



# GEORGETOWN COUNTY

DRAFT

## 2014 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

201 Landfill Drive Georgetown, SC 29442

Approved Date:

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### Section 1 – Executive Summary

This section provides a brief synopsis of each section of the 2014 Solid Waste Management Plan for Georgetown County. An approved copy of the Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan may be accessed at [http://www.georgetowncountysc.org/solid\\_waste/](http://www.georgetowncountysc.org/solid_waste/) and filed at the Georgetown County Department of Public Services.

#### 1.1 Legislative Authority

RCRA Subtitle D was published in the Federal Register on October 9, 1991, which established a framework for federal, state and local government cooperation in controlling the management of non-hazardous solid waste. The principle state law that governs solid waste management is the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act).

The Act requires the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (Department) to develop the South Carolina Solid Waste Management Plan.

Section 44-96-80(J) of the Act gives the governing body of a county the responsibility and authority to provide for the operation of solid waste management facilities. The governing body of Georgetown County is the Georgetown County Council. The primary county ordinance regarding solid waste is provided in Appendix A, or at following link: [https://library.municode.com/HTML/10834/level3/COOR\\_CH8COUTSE\\_ARTIISOWA.html](https://library.municode.com/HTML/10834/level3/COOR_CH8COUTSE_ARTIISOWA.html).

Georgetown County Council initially developed a Solid Waste Management Plan in January 1994. The 2001 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Section 44-96-80 of the Act. The 2001 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan was updated in 2005. The 2005 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan was updated in 2011. The 2014 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan is prepared for the purpose of updating the 2011 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan.

#### 1.2 Demographics

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The purpose of this Section is to present a basic analysis of demographics including population, tourism, economic, and land use trends that may affect future solid waste management in Georgetown County.

According to the most recent population projections published by the South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Office of Research Statistics, the population of Georgetown County in 2010 was 60,158. An average annual growth rate of 0.78% was experienced from 2000 to 2010. Recent years have experienced minimal growth due to the economic downturn. Population projections for the next twenty years were made based on 1.9% annual growth. (Reference: South Carolina Budget and Control Board, [http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org/census/proj\\_c2010.php](http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org/census/proj_c2010.php))

No significant economic trends are anticipated that will affect future solid waste management in Georgetown County.

### **1.3 Existing Solid Waste Management**

The Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 estimated that on average each South Carolinian generated approximately 4.5 pounds of municipal solid waste per day.

The 2013 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report determined each South Carolinian disposed an average 3.5 pounds per day of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). The report further determined that each South Carolinian disposed an average 9.1 pounds per day of Total Solid Waste (TSW) per capita.

For fiscal year 2013, Georgetown County residents disposed of 39,910 tons or 3.6 pounds of MSW per day; and 87,667 tons, or 8.0 pounds of TSW per day.

Georgetown County residents recycled 12,898.49 tons of MSW material or 24.6% and 27,543 tons of TSW or 23.9%

Georgetown County owns and operates 14 Convenience Centers that accept recyclables and MSW. The City of Georgetown, the Town of Andrews, and the Town of Pawley's Island provide curbside refuse collection services to its residents and businesses.



As of June 30, 2014, approximately 1,604,128 cubic yards of MSW have been disposed of in Phase 1- 3 of the Georgetown County Class Three landfill. The airspace currently permitted for the Class Three landfill will provide about 2,131,335 cubic yards of MSW capacity. The current permitted capacity is anticipated to last until 2024.

As of June 30, 2014, a total of 612,855 cubic yards of Class Two waste has been disposed of in the Georgetown County Class Two landfill. As of June 30, 2014, approximately 67,581 cubic yards of capacity are permitted for the Class Two landfill. Class Two landfill remaining capacity shall be reviewed annually. Once the Class Two landfill reaches full capacity, the County will use the Class Three landfill primarily for disposal of all Class Two waste.

The County operates a Material Recycling Facility (MRF) designed to handle, process, sort, bale, and market recyclable materials generated within Georgetown County.

Georgetown County has a successful public education program to inform the public of the need for and benefits of waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. Georgetown County has received several awards and recognition for its Environmental Education programs and facilities located at the Solid Waste Management Facility.

### **1.4 Future Solid Waste Management**

Georgetown County will continue to own and operate the Household Hazardous Waste, Facility, Electronic Scrap Processing Facility, Paint Recycling Facility, Yard Waste Management Facility and Convenience Centers that accept household hazardous wastes, recyclables and MSW. Georgetown County plans on continuing efforts to recycle, reuse, and reduce, along with the public education programs necessary to promote these goals.

One specific project is planned that will extend MSW and C&D disposal capacity beyond the 20-year planning period. A 66-acre lateral expansion of the Class Three landfill will provide approximately 4 million tons, or about 25 years of disposal capacity.



No other new, replacement, or expanded landfill facilities are required for the County to provide 20 more years of disposal capacity.

No inter-governmental agreements currently exist. Inter-governmental agreements may be considered in the future, if considered to be in the best interest of Georgetown County.

### **1.5 Local Government Oversight**

Section 44-96-80 of the Act requires each local government to estimate the costs and revenue needed to implement their Solid Waste Management Plans, as well as the cost, source, and amount of revenues needed for siting, construction, and operation of new Solid Waste Management Facilities during a twenty-year period.

At this time, the County does not have an approved twenty-year projected budget needed to implement the Solid Waste Management Plan. The County annually approves the budget to operate the Solid Waste Program. The budget outlines the costs and revenue to implement the Solid Waste Program.

Georgetown County is responsible for the siting, construction, and operation of any new Solid Waste Management Facilities in the County.

At this time, the County does not have an approved estimate of the cost of siting, constructing, and bringing into operation any new facilities needed to manage solid waste within the county during the projected twenty-year period. At this time, the County does not have a description and estimate of the sources and amount of revenue that can be made available for the siting, construction, and operation of new solid waste management facilities.

Landfill fees, household fees, and property taxes are the primary sources of revenue to cover costs for siting, construction, and operation of any new solid waste management facilities necessary to provide for a twenty-year period.

### **1.6 Goals, Policies, Strategies, and Barriers**



The County has made significant efforts toward the recycling and reduction of solid waste through its recycling and public education programs. As funding allows, the County intends to capitalize on opportunities to achieve the 3.5 pounds per capita municipal solid waste generation goal and 40% recycling goal set by the State Plan.

Since recycling programs are a net cost (i.e. the revenues from the sale of recyclables do not cover the cost of the programs), their prevalence is subject to the funding constraints of the local government. In Georgetown County, recycling programs are funded primarily through grants, disposal fees, household fees, and property taxes. New recycling programs, or expansion of existing recycling programs, could necessitate a significant increase in funding requirements.

### **1.7 Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency with State and Local Solid Waste Management Plans**

Section 44-96-290(F) of the Act states no permits to construct a new Solid Waste Management Facility or to expand an existing Solid Waste Management Facility within a county or municipality may be issued by the Department unless:

1. The proposed facility or expansion is consistent with local zoning, land use, and other applicable local ordinances, if any.
2. The proposed facility or expansion is consistent with the local or regional solid waste management plan and the State Solid Waste Management Plan; and
3. The host jurisdiction and the jurisdiction generating solid waste destined for the proposed facility or expansion can demonstrate that they are actively involved in and have a strategy for meeting the statewide goal of waste reduction established in the Act.



## Section 2 – Legislative Authority

The purpose of this section is to describe the legislative authority for preparation of this plan.

### 2.1 Federal

RCRA Subtitle D was published in the Federal Register on October 9, 1991. The intent of RCRA Subtitle D was to establish a framework for federal, state and local government cooperation in controlling the management of non-hazardous solid waste. The federal role in this arrangement is to establish the general regulatory direction by providing minimum nationwide standards for protecting human health and the environment and to provide technical assistance to states for planning and developing their own environmentally sound waste management practices.

### 2.2 State

The principle state law that governs solid waste management is the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act).

The Act outlines its purpose as the following:

1. To protect the public health and safety, protect and preserve the environment of the State and recover resources which have the potential for further usefulness by providing for, in the most environmentally safe, economically feasible and cost-effective manner, the storage, collection, transport, separation, treatment, processing, recycling and disposal of solid waste;
2. to establish and maintain a cooperative state program for providing planning assistance, technical assistance, and financial assistance to local governments for solid waste management;
3. to require local governments to adequately plan for and provide efficient, environmentally acceptable solid waste management services and programs;
4. to promote the establishment of resource recovery systems that preserve and enhance the quality of air, water and land resources;



5. to ensure that solid waste is transported, stored, treated, processed and disposed of in a manner adequate to protect human health, safety, welfare and the environment;
6. to promote the reduction, recycling, reuse and treatment of solid waste and the recycling of materials which would otherwise be disposed of as solid waste;
7. to encourage local governments to utilize all means reasonably available to promote efficient and proper methods of managing solid waste, which may include contracting with private entities to provide management services or operate management facilities on behalf of the local government, when it is cost effective to do so;
8. to promote the education of the general public and the training of solid waste professionals to reduce the generation of solid waste, to ensure proper disposal of solid waste and to encourage recycling;
9. to encourage the development of waste reduction and recycling programs through planning assistance, technical assistance, grants and other incentives;
10. to encourage the development of the state's recycling industries by promoting the successful development of markets for recycled items and by promoting the acceleration and advancement of the technology used in manufacturing processes that use recycled items;
11. to establish a leadership role for the State in recycling efforts by requiring the General Assembly, the Governor's Office, the Judiciary and all state agencies to separate solid waste for recycling and by granting a preference in state procurement policies to products with recycled content;
12. to require counties to develop and implement source separation, resource recovery or recycling programs or all of the above, or enhance existing programs so that valuable materials may be returned to productive use, energy and natural resources conserved and the useful life of solid waste management facilities extended;
13. to require local government and state agencies to determine the full cost of providing storage, collection, transport, separation, treatment, recycling and disposal of solid waste in an environmentally safe manner; and
14. to encourage local governments to pursue a regional approach to solid waste management.



The Act requires the Department to develop the South Carolina Solid Waste Management Plan (State Plan). As stated in the Act, Section 44-96-60, the minimum requirements are that the State Plan shall include:

1. An inventory of the amounts and types of solid waste currently being disposed of at solid waste disposal facilities in this State, both in the municipal solid waste stream and in the industrial solid waste stream;
2. an estimate of solid waste which will require disposal at solid waste disposal facilities in this State projected for the 20-year period following this chapter's effective date;
3. an estimate of the current capacity in this state to manage solid waste, including an identification of each solid waste management facility and a projection of its remaining useful life;
4. an evaluation of current solid waste management practices, including without limitation waste reduction, recycling, incineration, storage, processing, disposal and export;
5. an analysis of the types of solid waste facilities which will be needed to manage the state's solid waste during the projected 20-year period;
6. a description of procedures by which the state may facilitate the siting, construction and operation of new facilities needed to manage the state's solid waste over the projected 20-year period;
7. an evaluation of existing local government solid waste management programs, including recommendations, if necessary, on ways to improve such programs;
8. a description of the means by which the State shall achieve its statewide solid waste recycling and reduction goals; including recommendations on which categories of solid waste material should be recycled;
9. procedures and requirements for meeting state goals for waste reduction and recycling, including composting and objectives for waste-to-energy implementation and sanitary landfilling;
10. a description of existing state programs and recommendations for new programs or activities that will be needed to assist local governments in meeting their responsibilities under this article, whether by financial, technical or other forms of aid;



11. procedures by which local governments and regions may request assistance from the department;
12. procedures for encouraging and ensuring cooperative efforts in solid waste management by the State, local governments and private industry, including a description of the means by which the State may encourage local governments to pursue a regional approach to solid waste management;
13. minimum standards and procedures developed after consulting with local government officials which must be met by a county or region in its solid waste management plan, including the procedures that will be used to provide input from private industry and from private citizens;
14. a comprehensive analysis of the amounts and types of hazardous waste currently being disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills and recommendations regarding more appropriate means of managing such waste;
15. a description of the public education programs to be developed in consultation with local governments, other state agencies, and business and industry organizations to inform the public of solid waste management practices in this State and the need for and benefits of recycling, reduction, and other methods of managing the solid waste generated in this State;
16. a description of the program for the certification of operators of solid waste management facilities;
17. recommendations on whether to require that certain solid waste materials be made degradable and, if so, which categories of materials; and
18. a fiscal impact statement identifying the cost incurred by the Department in preparing the State Solid Waste Management Plan and that which will be incurred in carrying out all of the Department's duties and responsibilities under this chapter, including the number of new employees that may be necessary, and an estimate of the revenues that will be raised by the various fees authorized by this chapter.

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) published the first State Solid Waste Management Plan, pursuant to the Act, on November 27, 1992. In 1999, the Department published the *1999 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Plan* that was intended to be a revision and update of the 1992 Plan. 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 had been determined to be effective and safe.

## 2.3 Local Government

Section 44-96-80(J) of the Act gives the governing body of a county the responsibility and authority to provide for the operation of solid waste management facilities. The Governing body of Georgetown County is the Georgetown County Council. The primary county ordinance regarding solid waste is provided in Appendix A.

As stated in Section 44-96-80 of the Act, the minimum requirements are that the Plan shall include:

1. An estimate of the amount of solid waste currently disposed of at the solid waste disposal facilities within that county or region and a projection of the amount of solid waste that will be disposed of at solid waste disposal facilities during the twenty-year period following this chapter's effective date;
2. an estimate of the current capacity within that county or region to manage solid waste including identification of each solid waste management facility and a projection of its useful life;
3. an analysis of the existing and new solid waste facilities that will be needed to manage the solid waste generated within that county or region during the projected twenty-year period;
4. an estimate of the cost of implementing the solid waste management plan within that county or region;
5. an estimate of the revenue that each local government or region needs and intends to make available to fund implementation of the solid waste management plan;
6. an estimate of the cost of siting, constructing, and bringing into operation any new facilities needed to manage solid waste within that county or region during the projected twenty-year period;
7. a description and estimate of the sources and amount of revenues that can be made available for the siting, construction, and operation of the new solid waste management facilities;



8. a description of resource recovery, or recycling program, or both, which shall be implemented in each county or region and shall include, at a minimum, the following:
  - a. a designation of a recycling coordinator;
  - b. an identification of the categories of solid waste materials to be source separate, recovered, recycled, or all of the above;
  - c. an identification of the means by which such materials will be collected and marketed;
  - d. a description of the incentives or penalties, or both, that will be used to ensure compliance with the recycling program; and
  - e. a description of the public education program that will be used to inform the public of the need for and benefits of source separation, recovery, and recycling and of the requirements of the recycling program; and
9. a description of efforts, in addition to the recycling program, which will be undertaken within that county or region to meet the solid waste reduction goal as established on a statewide basis in Section 44-96-50.

Georgetown County Council initially developed a Solid Waste Management Plan in January 1994. The 2001 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Section 44-96-80 of the Act. The 2005 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared for the purpose of updating the 2001 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan. The 2011 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan is prepared for the purpose of updating the 2005 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan. The 2014 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan is prepared for the purpose of updating the 2011 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan.



### Section 3 - Demographics

The purpose of this Section is to present a basic analysis of demographics including population, tourism, economic, and land use trends that may affect future solid waste management in Georgetown County.

#### 3.1 Population

Georgetown County has experienced minimal population growth over the past several years. According to the most recently published United State Census report, the permanent population of Georgetown County in 2010 was 60,158. Recent population data are presented in Table 3-1 below.

Table 3-1  
Population Data

Population Growth & Projections		
2000	Population	55,797
2010	Population	60,158
	Percent Growth	7.82%
2015	Population	66,130
	Percent Growth	18.52%
2020	Population	69,650
	Percent Growth	24.83%

Source: U.S. Census

Reference : United States Census Bureau

As illustrated in table 3-1, the population grew 7.8% from 2000 to 2010. Population projections for the next twenty years are presented in Table 3-2 below. Table

3-2

Projected Population Data

Resident Population for South Carolina by County: 2000 & 2010				
County	April 1, 2000	April 1, 2010	2000 - 2010 Change	
			Number	Percent
Georgetown County	55,797	60,158	4,361	7.8%

Reference : (Office)South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Office of Research Statistics

#### 3.2 Tourism



Georgetown County does not maintain statistical data for the number of tourists in any given year.

### 3.3 Economic Trends

Table 3-3

The following table, published by the Georgetown County Economic Development Commission illustrates employment by industry:

2012 Qtr 02

NAICS	Industry Sectors	Establishments	Workers	Avg Weekly Wage
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	52	602	\$698
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	5	43	\$949
22	Utilities	3	20	\$853
23	Construction	149	953	\$681
31-33	Manufacturing	55	2,242	\$1,026
42	Wholesale trade	63	361	\$750
44-45	Retail trade	294	2,998	\$446
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	33	207	\$686
51	Information	17	115	\$885
52	Finance and insurance	97	531	\$833
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	63	291	\$610
54	Professional and technical services	155	602	\$828
55	Management of companies and enterprises	3	7	\$1,299
56	Administrative and waste services	107	1,170	\$362
61	Educational services	15	95	\$404
62	Health care and social assistance	201	2,168	\$771
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	42	854	\$351
72	Accommodation and food services	171	3,523	\$315
81	Other services, except public administration	191	641	\$447

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 3-3  
Employment by Industry

The unemployment rate for Georgetown County, as published by the South Carolina Employment Securities Commission was 7.10% in December 2013.

No significant economic trends are anticipated that will affect future solid waste management in Georgetown County.

### 3.4 Land Use

Georgetown County has an area of approximately 815 square miles. The county is bordered to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the north by Horry and Marion counties, to the south by Berkeley and Charleston counties, and to the west by Williamsburg



County. Urban areas are concentrated in the eastern portion of the county near the coast from the City of Georgetown north along the Waccamaw Neck (including the Town of Pawley's Island) to the border with Horry County. The Town of Andrew's is situated in the west-central portion of the County.

The county comprised of three incorporated areas: City of Georgetown, Town Andrews and Town of Pawleys Island has a total area of 24 square miles or 3%. The remaining 791 square miles or 97% is unincorporated.

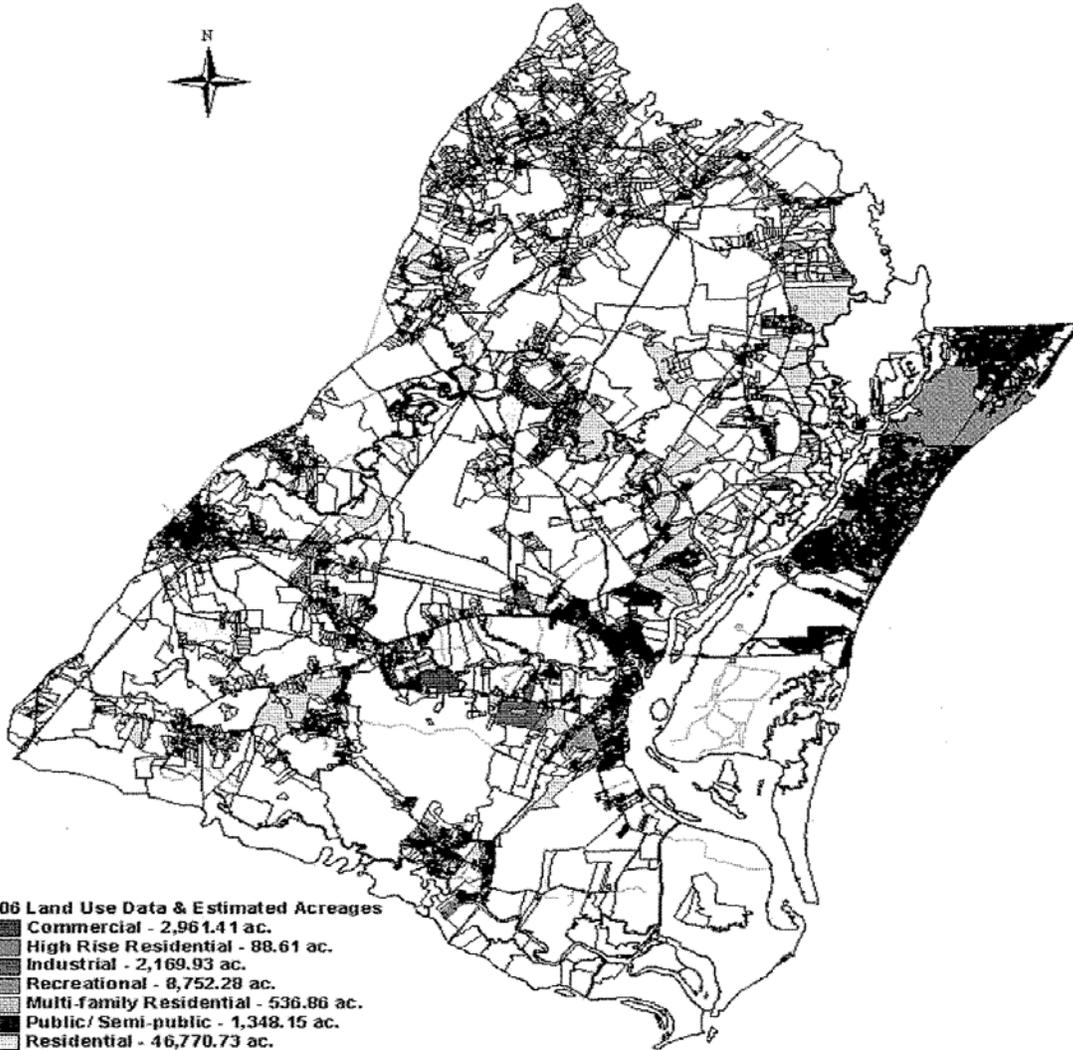
Incorporated areas land use is consist of (120 square miles or 15%) developed and 672 square miles or 83%) vacant/undeveloped. Undeveloped includes agricultural and silvicultural land uses. *(Reference: "Land Use Element Georgetown County Comprehensive Plan"*

Major transportation routes that provide access to Georgetown County include U.S. Highways 17, 521, and 701.

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### Georgetown County 2007 Existing Land Use Data



- 2006 Land Use Data & Estimated Acreages**
- Commercial - 2,961.41 ac.
  - High Rise Residential - 88.61 ac.
  - Industrial - 2,169.93 ac.
  - Recreational - 8,752.28 ac.
  - Multi-family Residential - 536.86 ac.
  - Public/ Semi-public - 1,348.15 ac.
  - Residential - 46,770.73 ac.
  - Residential (Trailer) - 12,076.05 ac.
  - Utility - 747.54 ac.
  - Vacant - 480,268.86 ac.
  - Street Data
  - Parcel Data

Total Acreage: 75,451.56 ac





## Section 4 – Existing Solid Waste Management

Section 44-96-60 of the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act requires that the State's existing solid waste management be assessed. The information in this chapter describes existing solid waste management in Georgetown County.

### 4.1 Generation & Characterization

The Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act) required that Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Facilities install scales by November 1992. Since 1993, data has been collected within the state to give a more accurate estimate of the current and future MSW generation rates. The 2013 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report determined each South Carolinian generates an average of 5.1 pounds of MSW per day. It should be noted that MSW does not include other waste types such as yard waste, land-clearing debris, and other types of materials (sludge, combustion ash, C&D debris). If all types of waste are included, the 2013 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report further determined each South Carolinian generates an average 8.9 pounds of TSW per day.

For fiscal year 2013, Georgetown County residents generated 52,899 tons, or 4.8 pounds MSW per day, and 87,667 tons, or 8.0 pounds of TSW per day.

Table 4.1 is a summary of the waste generation for South Carolina in Fiscal Year 2013 and Georgetown County in Fiscal Year 2013.

**Table 4.1**  
**Waste Generation Summary**

Waste Type	South Carolina FY 2013 Pounds/Person/Day	Georgetown County FY 2013 Pounds/Person/Day
MSW	5.1	4.8
TSW	8.9	10.5



### 4.2 Collection & Transfer

Georgetown County owns and operates 14 Convenience centers, or public facilities that accept recyclables and municipal solid waste. The centers are fenced, staffed, landscaped, and operate in rural areas. Recyclables accepted include: aluminum, appliances/scrap metal, batteries, cans, cardboard, glass, newspapers, oil, oil filters, oil bottles, plastic, tires, textiles and yard waste. The 14 Convenience centers served 33,697 households in FY 2013. A map of the convenience centers and the hours of operation for each site area are shown in Appendix B.

The County transfers recyclables and MSW to the solid waste facility for processing at the material recycling facility or for disposal in the landfill.

#### City of Georgetown

The City of Georgetown (City) provides curbside refuse collection services to its residents twice per week. Backyard collection services are provided for residents who are handicapped or have certain medical problems. Bulky wastes (white goods, furniture, etc.) are picked up from residents on an as-needed basis. Curbside recycling collection services are provided on a weekly basis. Residents are provided with recyclable plastic bins in which to set out recyclables, including glass containers (clear, green, and brown), aluminum cans, newspapers, HDPE, and PET plastic (soda bottles and milk jugs). The City collects yard waste from the curb on a weekly basis.

The City also provides solid waste collection services to small business within the City limits. Larger businesses are provided with dumpsters, which are serviced as needed.

Solid waste materials collected by the city are disposed of in the County's Class 3 Landfill. Recyclable materials are processed in the County's material recovery facility (MRF). Yard waste collected by the City is delivered to Yardwaste Management/Composting Facility and processed by the County through its Yard Waste Program.

#### Town of Andrews

The Town of Andrews provides solid waste collection services to its residents and small businesses through the use of roll-out containers. Town crews empty these containers



twice per week. Bulky waste (white goods, furniture, yard waste, etc.) are picked up from residents of the Town on an as-needed basis. At present, there are no recycling services provided by the Town of Andrews. Residents wishing to recycle may take their materials to one of the County operated Convenience Centers.

Solid waste materials collected by the Town of Andrews are disposed of in the County's Class 3 Landfill. Yard waste collected by the Town of Andrews is delivered to the Yardwaste Management/ Composting Facility and processed by the County through its Yard Waste Management Program.

### **Town of Pawley's Island**

The Town of Pawley's Island has implemented a pilot program that allows co-mingled recyclables (*plastics 1-7, cans, cardboard, and newspaper and office paper*) in the same truck. No glass, styrofoam, grocery plastic bags or plastic wrap is allowed. It is separated at the MRF and baled. Their pick schedule is as follows:

- Summer - - Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for household garbage
- All other season – Tuesday and Saturdays
- Recyclables on Wednesdays

### **Private Services**

Within the County, a variety of private collection services are provided to generators of residential, commercial, industrial, and C&D waste streams. These services include solid waste collection, recyclables collection, and opportunities for the collection of waste requiring special handling.

The County works with the private sector for the marketing of the recyclable materials that are processed by the County MRF.

## **4.3 Treatment**

The Act defines treatment as, "any technique designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any solid waste so as to render it safe for transport, amenable to storage, recovery, or recycling, safe for disposal, or



reduced in volume or concentration.” Treatment methods practiced in South Carolina include activities such as, shredding, compacting, incineration and baling. Treatment methods used by Georgetown County are described below:

### **4.3.1 Shredding**

Shredding is generally used to change the physical character of solid waste. For instance, yard waste is typically shredded (ground) to facilitate mulching/ composting activity. Shredding is utilized for, but not necessarily limited to the Yard Waste Program in Georgetown County.

### **4.3.2 Compacting**

Compacting is generally used to change the physical character of solid waste. For instance, compaction is used to more efficiently transfer and dispose waste. Compaction is utilized for, but not necessarily limited to the collection and disposal programs in Georgetown County.

### **4.3.3 Incineration**

Incinerator facilities are effective with large volumes of waste, and landfilling is still a necessity for disposal of the ash. The cost of these facilities and low public opinion continue to inhibit the use of this treatment process. Incineration is not utilized in Georgetown County.

### **4.3.4 Baling**

Baling is generally used to change the physical character of solid waste. For instance, baling is used to more efficiently package and/or transfer waste. Baling is currently used at the MRF and Cardboard Recycling Program in Georgetown County.

### **4.3.5 Processing**

Solid Waste Processing Facilities became effective on May 28, 1993 and was amended June 23, 1995. Regulation 61-107.6 establishes the minimum standards for the proper



operation and management of facilities that receive solid waste for processing and requires permitting of solid waste processing facilities. The amendment makes the regulation applicable to all facilities that process solid waste, except for on-site processing of solid waste generated in the course of normal operations on property under the same ownership or control as the processing facility. Currently, processing facilities are permitted in the state for processing C&D debris, industrial waste and MSW. The majority of these facilities are privately owned and/or operated.

Currently, there are no permitted processing facilities in Georgetown County.

### **4.4 Other**

Solid waste management practices that are not considered to be treatment or disposal are discussed in this section. Composting, land application of solid waste and remediation are included in this category. Each is described below:

#### **4.4.1 Composting**

The Act defines a composting facility as any facility used to provide aerobic, thermophilic decomposition of the solid organic constituents of solid waste to produce a stable, humus-like material. Regulation 61-107.4, entitled "Yard Trash and Land Clearing Debris and Compost", which establish requirements that ensure the proper management or disposal of yard trash and land-clearing debris, became effective June 27, 2014.

Georgetown County operates a DHEC permitted Yard Waste Management/ Compost Facility.

Based on the information published by South Carolina DHEC, there are a few private composting and wood chipping/shredding facilities that are registered in Georgetown County.

#### **4.4.2 Land Application of Solid Waste**



On July 26, 1996, Regulation 61-107.15, entitled “Land Application of Solid Waste” became effective. This regulation establishes appropriate application rates, frequency of application, and monitoring requirements for the uniform surface spreading or mechanical incorporation of non-hazardous solid waste onto or into soil that is being used for agricultural, silvicultural and horticultural production. This regulation also applies to the application of solid waste on land that is being reclaimed to enhance its aesthetic value or to reduce environmental degradation. The land application of non-hazardous solid waste shall be for beneficial agricultural, silvicultural and horticultural purposes and not used as a means of disposal. Benefits of land application include offsetting farming costs of soil amendments and lime, returning nutrients to the soil depleted by erosion and harvesting crops, and freeing up additional landfill space. Land application is a way to recycle Georgetown County’s resources and is not a means of disposal. Georgetown County does not have any Land Application of Solid Waste Programs in place.

Based on information published by the Department, no private Land Application of Solid Waste sites are registered in Georgetown County.

#### **4.4.3 Research, Development & Demonstration Projects**

Innovative and experimental solid waste management technologies and processes are regulated by Regulation 61-107.10. This regulation, effective June 25, 1993, establishes the minimum standards for the proper operation and management of solid waste management facilities, or parts of these facilities, proposing to utilize an innovative and experimental solid waste management technology or process.

Currently there are no permits for Research, Development and Demonstration Projects within the county.

#### **4.5 Disposal**

Regulation 61-107.19, effective May 23, 2008, establishes the minimum standards for site selection, design, operation, and closure of all solid waste landfills and structural fill areas. Disposal of waste under the purview of this regulation is based on the waste’s chemical/physical properties and is not dependent upon the source of generation with



the exception of municipal solid waste that shall be disposed in Class Three Landfills. This regulation is divided into the following parts:

Part I - Outlines the general criteria that applies to one or more parts of the regulation, e.g., the applicability for the regulation, waste characterization requirements for determining the type of landfill needed, definitions for the purposes of this regulation;

Part II - outlines the permit-by-rule requirements for structural fill activity using a limited waste stream;

Part III - outlines the general permitting requirements for Class One Landfills - using land-clearing debris, and yard trash to fill low areas, including permitted mining sites, for an aesthetic benefit or property enhancement;

Part IV - outlines the requirements for Class Two Landfills - all landfills for the disposal of waste as outlined in Appendix I of this regulation, and similar waste, and wastes that test, pursuant to Section C of this Part, less than ten (<10) times the maximum contaminant level (MCL) as published in R.61-58, State Primary Drinking Water Regulation current at the time of the permit application. When a waste not listed in Appendix I is approved by the Department for disposal, the landfill's permit will be modified to include the acceptability of the approved waste; and,

Part V - outlines the requirements for Class Three Landfills that accept municipal solid waste, industrial solid waste, sewage sludge, nonhazardous municipal solid waste incinerator ash and other nonhazardous wastes.

Georgetown County owns and operates one Class Three landfill and one Class Two landfill to satisfy the disposal needs of the County.

### **4.5.1 Class Three Landfill**

In August 1995, the County submitted "Georgetown County Sanitary Landfill, Permit Application Document for the Proposed Horizontal Expansion" for site approval of a 40-acre Subtitle D landfill and for a Permit to Construct for the Phase 1, 13.3-acre area. Georgetown County began operations of Phase 1 in March 1998.



The County submitted, "Georgetown County Subtitle D Landfill Expansion Phases 2, 3, and 4" Permit to Construct application to the Department in February 2002. This submittal addressed engineering design issues required to receive a permit to construct for the remaining 26.7 acres (Phases 2, 3, and 4) of the 40-acre Subtitle D landfill, Facility ID #221001-1102. Phase 2 was constructed in 2004 and operations began in early 2005. Phase 3 was constructed in 2011. Table 4.2 presents estimated airspace provided by the currently permitted landfill expansions.

As of June 30, 2010, a total of 1,220,901 cubic yards of waste have been disposed of in the Georgetown County Class Three Landfill. As of June 30, 2010, approximately 2,514,562 cubic yards or 1,383,009 tons (at 0.55 tons per cubic yard) of remaining capacity are permitted for the Class Three Landfill.

**Table 4.2**  
**Class Three Landfill Remaining Permitted Capacity**

Phase	Remaining Cumulative Capacity (cubic yards)	Remaining Cumulative Capacity (tons)
1-4	2,131,335	1,214,860

### 4.5.2 Class Two Landfill

In July 1996, Georgetown County received a Permit to Construct for a 3.3-acre C&D landfill within the property of the solid waste facility. A subsequent application for a 6.7-acre horizontal expansion was applied for in the permitting document, "Permit Application for the Horizontal Expansion of the Georgetown County Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill," dated December 1999, revised in April 2000. The Department issued a Permit to Construct for the horizontal expansion in November 2000. A third application for a 5.3 acre horizontal expansion was applied for and approved in 2005, bringing the total disposal area of the Class Two landfill to 15.3 acres.



As of June 30, 2014, a total of 67,581 cubic yards of Class Two waste have been disposed of in the Georgetown County Class Two Landfill. As of June 30, 2014, approximately 612,855 cubic yards of capacity remains for the Class Two Landfill. Class Two landfill Capacity shall be evaluated annually.

### **4.6 Recycling, Reuse and Reduction**

#### **4.6.1 Recycling Coordinator**

Section 44-96-80 of the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act requires local governments to provide a description of recycling programs and to designate a recycling coordinator.

The current Georgetown County Recycling Coordinator:

Fred Sumpter, Collections/Recycling Supervisor  
Georgetown County Environmental Services  
PO Drawer 421270  
Georgetown, SC 29442  
Phone: (843) 545-3463  
Fax: (843) 545-3483  
Email: [fsumpter@gtcounty.org](mailto:fsumpter@gtcounty.org)

#### **4.6.2 Categories of Solid Waste to be Recycled**

To gain a better appreciation for recycling efforts, the State requested information regarding recycling broken down by commodity, as shown in Table 4-3:



**Table 4-3  
Recycling Tonnage by Category from Annual Reports**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Tons</b>
Glass	238.91
Metal	5,897.13
Paper/Paperboard	1,160.13
Plastics	140.88
Banned Items	5,528.02
Misc.	24.42

### **4.6.3 Materials Processing**

In terms of public recyclable processing services within the County, only the County directly offers processing services for the management of recyclables.

The County operates a MRF designed to handle, process, sort, bale, and market all recyclable materials collected as part of the County recycling programs. This MRF is also used by the City for the recyclables collected from its weekly curbside program. The recyclables accepted at the MRF include glass, aluminum and steel cans, cardboard, mixed paper, paperboard, newspapers, magazines, PET, and HDPE plastics. This process involves hand sorting and baling of materials as appropriate for market delivery. On average, the MRF processes approximately 7.0 tons of material per day.

### **4.7 Banned Items**

The 1991 Solid Waste Management Act placed disposal bans on certain types of solid wastes, increasing the importance of counties to manage this waste. The following items are banned from disposal in landfills:

- Lead-Acid Batteries
- Used Oil



- Yard Trash & Land-clearing Debris
- Whole Waste Tires
- White Goods
- Small-Sealed Lead-Acid Batteries
- Electronic Scrap

Banned items are discussed in the following sections: batteries in section 4.7.1, used oil in 4.7.2, tires in 4.7.3, and white goods in 4.7.4.

### **4.7.1 Batteries**

Section 44-96-180 of the Solid Waste Act banned all disposal of lead-acid batteries in landfills by May 27, 1992. Since that time, Georgetown County has provided for the collection of lead-acid batteries at each of the Convenience Centers (14 locations) located throughout the County. Georgetown County contracts with a contract battery recycling vendor for processing of collected lead-acid batteries. In addition, residents can recycle batteries with a number of auto parts retailers. It should be noted that all sellers of batteries are required by law to accept old batteries for recycling.

### **4.7.2 Used Oil**

In accordance with Section 44-96-160 of the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act, the disposal of used oil in the landfill was banned on May 27, 1992. Residents can dispose of used oil free of charge at Convenience Centers located throughout the County. The County has also established a program for collecting and recycling used oil from agricultural machinery, a program for collecting gas/oil mixtures from marinas, and the County also collects used cooking oil at all Convenience Centers.

In fiscal year 2013, almost 67.69 tons of used motor oil was collected within the County.

### **4.7.3 Tires**

Whole waste tires have been banned from the MSW and C&D waste stream since October 23, 1993. With the implementation of the waste tire tax, the private sector began to provide for a significant portion of the tire disposal needs within the county.



Residents can drop tires off free of charge at any of the County's Convenience Centers or the Solid Waste Management Facility. Tires are also disposed of at the point of purchase of new tires. Georgetown County contracts with a private tire disposal company. This contract is renewed annually and is re-bid every three years. In fiscal year 2013, 799.89 tons of tires were collected for recycling in Georgetown County.

#### **4.7.4 White Goods**

Section 44-96-200 of the Solid Waste Act placed a ban on the landfilling of white goods as of May 27, 1994. White goods may be dropped off free of charge at any of the County's Convenience Centers or the Solid Waste Management Facility. These items, which include appliances such as dishwashers, refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, and water heaters, are recycled by contracted scrap metal processors.

#### **4.8 Miscellaneous Items**

Miscellaneous items include materials such as antifreeze, electronics, food waste, textiles, mattresses, wood, compost, household hazardous materials, paint, and oil filters and bottles.

##### **4.8.1.1 Household Hazardous Materials**

Georgetown County's Household Hazardous Waste Facility is located at the Landfill Convenience Center on Hwy. 51. The hours of operation are 7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. on Saturdays. Materials accepted include: paint products, cleaning products, lawn and garden care materials, automotive products and other miscellaneous products. Materials NOT accepted include: radioactive material, bio-hazardous or medical waste, explosives or ammunition, propane cylinders larger than 16.4oz, and asbestos.

##### **4.8.2 Electronic Scrap**

Georgetown County's accepts electronic scrap from residents at designated Convenience Centers or an E-Scrap Processing Facility (See Appendix B). Materials accepted include, but are not limited to: television, computer monitors, computers, VCRs, radios, copiers, scanners, printers, mobile phones and cable boxes.

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### 4.8.3 Asbestos

Georgetown County Landfill accepts asbestos with prior DHEC approval.

## 4.9 Other Items

Other items include C&D debris, sludge, solvents, grease, combustion ash, and agricultural debris.

### 4.9.1 C&D Debris

Georgetown County actively pursues the recycling/reuse of asphalt, brick, concrete, wood, and shingles and offers reduced tipping fees for these materials if segregated into uncontaminated loads. Georgetown County grinds the materials for use in landfill operations such as road construction.

### 4.9.2 Sludge

In fiscal year 2013, Georgetown County accepted 5884.00 tons of municipal wastewater sludge for disposal.

### 4.9.3 Combustion Ash

In fiscal year 2013, Georgetown County recycled 178 tons of industrial combustion ash.

### 4.9.4 Natural Disasters

Debris generating natural disasters shall be managed in accordance with Georgetown County Debris Management Plan.

## 4.10 Public Education

Each of the providers of solid waste collection services within the County (either public or private) distributes informational literature regarding service provision to service



recipients. Other measures that have been taken to support solid waste education efforts within the county include:

- Georgetown County has an Environmental Education Center and Nature Center located at the landfill. This Center allows students, scouts and other organizations to learn about environmental issues.
- The Clemson Agricultural Extension Service and other extension agencies make solid waste educational services available within the County on an as-needed basis.
- Keep America Beautiful, and Keep Georgetown Beautiful sponsor a variety of programs/events within the County, which are aimed at litter prevention and source reduction.

The Environmental Education Center received National Recognition at the 2003 Keep America Beautiful Conference held in Washington, D.C. on December 5th, 2003.

### 4.11 Awards

1997

- J. Mitchell Graham Award – Environmental Education Center
- Adopt-A-Highway: Outstanding County Group

2001

- Governors' Pollution Prevention Award – Local Government Agency – Georgetown County Regional Compost Facility
- Carolina Recycling Association – Spotlight Award – Georgetown County Regional Compost Facility
- SCDHEC Recycle Guys Award – Best Composting Program

2002

- Carolina Recycling Association – Outstanding Composting/Organics Recycling Program

2003



- Keep America Beautiful – First Place National Award for Georgetown County Department of Public Services Environmental Education Center

2004

- Governor's Pollution Prevention Award – Local Government Agency – Georgetown County Regional Compost Facility
- SCDHEC Recycle Guys Award - Amy McCutcheon named Recycling Coordinator of the Year

2005

- SCDHEC Recycle Guys Award – Outstanding Composting Program
- SCDHEC Recycle Guys Award – Outstanding Local Government Waste Reduction/Recycling Program

2009

- Georgetown County Innovation Award

2010

- Landfill Methane Outreach Community Partner

### **4.12 Special Wastes**

Each MSW landfill is required by the Act to have a Department approved Special Waste Analysis and Implementation Plan (SWAIP). The plan is required to address the parameters for which each special waste proposed for disposal, is to be analyzed and the rationale for selecting these parameters. Georgetown County has an approved SWAIP as a component of its operations.

### **4.12 Import & Export**

Georgetown County serves the solid waste needs of the citizens of Georgetown County. Only minor amounts of waste are imported from outside the county and only as a cooperative effort with other local governments.



Inter-governmental agreements may be considered in the future, if considered to be in the best interest of Georgetown County.

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### Section 5 – Future Solid Waste Management

Section 44-96-60 of the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act requires that the State's existing solid waste management be assessed. The information in this chapter describes future solid waste management in Georgetown County.

#### 5.1 Waste Stream Projections

For fiscal year 2013, Georgetown County residents disposed 39,910 tons, or 3.6 pounds of MSW per day, and 87,667 tons, or 9.1 pounds of TSW per day.

Waste stream projections for MSW and C&D are based on fiscal year 2012 tonnage of 54,806 tons and 17,431 tons, respectively. See Appendix C for waste stream projections through the planning period. Projections are referenced from DHEC, "South Carolina Solid Waste Disposal Projections Basics" econometric analysis study.

#### 5.2 Collection & Transfer

Georgetown County will continue to own and operate the 14 Convenience Centers that accept recyclables and municipal solid waste.

The County plans to add additional Convenience Centers in the future as necessary to meet the demand for this service.

Since the County intends to continue to use the County-owned Class Three and Class Two landfills for disposal, there are no plans to operate a waste transfer station in the county for the purpose of transferring waste to an out-of-county facility.

##### City of Georgetown

The City of Georgetown plans to continue curbside refuse collection to its residents and businesses as outlined in Section 4.

##### Town of Andrews



The Town of Andrews plans to continue solid waste collection services to its residents and small businesses as outlined in Section 4.

### **Town of Pawley's Island**

The Town of Pawley's Island plans to continue solid waste collection services to its residents and businesses as outlined in Section 4. No changes to the services for the Town of Pawley's Island are planned at this time.

### **Private Services**

Within the County, a variety of private collection services are provided to generators of residential, commercial, industrial, and C&D waste streams. These services include solid waste collection, recyclables collection, and opportunities for the collection of waste requiring special handling.

The County will continue to work with the private sector for the marketing of the recyclable materials that are processed by the County MRF.

## **5.3 Treatment**

### **5.3.1 Shredding**

As outlined in Section 4, shredding will continue to be utilized for, but not necessarily limited to, the yard waste program in Georgetown County.

### **5.3.2 Compacting**

As outlined in Section 4, compaction will continue to be utilized for, but not necessarily limited to, the collection and disposal programs in Georgetown County.

### **5.3.3 Incineration**

Georgetown is not currently planning to use incineration in the future.



### 5.3.4 Baling

As outlined in Section 4, baling will continue to be used at the MRF and Cardboard Recycling Program in Georgetown County.

### 5.3.5 Processing

Georgetown County is not currently planning to use processing facilities in the future. If it is determined in the future that processing facilities are necessary, the processing facility will be owned and operated by the County.

## 5.4 Other

Solid waste management practices that are not considered to be treatment or disposal are discussed in this section. Composting, land application of solid waste, and remediation are included in this category. Each is described below.

### 5.4.1 Composting

Georgetown County currently operates a Type 1 composting facility. Additional feedstock may be considered in the future.

### 5.4.2 Land Application of Solid Waste

As outlined in Section 4, Georgetown County does not have any land application of solid waste programs in place as permitted by the Department. The County does not anticipate the need for any new land application of solid waste programs in the future.

If it is determined in the future that land application facilities are necessary, the land application facility will be owned and operated by the County.



Based on information published by South Carolina DHEC, there are no private Land Application of Solid Waste sites registered in Georgetown County. No new land application facilities are anticipated to be required in the future.

### 5.4.3 Research, Development & Demonstration Projects

Innovative and experimental solid waste management technologies and processes are regulated by Regulation 61-107.10. This regulation, effective June 25, 1993, establishes the minimum standards for the proper operation and management of solid waste management facilities, or parts of these facilities, proposing to utilize an innovative and experimental solid waste management technology or process.

Currently there are no permits for Research, Development and Demonstration Projects within the county.

### 5.5 Disposal

Georgetown County owns and operates one Class Three landfill and one Class Two landfill to satisfy the disposal needs of the County.

Currently Georgetown County has constructed 40 acres of Class Three Landfill area for disposal of solid waste (Phases 1 and -3). Table 4-2 (see section 4.5.1) presents a summary of the remaining permitted capacity of the Class Three landfill as of June 30, 2013.

The Class Two landfill remaining capacity shall be reviewed annually. The County plans to dispose of Class Two waste in the Class Three Landfill when the Class Two landfill reaches full capacity.

The remaining combined permitted disposal capacity as of June 30, 2013 is approximately 2,131,335 cubic yards. Referring to Table 5-1, this permitted capacity will be used by fiscal year 2024.

One specific project is planned that will extend the disposal capacity beyond the 20-year planning period. Georgetown County has evaluated an area to the west and south of



the permitted Class Three Landfill for use as a future expansion of the existing facility. A 66-acre lateral expansion is possible in this area. The additional 66-acres of Class Three Landfill gained by the lateral expansion will provide approximately 25 years of capacity.

No other new, replacement, or expanded landfill facilities are required for the County to provide 20 years of disposal capacity.

If it is determined in the future that other new, replacement, or expanded landfill facilities are required, the landfill facilities will be owned and operated by the County.

### **5.6 Recycling, Reuse and Reduction**

Georgetown County plans to continue operation of the 14 Convenience Centers and the MRF to handle, process, sort, bale, and market all recyclable materials collected as described in Section 4. As recycling technology and commodity markets become more advanced, Georgetown County will evaluate further recycling opportunities. Georgetown County will continue to educate residents, business, schools, and industries on the importance of recycling.

### **5.7 Banned Items**

The following items are banned from disposal in MSW landfills (state):

- Lead-Acid Batteries
- Used Oil
- Yard Trash & Land-clearing Debris
- Whole Waste Tires
- White Goods
- Small-Sealed Lead-Acid Batteries
- Electronic Scrap

Georgetown County plans to continue programs for banned items as discussed in Section 4.



### 5.8 Miscellaneous Items

Miscellaneous items include materials such as: antifreeze, electronics, food waste, carpet, textiles, mattresses, wood, compost, household hazardous materials, paint, and oil filters and bottles.

#### 5.8.1 Household Hazardous Materials

Georgetown County plans to continue the policy of accepting household hazardous waste at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility. The Household Hazardous Waste Program may be expanded in the future.

#### 5.8.2 Electronic Scrap

Georgetown County plans to continue the policy of accepting electronic scrap at designated Convenience Centers and the E-Scrap Processing Facility. The electronic scrap program may be expanded in the future.

#### 5.8.3 Asbestos

Georgetown County Landfill will continue to accept asbestos with prior DHEC approval.

### 5.9 Other Items

Other items include C&D debris, sludge, solvents and grease, combustion ash, and agricultural debris.

#### 5.9.1 C&D Debris

Georgetown County plans to continue pursuing recycling of C&D debris when feasible.

#### 5.9.2 Sludge

Georgetown County plans to continue to accept municipal sludge for disposal in the Class Three Landfill.



### 5.9.3 Combustion Ash

Georgetown County will promote recycling of industrial combustion ash through its public education programs.

### 5.10 Public Education

Georgetown County plans to continue its public education program as outlined in Section 4.

### 5.11 Import & Export

Georgetown County serves the solid waste needs of the citizens of Georgetown County. Only minor amounts of waste are imported from outside the County. Inter-governmental agreements may be considered in the future, if considered to be in the best interest of Georgetown County.

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### **Section 6 – Local Government Oversight**

The purpose of this section is to comply with Sections 44-96-80 and 44-96-90 of the Act.

#### **6.1 Section 44-96-80 of the Act**

Section 44-96-80 of the Act requires each local government to estimate the costs and revenue needed to implement their solid waste management plans as well as the cost, source, and amount of revenues needed for siting, construction, and operation of new solid waste management facilities during a twenty-year period.

##### **6.1.1 The Costs and Revenue Needed to Implement their Solid Waste Management Plans**

At this time, the County does not have an approved twenty-year projected budget needed to implement the Solid Waste Management Plan. The County approves the budget annually to operate the Solid Waste Program as described herein. The budget outlines the costs and revenue to implement the Solid Waste Program.

Landfill fees, household fees, and property taxes are the three primary sources of revenue used to implement the Solid Waste Program.

##### **6.1.2 Cost, Source, and Amount of Revenues Needed for Siting, Construction and Operation of New Solid Waste Management Facilities During a Twenty-Year Period**

Georgetown County is responsible for siting, construction, and operation of any new solid waste management facilities in the County.

At this time, the County does not have an estimate of the cost of siting, constructing, and bringing into operation any new facilities needed to manage solid waste within the county during the projected twenty-year period. At this time, the County does not have a description and estimate of the sources and amount of revenue that can be made



available for the siting, construction, and operation of new solid waste management facilities.

Landfill fees, household fees, and property taxes are the primary sources of revenue to cover costs for siting, construction, and operation of any new solid waste management facilities for a twenty-year period.

### **6.2 Section 44-96-90 of the Act**

Section 44-96-90 of the Act requires each local government to determine its full costs for its solid waste management services within its service area for the previous year. This section of the plan relied upon Full Cost Disclosure Forms submitted to DHEC. Full Cost Disclosure Forms are required from the unincorporated areas of Georgetown County (via the County) as well as all of the incorporated areas of Georgetown County including the City of Georgetown, Town of Andrews, and the Town of Pawley's Island. The regulation R.61-107.2, entitled "Full Cost Disclosure" establishes the method for local governments to calculate the full cost. The State Guidance Documents for estimating full cost disclosure requires all local governments report the full cost of providing solid waste management services by the following categories: collection, education, recycling and composting, and disposal. Georgetown County reported the following costs to the Department for FY 2013:



## Section 7- Goals, Policies, Strategies, and Barriers

The Solid Waste Policy and Management Act (Act) designates a waste reduction goal and a waste recycling goal for the state. The Act also establishes five policies to be incorporated into South Carolina's Solid Waste Management Programs. This chapter details the solid waste reduction and recycling goals and the five policies outlined in the Act, along with suggested strategies for achieving the goals and possible barriers. Section 7.1 summarizes the State Solid Waste Management Plan goals and policies and Section 7.2 of this report presents Georgetown County's plan for meeting these goals and policies.

### 7.1 State Solid Waste Management Plan Goals and Policies

Section 44-96-80 of the Act requires each local government to estimate the costs and revenue needed to implement their Solid Waste Management Plans as well as the cost, source, and amount of revenues needed for siting, construction, and operation of new solid waste management facilities during a twenty-year period.

#### 7.1.1 Goals

The Solid Waste Policy and Management Act set forth the reduction and recycling goals, which were to be met by May 27, 1997. The Act also states that each county or region meeting both goals will be financially rewarded. DHEC compiled the information submitted in the 1997 Solid Waste Management Annual Progress Reports to determine whether or not counties or regions met the goals set forth in the Act.

The following three goals are included in Section 44-96-50 of the Act.

1. It is the goal of this State to reduce, on a statewide per capita basis, the amount of municipal solid waste being generated to 3.25 pounds per day not later than 2020.



2. For the purposes of this goal, "municipal solid waste" includes, but is not limited to, wastes that are durable goods, nondurable goods, containers and packaging, food scraps, yard trimmings, and miscellaneous inorganic wastes from residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sources including, but not limited to, appliances, automobile tires, old newspapers, clothing, disposable tableware, office and classroom paper, wood pallets, and cafeteria wastes. "Municipal solid waste" does not include solid wastes from other sources including, but not limited to, construction and demolition debris, auto bodies, municipal sludge, combustion ash, and industrial process wastes that also might be disposed of in municipal waste landfills or incinerators.
3. It is the goal of this State to continue setting new and revised solid waste recycling and waste reduction goals after June 30, 2005. These goals must be established in a manner so as to attempt to further reduce the flow of solid waste being disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills and solid waste incinerators.

On February 9, 2006, the state plan was amended to include requirements for emerging solid waste management technologies. As of fiscal year 2011, new state solid waste recycling and reduction goals were approved. The state's current recycling and reduction goals are to recycle 40% or more of the state's MSW and to reduce the average per capita disposal to 3.25 pounds per person per day or less by 2020 respectively.

### 7.1.2 Policies

The following five policies are included in Section 44-96-50 of the Act:

- It is the policy of this State to promote appropriate methods of solid waste management prior to utilizing the options of disposal in landfills, treatment or disposal by incineration or other treatment, storage, or disposal methods, and to assist local government with solid waste management functions. In furtherance of this state policy, it shall be preferable to reduce the production and generation of waste at the source and to promote the reuse and recycling of materials rather than the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes by landfill disposal,



incineration, or other management methods designed to handle waste after it enters the waste stream.

- It is the policy of this State that the methods of management of solid waste shall protect public health, safety, and the environment by employing the best available technology, which is economically feasible for the control of pollution and the release of hazardous constituents into the environment. Such methods shall be implemented in a manner to maximize the reduction of solid waste through source reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- It is the policy of this State to encourage research by private entities, by state agencies, and by state-supported educational institutions into the reduction of solid waste production and generation.
- It is the policy of this State to encourage a regional approach to solid waste management.
- It is the policy of this State that each county or region make every effort to meet, on an individual basis, the state solid waste recycling and reduction goals and that each county or region, and municipalities located therein, which meet this goal be financially rewarded by the State.

### **7.2 Strategy to Meet Goals and Policies of the Act**

With this Plan, Georgetown County intends to incorporate all of the goals and policies set by the State into its Solid Waste Program. Strategies to meet goals and policies of the Act include:

- To develop and maintain an administrative staff which fully supports the missions, goals, and objectives of County Council.
- To provide educational programs to the public on responsible waste management with an emphasis on source reduction, re-use, recycling, and environmental awareness.



- To provide comprehensive Solid Waste Management Programs which incorporate state-of-the-art technologies in order to maximize protection of the environment and efficiently utilize the disposal system.
- To provide attractive and well-maintained facilities and equipment in order to provide waste disposal services promptly to users, to enhance the image of waste management in the service area, and to instill pride in Georgetown County.
- To maintain active liaison and communications with industry, federal, state, and local officials concerned with solid waste management.
- To continue to employ, train, and retain a highly competent work force consistent with sound personnel practices and laws.

Section 4.6 of this plan discusses the specific recycling, reuse, and reduction programs currently being undertaken by the County. Section 4.10 of this plan discusses the public education efforts being utilized to promote recycling, reuse, and reduction programs.

Specific strategies will continue to be developed by the County's solid waste staff. Strategies will allow flexibility of conforming to new technology and take advantage of current trends utilized by others in meeting similar reduction, reuse, and recycling goals.

The County has made significant efforts toward the recycling and reduction of solid waste as possible through its recycling and public education programs. As funding permits, the County intends to capitalize on opportunities to achieve the per capita waste generation goal and recycling goal set by the State Plan.

### **7.3 Possible Barriers to Achieving Goals**

The greatest barriers to meeting the State's solid waste reduction goals are an adequate market for recyclables, lack of available funding, and economic prosperity. Fluctuating and unstable markets for recyclables have made it difficult to significantly expand recycling opportunities. The markets can significantly impact the cost of a



recycling program. Markets must abound and be stable for communities and private businesses to expand recycling and waste reduction efforts.

During prosperous times, our society tends to be more wasteful. Citizens tend to throw more things away that could be reused. They tend to purchase more which creates more waste. For businesses, as times are good, waste disposal fees become a much smaller portion of their overall costs, thus the incentive to recycle or reduce waste is less. Over the past several decades, it has been demonstrated that waste generation is directly correlated to economic activity. During times of economic prosperity, waste generation rates tend to be high as well.

Since recycling programs are a net cost (i.e. the revenues from the sale of recyclables do not cover the cost of the programs), their prevalence is subject to the funding constraints of the local government. In Georgetown County, recycling programs are funded primarily from disposal fees, household fees, and property taxes. New recycling programs or expansion of existing recycling programs could require a significant increase in funding.

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## Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency

### Section 8 – Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency with State and Local Solid Waste Management Plans

This section of the Plan describes public participation utilized to make this plan revision as well as procedures for determining consistency with the State and local Solid Waste Management Plan.

#### 8.1 State & Local Plan revision

##### 8.1.1 Local Government & Public Participation

The purpose of this 2014 Solid Waste Management Plan (is to update and revise the 2011 Solid Waste Management Plan.

The local government and public participation used in adopting the previous Plan (2011) included the following:

1. Draft 2011 Plan was made available to the public for review at local libraries.
2. Draft 2011 Plan was sent to each local government for review.
3. The 2011 Plan was adopted and approved by County Council in regular meetings of the County Council.

In addition to procedures used for the 2011 Plan, the following will be included:

1. Draft Plan 2014 shall be made available for public review on Georgetown County website.

##### 8.1.2 Annual Progress Reports

The Department requires all counties to submit an Annual Progress Report to the Department by October 1<sup>ST</sup> of each year. The Annual Progress Reports must contain at a minimum:

1. Any revisions in the Solid Waste Management Plan,
2. A description and evaluation of the progress made by the County in implementing the Solid Waste Management Plan,
3. An inventory of the amount and types of solid waste received, recycled, incinerated or disposed of at solid waste disposal facilities during the previous year and the methods of recycling, incineration, or disposals used,
4. A determination of the success of the County in achieving the solid waste recycling and reduction goals established by the Act, and
5. Recommendations to the Department for improving the management of solid waste in Georgetown County.



## Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency

### 8.1.3 Plan Revisions

Georgetown County will review the Plan annually. Future plan revisions will be submitted by the County Administrator to the DHEC as part of the Annual Progress Reports. The plan may be revised in the future, as necessary, to reflect any changes to the Solid Waste Management Program.

### 8.2 Consistency Determination

Section 44-96-290(F) of the Act states no permits to construct a new solid waste management facility or to expand an existing solid waste management facility within a county or municipality may be issued by the Department unless:

1. The proposed facility or expansion is consistent with local zoning, land use, and other applicable local ordinances, if any;
2. The proposed facility or expansion is consistent with the local or regional solid waste management plan and the State Solid Waste Management Plan; and
3. The host jurisdiction and the jurisdiction generating solid waste destined for the proposed facility or expansion can demonstrate that they are actively involved in and have a strategy for meeting the statewide goal of waste reduction established in the Act.

#### 8.2.1 Consistency with Local Zoning, Land Use & Other Applicable Ordinances

Local zoning, land use, and other applicable ordinances may be created and amended at any time by the County, independent of the solid waste management plans. A potential permittee of a new, replacement, or expanded solid waste management facility should contact the County to determine the applicability of local zoning, land use and other ordinances prior to proceeding with any additional consistency determinations.

#### 8.2.2 Consistency with Local Solid Waste Management Plans

To be consistent with local solid waste management plans, a facility must be in the best interest of the County, based on a factual determination of specific criteria included in the local Solid Waste Management Plan, and must conform with the same principles outlined in Section 44-96-20(B) of the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act as well as meet the criteria specified in the local Solid Waste Management Plans.

Section 44-96-20(B) states that it is the purpose of this article to:



## Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency

1. Protect the public health and safety, protect and preserve the environment of this State, and recover resources that have the potential for further usefulness by providing for, in the most environmentally safe, economically feasible and cost-effective manner, the storage, collection, transport, separation, treatment, processing, recycling, and disposal of solid waste;
2. establish and maintain a cooperative state program for providing planning assistance, technical assistance, and financial assistance to local governments for solid waste management;
3. require local governments to adequately plan for and provide efficient, environmentally acceptable solid waste management services and programs;
4. promote the establishment of resource recovery systems that preserve and enhance the quality of air, water, and land resources;
5. ensure that solid waste is transported, stored, treated, processed, and disposed of in a manner adequate to protect human health, safety, and welfare and the environment;
6. promote the reduction, recycling, reuse, and treatment of solid waste, and the recycling of materials which would otherwise be disposed of as solid waste;
7. encourage local governments to utilize all means reasonably available to promote efficient and proper methods of managing solid waste, which may include contracting with private entities to provide management services or operate management facilities on behalf of the local government, when it is cost effective to do so;
8. promote the education of the general public and the training of solid waste professionals to reduce the generation of solid waste, to ensure proper disposal of solid waste, and to encourage recycling;
9. encourage the development of waste reduction and recycling programs through planning assistance, technical assistance, grants, and other incentives;
10. encourage the development of the state's recycling industries by promoting the successful development of markets for recycled items and by promoting the acceleration and advancement of the technology used in manufacturing processes that use recycled items;
11. establish a leadership role for the State in recycling efforts by requiring the General Assembly, the Governor's Office, the Judiciary, and all state agencies to separate solid



## Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency

waste for recycling and by granting a preference in state procurement policies to products with recycled content;

12. require counties to develop and implement source separation, resource recovery, or recycling programs, or all of the above, or enhance existing programs so that valuable materials may be returned to productive use, energy and natural resources conserved, and the useful life of solid waste management facilities extended;
13. require local governments and state agencies to determine the full cost of providing storage, collection, transport, separation, treatment, recycling, and disposal of solid waste in an environmentally safe manner; and
14. encourage local governments to pursue a regional approach to solid waste management.

At a minimum, an application for "Letter of Consistency" should contain the following information:

1. For proposed new and expansions to existing solid waste disposal facilities:
  - a. name;
  - b. location, including latitude and longitude;
  - c. minimum yearly rate of disposal;
  - d. maximum yearly rate of disposal;
  - e. estimated final capacity and/or the expected life of the facility;
  - f. information on which the consistency determination is to be made.
2. For proposed new and expansions to existing solid waste management facilities other than solid waste disposal facilities:
  - a. name;
  - b. location;
  - c. general description of the proposed facility. (For example, if the Application for "Letter of Consistency" is for a processing facility, a description of the process and waste stream should be included);
  - d. maximum tons of waste per year the facility will treat, transfer or process. This may be given in tons per day, provided the number of days per week and number of weeks per year the facility will be in operation are included, and
  - e. information on which the consistency determination is to be made.

Communications from the Department regarding consistency determinations should be addressed to:

Mr. Sel Hemingway, County Administrator



## Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency

Location: 716 Prince Street Georgetown, S.C. 29440  
Phone: (843) 545-3006  
Fax: (843) 545-3121  
E-mail: gtcadmin@gtcounty.org

Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

Mailing address: P.O. Box 421270, Georgetown, SC 29442-1270  
Point of Contact: Ollie Lewis, Executive Administrative Assistant

### 8.2.3 Host Jurisdiction Demonstrating Commitment to Waste Reduction Goals

By adoption and execution of this plan, Georgetown County demonstrates its commitment to the waste reduction goals established herein.

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# APPENDICES

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**APPENDIX A**

**GEORGETOWN COUNTY SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE**

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Georgetown County, South Carolina, Code of Ordinances >> - CODE OF ORDINANCES >> **Chapter 8 - COUNTY UTILITIES AND SERVICES >> ARTICLE II. SOLID WASTE >>**

**ARTICLE II. SOLID WASTE**

[Sec. 8-21. Definitions.](#)

[Sec. 8-22. Recycling centers.](#)

[Sec. 8-23. Speeding.](#)

[Sec. 8-24. Roll-off container usage.](#)

[Sec. 8-25. Fees.](#)

[Sec. 8-26. Late fees.](#)

[Sec. 8-27. Procedures.](#)

[Sec. 8-28. Enforcement/authority.](#)

[Sec. 8-29. Penalties.](#)

[Sec. 8-30. Freedom of information requests.](#)

**Sec. 8-21. Definitions.**

[The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:]

*Acceptable solid waste.* Solid waste which is acceptable at the county landfill or county recycling center. Acceptable waste at the county landfill shall include, garbage, refuse and other municipal solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial and community activities which is generated and collected in aggregate, and which is not otherwise defined herein as unacceptable waste.

*Acceptable waste at the recycling centers* shall include, garbage, refuse, and other municipal solid waste generated from residences. No amount of hazardous waste, radioactive or infectious waste that is regulated by law is acceptable at the landfill or county recycling center.

*Commercial hauler.* Used interchangeably with ["private hauler" and "industrial hauler"].

*Construction and demolition debris.* Solid waste generated as a result of construction, demolition, remodeling and repair projects, excluding asbestos or other special waste. Items accepted are listed on Appendix I of SCDHEC R 61-107-11 Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill Regulation, excluding land clearing and debris yard waste.

*Homeowner.* One who utilizes the landfill or county recycling center for his/her own use to dispose of household residential waste or yard waste generated from the home in which the homeowner resides.

*Household residential waste.* The accumulation of solid waste including unrecovered recyclable materials, generated by single-family or multifamily residential facilities that are charged the annual household fees.

*Industrial hauler.* A hauler serving industry and/or business exclusively.

*Land clearing debris.* Debris including soils, roots, stumps and limbs larger than eight (8)



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[inches] in diameter or greater than six (6) feet in length.

*Noncommercial vehicle.* An automobile, pickup truck and/or an 8'x5'x3' trailer used to haul household residential waste by a homeowner for noncommercial uses exclusively, in volumes less than one-half-ton.

*Private hauler.* A collector who hauls yard waste, household residential, business, industrial and/or commercial refuse.

*Yard waste.* Solid waste consisting solely of vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance including, leaves, brush, grass, small limbs less than eight (8) inches in diameter and less than six (6) feet in length.

*Code No. 10834-05, § 8-22, 9-0-00*

### Sec. 8-22. Recycling centers.

- (a) The following materials that are generated within Georgetown County by Georgetown County citizens are allowed for acceptance at the recycling centers if they are transported by individual residents in a pickup truck, automobile, or an 8'x5'x3' trailer at a rate of one (1) load each per day:
- (1) Recyclables separated in appropriate categories.
  - (2) Yard waste—No plastic bags.
  - (3) Household residential waste.
  - (4) Construction and demolition waste excluding shingles, asbestos, liquid paint, hazardous waste.
  - (5) Four (4) passenger tires per person.
- (b) Centers are for use of county homeowners for the disposal of household residential waste. Nonresidential and large quantities of waste should be taken to the county landfill.
- (c) Littering, as defined in section 11-5, county litter ordinance, shall be prohibited at the county recycling centers.
- (d) All solid waste shall be placed in appropriate receptacles at the centers, as directed by the center attendant. Loitering is prohibited at the centers.
- (e) Scavenging is prohibited at the centers.

*Code No. 10834-05, § 8-23, 9-0-00*

### Sec. 8-23. Speeding.

All vehicles on the solid waste complex property shall not exceed the posted speed limit. All violators will be prosecuted to the fullest extent.

*Code No. 10834-05, § 8-24, 9-0-00*

### Sec. 8-24. Roll-off container usage.

- (a) Citizen groups or municipalities may request roll-off container usage for special projects. A container use form must be submitted to the county administrator or his designee, one (1) week in advance of requested date.
- (b) Container usage is limited to a maximum of two (2) container loads made available per project. Approval will be on a case-by-case basis, or as approved by the county administrator.
- (c) Container usage will be approved only if containers are available.

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**Sec. 8-25. Fees.**

- (a) **Fees to be prescribed.** There shall be prescribed fees set for all debris treated, processed, or disposed at the solid waste management complex. The environmental services division shall keep and maintain records of all transactions occurring at the complex for a period of seven (7) years.
- (b) **Exemptions.** The following materials that are generated within Georgetown County by Georgetown County citizens are exempt from tipping fee charges at the solid waste complex:
- (1) Recyclables processed at the materials recovery facility.
  - (2) Household residential waste and construction and demolition waste generated and transported by individual homeowners to the solid waste management complex in a noncommercial vehicle at a maximum of three (3) loads per day.
  - (3) Tires, with sufficient proof that the South Carolina Tire Fee was paid. Without proof, individual homeowners can bring up to four (4) tires per month per person.
  - (4) Clean soil or soil-like material that may be used for daily cover determined on a case-by-case basis.
  - (5) Litter and animals collected from along the roadside.
  - (6) The annual household fee shall not apply to the residential property of owners who qualify for an exemption of all property taxes under S.C. Code 1976, § 12-37-220.
  - (7) Yard waste and limbs less than eight (8) inches in diameter and less than six (6) feet in length that are transported by individual homeowners in noncommercial vehicles with a three-load per day maximum limit.
  - (8) Churches and nonprofit organizations may request waiver of fees for construction and demolition debris by submitting a waiver request form to the county administrator, or his designee, at least one (1) week in advance of the date of request. Waiver will be granted on a case-by-case basis if in the best interest of the county. Waiver will be limited to ten (10) tons or two (2) truck loads, whichever is less, per church or organization per year.
- (c) **Fees for debris.** The following materials will be charged their respective rates:
- (1) Eighty dollars (\$80.00) per ton for all waste classified as "special waste" by South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control and acceptable to the county as described in the Analysis Plan for Special Waste, May 1993, amended July 1996 and August 2002. Wastes included, but not limited to, are asbestos, sludges or wastes from industrial sources, including car crushing fluff, and spill debris. All special wastes must be pre-approved for disposal.
  - (2) One hundred (\$100.00) per ton for all tires without sufficient proof that the South Carolina Tire Fee was paid.
  - (3) Thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) per ton for solid waste disposed in the Subtitle D Landfill. This includes, but is not limited to:
    - a. Commercial waste.
    - b. Manufacturing waste.
  - (4) Thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) per ton for land clearing debris and construction and demolition debris. This includes, but not limited to:
    - a. Land clearing debris including the soils, roots, stumps and limbs larger than eight (8) [inches] in diameters and greater than six (6) feet in length.
    - b. Residential, commercial and industrial construction and demolition debris.
    - c. Bulk waste.



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- (5) Twenty dollars (\$20.00) per ton for clean beneficial waste. This includes:
  - a. Concrete broken up into less than one-foot pieces.
  - b. Brick, block and stone.
  - c. Yard waste and limbs less than eight (8) inches in diameter and less than six (6) feet in length transported by commercial haulers
  - d. Shingles, with no lumber or paper.
- (6) An annual household fee of forty-four (\$44.00) per residential unit is established.
- (7) A special handling fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) a ton will be charged to all haulers who misrepresent load content and/or dump a load in an inappropriate site on the landfill property. (i.e., contaminated recyclables dumped at the Materials Recovery Facility, Subtitle D, waste dumped at the construction and demolition landfill)
- (8) Yard waste mixed with other debris will not be accepted at the solid waste complex. Violators will be charged one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00) per occurrence.
- (9) Payment of fees may be made by one (1) of the following methods:
  - a. Cash.
  - b. Check. Refer to return check policy in article I, section 2-11 in the Georgetown County Code.
  - c. Credit. All credit must be pre-approved prior to acceptance at the landfill.
  - d. Credit or debit cards. Master Card, Discover and American Express.
- (10) Twenty-seven dollars (\$27.00) per ton of sewage sludge disposal by partners listed in the West Georgetown Regional Service Agreement and pursuant to agreement with the Georgetown County Water and Sewer District.
- (11) Nonsingle-family residential customers [or nonresidential customers] shall be charged an annual fee of forty-four dollars (\$44.00) per roll-out container services not more than twice per week. The fee shall be proportionally greater for a container or containers that are serviced more frequently than twice per week. Georgetown County may adjust the fee for any nonresidential property which changes the number of "roll-out" containers or the number of pick-ups per week during the year.

*Ord. No. 2004-08, § 8-26; Ord. No. 2010-39, 6-22-09; Ord. No. 2005-02, 6-14-05; Ord. No. 2007-09, 6-23-07; Ord. No. 2007-01, 6-21-07; Ord. No. 2008-65, 10-27-08*

**Sec. 8-26. Late fees.**

All landfill bills will be mailed by the fifth of each month and a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) late fee will be imposed on all accounts not current by the twenty-fifth of the same month in addition to a one and one-half (1.5) percent interest fee per month charged on the twenty-sixth day of the month. Payment must be postmarked by the twenty-fifth day of the month. Customers with an unpaid balance will be denied use of the landfill when account has become sixty (60) days past due. There will be a one hundred dollar (\$100.00) fee imposed for their resumption of services.

*Ord. No. 2010-118, § 8-26, 8-26-09*

**Sec. 8-27. Procedures.**

- (a) All commercial haulers wishing to dispose of solid waste at the Georgetown County Landfill will be charged and required to purchase a ten dollar (\$10.00) sticker annually from the county. This sticker is per truck, trailer or vehicle. These haulers will be required to submit a route or schedule for the area serviced. Routes and schedules should be updated as changes occur.
- (b) The operator of the landfill is hereby given authority to determine the following:



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- (1) Any requirement or charges for special handling of any load; and
- (2) Other determinations not specifically covered as the need arises.
- (c) No plastic bagged yard waste will be accepted at the landfill complex or at the recycling centers.
- (d) Per an agreement with Horry County, one (1) load of municipal solid waste per month will be accepted at the solid waste complex from Horry County at no charge in exchange for one (1) load of municipal solid waste per month being accepted at Georgetown County at no charge.

*(View the full text of § 8-28)*

**Sec. 8-28. Enforcement/authority.**

The Georgetown County Environmental Services Division shall be the primary enforcement agency of this article; provided, however, that nothing in this article is in conflict with any state or county ordinances or regulations.

*(View the full text of § 8-28)*

**Sec. 8-29. Penalties.**

Anyone violating the provisions of this article shall be imprisoned for a term of not more than thirty (30) days or fined up to two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for each offense.

*(View the full text of § 8-29)*

**Sec. 8-30. Freedom of information requests.**

Requests for file or ticket information must be submitted in writing to the environmental services administrative office. All copies will be charged at twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per page. In the case of individuals requesting to conduct file searches, these searches must be pre-arranged and preformed in the presence of environmental services staff.

Research for ticket information up to ninety (90) days prior to written request will be charged for a minimum of three dollars (\$3.00) in addition to twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per page copying fee. If information is beyond ninety (90) days prior to written request, a research fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00) per hour will be imposed in addition to the twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per page copying fee.

*(View the full text of § 8-30)*



**APPENDIX B**  
**CONVENIENCE CENTERS INFORMATION**

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## Georgetown County Convenience Centers

Convenience centers are for **RESIDENTIAL USE ONLY**. There is no charge to use the centers.

Call (843) 545-3443 or visit [www.georgetowncountysc.org/recycling](http://www.georgetowncountysc.org/recycling) for hours of operation and holiday schedules.

- = Convenience Center
- = Convenience Center with C&D Swap Shop

### C&D Swap Shops

Do you have extra building materials you can't use or need building materials for your next construction project? Georgetown County's Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Swap Shops can help. These facilities – marked in blue on the map above – are open to county residents, builders, contractors, nonprofit organizations, etc. and offer surplus building items for reuse.

- **DROP-OFF HOURS:** C&D Swap Shops accept material Monday through Saturday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Please note that the Pawleys Island and Pleasant Hill Swap Shops only accept residential loads. The Landfill Swap Shop accepts commercial and residential loads.
- **PICK-UP HOURS:** Shops are open for trade on the first and third Wednesday of each month from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Call (843) 545-3443 for details.
- **ITEMS ACCEPTED** include lumber, fixtures, furniture, building material, fencing material, window and door frames, and more. All material must be clean, reusable and undamaged.
- **ITEMS NOT ACCEPTED** include: hazardous materials; lead-based paint; anything with a plug or electrical parts (other than lighting fixtures); broken or unusable material; clothing; and toys.
- **LOADS:** Commercial loads must be delivered to Landfill Swap Shop. Contractors with 75 percent or more of reusable material are eligible to receive a discounted tipping fee. (See the scale house attendant for load inspection and further details.)



- 1 PAWLEYS ISLAND**  
596 Grete Rd.  
(843) 257-1154
- 2 MURRELLS INLET**  
5455 Wesley Rd.  
(843) 651-0872
- 3 MARYVILLE**  
3555 South Frasier St.  
(843) 527-8029
- 4 NORTH SANTEE**  
135 Veconica Rd.  
(843) 546-3750
- 5 SAMPIT**  
2659 Saints Delight Rd.  
(843) 527-8166
- 6 ANDREWS**  
201 Carberry St.  
(843) 264-9265
- 7 BROWNS FERRY**  
11547 Browns Ferry Rd.  
(843) 833-4678
- 8 DUNBAR**  
1946 Dunbar Rd.  
(843) 545-5001
- 9 JOHNSON ROAD**  
720 Johnson Rd.  
(843) 520-4650
- 10 BLACK RIVER**  
8829 North Frasier St.  
(843) 545-5760
- 11 YAUHANNAH**  
18900 North Frasier St.  
(843) 545-9875
- 12 OLD PEE DEE**  
8208 Old Pee Dee Rd.  
(843) 558-6615
- 13 LANDFILL**  
201 Landfill Rd.  
(843) 503-6570
- 14 PLEASANT HILL**  
11987 Pleasant Hill Dr.  
(843) 558-6753



Georgetown County Department of Public Services  
Environmental Services Division  
201 Landfill Drive  
Georgetown, SC 29442  
(843) 545-3443



What and Where to  
**RECYCLE**  
in Georgetown County



**(843) 545-3443**

[www.georgetowncountysc.org/recycling](http://www.georgetowncountysc.org/recycling)



ITEMS TO RECYCLE	GEORGETOWN COUNTY CONVENIENCE CENTERS												
	1 & 2	3	4	5	6	7	8 & 10	9	11	12	13	14	
ALUMINUM CANS (beverage cans only – NO pie pans, foil, etc.)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
ANTIFREEZE (DO NOT put antifreeze in the used motor oil collection tanks.)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
APPLIANCES, LARGE (e.g., stoves, washers, dryers) NOTE: Take refrigerators and air conditioners to the landfill.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
BATTERIES, LEAD-ACID (e.g., car, truck, boat, lawn mower)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
CARDBOARD	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
CLOTHING AND OTHER TEXTILES	YES	YES	YES	No	YES	No	No	YES	No	No	No	YES	
COOKING OIL (from household ONLY – NO businesses)	YES	YES	No	No	YES	No	YES	YES	No	YES	YES	YES	
ELECTRONICS (e.g., desktop, laptop and notebook computers, monitors, televisions, printers, DVD players, VCRs, copy machines, radios) See below and "More to Know."	YES	No	No	YES	YES	No	No	YES	No	No	YES	YES	
FARMER OIL (oil from farm machinery – 55 gallon limit)	YES	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	YES	No	YES	
GLASS JARS AND BOTTLES (clear, brown, green – DON'T BREAK)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (e.g., cleaners, paint, pool chemicals, pesticides)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	YES	No	
METAL "TIN" CANS (food cans – NO aerosol "spray" cans)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINES (e.g., newspaper and inserts, glossy magazines and catalogs, telephone books)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
OIL BOTTLES AND OIL FILTERS (place in the appropriate containers)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
OIL/GASOLINE MIXTURE (These mixtures go in a specially marked tank at the centers. DO NOT put in the used motor oil tank or the antifreeze collection container.)	YES	No	No	YES	No	No	No	YES	No	YES	YES	No	
PAPER, MIXED (e.g., notebook paper, letterhead, unwanted mail, envelopes)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
PLASTIC BOTTLES, JUGS AND JARS (e.g., milk jugs as well as soft drink, water and other plastic bottles and other containers with a neck – and marked with a #1-#7, usually on the bottom – please NO tubs, plastic bags or Styrofoam)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
TIRES (car and truck tires – see "More to Know")	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
USED MOTOR OIL (plus heating oil, gear oil, diesel fuel, fuel oil and more – see "More to Know" for a complete list)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
YARD TRIMMINGS (leaves, tree limbs)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	



This brochure was produced in part by funds and/or services provided by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling.

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### It's now the law to recycle electronics in South Carolina.

S.C. residents may not knowingly place or discard a computer, monitor, printer or television in any waste stream that is to be disposed of in a solid waste landfill. In addition, household e-scrap is accepted by many manufacturers and retailers through consumer take-back programs. Visit [www.scdhec.gov/e-cycle](http://www.scdhec.gov/e-cycle) for details and click on "E-cycling Options for Residents" in the left menu.

### Preparing Your Recyclables ...

- Separate recyclables from your household trash.
- Rinse bottles, cans and jars.
- Flatten cardboard, aluminum cans and plastic bottles to save space.
- Keep newspaper and magazines clean and dry.
- Place recyclables in the correct containers at the convenience centers.

### More to Know ...

- ANTIFREEZE:** DO NOT put antifreeze in the used motor oil collection tanks.
- APPLIANCES AND SCRAP METALS:** Centers accept metal appliances that can be handled by two people.
- BUSINESS RECYCLING:** Georgetown County businesses that are interested in recycling and/or a waste audit can call 843-545-3449 for assistance.
- CARPET PADDING ONLY** is accepted for recycling at the Landfill. This service is provided in partnership with the S.C. Carpet Recycling Coalition.
- CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS** (e.g., concrete, asphalt, shingles) is accepted at the Landfill.
- GLASS JARS AND BOTTLES:** Window glass, mirrors, dishes, drinking glasses, light bulbs, pottery, porcelain and china ARE NOT accepted.
- HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (HHW)** are accepted at the HHW Facility at the Landfill. These items should be in their original containers and properly labeled. Tighten caps and lids. Never mix chemicals.
- ELECTRONICS** are accepted from HOUSEHOLDS ONLY.
- LATEX PAINT** is accepted at the Paint Recycling Facility at the Landfill.
- PALLETS/WOOD PACKAGING** (uncontaminated) is accepted at the Yard Waste Management Facility located at the Landfill.
- TIRES:** Limit four tires per person per day. Tires with rims ARE NOT accepted at the convenience centers.
- TOURS:** To schedule landfill tours and environmental education classes, call (843) 545-3452.
- USED MOTOR OIL:** These petroleum products CAN be placed in the used motor oil collection tank: motor oil; hydraulic fluid; gear oil; diesel fuel; fuel oil; kerosene; automatic transmission fluid; and steering fluid. Limit 10 gallons per visit. DO NOT remove caps from oil bottles.



**APPENDIX C  
WASTE PROJECTIONS**

DRAFT



<b>Georgetown County Historical and Projected Class 3 Waste FY00 - FY32</b>						
	Disposed Waste [1]		High (95%)		Low (5%)	
	(Tons)	% Change	(Tons)	% Change	(Tons)	% Change
2000	70,117		70,117		70,117	
2001	59,655	-14.90%	59,655	-14.90%	59,655	-14.90%
2002	71,720	20.20%	71,720	20.20%	71,720	20.20%
2003	70,531	-1.70%	70,531	-1.70%	70,531	-1.70%
2004	49,736	-29.50%	49,736	-29.50%	49,736	-29.50%
2005	50,709	2.00%	50,709	2.00%	50,709	2.00%
2006	54,719	7.90%	54,719	7.90%	54,719	7.90%
2007	51,870	-5.20%	51,870	-5.20%	51,870	-5.20%
2008	42,675	-17.70%	42,675	-17.70%	42,675	-17.70%
2009	43,011	0.80%	43,011	0.80%	43,011	0.80%
2010	48,446	12.60%	48,446	12.60%	48,446	12.60%
2011	58,651	21.10%	58,651	21.10%	58,651	21.10%
2012	54,806	-6.60%	54,806	-6.60%	54,806	-6.60%
2013	56,363	2.80%	56,860	3.70%	55,776	1.80%
2014	56,393	0.10%	56,908	0.10%	55,782	0.00%
2015	56,431	0.10%	56,993	0.20%	55,751	-0.10%
2016	56,474	0.10%	57,096	0.20%	55,705	-0.10%
2017	56,520	0.10%	57,209	0.20%	55,645	-0.10%
2018	56,567	0.10%	57,322	0.20%	55,584	-0.10%
2019	56,617	0.10%	57,440	0.20%	55,513	-0.10%
2020	56,667	0.10%	57,581	0.20%	55,393	-0.20%
2021	56,719	0.10%	57,718	0.20%	55,273	-0.20%
2022	56,771	0.10%	57,846	0.20%	55,161	-0.20%
2023	56,825	0.10%	57,919	0.10%	55,171	0.00%
2024	56,879	0.10%	57,992	0.10%	55,180	0.00%
2025	56,934	0.10%	58,067	0.10%	55,190	0.00%
2026	56,990	0.10%	58,142	0.10%	55,201	0.00%
2027	57,047	0.10%	58,218	0.10%	55,211	0.00%
2028	57,105	0.10%	58,295	0.10%	55,221	0.00%
2029	57,163	0.10%	58,372	0.10%	55,231	0.00%
2030	57,221	0.10%	58,450	0.10%	55,240	0.00%
2031	57,280	0.10%	58,528	0.10%	55,250	0.00%
2032	57,340	0.10%	58,607	0.10%	55,259	0.00%
*2033	57397.34	0.10%	58665.607	0.10%	55259	0.00%
*2034	57454.73734	0.10%	58724.273	0.10%	55259	0.00%
* Data Interpolated						
Growth	2000 - 2012	-2.00%		-2.00%		-2.00%
Rates	2013 - 2032	0.10%		0.20%		0.00%



Georgetown County Historical and Projected Class 2 Waste FY00 - FY32						
	Disposed Waste [1]		High (95%)		Low (5%)	
	(Tons)	% Change	(Tons)	% Change	(Tons)	% Change
2000	28,603		28,603		28,603	
2001	27,770	-2.90%	27,770	-2.90%	27,770	-2.90%
2002	26,820	-3.40%	26,820	-3.40%	26,820	-3.40%
2003	22,114	-17.50%	22,114	-17.50%	22,114	-17.50%
2004	33,680	52.30%	33,680	52.30%	33,680	52.30%
2005	30,087	-10.70%	30,087	-10.70%	30,087	-10.70%
2006	51,581	71.40%	51,581	71.40%	51,581	71.40%
2007	34,270	-33.60%	34,270	-33.60%	34,270	-33.60%
2008	49,886	45.60%	49,886	45.60%	49,886	45.60%
2009	27,765	-44.30%	27,765	-44.30%	27,765	-44.30%
2010	26,558	-4.30%	26,558	-4.30%	26,558	-4.30%
2011	22,886	-13.80%	22,886	-13.80%	22,886	-13.80%
2012	17,431	-23.80%	17,431	-23.80%	17,431	-23.80%
2013	19,905	14.20%	20,081	15.20%	19,698	13.00%
2014	19,916	0.10%	20,098	0.10%	19,700	0.00%
2015	19,930	0.10%	20,128	0.20%	19,689	-0.10%
2016	19,945	0.10%	20,164	0.20%	19,673	-0.10%
2017	19,961	0.10%	20,204	0.20%	19,652	-0.10%
2018	19,978	0.10%	20,244	0.20%	19,630	-0.10%
2019	19,995	0.10%	20,286	0.20%	19,605	-0.10%
2020	20,013	0.10%	20,336	0.20%	19,563	-0.20%
2021	20,031	0.10%	20,384	0.20%	19,521	-0.20%
2022	20,050	0.10%	20,429	0.20%	19,481	-0.20%
2023	20,069	0.10%	20,455	0.10%	19,484	0.00%
2024	20,088	0.10%	20,481	0.10%	19,488	0.00%
2025	20,107	0.10%	20,507	0.10%	19,491	0.00%
2026	20,127	0.10%	20,534	0.10%	19,495	0.00%
2027	20,147	0.10%	20,561	0.10%	19,499	0.00%
2028	20,167	0.10%	20,588	0.10%	19,502	0.00%
2029	20,188	0.10%	20,615	0.10%	19,506	0.00%
2030	20,209	0.10%	20,642	0.10%	19,509	0.00%
2031	20,230	0.10%	20,670	0.10%	19,512	0.00%
2032	20,251	0.10%	20,698	0.10%	19,516	0.00%
*2033	20,271	0.10%	20,719	0.10%	19,516	0.00%
*2034	20,292	0.10%	20,739	0.10%	19,516	0.00%
*Data Interpolated						
Growth	2000 - 2012	-4.00%		-4.00%		-4.00%
Rates	2013 - 2032	0.10%		0.20%		0.00%