



GEORGETOWN COUNTY

2011 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN



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Chapter 1 – Executive Summary

This section provides a brief synopsis of each section of the 2011 Solid Waste Management Plan for Georgetown County.

1.1 Legislative Authority

RCRA Subtitle D was published in the Federal Register on October 9, 1991, which establish 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 (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.

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. This Plan, 2011 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan, is prepared for the purpose of updating the 2005 Georgetown County Solid Waste Management Plan.

1.2 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.



Chapter 1

Executive Summary

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 62,610.

An average annual growth rate of 1% was experienced from 2000 to 2009. Recent years have experienced little or no growth due to the economic downturn. Population projections for the next twenty years were made based on 1% annual growth.

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 (Act) estimated that on average each South Carolinian generated approximately 4.5 pounds of municipal solid waste per day. The 2009 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report determined each South Carolinian generates an average 5.0 pounds per day of municipal solid waste (MSW). If all types of waste are included, the 2009 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report further determined each South Carolinian generates an average 13.4 pounds per day of total solid waste (TSW).

For fiscal year 2010, Georgetown County residents generated 45,949 tons, or 3.4 pounds MSW per day, and 83,406 tons, or 7.2 pounds TSW per day.

Georgetown County owns and operates 14 Recycling Centers, or public facilities that accept recyclables and municipal solid waste. The City of Georgetown, the Town of Andrews, and the Town of Pawley's Island provide curbside refuse collection to its residents and businesses.

As of June 30, 2010, a total of 1,220,901 cubic yards of MSW have been disposed of in Phase 1 & 2 of the Georgetown County Class Three landfill. Phase 3 operations are scheduled to begin in 2011. The airspace currently permitted for the Class Three landfill will provide about 2,514,562 cubic yards or 1,383,009 tons of MSW capacity. The current permitted capacity is anticipated to last until 2024.



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As of June 30, 2010, a total of 555,188 cubic yards of Class Two waste have been disposed of in the Georgetown County Class Two landfill. As of June 30, 2010, approximately 125,112 cubic yards or 75,067 tons of capacity are permitted for the Class Two landfill. It is estimated that this capacity will be exhausted in late 2012 or early 2013. Once the Class Two landfill reaches capacity, the County will use the Class Three landfill for disposal of Class Two waste.

The County operates a material recycling facility (MRF) designed to handle, process, sort, bale, and market recyclable materials collected as part of the County recycling programs.

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 Center 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 and Recycling Centers that accept household hazardous wastes, recyclables and municipal solid waste. 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 years of disposal capacity.

Georgetown County currently has and may continue the inter-governmental agreement with Horry County to import and/or export waste on an as needed basis. Additional 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.

Landfill fees, household fees, and property taxes are the three primary sources of revenue used 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 per capita waste generation goal and 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 from 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 Plan

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.



Chapter 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;



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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 (Department) published the first State Solid Waste Management Plan, pursuant to the Act, on November 27, 1992. In mid-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 have 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;



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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.



Chapter 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 steady growth over the past several years. The County population for 2000 was obtained from the United States Census Bureau. Population data for 2001 through 2009 was obtained from the South Carolina Statistical Abstract (2009). According to the most recent population published by the South Carolina Statistical Abstract, the permanent population of Georgetown County in 2009 was 60,703. Recent population data and estimates are presented in Table 3-1 below.

Table 3-1
Recent Population Data

2000 Census	2001 Est.	2002 Est.	2003 Est.	2004 Est.	2005 Est.	2006 Est.	2007 Est.	2008 Est.	2009 Est.
55,797	56,785	57,679	58,355	59,141	59,464	59,912	60,388	60,731	60,703

An average annual growth rate of 1% was experienced from 2001 to 2009. Population projections for the next twenty years are presented in Table 3-2 below. Population projections are calculated by the South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Office of Research Statistics.



Table 3-2
Projected Population Data

2010 Est.	2015 Est.	2020 Est.	2025 Est.	2030 Est.	2035 Est.
62,610	66,130	69,650	73,180	76,880	80,500

3.2 Tourism

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

3.3 Economic Trends

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



Table 3-3
Employment By Industry

Industry	Employees
Agriculture, Forestry and Mining	469
Manufacturing	2,715
Transportation	997
Wholesale Trade	391
Retail Trade	2,535
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1823
Other Service	1,645
Public Administration	1,412

The unemployment rate for Georgetown County, as published by the South Carolina Employment Securities Commission was 11.6% in August 2010, and 10.9% in September 2010.

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 814 square miles. The county is bordered on 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.

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Regarding land use, roughly 45 percent of the land area is comprised of some type of upland forest, scrub/shrub, agriculture, and grassland; 51 percent is made up of saturated bottom land forest, non-forested wetland/marsh, and water; and the remaining 4 percent is characterized by industrialized/developed land.

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



Chapter 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 current and future MSW generation rate. The 2009 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report determined each South Carolinian generates an average of 5.0 pounds per day of MSW. 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 2009 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report further determined each South Carolinian generates an average 13.4 pounds per day of TSW.

For fiscal year 2010, Georgetown County residents generated 45,949 tons, or 3.4 pounds MSW per day, and 83,406 tons, or 7.2 pounds of TSW per day (from scalehouse records for FY 2010 and estimated population on July 1, 2010 published by the South Carolina Budget and Control Board Office of Research Statistics). Table 4.1 is a summary of the waste generation for South Carolina in Fiscal Year 2009 and Georgetown County Fiscal Year 2010.

**Table 4.1
Waste Generation Summary**

Waste Type	South Carolina FY 2009 Pounds/Person/Day	Georgetown County FY 2010 Pounds/Person/Day
MSW	5.0	3.4
TSW	13.4	7.2



4.2 Collection & Transfer

Georgetown County owns and operates 14 Recycling 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, and yard waste. The 14 Recycling Centers served 32,727 households in FY 2010. A map of the recycling 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 multi-material recycling facility or for disposal in the MSW landfill.

City of Georgetown

The City of Georgetown (City) provides curbside refuse collection to its residents twice per week. Backyard collection services are provided for residents who are handicapped or have 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 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



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two times 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 recycling 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 and processed by the County through its yard waste program.

Town of Pawley's Island

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

- Summer and Winter - 2 pickups, Tuesday and Saturday for household garbage
- Recyclables on Wednesday

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 names of private hauler and collection service providers are presented below.

- All About Trash
- Waste Industries
- Waste Management
- Rutledge
- Bill Floyd
- C&C Recycling & Waste Management
- Cleaning Company of Horry



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 up) to facilitate 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 waste 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

Regulation 61-107.6: Solid Waste Processing Facilities became effective on May 28, 1993 and was amended June 23, 1995. This regulation 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: 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 April 23, 1993.



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The Georgetown County Regional Composting Facility at the Solid Waste Facility was closed in 2010.

Based on information published by South Carolina DHEC, there are several private composting & wood chipping/shredding facilities that are registered in Georgetown County, including the following:

- Miller Wood Processing Facility
- Frasier Composting – Georgetown
- McKenzie Wood Chipping - Georgetown

4.4.2 Land Application of Solid Waste

On July 26, 1996, Regulation 61-107.15: 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 on 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 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. Georgetown County does have a permit for land application of biosolids.

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



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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 the 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 dependant 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,



Existing Solid Waste Management

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 will be constructed in 2001. 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)
2 – Cells 1B-5B	193,653	106,509
3 – Cells 6-7	1,414,562	778,009
4 – Cells 8-9	2,514,562	1,383,009

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 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, 2010, a total of 555,188 cubic yards of Class Two waste have been disposed of in the Georgetown County Class Two Landfill. As of June 30, 2010, approximately 125,112 cubic yards or 75,067 tons (at 0.60 tons per cubic yard) of capacity remain for the Class Two Landfill. It is estimated that this capacity will be exhausted by January 2013.



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 is Mr. Fred Sumpter. Mr. Sumpter can be reached at:

Georgetown County Environmental Services
PO Drawer 421270
Georgetown, SC 29442
Phone: (843) 545-3463
Fax: (843) 545-3483
Email: fsumpter@georgetowncountysc.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**

Category	Tons
Glass	210.41
Metal	565.74
Paper/Paperboard	626.50
Plastics	106.78

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 10 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

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 recycling convenience centers (14 locations) located throughout the county. Georgetown County contracts with Interstate Battery Company for individual processing of collected batteries. In addition, residents can recycle batteries with a number of auto parts dealers. 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 in the Give Oil for Energy Recovery (GOFER) collection containers that are located at all the recycling 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 recycling convenience centers.

In FY 2010, almost 17,375 gallons of used motor oil were 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.



Existing Solid Waste Management

Residents can drop tires off free of charge at any of the County's Recycling centers. 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 2010, 665 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 Recycling Centers. These items, which include appliances such as dishwashers, refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, and water heaters, are transported to Don's Scrap Metal for processing and recycled for their scrap metal content.

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 Recycling 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 & 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, or asbestos.

4.8.2 Electronic Waste

Georgetown County's accepts electronic Waste at the Landfill Recycling Center, Johnson Road and Murrells Inlet Recycling Centers. Materials accepted include:



Existing Solid Waste Management

Computers, VCRs, radios, copiers, scanners, printers, mobile phones, and cable boxes. No televisions or Computer Monitors accepted.

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 and grease, combustion ash, and agricultural debris.

4.9.1 C&D Debris

Georgetown County actively pursues recycling of asphalt, 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 FY 2010, Georgetown County accepted 7,118.78 tons of municipal wastewater sludge for disposal.

4.9.3 Combustion Ash

In FY 2010, Georgetown County recycled 35.45 tons of industrial combustion ash.

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:

Existing Solid Waste Management



- Georgetown County has an Environmental Education 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, Keep Georgetown Beautiful, and the Georgetown Beautification Committee 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.

Georgetown County currently has an inter-governmental agreement with Horry County to import and/or export waste on an as needed basis. Additional inter-governmental agreements may be considered in the future, if considered to be in the best interest of Georgetown County.



Chapter 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 2010, Georgetown County residents generated 45,949 tons, or 3.4 pounds MSW per day, and 83,406 tons, or 7.2 pounds SW per day (from Scalehouse Records FY 2010).

In preparing future waste stream projections for MSW, the baseline fiscal year 2010 tonnage of 45,949 tons was used. In preparing future waste stream projections for C&D waste, the baseline fiscal year 2010 tonnage of 21,190 tons was used.

From Section 3 – Demographics, the County is predicted to maintain a population growth rate of approximately 1% annually. Assuming constant per capita waste generation rates, the projected MSW waste stream growth is therefore 1% annually.

Using a 1% annual waste stream growth rate, MSW and C&D projections are summarized in Table 5-1.



**Table 5-1
MSW and C&D Waste Projections**

Fiscal Year	MSW Projected (Tons)	Cumulative MSW Projected (Tons)	Cumulative MSW Airspace Required (Cubic Yards)	C&D Projected (Tons)	Cumulative C&D Projected (Tons)	Cumulative C&D Airspace Required (Cubic Yards)	Cumulative MSW and C&D Airspace Required (Cubic Yards)
2010	45,949	45,949	83,543	21,190	21,190	38,527	122,070
2011	46,408	92,357	167,922	21,402	42,592	77,439	245,361
2012	46,872	139,229	253,144	21,616	64,208	116,741	369,885
2013	47,341	186,570	339,218	21,832	86,039	156,435	495,654
2014	47,814	234,385	426,154	22,050	108,090	196,527	622,681
2015	48,293	282,677	513,958	22,271	130,361	237,019	750,978
2016	48,775	331,453	602,641	22,494	152,854	277,917	880,558
2017	49,263	380,716	692,211	22,718	175,573	319,223	1,011,433
2018	49,756	430,472	782,676	22,946	198,518	360,942	1,143,618
2019	50,253	480,725	874,046	23,175	221,693	403,079	1,277,124
2020	50,756	531,481	966,329	23,407	245,100	445,636	1,411,966
2021	51,264	582,745	1,059,536	23,641	268,741	488,620	1,548,155
2022	51,776	634,521	1,153,674	23,877	292,618	532,033	1,685,707
2023	52,294	686,815	1,248,754	24,116	316,734	575,881	1,824,634
2024	52,817	739,631	1,344,784	24,357	341,092	620,167	1,964,951
2025	53,345	792,976	1,441,775	24,601	365,692	664,895	2,106,671
2026	53,878	846,855	1,539,736	24,847	390,539	710,071	2,249,808
2027	54,417	901,272	1,638,677	25,095	415,635	755,699	2,394,376
2028	54,961	956,234	1,738,606	25,346	440,981	801,783	2,540,390
2029	55,511	1,011,745	1,839,536	25,600	466,580	848,328	2,687,864



5.2 Collection & Transfer

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

The County plans to add recycling 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 (City) 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. However, the County may consider changes to the solid waste collection services for the Town of Pawley's Island in the future.

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 is not currently planning to use composting 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 23.3 acres of Class Three Landfill area for disposal of solid waste (Phases 1 and 2). The County has a permit to construct an additional 16.7 acres of the Class Three landfill area to meet future disposal needs. Phase 3 of the Class Three Landfill is under construction in 2011. Table 5-2 presents a summary of the remaining permitted capacity of the Class Three landfill as of June 30, 2010.

**Table 5-2
Class Three Landfill Remaining Permitted Capacity**

Phase	Remaining Cumulative Capacity (CYs)	Remaining Cumulative Capacity (tons)
2 – Cells 1B-5B	268,740	147,807
3 – Cells 6-7	1,414,562	778,009
4 – Cells 8-9	2,514,562	1,383,009

The current Class Two Landfill is expected to reach capacity in late 2012 to early 2013. The County plans to dispose of Class Two waste in the Class Three Landfill when the Class Two landfill reaches capacity.

Therefore the remaining combined permitted disposal capacity as of June 30, 2010 is approximately 2,500,000 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.

As an option the County may expand the existing Class Two Landfill to meet future disposal needs. The lateral expansion of the Class Two Landfill may be permitted using areas west and east of the existing Class Two Landfill.

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 Recycling 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.

Georgetown County may add a household hazardous waste, electronic waste, or a swap shop program in the future.

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



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, 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 Waste

Georgetown County plans to continue the policy of accepting electronic Waste at the Landfill Recycling Center, Johnson Road and Murrells Inlet Recycling Centers. The electronic waste 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. A swap shop program may be added in the future.



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 and only as a cooperative effort with other local governments.

Georgetown County currently has and may continue the inter-governmental agreement with Horry County to import and/or export waste on an as needed basis. Additional inter-governmental agreements may be considered in the future, if considered to be in the best interest of Georgetown County.



Chapter 6 – Local Government Oversight

The purpose of this section is to comply with Section 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 the 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: 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 2010:

Solid Waste Collection	\$ 594,718
Solid Waste Disposal	\$2,418,932
<u>Recycling/Composting</u>	<u>\$ 913,667</u>
Total	\$3,927,317



Chapter 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. The Department of Health and Environmental Control (Department) 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 3.5 pounds per day not later than June 30, 2005.
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,

Goals, Policies, Strategies, and Barriers



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 sludges, 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.
4. It is the goal of this State to recycle, on a statewide basis, at least thirty-five percent, calculated by weight, of the municipal solid waste stream generated in this State no later than June 30, 2005. In determining whether the solid waste recycling goal has been achieved, no more than 40 percent of this goal may be met by removing yard trash, land-clearing debris, and C&D debris from the solid waste stream.

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.

Goals, Policies, Strategies, and Barriers



- 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 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.



Goals, Policies, Strategies, and Barriers

- 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 reacting 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 allows, 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



Chapter 7

Goals, Policies, Strategies, and Barriers

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.



Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency With State and Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Chapter 8 – Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency with State and Local Solid Waste Management Plan

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 2011 Solid Waste Management Plan (2011 Plan) is to update and revise the 2005 Solid Waste Management Plan.

The local government and public participation used in adopting the previous Plan (2005) included the following:

1. Draft 2005 Plan was made available to the public for review at local libraries.
2. Draft 2005 Plan was sent to each local government for review.
3. The 2005 Plan was adopted and approved by County Council in regular meetings of the County Council.

The same procedures will be used to adopt the 2011 Plan.

8.1.2 Annual Progress Reports

The Department requires all counties to submit an Annual Progress Report to the Department by October 1 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,



Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency With State and Local 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

8.1.3 Plan Revisions

Georgetown County will review the Plan annually. Future Plan revisions will be submitted by the County Administrator to the Department 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



Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency With State and Local Solid Waste Management Plan

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 and 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:

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;



Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency With State and Local Solid Waste Management Plan

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 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;



Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency With State and Local Solid Waste Management Plan

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. maximum 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. b. location;
 - c. 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. 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. e. information on which the consistency determination is to be made.

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



**Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency
With State and Local Solid Waste Management Plan**

Mr. Sel Hemingway, County Administrator

Location: 716 Prince Street Georgetown, S.C. 29440

Phone: (843) 545-3006

Fax: (843) 545-3121

E-mail: gtheadmin@georgetowncountysc.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.

APPENDIX A
GEORGETOWN COUNTY SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE

Chapter 8

COUNTY UTILITIES AND SERVICES

Art. I. In General, §§ 8-1--8-19

Art. II. Landfill User Fees and Charges, §§ 8-20—8-24

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Sec. 8-2. Definitions

- (1) Homeowner: One who utilizes the landfill or county recycling center for his own use to dispose of *household residential waste or yard waste*
- (2) Private Hauler: A collector who hauls *yard waste*, household residential, business, industrial and/or commercial refuse.
- (3) Industrial hauler: A hauler serving industry and/or business exclusively.
- (4) Commercial hauler: Used interchangeably with items (2) and (3).
- (5) *Non-Commercial vehicle: A vehicle used by individual homeowners for hauling household residential waste in quantities smaller than one-half ton.*
- (6) *Yard waste: Solid waste consisting solely of vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance.*
- (7) *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 from residences. No amount of hazardous waste or infectious waste that is regulated by law is acceptable at the landfill or county recycling center.
- (8) *Household Residential Waste: The accumulation of solid waste including unrecovered recyclable materials, generated by single-family or multifamily residential facilities Land clearing debris: Including the soils, roots, stumps, and limbs larger than eight (8) in diameter or greater than six (6) feet in length.*

(Ord. No. 91-26, § 1, 9-10-91; Ord. No. 93-22, § 1, 6-8-93)

Sec. 8-3. 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 pick-up truck, automobile, or 8x5x3 trailer at a rate of one load each per day:*

- (1) *Recyclables separated in appropriate categories*
- (2) *Yard waste*
- (3) *Household residential waste*
- (4) *Construction and Demolition 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 Sec. 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.*
- Sec. 8-4. 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.

Sec. 8-5—8-19. Reserved.

ARTICLE II LANDFILL USER FEES AND CHARGES

- Sec. 8-20. Solid waste 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 Division Of Solid Waste Management 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 transported and generated by individual homeowners to the solid waste management complex in a non-commercial vehicle at three 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 tires per month per person.
 - (4) *Clean soil or soil-like material that may be used for daily cover.*
 - (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 South Carolina Code of Law Section 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 non-commercial vehicles.*
 - (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. Wastes included, but not limited to, are asbestos, sludges from industrial sources, and spill debris.*
 - (2) *Eighty dollars (\$80.00) 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. Car crushing fluff.
 - b. Commercial waste.
 - c. Manufacturing waste.
- (4) Thirty five dollars (\$35.00) per ton for all 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) in diameter and greater than six (6) feet in length.
 - b. Residential, commercial, and industrial construction and demolition debris.
 - c. Bulk waste.
- (5) Twenty dollars (\$20.00) per ton for all 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) In lieu of charging municipalities and private haulers for household residential waste, an annual household fee of twenty-five dollars (\$44.00) per residential unit is established.
(Ord. No. 98-22, § 1, 6-23-98)
- (7) A special handling fee of \$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. (ie. 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 \$150.00 per occurrence.
- (9) Payment of fees may be made by one of the following methods:
 - 1. Cash
 - 2. Check Refer to Return Check Policy in Article I Section 2-11 in the Georgetown County Code.
 - 3. Credit All credit must be pre-approved prior to acceptance at the landfill.

Sec. 8-21. Late fees.

All landfill bills will be mailed by the fifth of each month and a twenty-five (\$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 26th 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. 99-49, 10-26-99)

Sec. 8-22 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:

- (1) Any requirement or charges for special handling of any load; and**
- (2) Other determinations not specifically covered as the need arises.**

(Ord. No. 91-26, § 1, 9-10-91; Ord. No. 93-22, § 2,6-8-93)

***Editor’s note-** Ord. No. 91-26, § 1, adopted Sept. 10, 1991, repealed Art. II of Ch. 8, pertaining to solid waste disposal and derived from the following ordinances:

Adoption		Adoption	
Date	Sec.	Date	Sec.
4- 8-80	1-1 –1-6	4-11-89	1-3
7- 16-87	1-3	3-13-90	1-8
12 8-87	-	5-8-90	1,2

In addition, § 1 of Ord. No. 91-26 enacted a new Art II, set out above.

State law reference- Authority to regulate solid waste, S.C. Code 1976, § 44-55-1010.

Sec. 8-23. Enforcement/authority.

The Georgetown County Landfill 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.

(Ord. No. 91-26, § 1,9-10-91; Ord. No. 93-22, § 4, 6-8-93)

Sec. 8-24 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) for each offense.

(Ord. No. 91-26, § 1,9-10-91; Ord. No. 93-22, § 4,6-8-93)

APPENDIX B
RECYCLING CENTER INFORMATION

Georgetown County Recycling Centers

Georgetown County has 14 Recycling Centers. For more information about recycling in your community, call (843) 545-3443.



RECYCLING CENTER LOCATIONS

For hours of operation and holiday schedules, call (843) 545-3443 or your nearest recycling center. Telephone numbers are listed below.

- 1 **Pawleys Island**, Grate Road, (843) 237-1154
- 2 **Murrells Inlet**, Wesley Road, (843) 651-0872
- 3 **Maryville**, Highway 17 South, (843) 527-8029
- 4 **Santee**, Veronica Road, (843) 546-3730
- 5 **Sampit**, Highway 17-A, (843) 527-8166
- 6 **Andrews**, Ten Acres Road, (843) 264-9265
- 7 **Browns Ferry**, Highway 51, (843) 545-3443
- 8 **Dunbar**, Dunbar Road, (843) 545-5001
- 9 **Johnson Road**, Johnson Road, (843) 520-4650
- 10 **Black River**, Highway 701 North, (843) 545-5760
- 11 **Yauhannah**, Highway 701 North, (843) 545-9875
- 12 **Old Pee Dee**, Old Pee Dee Road, (843) 558-6615
- 13 **Landfill**, Highway 51, (843) 545-3443
- 14 **Pleasant Hill Recycling Center**, Pleasant Hill Drive, (843) 558-6753

WHAT IS A RECYCLING CENTER? A Recycling Center is a public collection facility that accepts recyclables and household garbage. It is fenced, staffed, landscaped and usually operates in rural areas.



The C&D Swap Shop

Do you have extra building materials you can't use? Do you need building materials for your new construction project? Then Georgetown County's Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D) Swap Shop can help you. This facility – open to all Georgetown County residents, builders, contractors, non-profit organizations, etc. – offers surplus building materials for reuse. It is located behind the recycling center at the Georgetown County Landfill.

DROP-OFF HOURS: The C&D Swap Shop accepts materials from 8 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Saturday. During the winter, Saturday hours are 9:30 a.m. – 12 p.m.

MATERIALS ACCEPTED: The C&D Swap Shop ACCEPTS these materials: **lumber; fixtures; furniture; building materials; fencing materials, etc.; windows/frames; doors/frames;** and **hardware** (new, slightly used). All materials must be clean, reusable, unbroken and undamaged.

MATERIALS NOT ACCEPTED: Please note that the following items ARE NOT ACCEPTED: **hazardous materials; lead paint; nothing with a plug or electrical parts** (other than lighting fixtures); **broken or unusable materials;** and **clothing.**

LOADS: Loads from homeowners MUST contain 75 percent or more reusable materials. Loads from contractors MUST include 75 percent or more reusable materials and contractors are eligible to receive a DISCOUNTED tipping fee. See the scale house attendant for load inspection and further details.

PICK-UP HOURS: The C&D Swap Shop is open for trade on the first and third Wednesday of each month from 8 a.m. – 4 p.m. Call **(843) 545-3443** for more details.

Georgetown County

RECYCLES!

A Guide to Recycling and Household Waste Disposal in Georgetown County



REDUCE ● REUSE ● RECYCLE

Provided by
**Georgetown County
Environmental Services**

P.O. Drawer 421270,
Georgetown, SC 29442

(843) 545-3443

www.georgetowncountysc.org

About Us...

GEORGETOWN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES,
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION

WEB SITE: www.georgetowncountysc.org

OFFICE HOURS: Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (843) 545-3443

LANDFILL HOURS: Monday – Friday, 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.;
Saturday, 8 a.m. – 4 p.m.; 9:30 a.m. – 12 p.m. (Winter hours)

SCALE HOUSE TELEPHONE NUMBER: (843) 546-3684

Recycling Tips

- **COMPOST!** Did you know you can compost fruit and vegetable trimmings, paper napkins and towels and much more? Call **1-800-768-7348** to receive the free booklet "Composting Made Easy."
- **SHOP SMART!** Buy in bulk. Buy only what you need. Think about the packaging when you shop. Is it recyclable?
- **USED MOTOR OIL,** oil filters and empty oil bottles are frequently disposed improperly. One gallon of used motor oil poured on the ground or in a sewer system can contaminate as much as 1 million gallons of water... often the very water we drink.

More to Know...

- **APPLIANCES:** Recycling Centers accept metal appliances that can be handled by two people.
- **GLASS BOTTLES AND JARS:** Green, brown and clear food and beverage containers are the only types of glass accepted. Dishes, drinking glasses, Pyrex, ceramic, window glass, mirrors and light bulbs ARE NOT accepted.
- **HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HHM):** HHM should be in its original container with proper labelling. Tighten caps and lids. Never mix chemicals.
- **OIL, FILTERS AND BOTTLES:** No more than 10 gallons of used motor oil are accepted per visit. Do not remove caps on bottles. An attendant will recycle bottle after draining it. Drain oil filters completely (puncture oil filters to drain completely).



This brochure was produced in part by funds and/or services provided by DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling. For more information about recycling in South Carolina, call **1-800-768-7348**.

ITEMS ACCEPTED FOR RECYCLING IN GEORGETOWN COUNTY

ITEM	WHAT TYPES OF ITEMS?	HOW TO PREPARE THEM?	WHERE TO RECYCLE THEM?
ALUMINUM CANS	Beverage cans only – no pie pans, foil, etc.	Rinse and crush.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
APPLIANCES/SCRAP METAL	See "More to Know."	Check with the recycling center attendant.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
BATTERIES, LEAD-ACID	Car, truck, boat, motorcycle and utility vehicle	If leaking, place in secure containers.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
CARDBOARD, CORRUGATED	Corrugated – no plastic- or wax-coated boxes	Flatten. Must be clean and dry. Remove all packaging materials.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
COOKING OIL	Cooking oil from households – NO BUSINESSES.	Cooking oil is accepted IN CONTAINERS at all recycling centers; the Landfill and Pawley's Island Recycling Center have collection tanks.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
ELECTRONIC WASTE	Computers, monitors, TVs, VCRs, etc.		Landfill (beginning in 2006)
FARMER'S OIL	Used oil from farming machinery		Pleasant Hill Recycling Center
GLASS BOTTLES AND JARS	See "More to Know."	Discard caps and rinse. DO NOT BREAK!	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Household cleaners, paint, pool cleaner, pesticides, antifreeze	See "More to Know."	Landfill (beginning in 2006)
INKJET CARTRIDGES	Used inkjet printer cartridges	See your county recycling coordinator.	Landfill Office
METAL "TIN" CANS	All food cans – no aerosol (spray) cans, non-food cans (like shaving cream or cleaning products)	Rinse cans well and push lids inside.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	Newspapers, magazines and glossy paper	Do not tie or bag. Keep them dry.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
OFFICE PAPER	Notebook paper, letterhead and envelopes	No dark or fluorescent colored paper.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
OIL, FILTERS AND BOTTLES	Used motor oil, filters and bottles as well as brake fluid from cars and trucks	See "More to Know."	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
OIL/GASOLINE MIXTURE			Landfill and Pleasant Hill Recycling Center
PLASTIC BOTTLES	Bottles marked by a #1 or #2 recycling symbol – NO tubs, plastic bags or Styrofoam	Discard caps, rinse and flatten.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
TIRES	Auto, pickup and truck tires (large tires accepted at landfill only)	Four tires per day will be accepted.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers
YARD TRIMMINGS	Yard trimmings, leaves and tree limbs	Take large amounts to the landfill.	All Georgetown County Recycling Centers