used by in-state waste-to-energy facilities (e.g., cement kilns) or are ground for use in asphalt paving and other products.

South Carolina has contracts with companies to recycle used motor oil, used motor oil filters and electronics.

CHART 3.2: MRFs in South Carolina



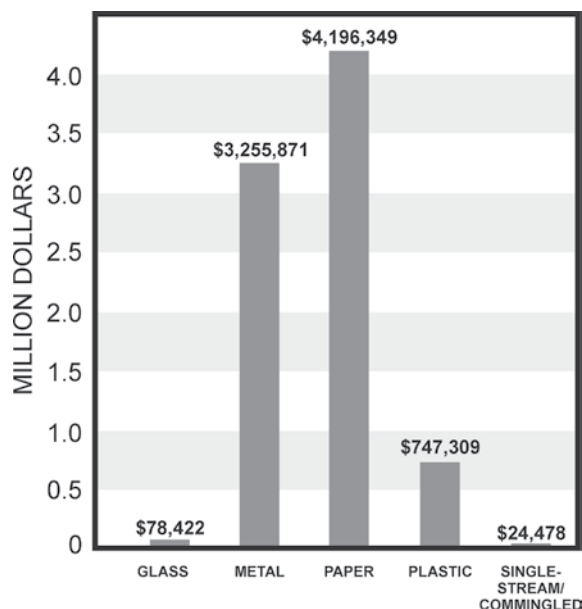
Overall, South Carolina's recycling industry has more than 300 companies that collect, broker and process recyclables or manufacture recycled-content products from the recovered material.

In South Carolina, only 28 of the state's 46 counties submitted information on revenue generated from the sale of recyclables in FY08. These 28 counties reported receiving \$8,302,429. The revenue generated from those counties ranged from \$25,000 to \$2.1 million.

Many counties experienced a steady increase in market values for nearly all commodities over the past few years. These values peaked just after the end of the past FY. See Chart 3.3 for a breakdown of total dollars received by commodity as reported by the counties.

Interestingly, for most local governments, any revenue generated from the sale of recyclable materials (aluminum cans, newspaper, cardboard, glass and scrap metal) is deposited into the general fund and does not always directly benefit the local government's recycling program.

CHART 3.3: Total Dollars Received for Commodities Recycled in FY08



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR MARKETS

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

- technical assistance to local governments and recycling processors to understand issues and facilitate discussion that will 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.

**LEARN
MORE**



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/eqc/admin/html/wmrindex.html; or
- S.C. Department of Commerce's Recycling Business Directory at www.sccommerce.com/businessservices/recyclingdirectory.aspx.

COMMODITY: **GLASS**

One of only two categories that saw an increase, the amount of glass recycled increased from 9,868 tons in FY07 to 14,914 tons in FY08 – an improvement of 50 percent. In fact, a portion of that increase is due to the amount of glass recycled in residential programs – a 20 percent increase to 10,728 tons.

While the recycling of glass is a fairly simple process, the collection of glass for recycling can provide challenges whether it is due to breakage during storage and processing or weight issues when hauling to a market. In addition, the market value for glass has remained relatively low – averaging \$7 to \$21 per ton, depending on color – compared to other commodities. Despite that, most S.C. counties collect glass in separate containers at drop-off locations while some programs collect the material curbside, depending on the type of equipment/trucks they use to collect recyclables. The number of counties

collecting glass in their local recycling programs remained the same (33 counties) as in FY07.

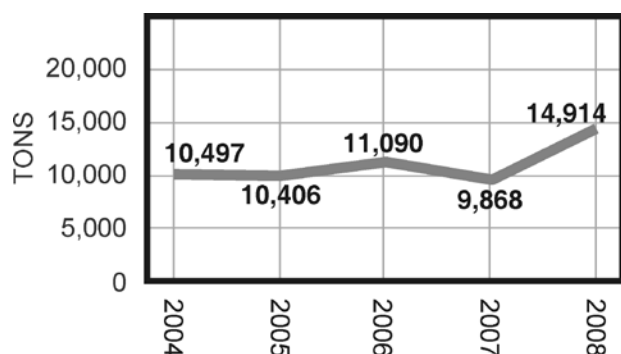
- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling of container and packaging glass (e.g., beverage and food containers) as well as recycling of glass found in furniture, appliances and consumer electronics into new glass products such as containers, packaging, construction material (aggregate) or fiberglass (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?

An estimated 80 percent of recovered glass containers are made into new glass containers.

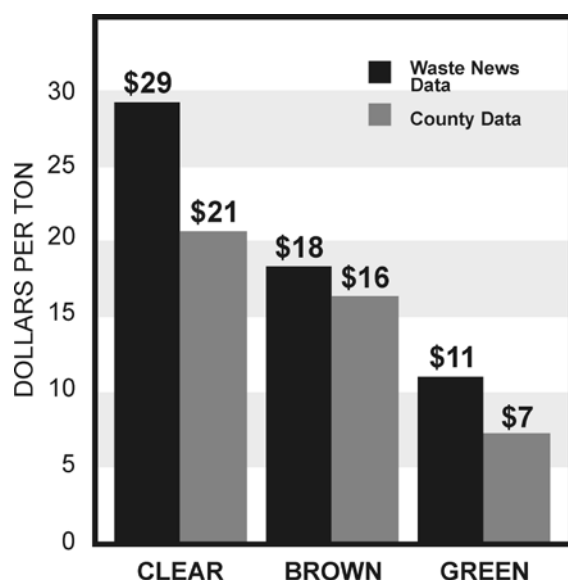
SOURCE: <http://earth911.com/glass/facts-about-glass-recycling/>

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

	FY07	FY08	+/-
Brown	1,850	2,650	+800
Clear	1,891	2,345	+454
Green	1,945	2,438	+493
Mixed	4,182	7,481	+3,299
TOTAL	9,868	14,914	+5,046

CHART 3.6: Average Glass Prices by Color

NOTE: Six counties reported market prices.

TABLE 3.7: Glass Recycling by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	0.00
Aiken	180.71
Allendale	5.27
Anderson	340.63
Bamberg	0.00
Barnwell	25.00
Beaufort	628.50
Berkeley	2.47
Calhoun	0.00
Charleston	2,254.37
Cherokee	71.11
Chester	36.70
Chesterfield	0.00
Clarendon	70.00
Colleton	0.00
Darlington	203.66
Dillon	0.00
Dorchester	2058.40
Edgefield	0.00
Fairfield	0.00
Florence	68.86
Georgetown	184.07
Greenville	2,970.58
Greenwood	72.00
Hampton	48.85
Horry	1,064.59
Jasper	2.90
Kershaw	124.24
Lancaster	134.66
Laurens	0.95
Lee	0.00
Lexington	590.85
Marion	29.00
Marlboro	14.71
McCormick	0.00
Newberry	52.62
Oconee	301.97
Orangeburg	15.83
Pickens	527.19
Richland	936.91
Saluda	0.00
Spartanburg	327.06
Sumter	343.18
Union	38.20
Williamsburg	0.00
York	1,187.87
STATE TOTAL	14,913.91

COMMODITY: **METAL**

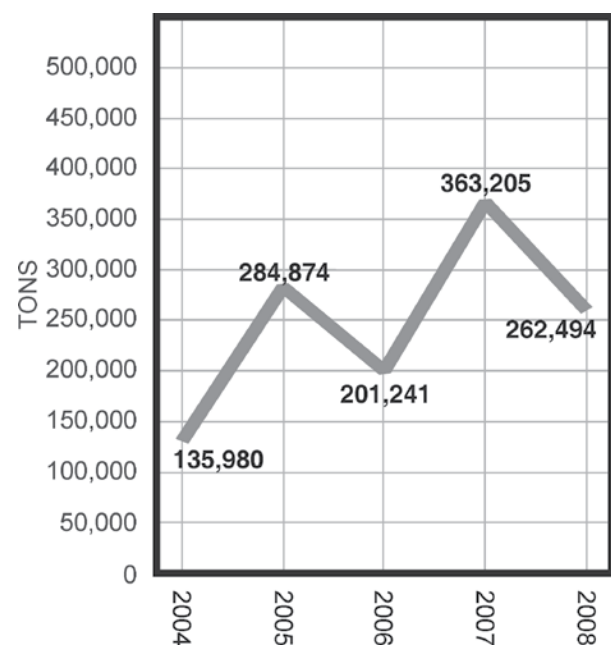
The amount of metal recycled fell from 363,205 tons in FY07 to 262,494 tons in FY08 – a drop of nearly 30 percent. In addition, residential metal also decreased by about 11 percent. Currently, all 46 counties collect some type of metal (e.g., steel, aluminum) in their local recycling programs.



Steel is the most recycled material in North America, with a national recycling rate of slightly more than 78 percent. Steel, of course, can be recycled infinitely. Recycled steel also makes the manufacturing process cheaper and more eco-friendly. In addition, aluminum is a durable and sustainable metal. Both steel and aluminum are valuable materials with strong markets. Counties reported earning an average of \$134 per ton for scrap metal and \$157 per ton for steel. Aluminum earned an average of \$1,417 per ton.

Generally, there are two types of metal. The first is ferrous metal this is magnetic and derived from iron or steel. Products made from ferrous metal include appliances, furniture, containers and packaging like

CHART 3.8: Metal Recycling Figures by FY



Did you know?

A used aluminum can is recycled and back on the grocery shelf as a new can in as few as 60 days.

SOURCE: <http://earth911.com/metal/aluminum-can/benefits-of-aluminum-can-recycling/>

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 made into new metal products does count 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

	FY07	FY08	+/-
Aluminum	7,080	6,158	-922
Steel	3,589	1,998	-1,591
Non-ferrous	17,145	8,959	-8,186
Ferrous	250,743	172,411	-78,332
Other/Mixed Metal	84,648	72,968	-11,680
TOTAL	363,205	262,494	-100,711

CHART 3.10: Average Metal Prices by Type

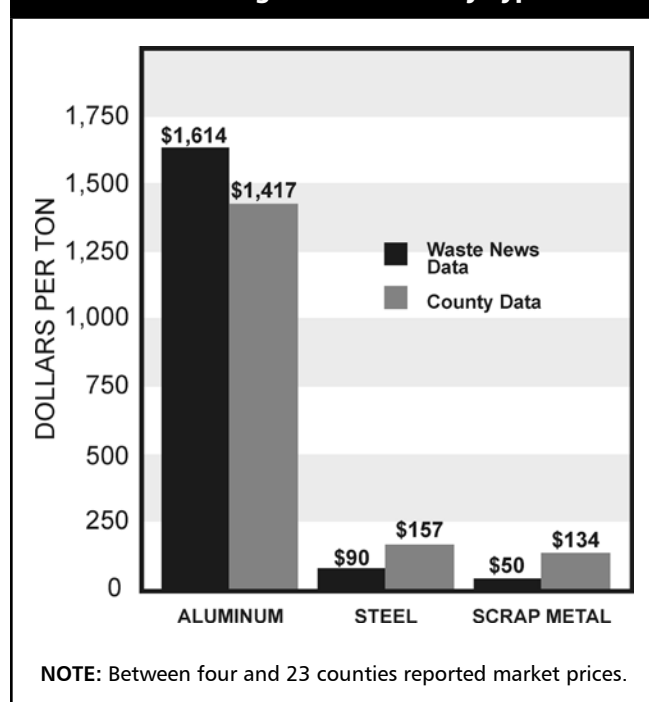


TABLE 3.11: Metal Recycling by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	346.46
Aiken	5,268.35
Allendale	182.33
Anderson	4,391.63
Bamberg	18.00
Barnwell	870.37
Beaufort	2,043.69
Berkeley	13,084.64
Calhoun	378.93
Charleston	35,666.68
Cherokee	11,822.69
Chester	246.90
Chesterfield	309.34
Clarendon	650.03
Colleton	2,206.33
Darlington	609.73
Dillon	224.46
Dorchester	5,765.33
Edgefield	718.83
Fairfield	185.64
Florence	413.26
Georgetown	1,621.65
Greenville	14,410.91
Greenwood	4,083.46
Hampton	209.83
Horry	42,279.64
Jasper	689.73
Kershaw	328.10
Lancaster	5,659.90
Laurens	87.20
Lee	475.99
Lexington	52,636.31
Marion	17.40
Marlboro	448.05
McCormick	302.46
Newberry	828.08
Oconee	572.72
Orangeburg	789.47
Pickens	1,063.89
Richland	855.16
Saluda	394.98
Spartanburg	4,562.30
Sumter	1,512.34
Union	458.82
Williamsburg	380.73
York	42,420.95
STATE TOTAL	262,493.87

COMMODITY: **PAPER**

For the second year in a row, the amount of paper reported as recycled dropped from 726,876 tons in FY07 to 487,553 tons in FY08 – a decrease of 33 percent. A significant portion of the decrease can be attributed to one company reporting a large amount of paper recycled in FY07, but not in FY08. Despite the decrease, the amount of paper collected from residential programs increased by more than 3,000 tons to 103,764 tons. All 46 counties accept some

type of paper (i.e., cardboard, newspaper, magazines) in their local programs, up one from the previous year.

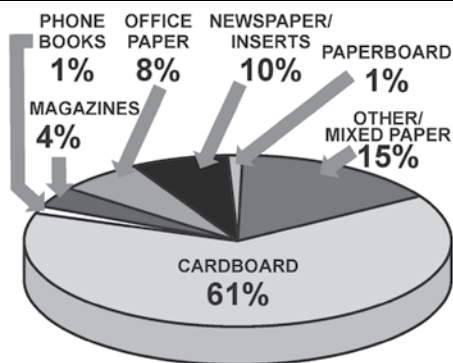
Compared to FY07, the revenue earned on the different types of paper recycled increased across the board with counties reporting ranges of \$95 to \$137 per ton in FY08.

Nationally, through efforts in local recycling programs (collection of paper at home, school and work) as well as in industry, paper recovery has reached record levels. In 2007 (the most current data reported), 56 percent of the paper consumed in the United States was recovered for recycling.

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,

CHART 3.12: Types of Paper Recycled



NOTE: The total amount of MSW paper recycled in FY08 was 487,553 tons. This chart shows a breakdown of that total (measured by weight).



Did you know?

Nearly 80 percent of America's paper mills use recovered paper to make some or all of their products.

SOURCE: www.paperrecycles.org/paper_environment/index.html

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 3.13: Paper Recycling Figures by FY

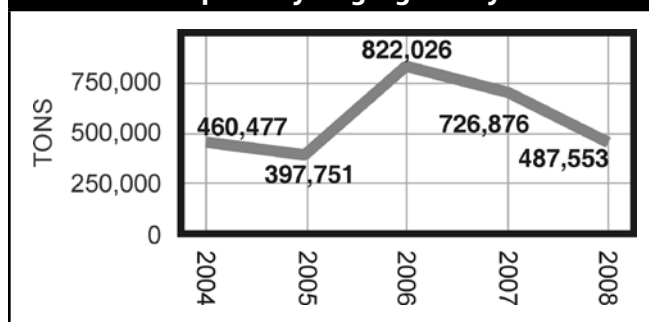


TABLE 3.14: Paper Recycled in Tons

	FY07	FY08	+/-
Cardboard	384,397	298,829	-85,568
Magazines	2,339	20,996	+18,657
Newspaper/Inserts	54,936	48,155	-6,781
Office Paper	50,202	41,106	-9,096
Paperboard	2,507	2,747	+240
Phone Books	701	889	+188
Other/ Mixed Paper	231,794	74,831	-156,963
TOTAL	726,876	487,553	-239,323

CHART 3.15: Average Paper Prices by Type

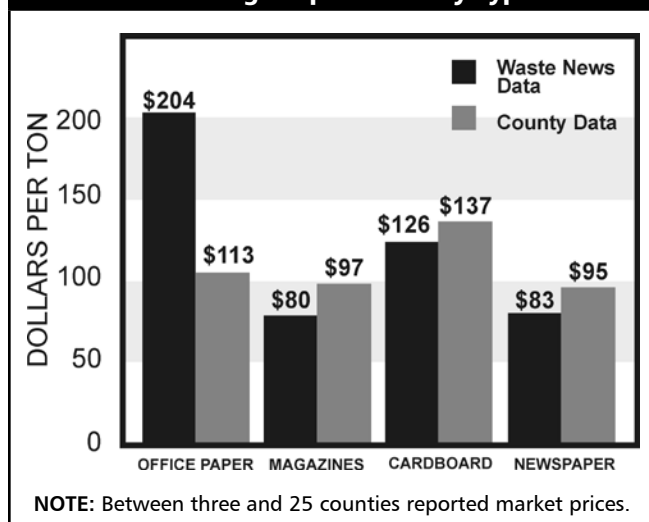


TABLE 3.16: Paper Recycling by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	1,474.90
Aiken	9,875.46
Allendale	270.60
Anderson	15,426.31
Bamberg	484.70
Barnwell	1,762.36
Beaufort	17,212.72
Berkeley	13,644.65
Calhoun	546.72
Charleston	72,603.91
Cherokee	7,550.22
Chester	1,776.82
Chesterfield	1,757.89
Clarendon	1,028.03
Colleton	977.37
Darlington	4,021.89
Dillon	1,753.73
Dorchester	8,357.78
Edgefield	3,427.14
Fairfield	1,342.36
Florence	7,131.18
Georgetown	3,083.41
Greenville	83,241.20
Greenwood	14,448.91
Hampton	586.64
Horry	30,782.34
Jasper	1,382.24
Kershaw	7,730.55
Lancaster	2,636.38
Laurens	10,336.18
Lee	692.20
Lexington	20,456.55
Marion	857.20
Marlboro	1,734.74
McCormick	1,144.98
Newberry	1,821.38
Oconee	14,838.20
Orangeburg	11,496.42
Pickens	14,300.08
Richland	34,446.36
Saluda	3,273.54
Spartanburg	30,074.89
Sumter	4,921.40
Union	3,169.55
Williamsburg	1,840.37
York	15,830.89
STATE TOTAL	487,553.34

COMMODITY: **PLASTIC**

The amount of plastic recycled in FY08 increased more than 16 percent to 19,885 tons in FY08 – up 2,798 tons from FY07. Plastic was one of two categories that saw an increase. This increase came entirely from the residential category – which is made up of local government drop-off sites and curbside programs. In addition, the number of counties collecting plastic in their residential programs increased by one county to 44 in FY08.

Plastics are identified by No. 1 through No. 7. Typically, most recycling programs only accept No. 1 and No. 2 (PET and HDPE, respectively). Most PET and HDPE also can be identified by their shape – any type of bottle, jug or jar that has a screw cap lid can be recycled in most residential programs.

For the fourth straight year, the national recycling rate for PET bottles increased to 24.6 percent in 2007 (the most recent data available). Unfortunately, similar data is not available for other types of plastic. The primary market for recycled PET bottles continues to be fiber for carpet and textiles.

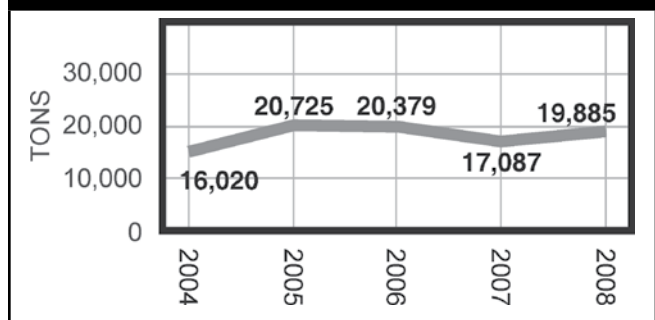
In FY08, the average revenue earned from plastic ranged from 13 to 31 cents per pound, depending on the type and color of plastic.

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

- **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?

Plastic bottles take 700 years before they begin to decompose in a landfill.

SOURCE: <http://earth911.com/plastic/plastic-bottle-recycling-facts/>

TABLE 3.18: Plastic Recycled in Tons				
	TYPE	FY07	FY08	+/-
	PET	2,493	1,842	-651
	HDPE	2,372	2,006	-366
—	PET / HDPE (commingled)	2,218	1,763	-455
	V or PVC	98	10	-88
	LDPE	549	364	-185
	PP	15	5	-10
	PS	63	23	-40
	Other	0	0	0
—	Mixed Plastic*	9,279	13,872	+4,593
	TOTAL	17,087	19,885	+2,798

*This includes any combination of the plastic listed above.

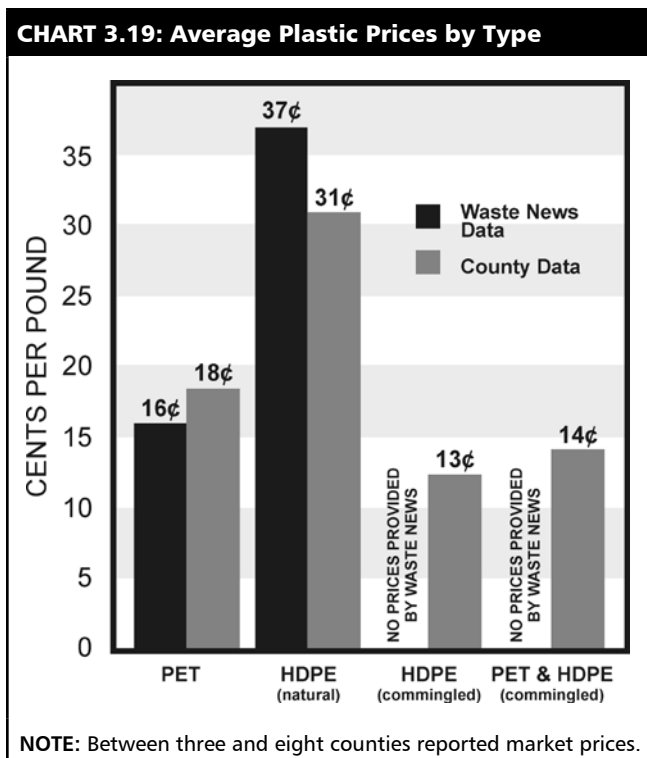


TABLE 3.20: Plastic Recycling by County	
COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	43.51
Aiken	291.74
Allendale	7.27
Anderson	4,658.37
Bamberg	1.08
Barnwell	43.10
Beaufort	460.83
Berkeley	7.53
Calhoun	36.97
Charleston	1,644.23
Cherokee	103.48
Chester	33.14
Chesterfield	63.28
Clarendon	79.98
Colleton	0.49
Darlington	61.25
Dillon	4.73
Dorchester	2,654.82
Edgefield	76.03
Fairfield	24.39
Florence	305.33
Georgetown	85.13
Greenville	3,896.75
Greenwood	149.54
Hampton	2.94
Horry	623.08
Jasper	29.69
Kershaw	84.32
Lancaster	78.61
Laurens	0.19
Lee	9.88
Lexington	827.50
Marion	10.48
Marlboro	52.86
McCormick	18.56
Newberry	31.55
Oconee	178.74
Orangeburg	28.63
Pickens	402.40
Richland	656.67
Saluda	42.52
Spartanburg	560.40
Sumter	263.98
Union	28.17
Williamsburg	9.56
York	1,211.53
STATE TOTAL	19,885.23

COMMODITIES: **BANNED ITEMS**

Banned items cannot be disposed of in South Carolina's MSW landfills by law. These items include lead-acid batteries, whole tires, large 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 FY08 as well as FY07.

With the exception of yard trimmings, there are advance 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,



Did you know?

Of all the scrap tires discarded today, over 75 percent are recycled or used for fuel or other applications.

SOURCE: <http://earth911.com/automotive/tires/facts-about-tires/>

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 and land application of leaves 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.

TABLE 3.21: Banned Items Recycled in Tons

COMMODITY	FY07	FY08	+/-
Appliances	33,879	28,635	-5,244
DIY Used Motor Oil	3,522	3,413	-109
Lead-acid Batteries	7,310	5,699	-1,611
Tires	82,933	53,537	-29,396
Yard Trimmings	241,679	167,456	-74,223
TOTAL	369,323	258,740	-110,583

TABLE 3.22: Banned Items Recycled by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	323.09
Aiken	1,456.39
Allendale	615.09
Anderson	5,918.19
Bamberg	389.72
Barnwell	306.51
Beaufort	25,909.17
Berkeley	11,442.24
Calhoun	299.67
Charleston	28,202.51
Cherokee	4,182.25
Chester	496.72
Chesterfield	640.84
Clarendon	523.18
Colleton	517.85
Darlington	967.01
Dillon	613.15
Dorchester	2,982.94
Edgefield	586.76
Fairfield	449.96
Florence	6,925.39
Georgetown	6,186.40
Greenville	44,967.70
Greenwood	2,004.82
Hampton	2,539.19
Horry	33,351.41
Jasper	757.64
Kershaw	2,686.98
Lancaster	1,114.05
Laurens	1,229.37
Lee	1,204.70
Lexington	4,000.94
Marion	181.84
Marlboro	1,978.02
McCormick	265.66
Newberry	3,847.14
Oconee	7,046.30
Orangeburg	1,380.92
Pickens	7,707.11
Richland	3,379.41
Saluda	695.82
Spartanburg	19,833.24
Sumter	9,290.92
Union	854.44
Williamsburg	1,007.37
York	7,451.06
STATE TOTAL	258,740.28

COMMODITIES: **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

Miscellaneous items are other materials that have been recycled. Generally, they do not fall under any other category in this annual report. These are items that are recycled based upon local and sometimes unique markets. While it is difficult to offer some comparison, it is worth noting that local and statewide efforts to increase recycling of certain materials have been successful with increases in antifreeze, fluorescent tubes, mattresses and used motor oil filters from FY07 to FY08.

■ **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?

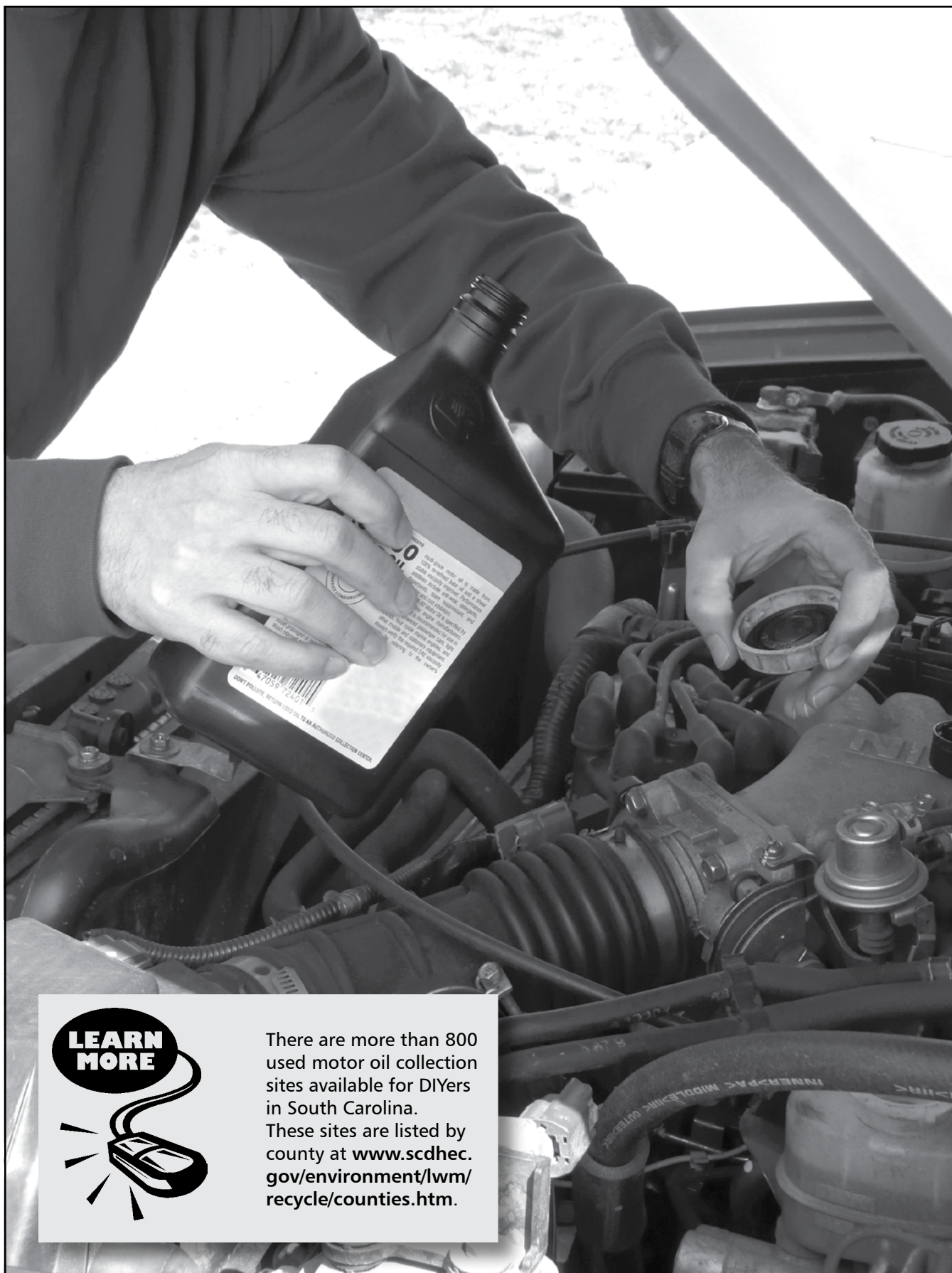
In 2007, EPA estimated that 65.7 million desktop computers, 42.4 million computer monitors and 2.1 million laptop computers were in storage, not being used.

SOURCE: www.epa.gov/epawaste/conserve/materials/recycling/manage.htm

TABLE 3.23: Miscellaneous Items Recycled in Tons			
COMMODITY	FY07	FY08	+/-
Antifreeze	460	611	+151
Consumer Electronics	2,512	1,627	-885
Cooking Oil	11,525	4,008	-7,517
Fluorescent Tubes	244	302	+58
Food Scraps (post-consumer only)	920	400	-520
Household Hazardous Materials	117	46	-71
Inkjet and Toner Cartridges	—	133	+133
Mattresses	95	220	+125
Paint	369	338	-31
Rechargeable Batteries	118	63	-55
Textiles	3,075	1,824	-1,251
Used Motor Oil Filters (if not included as scrap metal)	1,944	2,198	+254
Wood Packaging	24,355	21,352	-3,003
Other Wood	1,118	1,808	+690
Other Misc.	18,153	6,409	-11,744
TOTAL	65,005	41,339	-23,666



TABLE 3.24: Miscellaneous Items Recycled by County	
COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	245.62
Aiken	1,432.23
Allendale	45.88
Anderson	4,828.20
Bamberg	20.79
Barnwell	89.27
Beaufort	1,081.39
Berkeley	2,442.36
Calhoun	55.79
Charleston	4,846.24
Cherokee	1,458.82
Chester	75.35
Chesterfield	39.76
Clarendon	43.30
Colleton	44.82
Darlington	677.71
Dillon	31.99
Dorchester	299.38
Edgefield	165.92
Fairfield	29.68
Florence	272.98
Georgetown	53.92
Greenville	7,264.16
Greenwood	3,143.33
Hampton	212.32
Horry	1,405.85
Jasper	117.27
Kershaw	531.35
Lancaster	120.91
Laurens	72.33
Lee	29.20
Lexington	636.23
Marion	22.12
Marlboro	141.36
McCormick	80.56
Newberry	67.98
Oconee	1,777.37
Orangeburg	534.18
Pickens	1,435.31
Richland	660.46
Saluda	43.93
Spartanburg	1,550.98
Sumter	252.87
Union	97.52
Williamsburg	49.55
York	2,810.35
STATE TOTAL	41,338.89



**LEARN
MORE**



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.

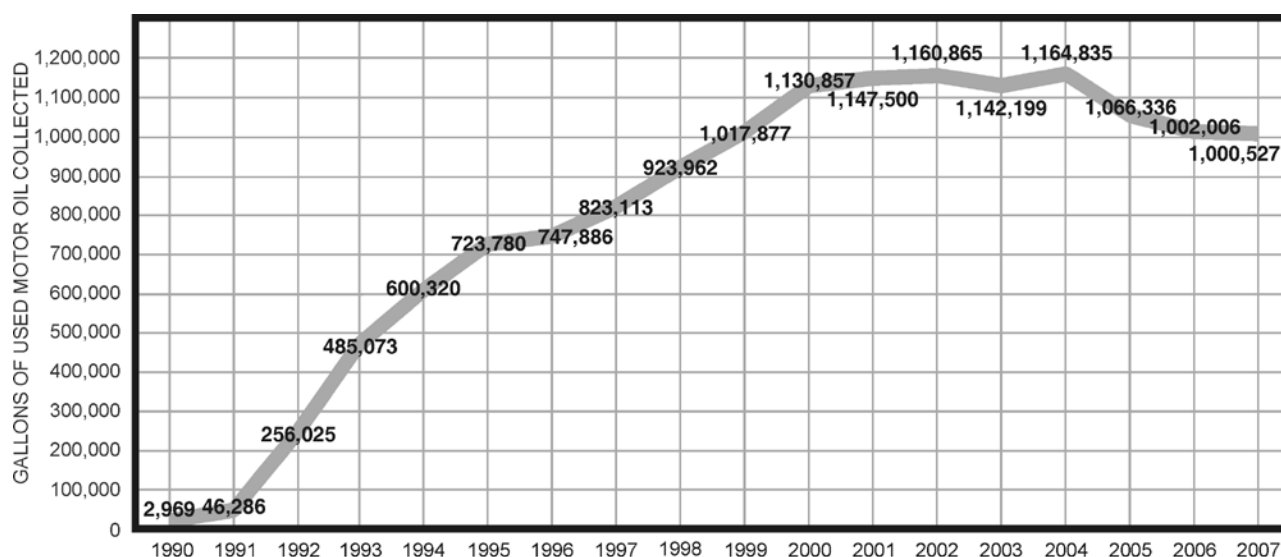
The Act requires that operators of used oil collection sites must report to DHEC the amount of used motor oil collected each calendar year. Grant funding and

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 2007; and 2) by fiscal year (FY) 2008 (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008).

For the ninth consecutive calendar year, more than 1 million gallons of used motor oil were collected for recycling. In 2007, DIYers recycled 1,000,527 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 FY08. The 974,975 gallons of used motor oil collected in FY08 equates to 3,413 tons.

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

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 2008 were not available when this document was printed.

This leveling 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 FY08, \$1,451,958 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 FY08 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 27 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, FY08 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	\$3,080	5,739	Lancaster	15	\$18,825	13,569
Aiken	25	\$51,900	46,537	Laurens	13	\$0	13,997
Allendale	6	\$81,574	2,923	Lee	10	\$4,820	3,529
Anderson	27	\$3,750	34,293	Lexington	25	\$38,800	97,012
Bamberg	10	\$42,469	3,985	Marion	8	\$14,990	5,138
Barnwell	14	\$49,658	8,568	Marlboro	17	\$32,030	4,422
Beaufort	17	\$22,665	26,461	McCormick	4	\$42,916	2,164
Berkeley	17	\$180,430	43,960	Newberry	16	\$40,340	11,329
Calhoun	10	\$13,200	7,077	Oconee	23	\$3,250	19,382
Charleston	23	\$7,350	45,767	■ City of Seneca	—	\$1,500	—
Cherokee	17	\$15,085	5,961	Orangeburg	29	\$77,305	22,626
Chester	15	\$39,070	9,727	Pickens	18	\$38,700	30,710
Chesterfield	10	\$13,050	6,872	■ City of Easley	—	\$8,659	—
Clarendon	19	\$17,945	14,987	Richland	24	\$18,916	32,972
Colleton	22	\$31,872	11,350	■ City of Forest Acres	—	\$1,750	—
Darlington	17	\$13,595	11,874	Saluda	9	\$27,623	7,706
Dillon	14	\$0	7,198	Spartanburg	38	\$45,850	63,641
Dorchester	19	\$32,300	33,430	■ City of Spartanburg	—	\$716	—
Edgefield	10	\$42,916	11,570	Sumter	21	\$32,630	26,709
Fairfield	12	\$4,035	8,480	Three Rivers SWA*	—	\$6,750	—
Florence	28	\$6,225	24,454	Tri-County SWA**	—	\$750	—
Georgetown	20	\$29,583	18,549	Union	11	\$6,600	6,190
Greenville	41	\$15,550	57,819	Williamsburg	25	\$9,400	8,353
Greenwood	14	\$13,061	13,866	York	33	\$46,797	50,520
Hampton	12	\$7,730	6,181	■ City of Rock Hill	—	\$20,700	—
Horry	37	\$12,130	53,841	STATE TOTAL	829	\$1,451,958	974,975
■ City of N. Myrtle Beach	—	\$17,447	—				
Jasper	6	\$86,671	7,594				
Kershaw	15	\$57,000	25,950				

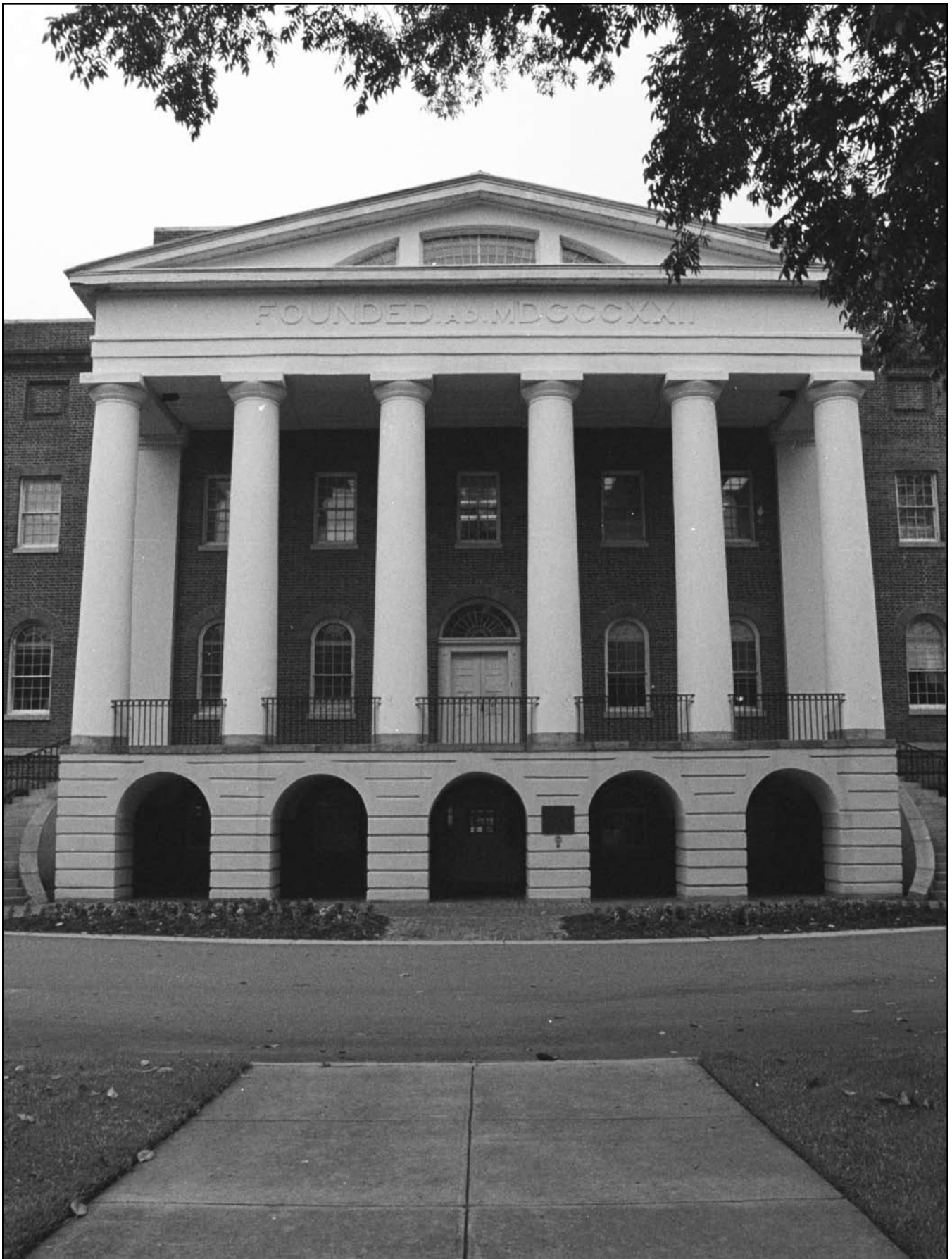
* The Three Rivers Solid Waste Authority (SWA) provides solid waste management services to local governments in Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Edgefield, McCormick, Orangeburg and Saluda counties.

** 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 974,975 gallons of used motor oil collected in FY08 equates to 3,413 tons.

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



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).

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) 2008 reflecting activities from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008.

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.

The Office, however, has been meeting with the S.C. Budget and Control Board's Materials

Management Office (MMO) to promote increased purchasing of recycled-content products as well as other environmentally friendly purchases. Through these discussions, the state will continue to support the concept of "closing the loop" on recycling – that is collecting recyclables, processing them and purchasing recycled-content products.

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 business cards. Currently, there are some options available for purchasing officials to buy recycled-content products on state contract. Typically, a state contract is established by MMO 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.

In FY08, 75,269 tons of material was recycled by state agencies and colleges/universities. The significant increase over the 17,023 tons recycled in FY07 is a result of the efforts of two universities – Lander and Winthrop – to avoid landfill disposal after deconstruction projects.

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.

The information for this report was compiled from 92 surveys received from state agencies as well as colleges and universities, up seven from FY07. Both public and private colleges and universities efforts are included in this report, although only state-supported schools are required to report.

RECYCLING DATA: **STATE AGENCIES**

Sixty-three state agencies recycled 10,743 tons of material in FY08. This reflects a 1 percent increase over FY07. Of that amount, the No. 1 item recycled was mixed metal, followed by office paper.

When it comes to buying recycled-content products, 72 percent of respondents reported purchasing recycled-content copy paper, followed by 54 percent purchasing recycled-content toner and/or inkjet cartridges.

S.C. State Agencies Reporting for FY08

- Administrative Law Court
- Arts Commission
- Attorney General
- Budget and Control Board
- Commission for the Blind
- 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
- Educational Television Network
- Election Commission
- Emergency Management Division
- Employment Security Commission
- Forestry Commission
- Governor's Office
- Higher Education Tuition Grants Commission
- 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 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
- 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 75,269 tons of material recycled by colleges/universities and state agencies, Santee Cooper reported recycling 333,545 tons of gypsum and 378,860 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	40.43
	Office paper	2,265.00
	Newspapers and inserts	29.30
	Corrugated cardboard	1,382.51
	Phone books	18.24
	Paperboard	1.92
	Other/mixed paper	112.53
PLASTIC (Bottles)	#1 PET	3.08
	#2 HDPE	144.23
	#3 Vinyl	0.04
	Other mixed/plastic bottles	68.58
PLASTIC (Film)	#2 HDPE	0.54
	#4 LDPE	0.00
	Other/mixed plastic film	8.79
METAL	Aluminium (cans, foil)	157.71
	Steel cans	46.89
	Other ferrous metals	2,301.07
	White goods	1.32
	Other/mixed metal	941.36
GLASS (Containers & Packaging)	Brown	0.60
	Clear	0.86
	Green	0.28
	Other/mixed glass	0.45
WOOD	Pallets	142.01
	Furniture and cabinets	1.38
	Other/mixed wood	1.82
YARD TRIMMINGS/FOOD SCRAPS	Grass clippings	781.64
	Food scraps	0.02
OTHER MATERIALS	Rechargeable batteries	7.89
	Antifreeze	30.35
	C&D debris	350.24
	Consumer electronics	66.40
	Cooking oil	0.37
	Fluorescent bulbs	12.17
	Lead-acid batteries	43.47
	Paint (oil or latex)	0.39
	Tires	265.10
	Toner cartridges	11.46
	Used motor oil	542.78
	Used oil filters	27.58
	Other*	931.73
TOTAL		10,742.53

RECYCLING DATA: COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES

Twenty-eight colleges and universities reported recycling 64,526 tons of material. In addition, one college reported no recycling but did report their buy-recycled efforts. Of the amount reported, more than 56,000 tons was construction and demolition (C&D) debris. This is a result of two deconstruction projects on the campuses of Lander University (50,000 tons) and Winthrop University (6,388 tons) where buildings were torn down and the material was recycled instead of disposed of in a landfill. While these are one-time projects, the impact on avoided disposal costs and conservation of landfill space is significant. As a result, the No. 1 item recycled was C&D debris followed by mixed paper. Corrugated cardboard was a close third.

When it comes to buying recycled-content products, 68 percent of respondents reported purchasing recycled-content copy paper, followed by 52 percent purchasing recycled-content toner and/or inkjet cartridges.

S.C. Colleges & Universities Reporting for FY08

- Aiken Technical College
- Bob Jones University
- Central Carolina Technical College
- The Citadel
- Clemson University
- Coastal Carolina University
- College of Charleston
- Columbia College
- Denmark Technical College
- Florence-Darlington Technical College
- 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
- Spartanburg Community College
- Technical College of the Lowcountry
- Trident Technical College
- University of South Carolina (USC)
- USC – Aiken
- USC – School of Medicine
- USC – Sumter
- USC – Upstate
- Williamsburg Technical College
- Winthrop University
- York Technical College

MORE TO KNOW: Of the 75,269 tons of material recycled by colleges/universities and state agencies, 15,186 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	10.81
	Office paper	754.94
	Newspapers and inserts	22.22
	Corrugated cardboard	1,146.44
	Phone books	18.76
	Paperboard	0.00
	Other/mixed paper	1,620.80
PLASTIC (Bottles)	#1 PET	4.59
	#2 HDPE	10.56
	#3 Vinyl	0.00
	Other mixed/plastic bottles	41.93
PLASTIC (Film)	#2 HDPE	0.00
	#4 LDPE	0.00
	Other/mixed plastic film	8.75
METAL	Aluminium (cans, foil)	23.69
	Steel cans	14.09
	Other ferrous metals	665.18
	White goods	1.50
	Other/mixed metal	662.47
GLASS (Containers & Packaging)	Brown	0.00
	Clear	0.00
	Green	0.00
	Other/mixed glass	54.64
WOOD	Pallets	110.34
	Furniture and cabinets	10.94
	Other/mixed wood	7.96
YARD TRIMMINGS/ FOOD SCRAPS	Grass clippings	739.21
	Food scraps	14.59
OTHER MATERIALS	Rechargeable batteries	1.25
	Antifreeze	0.56
	C&D debris	58,134.72
	Consumer electronics	213.15
	Cooking oil	41.70
	Fluorescent bulbs	42.28
	Lead-acid batteries	7.34
	Paint (oil or latex)	0.20
	Tires	7.98
	Toner cartridges	8.51
	Used motor oil	41.44
	Used oil filters	0.85
	Other*	81.99
TOTAL		64,526.38



THE STATE & COUNTIES AT A GLANCE

South Carolina's municipal solid waste (MSW) recycling rate as well as the amount of MSW recycled decreased from fiscal year (FY) 2007 to FY08 (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008). 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 FY08 was 24.4 percent – a significant drop from the 31 percent recycling rate in FY07. The amount of MSW recycled decreased 30 percent from 1,551,365 tons in FY07 to 1,084,926 tons in FY08. The decrease in this year's recycling rate is directly attributed to a number of factors including:

- a decrease in the amount of residential banned items reported as recycled;
- fluctuations in commercial businesses reporting; and
- a reduction in the number of tire processors reporting their tonnages.

See the Executive Summary – beginning on page 5 – for a complete discussion on the state's MSW recycling rate.

Again this year, companies wanting to report their recycling efforts were able to use a Web-based survey provided by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) to submit their recycling tonnages. The data was automatically added to the county's recycling information. In fact, 103 on-line surveys were received in FY08 – an increase of 23 from the previous FY. Counties will be encouraged to continue promoting this paperless survey to local businesses and industries as an effective way to gather recycling information.

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.

TABLE 6.1: S.C. MSW Recycling Rate

FY07	FY08	CHANGE
31.0%	24.4%	-21%

TABLE 6.2: S.C. MSW Recycling Tonnages

FY08	TONS	+/- IN TONS FROM FY07	CHANGE
State Recycling Effort	1,084,926	-466,439	-30%
Residential Programs Only	344,740	-47,481	-12%

About this Section...

"Section 6: The State & Counties At A Glance" includes state and county MSW data – both recycling and disposal. This section is divided into three parts.

The first part – **"State & County MSW Recycling & Disposal Rates"** (beginning on page 38) – summarizes MSW recycling and disposal information, measured both in tons and pounds per person per day for each of the 46 counties as well as the state.

In the next part – **"State & County MSW Recycling"** (beginning on page 40) – the amount of material collected for recycling by each county is provided, broken down by commodity and source. Table 6.4 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.

Finally, the last part of this section – **"Full-cost Disclosure"** (beginning on page 66) – presents data that details the cost of operating municipal and county solid waste programs.

STATE & COUNTY MSW RECYCLING & DISPOSAL RATES

Counties are required to annually report MSW recycling data to DHEC for glass, metal, paper and plastic as well as banned and miscellaneous items.

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. Permitted solid waste facilities (with the exception of industrial solid waste landfills) are required to annually report MSW disposal data to DHEC.

In some cases, there is little distinction between the categories in that not all counties track them separately – especially if they pick up residential and institutional (school) or commercial recyclables on the same route. Counties also can benefit from the data collected at the state level and distributed to each county. But more importantly, the state’s MSW recycling numbers provide an understanding of those specified materials diverted from landfill disposal.

In FY08, no counties met the MSW recycling goal of 35 percent, although 16 counties were above the state’s rate of 24.4 percent. Twenty-one counties met the state’s MSW disposal goal of 3.5 pounds per person per day (p/p/d). See the box on the right for a complete list of counties that met the disposal goal.

Table 6.3 on the following page 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 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.

S.C. Counties Meeting the MSW Disposal Goal ...

Many S.C. counties met the state’s MSW disposal goal. Counties listed below reported that, on average, residents disposed of 3.5 pounds per person per day or less in FY08.

The counties meeting the MSW disposal goal included:

- Abbeville;
- Allendale;
- Calhoun;
- Chester;
- Chesterfield;
- Clarendon;
- Colleton;
- Darlington;
- Edgefield;
- Georgetown;
- Kershaw;
- Lancaster;
- Laurens;
- Lee;
- Lexington;
- Marlboro;
- McCormick;
- Pickens;
- Saluda;
- Sumter; and
- Williamsburg.

TABLE 6.3: 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	25,457	16.4	0.5	2.7	3.2	2,434	12,446
Aiken	152,307	15.1	0.7	3.7	4.4	18,505	103,770
Allendale	10,475	17.6	0.6	2.8	3.4	1,126	5,287
Anderson	179,981	22.6	1.1	3.7	4.8	35,563	122,076
Bamberg	15,452	8.0	0.3	3.7	4.0	914	10,471
Barnwell	22,975	15.1	0.7	4.2	4.9	3,397	17,450
Beaufort	168,000	27.9	1.5	4.0	5.5	47,336	122,128
Berkeley	163,622	27.5	1.4	3.6	5.0	40,624	107,212
Calhoun	14,777	13.7	0.5	3.1	3.6	1,318	8,300
Charleston	342,973	32.3	2.3	4.9	7.2	145,218	304,484
Cherokee	54,015	33.3	2.6	5.1	7.7	25,189	50,494
Chester	32,531	11.4	0.4	3.5	3.9	2,666	2,657
Chesterfield	42,761	18.0	0.4	1.6	2.0	2,811	12,789
Clarendon	32,822	13.1	0.4	2.7	3.1	2,395	15,941
Colleton	38,903	14.7	0.5	3.1	3.6	3,747	21,760
Darlington	66,833	14.8	0.5	3.1	3.6	6,541	37,539
Dillon	30,694	8.6	0.5	5.0	5.5	2,628	27,929
Dorchester	123,505	21.1	1.0	3.7	4.6	22,119	82,544
Edgefield	25,435	24.3	1.1	3.3	4.4	4,975	15,510
Fairfield	23,333	8.8	0.5	4.9	5.4	2,032	21,002
Florence	131,886	13.6	0.6	4.0	4.6	15,117	95,679
Georgetown	60,499	23.8	1.0	3.3	4.3	11,215	35,885
Greenville	428,243	25.5	2.0	5.9	7.9	156,751	458,987
Greenwood	68,259	26.0	1.9	5.5	7.4	23,902	67,903
Hampton	21,210	18.9	0.9	4.0	4.9	3,600	15,486
Horry	249,925	30.7	2.4	5.4	7.8	109,507	247,651
Jasper	21,953	12.7	0.7	5.1	5.9	2,979	20,540
Kershaw	58,168	28.4	1.1	2.7	3.8	11,486	28,894
Lancaster	73,393	25.4	0.7	2.1	2.9	9,775	28,739
Laurens	69,582	23.7	0.9	3.0	3.9	11,726	37,785
Lee	19,988	17.8	0.7	3.1	3.7	2,412	11,152
Lexington	243,270	33.7	1.8	3.5	5.3	79,148	155,691
Marion	33,905	3.7	0.2	4.7	4.8	1,117	28,819
Marlboro	28,819	31.4	0.8	1.8	2.6	4,370	9,454
McCormick	10,098	30.5	1.0	2.2	3.2	1,812	4,138
Newberry	37,633	14.8	1.0	5.6	6.5	6,649	38,195
Oconee	70,753	31.1	1.9	4.2	6.1	24,715	54,643
Orangeburg	89,952	17.4	0.9	4.1	5.0	14,245	67,716
Pickens	116,003	33.8	1.2	2.4	3.6	25,436	49,871
Richland	357,734	11.7	0.6	4.7	5.4	40,935	309,210
Saluda	18,748	28.8	1.3	3.2	4.5	4,451	11,020
Spartanburg	275,534	20.9	1.1	4.3	5.4	56,909	215,942
Sumter	103,943	21.1	0.9	3.3	4.1	16,585	61,841
Union	27,770	19.0	0.9	3.9	4.8	4,647	19,803
Williamsburg	35,447	16.8	0.4	2.5	3.0	3,288	16,259
York	208,827	31.2	1.9	4.1	6.0	70,913	156,242
STATE TOTAL	4,428,393	24.4	1.3	4.2	5.5	1,084,926	3,367,422

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

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 **W**Aste **R**eduction **M**odel (WARM) developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This on-line calculator is available at www.epa.gov/climatechange/wywd/waste/calculators/Warm_Form.html.

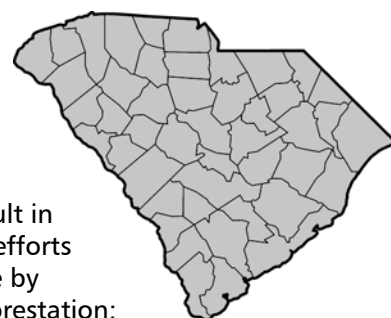
These equivalencies put the environmental impact of recycling efforts in perspective. They are provided for the state and each county. When calculating the equivalencies, nearly all materials that were recycled (including industrial process waste and not just MSW) are used in the WARM calculations. The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

SOUTH CAROLINA

Population: **4,428,393**

Number of Drop-off Recycling Centers: **629**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 1,163,623 households for one year; 61,277 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 997,202,895 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.4: Statewide MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
GLASS					
Containers and Packaging – Brown	2,425.43	174.77	4.00	45.44	2,649.64
Containers and Packaging – Clear	2,300.64	30.90	7.60	5.40	2,344.54
Containers and Packaging – Green	2,419.73	11.52	4.10	3.11	2,438.46
Containers and Packaging – Not Sorted by Colors	3,582.88	2,090.21	59.17	1,747.02	7,479.28
Glass from Furniture, Appliances and Consumer Electronics	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.99	1.99
TOTAL GLASS	10,728.68	2,307.40	75.87	1,801.96	14,913.91
METAL					
Aluminum Cans	1,646.58	2,595.77	211.12	1,704.54	6,158.01
Steel Cans	1,559.43	87.42	117.35	233.67	1,997.87
Non-ferrous, Non-magnetic	19.20	8,538.38	34.20	366.72	8,958.50
Ferrous, Magnetic	1,952.97	119,895.67	3,072.18	47,490.27	172,411.09
Other/Mixed Scrap Metal	29,056.44	26,570.76	2,573.82	14,767.38	72,968.40
TOTAL METAL	34,234.62	157,688.00	6,008.67	64,562.58	262,493.87

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
PAPER					
Cardboard	35,848.94	209,500.84	3,557.19	49,921.83	298,828.80
Magazines	885.14	1,530.12	119.81	18,460.74	20,995.81
Newspapers and Inserts	43,164.23	4,520.38	187.44	283.00	48,155.05
Office Paper	2,288.98	28,704.10	2,007.62	8,105.60	41,106.30
Paperboard	883.59	332.40	29.10	1,502.00	2,747.09
Telephone Books	752.47	78.24	39.04	19.56	889.31
Other/Mixed Paper	19,940.64	50,776.85	2,721.70	1,391.78	74,830.97
TOTAL PAPER	103,763.99	295,442.94	8,661.90	79,684.51	487,553.34
PLASTIC					
PETE (1) – Polyethylene Terephthalate	1,772.61	29.10	13.81	26.16	1,841.68
HDPE (2) – High Density Polyethylene	1,646.75	14.33	154.41	190.32	2,005.81
Commingle #1 and #2	1,381.38	294.74	64.32	22.97	1,763.41
V (3) – Vinyl or PVC	8.00	0.00	0.99	1.15	10.14
LDPE (4) – Low Density Polyethylene	8.35	291.63	8.12	55.65	363.75
PP (5) – Polypropylene	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
PS (6) – Polystyrene	0.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	23.00
Other (7)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed Plastic	4,466.72	3,796.21	78.59	5,530.92	13,872.44
TOTAL PLASTIC	9,283.81	4,449.01	320.24	5,832.17	19,885.23
BANNED ITEMS					
Appliances	17,658.20	10,967.59	7.85	1.20	28,634.84
Lead-acid Batteries (from cars, trucks and motorcycles; small sealed lead-acid batteries)	1,014.69	4,028.79	79.90	575.38	5,698.76
Used Motor Oil (from cars, trucks and motorcycles)	3,413.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,413.36
Tires (automobiles, trucks and motorcycles)	23,214.52	29,804.47	298.41	219.60	53,537.00
Yard Trimmings	137,580.74	27,858.27	1,845.29	172.02	167,456.32
TOTAL BANNED ITEMS	182,881.51	72,659.12	2,231.45	968.20	258,740.28
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS					
Antifreeze	62.82	463.94	42.10	42.17	611.03
Consumer Electronics	575.33	354.71	519.48	177.60	1,627.12
Cooking Oil	36.88	3,887.25	75.22	8.95	4,008.30
Fluorescent Bulbs	9.02	130.88	59.37	102.40	301.67
Food Scraps	0.00	385.08	14.61	0.00	399.69
Household Hazardous Materials	45.32	1.02	0.00	0.00	46.34
Inkjet and Toner Cartridges	2.56	27.52	14.56	88.02	132.66
Mattresses	102.82	65.59	0.00	51.69	220.10
Paint	310.55	13.76	2.21	11.08	337.60
Rechargeable Batteries	14.55	23.79	13.33	11.48	63.15
Textiles (e.g., fabric from apparel, furniture, linens, carpets, rugs and footwear)	460.01	23.25	595.31	745.00	1,823.57
Used Motor Oil Filters	196.09	1,843.51	40.03	118.61	2,198.24
Wood Packaging (e.g., pallets, crates, barrels if recycled into mulch or similar use)	250.42	3,598.16	355.61	17,147.59	21,351.78
Other Wood (e.g., furniture, cabinets, consumer electronics and non-packaging wood)	61.92	218.11	139.51	1,388.85	1,808.39
Items Not Listed Above	1,718.64	3,182.00	546.56	962.05	6,409.25
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	3,846.93	14,218.57	2,417.90	20,855.49	41,338.89
TOTAL FOR ALL	344,739.54	546,765.04	19,716.03	173,704.91	1,084,925.52

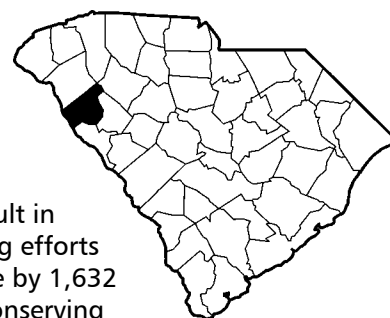


ABBEVILLE COUNTY

Population: **25,457**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **10**

Curbside Recycling Program: **City 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: eliminating electricity usage by 1,632 households for one year; 62 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,011,857 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.5: Abbeville County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

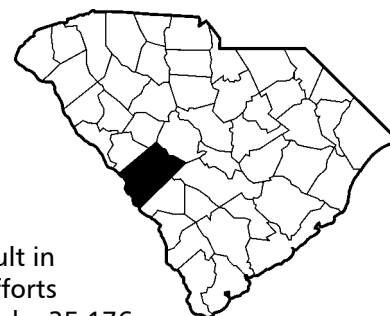
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	192.46	58.65	10.95	84.40	346.46
Paper	226.02	181.58	2.90	1,064.40	1,474.90
Plastic	25.33	0.00	0.08	18.10	43.51
Banned Items	196.25	105.80	21.04	0.00	323.09
Miscellaneous	2.18	22.60	1.93	218.91	245.62
TOTAL	642.24	368.63	36.90	1,385.81	2,433.58

AIKEN COUNTY

Population: **152,307**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 25,176 households for one year; 1,325 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 21,575,721 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.6: Aiken County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	180.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.71
Metal	1,692.59	3,035.00	116.83	423.93	5,268.35
Paper	4,944.83	2,102.50	96.09	2,732.04	9,875.46
Plastic	208.14	0.00	5.00	78.60	291.74
Banned Items	494.61	925.80	22.28	13.70	1,456.39
Miscellaneous	29.15	164.41	371.82	866.85	1,432.23
TOTAL	7,550.03	6,227.71	612.02	4,115.12	18,504.88

ALLENDALE COUNTY

Population: **10,475**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 244 households for one year; 12 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 209,312 gallons of gasoline.

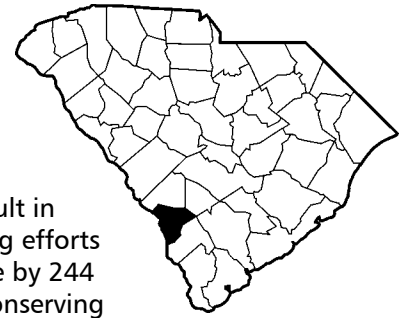


TABLE 6.7: Allendale County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	5.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.27
Metal	152.40	0.00	29.93	0.00	182.33
Paper	54.56	70.26	59.98	85.80	270.60
Plastic	2.29	0.00	4.98	0.00	7.27
Banned Items	549.47	43.60	22.02	0.00	615.09
Miscellaneous	28.18	10.30	7.40	0.00	45.88
TOTAL	792.17	124.16	124.31	85.80	1,126.44

ANDERSON COUNTY

Population: **179,981**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **16**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 96,670 households for one year; 5,090 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 82,844,471 gallons of gasoline.

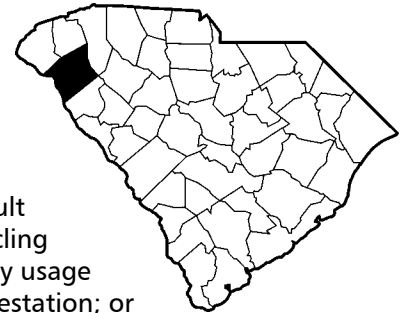


TABLE 6.8: Anderson County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	322.65	1.90	16.00	0.08	340.63
Metal	2,132.90	93.55	30.72	2,134.46	4,391.63
Paper	1,731.81	7,856.78	507.23	5,330.49	15,426.31
Plastic	51.10	268.82	6.27	4,332.18	4,658.37
Banned Items	3,810.00	1,695.76	409.53	3,878.73	5,918.19
Miscellaneous	177.31	279.30	492.86	2.90	4,828.20
TOTAL	8,225.77	10,196.11	1,462.61	15,678.84	35,563.33

BAMBERG COUNTY

Population: 15,452

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: eliminating electricity usage by 224 households for one year; 11 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 192,657 gallons of gasoline.

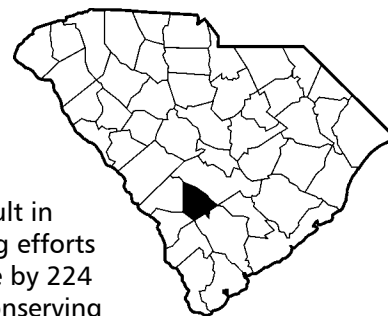


TABLE 6.9: Bamberg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	4.10	0.00	10.90	3.00	18.00
Paper	80.60	227.20	7.30	169.60	484.70
Plastic	1.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	1.08
Banned Items	304.48	64.20	21.04	0.00	389.72
Miscellaneous	5.07	14.40	1.32	0.00	20.79
TOTAL	395.25	305.80	40.64	172.60	914.29

BARNWELL COUNTY

Population: 22,975

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: eliminating electricity usage by 3,225 households for one year; 169 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 2,763,952 gallons of gasoline.

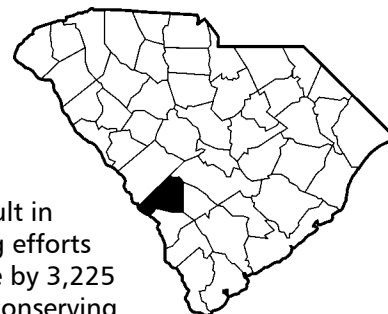


TABLE 6.10: Barnwell County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

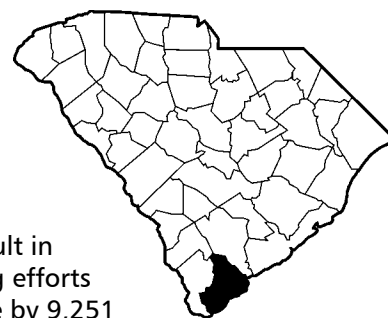
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
Metal	210.54	16.90	196.80	446.13	870.37
Paper	602.77	299.10	219.79	640.70	1,762.36
Plastic	42.60	0.50	0.00	0.00	43.10
Banned Items	131.20	154.27	21.04	0.00	306.51
Miscellaneous	50.04	20.50	4.59	14.14	89.27
TOTAL	1,062.15	491.27	442.22	1,100.97	3,096.61

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Population: 168,000

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 13

Curbside Recycling Program: **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: eliminating electricity usage by 9,251 households for one year; 487 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 7,928,746 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.11: Beaufort County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

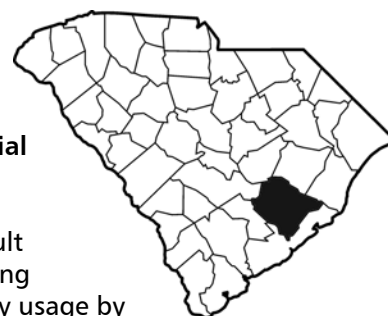
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	627.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	628.50
Metal	195.07	1,174.60	674.02	0.00	2,043.69
Paper	5,732.80	9,245.50	1,027.42	1,207.00	17,212.72
Plastic	334.64	123.00	3.19	0.00	460.83
Banned Items	2,394.86	23,479.52	34.79	0.00	25,909.17
Miscellaneous	164.85	795.74	120.80	0.00	1,081.39
TOTAL	9,449.22	34,818.36	1,861.72	1,207.00	47,336.30

BERKELEY COUNTY

Population: 163,622

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 20

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: eliminating electricity usage by 263,184 households for one year; 13,859 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 225,543,886 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.12: Berkeley County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

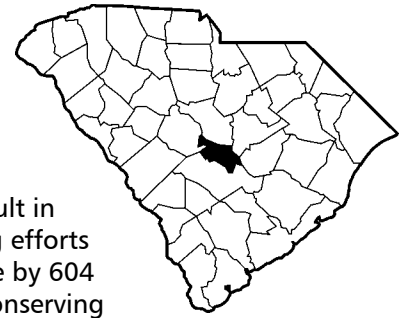
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.07	0.00	2.40	2.47
Metal	0.00	6,418.64	638.63	6,027.37	13,084.64
Paper	1,986.31	9,737.00	97.49	1,823.85	13,644.65
Plastic	0.00	0.25	2.58	4.70	7.53
Banned Items	9,280.54	2,036.50	45.89	79.31	11,442.24
Miscellaneous	626.50	649.23	19.18	1,147.45	2,442.36
TOTAL	11,893.35	18,841.69	803.77	9,085.08	40,623.89

CALHOUN COUNTY

Population: **14,777**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 604 households for one year; 31 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 518,381 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.13: Calhoun County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

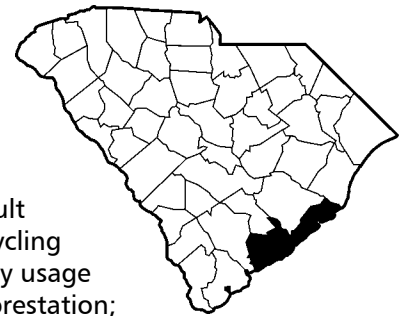
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	56.36	0.00	10.90	311.67	378.93
Paper	79.41	210.90	7.30	249.11	546.72
Plastic	2.50	0.00	0.08	34.39	36.97
Banned Items	212.74	61.40	21.04	4.49	299.67
Miscellaneous	7.40	15.30	1.37	31.72	55.79
TOTAL	358.41	287.60	40.69	631.38	1,318.08

CHARLESTON COUNTY

Population: **342,973**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **50**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 151,970 households for one year; 8,002 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 130,236,205 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.14: Charleston County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

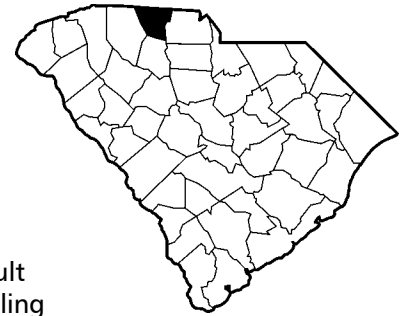
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	2,199.54	36.80	18.03	0.00	2,254.37
Metal	1,283.28	29,025.30	409.27	4,949.01	35,666.86
Paper	11,669.85	56,224.51	1,623.20	3,086.35	72,603.91
Plastic	963.51	595.08	32.14	53.50	1,644.23
Banned Items	20,814.96	6,686.00	210.42	491.13	28,202.51
Miscellaneous	452.62	4,099.25	145.55	148.82	4,846.24
TOTAL	37,383.76	96,666.94	2,438.61	8,728.81	145,218.12

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Population: 54,015

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 2

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: eliminating electricity usage by 12,453 households for one year; 655 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 10,672,476 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.15: Cherokee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

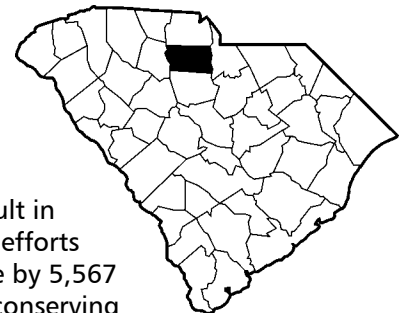
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	32.00	28.49	0.00	10.62	71.11
Metal	2,111.50	5,332.96	11.90	4,366.33	11,822.69
Paper	432.14	6,361.16	13.32	743.60	7,550.22
Plastic	34.20	20.00	0.08	49.20	103.48
Banned Items	309.48	3,776.48	22.04	74.25	4,182.25
Miscellaneous	8.39	1,255.47	1.32	193.64	1,458.82
TOTAL	2,927.71	16,774.56	48.66	5,437.64	25,188.57

CHESTER COUNTY

Population: 32,351

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: eliminating electricity usage by 5,567 households for one year; 293 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 4,771,629 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.16: Chester County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	36.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.70
Metal	13.67	0.50	11.00	221.73	246.90
Paper	956.01	533.30	2.90	284.61	1,776.82
Plastic	33.06	0.00	0.08	0.00	33.14
Banned Items	340.33	135.30	21.09	0.00	496.72
Miscellaneous	0.00	28.40	1.37	45.58	75.35
TOTAL	1,379.77	697.50	36.44	551.92	2,665.63

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Population: **42,761**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 981 households for one year; 51 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 840,703 gallons of gasoline.

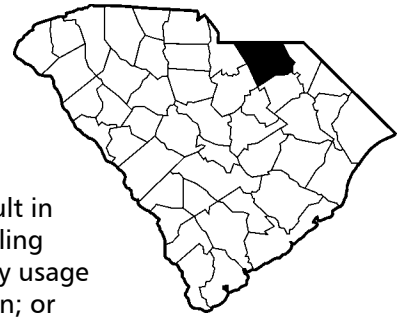


TABLE 6.17: Chesterfield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	298.44	0.00	10.90	0.00	309.34
Paper	373.47	985.89	9.13	389.40	1,757.89
Plastic	63.20	0.00	0.08	0.00	63.28
Banned Items	432.25	177.80	21.04	9.75	640.84
Miscellaneous	1.68	36.70	1.38	0.00	39.76
TOTAL	1,169.04	1,200.39	42.53	399.15	2,811.11

CLARENDON COUNTY

Population: **32,822**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 953 households for one year; 50 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 817,216 gallons of gasoline.

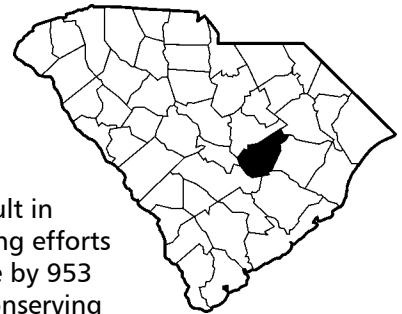


TABLE 6.18: Clarendon County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

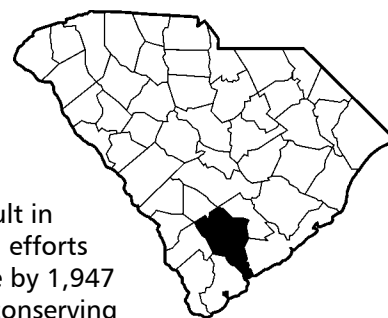
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00
Metal	620.10	0.00	29.93	0.00	650.03
Paper	349.70	353.85	55.58	268.90	1,028.03
Plastic	75.00	0.00	4.98	0.00	79.98
Banned Items	365.39	136.50	21.29	0.00	523.18
Miscellaneous	7.30	28.60	7.40	0.00	43.30
TOTAL	1,487.49	518.95	119.18	268.90	2,394.52

COLLETON COUNTY

Population: 38,903

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: eliminating electricity usage by 1,947 households for one year; 102 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,669,384 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.19: Colleton County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

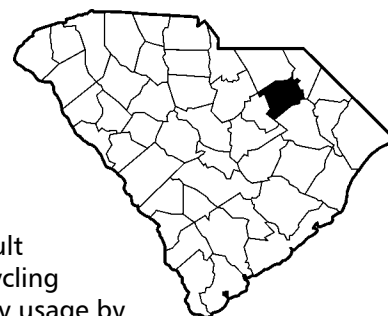
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	533.60	1,661.75	10.98	0.00	2,206.33
Paper	275.40	378.55	4.62	318.80	977.37
Plastic	0.41	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.49
Banned Items	331.76	165.05	21.04	0.00	517.85
Miscellaneous	6.17	37.20	1.45	0.00	44.82
TOTAL	1,147.34	2,242.55	38.17	318.80	3,746.86

DARLINGTON COUNTY

Population: 66,833

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 13

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: eliminating electricity usage by 53,875 households for one year; 2,837 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 46,170,073 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.20: Darlington County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

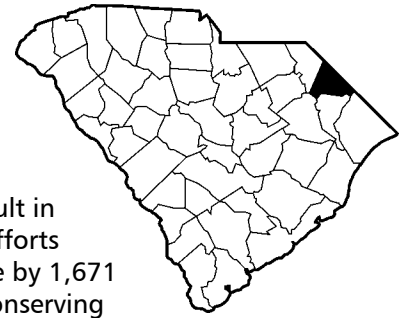
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	203.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	203.66
Metal	487.05	0.00	10.90	111.78	609.73
Paper	521.38	1,888.77	28.28	1,583.46	4,021.89
Plastic	49.97	0.00	0.08	11.20	61.25
Banned Items	666.57	277.90	21.04	1.50	967.01
Miscellaneous	0.00	56.40	1.32	619.99	677.71
TOTAL	1,928.63	2,223.07	61.62	2,327.93	6,541.25

DILLON COUNTY

Population: **30,694**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 1,671 households for one year; 88 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,432,080 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.21: Dillon County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

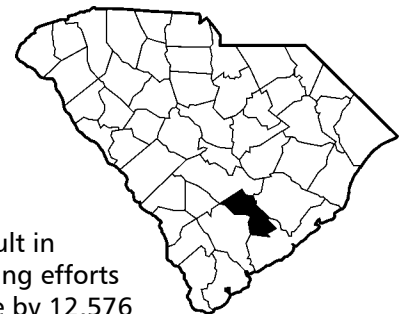
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	213.56	0.00	10.90	0.00	224.46
Paper	171.38	456.20	0.00	1,126.15	1,753.73
Plastic	3.00	0.00	0.08	1.65	4.73
Banned Items	464.51	127.60	21.04	0.00	613.15
Miscellaneous	3.72	26.90	1.37	0.00	31.99
TOTAL	856.17	610.70	33.39	1,127.80	2,628.06

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Population: **123,505**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **12**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 12,576 households for one year; 662 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 10,777,846 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.22: Dorchester County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1.20	2,057.20	0.00	0.00	2,058.40
Metal	405.00	5,308.71	51.62	0.00	5,765.33
Paper	4,023.07	3,209.07	113.64	1,012.00	8,357.78
Plastic	2,077.44	567.50	9.88	0.00	2,654.82
Banned Items	1,101.59	1,690.35	23.00	168.00	2,982.94
Miscellaneous	27.33	254.38	17.67	0.00	299.38
TOTAL	7,635.63	13,087.21	215.81	1,180.00	22,118.65

EDGEFIELD COUNTY

Population: 25,435

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: eliminating electricity usage by 7,485 households for one year; 394 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 6,414,678 gallons of gasoline.

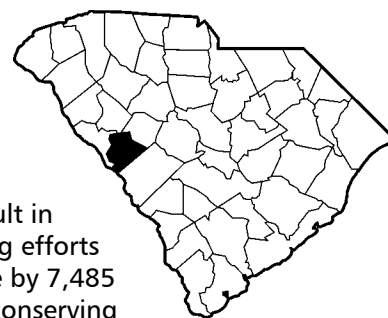


TABLE 6.23: Edgefield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	434.18	156.84	122.93	4.88	718.83
Paper	562.15	2,355.14	88.23	421.62	3,427.14
Plastic	44.39	26.70	4.94	0.00	76.03
Banned Items	258.00	322.07	6.69	0.00	586.76
Miscellaneous	6.93	137.34	14.60	7.05	165.92
TOTAL	1,305.65	2,998.09	237.39	433.55	4,974.68

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Population: 23,333

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: eliminating electricity usage by 697 households for one year; 36 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 597,486 gallons of gasoline.

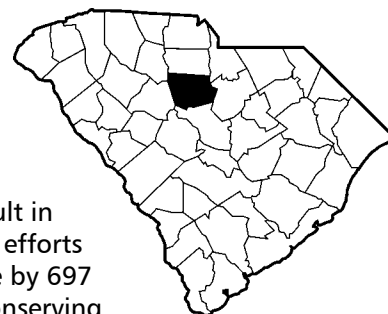


TABLE 6.24: Fairfield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

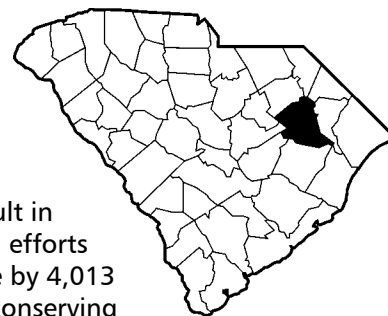
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	174.71	0.00	10.93	0.00	185.64
Paper	737.78	409.90	3.48	191.20	1,342.36
Plastic	24.31	0.00	0.08	0.00	24.39
Banned Items	331.92	97.00	21.04	0.00	449.96
Miscellaneous	7.51	20.80	1.37	0.00	29.68
TOTAL	1,276.23	527.70	36.90	191.20	2,032.03

FLORENCE COUNTY

Population: **131,886**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 4,013 households for one year; 211 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 3,439,206 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.25: Florence County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

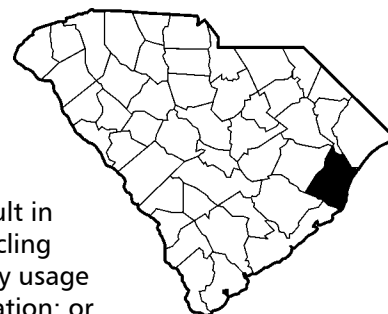
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	68.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.86
Metal	42.80	0.00	85.46	285.00	413.26
Paper	970.16	2,405.10	578.54	3,177.38	7,131.18
Plastic	203.71	0.00	5.92	95.70	305.33
Banned Items	6,338.57	548.40	22.02	16.40	6,925.39
Miscellaneous	1.30	109.50	16.67	145.51	272.98
TOTAL	7,625.40	3,063.00	708.61	3,719.99	15,117.00

GEORGETOWN COUNTY

Population: **60,499**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 2,588 households for one year; 136 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 2,217,896 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.26: Georgetown County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

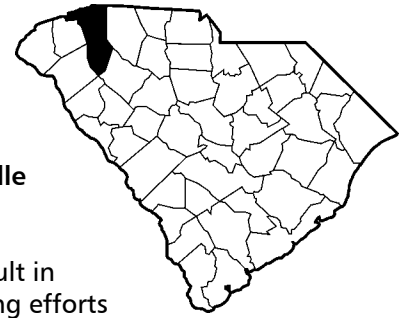
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	184.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	184.07
Metal	832.42	0.00	789.23	0.00	1,621.65
Paper	1,303.49	1,283.80	0.42	495.70	3,083.41
Plastic	85.05	0.00	0.08	0.00	85.13
Banned Items	5,913.27	251.60	21.53	0.00	6,186.40
Miscellaneous	0.00	51.20	2.72	0.00	53.92
TOTAL	8,318.30	1,586.60	813.98	495.07	11,214.58

GREENVILLE COUNTY

Population: 428,243

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: eliminating electricity usage by 69,552 households for one year; 3,662 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 59,605,456 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.27: Greenville County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

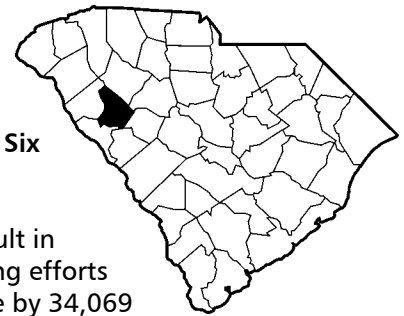
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1,222.46	0.00	6.50	1,741.62	2,970.58
Metal	742.95	11,379.87	276.47	2,011.62	14,410.91
Paper	9,549.75	52,892.29	1,278.40	19,520.76	83,241.20
Plastic	848.99	2,127.60	13.73	906.43	3,896.75
Banned Items	35,424.05	9,275.62	235.62	32.41	7,264.16
Miscellaneous	111.27	1,154.69	123.48	5,874.72	44,967.70
TOTAL	47,899.47	76,830.07	1,934.20	30,087.56	156,751.30

GREENWOOD COUNTY

Population: 68,259

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: eliminating electricity usage by 34,069 households for one year; 1,794 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 29,196,778 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.28: Greenwood County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

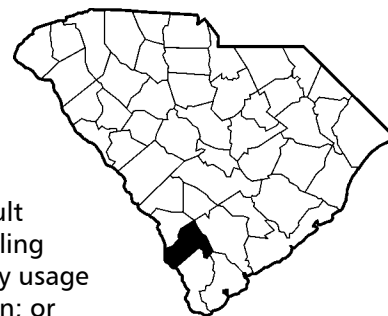
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	72.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.00
Metal	428.50	3,528.00	47.43	79.53	4,083.46
Paper	2,191.75	8,886.60	207.00	3,163.56	14,448.91
Plastic	141.97	0.00	6.28	1.29	149.54
Banned Items	1,696.00	283.80	25.02	0.00	2,004.82
Miscellaneous	19.56	57.60	35.65	3,030.52	3,143.33
TOTAL	4,549.78	12,756.00	321.38	6,274.90	23,902.06

HAMPTON COUNTY

Population: 21,210

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: eliminating electricity usage by 398 households for one year; 20 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 341,423 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.29: Hampton County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

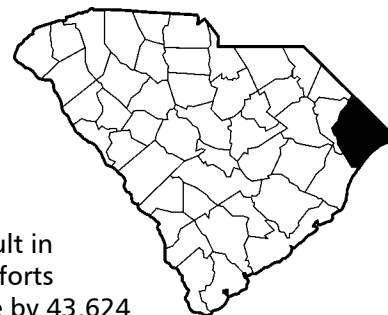
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	48.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.85
Metal	147.63	4.11	58.09	0.00	209.83
Paper	111.52	266.22	34.60	174.30	586.64
Plastic	2.86	0.00	0.08	0.00	2.94
Banned Items	2,134.57	383.41	21.21	0.00	2,539.19
Miscellaneous	191.80	19.12	1.40	0.00	212.32
TOTAL	2,637.23	672.86	115.38	174.30	3,599.77

HORRY COUNTY

Population: 249,925

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 29

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: eliminating electricity usage by 43,624 households for one year; 2,297 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 37,385,067 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE: 6.30: Horry County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

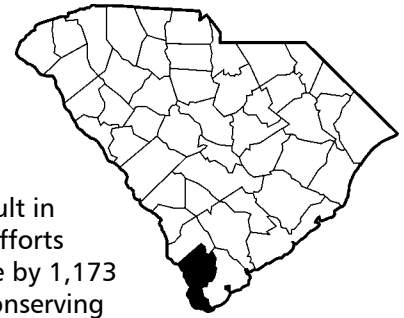
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1,063.59	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,064.59
Metal	4,043.17	37,649.16	569.23	18.08	42,279.64
Paper	14,791.77	6,551.97	71.65	9,366.95	30,782.34
Plastic	566.40	50.46	4.22	2.00	623.08
Banned Items	29,496.05	3,821.69	22.60	524.41	33,351.41
Miscellaneous	145.04	414.21	322.19	11.07	1,405.85
TOTAL	50,106.02	48,487.49	989.89	9,923.51	109,506.91

JASPER COUNTY

Population: **21,953**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 1,173 households for one year; 61 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,005,430 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.31: Jasper County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

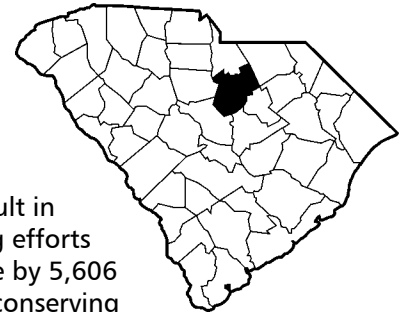
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1.90	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.90
Metal	469.24	190.44	30.05	0.00	689.73
Paper	426.40	710.36	56.88	188.60	1,382.24
Plastic	14.46	8.25	4.98	2.00	29.69
Banned Items	334.87	400.75	22.02	0.00	757.64
Miscellaneous	0.00	109.79	7.48	0.00	117.27
TOTAL	1,246.87	1,420.59	121.41	190.00	2,979.47

KERSHAW COUNTY

Population: **58,168**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 5,606 households for one year; 295 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 4,804,550 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.32: Kershaw County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

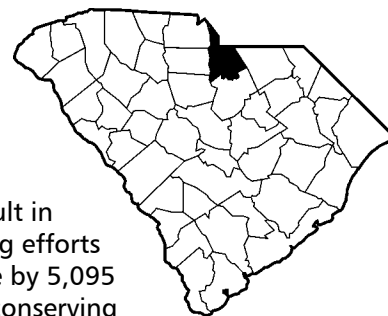
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	124.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	124.24
Metal	298.17	0.00	29.93	0.00	328.10
Paper	415.60	6,416.10	56.00	842.85	7,730.55
Plastic	78.30	0.00	4.98	1.04	84.32
Banned Items	2,420.96	243.34	22.02	0.66	2,686.98
Miscellaneous	6.34	55.71	7.40	461.90	531.35
TOTAL	3,343.61	6,715.15	120.33	1,306.45	11,485.54

LANCASTER COUNTY

Population: 73,393

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: eliminating electricity usage by 5,095 households for one year; 268 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 4,367,110 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.33: Lancaster County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

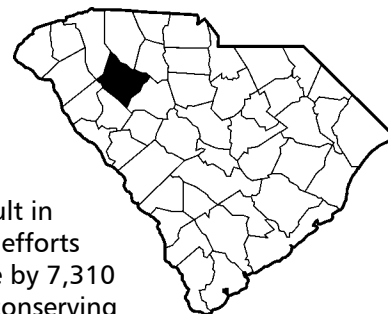
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	134.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	134.66
Metal	3,175.48	0.00	10.90	2,473.52	5,659.90
Paper	720.51	1,052.90	12.67	850.30	2,636.38
Plastic	76.96	0.00	1.65	0.00	78.61
Banned Items	817.81	305.20	21.04	0.00	1,144.05
Miscellaneous	9.62	61.70	3.12	46.47	120.91
TOTAL	4,935.04	1,419.80	49.38	3,370.29	9,774.51

LAURENS COUNTY

Population: 69,582

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: eliminating electricity usage by 7,310 households for one year; 384 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 6,264,613 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.34: Laurens County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

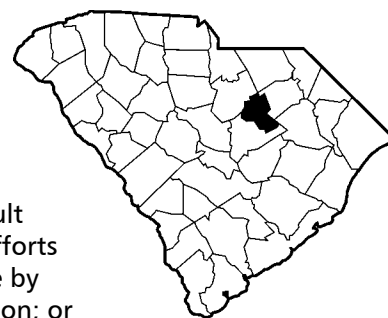
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.95
Metal	1.23	62.37	10.90	12.70	87.20
Paper	377.88	9,254.28	0.92	703.10	10,336.18
Plastic	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.19
Banned Items	870.10	338.23	21.04	0.00	1,229.37
Miscellaneous	0.00	65.91	3.92	2.50	72.33
TOTAL	1,249.21	9,721.85	36.86	718.30	11,726.22

LEE COUNTY

Population: 19,988

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: eliminating electricity usage by 10,559 households for one year; 556 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 9,049,543 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.35: Lee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

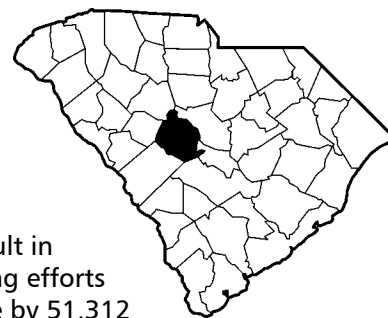
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	446.06	0.00	29.93	0.00	475.99
Paper	18.60	453.80	56.00	163.80	692.20
Plastic	4.90	0.00	4.98	0.00	9.88
Banned Items	1,099.58	83.10	22.02	0.00	1,204.70
Miscellaneous	3.60	18.20	7.40	0.00	29.20
TOTAL	1,572.74	555.10	120.33	163.80	2,411.97

LEXINGTON COUNTY

Population: 243,270

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: eliminating electricity usage by 51,312 households for one year; 2,702 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 43,973,970 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.36: Lexington County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

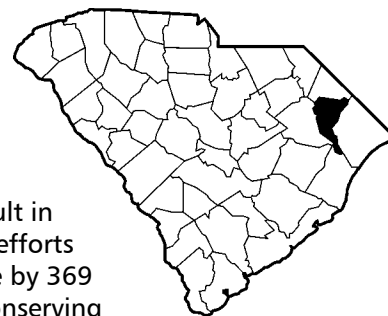
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	590.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	590.85
Metal	4,096.55	48,516.24	21.27	2.25	52,636.31
Paper	4,112.39	13,631.83	262.81	2,449.52	20,456.55
Plastic	698.48	50.75	75.10	3.17	827.50
Banned Items	2,921.72	1,058.18	21.04	0.00	4,000.94
Miscellaneous	96.79	518.94	16.20	4.30	636.23
TOTAL	12,516.78	63,775.94	396.42	2,459.24	79,148.38

MARION COUNTY

Population: 33,905

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: eliminating electricity usage by 369 households for one year; 19 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 316,767 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.37: Marion County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

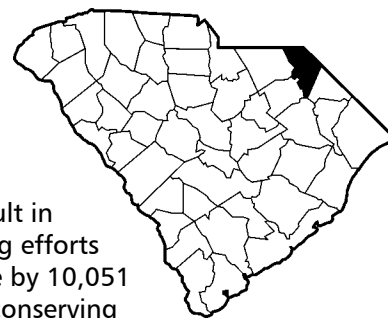
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.00
Metal	6.50	0.00	10.90	0.00	17.40
Paper	175.00	596.60	2.90	82.70	857.20
Plastic	10.00	0.40	0.08	0.00	10.48
Banned Items	118.00	42.00	21.04	0.00	181.04
Miscellaneous	5.00	10.10	7.02	0.00	22.12
TOTAL	343.50	649.10	41.94	82.70	1,117.24

MARLBORO COUNTY

Population: 28,819

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: eliminating electricity usage by 10,051 households for one year; 529 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 8,614,201 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.38: Marlboro County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

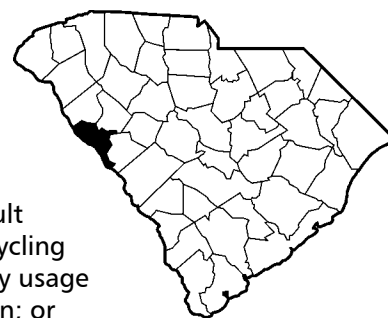
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.71	14.71
Metal	5.86	0.00	29.93	412.26	448.05
Paper	9.10	541.40	55.58	1,128.66	1,734.74
Plastic	3.38	0.00	4.98	44.50	52.86
Banned Items	1,815.00	141.00	22.02	0.00	141.36
Miscellaneous	1.66	29.50	7.40	102.80	1,978.02
TOTAL	1,835.00	711.90	119.91	1,702.93	4,369.74

McCORMICK COUNTY

Population: 10,098

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: eliminating electricity usage by 789 households for one year; 41 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 676,219 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.39: McCormick County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

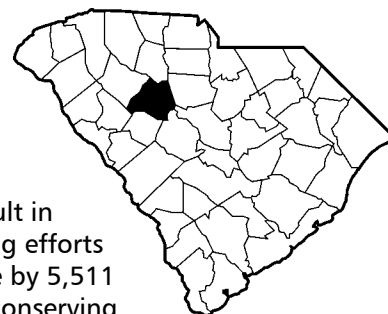
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	191.46	0.00	111.00	0.00	302.46
Paper	215.00	471.47	165.51	293.30	1,144.98
Plastic	10.00	0.00	8.56	0.00	18.56
Banned Items	117.00	119.80	28.76	0.10	265.66
Miscellaneous	2.66	25.40	51.81	0.61	80.56
TOTAL	536.12	616.37	365.72	294.01	1,812.22

NEWBERRY COUNTY

Population: 37,633

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: eliminating electricity usage by 5,511 households for one year; 290 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 4,723,593 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.40: Newberry County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

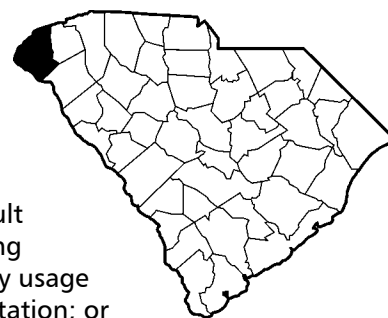
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	52.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.62
Metal	800.72	10.06	11.90	5.40	828.08
Paper	608.28	898.40	3.90	310.80	1,821.38
Plastic	31.47	0.00	0.08	0.00	31.55
Banned Items	3,664.87	158.43	21.04	2.80	3,847.14
Miscellaneous	18.71	47.76	1.37	0.14	67.98
TOTAL	5,176.67	1,114.65	38.29	319.14	6,648.75

OCONEE COUNTY

Population: **70,753**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **19**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 13,709 households for one year; 721 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 11,748,381 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.41: Oconee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

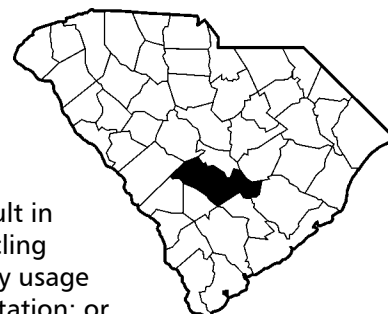
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	301.92	0.00	0.00	0.05	301.97
Metal	50.40	0.00	10.90	511.42	572.72
Paper	2,424.44	11,413.88	3.32	996.56	14,838.20
Plastic	94.36	35.90	0.08	48.40	178.74
Banned Items	5,775.73	1,240.96	25.36	4.25	7,046.30
Miscellaneous	340.57	998.71	23.09	415.00	1,777.37
TOTAL	8,987.42	13,689.45	62.75	1,975.68	24,715.30

ORANGEBURG COUNTY

Population: **89,952**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 13,614 households for one year; 716 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 19,667,106 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.42: Orangeburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

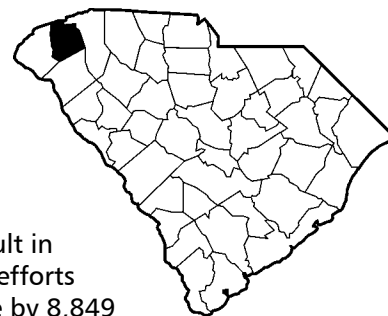
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	15.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.83
Metal	90.57	684.00	10.90	4.00	789.47
Paper	744.70	9,642.51	25.71	1,083.50	11,496.42
Plastic	13.70	13.85	0.08	1.00	28.63
Banned Items	888.66	471.22	21.04	0.00	1,380.92
Miscellaneous	4.50	520.31	5.10	4.27	534.18
TOTAL	1,757.96	11,331.89	62.83	1,092.77	14,245.45

PICKENS COUNTY

Population: 116,003

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: eliminating electricity usage by 8,849 households for one year; 466 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 7,583,480 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.43: Pickens County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

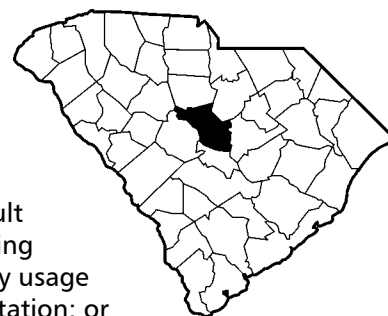
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	466.06	30.49	30.64	0.00	527.19
Metal	238.08	476.90	232.57	116.34	1,063.89
Paper	3,220.67	9,408.28	708.07	963.06	14,300.08
Plastic	377.21	5.25	16.72	3.22	402.40
Banned Items	4,384.13	2,959.94	363.04	0.00	7,707.11
Miscellaneous	140.76	861.53	112.73	320.29	1,435.31
TOTAL	8,826.91	13,742.39	1,463.77	1,402.91	25,435.98

RICHLAND COUNTY

Population: 357,734

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: eliminating electricity usage by 16,018 households for one year; 843 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 13,727,181 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.44: Richland County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

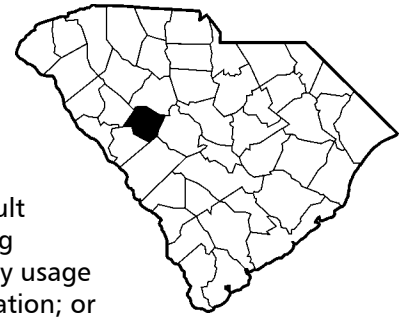
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	936.90	0.00	0.01	0.00	936.91
Metal	203.18	5.58	646.40	0.00	855.16
Paper	10,690.08	20,267.80	557.38	2,931.10	34,446.36
Plastic	573.59	19.67	63.41	0.00	656.67
Banned Items	1,846.81	1,487.40	45.20	0.00	3,379.41
Miscellaneous	0.00	295.22	365.24	0.00	660.46
TOTAL	14,250.56	22,075.67	1,677.64	2,931.10	40,934.97

SALUDA COUNTY

Population: 18,748

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: eliminating electricity usage by 2,837 households for one year; 149 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 2,432,077 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.45: Saluda County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

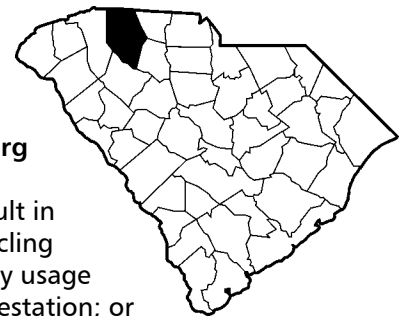
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	363.80	17.65	13.43	0.10	394.98
Paper	437.82	2,681.34	0.78	153.60	3,273.54
Plastic	30.27	12.20	0.05	0.00	42.52
Banned Items	175.80	515.82	4.20	0.00	695.82
Miscellaneous	5.15	33.53	5.25	0.00	43.93
TOTAL	1,012.84	3,260.54	23.71	153.70	4,450.79

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Population: 275,534

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: eliminating electricity usage by 47,229 households for one year; 2,487 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 40,474,966 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.46: Spartanburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

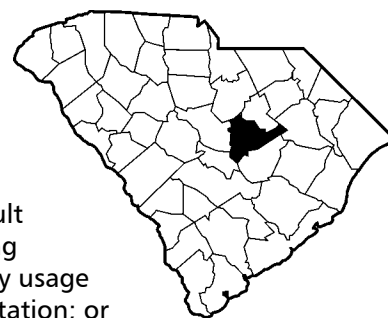
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	324.06	0.00	0.00	3.00	327.06
Metal	1,589.26	2,482.50	50.06	440.48	4,562.30
Paper	4,912.00	22,336.20	242.63	2,584.06	30,074.89
Plastic	69.71	475.00	10.07	5.62	560.40
Banned Items	15,972.64	3,784.70	71.86	4.04	19,833.24
Miscellaneous	908.74	228.00	15.78	398.46	1,550.98
TOTAL	23,776.41	29,306.40	390.40	3,435.66	56,908.87

SUMTER COUNTY

Population: **103,943**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 16,138 households for one year; 849 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 13,830,788 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.47: Sumter County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

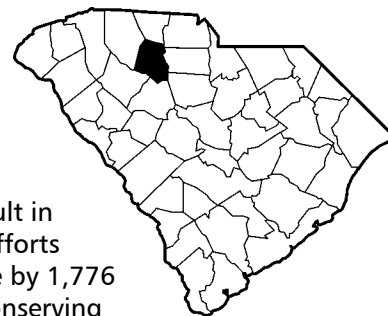
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	343.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	343.18
Metal	1,407.48	0.00	69.20	35.66	1,512.34
Paper	2,235.39	1,622.20	61.25	1,002.56	4,921.40
Plastic	258.53	0.00	5.18	0.27	263.98
Banned Items	8,835.62	432.24	22.02	1.04	9,290.92
Miscellaneous	95.24	86.80	8.65	62.18	252.87
TOTAL	13,175.44	2,141.24	166.30	1,101.71	16,584.69

UNION COUNTY

Population: **27,710**

Drop-off Recycling Centers: **11**

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Union**



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: eliminating electricity usage by 1,776 households for one year; 93 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,522,739 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.48: Union County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	36.00	0.00	0.20	2.00	38.20
Metal	430.90	10.50	12.42	5.00	458.82
Paper	629.65	2,177.80	10.00	352.10	3,169.55
Plastic	20.09	8.00	0.08	0.00	28.17
Banned Items	162.70	626.50	21.24	44.00	854.44
Miscellaneous	5.00	42.40	2.12	48.00	97.52
TOTAL	1,284.34	2,865.20	46.06	451.10	4,646.70

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

Population: **35,447**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 1,359 households for one year; 71 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,164,787 gallons of gasoline.

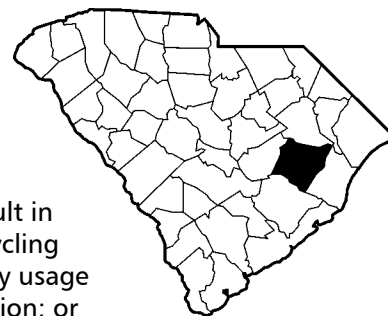


TABLE 6.49: Williamsburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	352.23	10.45	17.90	0.15	380.73
Paper	237.56	1,193.10	59.90	349.81	1,840.37
Plastic	0.00	6.98	0.08	2.50	9.56
Banned Items	610.14	375.70	21.53	0.00	1,007.37
Miscellaneous	0.00	35.08	4.32	10.15	49.55
TOTAL	1,199.93	1,621.31	103.73	362.61	3,287.58

YORK COUNTY

Population: **208,827**

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: eliminating electricity usage by 140,120 households for one year; 7,378 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 120,080,787 gallons of gasoline.

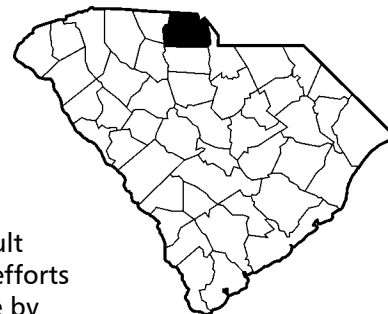


TABLE 6.50: York County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1,007.90	150.50	2.99	26.48	1,187.87
Metal	2,568.47	376.77	411.33	39,064.38	42,420.95
Paper	6,723.04	5,299.85	181.20	3,626.80	15,830.89
Plastic	1,033.33	32.74	13.95	131.51	1,211.53
Banned Items	6,255.95	1,151.19	37.52	6.40	7,451.06
Miscellaneous	121.29	414.44	44.24	2,230.38	2,810.35
TOTAL	17,709.98	7,425.49	691.23	45,085.95	70,912.65

FULL-COST DISCLOSURE

More than \$305 million were spent on solid waste services in FY08. 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 DHEC annually for the previous FY. They also must publish the information in a local newspaper. Full-cost reports from 191 counties and municipalities were received for FY08.

Table 6.51 reflects the cost for each local government solid waste program. The annual cost for providing solid waste services in South Carolina during FY08 ranged from \$3.45 per person to \$655.85 per person. In comparison, local governments reported spending between \$4.68 per person and \$627.74 per person in FY07. The average per capita cost for solid waste services in FY08 was \$68.89 – a \$5.76 increase from the previous year.

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, also 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 6.51: 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	\$645,413.00	5,900	\$109.39	Calhoun	Cameron	\$6,320.54	449	\$14.08
	Calhoun Falls	\$131,688.83	2,600	\$50.65		County of	\$721,953.00	14,777	\$48.86
	County of	\$1,148,895.00	26,167	\$43.91		St. Matthews	\$102,321.00	2,400	\$42.63
	Due West	\$16,260.00	1,209	\$13.45	Charleston	Charleston	\$4,797,011.00	96,650	\$49.63
Aiken	Aiken	\$3,905,719.00	30,000	\$130.19		County of	\$27,945,430.00	342,973	\$81.48
	County of	\$5,026,015.00	152,307	\$33.00		Isle of Palms	\$1,316,642.00	4,583	\$287.29
	Jackson	\$146,855.66	1,625	\$90.37		James Island PSD*	\$2,013,344.00	22,700	\$88.69
	N. Augusta	\$2,340,191.00	20,131	\$116.25		Kiawah Island	\$762,755.00	1,163	\$655.85
	Salley	\$25,004.00	410	\$60.99		McClellanville	\$25,189.44	459	\$54.88
	Wagener	\$45,361.00	863	\$52.56		Mt. Pleasant	\$4,785,664.00	59,104	\$80.97
						N. Charleston District	\$341,595.00	3,285	\$103.99
Allendale	County of	\$459,004.84	10,475	\$43.82		Sullivans Island	\$151,349.64	1,910	\$79.24
	—	—	—	—	Cherokee	Blacksburg	\$164,468.00	1,888	\$87.11
Anderson	Anderson	\$1,583,009.43	26,404	\$59.95		County of	\$1,670,679.00	54,015	\$30.93
	County of	\$4,460,604.00	179,981	\$24.78		Gaffney	\$943,888.13	12,968	\$72.79
	Honea Path	\$193,451.00	3,504	\$55.21	Chester	Chester	\$975,582.00	7,200	\$135.50
	Pelzer	\$27,519.00	2,000	\$13.76		County of	\$1,335,190.00	32,531	\$41.04
	Pendleton	\$239,292.92	2,966	\$80.68		Great Falls	\$279,499.24	2,184	\$127.98
Bamberg	Bamberg	\$313,037.00	3,733	\$83.96	Chesterfield	Cheraw	\$528,361.00	5,524	\$95.65
	County of	\$925,453.00	15,452	\$59.89		Chesterfield	\$215,761.71	1,326	\$162.72
	Denmark	\$115,304.00	3,150	\$36.60		County of	\$578,924.00	42,761	\$13.54
	Ehrhardt	\$19,377.00	614	\$31.56		Jefferson	\$42,156.24	704	\$59.88
	Olar	\$12,288.00	256	\$48.00		McBee	\$62,293.00	714	\$87.25
Barnwell	Barnwell	\$217,914.00	5,035	\$43.28		Pageland	\$286,643.00	2,521	\$113.70
	Blackville	\$118,184.34	2,973	\$39.75		Patrick	\$36,839.00	325	\$113.35
	County of	\$2,559,347.00	22,975	\$111.40	Clarendon	County of	\$1,562,638.00	32,822	\$47.61
	Snelling	\$11,438.57	246	\$46.50		Manning	\$635,201.00	4,025	\$157.81
	Williston	\$168,181.00	3,307	\$50.86		Summerton	\$78,459.17	1,061	\$73.95
						Turbeville	\$43,077.96	721	\$59.75
Beaufort	Bluffton	\$596,059.00	12,000	\$49.67					
	County of	\$5,694,339.00	168.00	\$33.89					
Berkeley	County of	\$7,734,424.15	163,622	\$47.27					
	Goose Creek	\$1,287,599.00	30,574	\$42.11					
	Hanahan	\$774,712.27	15,500	\$49.98					
	Moncks Corner	\$276,783.00	5,960	\$46.44					

* Public Service District

COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA
Colleton	County of	\$2,452,754.16	38,903	\$63.05	Greenville	County of	\$7,856,682.00	428,243	\$18.35
	Edisto Beach	\$285,392.76	2,125	\$134.30		Fountain Inn	\$625,684.94	2,957	\$211.59
	Walterboro	\$765,983.00	5,739	\$133.47		Greater Greenville Sanitation Commission	\$9,366,076.00	104,958	\$89.24
Darlington	County of	\$2,309,090.00	66,833	\$34.55		Greenville	\$5,174,407.00	58,754	\$88.07
	Darlington	\$750,680.00	6,720	\$11.71		Greer	\$831,928.20	16,843	\$49.39
	Hartsville	\$930,882.08	7,556	\$123.20		Mauldin	\$1,726,249.00	20,230	\$85.33
	Lamar	\$41,854.00	1,015	\$41.24		Simpsonville	\$862,183.00	18,000	\$47.90
Dillon	County of	\$1,173,660.00	30,694	\$38.24	Greenwood	County of	\$3,788,606.00	68,259	\$55.50
	Dillon	\$521,637.01	7,500	\$69.55		Greenwood	\$1,397,198.50	22,407	\$62.36
	Lake View	\$49,316.28	789	\$62.50		Hodges	\$7,536.00	158	\$47.70
	Latta	\$85,947.60	1,410	\$60.96		Ware Shoals	\$130,176.00	2,363	\$55.09
Dorchester	County of	\$4,982,338.00	123,505	\$40.34	Hampton	County of	\$1,277,870.00	21,386	\$59.75
	Harleyville	\$28,713.53	654	\$43.90		Hampton	\$438,024.00	2,887	\$151.72
	Ridgeville	\$24,000.00	650	\$40.00		Varnville	\$153,747.00	2,077	\$74.02
	St. George	\$73,085.14	2,091	\$34.95	Horry	Aynor	\$99,695.00	587	\$169.84
	Summerville	\$2,946,233.61	42,000	\$70.15		Briarcliff Acres	\$43,020.00	520	\$82.73
Edgefield	County of	\$946,664.19	25,435	\$37.22		Conway	\$1,630,403.00	16,000	\$101.90
	Edgefield	\$279,554.00	5,059	\$55.26		County of (SWA*)	\$8,088,448.00	230,387	\$35.11
	Johnston	\$189,179.00	2,500	\$75.67		County of (UCS**)	\$5,268,714.00	167,777	\$31.40
Fairfield	County of	\$1,727,395.00	23,333	\$74.03		Myrtle Beach	\$3,738,539.05	26,953	\$138.71
	Ridgeway	\$20,502.00	328	\$62.51		N. Myrtle Beach	\$3,146,106.00	12,914	\$243.62
	Winnsboro	\$737,366.00	3,671	\$200.86		Surfside Beach	\$1,061,675.00	5,392	\$196.90
Florence	Coward	\$11,443.23	655	\$17.47	Jasper	County of	\$646,386.00	21,953	\$29.44
	County of	\$3,828,965.00	131,886	\$29.03		—	—	—	—
	Florence	\$3,370,200.00	30,248	\$111.42	Kershaw	Camden	\$1,082,071.00	6,682	\$161.94
	Johnsonville	\$117,773.03	1,421	\$82.88		County of	\$2,186,432.00	58,168	\$37.59
	Lake City	\$854,525.00	7,096	\$120.42		Elgin	\$34,599.13	806	\$42.93
	Pamplico	\$103,532.62	1,139	\$90.90	Lancaster	County of	\$1,932,250.00	73,393	\$26.33
	Quinby	\$56,856.00	842	\$67.52		Kershaw	\$187,876.00	1,645	\$114.21
Georgetown	Andrews	\$289,179.12	3,300	\$87.63		Lancaster	\$1,117,897.00	8,177	\$136.71
	County of	\$4,670,633.47	60,499	\$77.20					
	Georgetown	\$1,436,703.54	8,950	\$160.53					
	Pawleys Island	\$14,340.00	160	\$89.63					

* 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
Laurens	Clinton	\$645,796.95	8,091	\$79.82	Richland	Columbia	\$10,102,283.00	116,331	\$86.84
	County of	\$1,774,711.00	69,582	\$25.51		County of	\$23,999,046.00	357,734	\$67.09
Lee	County of	\$240,226.00	19,988	\$12.02		Forest Acres	\$1,457,320.00	10,558	\$138.03
	—	—	—	—		Irmo	\$362,014.59	7,175	\$50.45
Lexington	Batesburg-Leesville	\$231,686.00	5,517	\$41.99	Saluda	County of	\$511,662.00	18,748	\$27.29
	Cayce	\$770,238.00	12,556	\$61.34		Ridge Spring	\$47,178.54	853	\$55.31
	County of	\$7,129,986.00	243,270	\$29.31		Saluda	\$336,129.00	3,066	\$109.63
	Irmo	\$194,930.94	3,864	\$50.45	Spartanburg	Campobello	\$6,266.00	469	\$13.36
	Lexington	\$624,526.50	14,793	\$42.22		Central Pacolet	\$14,400.00	267	\$53.93
	Swansea	\$28,037.06	533	\$52.60		Chesnee	\$50,518.00	1,039	\$48.62
	West Columbia	\$1,946,506.00	13,064	\$149.00		County of	\$8,554,750.00	275,534	\$31.05
Marion	County of	\$1,461,824.00	33,905	\$43.12		Cowpens	\$84,256.00	2,279	\$36.97
	Marion	\$1,003,905.52	7,042	\$142.56		Duncan	\$149,847.00	3,000	\$49.95
	Mullins	\$982,420.00	5,024	\$195.55		Inman	\$72,032.16	1,884	\$38.23
Marlboro	Bennettsville	\$1,167,309.00	9,425	\$123.85		Landrum	\$117,667.00	2,500	\$47.07
	Clio	\$46,483.00	932	\$49.87		Pacolet	\$122,088.00	2,690	\$45.39
	County of	\$203,494.00	28,818	\$7.06		Spartanburg	\$3,186,145.00	39,673	\$80.31
	McColl	\$10,363.68	3,000	\$3.45	Sumter	County of	\$4,374,735.00	103,943	\$42.09
McCormick	County of	\$345,858.00	10,098	\$35.14		Pinewood	\$42,798.83	512	\$83.59
	McCormick	\$85,786.00	2,659	\$32.26		Sumter	\$1,473,276.00	40,399	\$36.47
	—	—	—	—	Union	Carlisle	\$23,400.00	492	\$47.56
Newberry	County of	\$2,517,189.00	37,633	\$66.89		County of	\$691,710.00	27,770	\$24.91
	Newberry	\$618,690.00	10,580	\$58.48		Jonesville	\$67,200.00	982	\$68.43
	Whitmire	\$160,695.51	1,512	\$99.67		Lockhart	\$44,055.75	612	\$71.99
Oconee	County of	\$4,111,895.00	70,753	\$58.12		Union	\$748,097.00	8,793	\$85.08
	Seneca	\$725,531.00	7,652	\$94.82	Williamsburg	County of	\$1,005,461.00	35,447	\$28.37
	Walhalla	\$446,454.00	3,704	\$120.53		—	—	—	—
	Westminster	\$387,728.00	2,743	\$141.35		—	—	—	—
Orangeburg	County of	\$4,672,216.35	89,952	\$51.94	York	Clover	\$378,469.00	4,014	\$94.29
	Bowman	\$46,926.00	1,198	\$39.17		County of	\$7,430,099.47	208,827	\$35.58
	North	\$41,218.32	813	\$50.70		Fort Mill	\$726,636.00	8,500	\$85.49
	Orangeburg	\$783,462.00	12,990	\$60.31		Rock Hill	\$5,551,310.00	64,858	\$85.59
Pickens	Central	\$152,452.82	3,522	\$43.29		York	\$867,311.00	7,465	\$116.18
	Clemson	\$1,135,744.00	12,174	\$93.29		STATE TOTAL	\$305,079,372.25	4,428,393	\$68.89
	County of	\$2,542,726.00	116,003	\$21.92					
	Easley	\$1,303,508.55	17,250	\$75.57					
	Liberty	\$310,744.00	3,009	\$103.27					
	Norris	\$12,030.94	947	\$12.70					
	Six Mile	\$14,095.50	553	\$25.49					



CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is defined in the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991, Section 44-96-40, as “discarded solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of structures, road building and land clearing.” The debris includes, but is not limited to, “bricks, concrete and other masonry materials, soil, rock, lumber, road spoils, paving materials, and tree and brush stumps, but does not include solid waste from agricultural or silvicultural operations.”

As mentioned in Section 2, C&D debris is not included in the state’s definition of municipal solid waste (MSW) nor the measured MSW recycling rate. The impact of C&D debris, however, is substantial due to its weight as well as its volume.

C&D debris is a significant part of the total solid waste (TSW) generated in South Carolina. In fact, the 2,915,637 tons of C&D debris generated in fiscal year (FY) 2008 (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008) represented about 23 percent of the TSW stream.

In FY08, 30 percent of the C&D debris generated in South Carolina was recycled. About 64 percent was disposed of in permitted Class 1 and 2 landfills in South Carolina, while about 6 percent was incinerated or disposed of in a Class 3 landfill.

While C&D generation has increased, so has interest in C&D debris recycling – both across the country

as well as in South Carolina. Local governments are promoting C&D debris recycling through two approaches – ordinances and voluntary programs.

In order to decrease the amount of C&D debris being disposed of, generators are encouraged to reduce waste and recycle. This results in savings from avoided disposal fees while potentially generating revenue from the sale of recyclables. For example, homebuilders and contractors can reduce C&D debris by carefully estimating the amount of materials needed for a particular project. Materials that are not needed can be reused on another project or made available to others for reuse.

In all likelihood, interest in C&D debris reduction and recycling will only continue to grow as green building principles and interest in Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification become more commonplace. Green building – the practice of improving the efficiency of buildings through energy, water and material conservation while reducing impacts on human health and the environment – incorporates C&D debris recycling as well as the use of recycled-content building products. LEED is a nationally recognized rating system that evaluates the design, construction and operation of green buildings.

According to the S.C. Department of Commerce’s Recycling Business Directory, about two dozen



During FY08, the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control’s Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) partnered with The Sustainability Institute (based in Charleston) to produce the S.C. Green Building Directory (Directory). The on-line Directory (www.scgreenbuildingdirectory.org) provides information on C&D debris recycling, recycled-content building products as well as green building techniques. The Directory – which is funded primarily by the Office with additional support from the S.C. Energy Office and the S.C. Department of Commerce – allows users to easily access information on green building products and services offered by more than 200 companies.

companies are a part of the C&D debris recycling industry in South Carolina. Those that recycle bricks and concrete are plentiful while those that recycle carpet and gypsum wallboard are more limited.

C&D debris that is recycled results in valuable products. For example, some processors crush concrete, cement blocks and bricks into aggregate that can be sold and used as a substitute for stone. Tree stumps and other wood waste can be ground and sold as boiler fuel or used to produce mulch or compost.

More About C&D Debris ...

The choice of what and how C&D debris can be recovered depends on many factors including the type of project, space on the building site, the existence of markets for materials, the cost-effectiveness of recovery, the time allowed for the project and the experience of the contractors. Many C&D materials can be reused or recycled. The following describe the different types of projects where C&D debris may be generated.

- **CONSTRUCTION** is putting together all or part of a structure. Most construction site debris is generated from packaging and when raw materials are cut or sized. Workers can save large scraps for use in other projects. Durable packaging can be returned to suppliers. Smaller scraps and non-durable packaging can be source separated when produced, and recycled.
- **RENOVATION** is partial removal of a building's interior and/or exterior followed by construction. Contractors can adapt the same recovery techniques as above for renovation projects. This also is known as remodeling.
- **DECONSTRUCTION** is a "soft" demolition technique whereby workers dismantle a significant portion of a building in order to maximize recovery of materials for reuse and recycling.
- **DEMOLITION** is the complete removal of a building. On most demolition projects, after extracting easily removable materials for reuse or recycling, workers complete the demolition with sledgehammers, explosives or heavy equipment. Additional recyclables are often sorted from the rubble generated during these demolition activities.



CHART 7.1: Total C&D Debris and Land-clearing Debris (LCD) Recycled, Mulched or Composted in Millions of Tons, FY04 to FY08

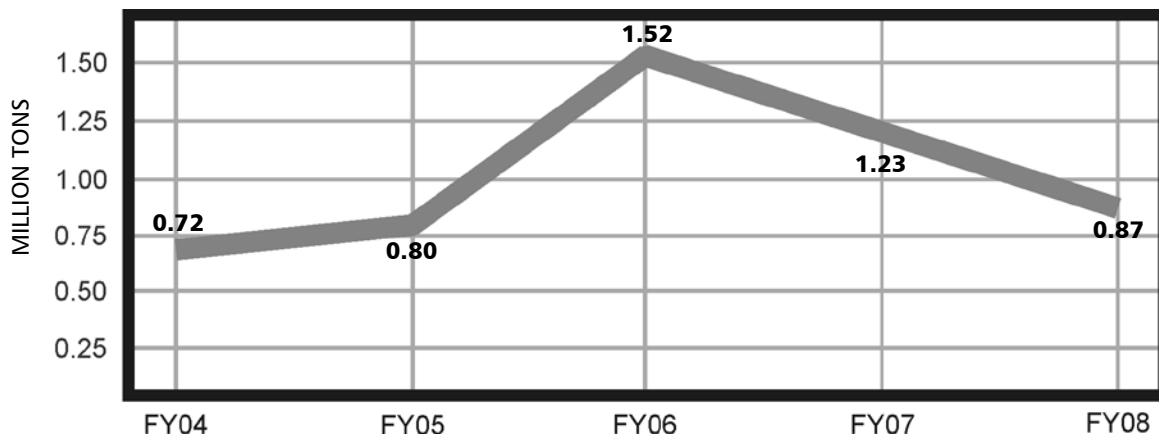


CHART 7.2: Percentage of Solid Waste That Is C&D Debris or LCD, FY04 to FY08

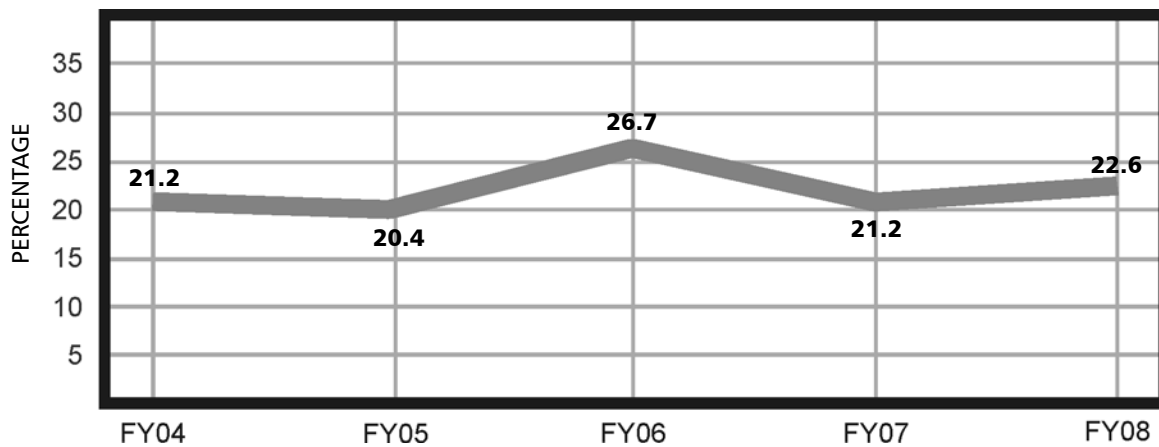


CHART 7.3: Percentage of C&D Debris/LCD That Is Recycled, FY04 to FY08

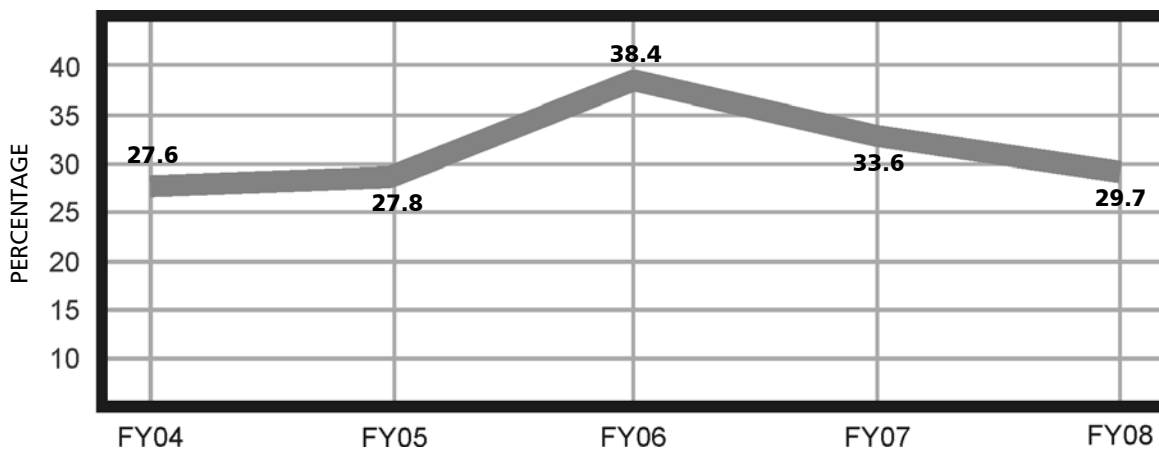


TABLE 7.4: C&D Debris Landfill Disposal and Estimated Remaining Life

COUNTY	LANDFILL	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL IN TONS	FY08 DISPOSAL IN TONS	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY IN YEARS
Abbeville	Abbeville County C&DLF	10,000	2,641	58
Aiken	Aiken County (Barden) C&D+LCDLF	80,000	0	*
Aiken	Aiken County Wagener C&DLF	**	0	*
Aiken	G.L. Williams C&D+LCDLF	57,500	0	*
Aiken	Rainbow Falls Road C&DLF	103,216	68,274	30
Anderson	Bobby and Danny C&D+LCDLF	31,250	2,943	3
Anderson	Clemson University Long-term C&D+LCDLF	15,000	11,700	5
Anderson	Enterprise Material Handling C&DLF	68,619	68,849	19
Anderson	Starr C&D+LCDLF	43,300	10,760	18
Bamberg	Bamberg County C&D+LCDLF	13,000	0	*
Barnwell	Barnwell County C&DLF	32,000	13,117	16
Beaufort	Barnwell Resources C&D+LCDLF	120,000	27,041	16
Berkeley	Berkeley County C&DLF	214,703	60,248	3
Calhoun	Calhoun County C&D+LCDLF	13,500	2,988	30
Charleston	Charleston County Bees Ferry C&D+LCDLF	200,000	176,350	18
Cherokee	Cherokee County C&DLF	20,000	6,147	50
Cherokee	City of Gaffney C&DLF	8,930	4,220	35
Chester	Chester County C&D+LCDLF	4,800	1,978	5
Chesterfield	Furr Facility C&DLF	32,700	0	*
Clarendon	Clarendon County C&D+LCDLF	10,000	7,351	*
Colleton	Colleton County C&DLF	20,000	21,777	24
Darlington	Darlington County C&D+LCDLF	15,200	11,721	114
Dillon	Dillon County C&D+LCDLF	11,700	11,233	*
Dorchester	Carolina LF, LLC	67,000	38,558	40
Edgefield	Tri-County LF	10,000	5,003	*
Florence	Florence County C&DLF	25,000	806	*
Georgetown	Georgetown County C&D+LCDLF	51,000	37,576	4
Greenville	Carter Excavating Company (Big Valley) C&D+LCDLF	75,000	585	5
Greenville	Greenville (Republic) C&DLF	200,000	48,057	7
Greenville	Twin Chimneys C&DLF	87,157	51,046	32
Greenville	WCA Shiloh C&D+LCDLF	128,000	80,769	12
Greenwood	Greenwood County C&DLF	20,000	17,102	7
Hampton	Hampton County C&D+LCDLF	21,000	7,367	7
Horry	Horry County Solid Waste Authority C&D+LCDLF	250,000	75,010	17
Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF and RC (Cell 2)	188,000	65,371	26
Jasper	Snake Road C&DLF	113,200	0	*
Kershaw	Kershaw County C&D+LCDLF	30,000	20,162	*
Kershaw	Loveless & Loveless C&D+LCDLF	72,000	71,113	*

*Not reported by the facility **Not specified in permit

COUNTY	LANDFILL	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL IN TONS	FY08 DISPOSAL IN TONS	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY IN YEARS
Kershaw	Pine Hill C&DLF	170,000	98,155	27
Laurens	City of Clinton C&D+LCDLF	1,375	0	*
Laurens	Curry Lake C&DLF	241,591	67,331	23
Laurens	Laurens County C&DLF	8,900	137	5
Lexington	Carolina Materials C&D+LCDLF	240,000	80,103	5
Lexington	Highway 378 C&D+LCDLF	25,000	0	*
Lexington	Lexington County (Edmund) C&D+LCDLF	216,000	70,784	12
Lexington	Oswald Lumber C&D+LCDLF	2,400	1,442	1
Lexington	S&T Recycling C&DLF	7,200	24,838	*
Lexington	Southeastern Associates C&D+LCDLF	120,000	67,070	*
Marion	City of Marion C&D+LCDLF	5,000	4,907	53
Marion	City of Mullins C&DLF	135,350	43,578	20
Marion	Sandlands C&D+LCDLF (Phase II)	206,500	64,789	35
Oconee	Seneca C&D+LCDLF	37,615	23,121	2
Orangeburg	City of Orangeburg LF	**	0	*
Orangeburg	Orangeburg County C&DLF	31,000	30,985	1
Pickens	Easley C&D+LCDLF	20,000	13,226	5
Richland	City of Columbia South C&D+LCDLF	22,000	30	1
Richland	Richland County C&D+LCDLF	200,000	30,663	1
Spartanburg	Wasp Nest Road C&DLF	80,000	0	*
Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF	51,332	50,523	*
Williamsburg	City of Lake City C&DLF	12,900	3,276	1
Williamsburg	Williamsburg County C&DLF	4,370	0	*
York	Coltharp C&D+LCDLF	70,000	51,419	12
York	Rogers C&DLF	**	4,000	10
York	York County C&D+LCDLF	75,000	51,892	*
TOTAL		4,246,308	1,810,132	19

*Not reported by the facility **Not specified in permit

TABLE 7.5: Legend	
C&DLF	Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill
C&D+LCDLF	Construction and Demolition Debris & Land-clearing Debris Landfill
LF	Landfill
RC	Recycling Center

TABLE 7.6: LCD Landfill Disposal in Tons by County

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

TABLE 7.7: C&D Debris Generated for Disposal in Tons for Use in Demonstrating Need					
COUNTY	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Abbeville	557	4,549	6,597	3,256	2,554
Aiken	74,412	79,529	90,100	102,927	22,443
Allendale	1,578	3,128	2,354	2,171	1,509
Anderson	35,206	35,801	51,300	70,823	63,670
Bamberg	4,883	4,811	6,175	6,381	126
Barnwell	8,329	10,411	10,921	10,700	11,686
Beaufort	121,464	139,916	141,752	130,391	86,288
Berkeley	66,023	36,175	61,341	59,472	57,027
Calhoun	4,139	3,554	4,474	3,176	3,057
Charleston	108,148	130,755	168,253	183,421	194,137
Cherokee	10,658	8,132	16,210	9,818	10,402
Chester	3,220	4,366	2,908	2,057	1,992
Chesterfield	12,805	14,448	12,021	10,146	0
Clarendon	5,500	9,296	8,861	10,288	7,352
Colleton	13,157	13,823	17,439	20,900	23,668
Darlington	12,614	12,858	11,764	11,755	11,721
Dillon	11,412	10,995	8,352	10,549	11,233
Dorchester	0	2,155	1,635	12,480	22,039
Edgefield	2,678	3,244	13,116	12,479	6,119
Fairfield	126	177	359	284	780
Florence	883	1,264	1,142	69	3,415
Georgetown	33,680	30,087	51,581	34,270	49,886
Greenville	87,157	142,767	163,450	161,738	210,924
Greenwood	7,408	14,675	20,174	26,714	21,063
Hampton	7,444	8,590	7,786	8,993	7,462
Horry	170,856	155,676	211,671	262,483	141,007
Jasper	240	176	3,681	4,907	5,837
Kershaw	33,277	41,923	52,668	42,346	41,652
Lancaster	0	0	6	6	43
Laurens	8,434	6,635	9,479	16,860	12,811
Lee	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington	231,899	246,783	237,178	217,465	223,503
Marion	16,493	29,818	62,965	31,299	19,419
Marlboro	1,040	845	1,212	1,060	0
McCormick	920	1,335	4,409	1,669	1,009
Newberry	797	1,098	1,273	1,219	814
Oconee	20,608	19,867	23,801	26,385	24,337
Orangeburg	23,222	20,915	26,319	27,360	32,023
Pickens	16,049	34,746	17,881	20,807	33,567
Richland	199,805	216,706	211,729	194,955	194,771
Saluda	1,176	1,149	1,960	1,465	1,614
Spartanburg	58,803	71,424	68,662	72,161	26,364
Sumter	42,747	38,925	43,588	42,033	50,656
Union	4	5	3	2	6
Williamsburg	2,585	2,386	7,220	6,491	3,280
York	82,448	97,810	95,632	124,695	107,315

NOTE: This data is solely for use in calculating annual C&D tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, Demonstration of Need. Any other use of this data may lead to an inaccurate conclusion. Due to pending DON regulations, this table may be amended and is subject to change.



DISPOSAL DATA

This section focuses on disposal for both municipal solid waste (MSW) and total solid waste (TSW). It provides local governments – and, in particular, solid waste planners – specific information as they develop solid waste management plans. This section addresses different types of waste that are disposed of including, of course, MSW as well as the components that comprise TSW: construction and demolition (C&D) debris; land-clearing debris (LCD); and industrial solid waste (ISW). This section also includes charts that show disposal data several ways including by facility, origin and type of waste.

In addition, it includes charts detailing the amount of material generated for disposal and used when applying demonstration of need (DON) criteria for MSW, C&D debris and ISW landfills. Refer to Section 9 on page 94 for additional information on DON.

South Carolinians disposed of more than 3.3 million tons of MSW in fiscal year (FY) 2008 (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008) – a decrease of nearly 100,000 tons from the previous FY. Each resident disposed of

about 4.2 pounds per person per day (p/p/d) of MSW. This amount is about 5 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 FY08, there were 436 permitted solid waste facilities in South Carolina. Of the 17 types of facilities, only three handle MSW: MSW transfer stations; MSW incinerators; and MSW landfills.

There were 33 permitted MSW transfer stations in FY08. Of those, 32 reported accepting MSW. The other MSW transfer station did not report any activity for FY08. 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 management facility.

CHART 8.1: MSW Disposal Facilities*

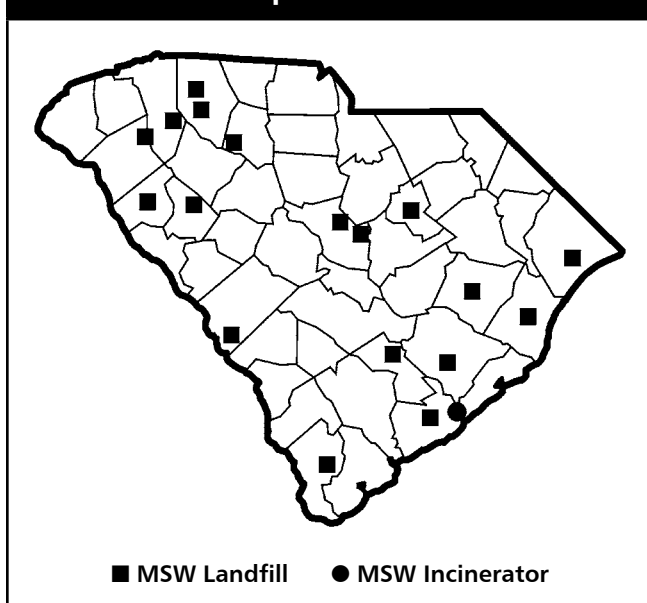
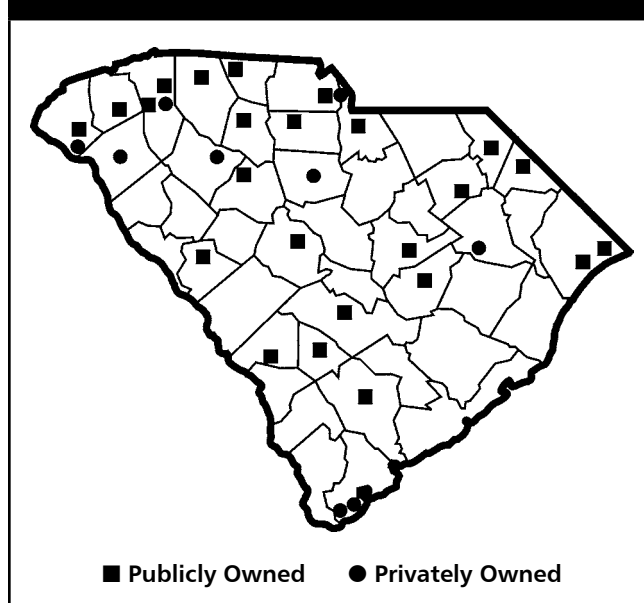


CHART 8.2: MSW Transfer Station Facilities*



*For a complete list of the facilities in Charts 8.1 and 8.2, see Section 10 beginning on page 97.

There was one MSW incinerator – Montenay Charleston Resource Recovery – operating in FY08. At that facility, 212,118 tons of MSW were burned for energy recovery.

There were 18 permitted MSW landfills operating in FY08. Local governments own 10 of the MSW landfills and eight are privately owned. MSW landfills, by law, must meet minimum criteria for siting, design, construction, operation and post-closure. All new MSW landfills and expansions to current landfills must comply with the federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D requirements. One of the MSW landfills (Williamsburg County Landfill) continues to operate under a DHEC consent agreement. The consent agreement provides for a phased closure of the landfill.

It is important to note that MSW landfills accept waste other than MSW. About 6 million tons of solid waste – which includes C&D debris, ISW, MSW and imported solid waste – were disposed of in the 18

MSW landfills. That total reflects a decrease of about 400,000 tons from the previous FY.

The majority of South Carolina’s solid waste was disposed of in privately owned MSW landfills. In FY08, MSW landfill owners/operators reported 4.6 million tons of solid waste being disposed of in the eight privately owned MSW landfills. In addition, four of them (Lee County Landfill, Oakridge Landfill, Palmetto Landfill and Richland Landfill) accepted 59 percent of the solid waste that was disposed of in the state’s MSW landfills. About 1.36 million tons of solid waste was disposed of in the state’s publicly owned MSW landfills in FY08 – a slight decrease from the previous FY.

Tipping fees – charged to dispose of solid waste at a landfill – were provided on the MSW landfill reports submitted to DHEC. While tipping fee data is incomplete (only a portion of the facilities reported this number), it is worth noting that in FY08 the average MSW landfill tipping fee was \$35 per ton.

NEW LANDFILL REGULATION

In May 2008, a new landfill regulation (R.61-107.19 Solid Waste Management: Solid Waste Landfills and Structural Fill) was approved. The new regulation improves solid waste management in four key ways:

- directs disposal based on characteristics of waste instead of source of generation;
- provides better protection of the environment and public health;
- facilitates public notification and input for permits; and
- requires registration of all structural fill activities.

In addition, the new landfill regulation reclassified existing landfills into three types: Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 landfills.

Many of the tables included in this report (including this section) were calculated using the new classification because the landfill regulation was in effect at the close of FY08. Tables reflecting DON data (Tables 7.7, 8.13 and 8.14), however, were calculated using the old landfill classifications to be consistent with the current DON regulation. In the event the

proposed DON regulation is approved, DHEC will recalculate DON tables using the new classifications. See “Section 9: Solid Waste Planning” for more information on the proposed DON regulation.

Table 8.3 below provides a complete summary of landfill classification changes.

TABLE 8.3: Landfill Classification Changes	
OLD CLASSIFICATION	NEW CLASSIFICATION
■ Land-clearing Debris Landfill	Class 1 Landfill
■ Long-term Construction and Demolition Landfill	Class 2 Landfill
■ Industrial Solid Waste Class I Landfill	
■ Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	Class 3 Landfill
■ Industrial Solid Waste Class II Landfill	
■ Industrial Solid Waste Class III Landfill	

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 section provides a brief overview of the import and export of solid waste in South Carolina as well as a comparison of imported waste by Southeastern states.

The total amount of out-of-state solid waste disposed of in South Carolina's landfills in FY08 was 1,524,305 tons. The amount of solid waste imported represents about 16 percent of the total amount of solid waste disposed of in the state.

In FY08, the vast majority of out-of-state waste was disposed of in two privately owned MSW landfills – Lee County Landfill and Palmetto Landfill. (See Table 8.5.)

In FY08, 10 states and the District of Columbia sent solid waste to South Carolina. New York and North Carolina combined for more than 60 percent (about 900,000 tons) of the total amount. (See Table 8.5 below and Chart 8.6 on the following page.)

CHART 8.4: Solid Waste Imported to South Carolina by FY

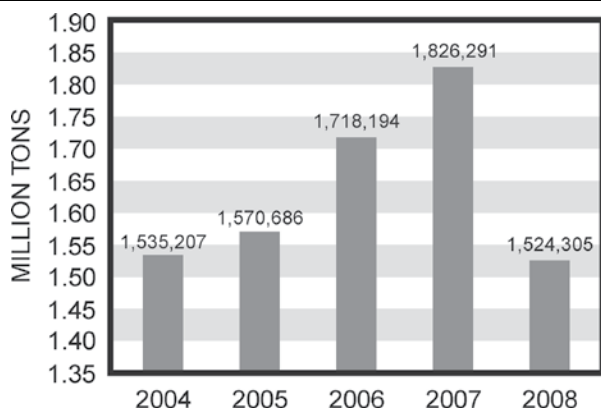


TABLE 8.5: Solid Waste Imported to South Carolina in Tons for FY08*

ORIGIN	HICKORY HILL LANDFILL Jasper County	LEE COUNTY LANDFILL, LLC	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
Connecticut	0	5,645	0	0	0	0	0	5,645
Delaware	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	261
District of Columbia	0	1,072	0	0	0	0	0	1,072
Georgia	16,518	171	852	0	2,812	21,557	8,906	50,816
Massachusetts	0	274,745	0	0	0	0	0	274,745
New Jersey	0	205,660	0	0	0	0	0	205,660
New York	0	519,802	0	0	0	0	0	519,802
North Carolina	0	4,879	25	274,028	66,652	0	46,359	391,942
Pennsylvania	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	23
Tennessee	0	0	7	180	15	0	0	201
Virginia	0	0	0	32	284	0	0	316
Miscellaneous***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,822
TOTAL WASTE FROM OUT OF STATE	16,518	1,012,235	907	274,239	69,762	21,557	55,265	1,524,305

* Some totals may not add up due to rounding.

** Solid Waste Authority

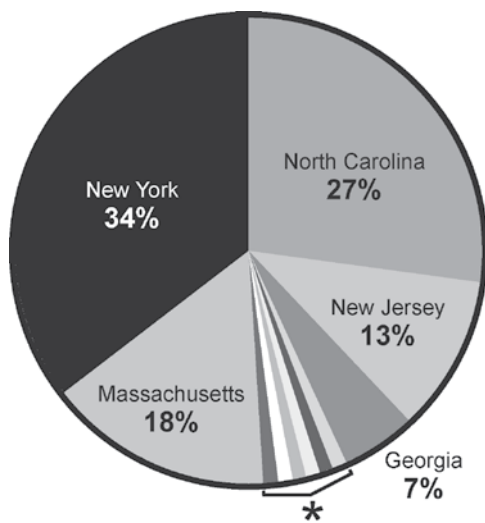
*** This represents solid waste imported from Georgia and North Carolina and disposed of in C&D debris and land-clearing debris landfills.

Since FY04, the total amount of solid waste imported to South Carolina increased each year until FY08 when there was a drop of 301,986 tons (or 16.5 percent) from the previous FY. (See Chart 8.4 on the previous page.) Several landfill managers reported that a decrease is directly related to the slowing of the economy. In addition, one landfill reported a significant decrease in the amount of solid waste that came from North Carolina in FY08. Overall, four landfills reported the largest decreases of imported solid waste – Lee County Landfill, Oakridge Landfill, Palmetto Landfill and Upstate Regional Landfill.

How does South Carolina compare to other Southeastern states? Of the six Southeastern states that reported, two – Virginia and Georgia – accept more out-of-state solid waste than South Carolina. Alabama and Florida do not track or report this information. (See Chart 8.7).

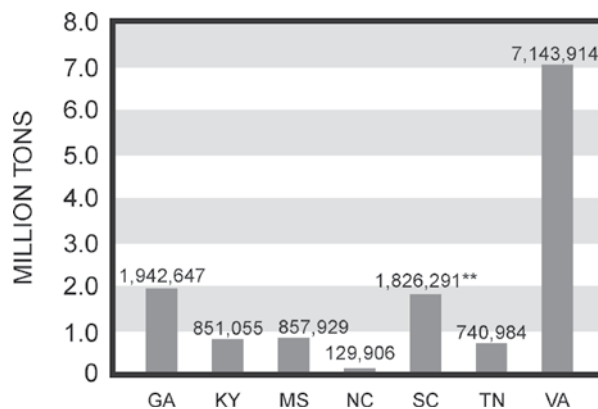
South Carolina also exports solid waste. Six counties – Anderson, Chester, Lancaster, Oconee, Pickens and York – sent 162,194 tons of solid waste to Georgia and North Carolina landfills in FY08. (See Chart 8.8.)

CHART 8.6: Solid Waste Imported to South Carolina for FY08



* Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia as well as the District of Columbia each account for less than 1 percent of the solid waste imported to South Carolina.

CHART 8.7: Solid Waste Imported to Southeastern States* for 2007

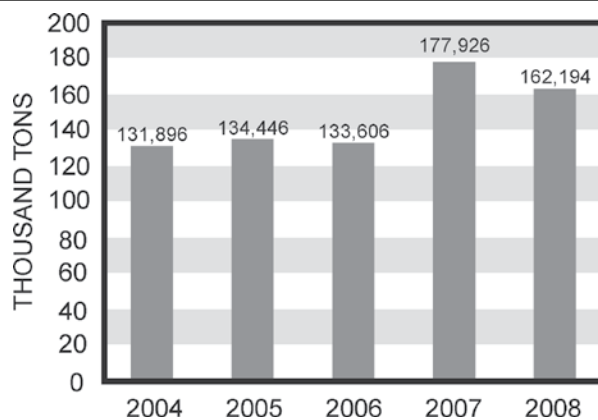


* Alabama did not provide information and Florida does not collect information.

** South Carolina imported 1,524,305 tons of solid waste in FY08.

SOURCES: Information for this chart was gathered by telephone interviews and reports from the following environmental agencies: Alabama Department of Environmental Management; Florida Department of Environmental Protection; Georgia Department of Community Affairs; Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection; Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality; North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation; and Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

CHART 8.8: Solid Waste Exported from South Carolina by FY



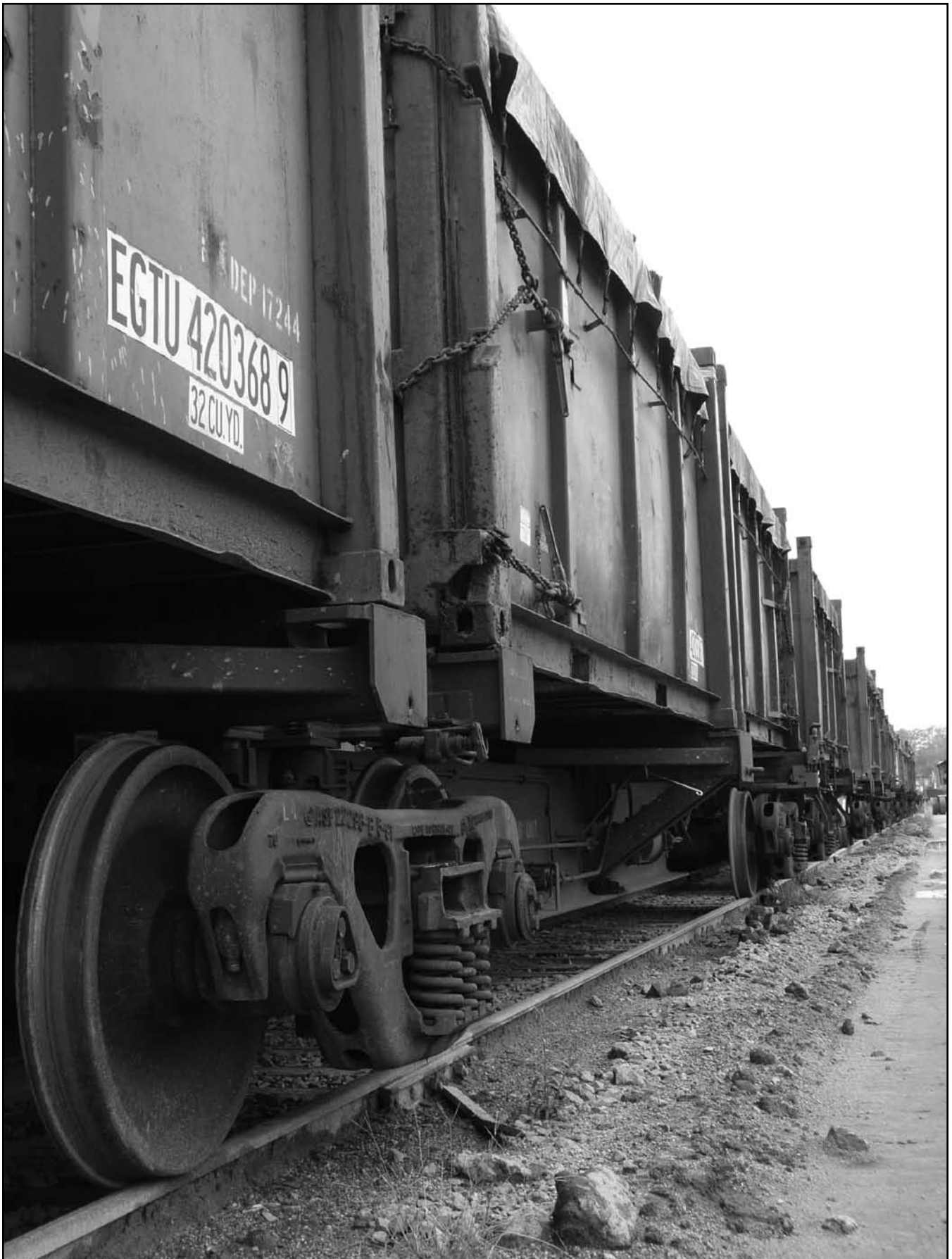


TABLE 8.9: MSW Disposal by Class 3 Facility and County or State of Origin in Tons																			
FACILITY & COUNTY OR STATE OF ORIGIN	ABBEVILLE COUNTY LANDFILL	ABBEVILLE	15,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANDERSON REGIONAL LANDFILL	ANDERSON	106,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BERKELEY COUNTY WSA LANDFILL	BERKELEY	0	0	210,837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON COUNTY BEES FERRY LANDFILL	CHARLESTON	0	0	6,030	143,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CMC LANDFILL	CMC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DILLON INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	DILLON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GEORGETOWN COUNTY LANDFILL	GEORGETOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREENWOOD COUNTY LANDFILL	GREENWOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HICKORY HILL LANDFILL	HICKORY HILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HORRY COUNTY SWA LANDFILL	HORRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEE COUNTY LANDFILL, LLC	LEE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHEAST LANDFILL, LLC	NORTHEAST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OAKRIDGE LANDFILL	OAKRIDGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PALMETTO LANDFILL	PALMETTO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEPPERHILL LANDFILL	PEPPERHILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RICHLAND LANDFILL	RICHLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRS Z-AREA LANDFILL	SRS Z-AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THREE RIVERS SWA LANDFILL	THREE RIVERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TWIN CHIMNEYS LANDFILL	TWIN CHIMNEYS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UPSTATE REGIONAL LANDFILL	UPSTATE REGIONAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WELLFORD LANDFILL	WELLFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY LANDFILL	WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSED OF IN CLASS 3 LANDFILLS	TOTAL	15,611	0	145,903	7,932	108,424	10,799	17,474	163,868	501,690	11,100	270,676	52,137	62,025	1,733	15,428	16,364	44,683	88,008
S.C. SOLID WASTE EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL OUT OF STATE	EXPORTED	0	0	0	0	27,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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TABLE 8-10: TSW Disposed in Class 3 Landfills, MSW Incinerators 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	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	8,623	3,824	0	0	0	3,151	0	13	15,611	12,446
Aiken	73,445	26,002	4,323	0	0	41,433	0	701	145,903	103,770
Allendale	3,912	1,375	0	0	0	2,575	60	10	7,932	5,287
Anderson	79,657	42,062	356	0	2,193	11,283	0	242	135,794	122,076
Bamberg	7,742	2,729	0	0	39	285	0	4	10,799	10,471
Barnwell	12,820	4,168	462	0	22	0	0	3	17,474	17,450
Beaufort	60,371	61,758	0	0	24,234	23	0	21,078	167,464	122,128
Berkeley	52,744	54,467	0	0	54,614	300,354	326	39,185	501,690	107,212
Calhoun	3,940	4,360	0	0	7	2,794	0	0	11,100	8,300
Charleston	272,051	32,433	0	53,142	23,375	95,223	0	6,570	482,794	304,484
Cherokee	20,694	27,429	2,372	0	191	1,452	0	0	52,137	50,494
Chester	20,657	0	0	604	0	41,192	0	1,304	63,758	20,657
Chesterfield	12,789	0	0	0	0	2,624	0	16	15,428	12,789
Clarendon	12,697	3,243	0	0	0	423	0	0	16,364	15,941
Colleton	10,353	11,407	0	0	867	22,024	0	33	44,683	21,760
Darlington	37,539	0	0	0	92	2,054	0	48,323	88,008	37,539
Dillon	27,929	0	0	0	0	2,675	0	3,204	33,808	27,929
Dorchester	49,555	32,989	0	0	16,281	24,772	0	2,229	125,826	82,544
Edgefield	11,465	4,045	0	0	7	14	0	0	15,531	15,510
Fairfield	21,002	0	0	0	0	88	0	217	21,306	21,002
Florence	95,679	0	0	0	247	14,450	0	29,434	139,811	95,679
Georgetown	15,675	20,209	0	1,281	0	4,781	0	729	42,675	35,885
Greenville	200,599	245,230	13,157	0	11,921	121,562	0	10,354	602,825	458,987
Greenwood	24,586	42,999	318	0	100	15,384	0	19,306	102,693	67,903
Hampton	4,198	11,288	0	2,117	93	0	0	569	18,266	15,486
Horry	81,453	166,199	0	0	0	11	0	1,325	248,988	247,651
Jasper	9,166	11,374	0	0	8,708	0	0	9,588	38,836	20,540
Kershaw	20,950	7,945	0	9	99	8,300	0	402	37,705	28,894
Lancaster	28,732	7	0	0	0	5,172	0	204	34,114	28,739

Laurens	20,292	17,363	129	0	0	0	1,863	0	24	39,671	37,785
Lee	11,152	0	0	0	42	0	4,643	0	0	15,837	11,152
Lexington	121,794	33,898	0	0	329	0	23,556	0	8,720	188,295	155,691
Marion	28,819	0	0	0	0	0	1,635	0	0	30,454	28,819
Marlboro	9,537	7	0	0	4	0	750	0	16	10,314	9,545
McCormick	2,803	1,336	0	0	0	0	66	0	28	4,232	4,138
Newberry	32,948	4,580	667	56	0	0	1,012	0	68	39,330	38,195
Oconee	48,525	0	6,118	0	53	0	34	0	135	54,865	54,643
Orangeburg	45,363	22,354	0	702	2,070	0	8,442	0	315	79,245	67,716
Pickens	47,233	2,232	405	0	3,995	0	2,412	0	273	56,550	49,871
Richland	266,664	42,546	0	1,466	2,357	0	22,098	0	18,004	353,135	309,210
Saluda	8,153	2,867	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11,025	11,020
Spartanburg	110,976	61,668	43,299	0	10,958	0	255,970	0	1,742	484,612	215,942
Sumter	48,766	13,075	0	0	6,721	0	31,961	0	1,332	101,854	61,841
Union	9,834	9,714	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,803	19,803
Williamsburg	9,405	4,758	2,095	0	44	0	18,031	0	45,364	79,698	16,259
York	155,051	819	372	0	3	0	4,208	0	222	160,675	156,242
S.C. COUNTIES TOTAL (CLASS 3/ TS/EXP/INC)	2,258,337	1,034,757	74,329	59,375	169,666	1,100,780	386	271,288	4,968,917	3,367,422	
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	5,645	0	0	0	0	5,645	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	261	0
District of Columbia	1,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,072	1,072
Georgia	16,076	419	0	0	24	30,335	0	3,962	50,816	16,495	16,495
Massachusetts	274,514	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	274,745	274,514	274,514
New Jersey	150,364	0	0	0	0	55,296	0	0	205,660	150,364	150,364
New York	516,320	0	0	0	0	3,482	0	0	519,802	516,320	516,320
North Carolina	177,043	120,142	1,067	0	118	84,644	0	8,928	391,942	298,252	298,252
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	4	197	0	0	201	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	284	316	0	0
OUT OF STATE TOTAL (CLASS 3)	1,135,389	120,561	1,067	0	5,791	174,501	0	13,174	1,450,483	1,257,017	1,257,017
TOTAL BY WASTE STREAM	3,393,726	1,155,318	75,395	59,375	175,458	1,275,281	386	284,463	6,419,400	4,624,439	4,624,439

TABLE 8.11: MSWLF Remaining Capacity & Disposal in Tons

NAME OF MSWLF	COUNTY	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL	FY08 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	19,704	526,314	11.4	26.7
Anderson Regional Landfill	Anderson	468,000	372,568	6,667,000	14.2	17.9
Berkeley County WSA Landfill	Berkeley	1,000,000	217,064	6,431,183	6.4	29.6
Charleston County Bees Ferry Landfill	Charleston	180,000	143,232	5,807,948	32.3	40.5
Georgetown County Landfill	Georgetown	79,582	36,645	1,458,286	18.3	39.8
Greenwood County Landfill	Greenwood	120,000	82,198	2,287,996	19.1	27.8
Hickory Hill Landfill	Jasper	307,000	226,493	3,785,201	12.3	16.7
Horry County SWA Landfill	Horry	300,000	247,609	2,667,782	8.9	10.8
Lee County Landfill, LLC	Lee	1,944,939	1,512,604	21,590,929	11.1	14.3
Northeast Landfill, LLC	Richland	529,600	31,933	5,909,123	11.2	185.0
Oakridge Landfill	Dorchester	1,144,000	596,723	10,740,490	9.4	18.0
Palmetto Landfill	Spartanburg	1,200,000	568,712	1,288,144	1.1	2.3
Richland Landfill	Richland	851,500	841,336	4,601,926	5.4	5.5
Three Rivers SWA Landfill	Aiken	500,000	280,860	20,225,233	40.5	72.0
Twin Chimneys Landfill	Greenville	500,000	205,796	28,478,855	57.0	138.4
Upstate Regional Landfill	Union	730,000	465,876	6,383,019	8.7	13.7
Wellford Landfill	Spartanburg	260,000	108,055	1,336,444	5.1	12.4
Williamsburg County Landfill	Williamsburg	35,000	16,760	81,238	2.3	4.8
STATE TOTALS	—	10,195,621	5,974,167	130,267,111	12.8	21.8

TABLE 8.12: Total Solid Waste (TSW) Recycling, Disposal and Generation Rates 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	25,457	15,611	2,554	0	18,165	9,811	27,975	35.1
Aiken	152,307	145,903	50,637	23,962	220,502	61,178	281,680	21.7
Allendale	10,475	7,932	1,509	3	9,444	1,148	10,952	10.8
Anderson	179,981	135,794	63,670	10,920	210,384	258,094	468,477	55.1
Bamberg	15,452	10,799	126	0	10,925	1,498	12,424	12.1
Barnwell	22,975	17,474	62,210	0	79,684	9,291	88,975	10.4
Beaufort	168,000	167,464	86,288	0	253,752	147,404	401,156	36.7
Berkeley	163,322	501,690	142,952	0	644,642	1,033,725	1,678,367	61.6
Calhoun	14,777	11,100	4,244	0	15,344	1,839	17,184	10.7
Charleston	342,973	482,794	317,525	0	800,319	863,172	1,663,491	51.9
Cherokee	54,015	52,137	10,402	0	62,539	48,427	110,966	43.6
Chester	32,531	63,758	126,982	0	190,740	14,108	204,848	6.9
Chesterfield	42,761	15,428	0	0	15,428	2,929	18,357	16.0
Clarendon	32,822	16,364	7,352	0	23,716	2,445	26,161	9.3
Colleton	38,903	44,683	23,668	0	68,351	4,670	73,021	6.4
Darlington	66,833	88,008	14,721	0	102,729	285,796	388,525	73.6
Dillon	30,694	35,317	11,233	0	46,550	4,567	51,117	8.9
Dorchester	123,505	125,826	58,346	0	184,172	61,568	245,741	25.1
Edgefield	25,435	15,531	6,119	3,119	24,769	19,085	43,854	43.5
Fairfield	23,333	21,306	780	0	22,086	2,070	24,156	8.6
Florence	131,886	139,811	163,666	0	303,477	30,747	334,224	9.2
Georgetown	60,499	42,675	56,625	0	99,300	19,641	118,940	16.5
Greenville	428,243	602,825	211,486	180	814,491	265,519	1,080,010	24.6
Greenwood	68,259	102,693	21,063	159	123,915	123,169	247,084	49.8
Hampton	21,210	18,266	7,462	0	25,728	3,710	29,438	12.6
Horry	249,925	248,988	141,007	0	389,995	191,267	581,262	32.9
Jasper	21,953	38,836	5,837	456	45,130	27,808	72,938	38.1
Kershaw	58,168	37,705	41,652	2,525	81,882	28,396	110,277	25.7
Lancaster	73,393	34,114	32,922	0	67,036	17,918	84,954	21.1
Laurens	69,582	39,671	12,811	130	52,612	18,137	70,749	25.6
Lee	19,988	15,837	0	0	15,837	7,975	23,812	33.5
Lexington	243,270	188,295	257,161	37,146	482,602	118,246	600,848	19.7
Marion	33,905	30,454	19,419	0	49,873	1,138	51,011	2.2
Marlboro	28,819	10,314	2,128	0	12,442	46,825	59,267	79.0
McCormick	10,098	4,232	1,009	8	5,249	2,520	7,769	32.4
Newberry	37,633	39,330	10,577	215	50,122	16,725	66,847	25.0
Oconee	70,753	54,865	24,337	6,055	85,257	35,834	121,091	29.6
Orangeburg	89,952	79,245	257,709	0	336,954	26,886	363,841	7.4
Pickens	116,003	56,550	33,567	3,392	93,509	31,705	125,214	25.3
Richland	357,734	353,135	316,443	13,287	682,865	202,600	885,465	22.9
Saluda	18,748	11,025	1,614	325	12,964	8,644	21,608	40.0
Spartanburg	275,534	484,612	33,662	1,305	519,579	155,038	674,617	23.0
Sumter	103,943	101,854	50,656	0	152,510	43,626	196,137	22.2
Union	27,770	19,803	6	0	19,809	5,521	25,331	21.8
Williamsburg	35,447	79,698	18,001	0	97,699	5,000	102,698	4.9
York	208,827	160,675	127,043	25,241	312,959	694,283	1,007,242	68.9
TOTAL FOR S.C. COUNTIES	4,428,393	4,745,007	2,839,181	128,429	7,938,036	4,961,704	12,899,740	38.5
OUT OF STATE TOTAL	—	1,450,483	68,790	5,032	1,524,305	—	1,524,305	—
TOTAL WASTE STREAM	—	6,195,490	2,907,971	133,461	9,462,341	4,961,704	14,424,045	—

TABLE 8.13: Industrial Solid Waste Generated for Disposal in Tons for Use in Demonstrating Need

COUNTY	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Abbeville		1			
Aiken		37,558	38,618		28,194
Allendale					
Anderson		16	11,185		
Bamberg					
Barnwell					50,524
Beaufort					
Berkeley	337,318	263,835	219,776	254,393	85,925
Calhoun		711	733		1,187
Charleston	187,981	192,535	207,527	197,213	123,388
Cherokee		13,472	30		
Chester	18,434	777	70,435	2,460	124,990
Chesterfield		1,746	2,717	2,035	
Clarendon			90		
Colleton		726	741	441	
Darlington	40	17,750	4,611	97,853	3,000
Dillon	13,045			1,419	
Dorchester	69,655	78,566	92,762	82,796	36,307
Edgefield					
Fairfield		32	40		
Florence	92,832	32,850	25,860	117,378	160,251
Georgetown		21,716	11,600	11,567	6,739
Greenville		13	384		562
Greenwood		21			
Hampton					
Horry			15,001	70,100	
Jasper					
Kershaw		2	20		
Lancaster	33,894	31,067	26,792	27,338	32,879
Laurens		20	1,956		
Lee					
Lexington	77,634	110,478	35,803	239,847	33,658
Marion					
Marlboro	752	4,945	4,814	3,721	2,128
McCormick					
Newberry	6,163		990		9,763
Oconee			37		
Orangeburg		215,232	254,099	754	225,686
Pickens		8	70		
Richland	125,022	145,239	187,517	135,746	121,672
Saluda					
Spartanburg		15,144	2,385		7,298
Sumter		9	12,126	8,592	
Union		1,231	8,418		
Williamsburg		10,065	13,775	12,738	14,721
York		7,063	1,861	17,699	19,728

NOTE: Due to pending DON regulations, this table may be amended and is subject to change.

TABLE 8.14: MSW Generated for Disposal in Tons for Use In Demonstrating Need					
COUNTY	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Abbeville	18,817	15,836	17,219	17,959	15,611
Aiken	149,515	131,285	101,563	125,796	145,903
Allendale	5,903	6,990	5,813	10,990	7,932
Anderson	148,849	161,610	138,783	130,509	135,794
Bamberg	11,652	11,280	11,857	10,665	10,799
Barnwell	19,373	20,128	17,683	19,488	17,474
Beaufort	164,984	181,849	199,029	177,278	163,868
Berkeley	353,891	300,480	365,294	625,570	501,690
Calhoun	8,660	12,143	10,615	11,109	11,100
Charleston	221,896	243,271	213,641	195,702	218,036
Cherokee	71,332	71,145	69,106	88,008	52,137
Chester	37,070	37,847	43,496	33,323	63,758
Chesterfield	21,941	20,206	17,543	15,168	15,428
Clarendon	18,403	8,112	10,671	16,377	16,364
Colleton	35,071	38,100	38,273	38,917	44,683
Darlington	52,057	51,823	47,333	70,796	88,008
Dillon	13,925	34,416	31,492	37,197	35,317
Dorchester	94,275	122,594	132,100	108,189	125,826
Edgefield	13,969	13,406	13,371	14,473	15,531
Fairfield	22,546	21,981	20,721	22,041	21,306
Florence	152,909	154,874	149,919	135,663	139,811
Georgetown	49,736	50,709	54,719	51,870	42,675
Greenville	589,204	673,249	674,574	682,511	602,825
Greenwood	109,407	120,320	117,341	112,858	102,693
Hampton	18,188	22,991	17,322	18,609	18,266
Horry	227,469	222,935	237,582	246,126	248,988
Jasper	20,879	22,100	22,050	32,139	32,966
Kershaw	40,162	44,233	43,368	41,904	37,705
Lancaster	35,533	31,561	33,842	30,489	34,114
Laurens	51,636	73,090	49,210	42,475	39,671
Lee	14,981	15,425	14,737	14,941	15,837
Lexington	256,226	171,692	193,268	190,583	188,295
Marion	21,673	14,380	21,683	26,141	30,454
Marlboro	21,815	12,004	13,276	12,332	10,314
McCormick	5,183	4,858	4,524	4,505	4,232
Newberry	48,591	50,420	49,951	48,603	39,330
Oconee	45,533	49,368	53,302	56,408	54,865
Orangeburg	92,970	94,382	100,988	89,386	79,245
Pickens	59,873	54,966	51,255	58,104	52,715
Richland	349,087	341,907	376,435	354,977	353,135
Saluda	9,684	14,687	11,870	11,116	11,025
Spartanburg	373,060	351,908	381,084	381,750	484,612
Sumter	135,220	156,345	163,056	108,801	101,854
Union	18,988	28,309	14,178	18,775	19,803
Williamsburg	25,582	28,259	39,045	45,506	79,698
York	152,060	166,059	161,476	167,139	160,675

NOTE: This data is solely for use in calculating annual MSWLF tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, DON. Any other use of this data may lead to an inaccurate conclusion. Due to pending DON regulations, this table may be amended and is subject to change.



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 state and federal solid waste regulations 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 (DON) 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 and 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. DHEC anticipates beginning another revision of the State Plan in 2009. This update to the State Plan is required by the Act. In addition, previous solid waste reports – that include updates to the State Plan – for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004 through FY07 can be found on the Web at www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/recycle/resource_center.htm. For earlier reports, call 1-800-768-7348.

The Act also 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. DHEC also keeps a library of local plans that may be accessed upon request. Local plans should be used to establish what solid waste facilities are needed and to plan for how much solid waste will be generated for disposal.

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 to 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.

CONSISTENCY DETERMINATIONS

Before a facility can be permitted, it must be determined to be consistent with both the State Plan and with the local county or regional solid waste management plan. The procedure for making consistency determinations with local plans was outlined in the 1999 State Plan.

A 2004 S.C. Supreme Court ruling, however, resulted in a change to the manner in which consistency determinations are made. As a consequence, county and regional solid waste planning is more important than ever. Prior to the Supreme Court ruling, DHEC relied on the local government to make case-by-case determinations of consistency with local plans.

Pursuant to the April 19, 2004 ruling by the S.C. Supreme Court (Southeastern Resource Recovery, Incorporated [SRRI] versus SCDHEC, et al, Opinion No. 25806), DHEC now conducts its own review of the local plans 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. Local governments can use zoning and land-use planning to restrict the locations of solid waste facilities. Solid waste facilities cannot be permitted for locations that are inconsistent with zoning or land-use requirements.

LANDFILL REGULATION (R.61-107.19)

In May 2008, revisions to the landfill regulation (R.61-107.19 Solid Waste Management: Solid Waste Landfills and Structural Fill) were approved. The amended landfill regulation updates, streamlines and clarifies requirements addressing disposal of solid waste, provides better protection for the environment and public health, facilitates public notification and input in the early stages of the permitting process and resolves issues prior to large financial expenditures.

As part of the amended regulation, new language was added to provide a viable mechanism for structural fill activities using a suitable waste stream, helping alleviate open dumping. It focuses disposal options on the waste stream's chemical and physical properties instead of the source of generation. The landfill regulation change resulted in the reclassification of landfills into three types: Class 1; Class 2; and Class 3. See page 80 for more information

DEMONSTRATION OF NEED

The DON regulation (R.61-107.17 Solid Waste Management: Demonstration of Need) refers to the criteria that is applied when there is a proposed solid waste disposal facility. Specific criteria include location of the proposed facility or the facility's expansion, the number of commercial disposal facilities within the planning area and the amount of waste generated within the planning area.

According to the Act, most solid waste facilities must obtain a DON approval before they can obtain a permit. DHEC makes DON determinations at the

request of applicants. The DON regulation is available on the Web at www.scdhec.gov/lwm/regs/r61-107_17.pdf. It establishes planning areas that determine geographically where facilities can or cannot be placed. It also establishes maximum tonnage limits for the amount of material that can be accepted on an annual basis at specific facilities.

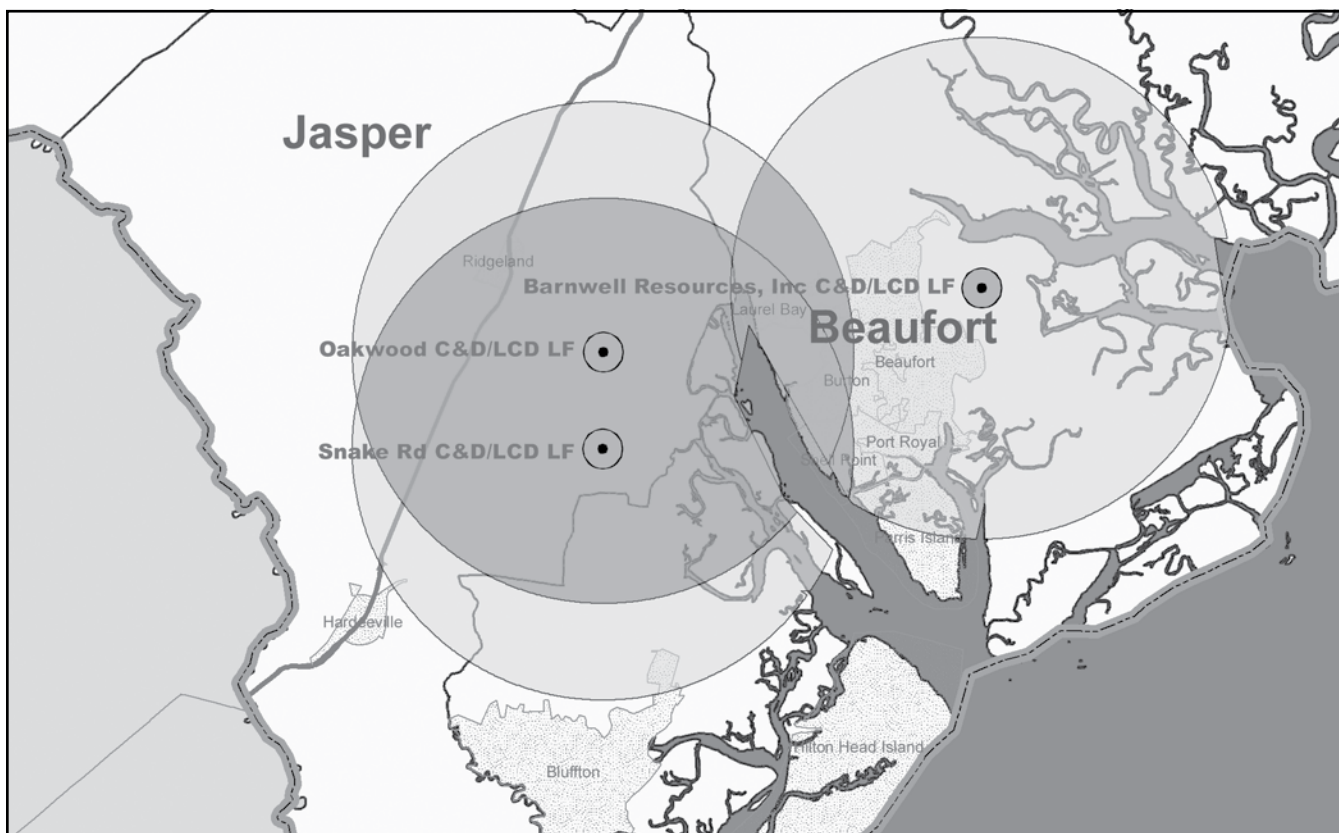
DHEC has introduced changes to the current DON regulation in order to ensure consistency with changes to the landfill regulation and improve solid waste planning.

The proposed DON amendment would expand the scope of the regulation to address solid waste processing facilities and some air curtain incinerators by adding them to the list of facilities requiring a DON. It would revise the size of the planning areas around some solid waste facilities, add new criteria for determining the disposal rate limit for Class 3 landfills and redefine “non-commercial” and “commercial” solid waste management facilities.

These changes were proposed to help reduce the number of potential locations for new solid waste

facilities and to help reduce and install a cap on the overall allowable disposal rate in the state while ensuring an adequate number of facilities throughout the state to meet disposal needs.

The proposed DON regulation, Document Number: 3198, proposed in State Register Volume and Issue: 32/1, may be viewed at www.scstatehouse.gov/regnsrch.htm. DON maps – used to indicate geographically where facilities may be placed – can be accessed at www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/html/solidwaste.htm.



This map illustrates the 10-mile planning areas for C&D landfills. The dark shaded area represents where the planning area for two C&D landfills overlap, and where a proposed facility could not demonstrate need. The white and light shaded areas show where a proposed facility could demonstrate need.

This map is for illustrative purposes only and is not an actual DON map. For current DON information, please visit www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/html/solidwaste.htm.



To search for solid waste disposal facilities throughout South Carolina, visit www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/Databases/MSWM/Mine-SW_search.htm.



PERMITTED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

In fiscal year (FY) 2008 (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008), there were 436 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.

Table 10.2 (on the following pages) reflects a complete listing of solid waste permits at the close of FY08. It includes: the name of the county in which the facility is located; the facility name; the previous landfill designation; and the corresponding permit number.

TABLE 10.1: Legend	
C&D	Construction and Demolition Debris
C&DLF	Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill
C&D+LCDLF	Construction and Demolition Debris & Land-clearing Debris Landfill
CF	Composting Facility
ISWLF	Industrial Solid Waste Landfill
LA	Land Application
LCD	Land-clearing Debris
LCDLF	Land-clearing Debris Landfill
LCD+YTLF	Land-clearing Debris & Yard Trash Landfill
LF	Landfill
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
RC	Recycling Center
SW	Solid Waste
SWP	Solid Waste Processor
TS	Transfer Station
UOM	Used Oil Marketer
UOP	Used Oil Processor
WTC	Waste Tire Collector
WTD	Waste Tire Disposal
WTP	Waste Tire Processor
YTLF	Yard Trash Landfill

The legend – Table 10.1 – should be used when referring to Table 10.2. Also refer to “Previous Landfill Designations” below to identify classifications before the landfill regulation was changed in May 2008.

Previous Landfill Designations

Prior to the passage of R.61-107.19 (May 2008), landfills were permitted under different types.

Please refer to information below to determine a landfill’s previous type of designation.

C&D-II	This landfill was permitted as a Part II LCD+YTLF.
C&D-IV	This landfill was permitted as a Part IV Long-term C&D+LCDLF.
ISW-1	This landfill was permitted as a Class 1 Industrial SW LF.
MSW	This landfill was permitted as a MSWLF.
ISW-3	This landfill was permitted as a Class 3 Industrial SW LF.
ISW-2	This landfill was permitted as a Class 2 Industrial SW LF.

TABLE 10.2: Permitted Solid Waste Facilities for FY08							
COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER
CLASS 1 LANDFILLS				Oconee	Wood LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	372669-1701
Abbeville	City of Abbeville LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	011002-1703	Orangeburg	Spires LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	382480-1701
Abbeville	H.R. Garrett Dobbins LCDLF	C&D-II	012458-1701	Pickens	City of Easley LCDLF	C&D-II	391003-1701
Abbeville	Ron Hughes Short-term C&DLF	C&D-II	012780-1301	Pickens	Crawford's LCDLF	C&D-II	392738-1701
Aiken	G.L. Williams LCDLF	C&D-II	022481-1701	Pickens	Martin LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	392600-1701
Aiken	Gary Miller LCDLF	C&D-II	022725-1701	Pickens	Randy Thomas LCDLF	C&D-II	392762-1701
Aiken	Jack Wood LCDLF	C&D-II	022719-1701	Pickens	Walter Moody LCDLF	C&D-II	392775-1701
Aiken	John Swearingen LCDLF	C&D-II	022743-1701	Richland	Blythewood Construction Company, Inc. LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	402479-1701
Aiken	Randy Hill LCDLF	C&D-II	022720-1701	Richland	Broad River Landscaping LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	402467-1701
Aiken	Williams, Mike LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	022740-1701	Richland	Loveless & Loveless Screaming Eagle Road LCDLF	C&D-II	402428-1701
Anderson	Broadway LCDLF	C&D-II	042722-1701	Richland	Meetz, Billy LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	402463-1701
Anderson	City of Belton LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	041005-1701	Saluda	Goff LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	412682-1701
Anderson	Landscape Development Group LCDLF	C&D-II	042771-1701	Spartanburg	Brown LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	422474-1701
Anderson	Miller Construction Company (Site #5) LCD+YTLF (Roger J. Slaton)	C&D-II	042689-1702	Spartanburg	Brown LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	422474-1702
Anderson	Starr LCD&YTLF (Anderson County)	C&D-II	041001-1701	Spartanburg	City of Woodruff Lanford Road LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	421002-1701
Edgefield	Eugene Easler LCDLF	C&D-II	192757-1701	Spartanburg	Cliffdale Road LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	422683-1701
Edgefield	Pioneer Clearing LCD+YTLF (Site #2)	C&D-II	192697-1701	Spartanburg	Hawkins Grading LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	422473-1702
Florence	Town of Timmonsville	C&D-II	211003-1701	Spartanburg	Howard Grading and Construction LCDLF	C&D-II	422712-1701
Greenville	Grambling Brothers Contracting	C&D-II	232486-1701	Spartanburg	Jeff Thomas (Strickland Drive) LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	422459-1701
Greenville	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Moon – Henderson)	C&D-II	232478-1701	Spartanburg	Jimmy Wilson Construction (Hunsinger Site) LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	422647-1702
Greenville	James Owens LCDLF	C&D-II	232758-1701	Spartanburg	Jimmy Wilson Construction (Skinner Site) LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	422647-1703
Greenville	Norris LCDLF	C&D-II	232787-1701	Spartanburg	PAR Grading & Hauling LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	422627-1701
Greenville	Trotter LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	232455-1701	Spartanburg	Smith LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	422419-1701
Greenwood	BHC Trucking LCDLF	C&D-II	242783-1701	Spartanburg	T. Glen Easler Grading & Landscaping LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	422607-1701
Jasper	Jasper County LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	271001-1701	Spartanburg	Watson LCDLF	C&D-II	422474-1701
Lancaster	Heath Springs LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	291002-1701	Union	City of Union LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	441003-1701
Lancaster	Lancaster County LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	291001-1703	York	City of Rock Hill LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	461002-1702
Laurens	H.R. Garrett (Lisbon Road) LCDLF #2	C&D-II	302458-1703	York	Clawson LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	462620-1701
Laurens	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Henderson Road) LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	302458-1705	York	Creekside of York County LCDLF	C&D-II	462748-1701
Lexington	Highway 378 LCD+YTLF (S&T Grading)	C&D-II	322456-1702	York	McCall Deer Creek Drive LCDLF	C&D-II	462672-1701
Lexington	S&T Recycling LCDLF	C&D-II	322456-1703	CLASS 2 LANDFILLS			
Lexington	Sligh Properties LCD+YTLF (Smith)	C&D-II	322470-1701	Abbeville	Abbeville County C&DLF	C&D-IV	011001-1201
Lexington	Southeastern Associates LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	322428-1701	Aiken	Aiken County (Barden) C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	021001-1201
Lexington	Sox and Sons Construction Company	C&D-II	322613-1701	Aiken	Aiken County Wagener C&DLF	C&D-IV	021001-1202
Lexington	Town of Batesburg-Leesville LCDLF	C&D-II	321003-1701	Aiken	G.L. Williams C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	022481-1201
McCormick	Town of McCormick LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	331002-1701	Aiken	Owens Corning Fiberglass	ISW-1	022431-1601
Newberry	Metts LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	362490-1701	Aiken	Rainbow Falls Road C&DLF	C&D-IV	022737-1201
Oconee	Clemson-Seneca LCDLF	C&D-II	372690-1701	Aiken	Savannah River Site 288-F ISWLF	ISW-1	025800-1601
Oconee	Northwest Grading Company LCD+YTLF	C&D-II	372614-1701	Aiken	Savannah River Site 488-4D ISWLF	ISW-1	025800-1602
Oconee	Wells Highway LCD+YTLF (formerly White)	C&D-II	372649-1701	Aiken	Savannah River Site 632-G C&DLF	ISW-1	065800-1901
				Aiken	SCE&G Urquhart Station LF	ISW-1	023320-1601

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER
Aiken	Southeastern Clay Company ISWLF	ISW-1	023336-1601	Darlington	Wellman Palmetto Plant	ISW-1	163329-1901
Aiken	W.R. Grace and Company ISWLF	ISW-1	023308-1601	Dillon	Dillon County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	171001-1202
Aiken	Westinghouse Savannah River Company	ISW-1	025800-1901	Dorchester	Affordable Waste C&DLF	C&D-IV	182765-1201
Anderson	Bobby and Danny C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	042629-1201	Dorchester	Giant Cement Company C&DLF	ISW-1	183346-1901
Anderson	Clemson University Long-term C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	041804-1202	Edgefield	Tri-County LF	C&D-IV	194200-1201
Anderson	Enterprise Material Handling C&DLF	C&D-IV	042733-1201	Florence	City of Lake City C&DLF	C&D-IV	211002-1202
Anderson	Owens Corning Fiberglass ISWLF	ISW-1	043334-1601	Florence	Florence County C&DLF	C&D-IV	211001-1201
Anderson	Starr C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	041001-1201	Florence	Pee Dee Environmental Services, Inc. ISWLF	ISW-1	212426-1601
Anderson	Starr C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	041001-1203	Florence	Smurfit-Stone Container ISWLF (ash)	ISW-1	213310-1601
Bamberg	Bamberg County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	051001-1201	Georgetown	Georgetown County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	221001-1202
Barnwell	Barnwell County C&DLF	C&D-IV	061001-1201	Georgetown	International Paper ISWLF	ISW-1	222435-1601
Beaufort	Barnwell Resources C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	072410-1201	Greenville	Carter Excavating Company (Big Valley) C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	232416-1201
Berkeley	Berkeley County C&DLF	C&D-IV	081001-1201	Greenville	Enoree C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	231001-1201
Berkeley	Georgia Pacific Corporation	ISW-1	083304-1601	Greenville	General Electric C&D+LCDLF	ISW-1	233321-1901
Berkeley	Highway 52, Williams Station ISWLF	ISW-1	083309-1601	Greenville	Greenville (Republic) C&DLF	C&D-IV	232441-1201
Berkeley	S.C. Public Service Authority ISWLF (Cross Generating Station)	ISW-1	083337-1601	Greenville	Twin Chimneys C&DLF	C&D-IV	231001-1202
Berkeley	SCE&G Williams Station, Moncks Corner LF (Hwy. 17A)	ISW-1	083320-1601	Greenville	WCA Shiloh (Wing Quarry) C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	232644-1201
Berkeley	Westvaco Corporation ISLF (Kraft Division)	ISW-1	083339-1601	Greenwood	Greenwood County C&DLF	C&D-IV	241001-1201
Calhoun	Calhoun County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	091001-1201	Hampton	Hampton County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	251001-1201
Calhoun	Eastman Chemical ISWLF	ISW-1	092432-1601	Horry	Horry County Solid Waste Authority C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	261001-1201
Calhoun	Eastman Chemical On-site (C&DLF)	ISW-1	093322-1901	Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF and RC (Cell 2)	C&D-IV	272438-1202
Charleston	Charleston County Bees Ferry C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	101001-1201	Jasper	Snake Road C&DLF	C&D-IV	272742-1201
Charleston	G.S. Roofing Products Company, Inc. ISWLF (Bird & Son)	ISW-1	102434-1601	Kershaw	Kershaw County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	281001-1201
Charleston	Spring Grove ISWLF	ISW-1	102441-1601	Kershaw	Loveless & Loveless C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	282428-1201
Cherokee	Cherokee County C&DLF	C&D-IV	111001-1201	Kershaw	Pine Hill C&DLF	C&D-IV	282401-1201
Cherokee	City of Gaffney C&DLF	C&D-IV	111002-1201	Lancaster	Mining Road ISWLF	ISW-1	292440-1601
Chester	Bennett ISWLF	ISW-1	122493-1601	Lancaster	Springs Industries, Inc.	ISW-1	292657-1901
Chester	Chester County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	121001-1201	Laurens	City of Clinton C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	301002-1201
Chesterfield	Chesterfield County ISWLF	ISW-1	131001-1601	Laurens	Curry Lake C&DLF	C&D-IV	302693-1201
Chesterfield	Furr Facility C&DLF	C&D-IV	132670-1201	Laurens	Laurens County C&DLF	C&D-IV	301001-1201
Clarendon	Clarendon County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	141001-1203	Laurens	Michelin America's Research and Development, Corporation (M.A.R.C.) ISWLF	ISW-1	303311-1601
Clarendon	Georgia Pacific Corporation-Alcolu ISWLF	ISW-1	143304-1601	Lexington	Carolina Materials C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	322611-1201
Colleton	Colleton County C&DLF	C&D-IV	151001-1201	Lexington	Highway 378 (S&T Grading) C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	322456-1202
Darlington	Darlington County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	161001-1201	Lexington	Lexington County (Edmund) C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	321001-1201
Darlington	Darlington County C&DLF Expansion Area	C&D-IV	161001-1202	Lexington	Lexington County Edmund C&DLF (Cell 2)	C&D-IV	321001-1202
Darlington	Darlington Veneer Company	ISW-1	163307-1601	Lexington	Oswald Lumber C&D+LCDLF	ISW-1	322601-1201
Darlington	Nucor Steel	ISW-1	163325-1602	Lexington	SCE&G (McMeekin Station)	ISW-1	323320-1601
Darlington	Progress Energy ISWLF (plant use)	ISW-1	163341-1601	Lexington	S&T Recycling C&DLF	C&D-IV	322456-1203
Darlington	Progress Energy ISWLF (contractors)	ISW-1	163341-1602	Lexington	Southeastern Associates C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	322428-1201
Darlington	Sonoco Products Company LF	ISW-1	163315-1601	Marion	City of Marion C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	341003-1201
				Marion	City of Mullins C&DLF	C&D-IV	341002-1201
				Marion	Marion County C&DLF	C&D-IV	341001-1201
				Marion	Sandlands C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	342729-1201

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER
Marion	Sandlands C&D+LCDLF (Phase II)	C&D-IV	342729-1202	Anderson	Anderson Regional LF	MSW	042651-1101
Marlboro	Palmetto Brick Company	ISW-1	353324-1601	Berkeley	Berkeley County WSA LF	MSW	081001-1102
Marlboro	Weyerhaeuser Company (Marlboro Paper Mill) ISWLF	ISW-1	353301-1601	Charleston	Charleston County Bees Ferry LF	MSW	101001-1101
Newberry	Georgia Pacific Prosperity Plywood ISWLF	ISW-1	363304-1601	Dillon	Dillon County Industrial LF	ISW-3	171001-1601
Newberry	Southeastern Resource Recovery, Inc.	ISW-1	362624-1601	Dorchester	Oakridge LF	MSW	182400-1101
Oconee	Oconee Nuclear Station LF	ISW-1	373303-1601	Dorchester	Pepperhill Regional ISWLF	ISW-2	182441-1601
Oconee	Seneca C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	371001-1201	Georgetown	Georgetown County LF	MSW	221001-1102
Oconee	Seneca 2 C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	371001-1202	Greenville	Twin Chimneys LF	MSW	231001-1102
Orangeburg	Albermarle Corporation ISWLF	ISW-1	383345-1601	Greenwood	Greenwood County LF	MSW	241001-1101
Orangeburg	City of Orangeburg LF	C&D-IV	381002-1201	Horry	Horry County SWA LF	MSW	261001-1102
Orangeburg	Georgia Pacific Corporation (Holly Hill)	ISW-1	383304-1601	Jasper	Hickory Hill LF	MSW	272401-1101
Orangeburg	Orangeburg County C&DLF	C&D-IV	381001-1201	Lee	Lee County LF, LLC	MSW	312411-1101
Orangeburg	SCE&G (Cope LF)	ISW-1	383320-1601	Lexington	CMC Lexington ISWLF (Cell 1)	ISW-3	323328-1601
Pickens	Easley C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	391001-1201	Lexington	CMC Lexington ISWLF (Cell 2)	ISW-3	323328-1602
Richland	Carolina Grading, Inc. LF (formerly Earth Management, Inc. Inert LF)	C&D-IV	402446-1601	Richland	Northeast LF, LLC	MSW	402434-1101
Richland	City of Columbia South C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	401002-1201	Richland	Richland LF	MSW	402401-1101
Richland	International Paper (Union Camp)	ISW-1	403313-1601	Spartanburg	Palmetto LF	MSW	422401-1101
Richland	Intertape Polymer Group (Anchor Continental, Inc.)	ISW-1	403326-1601	Spartanburg	Wellford LF	MSW	421001-1101
Richland	Richland County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	401001-1201	Union	Upstate Regional LF	MSW	442441-1101
Richland	Richland County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	401001-1202	Williamsburg	Williamsburg County LF	MSW	451001-1101
Spartanburg	INVISTA, S.a.r.l. (Hoechst Celanese) C&DLF	ISW-1	423312-1901	COMPOSTING/GRINDING			
Spartanburg	Kohler Company ISWLF	ISW-1	422442-1601	Aiken	421 Composting Site (G.L. Williams)	—	022676-3002
Spartanburg	Tindall Special ISWLF	ISW-1	423340-1601	Aiken	APAC Composting (G.L. Williams)	—	022676-3001
Spartanburg	Wasp Nest Road C&DLF	C&D-IV	421001-1202	Aiken	City of Aiken CF	—	021002-3001
Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF	C&D-IV	431001-1201	Allendale	Town of Allendale CF	—	031001-3001
Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF (Area C)	C&D-IV	431001-1202	Anderson	City of Anderson CF	—	041003-3001
Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF (Phase 3)	C&D-IV	431001-1203	Anderson	Honea Path YT & Debris CF	—	041002-3001
Williamsburg	City of Lake City C&DLF	C&D-IV	451002-1201	Berkeley	Berkeley County CF	—	081001-3001
Williamsburg	Martek ISWLF (formerly FermPro Manufacturing)	ISW-1	453349-1601	Charleston	Barr Construction Wood Grinding	—	102641-3001
Williamsburg	Williamsburg County C&DLF	C&D-IV	451001-1201	Charleston	Charleston County CF	—	101001-3001
York	Bowater, Inc. ISWLF	ISW-1	463318-1601	Charleston	Spring Grove Environmental North Charleston CF	—	102441-3001
York	Coltharp C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	462602-1201	Charleston	Sunnyside Farms Composting	—	102646-3001
York	Duke Power Company	ISW-1	463303-1601	Cherokee	Cherokee County Composting	—	111001-3001
York	Greens of Rock Hill ISWLF	ISW-1	463312-1601	Chester	City of Chester Composting	—	121003-3001
York	Greens of Rock Hill ISW Ash Monofill	ISW-1	463312-1602	Chester	Hyponex Composting	—	123331-3001
York	Rogers C&DLF	C&D-IV	462427-1201	Chester	Town of Great Falls	—	121002-3001
York	Vernsdale Road C&DLF	C&D-IV	462774-1201	Chesterfield	City of Pageland Composting	—	131002-3001
York	York County C&D+LCDLF	C&D-IV	461001-1201	Dillon	Town of Latta Composting	—	171002-3001
CLASS 3 LANDFILLS				Florence	City of Florence Composting	—	211004-3001
Abbeville	Abbeville County LF	MSW	011001-1102	Georgetown	Frasier Composting	—	222679-3001
Aiken	SRS Z-Area Saltstone ISWLF	ISW-3	025500-1603	Georgetown	Georgetown County LF Composting	—	221001-3001
Aiken	Three Rivers SWA LF	MSW	024202-1101	Greenville	Greenville County Mulching (Enoree LF Composting)	—	231001-3001
				Hampton	Hampton County Composting	—	251001-3001
				Horry	C. Owens & Son, Inc. Composting	—	262635-3001
				Horry	Coastal Reclamation Composting	—	262448-3001

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER
Horry	G&G Mining Company LLC Composting	—	262667-3001	Beaufort	Barnwell Resources Shredding/ Chipping	—	072410-3001
Horry	Holmes Composting	—	262616-3001	Beaufort	Hilton Head Plantation P.O.A. Wood Chipping	—	072413-3001
Horry	Horry County Composting	—	261001-3001	Beaufort	Sea Pines Wood Chipping Facility	—	072405-3001
Horry	P-Mining Composting	—	262650-3001	Charleston	Burning Acres Composting & Shredding	—	102487-3001
Horry	Sunway Environmental. Inc.	—	262666-3001	Charleston	Ladson Wood Recycling	—	102745-3001
Horry	White & Son, Inc. Composting	—	262606-3001	Charleston	Moberry LCD Wood Chipping	—	102746-3001
Jasper	Evergreen Tree & Turf Care Wood Chipping Facility	—	272705-3001	Dillon	Nobles Corporation Wood Chipping	—	172483-3002
Kershaw	Kershaw County Yard Waste Composting	—	281001-3001	Dorchester	Affordable Wood and Recycling Wood Chipping	—	182765-3001
Lancaster	Gupton Composting	—	292625-3001	Dorchester	Coastal Mulch Wood Chipping Facility	—	182717-3001
Lancaster	Lancaster County Yard Waste Composting	—	291001-3001	Fairfield	Kaiser Enterprises, Inc. Wood Grinding	—	202726-3001
Lancaster	Piedmont Composting	—	292642-3001	Georgetown	McKenzie Wood Chipping	—	222732-3001
Lancaster	Pressley Wood Chipping Facility	—	462655-3001	Georgetown	Miller Wood Processing Facility	—	222763-3001
Lancaster	Town of Heath Springs Composting	—	291002-3001	Greenville	Dillard Excavating Wood Chipping	—	232734-3001
Laurens	Laurens County Composting	—	301001-3001	Greenville	Greater Greenville Sanitation Shredding	—	231003-3001
Lee	Lee County Composting and Recycling	—	312640-3001	Greenville	Greenville Wood Waste Recycling Center Wood Grinding II	—	232420-3001
Lexington	Carolina Materials Wood Waste Processing	—	322611-3001	Greenville	Schneider Tree Care Wood Chipping Facility	—	232782-3001
Marion	City of Marion Composting	—	341003-3001	Greenville	Southern Grading I Site	—	232701-3001
Marlboro	Marlboro County Composting	—	351001-3001	Greenville	Southern Grading II Site	—	232701-3002
Marlboro	McDuffie & Son Composting	—	352691-3001	Greenville	Southern Grading III Site	—	232701-3003
Newberry	City of Newberry Composting and Shredding	—	361002-3001	Greenville	S.R. Mulch & Wood Grinding	—	232739-3001
Newberry	Newberry County Composting	—	361001-3001	Greenville	Twin Chimneys Wood Chipping Facility	—	231001-3002
Richland	City of Columbia Composting	—	401002-3001	Greenville	Vanport LCD Recycling Facility	—	232777-3001
Richland	Fort Jackson Compost	—	405802-3001	Greenville	WCA Shiloh Wood Processing	—	232644-3001
Richland	Mitch Hook Wood Composting	—	402696-3001	Hampton	Town of Yemassee Shredding	—	251002-3001
Spartanburg	City of Spartanburg Hwy. 295 Composting	—	421005-3001	Horry	Dixie Recycling, LLC	—	262652-3001
Spartanburg	Wellford LF Composting	—	421001-3002	Horry	Sod Busters Turf, Inc. Wood Chipping	—	262781-3001
Sumter	S.C.R. Composting	—	432661-3001	Jasper	Cleland Ridgeland Wood Chipping	—	272605-3001
Williamsburg	Black River Composting	—	452699-3001	Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF Wood Grinding	—	272438-3001
Williamsburg	City of Hemingway Composting	—	451003-3001	Jasper	R&D Tree Wood Chipping Facility	—	272776-3001
York	City of Fort Mill Composting	—	461003-3001	Laurens	Riverside Stump Dump Wood Chipping	—	302778-3001
York	City of Rock Hill Composting (Friedheim Rd.)	—	461002-3002	Lexington	Eagle Recovery Wood Grinding	—	322754-3001
York	Deer Creek Composting	—	462672-3001	Lexington	S&T Grading Wood Processing	—	322456-3001
York	River Hills Community Association Composting	—	462497-3002	Lexington	S&T Grading Wood Processing	—	322456-3002
York	Rogers Composting	—	462636-3001	Lexington	S&T Grading Wood Chipping	—	322456-3003
York	York County Composting	—	461001-3001	Marion	Marion County Wood Chipping and Composting	—	341001-3001
WOOD GRINDING FACILITIES				Newberry	Metts Wood Recycling	—	362750-3001
Aiken	Carolina Country Construction Wood Processing	—	022761-3001				
Anderson	Fowler Corporation Wood Chipping Facility	—	042786-3001				
Beaufort	Associated Materials Wood Grinding (Site 1)	—	072731-3001				
Beaufort	Associated Materials Wood Grinding (Site 2)	—	072731-3002				

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER
Oconee	Seneca Mulching	—	371001-3001	Aiken	Three Rivers SW Authority MSW Processing Facility	—	024202-2001
Pickens	Brown's Landscaping Mulch Facility	—	392764-3001	Anderson	ACE Recycling SWP	—	042663-2001
Pickens	City of Clemson Brush RC	—	391002-3001	Calhoun	Regulatory Solutions Processing Facility (Pascon)	—	092622-2001
Saluda	SH Wood Waste Management	—	412785-3001	Colleton	American Bio-Mass Processing	—	152630-2001
Spartanburg	Fairforest Wood RC	—	422749-3001	Colleton	CMEG, Inc. SWP	—	152609-2001
Spartanburg	Henson's Mulch & More	—	422766-3001	Dillon	Nobles Corporation, C&D SWP	—	172483-2001
Sumter	Sumter County Wood Processing	—	431001-3001	Dorchester	Global Environmental Assurance, Inc. SWP	—	182772-2001
York	Callahan Grading Wood Chipping Facility	—	462751-3001	Dorchester	Pepperhill Processing & Transfer	—	182441-2001
York	Second Chance Mulch Center	—	462751-3001	Dorchester	Vexor Technology Processing Facility	—	182628-2001
SOIL TREATMENT				Greenville	Fennell Container, Greenville Processing Facility	—	232441-2001
Sumter	G&K Tank Services	—	432752-8001	Greenville	VLS Recovery Systems SWP	—	233730-2001
INCINERATORS				Greenville	WCA Solid Waste Processing Facility	—	232644-2001
Beaufort	Daufuskie Site Preparation, Inc. Air Curtain Incinerator	—	072753-4001	Lee	Lee County C&D Waste Processing	—	312640-2001
Beaufort	Ulmer Brothers, Inc. Air Curtain Incinerator	—	072711-4001	Lexington	Crandall Corporation	—	322704-2001
Charleston	Montenay Charleston Resource Recovery	—	102495-4001	Spartanburg	220 Victor Hill SWP	—	422713-2001
Jasper	Coastal Debris Co. Air Curtain Incinerator	—	272770-4001	Spartanburg	JBR Environmental Services	—	422673-2001
Jasper	Malphrus Construction Co. Air Curtain Incinerator	—	272716-4001	Sumter	Giant Resource Recovery, Sumter SWP	—	432675-2001
Jasper	Wasteco Services Air Curtain Incinerator	—	272773-4001	TRANSFER STATIONS			
Pickens	Pickens County Air Curtain Destructor	—	391001-4001	Anderson	Anderson-Oconee TS	—	042760-6001
Richland	Whitaker Air Curtain Incinerator	—	402769-4001	Anderson	Pendleton TS	—	042401-6001
LAND APPLICATION				Bamberg	Bamberg County MSW TS	—	051001-6001
Charleston	DiMare's LA of Culled Tomatoes and Cucumbers	—	102643-8001	Barnwell	Barnwell County TS	—	061001-6001
Charleston	Wood Not Waste LA	—	102756-8001	Beaufort	Haig Point SW TS	—	072496-6001
Cherokee	Armstrong Textiles LA	—	112723-8001	Beaufort	Melrose SW TS	—	072492-6001
Darlington	Union Camp Corporation	—	163313-8001	Charleston	Town of Mount Pleasant C&D TS	—	101002-6001
Georgetown	International Paper LA of Paper Mill Boiler Ash	—	222654-8001	Cherokee	Cherokee County SW TS	—	111001-6001
Georgetown	International Paper LA of Paper Mill Boiler Ash	—	222654-8002	Chester	Chester County SW TS	—	121001-6001
Lancaster	Bowers Fibers LA of Cotton Mote Waste	—	292684-8001	Clarendon	Clarendon County SW TS	—	141001-6001
Laurens	Country Fresh LA	—	232736-8001	Colleton	Colleton County SW TS	—	151001-6002
Marlboro	Domtar Paper Company, LLC	—	353301-8001	Darlington	Darlington County SW TS	—	161001-6001
Orangeburg	Council Energy LA of Wood Ash	—	382633-8001	Dillon	Dillon County MSW TS	—	171001-6001
Orangeburg	Traywick, James LA (SCE&G)	—	383320-8001	Dorchester	Town of Summerville C&D SW TS	—	181002-6001
Richland	Mungo Homes, LA of Crushed Gypsum Wallboard	—	402645-8001	Edgefield	Tri-County SW TS	—	194200-6001
Saluda	Norbord Ash LA	—	303747-8001	Fairfield	Fairfield TS	—	202401-6001
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION PROJECT				Florence	Florence SW TS	—	212498-6001
Williamsburg	ARCH Technology Plasma Enhanced Melter Facility	—	452767-8001	Greenville	Blackberry Valley SW TS	—	231001-6001
SOLID WASTE PROCESSORS				Greenville	City of Greenville LCD TS	—	231002-6001
Aiken	North Augusta Regional Material Recovery	—	021003-2001	Greenville	City of Greer SW TS	—	231003-6001
				Horry	City of Myrtle Beach SW TS	—	261003-6001
				Horry	City of North Myrtle Beach MSW TS	—	261004-6001
				Lancaster	City of Lancaster SW TS	—	291003-6001
				Laurens	Laurens County SW TS	—	302323-6001
				Lexington	Lexington County MSW TS	—	321001-6001
				Marlboro	City of Bennettsville SW TS	—	351002-6001

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	PREVIOUS TYPE	PERMIT NUMBER
Newberry	Newberry County SW TS	—	361001-6001	Spartanburg	Taylor Enterprises, Inc. UOP	—	422665-7101
Oconee	Oconee County SW TS	—	371001-6001	Sumter	Southeastern Chemical & Solvent Company UOP	—	432675-7101
Orangeburg	Orangeburg County SW TS	—	381001-6001	York	Diversified Recycling, Inc. UOP	—	462768-7101
Pickens	Pickens County TS	—	391001-6001	WASTE TIRE COLLECTORS			
Spartanburg	Broadcast Drive C&D TS	—	422692-6001	Cherokee	Cherokee County Recycling WTC	—	111001-5101
Spartanburg	City of Spartanburg SW TS	—	421005-6001	Dorchester	Systech Environmental WTC	—	182759-5201
Spartanburg	Greer MSW TS	—	422323-6001	Greenville	Enoree Phase II MSWLF WTC	—	231001-5103
Sumter	Sumter County MSW TS	—	431001-6001	Greenville	Twin Chimneys WTC	—	231001-5104
Union	City of Union SW Transfer	—	441003-6001	WASTE TIRE DISPOSAL FACILITY			
York	Container Company of Carolina MSW TS (Fort Mill)	—	463323-6001	Anderson	Anderson Tire WTD Facility	—	042417-5301
York	York County SW TS	—	461001-6001	WASTE TIRE PROCESSORS			
USED OIL MARKETERS				Aiken	Three Rivers Tire Processing	—	024202-5201
Charleston	Banks Construction	—	102707-7301	Berkeley	Rubber Recovery, Inc.	—	082728-5201
Dorchester	Universal Environmental Services LLC	—	182744-7301	Charleston	Tower Waste Tire Processing	—	102714-5201
Sumter	Southeastern Chemical & Solvent Company UOM	—	432675-7301	Clarendon	East Coast Industrial Services	—	142348-5201
York	Atlantic Oil Collection Services, Inc. (DBA Atlantic Industrial Services)	—	462724-7301	Edgefield	Ridge Recyclers WTP	—	192653-5201
USED OIL PROCESSORS				Greenville	Rubber Recycling Technologies, LLC	—	232784-5201
Charleston	Banks Construction	—	102707-7101	Marion	Venture Manufacturing Company WTP	—	342433-5201
Charleston	Green Oasis Environmental UOP	—	102619-7101	Pickens	Pickens County Recycling Department	—	391001-5201
Dorchester	Universal Environmental Services LLC	—	182744-7101	Sumter	Kiln Direct Waste Tire Processing	—	432788-5201
Greenville	Holston Group, Inc. UOP	—	232435-7101	WASTE TIRE RECYCLER			
Greenville	VLS Recovery Systems UOP	—	233730-7101	Anderson	Anderson Tire Recycling, Site #1	—	042417-5201

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

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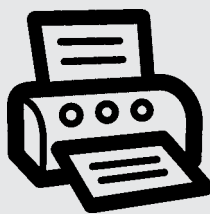
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