

South Carolina

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Annual Report

for FISCAL YEAR 2007

SOLID WASTE • LANDFILLS • SOLID WASTE LEGISLATION • RECYCLING

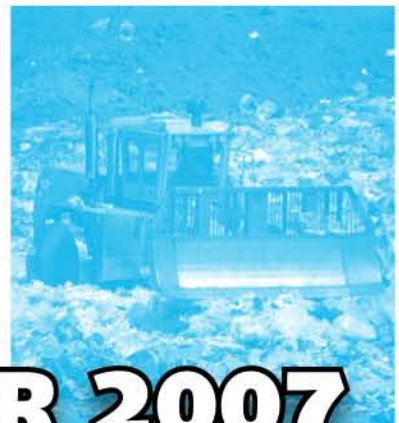
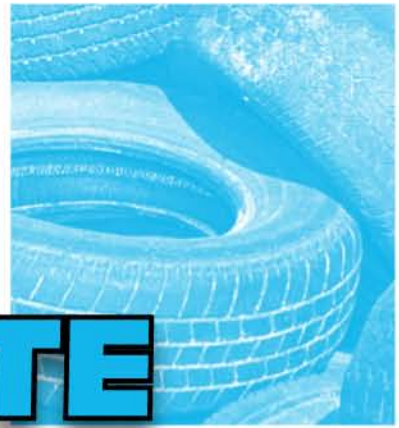


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INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management is an essential process in protecting human health and the environment.

South Carolina addressed the issue with the passage of the comprehensive S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act). The Act provides a wide-ranging outline for the state and local governments to follow in managing solid waste.

The Act, for example, authorizes the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) to establish solid waste regulations. The Act requires DHEC to develop a state solid waste management plan (State Plan) and for regions or counties to develop solid waste management plans that are consistent with the State Plan. The Act sets statewide recycling and disposal goals.

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

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

This report, which reflects solid waste management activities in FY07 (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007), measures and defines two specific types of solid waste: municipal solid waste (MSW) and total solid waste (TSW). MSW is mostly comprised of waste generated by households, businesses, institutions, offices and non-profits (see page 6 for definition). TSW is comprised of MSW as well as construction and demolition debris, land-clearing debris and industrial solid waste.

The Act calls for each county to report the amount of MSW recycled within its jurisdictions and for each county and private company that operates permitted solid waste facilities to report on the amount of MSW and TSW disposed of annually to DHEC.

When the Act became law in 1991, the state’s recycling and disposal goals were based on TSW. In 2000, following national practices and trends, the state adopted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (U.S. EPA) focus on measuring MSW. Furthermore, the state adopted, with few exceptions, the U.S. EPA’s definition of MSW. As a result of this change, the state’s recycling and disposal goals are based on MSW.

The aspiration of the change to focus on MSW was to ultimately have consistent reporting throughout the country allowing, for example, states to compare programs "apple to apple." In short, the distinctions of TSW and MSW are important. Each definition allows for a specific snapshot of a particular type of waste. When reviewing the charts and tables on pages 3 and 4, those distinctions become clear.

Beyond presenting an overview of solid waste management in South Carolina, this report provides information that allows the state and local governments to plan for the safe and efficient management of solid waste.

Local governments, solid waste directors, recycling coordinators, solid waste planners and others should 1) know the amount of solid waste recycled and disposed of in their community, county or region; 2) measure the effectiveness of their recycling programs and disposal facilities; 3) anticipate projected MSW landfill capacity and other future needs; and 4) encourage and promote recycling efforts in their community. In short, this report tells us where we are now and provides us a tool to plan for the future.

About this Report

"The South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2007" is published by DHEC's Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management.

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When you see this graphic, visit the Web site provided for additional information.



BY THE NUMBERS...

TABLE 1.1: S.C. Population¹ by Fiscal Year (FY)²

Fiscal Year	Population
FY07	4,343,204
FY06	4,278,134
FY05	4,198,068
FY04	4,147,152

TABLE 1.2: S.C. Recycling Data by FY

	FY07	FY06	FY05	FY04
Total Solid Waste (TSW) Recycled in Tons	8,629,979	6,544,475	6,369,880	5,113,094
TSW Recycling Rate by Percent	50.2	44.3	45.0	41.2
TSW Recycled Per Capita in Pounds Per Person Per Day (p/p/d)	10.9	8.4	8.3	6.8
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) ³ Recycled in Tons	1,551,365	1,510,409	1,222,098	965,917
MSW Recycling Rate by Percent (Goal = 35 percent)	31.0	30.4	26.2	22.4
MSW Recycled Per Capita in p/p/d	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.3

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

	FY07	FY06	FY05	FY04
TSW Generation in Tons	17,175,379	14,775,020	14,167,281	12,339,362
TSW Generation Per Capita in p/p/d	21.7	18.9	18.5	16.3
MSW Generation in Tons	5,012,022	4,974,678	4,668,774	4,305,345
MSW Generation Per Capita in p/p/d	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.7

TABLE 1.4: S.C. Disposal Data by FY

	FY07	FY06	FY05	FY04
Total Solid Waste Disposal [MSW + Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris + Land-clearing Debris (LCD) + Industrial Solid Waste (ISW)] in Tons				
In-state Origin	8,545,399	8,230,545	7,797,401	7,225,536
Out-of-state Origin	1,826,292	1,718,194	1,570,687	1,535,207
TOTAL	10,371,691	9,948,739	9,368,088	8,760,743
Disposal in MSW Landfills in Tons				
In-state Origin	4,799,980	4,555,658	4,475,533	4,409,777
Out-of-state Origin	1,758,149	1,676,789	1,528,099	1,530,256
TOTAL	6,558,129	6,232,446	6,003,632	5,940,033
Disposal in MSW Incinerators in Tons				
In-state Origin	224,919	224,506	227,030	227,801
Out-of-state Origin	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	224,919	224,506	227,030	227,801
Disposal in C&D Debris and LCD Landfills in Tons				
In-state Origin	2,214,413	2,183,914	1,876,025	1,589,844
Out-of-state Origin	55,432	38,692	39,752	4,951
TOTAL	2,269,845	2,222,606	1,915,777	1,594,795
Disposal in LCD Incinerators in Tons				
In-state Origin	21,997	13,697	15,988	8,740
Out-of-state Origin	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	21,997	13,697	15,988	8,740
Disposal in ISW Landfills in Tons				
In-state Origin	1,284,090	1,252,771	1,202,826	962,770
Out-of-state Origin	12,710	2,713	2,836	—
TOTAL	1,296,800	1,255,484	1,205,662	962,770
Disposal in p/p/d				
TSW Disposal Per Capita	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.5
MSW Disposal Per Capita (Goal ≤ 3.5 p/p/d)	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4

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

2. Fiscal Year 2007 represents July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007.

3. South Carolina defines MSW as the combined residential, commercial, institutional/non-profit and industrial packaging/office waste. See page 6 for details.

CHART 1.5: South Carolina's MSW Recycling Rate, FY02 to FY07

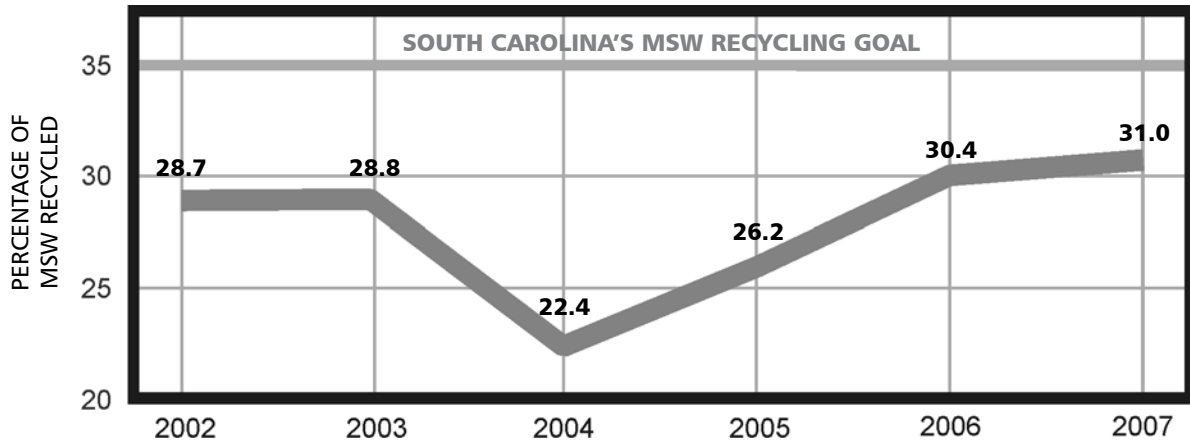


CHART 1.6: South Carolina's TSW Recycling Rate, FY02 to FY07

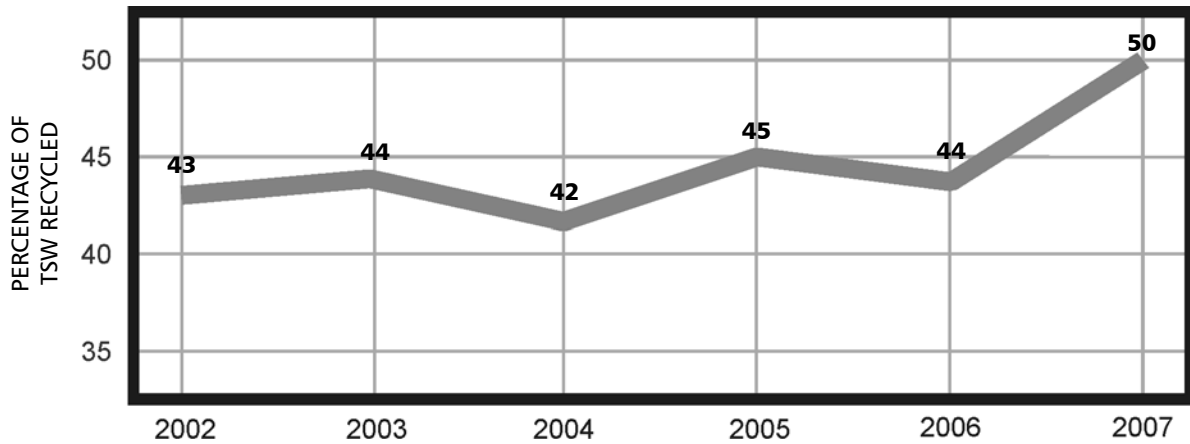
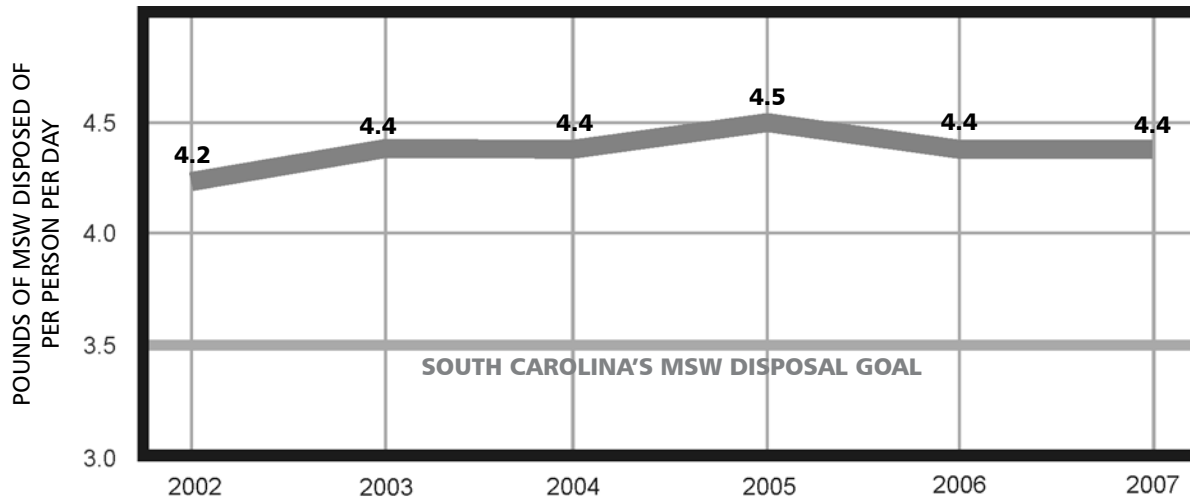


CHART 1.7: MSW Disposed of Per Person Per Day, FY02 to FY07



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the passage of the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act), the state has made significant progress in its safe and efficient management of solid waste. In the past 16 years, South Carolina has closed unlined landfills and improved environmental safeguards at new landfills, reduced open dumping, removed millions of illegally stockpiled tires, increased awareness of the importance of waste minimization and recycling as well as set up the nation's best recycling program for do-it-yourself oil changers.

In addition, South Carolina has diverted millions of tons of material from its municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills through extensive recycling efforts. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 (July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007), the amount of MSW recycled in the state increased slightly to a record of 1.55 million tons. In addition, the amount of total solid waste (TSW) recycled improved even more – to 8.63 million tons of TSW. Also during FY07, county governments received nearly \$10 million in revenue from the sale of recycled commodities.

The Act also created the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) to provide technical assistance, education and outreach programs as well as grant funding to local governments, colleges/universities and schools. Grant programs include solid waste, used motor oil, waste tire, college and university as well as school grants.

Since the grant programs began in FY94, nearly \$61 million have been awarded including \$4.4 million in FY07.

The Act also requires county governments to report the amount of MSW recycled within their county to DHEC each year. Permitted solid waste facilities also are required to report the amount of waste disposed of at their facilities annually to DHEC.

The Act originally set a state recycling goal of 25 percent and a goal of reducing by 30 percent the amount of solid waste disposed of at MSW landfills and incinerators. Both rates were calculated by weight. Both were measured from the total amount of solid waste generated. Both were measured from a baseline of FY93 and were to be met by FY97. Both goals were met in FY96.

The Act was amended in October 2000 to reflect new state recycling and disposal goals. The new recycling goal was set at 35 percent of the MSW stream. The disposal goal was changed to 3.5 pounds of MSW per person per day (p/p/d). Both of these goals were to be met by FY05. South Carolina currently has a recycling rate of 31 percent and a disposal rate of 4.4 p/p/d.

The benefits of recycling extend beyond the environment and also include economic gains for business and industry. Often it is cheaper for organizations to recycle than to dispose of material, because disposal costs are avoided. In addition, recycling extends the life of landfills and reduces the need to construct new ones.



WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF MSW?

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

South Carolina – in the 2000 amendment – also adopted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (U.S. EPA) definition of MSW. The state defines MSW as the combined residential, commercial, institutional/non-profit and industrial packaging/

office waste generated. This includes paper, cans, bottles, food scraps, yard trimmings, packaging and other items. It does not include industrial process waste like scraps and by-products from the manufacturing process, C&D debris, automobile bodies, agricultural waste, combustion ash, mining waste and sewage sludge as well as hazardous, infectious and radioactive waste.

The state has made a few exceptions to the U.S. EPA’s definition. The state includes tire-derived fuel, yard trimmings used as boiler fuel and used motor oil (from do-it-yourselfers) when calculating its MSW recycling rate while the U.S. EPA does not. Those commodities, when recycled as an alternative fuel source, are considered MSW in South Carolina.

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

MSW MANAGEMENT

RECYCLED	1,551,365 tons
DISPOSED OF IN MSW FACILITIES	
Landfills.....	3,235,738 tons
Incinerator.....	224,919 tons
TOTAL	5,012,022 TONS

MSW RECYCLED

COMMODITY	AMOUNT COLLECTED
Glass	9,868 tons
Metal.....	363,205 tons
Paper.....	726,876 tons
Plastic.....	17,087 tons
Banned Items	369,323 tons ¹
Miscellaneous Items	65,005 tons ²
TOTAL	1,551,365 TONS³

1. Banned items include the following: appliances; lead-acid batteries; whole tires; used motor oil (from do-it-yourself oil changers); and yard trimmings.
2. Miscellaneous items include: antifreeze; consumer electronics; cooking oil; fluorescent bulbs; food scraps (post-consumer only); household hazardous materials; mattresses; paint; rechargeable batteries; textiles; used oil filters; wood packaging; other wood (such as furniture and cabinets); and other non-packaging products.
3. Commodity totals do not add up to the recycling total due to rounding of numbers.

HOW MUCH **MSW WAS RECYCLED?**

Overall, 5,012,022 tons of MSW was generated in South Carolina in FY07 – which is about 37,000 tons more than the previous FY. Of that amount:

- 1,551,365 tons (31 percent) were recycled. By comparison, 1,510,409 tons (30.4 percent) were recycled in FY06;
- 224,919 tons (4 percent) were disposed of at a waste-to-energy facility (incinerator) in Charleston County; and
- 3,235,738 tons (65 percent) were disposed of in MSW landfills.

This recycling data also can be converted to pounds per person per day (p/p/d). In other words, South Carolinians recycled 2.0 p/p/d in FY07, which is the same as last year.

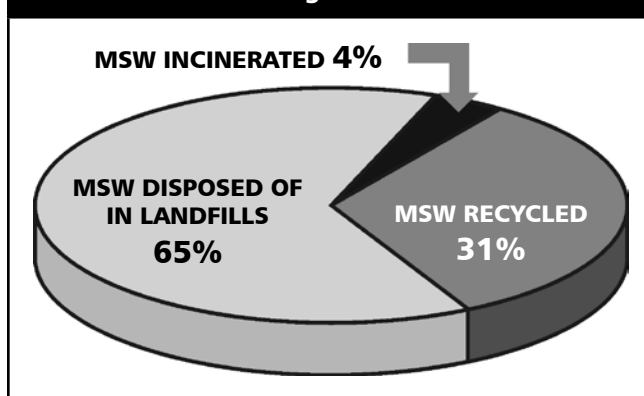
The amount of MSW disposed of per person stayed the same from FY06 to FY07 at a rate of 4.4 p/p/d. This rate has changed little in the past five years and remains above the state's disposal goal of 3.5 p/p/d.

The increase in this year's recycling rate is directly attributed to an increase in MSW recycling among institutional and industrial (office/packaging) sectors.

The Office continues to work with recycling processors as well as federal facilities and other large businesses and industry in South Carolina to obtain additional tonnages from those that had not previously reported to counties. In most cases, but not all, the tonnages received from these sources were credited across all 46 counties based on their population. Population figures were taken from the U.S. Census Bureau.

For the first time, companies wanting to report their recycling efforts were able to use a Web-based survey provided by the Office to submit their recycling tonnages and the data was automatically added to the county's solid waste information. Counties will be encouraged to continue promoting this paperless

CHART 2.2: MSW Management in South Carolina



survey to their area businesses and industries as an effective way to gather recycling information and reduce the use of paper.

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

All of the tonnages collected and reported were reviewed by staff to verify that the material reported was MSW.

Despite the increase in this year's recycling rate, there is still under reporting. There are a number of factors that support this statement. Some counties simply do not solicit recycling information from local businesses. And many businesses do not respond to county requests. There are South Carolina businesses that generate material for recycling, but send it to their distribution center that is located out of state and do not report these efforts.

Until every effort is recognized and counted, there will be more recycling taking place than is reported each year. The Office will continue to work with all entities to capture as much recycling data as possible.

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

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

For the first time, South Carolina’s TSW recycling rate reached 50 percent. The amount of TSW recycled rose to 8.6 million tons in FY07 – an increase of nearly 2 million tons from last year. This equates to 10.9 p/p/d.

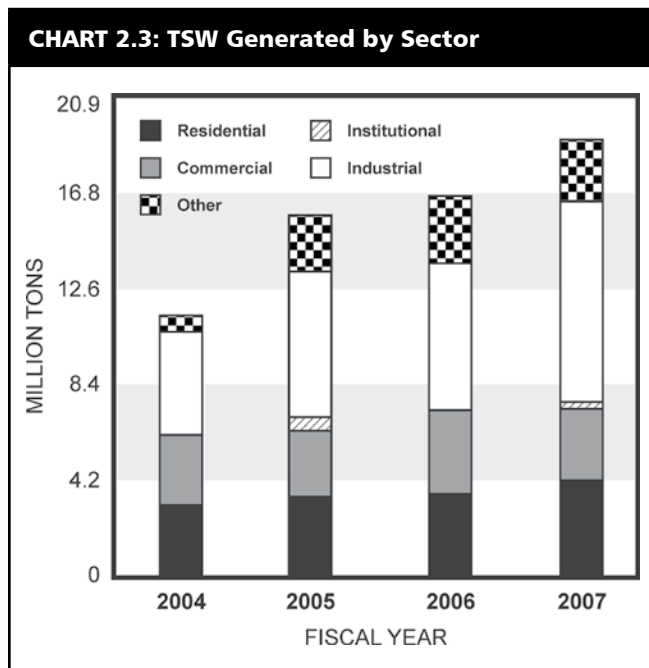
Of the 8.6 million tons of TSW recycled, the majority was processing or manufacturing waste – scraps or by-products – that was put back into the process or taken off site for recycling. Either way, the impact of keeping such material out of landfills is significant.

The achievements of S.C. business and industry to divert more material from the landfill and to report these efforts is evident. There are several possible reasons for the increase.

- The S.C. Smart Business Recycling Program has brought attention to the need for measuring and reporting the amount of material diverted from landfill disposal through extensive outreach efforts including site visits, printed materials, a comprehensive Web site.
- For the first time, companies wanting to report their recycling efforts were able to use a Web-based system provided by the Office. Companies entered recycling tonnages on-line and the data was automatically added to the county’s solid waste information.
- The S. C. Materials Exchange – a free service that seeks to reduce waste by facilitating the exchange of reusable material by businesses, non-profit institutions and government – continues to be used for a variety of materials.

Even with the amount of recycled material increasing, so did the amount of material going to landfills. The amount of TSW disposed of rose 300,000 tons to 8.5 million tons in FY07.

Of the 17 millions tons of TSW generated (recycling + disposed of) in FY07, Chart 2.3 shows a breakdown of that tonnage for the past four years by sector – residential, commercial, institutional, industrial (including manufacturing waste) and Other. As can be seen in the chart, the majority of material comes from the industrial sector.



LEARN MORE

The S.C. Smart Business Recycling Program offers free, confidential and non-regulatory assistance to businesses, governments, non-profits and other organizations. For more information, visit www.scdhec.gov/smartbusiness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted on page 1, DHEC is required to make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly for improving solid waste management in South Carolina. The following recommendations involve local governments and DHEC as well as S.C. businesses and industry. The basic premise of the recommendations is how can all South Carolinians manage solid waste more efficiently and effectively to meet the state's recycling goal (35 percent of the state's MSW) and disposal goal (3.5 p/p/d).

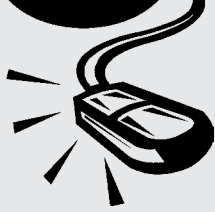
- **Continue to develop policies to support proper solid waste management and recycling.** DHEC should develop regulations in an effort to encourage and support large-scale composting in South Carolina and ensure that composting and wood-grinding facilities are designed and operated in an environmentally sound manner. This effort, which also will reduce the amount of material disposed of at C&D debris landfills, needs to continue to move forward in FY08 with stakeholder meetings as well as internal and external review.
- **Pass legislation to support the proper management of electronic waste statewide.** DHEC will continue to work with the S.C. General Assembly to pass legislation that includes an advance recycling fee that would provide funding for local governments to collect and recycle computers and televisions from residents. Another goal is to pass legislation to require state government to purchase computers that have met the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) criteria. EPEAT is a system to help purchasers in the public and private sectors evaluate, compare and select desktop computers, notebooks and monitors based on their environmental attributes. A target date to meet these goals is FY10.
- **Amend the solid waste regulation (R.61-107).** In FY08, DHEC will continue to amend the solid waste regulation to include, among other changes, reclassification of solid waste landfills – placing more emphasis on the waste stream and less on source of generation – and outlining new requirements for C&D debris landfills.
- **Continue to improve reporting.** DHEC, in conjunction with local governments, will continue its annual efforts to improve the reporting accuracy of South Carolina's MSW recycling activities and as a result, improve the accuracy of the MSW recycling rate. Specifically, DHEC will develop a work plan to 1) gather data from recycling processors who accept S.C.-generated material, the Recycling Market Development Advisory Council and other stakeholders; 2) gather recycling data from federal facilities, which are required to report to the federal government in most cases; and 3) continue to encourage businesses to recycle and report their recycling activities. The S.C. Smart Business Recycling Program will create a fact sheet on reporting to address this effort specifically. The goal of this comprehensive effort should result in more accurate reporting and an increased recycling rate.
- **Increase awareness of local decision makers on the benefits of recycling.** DHEC will work with local recycling coordinators in FY09 to develop a work plan to increase awareness among local decision makers on solid waste management issues and the important role recycling plays in that management. The ultimate goal of this effort is to assist in the development of sustainable recycling programs that should result in increased participation and more commodities collected. This effort should include working with local governments to improve the consistency and accuracy of full-cost reporting. One specific area is the revenue generated from the sale of recyclables. In addition, the Office will look at conducting a statewide survey to determine the value of material that is being disposed of in MSW landfills that could have been recycled. This information could enhance the economic benefits of recycling and increase that awareness among local decision makers.
- **Each county should have a full-time recycling coordinator.** DHEC will work with local decision makers to ensure each county has a recycling coordinator whose sole responsibilities include the implementation of the recycling program including collection and marketing of material, education and outreach as well as technical assistance. Sustainable recycling programs need a full-time recycling coordinator. The target date for this goal is FY12.

- **Enhance school recycling programs.** Given the influx of new material into a school's waste stream (such as plastic milk bottles and polystyrene lunch trays), DHEC will develop a more comprehensive program to encourage more schools to recycle in FY09. DHEC will survey S.C. schools to determine how many schools are recycling, what material schools are recycling and if schools are not recycling, what barriers need to be overcome. Schools that recycle help students begin a life-long understanding of and commitment to recycling.
- **Improve collection of recyclable material.** An effort by all those involved in solid waste management – whether state or local governments, recycling processors or business and industry – is needed to get more people to start recycling, encourage those who recycle to do more and to encourage local programs to expand the types of material they accept for recycling. With DHEC's annual support, local governments can improve collection of recyclables through extensive public education, grant funding that targets specific material, and the expansion of recycling markets in South Carolina.
- **Continue to offer career development for solid waste professionals.** The Office currently offers six solid waste trainings: MSW landfill supervisor; MSW landfill manager; C&D debris landfill operator; transfer station operator; recycling professional certification; and recycling center attendant training. DHEC will update the training material and hold more trainings throughout FY09 to provide South Carolina's solid waste professionals the most current, accurate information available.
- **Develop work plan to promote and to put in place a mechanism to track the purchase of recycled-content products in state government in order to meet the requirement of the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act).** According to the Act, "... it is the goal of the General Assembly for state and local government agencies to reflect a 25 percent goal in their procurement policies." This effort (which also includes publicly funded colleges and universities) would influence the market for recyclable material. In FY09, DHEC will work with the S.C. Budget and Control Board's Materials Management Office and local governments to place solid waste and recycling equipment on state contract to help local solid waste staff save time and money when procuring equipment.
- **Amend the Act.** The Act, which passed in 1991 and was amended in 2000, should be updated by DHEC to reflect changes that have occurred in recycling and solid waste management during the past 16 years including setting new recycling and disposal goals, clarifying language, updating and/or correcting definitions and correcting omissions. DHEC will complete this work by FY10.

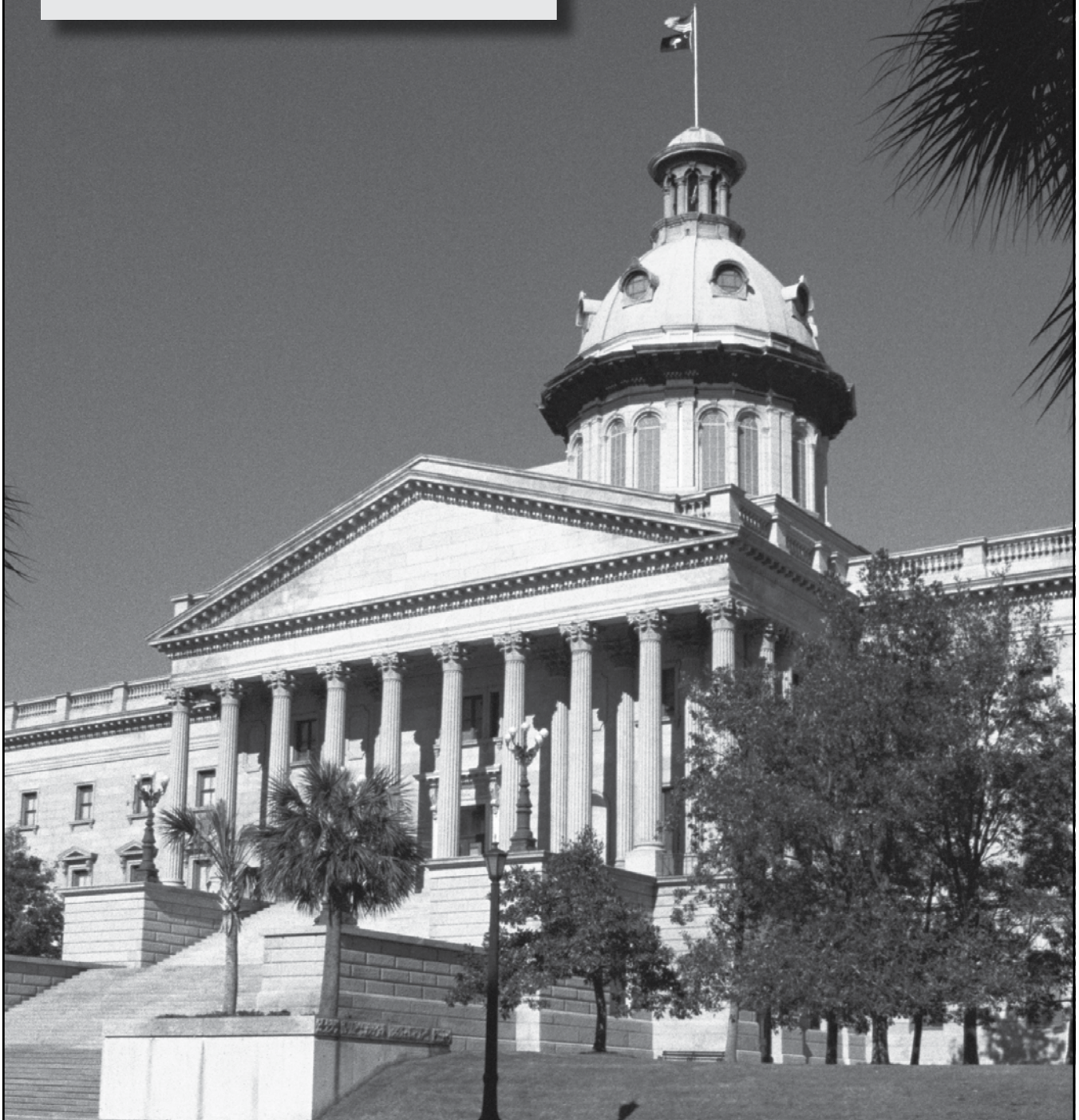
Did you know?

The S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act) created the Recycling Market Development Advisory Council (RMDAC). DHEC funds the staff and activities of RMDAC. RMDAC's mission is to advocate opportunities to develop sustainable recycling markets, support the growth of South Carolina's recycling industry and advise the state on efforts required to increase recovery of recyclable materials.

**LEARN
MORE**



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





For information about recycling markets for different material, visit the S.C. Recycling Markets Directory at www.scommerce.com/searchrecycling.aspx or the "Index of Waste Minimization Resources for South Carolina Industries" at www.scdhec.gov/eqc/admin/html/wmrindex.html.

MSW RECYCLING BY COMMODITY

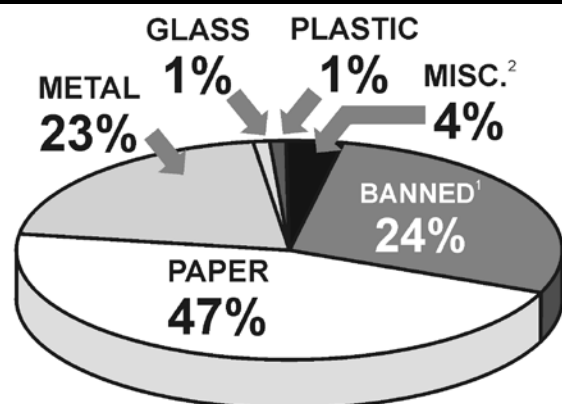
This section highlights the commodities that make up municipal solid waste (MSW) as defined by South Carolina. These commodities form the basis for all of the state's recycling programs. The amounts collected are used to calculate the state's MSW recycling rate. For each commodity, a definition and description are given, recycling tonnages are provided for the past six years and an interpretation of the amount recycled in fiscal year (FY) 2007 (July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007) is offered. A breakdown of the amount of material collected in each county has been added this year. Information provided was compiled from a variety of solid waste management publications as well as staff assessments.

A chart – showing the average price received for each commodity or subgroup in FY07 – is provided. Pricing information was reported by five to 18 counties depending on the commodity. That is but a fraction of the county programs that market their material. It is for this reason that additional pricing information was obtained from "Waste News" – a bi-weekly publication that also provides market prices for the Southeast. The weekly data was averaged and compared to actual S.C. market prices. Regardless, there are several factors that affect market prices: quantity; quality; location; and processing capabilities.

Of the six categories that make up MSW (glass, metal, paper, plastic, banned and miscellaneous), only two (metal and miscellaneous) saw an increase in tonnages in FY07.

Chart 3.1 shows a breakdown, by weight, of the MSW recycled in FY07. Chart 3.2 notes the locations of the nine materials recovery facilities (MRFs) that currently operate in South Carolina – either publicly or privately owned. MRFs are defined as facilities where recyclables are sorted into specific categories, baled, shredded or otherwise prepared for transportation to market for remanufacturing. A contract for a MRF feasibility study will be awarded in FY08 to assist South Carolina in determining if a need exists for additional MRFs in the state and if so, their potential location.

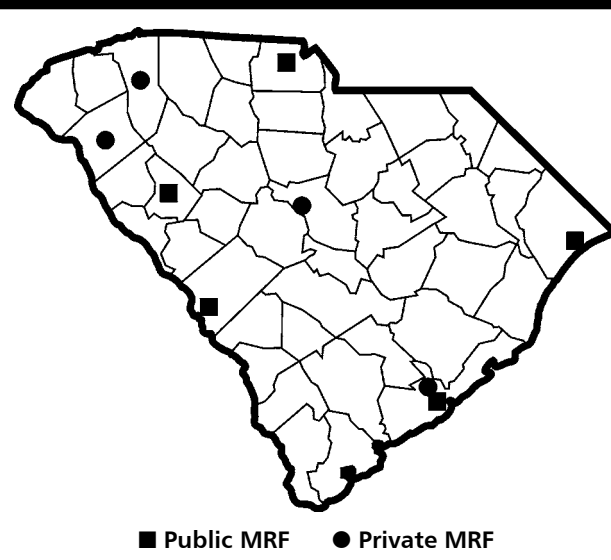
CHART 3.1: MSW Recyclables Collected by Percentage*



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

*COMMODITIES MEASURED BY WEIGHT

CHART 3.2: Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF)



COMMODITY: **GLASS**



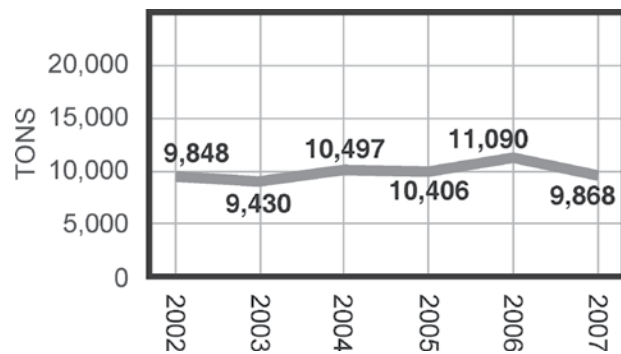
While the amount of glass collected from residential curbside and drop-off programs increased nearly 1 percent, the overall amount of glass recycling reported dropped 11 percent, from 11,090 tons in FY06 to 9,868 tons in FY07. In addition, the number of counties collecting glass from residents stayed the same (33 counties).

Residential glass made up 90 percent of the glass reported this past FY. The decrease can be attributed to a drop of nearly 1,200 tons in the commercial category. Fluctuations such as this are usually due to inconsistent reporting from year to year by commercial business and industry. It is important to note that reporting by business and industry is voluntary.

According to the Glass Packaging Institute, "Issues associated with quality and dispersed markets continue to beleaguer glass container recycling. An uneven geographic distribution of processors and end-markets make glass recycling less practical in some areas." In South Carolina, however, local governments have access to regional glass processors in both Georgia and North Carolina, thereby minimizing market issues. Some counties currently serve as host sites to collect glass from smaller community programs.

Many counties reported earning more per ton on collected glass including green glass than in years past. About half of the respondents reported earning revenue

CHART 3.3: Glass Recycling Figures by Year



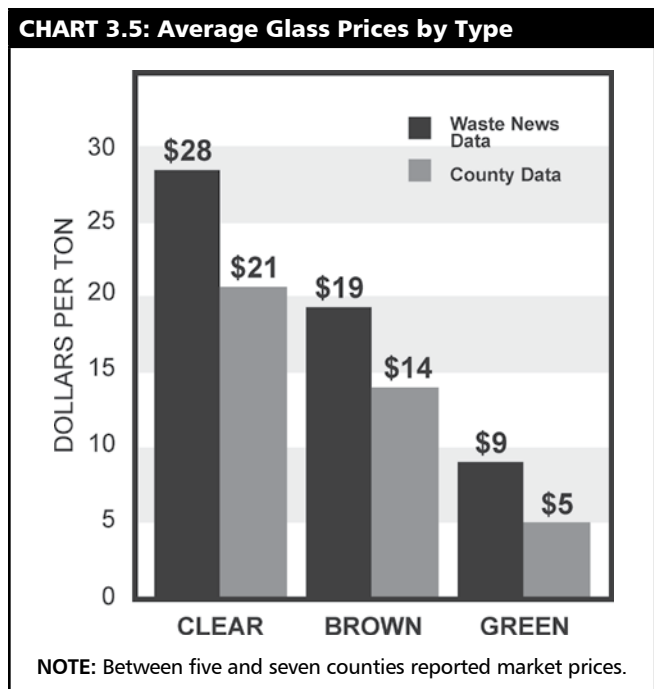
NOTE: All three colors are combined for the total amount.

TABLE 3.4: Glass Recycled in Tons

	FY07	FY06	+/-
Brown	1,850	2,802	-952
Clear	1,891	3,291	-1,400
Green	1,945	2,779	-834
Mixed	4,182	2,218	+1,964
TOTAL	9,868	11,090	-1,222

on green glass while the other half had to pay to get the green glass recycled. As with most commodities, quantity and consistent supply increase market value.

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



Did you know?

Glass bottles and jars, along with aluminum cans and some papers, have the highest level of recycled content.

SOURCE: Glass Packaging Institute, www.gpimail.org/news/2008/Jan./full.htm#e

TABLE 3.6: Glass Recycling by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	0.00
Aiken	70.69
Allendale	7.00
Anderson	167.64
Bamberg	0.00
Barnwell	40.56
Beaufort	414.24
Berkeley	150.45
Calhoun	0.00
Charleston	1,987.00
Cherokee	58.16
Chester	45.29
Chesterfield	0.85
Clarendon	55.00
Colleton	0.00
Darlington	89.00
Dillon	3.28
Dorchester	58.50
Edgefield	0.00
Fairfield	0.00
Florence	71.95
Georgetown	165.40
Greenville	1,583.19
Greenwood	124.11
Hampton	27.76
Horry	864.22
Jasper	6.27
Kershaw	57.30
Lancaster	112.69
Laurens	12.85
Lee	0.00
Lexington	413.73
Marion	29.70
Marlboro	0.00
McCormick	0.00
Newberry	33.98
Oconee	265.00
Orangeburg	0.00
Pickens	408.65
Richland	837.82
Saluda	0.00
Spartanburg	707.33
Sumter	288.23
Union	46.46
Williamsburg	11.20
York	652.94
STATE TOTAL	9,868.44

COMMODITY: **METAL**

One of only two categories that saw an increase, metal jumped 80 percent, from 201,241 tons in FY06 to 363,205 tons in FY07. Metal continues to generate significant revenue for recycling programs. Currently, all 46 counties collect scrap metal in their residential recycling programs. In some cases, residents may take the scrap metal directly to recyclers that most likely pay for the material.

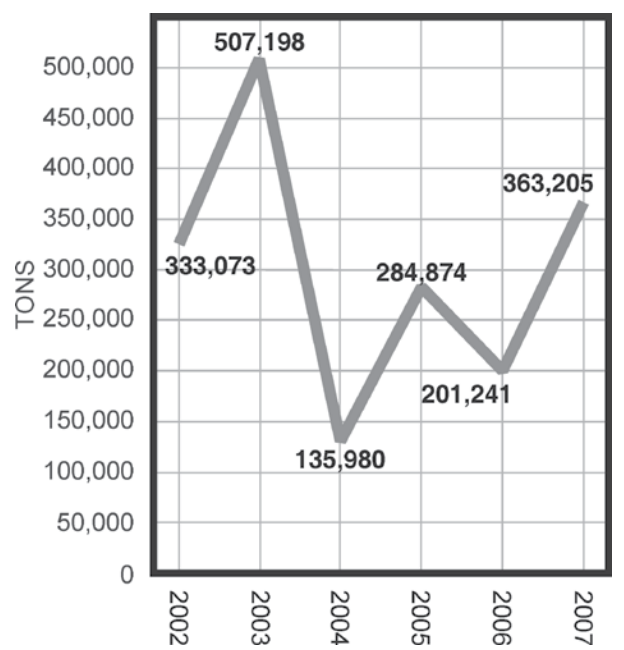
The residential curbside and drop-off tonnages reflected a slight increase from the previous year, but not the significant gains seen overall in this category. The increase can be attributed primarily to business and industry recycling efforts as well as the reporting of those efforts.

With a national recycling rate of 68.7 percent, steel continues to be the country's No. 1 recycled material, coming in ahead of aluminum, paper, glass and plastic combined according to the Steel Recycling Institute.

According to "Waste Age" (September 2007), scrap aluminum supplies 30 percent of America's aluminum supply. Of all the aluminum recycled, 32 percent is used in transportation vehicles followed by packaging at 20 percent. The average amount of recycled content in new aluminum cans in 2006 was 41.3 percent.



CHART 3.7: Metal Recycling Figures by Year



Ferrous metal is magnetic and is derived from iron or steel. Products made from ferrous metal include appliances, furniture, containers and packaging like steel drums and barrels. Non-ferrous metal is non-magnetic and includes aluminum, lead and copper. Products made from non-ferrous metal include containers, packaging, furniture, appliances, electronics and aluminum foil.

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

TABLE 3.8: Metal Recycled in Tons

	FY07	FY06	+/-
Aluminum	7,080	6,606	+474
Steel	3,589	4,415	-826
Non-ferrous	17,145	943	+16,202
Ferrous	250,743	77,477	+173,266
Other/Mixed Metal	84,648	111,800	-27,152
TOTAL	363,205	201,241	+161,964

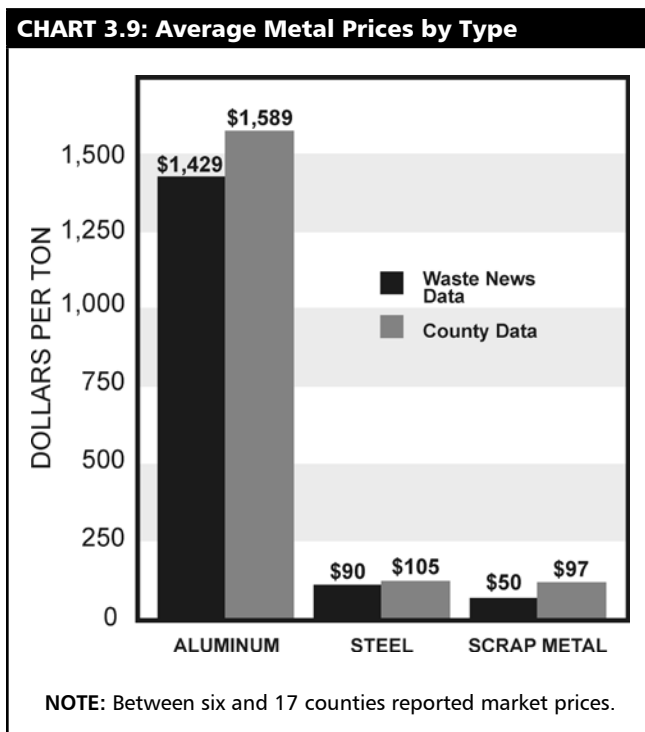


TABLE 3.10: Metal Recycling by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	32.92
Aiken	6,474.24
Allendale	281.48
Anderson	3,657.33
Bamberg	22.02
Barnwell	496.56
Beaufort	857.83
Berkeley	8,820.57
Calhoun	10.12
Charleston	15,897.09
Cherokee	2,681.35
Chester	15.30
Chesterfield	312.23
Clarendon	874.11
Colleton	837.53
Darlington	7,510.13
Dillon	397.02
Dorchester	4,404.14
Edgefield	895.33
Fairfield	472.71
Florence	393.64
Georgetown	1,743.39
Greenville	18,459.99
Greenwood	3,878.63
Hampton	209.72
Horry	32,754.57
Jasper	1,176.19
Kershaw	399.18
Lancaster	5,114.45
Laurens	21.97
Lee	422.38
Lexington	51,988.63
Marion	7.52
Marlboro	361.26
McCormick	296.48
Newberry	608.52
Oconee	832.46
Orangeburg	1,062.57
Pickens	4,820.92
Richland	2,232.30
Saluda	676.81
Spartanburg	135,600.62
Sumter	469.03
Union	510.77
Williamsburg	258.17
York	43,955.20
STATE TOTAL	363,205.38

COMMODITY: PAPER

The total amount of paper recycling reported fell 12 percent, from 822,026 tons in FY06 to 726,876 tons in FY07. The residential category, however, did increase nearly 5,000 tons over the previous year. Only one county (Marlboro) did not report collecting any residential paper for recycling in FY07.

As has been noted before, the Office continues to work with recycling processors throughout the state to voluntarily report. It can be difficult, however, to capture data from the same source each year. As a result, there can be changes in the amount of material reported.

Paper, and specifically cardboard, continues to make up the largest portion of the MSW generated nationwide, accounting for 34 percent in 2006, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The report is found at www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/pubs/msw06.pdf.

The effort to focus solid waste grant funding on paper seems to be working with continued increases each year since FY04 in the residential category, using grants to assist local governments with collection containers, compactors and balers to more efficiently handle this fiber.

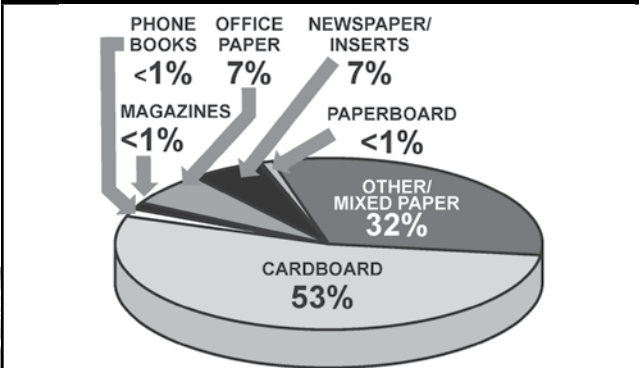
According to the Paper Industry Alliance Council (www.paperrecycles.org), paper recovery now averages 360 pounds for each person in the United States. More than 36 percent of the fiber used to make new paper products in the United States comes from recycled sources. Cardboard makes up the largest component of the waste stream by weight.

“Waste Age” (June 2007) points out that the recycled content of cardboard boxes is just under 40 percent and more than 20 percent of what is collected for recycling is shipped to overseas markets.

Paper refers to products and materials – including newspaper, magazines, office paper, corrugated containers, bags and some paperboard packaging – that can be recycled into new paper products. In South Carolina, among all fiber categories, cardboard was the No. 1 recycled item followed by mixed paper and newspaper.

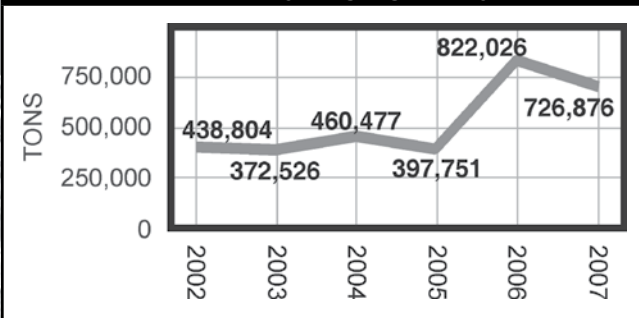
- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling of paper products (such as newspapers and

CHART 3.11: Types of Paper Recycled



NOTE: The total amount of MSW paper recycled in FY07 was 726,876 tons. This chart shows a breakdown of that total (measured by weight).

CHART 3.12: Paper Recycling Figures by Year

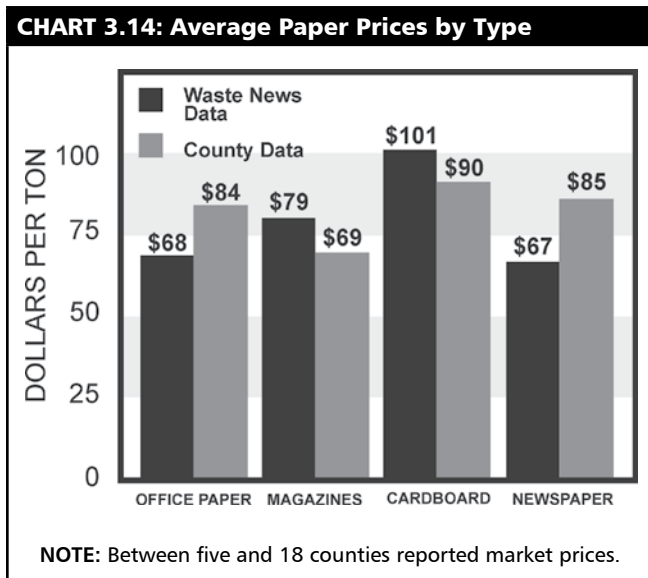


office paper) into new paper products (tissue, paperboard, hydro mulch, animal bedding or insulation materials) counts toward the MSW recycling rate.

- **What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Reuse of paper products, recycling of pre-consumer or manufacturing waste (mill scrap, print overruns and over issue publications) and combustion of paper for energy recovery does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

TABLE 3.13: Paper Recycled in Tons

	FY07	FY06	+/-
Cardboard	384,397	619,650	-235,253
Magazines	2,339	2,005	+334
Newspaper/Inserts	54,936	68,945	-14,009
Office Paper	50,202	49,585	+617
Paperboard	2,507	4,264	-1,757
Phone Books	701	384	+317
Other/ Mixed Paper	231,794	77,193	+154,601
TOTAL	726,876	822,026	-95,150



Did you know?

Every ton of mixed paper can save the energy equivalent of 185 gallons of gasoline.

SOURCE: U.S. EPA's "MSW Generation, Recycling and Disposal in the United States: Facts and Figures for 2006"

TABLE 3.15: Paper Recycling by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	3,255.67
Aiken	15,763.65
Allendale	2,938.50
Anderson	19,360.43
Bamberg	3,018.17
Barnwell	3,770.03
Beaufort	14,383.75
Berkeley	17,651.46
Calhoun	2,880.98
Charleston	67,120.82
Cherokee	8,117.05
Chester	3,762.47
Chesterfield	2,943.46
Clarendon	2,993.05
Colleton	3,430.53
Darlington	10,082.07
Dillon	14,188.24
Dorchester	5,402.81
Edgefield	7,290.51
Fairfield	3,818.11
Florence	4,914.59
Georgetown	3,846.91
Greenville	85,397.04
Greenwood	25,353.86
Hampton	2,880.09
Horry	27,281.37
Jasper	3,704.04
Kershaw	3,346.82
Lancaster	3,720.71
Laurens	3,690.20
Lee	3,063.37
Lexington	20,373.74
Marion	5,053.21
Marlboro	3,070.14
McCormick	3,781.23
Newberry	4,388.58
Oconee	8,908.80
Orangeburg	5,149.59
Pickens	16,863.27
Richland	27,965.50
Saluda	4,491.84
Spartanburg	206,511.39
Sumter	6,382.83
Union	3,434.28
Williamsburg	3,222.97
York	27,907.68
STATE TOTAL	726,875.81

COMMODITY: PLASTIC

The amount of plastic recycling reported dropped 16 percent from 20,379 tons in FY06 to 17,087 tons in FY07. Residential recycling, however, increased by more than 400 tons to 6,808 tons of plastic. The number of counties that accept plastic in their recycling program (40 in FY06 vs. 43 in FY07).

Nationally, the post-consumer PET bottle recycling rate increased for the third straight year rising to 23.5 percent according to the National Association for PET Container Resources (NAPCOR). This can be partially attributed to several factors including increased bottle sales, new commercial recovery efforts and the installation of automatic sorting equipment at materials recovery facilities (MRFs). Recycling statistics for HDPE have not been updated since last year's report.

According to the most recent "National Post-consumer Plastics Bottle Recycling Report" (2006), PET and HDPE continue to comprise more than 95 percent of the plastic bottle market and 99 percent of the recycled weight (in pounds). The primary market for recycled PET bottles continues to be fiber for carpet and textiles while the primary market for recycled HDPE is bottles according to the American Plastics Council.

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

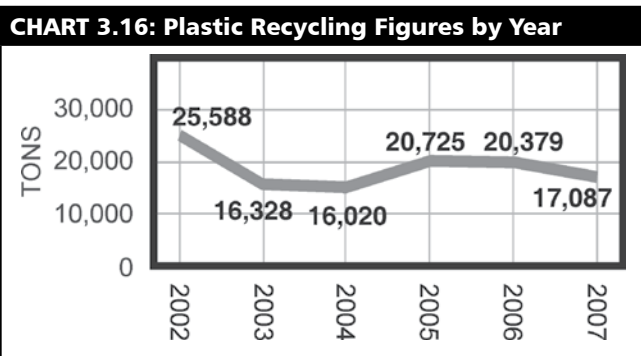
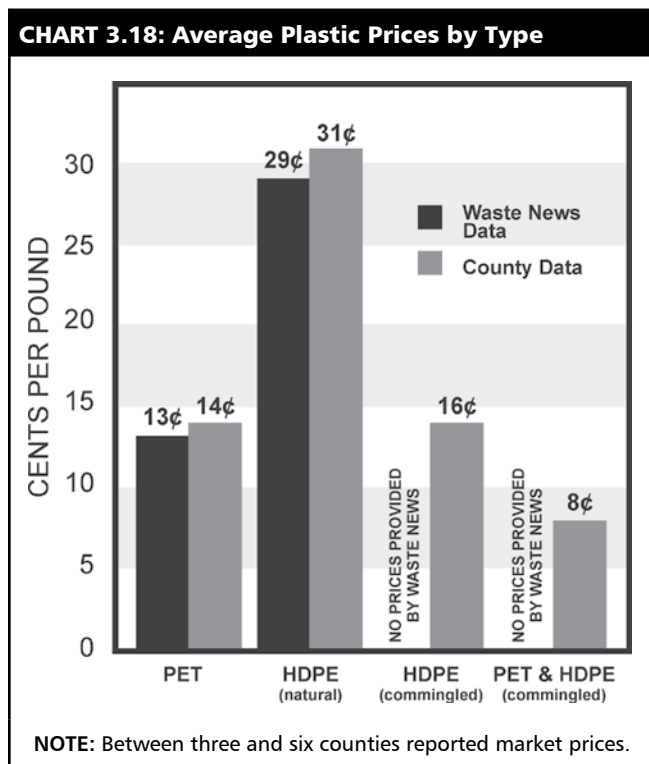


TABLE 3.17: Plastic Recycled in Tons

	TYPE	FY07	FY06	+/-
1	PET	2,493	2,504	-11
2	HDPE	2,372	6,887	-4,515
—	PET / HDPE (commingled)	2,218	1,643	+575
3	V or PVC	98	48	+50
4	LDPE	549	1,668	-1,119
5	PP	15	145	-130
6	PS	63	<1	+63
7	Other/ Mixed Plastic	9,279	7,484	+1,795
	TOTAL	17,087	20,379	-3,292

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

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



Did you know?

The Coca-Cola Company and United Resource Recovery Corporation will build the world's largest food-grade plastic bottle-to-bottle recycling plant in Spartanburg in 2008.

The \$50 million plant will produce about 100 million pounds of recycled PET each year – the equivalent of 2 billion 20-ounce Coca-Cola bottles.

TABLE 3.19: Plastic Recycling by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	25.38
Aiken	357.56
Allendale	9.24
Anderson	62.51
Bamberg	1.88
Barnwell	24.31
Beaufort	398.04
Berkeley	515.04
Calhoun	3.63
Charleston	1,495.81
Cherokee	703.70
Chester	30.97
Chesterfield	90.25
Clarendon	72.54
Colleton	3.38
Darlington	322.50
Dillon	34.48
Dorchester	173.30
Edgefield	52.51
Fairfield	27.78
Florence	279.29
Georgetown	57.32
Greenville	4,621.25
Greenwood	3,115.44
Hampton	3.31
Horry	786.77
Jasper	24.00
Kershaw	77.64
Lancaster	100.01
Laurens	2.81
Lee	10.58
Lexington	537.41
Marion	18.57
Marlboro	2.50
McCormick	12.42
Newberry	49.36
Oconee	98.63
Orangeburg	33.72
Pickens	380.48
Richland	669.18
Saluda	19.38
Spartanburg	438.10
Sumter	356.95
Union	28.18
Williamsburg	63.93
York	894.57
STATE TOTAL	17,087.01

COMMODITIES: **BANNED ITEMS**

Banned items are items that cannot be disposed of in South Carolina's MSW landfills by law. These items include lead-acid batteries, whole tires, used motor oil (see Section 4, beginning on page 27 for a detailed summary of the state's do-it-yourselfer (DIY) used motor oil recycling program), large appliances and yard trimmings.

While banned items usually are not collected in curbside programs, most can be taken to drop-off recycling centers or left with retailers when new products are purchased. Table 3.20 shows a breakdown of the tonnages recycled for each banned item in FY07 as well as FY06.

With the exception of yard trimmings, there are advance recycling fees associated with banned items. When consumers buy motor oil, new tires, large appliances (such as refrigerators and washing machines) and lead-acid batteries, they pay a small fee that is set aside in a Solid Waste Trust Fund to help pay for recycling programs across the state. These fees have helped develop and maintain curbside and drop-off collection programs as well as outreach and education efforts statewide.

■ LEAD-ACID BATTERIES

- What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling car, truck and motorcycle lead-acid batteries and made into new plastic and lead products counts toward the MSW recycling rate.
- What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Recycling large equipment, aircraft, military vehicle, boat, heavy-duty truck and tractor lead-acid batteries as well as lead-acid batteries from industrial applications does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

■ YARD TRIMMINGS

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



backyard (on-site) composting, grasscycling and land application of leaves does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

■ **TIRES**

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

TABLE 3.20: Banned Items Recycled in Tons

COMMODITY	FY07	FY06	+/-
DIY Used Motor Oil	3,522	3,557	-35
Lead-acid Batteries	7,310	6,798	+512
Tires	82,933	62,765	+20,168
White Goods (appliances)	33,879	47,148	-13,269
Yard Trimmings	241,679	275,789	-34,110
TOTAL	369,323	396,057	-26,734

Did you know?

Large appliances – referred to as white goods in the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 – encompass refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, dishwashers, trash compactors, washers, dryers, air conditioners and large commercial appliances.

More to know...

The U.S. EPA recently added products made from biosolids and manure to its official definition of “compost.”

TABLE 3.21: Banned Items Recycled by County

COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	1,090.69
Aiken	1,572.95
Allendale	1,127.29
Anderson	21,672.64
Bamberg	791.27
Barnwell	1,363.77
Beaufort	33,315.95
Berkeley	23,851.81
Calhoun	875.14
Charleston	39,815.16
Cherokee	1,332.41
Chester	1,556.28
Chesterfield	995.34
Clarendon	855.07
Colleton	843.69
Darlington	1,297.51
Dillon	861.99
Dorchester	5,586.57
Edgefield	2,104.62
Fairfield	1,252.09
Florence	11,948.50
Georgetown	5,449.91
Greenville	43,809.29
Greenwood	1,983.85
Hampton	3,812.79
Horry	44,112.43
Jasper	1,479.05
Kershaw	4,638.19
Lancaster	1,111.53
Laurens	4,852.51
Lee	1,681.41
Lexington	8,640.72
Marion	1,275.10
Marlboro	2,366.49
McCormick	1,169.50
Newberry	3,086.46
Oconee	7,532.25
Orangeburg	1,237.96
Pickens	13,525.56
Richland	2,356.74
Saluda	1,857.12
Spartanburg	35,124.59
Sumter	5,227.26
Union	756.81
Williamsburg	2,374.25
York	15,750.58
STATE TOTAL	369,323.09

COMMODITIES: **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

Miscellaneous items are other materials that have been recycled. Generally, they do not fall under any other category in this annual report. These are items that are recycled based upon local and sometimes unique markets.

While it is difficult to offer some comparison, it is worth noting that local and statewide efforts to increase recycling of certain materials have been extremely successful with significant increases in consumer electronics, cooking oil, food scraps and textiles.

■ TEXTILES

- **What counts as MSW recycling?** Recycling of textiles into cleaning rags and recycling of apparel and carpet fibers into new products such as linen paper or carpet padding counts toward the MSW recycling rate.
- **What does NOT count as MSW recycling?** Reuse of apparel does not count toward the MSW recycling rate.

■ WOOD

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

Did you know?

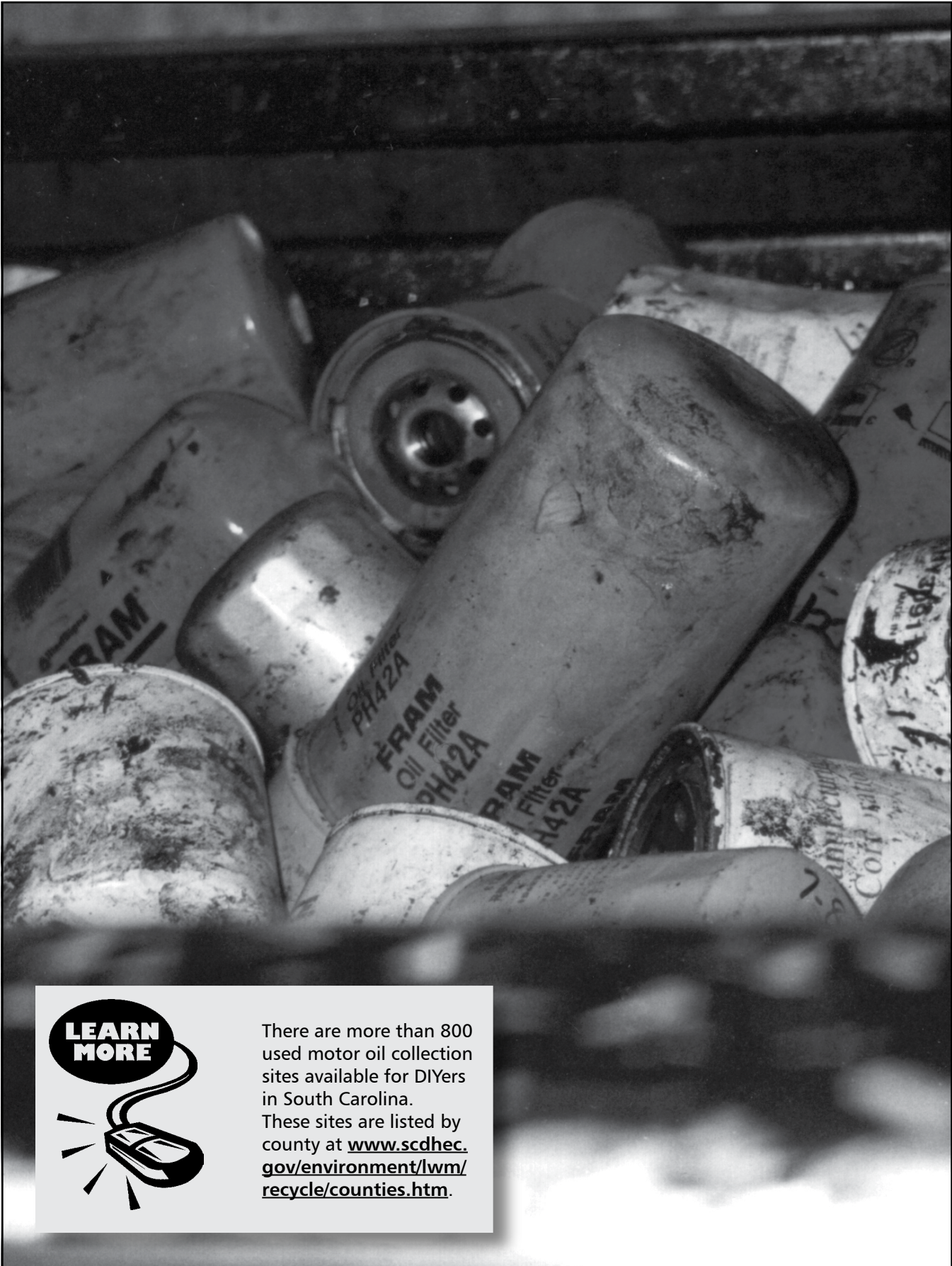
According to the most recent figures from U.S. EPA, consumer electronics represent 1.2 percent of the MSW stream. Applying this percentage to S.C.'s MSW stream, more than 60,000 tons of consumer electronics were generated in FY07.



COMMODITY	FY07	FY06	+/-
Antifreeze	460	358	+102
Consumer Electronics	2,512	1,140	+1,372
Cooking Oil	11,525	8,362	+3,163
Fluorescent Tubes	244	450	-206
Food Scraps (post-consumer only)	920	24	+896
Household Hazardous Materials	117	24	+93
Mattresses	95	52	+43
Paint	369	329	+40
Rechargeable Batteries	118	220	-102
Textiles	3,075	1,116	+1,959
Used Oil Filters (if not included as scrap metal)	1,944	1,990	-46
Wood Packaging	24,355	30,231	-5,876
Other Wood	1,118	13,896	-12,778
Other Misc.	18,153	1,422	+16,731
TOTAL	65,005	59,614	+5,391



COUNTY	TONS
Abbeville	61.17
Aiken	2,365.02
Allendale	41.20
Anderson	9,410.70
Bamberg	28.06
Barnwell	142.68
Beaufort	1,185.45
Berkeley	4,828.18
Calhoun	14.77
Charleston	5,691.67
Cherokee	377.97
Chester	4.17
Chesterfield	5.09
Clarendon	16.36
Colleton	102.57
Darlington	2,001.40
Dillon	571.32
Dorchester	5,077.61
Edgefield	363.65
Fairfield	18.73
Florence	46.22
Georgetown	17.58
Greenville	10,311.73
Greenwood	399.68
Hampton	310.63
Horry	8,342.89
Jasper	141.27
Kershaw	21.00
Lancaster	107.48
Laurens	253.20
Lee	10.90
Lexington	1,211.50
Marion	10.54
Marlboro	28.76
McCormick	144.47
Newberry	41.03
Oconee	1,312.25
Orangeburg	52.74
Pickens	1,263.22
Richland	948.55
Saluda	345.90
Spartanburg	292.19
Sumter	853.20
Union	83.70
Williamsburg	368.39
York	5,778.76
STATE TOTAL	65,005.40



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

USED MOTOR OIL RECYCLING

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

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

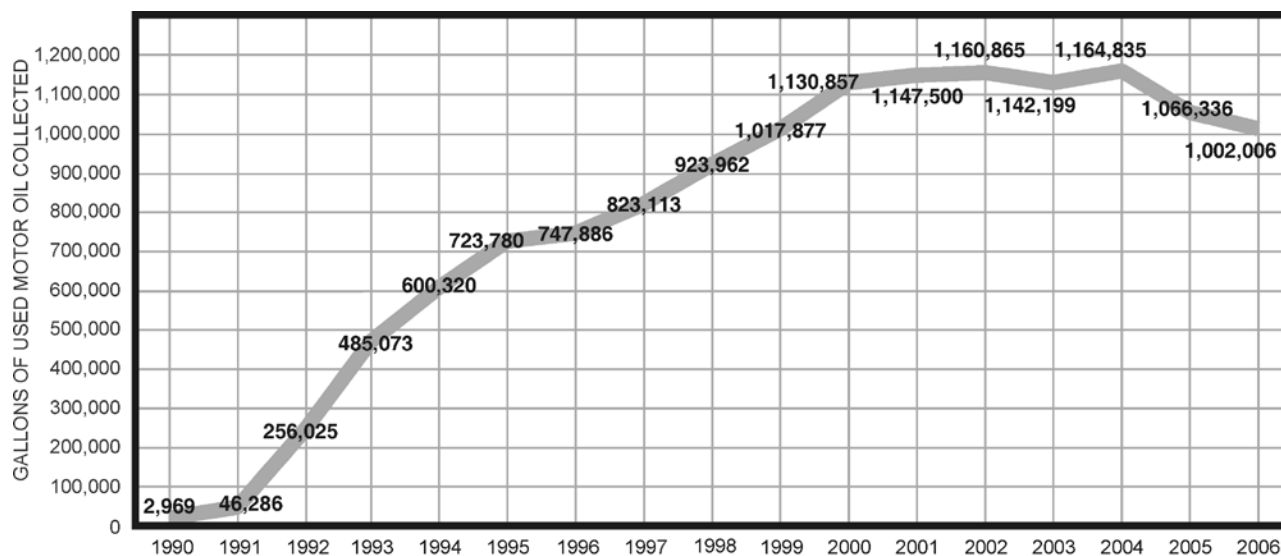
The Act requires that operators of used oil collection sites must report to DHEC the amount of used motor oil collected each calendar year. Grant funding and

the solid waste data in this publication are reported by fiscal year. For purposes of this report, however, the amount of used motor oil collected is presented in two ways: 1) by calendar year 2006; and 2) by fiscal year (FY) 2007 (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007).

For the eighth consecutive calendar year, more than 1 million gallons of used motor oil were collected for recycling. In 2006, DIYers recycled 1,002,006 gallons of used motor oil. For this report, only used motor oil generated and recycled by DIYers is counted as part of the state's MSW recycling rate. Chart 4.1 illustrates the growth of the used motor oil collection program for DIYers (by calendar year) while Table 4.2 lists the amount of used motor oil collected in each county in FY07. The 978,280 gallons of used motor oil collected in FY07 equates to 3,522 tons.

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

CHART 4.1: Used Motor Oil Collection Figures for Calendar Year 2006*



* **NOTE:** Used motor oil recycling sites are required by law to be registered with the state. Collection figures were taken from reports compiled by DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling. Figures for calendar year 2007 were not available when this document was printed.

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

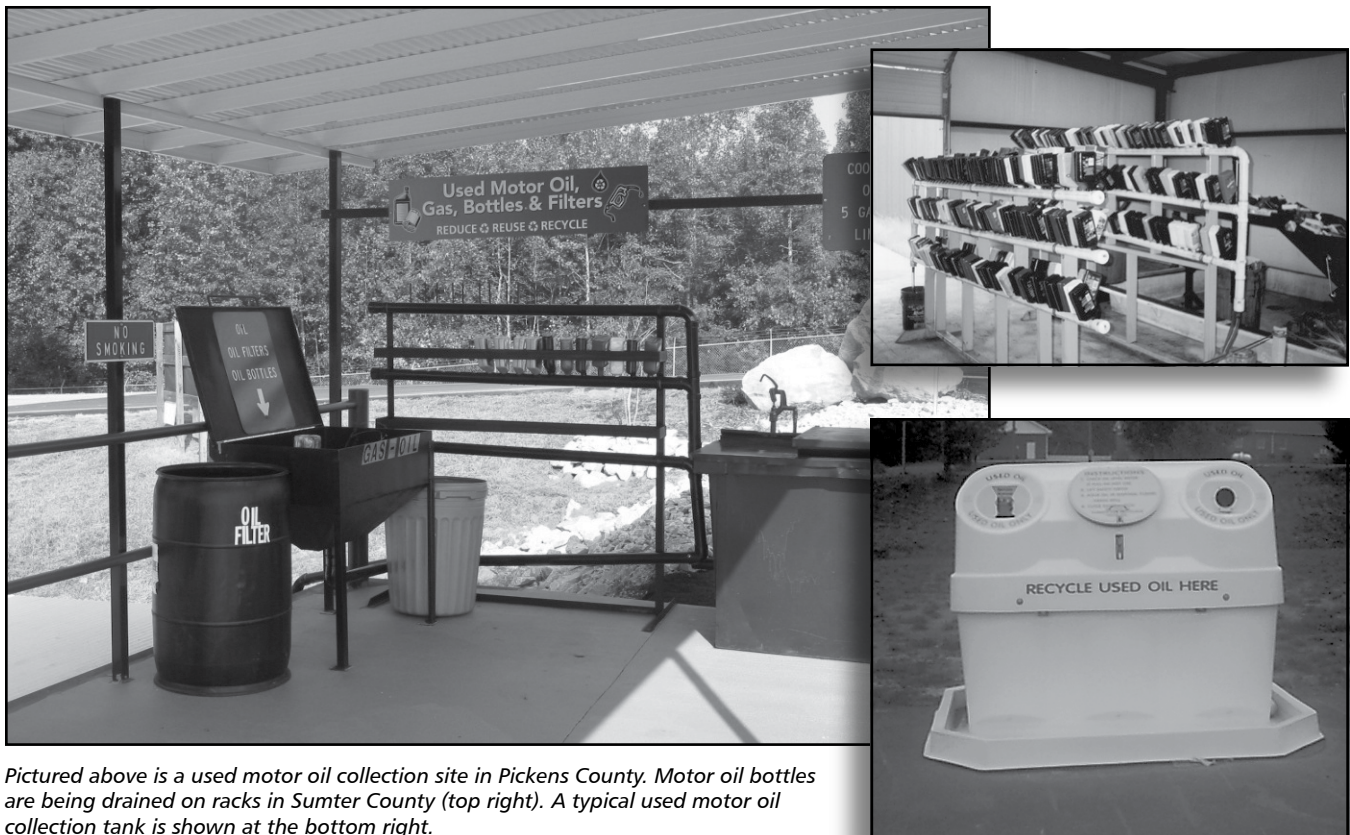
The program for DIYers – primarily funded by DHEC through the Used Oil Trust Fund – has grown to more than 800 collection sites across the state. Part of this growth can be attributed to retail outlets, quick lubes and auto parts stores that accept used motor oil from DIYers in addition to local government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

In FY07, \$753,715 was awarded to local government programs to support the collection and recycling of used motor oil from DIYers. The amount of individual grant awards for FY07 is provided in Table 4.2. Grant funds are used primarily for the purchase of equipment and supplies associated with used motor oil collection sites. Funds also are used to cover

contractor costs for used motor oil filter recycling, public education and career development of local recycling professionals.

In addition to used motor oil, most county recycling programs also collect used motor oil filters and motor oil bottles from DIYers. The amounts of used motor oil filters and motor oil bottles recycled are not available as many counties collect and market filters with other metals and bottles with other HDPE plastic bottles and jugs.

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



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

TABLE 4.2: Number of DIY Used Motor Oil Collection Sites, FY07 Grant Funding Awarded for DIY Used Motor Oil Recycling Programs and DIY Used Motor Oil Recycled by County

COUNTY/ MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF COLLECTION SITES	GRANT FUNDING	GALLONS COLLECTED	COUNTY/ MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF COLLECTION SITES	GRANT FUNDING	GALLONS COLLECTED
Abbeville	12	\$15,516	6,389	Kershaw	15	\$37,750	23,889
Aiken	25	\$15,900	46,389	Lancaster	15	\$36,850	17,500
■ City of N. Augusta	—	\$11,500	—	Laurens	12	\$0	13,333
Allendale	6	\$21,100	2,500	Lee	9	\$0	11,111
Anderson	27	\$24,850	33,889	Lexington	25	\$27,885	99,444
Bamberg	10	\$42,665	4,167	Marion	10	\$10,120	5,555
Barnwell	14	\$8,510	10,000	Marlboro	17	\$2,930	2,500
Beaufort	17	\$9,990	26,111	McCormick	4	\$12,350	2,778
Berkeley	17	\$10,375	46,944	Newberry	16	\$17,130	11,667
Calhoun	10	\$4,500	8,056	Oconee	23	\$5,050	18,333
Charleston	22	\$8,950	41,111	■ City of Seneca	—	\$1,500	—
Cherokee	17	\$6,460	5,278	Orangeburg	29	\$4,250	24,167
Chester	15	\$0	10,556	Pickens	18	\$12,750	34,444
Chesterfield	10	\$15,550	7,500	■ City of Easley	—	\$14,156	—
Clarendon	19	\$19,683	13,333	Richland	24	\$0	31,389
Colleton	21	\$18,556	11,944	Saluda	9	\$12,350	8,211
Darlington	17	\$19,100	11,667	Spartanburg	38	\$42,582	50,833
Dillon	14	\$27,975	8,056	Sumter	21	\$16,630	25,556
Dorchester	19	\$15,275	37,222	■ City of Sumter	—	\$2,250	—
Edgefield	10	\$12,350	10,278	Three Rivers SWA*	—	\$750	—
Fairfield	12	\$13,480	9,167	Tri-County SWA**	—	\$750	—
Florence	28	\$43,600	27,500	Union	11	\$0	4,722
Georgetown	20	\$5,250	20,000	Williamsburg	25	\$7,150	12,222
Greenville	41	\$17,634	59,514	York	34	\$30,450	46,388
■ City of Greenville	—	\$2,250	—	■ City of Rock Hill	—	\$4,947	—
Greenwood	14	\$3,956	14,167	STATE TOTAL	827	\$753,715	978,280
Hampton	12	\$8,250	6,111				
Horry	37	\$12,060	49,167				
Jasper	6	\$37,850	7,222				

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

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

Did you know?

For conversion purposes, 1 gallon of used motor oil weighs 7.2 pounds. Based on this, the 978,280 gallons of used motor oil collected in FY07 equates to 3,521.81 tons.

SOURCE: U.S. EPA



RECYCLING DATA FOR STATE AGENCIES & COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES

The S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act (Act) became law in May 1991. The Act, which is the state's first comprehensive law on solid waste management, set recycling and disposal goals. It also requires local governments to track materials recycled and to report annually to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office). The Act was amended in October 2000 requiring state agencies as well as state-supported colleges and universities to: 1) submit to DHEC a report detailing their recycling programs; and 2) provide a list of products purchased during the previous fiscal year that contain recycled materials.

The Office is responsible for compiling and reviewing data from these reports and publishing the "State Agencies/Colleges & Universities Recycling & Buy Recycled Annual Report" by November 1 each year. This report provides information for fiscal year (FY) 2007 reflecting activities from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007. In addition to summarizing the information reported, the Act also requires the Office to determine what percentage of state purchases contain recycled materials and include this information in the report.

Currently, such an effort is not possible because a system is not in place for tracking the amount of dollars spent on recycled-content products. The Office is discussing options with the S.C. Budget and Control Board's Materials Management Office (MMO) to measure these efforts. Vendors are not required to report on individual items under a contract. Instead, they provide data on overall contract usage (which in most cases, would include items other than those made from recycled materials). Therefore, a specific dollar amount and percentage of purchases cannot be provided at this time. To compensate for

not having a tracking mechanism, the Office asks respondents to report what is purchased (instead of how much). Many schools and agencies reported buying recycled-content copy paper, bathroom paper products, toner/inkjet cartridges as well as business cards and stationary.

Staff continues to work closely with MMO so that state contracts require the procurement of recycled-content products, when feasible. For example, plastic trash can liners and bathroom paper products currently on state contract are made from recycled materials. For the second year in a row, recycled-content paper and envelopes were available on the state-term contract. The state will continue to support the concept of 'closing the loop' on recycling – that is collecting, processing and purchasing recycled materials.

In FY07, 17,023 tons of material were recycled by state agencies and colleges/universities. This amount reflects a decrease of less than 4 percent from FY06. This decrease is the result of a one-time event with a university that recycled a large amount of construction and demolition (C&D) debris during a project that took place in FY06, but was not repeated in FY07.

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

The information for this report was compiled from 85 surveys received from state agencies, colleges and universities, down one from FY06.

RECYCLING DATA: STATE AGENCIES

Sixty-one state agencies (including 10 areas of the S.C. Budget and Control Board) reported recycling nearly 10,619 tons of material. This reflects a 27 percent increase over FY06. Of that amount, the No. 1 item recycled was office paper, followed by mixed metal.

When it comes to buying recycled-content products, 57 percent of respondents reported purchasing recycled-content copy paper, followed by 40 percent purchasing recycled-content toner and/or inkjet cartridges.

S.C. State Agencies Reporting for FY07

- Administrative Law Court
- Arts Commission
- Attorney General
- Budget and Control Board
 - Employee Insurance Program
 - Energy Office
 - General Services Division (includes Capitol Complex and Capitol Center)
 - Insurance Reserve Fund
 - Materials Management Office
 - Office of Internal Operations
 - Office of Local Government
 - Office of State Budget
 - Retirement Systems
 - State Data Center
- Commission on Higher Education
- Commission on Indigent Defense
- Commission on Prosecution Coordination
- Comptroller General
- Criminal Justice Academy
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services
- Department of Archives and History
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Consumer Affairs
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Education
- Department of Health and Environmental Control
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Insurance
- Department of Juvenile Justice
- Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
- Department of Mental Health
- Department of Motor Vehicles
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
- Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Social Services
- Department of Transportation
- Education Lottery Commission
- Education Oversight Committee
- Educational Television Network
- Election Commission
- Emergency Preparedness Division
- Employment Security Commission
- Forestry Commission
- Governor's Office
- Higher Education Tuition Grants Commission
- Human Affairs Commission
- Judicial Department
- Legislative Audit Council
- Legislative Printing, Information and Technology Systems
- Lt. Governor's Office
- Office of the Adjutant General
- Office of the State Auditor
- Office of the State Treasurer
- Patriots Point Development Authority
- Public Service Commission
- Santee Cooper
- Sea Grant Consortium
- Secretary of State
- State Accident Fund
- State Board of Technical and Comprehensive Education
- State Ethics Commission
- State Housing Finance and Development Authority
- State Law Enforcement Division
- State Library
- State Museum
- State Ports Authority
- Vocational Rehabilitation Department

TABLE 5.1: Commodities Recycled in Tons

COMMODITIES RECYCLED		AMOUNT (TONS)
PAPER	Magazines	125.15
	Office paper	3,672.63
	Newspapers and inserts	85.09
	Corrugated cardboard	1,838.30
	Phone books	22.89
	Paperboard	0.67
	Other/mixed paper	329.69
PLASTIC (Bottles)	#1 PET	17.81
	#2 HDPE	17.97
	#3 Vinyl	0.07
	Other mixed/plastic bottles	7.18
PLASTIC (Film)	#2 HDPE	0.00
	#4 LDPE	0.03
	Other/mixed plastic film	8.50
METAL	Aluminium (cans, foil)	38.71
	Steel cans	519.53
	Other ferrous metals	252.59
	White goods	1.25
	Other/mixed metal	2,565.10
GLASS (Containers & Packaging)	Brown	2.20
	Clear	1.66
	Green	1.66
	Other/mixed glass	3.87
WOOD	Pallets	98.38
	Furniture and cabinets	0.36
	Other/mixed wood	0.38
YARD TRIMMINGS/ FOOD SCRAPS	Grass clippings	69.20
	Food scraps	0.06
OTHER MATERIALS	Rechargeable batteries	3.29
	Antifreeze	15.40
	C&D debris	200.00
	Consumer electronics	17.89
	Cooking oil	0.00
	Fluorescent bulbs	37.62
	Lead-acid batteries	33.99
	Paint (oil or latex)	0.00
	Tires	100.86
	Toner cartridges	17.77
	Used motor oil	483.02
	Used oil filters	28.13
	Other*	0.07
TOTAL		10,618.97

RECYCLING DATA: COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES

Twenty-four colleges and universities reported recycling 6,404 tons of material. Of that amount, the No. 1 item recycled was office paper followed by corrugated cardboard.

When it comes to buying recycled-content products, 69 percent of respondents reported purchasing recycled-content copy paper, followed by 47 percent purchasing recycled-content toner and/or inkjet cartridges.

S.C. Colleges & Universities Reporting for FY07

- Aiken Technical College
- Bob Jones University
- Central Carolina Technical College
- The Citadel
- Clemson University
- Coastal Carolina University
- Florence-Darlington Technical College
- Furman University
- Lander University
- The Medical University of South Carolina
- Midlands Technical College (Lexington County Campus)
- Northeastern Technical College
- Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
- Piedmont Technical College
- Spartanburg Technical College
- Technical College of the Lowcountry
- Trident Technical College
- University of South Carolina (USC)
- USC – Aiken
- USC – Sumter
- USC – Upstate
- Williamsburg Technical College
- Winthrop University
- York Technical College

Did you know?

RecycleMania is a friendly competition among college and university recycling programs in the United States that provides the campus community with an opportunity to promote recycling and waste reduction efforts. Over a 10-week period, campuses compete in different contests to see which institution can collect the largest amount of recyclables per capita, the largest amount of total recyclables, the least amount of trash per capita or have the highest recycling rate. In FY07, seven S.C. colleges and universities participated in this event.

TABLE 5.2: Commodities Recycled in Tons

COMMODITIES RECYCLED		AMOUNT (tons)
PAPER	Magazines	21.02
	Office paper	1,514.42
	Newspapers and inserts	91.51
	Corrugated cardboard	1,217.62
	Phone books	12.90
	Paperboard	1.00
	Other/mixed paper	1,098.97
PLASTIC (Bottles)	#1 PET	41.96
	#2 HDPE	7.38
	#3 Vinyl	0.00
	Other mixed/plastic bottles	36.54
PLASTIC (Film)	#2 HDPE	0.00
	#4 LDPE	0.00
	Other/mixed plastic film	14.07
METAL	Aluminium (cans, foil)	18.12
	Steel cans	2.21
	Other ferrous metals	232.51
	White goods	3.00
	Other/mixed metal	600.61
GLASS (Containers & Packaging)	Brown	1.22
	Clear	1.00
	Green	0.49
	Other/mixed glass	41.08
WOOD	Pallets	114.32
	Furniture and cabinets	10.72
	Other/mixed wood	0.00
YARD TRIMMINGS/ FOOD SCRAPS	Grass clippings	339.03
	Food scraps	2.50
OTHER MATERIALS	Rechargeable batteries	1.91
	Antifreeze	5.60
	C&D debris	418.95
	Consumer electronics	226.38
	Cooking oil	139.30
	Fluorescent bulbs	34.98
	Lead-acid batteries	36.56
	Paint (oil or latex)	0.95
	Tires	31.61
	Toner cartridges	6.84
	Used motor oil	36.83
	Used oil filters	0.57
	Other*	38.92
TOTAL		6,403.60

* Other includes materials (e.g., lab packs, ethylene glycol, etc.) recovered for fuel.



THE STATE & COUNTIES AT A GLANCE

South Carolina's municipal solid waste (MSW) recycling rate as well as the total amount of MSW recycled increased from fiscal year (FY) 2006 to FY07 (July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007). In South Carolina, only MSW is used to measure the state's recycling efforts. (See the definition on page 6.)

The state's MSW recycling rate in FY07 was 31.0 percent – an increase of 2 percent from the MSW recycling rate of 30.4 percent in FY06. The total amount of MSW recycled increased 3 percent from 1,510,409 tons in FY06 to 1,551,365 tons in FY07. The growth in this year's recycling rate is directly attributed to increases in recycling among the institutional and industrial (office/packaging) sectors.

The S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) continued to work with recycling processors, federal facilities and other large businesses and industry in South Carolina to obtain additional tonnages from those that had not previously reported to counties. In most cases, but not all, the tonnages received from these sources were distributed across all 46 counties based on their population. Population figures were taken from the U.S. Census Bureau.

For the first time, companies wanting to report their recycling efforts were able to use a Web-based survey provided by the Office to submit their recycling tonnages and the data was automatically added to the county's solid waste information. Counties will be encouraged to continue promoting this paperless survey to their area businesses and industries as an effective way to gather recycling information.

Again this year, recycling data was collected from various sources at the state level. These additional recycling tonnages came from composting facilities, the state's electronics recycling contractor, used motor oil recyclers, as well as state agencies and colleges/universities. The tonnages were distributed to counties based on population or source. All of the tonnages collected and reported were reviewed by staff to verify that the material reported was MSW.

TABLE 6.1: S.C. MSW Recycling Rate

FY07	FY06	CHANGE
31.0%	30.4%	+2%

TABLE 6.2: S.C. MSW Recycling Tonnages

FY07	TONS	+/- IN TONS FROM FY06	CHANGE
State Recycling Effort	1,551,365	+40,956	+3%
Residential Programs Only	392,221	-44,431	-10%

About this Section...

"Section 6: The State & Counties At A Glance" lists state and county MSW data – both recycling and disposal. This section has been split into three parts.

The first part – "State & County MSW Recycling & Disposal Rates" (beginning on page 37) – summarizes MSW recycling and disposal information, measured both in tons and pounds per person per day for each of the 46 counties as well as the state.

In the next part – "State & County MSW Recycling Data" (beginning on page 38) – the amount of material collected for recycling by each county is provided, broken down by commodity and source. This year, the state table has been expanded to reflect recycling amounts for all of the materials within each category. In addition, population data, the number of curbside and drop-off recycling programs as well as environmental equivalencies are provided.

Finally, the last part of this section – "Full-cost Disclosure" (beginning on page 64) – presents data that details the cost of operating municipal and county solid waste programs.

AT A GLANCE: **STATE & COUNTY MSW RECYCLING & DISPOSAL RATES**

Counties are required to annually report MSW recycling data to DHEC for glass, metal, paper and plastic as well as banned and miscellaneous items. The data is placed into one of four categories based on the source of the material: residential, commercial; institutional/non-profit; and industrial packaging/office. See page 6 for types and examples of material from each of these sources. Permitted solid waste facilities (with the exception of industrial solid waste landfills) are required to annually report MSW disposal data to DHEC.

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

Overall, more than half of the state’s 46 counties met either the recycling or disposal goal. In FY07, eight counties – Allendale, Chester, Darlington, Edgefield, Marlboro, McCormick, Pickens and Saluda – met both the state’s recycling and disposal goals.

In addition, three other counties – Dillon, Spartanburg and York – met the state’s recycling goal, but not the disposal goal. An additional 14 counties met the state’s disposal goal, but not the recycling goal. See Table 6.3 for a list of counties that met the recycling and/or disposal goals.

Table 6.4 provides a county-by-county breakdown of MSW recycling, disposal and generation rates. Recycling data is listed by percentage rate (how it is measured statewide), tons and pounds per person per day (p/p/d) by county. The total amount of MSW disposed of in a landfill, incinerated or exported is combined and listed in the disposed column. The MSW disposed of is listed in tons per county and by p/p/d. Generation is recycling + disposal and listed by p/p/d.

TABLE 6.3: S.C. Counties That Met MSW Recycling and/or Disposal Goals

COUNTY	MET RECYCLING GOAL	MET DISPOSAL GOAL
Abbeville	—	Yes
Aiken	—	Yes
Allendale	Yes	Yes
Calhoun	—	Yes
Chester	Yes	Yes
Chesterfield	—	Yes
Clarendon	—	Yes
Colleton	—	Yes
Darlington	Yes	Yes
Dillon	Yes	—
Dorchester	—	Yes
Edgefield	Yes	Yes
Kershaw	—	Yes
Lancaster	—	Yes
Laurens	—	Yes
Lee	—	Yes
Lexington	—	Yes
Marion	—	Yes
Marlboro	Yes	Yes
McCormick	Yes	Yes
Pickens	Yes	Yes
Saluda	Yes	Yes
Spartanburg	Yes	—
Sumter	—	Yes
Williamsburg	—	Yes
York	Yes	—

Did you know?

Since FY04, the number of counties that have met the state’s recycling goal has increased from three to 11 in FY07.

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

COUNTY	POPULATION	RECYCLING RATE (PERCENT)	RECYCLED (P/P/D)	DISPOSED (P/P/D)	GENERATION (P/P/D)	RECYCLED (TONS)	DISPOSED (TONS)
Abbeville	25,935	24.6	0.9	2.9	3.8	4,466	13,709
Aiken	151,800	22.3	1.0	3.4	4.3	26,604	92,861
Allendale	10,748	42.6	2.2	3.0	4.4	4,405	5,947
Anderson	177,963	31.8	1.7	3.6	5.3	54,331	116,719
Bamberg	15,678	27.1	1.3	3.6	4.7	3,861	10,392
Barnwell	23,265	25.1	1.4	4.1	5.5	5,838	17,453
Beaufort	164,000	27.6	1.7	4.4	6.1	50,555	132,769
Berkeley	152,282	33.1	2.0	4.1	7.8	55,818	112,694
Calhoun	15,026	31.1	1.4	3.1	3.5	3,785	8,392
Charleston	331,917	29.5	2.2	5.2	7.4	132,008	314,812
Cherokee	53,886	16.5	1.3	6.8	8.2	13,271	66,916
Chester	32,875	57.9	0.9	0.7	3.9	5,414	3,935
Chesterfield	43,191	26.0	0.6	1.6	2.1	4,347	12,379
Clarendon	33,339	23.2	0.8	2.6	3.4	4,866	16,097
Colleton	39,467	19.0	0.7	3.1	3.8	5,218	22,260
Darlington	67,551	36.4	1.7	3.0	4.8	21,303	37,260
Dillon	30,984	37.9	2.8	4.7	7.5	16,056	26,319
Dorchester	118,979	23.2	1.0	3.2	4.1	20,703	68,428
Edgefield	25,261	42.5	2.3	3.1	4.0	10,707	14,459
Fairfield	23,810	20.5	1.3	5.0	6.3	5,589	21,616
Florence	131,297	13.1	0.7	4.9	5.6	17,654	116,699
Georgetown	60,860	19.2	1.0	4.3	5.3	11,281	47,597
Greenville	417,166	25.5	2.2	6.3	8.4	164,182	478,617
Greenwood	68,213	32.8	2.8	5.7	7.7	34,856	71,319
Hampton	21,268	28.3	1.9	4.7	6.6	7,244	18,367
Horry	238,493	31.7	2.6	5.6	8.3	114,142	245,484
Jasper	21,809	23.7	1.6	5.3	6.5	6,531	21,044
Kershaw	57,490	20.8	0.8	3.1	3.9	8,540	32,559
Lancaster	63,628	25.5	0.9	2.6	3.5	10,267	29,995
Laurens	70,374	17.9	0.7	3.2	3.8	8,834	40,477
Lee	20,559	32.0	1.4	2.9	3.7	5,189	11,002
Lexington	240,160	34.8	1.9	3.5	5.4	83,166	155,553
Marion	34,684	20.7	1.0	3.9	4.9	6,395	24,480
Marlboro	29,152	35.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	5,829	10,564
McCormick	10,226	54.8	2.9	2.4	5.3	5,404	4,455
Newberry	37,762	17.0	1.2	5.8	7.0	8,208	40,146
Oconee	70,567	28.2	1.5	3.7	5.2	18,949	48,273
Orangeburg	90,845	9.3	0.5	4.5	4.9	7,537	73,798
Pickens	114,446	41.5	1.8	2.5	4.3	37,262	52,499
Richland	348,226	10.0	0.6	5.0	5.5	35,010	315,139
Saluda	19,059	40.3	2.1	3.1	5.3	7,391	10,949
Spartanburg	271,087	61.6	7.7	4.8	12.4	378,674	235,906
Sumter	104,430	17.8	0.7	3.3	4.9	13,578	62,795
Union	28,306	20.9	0.9	3.6	4.5	4,860	18,396
Williamsburg	36,105	26.4	1.0	2.7	3.6	6,299	17,575
York	199,035	37.0	2.6	4.4	7.1	94,940	161,553
STATE TOTAL	4,343,204	31.0	2.0	4.4	6.3	1,551,365	3,460,656

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

AT A GLANCE: STATE & COUNTY MSW RECYCLING

South Carolina recycled 1,551,365 tons of MSW in FY07. Those tonnages came from glass, metal, paper, plastic as well as banned and miscellaneous items. The numbers reported – as previously stated in Section 1 – fall into one of four categories: residential; commercial; institutional/nonprofit; or industrial packaging/office.

The following pages highlight the state and individual county's reported efforts, broken down by type of material recycled, origin as well as population data and the number of drop-off and curbside recycling programs. The number of drop-off and curbside recycling programs came from county progress reports and DHEC's County Recycling Programs Web page – www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/recycle/counties.htm. It is important to note that counties define and count curbside recycling

programs differently. Some counties, for example, offer countywide curbside service and count it as one program. Other counties include all of the communities served by the countywide program. As a result, it is difficult to draw accurate conclusions from these numbers.

In addition, estimates of the environmental benefits of recycling when compared to disposal have also been provided. They are based on conversion factors available through the **WA**ste **R**eduction **M**odel (WARM) developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This on-line calculator is available at www.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/waste/calculators/Warm_Form.html. These equivalencies put the environmental impact of total solid waste recycling in perspective. Selected equivalencies are provided for the state and each county.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Population: 4,343,204

Number of Drop-off Recycling Centers: 622

Number of Curbside Recycling Programs: 92

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. South Carolina recycled 1,551,365 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,733,032 households for one year; 110,658 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,537,622,535 gallons of gasoline.



TABLE 6.5: Statewide MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
GLASS					
Containers and Packaging – Brown	1,738.17	19.03	4.10	88.66	1,849.96
Containers and Packaging – Clear	1,797.12	19.52	3.40	71.38	1,891.42
Containers and Packaging – Green	1,815.33	12.04	2.55	115.04	1,944.96
Containers and Packaging – Not Sorted by Colors	3,627.56	44.53	50.18	448.63	4,170.90
Glass from Furniture, Appliances and Consumer Electronics	0.00	11.20	0.00	0.00	11.20
TOTAL GLASS	8,978.18	106.32	60.23	723.71	9,868.44
METAL					
Aluminum Cans	2,073.49	4,021.72	164.03	821.03	7,080.27
Steel Cans	2,197.32	357.59	514.44	519.24	3,588.59
Non-ferrous, Non-magnetic	10.93	14,761.26	29.48	2,343.36	17,145.03
Ferrous, Magnetic	932.81	203,954.58	580.32	45,275.38	250,743.09
Other/Mixed Scrap Metal	33,320.84	37,243.81	3,502.93	10,580.82	84,648.40
TOTAL METAL	38,535.39	260,338.96	4,791.20	59,539.83	363,205.38

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
PAPER					
Cardboard	33,668.41	263,361.62	5,528.96	81,838.06	384,397.05
Magazines	943.01	104.28	162.14	1,129.67	2,339.10
Newspapers and Inserts	39,850.07	5,549.20	413.85	9,123.33	54,936.45
Office Paper	2,866.01	20,667.18	5,396.20	21,272.48	50,201.87
Paperboard	221.00	10.33	46.17	2,229.29	2,506.79
Telephone Books	620.64	25.80	46.35	7.74	700.53
Other/Mixed Paper	22,205.45	74,731.41	126,844.41	8,012.75	231,794.02
TOTAL PAPER	100,374.59	364,449.82	138,438.08	123,613.32	726,875.81
PLASTIC					
PETE (1) – Polyethylene Terephthalate	1,952.00	87.21	61.36	392.80	2,493.37
HDPE (2) – High Density Polyethylene (includes drained oil bottles)	1,496.69	111.94	24.79	738.96	2,372.38
Commingled #1 and #2	1,422.53	310.09	51.95	433.20	2,217.77
V (3) – Vinyl or PVC	8.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	98.00
LDPE (4) – Low Density Polyethylene	2.00	274.60	8.50	263.77	548.87
PP (5) – Polypropylene	0.00	14.70	0.00	0.00	14.70
PS (6) – Polystyrene	0.00	21.00	0.00	41.59	62.59
Other Mixed Plastic	1,926.89	3,325.47	38.53	3,988.44	9,279.33
TOTAL PLASTIC	6,808.11	4,145.01	185.13	5,948.76	17,087.01
BANNED ITEMS					
Lead-acid Batteries (automobiles, trucks and motorcycles; small sealed lead-acid batteries)	2,330.04	3,469.28	96.62	1,414.02	7,309.96
Used Motor Oil (automobiles, trucks and motorcycles)	3,521.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,521.81
Tires (automobiles, trucks and motorcycles)	22,452.16	58,706.37	194.83	1,580.14	82,933.50
White Goods (large appliances)	26,194.13	7,033.83	47.88	602.67	33,878.51
Yard Trimmings	179,198.12	39,676.79	2,549.46	20,254.94	241,679.31
TOTAL BANNED ITEMS	233,696.26	108,886.27	2,888.79	23,851.77	369,323.09
MISCELLANEOUS					
Antifreeze	20.72	308.59	35.84	95.11	460.26
Consumer Electronics	457.99	1,334.58	459.59	259.85	2,512.01
Cooking Oil	244.65	4,158.57	226.73	6,894.64	11,524.59
Food Scraps	1.35	892.10	26.50	0.00	919.95
Fluorescent Bulbs	88.86	67.32	87.26	0.02	243.46
Household Hazardous Materials	35.63	0.15	4.22	77.30	117.30
Paint	328.99	30.02	1.98	8.19	369.18
Mattresses	55.27	38.50	0.80	0.00	94.57
Rechargeable Batteries	91.85	9.66	6.70	10.04	118.25
Used Oil Filters	225.99	1,134.89	375.88	207.67	1,944.43
Textiles (fabric from apparel, furniture, linens, carpets, rugs and footwear)	321.51	1,257.40	812.18	684.00	3,075.09
Wood Packaging (pallets, crates, barrels if recycled into mulch or similar use)	223.35	13,574.84	1,236.44	9,320.65	24,355.28
Other Wood (furniture, cabinets, consumer electronics and non-packaging wood)	554.46	247.25	37.97	278.59	1,118.27
Items Not Listed Above	1,177.95	11,873.07	385.46	4,716.28	18,152.76
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	3,828.57	34,926.94	3,697.55	22,552.34	65,005.40
TOTAL FOR ALL	392,221.10	772,853.32	150,060.98	236,229.73	1,551,365.13

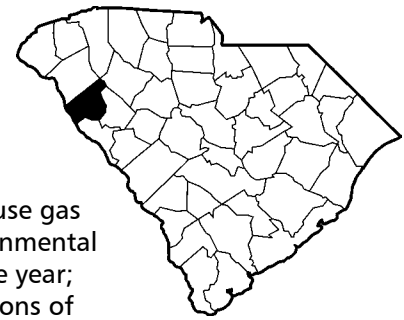


ABBEVILLE COUNTY

Population: 25,935

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 9

Curbside Recycling Programs: City of Abbeville



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Abbeville County recycled 4,466 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,569 households for one year; 100 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,392,660 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.6: Abbeville County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

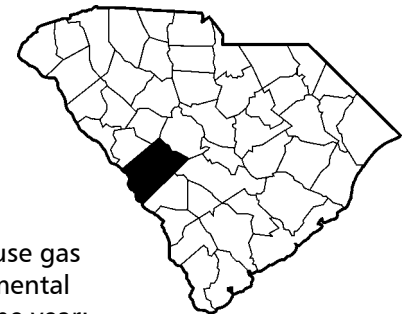
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	9.10	3.70	8.12	12.00	32.92
Paper	182.86	2,904.57	11.24	157.00	3,255.67
Plastic	24.00	1.32	0.06	0.00	25.38
Banned Items	467.28	623.14	0.27	0.00	1,090.69
Miscellaneous	2.92	0.00	1.25	57.00	61.17
TOTAL	686.16	3,532.73	20.94	226.00	4,465.83

AIKEN COUNTY

Population: 151,800

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

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



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Aiken County recycled 26,604 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 23,413 households for one year; 1,495 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 20,773,528 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.7: Aiken County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	70.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.69
Metal	2,233.38	3,233.97	59.78	947.11	6,474.24
Paper	5,863.97	7,425.29	424.97	2,049.82	15,763.65
Plastic	213.36	28.76	1.32	114.12	357.56
Banned Items	710.08	558.52	3.29	1.06	1,572.95
Miscellaneous	12.54	596.44	280.62	1,475.42	2,365.02
TOTAL	9,404.02	11,842.98	769.58	4,587.53	26,604.11

ALLENDALE COUNTY

Population: 10,748

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 4

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Allendale County recycled 4,405 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,437 households for one year; 91 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,275,420 gallons of gasoline.

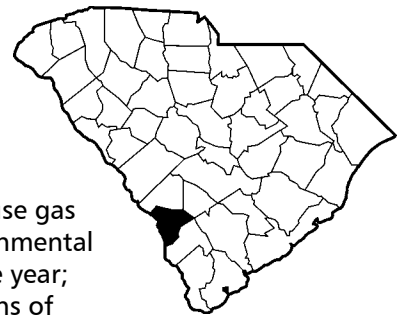


TABLE 6.8: Allendale County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
Metal	223.00	0.00	58.48	0.00	281.48
Paper	131.00	2,718.93	88.57	0.00	2,938.50
Plastic	6.70	1.32	1.22	0.00	9.24
Banned Items	320.00	556.00	1.29	250.00	1,127.29
Miscellaneous	36.72	0.00	4.48	0.00	41.20
TOTAL	724.42	3,276.25	154.04	250.00	4,404.71

ANDERSON COUNTY

Population: 177,963

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 16

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Belton and Pendleton

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Anderson County recycled 54,331 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 71,412 households for one year; 4,559 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 63,360,246 gallons of gasoline.

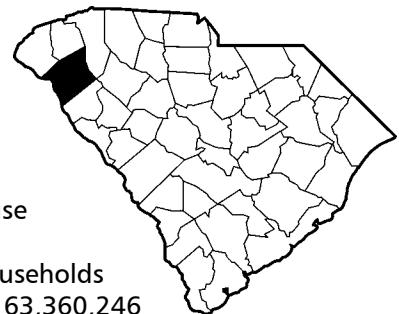


TABLE 6.9: Anderson County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	162.14	5.50	0.00	0.00	167.64
Metal	2,767.82	812.60	61.91	15.00	3,657.33
Paper	1,961.22	16,718.10	154.11	527.00	19,360.43
Plastic	40.21	19.97	2.08	0.25	62.51
Banned Items	1,009.13	20,577.22	1.29	85.00	21,672.64
Miscellaneous	2.92	9,350.65	28.13	29.00	9,410.70
TOTAL	5,943.44	47,484.04	247.52	656.25	54,331.25

BAMBERG COUNTY

Population: 15,678

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 8

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Bamberg County recycled 3,861 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,290 households for one year; 82 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,145,082 gallons of gasoline.

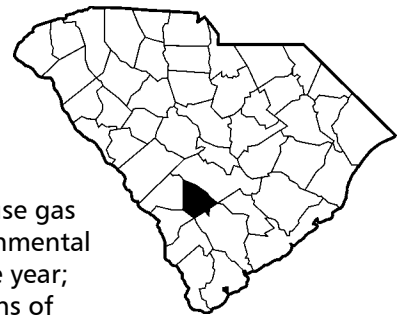


TABLE 6.10: Bamberg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	3.90	3.00	12.12	3.00	22.02
Paper	72.00	2,763.93	141.24	41.00	3,018.17
Plastic	0.50	1.32	0.06	0.00	1.88
Banned Items	229.00	560.00	2.27	0.00	791.27
Miscellaneous	2.92	3.00	22.14	0.00	28.06
TOTAL	308.32	3,331.25	177.83	44.00	3,861.40

BARNWELL COUNTY

Population: 23,265

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 9

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Barnwell County recycled 5,838 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 3,306 households for one year; 211 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 2,933,337 gallons of gasoline.

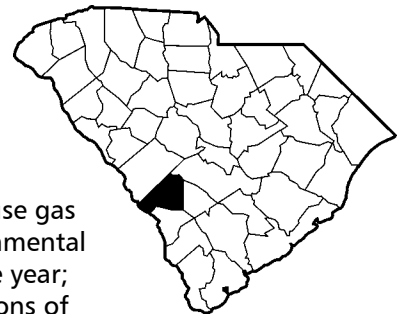


TABLE 6.11: Barnwell County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

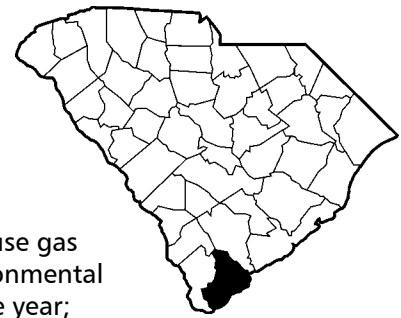
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	22.54	18.02	0.00	0.00	40.56
Metal	238.78	205.22	44.79	7.77	496.56
Paper	237.79	2,932.10	137.81	462.33	3,770.03
Plastic	16.82	1.32	0.92	5.25	24.31
Banned Items	82.65	1,278.14	2.98	0.00	1,363.77
Miscellaneous	36.32	0.00	45.32	61.04	142.68
TOTAL	634.90	4,434.80	231.82	536.39	5,837.91

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Population: 164,000

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 13

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



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Beaufort County recycled 50,555 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 7,595 households for one year; 485 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 6,739,356 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.12: Beaufort County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	407.49	1.90	4.85	0.00	414.24
Metal	53.23	625.28	155.72	23.60	857.83
Paper	4,905.20	8,264.84	1,213.66	0.05	14,383.75
Plastic	239.06	155.19	3.79	0.00	398.04
Banned Items	2,887.92	30,419.52	8.51	0.00	33,315.95
Miscellaneous	206.09	874.38	104.98	0.00	1,185.45
TOTAL	8,698.99	40,341.11	1,491.51	23.65	50,555.26

BERKELEY COUNTY

Population: 152,282

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 20

Curbside Recycling Program: **Berkeley County Franchise (about 14,000 homes) and Sangaree Special Tax District**



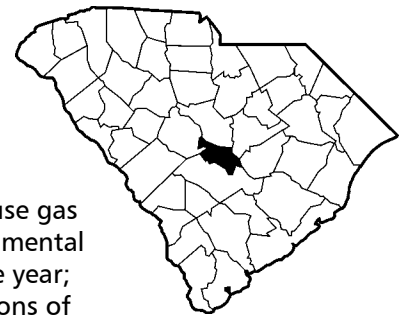
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Berkeley County recycled 55,818 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 148,538 households for one year; 9,484 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 131,790,088 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.13: Berkeley County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	150.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	150.45
Metal	43.76	5,832.31	475.02	2,469.48	8,820.57
Paper	1,356.33	15,923.03	104.18	267.92	17,651.46
Plastic	118.79	368.34	0.06	27.85	515.04
Banned Items	22,287.62	852.78	9.92	701.49	23,851.81
Miscellaneous	12.65	579.16	14.55	4,221.82	4,828.18
TOTAL	23,969.20	23,556.02	603.73	7,688.56	55,817.51

CALHOUN COUNTY

Population: 15,026
 Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10
 Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



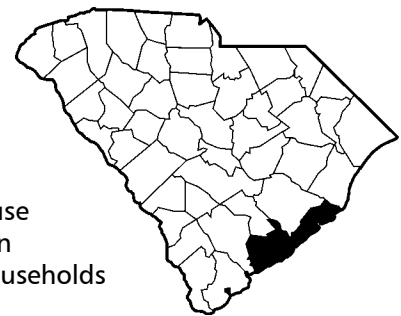
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Calhoun County recycled 3,785 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,722 households for one year; 109 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,528,401 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.14: Calhoun County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	2.00	0.00	8.12	0.00	10.12
Paper	51.71	2,782.03	11.24	36.00	2,880.98
Plastic	2.25	1.32	0.06	0.00	3.63
Banned Items	318.87	556.00	0.27	0.00	875.14
Miscellaneous	5.42	0.00	8.85	0.50	14.77
TOTAL	380.25	3,339.35	28.54	36.50	3,784.64

CHARLESTON COUNTY

Population: 331,917
 Drop-off Recycling Centers: 49
 Curbside Recycling Programs: Countywide



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Charleston County recycled 132,008 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 72,704 households for one year; 4,642 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 64,506,911 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.15: Charleston County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

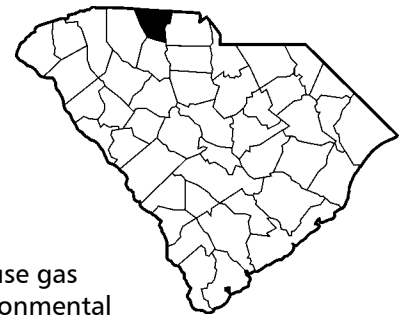
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	1,950.00	36.50	0.50	0.00	1,987.00
Metal	1,399.00	9,964.16	447.43	4,086.50	15,897.09
Paper	11,764.00	52,864.33	2,213.49	279.00	67,120.82
Plastic	952.00	452.30	42.01	49.50	1,495.81
Banned Items	33,101.00	6,528.00	181.31	4.85	39,815.16
Miscellaneous	517.92	4,791.85	240.64	141.26	5,691.67
TOTAL	49,683.92	74,637.14	3,125.38	4,561.11	132,007.55

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Population: 53,886

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 2

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



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Cherokee County recycled 13,271 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 5,822 households for one year; 371 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 5,166,135 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.16: Cherokee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

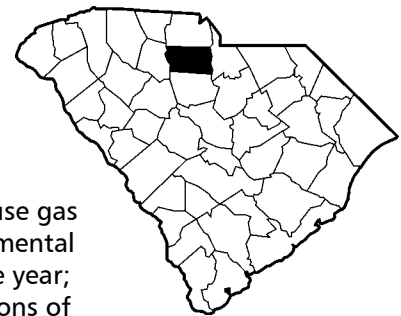
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	34.49	21.85	1.82	0.00	58.16
Metal	1,115.38	1,352.10	8.87	205.00	2,681.35
Paper	491.42	7,372.07	134.56	119.00	8,117.05
Plastic	38.72	655.24	9.74	0.00	703.70
Banned Items	266.34	1,065.80	0.27	0.00	1,332.41
Miscellaneous	5.53	194.19	1.25	177.00	377.97
TOTAL	1,951.88	10,661.25	156.51	501.00	13,270.64

CHESTER COUNTY

Population: 32,875

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 13

Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Chester**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Chester County recycled 5,414 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,597 households for one year; 101 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,417,300 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.17: Chester County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	45.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.29
Metal	7.18	0.00	8.12	0.00	15.30
Paper	554.04	3,197.19	11.24	0.00	3,762.47
Plastic	29.59	1.32	0.06	0.00	30.97
Banned Items	700.01	556.00	0.27	300.00	1,556.28
Miscellaneous	2.92	0.00	1.25	0.00	4.17
TOTAL	1,339.03	3,754.51	20.94	300.00	5,414.48

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Population: 43,191

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 7

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Chesterfield County recycled 4,347 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,471 households for one year; 93 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,305,554 gallons of gasoline.

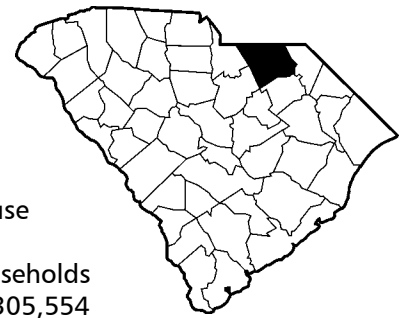


TABLE 6.18: Chesterfield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.85
Metal	303.26	0.00	8.97	0.00	312.23
Paper	206.36	2,718.93	18.17	0.00	2,943.46
Plastic	88.44	1.32	0.49	0.00	90.25
Banned Items	432.83	556.00	6.51	0.00	995.34
Miscellaneous	3.81	0.00	1.28	0.00	5.09
TOTAL	1,034.70	3,276.25	36.27	0.00	4,347.22

CLARENDON COUNTY

Population: 33,339

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Clarendon County recycled 4,866 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,853 households for one year; 118 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,644,285 gallons of gasoline.

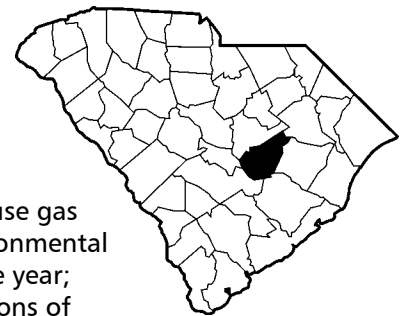


TABLE 6.19: Clarendon County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00
Metal	815.00	0.63	58.48	0.00	874.11
Paper	182.10	2,722.38	88.57	0.00	2,993.05
Plastic	70.00	1.32	1.22	0.00	72.54
Banned Items	297.78	556.00	1.29	0.00	855.07
Miscellaneous	5.88	6.00	4.48	0.00	16.36
TOTAL	1,425.76	3,286.33	154.04	0.00	4,866.13

COLLETON COUNTY

Population: 39,467

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 14

Curbside Recycling Program: 0

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Colleton County recycled 5,218 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,991 households for one year; 127 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,766,973 gallons of gasoline.

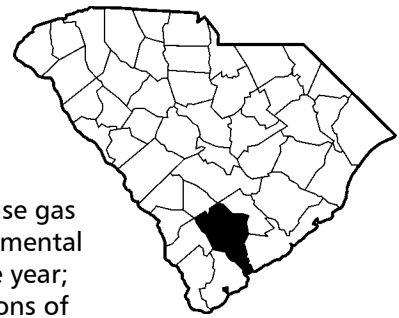


TABLE 6.20: Colleton County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	827.41	2.00	8.12	0.00	837.53
Paper	291.89	3,126.93	11.71	0.00	3,430.53
Plastic	0.00	3.32	0.06	0.00	3.38
Banned Items	287.42	556.00	0.27	0.00	843.69
Miscellaneous	2.92	68.20	31.45	0.00	102.57
TOTAL	1,409.64	3,756.45	51.61	0.00	5,217.70

DARLINGTON COUNTY

Population: 67,551

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 13

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Darlington, Hartsville and Lamar

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Darlington County recycled 21,303 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 31,885 households for one year; 2,035 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 28,290,341 gallons of gasoline.

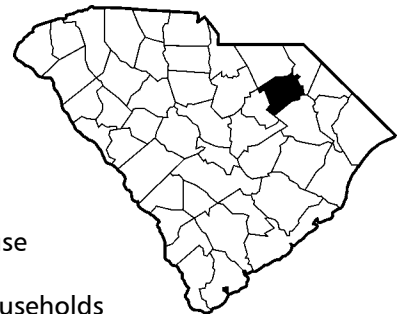


TABLE 6.21: Darlington County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

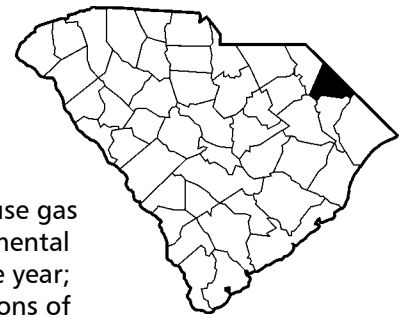
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	89.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.00
Metal	489.58	6,906.18	8.12	106.25	7,510.13
Paper	880.51	9,148.89	11.24	41.43	10,820.07
Plastic	78.28	240.16	0.06	4.00	322.50
Banned Items	727.24	556.00	0.27	14.00	1,297.51
Miscellaneous	213.55	1,268.44	1.25	518.16	2,001.40
TOTAL	2,478.16	18,119.67	20.94	683.14	21,302.61

DILLON COUNTY

Population: 30,984

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 14

Curbside Recycling Program: City of Dillon



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Dillon County recycled 16,056 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 6,113 households for one year; 390 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 5,423,896 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.22: Dillon County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

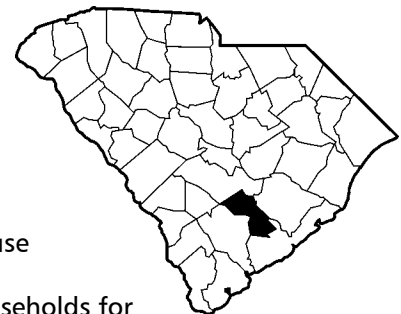
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	3.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28
Metal	244.17	144.61	8.24	0.00	397.02
Paper	183.82	13,981.93	22.49	0.00	14,188.24
Plastic	3.28	31.13	0.07	0.00	34.48
Banned Items	305.72	556.00	0.27	0.00	861.99
Miscellaneous	1.25	567.34	2.73	0.00	571.32
TOTAL	741.52	15,281.01	33.80	0.00	16,056.33

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Population: 118,979

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

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



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Dorchester County recycled 20,703 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 7,711 households for one year; 492 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 6,841,607 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.23: Dorchester County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

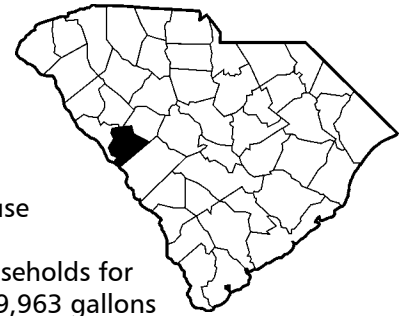
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	58.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	58.50
Metal	1,111.63	3,183.67	108.84	0.00	4,404.14
Paper	1,685.91	3,550.53	166.37	0.00	5,402.81
Plastic	50.00	120.92	2.38	0.00	173.30
Banned Items	3,863.75	1,719.22	3.60	0.00	5,586.57
Miscellaneous	193.68	4,876.32	7.71	0.00	5,077.61
TOTAL	6,962.97	13,451.06	288.90	0.00	20,702.93

EDGEFIELD COUNTY

Population: 25,261

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 8

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



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Edgefield County recycled 10,707 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 6,018 households for one year; 384 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 5,339,963 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.24: Edgefield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

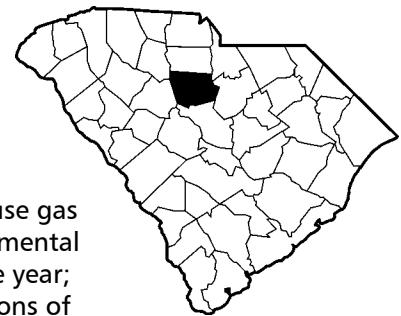
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	354.26	343.95	139.37	57.75	895.33
Paper	487.02	6,588.89	115.44	99.16	7,290.51
Plastic	16.42	33.82	2.67	0.00	52.91
Banned Items	379.48	833.28	73.76	818.10	2,104.62
Miscellaneous	23.45	303.62	11.33	25.10	363.50
TOTAL	1,260.63	8,103.56	342.57	1,000.11	10,706.87

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Population: 23,810

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Fairfield County recycled 5,589 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,400 households for one year; 153 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 2,129,973 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.25: Fairfield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

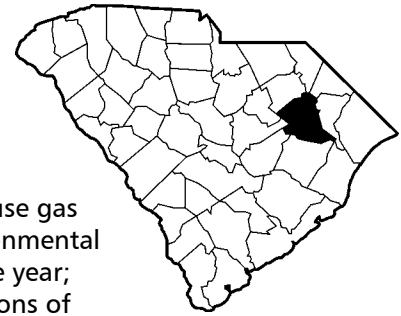
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	458.26	6.21	8.24	0.00	472.71
Paper	850.67	2,944.93	22.51	0.00	3,818.11
Plastic	26.39	1.32	0.07	0.00	27.78
Banned Items	615.20	636.62	0.27	0.00	18.73
Miscellaneous	17.38	0.00	1.35	0.00	1,252.09
TOTAL	1,967.90	3,589.08	32.44	0.00	5,589.42

FLORENCE COUNTY

Population: 131,291

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 15

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Florence and Lake City



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Florence County recycled 17,654 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 9,962 households for one year; 618 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 8,599,236 gallons of gasoline.

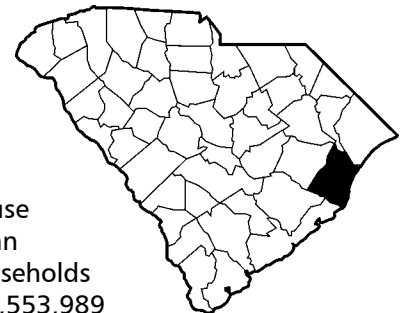
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	71.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.95
Metal	167.46	19.50	127.68	79.00	393.64
Paper	1,017.92	2,847.93	138.34	910.40	4,914.59
Plastic	143.15	1.32	2.22	132.60	279.29
Banned Items	5,58.21	556.00	2,142.29	4,192.00	11,948.50
Miscellaneous	6.21	6.50	14.54	18.97	46.22
TOTAL	6,464.90	3,431.25	2,425.07	5,332.97	17,654.19

GEORGETOWN COUNTY

Population: 60,860

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 14

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Andrews and Georgetown



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Georgetown County recycled 11,281 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,878 households for one year; 183 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 2,553,989 gallons of gasoline.

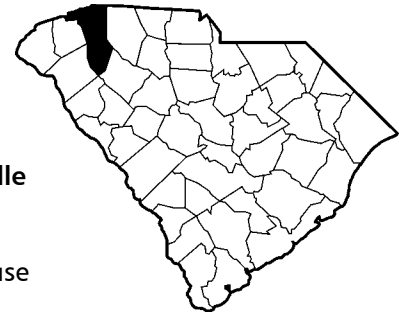
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	164.55	0.00	0.85	0.00	165.40
Metal	1,229.84	37.61	475.94	0.00	1,743.39
Paper	930.15	2,853.78	62.98	0.00	3,846.91
Plastic	55.50	1.32	0.50	0.00	57.32
Banned Items	4,877.75	556.00	16.16	0.00	5,449.91
Miscellaneous	2.92	0.00	14.66	0.00	17.58
TOTAL	7,260.71	3,448.71	571.08	0.00	11,280.51

GREENVILLE COUNTY

Population: 417,166

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 29

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



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Greenville County recycled 164,182 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 73,631 households for one year; 4,701 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 63,329,227 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.28: Greenville County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

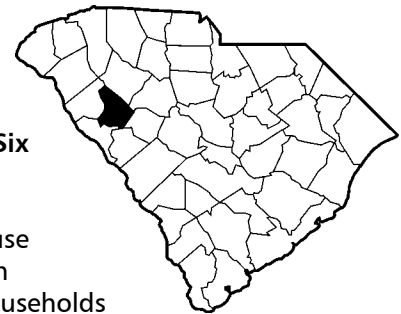
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	861.97	0.00	8.60	712.62	1,583.19
Metal	2,548.41	10,718.69	247.83	4,945.06	18,459.99
Paper	9,472.84	44,825.80	1,535.29	29,563.11	85,397.04
Plastic	1,077.21	1,686.70	11.15	1,846.19	4,621.25
Banned Items	30,348.10	13,233.65	189.43	38.11	43,809.29
Miscellaneous	201.84	3,734.17	1,534.18	4,841.54	10,311.73
TOTAL	44,510.37	74,199.01	3,526.48	41,946.63	164,182.49

GREENWOOD COUNTY

Population: 68,213

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 9

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



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Greenwood County recycled 34,856 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 28,568 households for one year; 1,824 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 25,347,407 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.29: Greenwood County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	124.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	124.11
Metal	64.00	3,581.00	75.98	157.65	3,878.63
Paper	2,167.00	5,917.93	158.66	17,110.27	25,353.86
Plastic	138.00	1.32	1.32	2,974.80	3,115.44
Banned Items	1,422.00	556.00	5.85	0.00	1,983.85
Miscellaneous	6.42	0.00	37.04	356.22	399.68
TOTAL	3,921.42	10,056.25	278.96	20,598.94	34,855.57

HAMPTON COUNTY

Population: 21,268

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Hampton County recycled 7,244 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,576 households for one year; 100 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,398,731 gallons of gasoline.

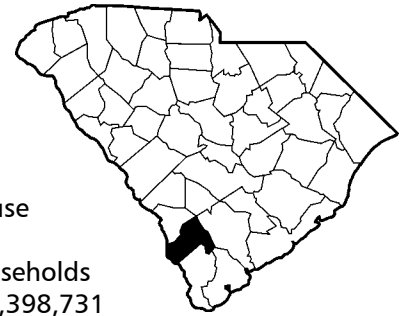


TABLE 6.30: Hampton County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	27.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.76
Metal	188.98	12.62	8.12	0.00	209.72
Paper	149.92	2,718.93	11.24	0.00	2,880.09
Plastic	1.93	1.32	0.06	0.00	3.31
Banned Items	3,002.19	810.33	1.27	0.00	3,812.79
Miscellaneous	80.82	228.96	1.25	0.00	310.83
TOTAL	3,451.60	3,771.76	20.94	0.00	7,244.30

HORRY COUNTY

Population: 238,493

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 29

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

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Horry County recycled 114,142 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 384,785 households for one year; 24,569 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 341,398,245 gallons of gasoline.

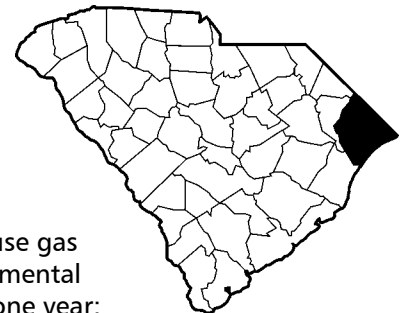


TABLE: 6.31: Horry County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

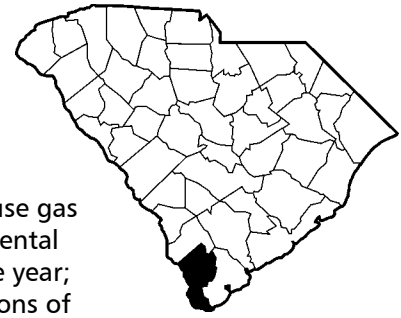
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	863.37	0.00	0.85	0.00	864.22
Metal	4,618.39	27,392.53	475.99	267.66	32,754.57
Paper	15,623.76	6,302.17	140.14	5,215.30	27,281.37
Plastic	483.34	24.66	1.50	277.27	786.77
Banned Items	37,991.19	2,353.10	10.90	3,757.24	44,112.43
Miscellaneous	79.74	1018.15	590.81	6,654.19	8,342.89
TOTAL	59,659.79	37,090.61	1,220.19	16,171.66	114,142.25

JASPER COUNTY

Population: 21,809

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 7

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Hardeeville and Ridgeland



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Jasper County recycled 6,531 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,132 households for one year; 136 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,892,044 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.32: Jasper County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

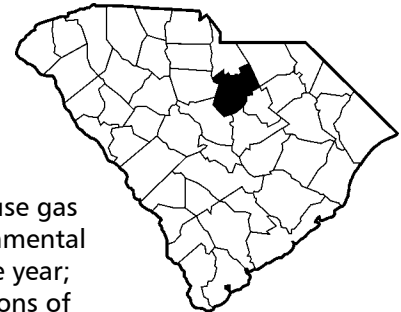
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	5.27	1.00	0.00	0.00	6.27
Metal	955.59	162.00	58.60	0.00	1,176.19
Paper	480.85	3,123.35	99.84	0.00	3,704.04
Plastic	13.40	9.37	1.23	0.00	24.00
Banned Items	773.81	703.95	1.29	0.00	1,479.05
Miscellaneous	53.27	83.42	4.58	0.00	141.27
TOTAL	2,282.19	4,083.09	165.54	0.00	6,530.82

KERSHAW COUNTY

Population: 57,490

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Program: City of Camden



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Kershaw County recycled 8,540 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,764 households for one year; 111 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,549,396 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.33: Kershaw County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

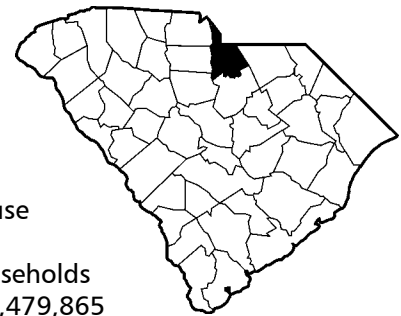
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	49.20	0.00	0.00	8.10	57.30
Metal	14.70	0.00	58.48	326.00	399.18
Paper	292.85	2,718.93	89.04	246.00	3,346.82
Plastic	62.50	1.32	1.22	12.60	77.64
Banned Items	2,559.50	2,077.10	1.49	0.10	4,638.19
Miscellaneous	11.32	0.00	4.48	5.20	21.00
TOTAL	2,990.07	4,797.35	154.71	598.00	8,540.13

LANCASTER COUNTY

Population: 63,628

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 14

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lancaster County recycled 10,267 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 6,176 households for one year; 394 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 5,479,865 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.34: Lancaster County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

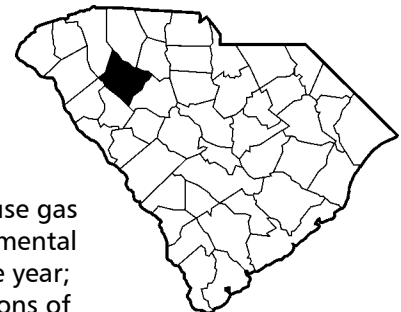
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	111.84	0.00	0.85	0.00	112.69
Metal	5,050.30	3.70	10.59	49.86	5,114.45
Paper	685.25	2,837.53	23.54	174.39	3,720.71
Plastic	75.19	1.32	0.50	23.00	100.01
Banned Items	549.02	556.00	6.51	0.00	1,111.53
Miscellaneous	9.50	0.00	1.38	96.60	107.48
TOTAL	6,481.10	3,398.55	43.37	343.85	10,266.87

LAURENS COUNTY

Population: 70,374

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 11

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Laurens County recycled 8,833 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,815 households for one year; 115 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,610,701 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.35: Laurens County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

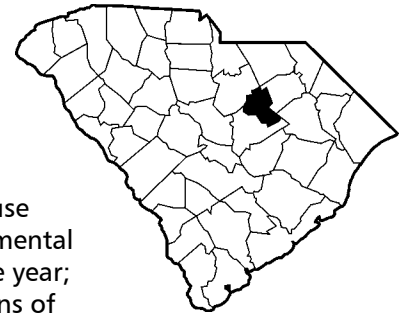
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	12.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	12.85
Metal	9.00	0.00	8.97	4.00	21.97
Paper	508.00	2,718.93	12.27	451.00	3,690.20
Plastic	1.00	1.32	0.49	0.00	2.81
Banned Items	4,290.00	556.00	6.51	0.00	4,852.51
Miscellaneous	24.92	222.00	1.28	5.00	253.20
TOTAL	4,844.92	3,498.25	30.37	460.00	8,833.54

LEE COUNTY

Population: 20,559

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 9

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lee County recycled 5,189 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,454 households for one year; 92 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,290,198 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.36: Lee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

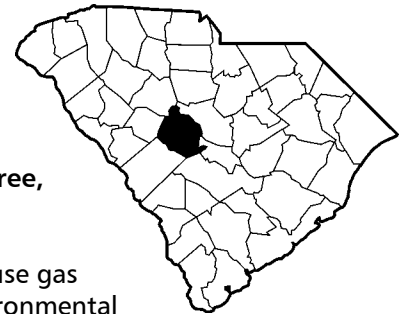
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	339.90	0.00	58.48	24.00	422.38
Paper	15.40	2,718.93	89.04	240.00	3,063.37
Plastic	3.40	1.32	1.22	5.00	10.58
Banned Items	1,124.12	556.00	1.29	0.00	1,681.41
Miscellaneous	6.42	0.00	4.48	0.00	10.90
TOTAL	1,488.88	3,276.25	154.51	269.00	5,188.64

LEXINGTON COUNTY

Population: 240,160

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Batesburg-Leesville, Cayce, Chapin, Gaston, Gilbert, Irmo, Lexington, Pelion, Pine Ridge, South Congaree, Springdale, Swansea, Summit and West Columbia**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lexington County recycled 83,166 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 29,759 households for one year; 1,900 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 26,403,824 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.37: Lexington County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

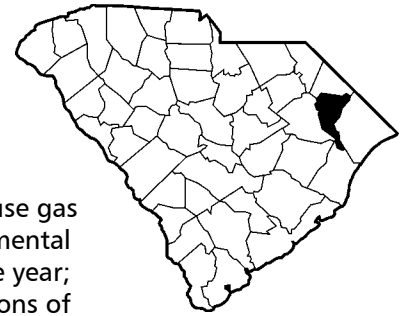
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	412.73	1.00	0.00	0.00	413.73
Metal	3,826.23	47,641.18	14.71	506.51	51,988.63
Paper	4,277.26	11,433.16	1,173.33	3,489.99	20,373.74
Plastic	390.57	116.75	0.80	29.29	537.41
Banned Items	2,972.94	575.54	6.24	5,086.00	8,640.72
Miscellaneous	354.24	807.90	9.58	39.78	1,211.50
TOTAL	12,233.97	60,575.53	1,204.66	9,151.57	83,165.73

MARION COUNTY

Population: 34,684

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 4

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Marion County recycled 6,395 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,084 households for one year; 133 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,849,755 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.38: Marion County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

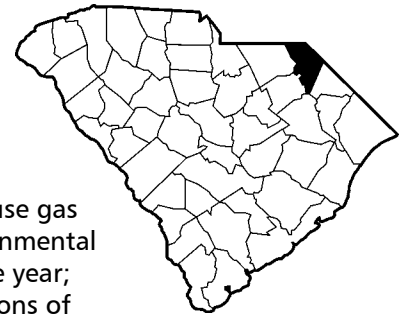
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	29.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.70
Metal	7.43	0.00	0.09	0.00	7.52
Paper	175.00	4,118.93	59.28	700.00	5,053.21
Plastic	13.23	5.32	0.02	0.00	18.57
Banned Items	418.00	856.93	0.17	0.00	1,275.10
Miscellaneous	8.92	0.00	1.62	0.00	10.54
TOTAL	652.28	4,981.18	61.18	700.00	6,394.64

MARLBORO COUNTY

Population: 29,152

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 3

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Marlboro County recycled 5,829 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 5,201 households for one year; 332 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 4,615,041 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.39: Marlboro County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

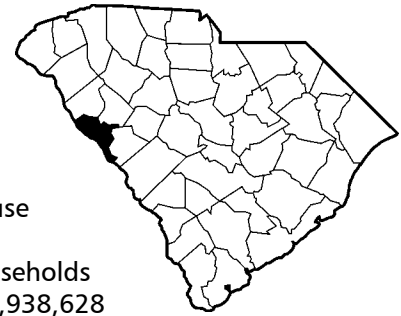
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	0.77	0.00	50.45	310.04	361.26
Paper	0.00	2,750.93	86.61	232.60	3,070.14
Plastic	0.00	1.32	1.18	0.00	2.50
Banned Items	9.00	556.00	1.19	1,800.30	28.76
Miscellaneous	3.22	0.00	3.90	21.64	2,366.49
TOTAL	12.99	3,308.25	143.33	2,364.58	5,829.15

McCORMICK COUNTY

Population: 10,226

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 5

Curbside Recycling Programs: Town of McCormick



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. McCormick County recycled 5,404 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,185 households for one year; 139 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,938,628 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.40: McCormick County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

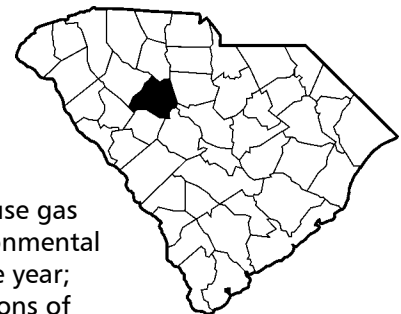
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	143.03	19.44	134.01	0.00	296.48
Paper	192.60	3,399.91	188.72	0.00	3,781.23
Plastic	3.43	3.98	5.01	0.00	12.42
Banned Items	122.85	1,010.08	19.14	17.43	1,169.50
Miscellaneous	11.92	3.90	48.40	80.25	144.47
TOTAL	473.83	4,437.31	395.28	97.68	5,404.10

NEWBERRY COUNTY

Population: 37,762

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 12

Curbside Recycling Programs: 0



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Newberry County recycled 8,208 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 5,376 households for one year; 343 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 4,770,578 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.41: Newberry County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

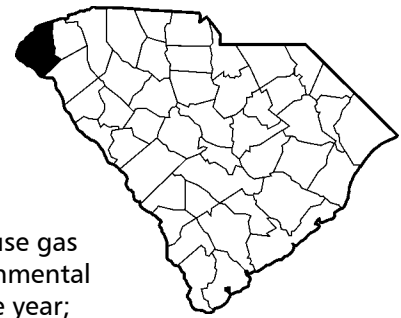
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	33.13	0.00	0.85	0.00	33.98
Metal	604.38	1.00	1.14	2.00	608.52
Paper	519.72	3,447.02	9.85	412.00	4,388.58
Plastic	40.06	8.85	0.45	0.00	49.36
Banned Items	157.81	597.00	6.42	2,325.23	3,086.46
Miscellaneous	13.55	16.98	3.60	6.90	41.03
TOTAL	1,368.65	4,070.85	22.30	2,746.13	8,207.93

OCONEE COUNTY

Population: 70,567

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 19

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Seneca, Walhalla and Westminster (limited)



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Oconee County recycled 18,949 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 6,194 households for one year; 395 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 5,496,255 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.42: Oconee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

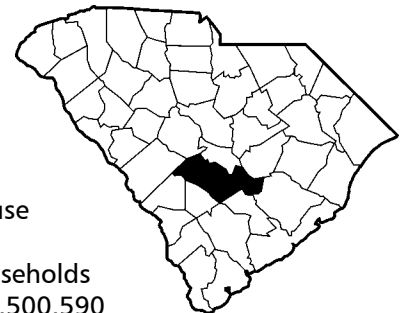
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	264.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	265.00
Metal	109.88	109.55	0.21	612.82	832.46
Paper	3,279.26	1,875.06	119.02	3,635.46	8,908.80
Plastic	96.11	2.00	0.03	0.49	98.63
Banned Items	5,970.90	958.90	0.17	602.28	7,532.25
Miscellaneous	128.73	467.82	50.28	665.42	1,312.25
TOTAL	9,849.83	3,413.33	169.71	5,516.52	18,949.39

ORANGEBURG COUNTY

Population: 90,845

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 21

Curbside Recycling Programs: City of Orangeburg



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Orangeburg County recycled 7,537 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 5,072 households for one year; 323 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 4,500,590 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.43: Orangeburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

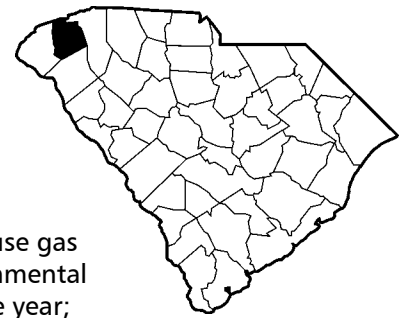
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	90.47	970.01	2.09	0.00	1,062.57
Paper	447.73	4,367.32	9.98	324.56	5,149.59
Plastic	9.23	24.47	0.02	0.00	33.72
Banned Items	443.44	794.75	0.17	0.00	1,237.96
Miscellaneous	29.58	20.39	2.27	0.50	52.74
TOTAL	1,020.05	6,176.94	14.53	325.06	7,536.58

PICKENS COUNTY

Population: 114,446

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 36

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



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Pickens County recycled 37,262 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 9,973 households for one year; 636 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 8,848,835 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.44: Pickens County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

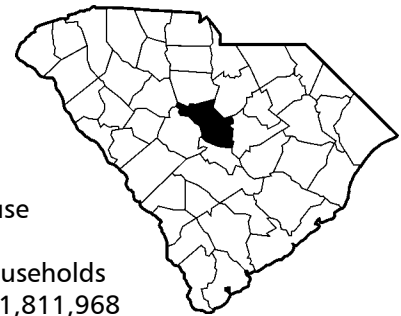
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	374.47	0.20	33.98	0.00	408.65
Metal	176.08	924.01	218.94	3,501.89	4,820.92
Paper	3,522.57	9,810.55	772.94	2,757.21	16,863.27
Plastic	343.75	8.54	27.89	0.30	380.48
Banned Items	11,821.62	1,698.00	2.04	3.90	13,525.56
Miscellaneous	102.67	972.66	84.71	103.18	1,263.22
TOTAL	16,341.16	13,413.96	1,140.50	6,366.48	37,262.10

RICHLAND COUNTY

Population: 348,226

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 4

Curbside Recycling Programs: **Countywide**



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Richland County recycled 35,010 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 13,313 households for one year; 850 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 11,811,968 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.45: Richland County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	835.25	0.00	2.57	0.00	837.82
Metal	1,521.50	2.16	708.64	0.00	2,232.30
Paper	9,105.42	14,023.89	4,836.19	0.00	27,965.50
Plastic	607.71	38.52	22.95	0.00	669.18
Banned Items	1,767.68	556.00	33.06	0.00	948.55
Miscellaneous	628.92	0.00	319.63	0.00	2,356.74
TOTAL	14,466.48	14,620.57	5,923.04	0.00	35,010.09

SALUDA COUNTY

Population: 19,059

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 7

Curbside Recycling Program: Municipalities of Saluda and Ridge Spring

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Saluda County recycled 7,391 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,628 households for one year; 167 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 2,332,298 gallons of gasoline.

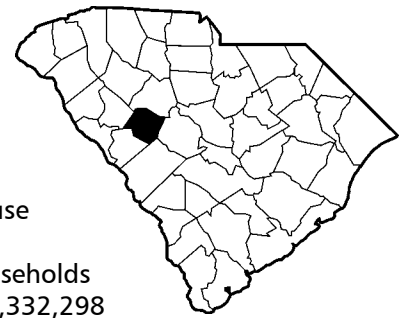


TABLE 6.46: Saluda County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	316.54	128.41	49.66	182.20	676.81
Paper	420.84	3,904.45	102.23	64.32	4,091.84
Plastic	10.84	1.32	7.22	0.00	19.38
Banned Items	269.35	1,552.08	31.94	3.75	1,857.12
Miscellaneous	19.43	52.72	31.38	242.37	345.90
TOTAL	1,037.00	5,638.98	222.43	492.64	7,391.05

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Population: 271,087

Drop-off Centers: 22

Curbside Recycling Programs: City of Spartanburg

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Spartanburg County recycled 378,674 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 497,639 households for one year; 31,775 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 441,527,338 gallons of gasoline.

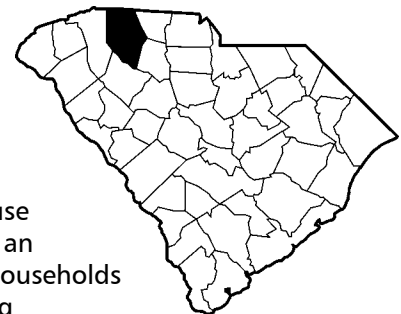


TABLE 6.47: Spartanburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

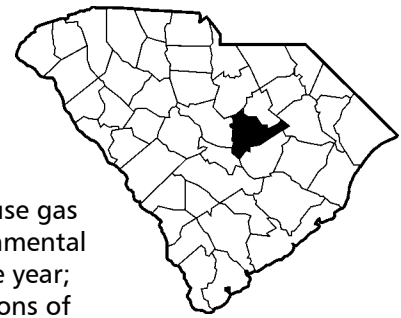
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	703.98	0.00	0.85	2.50	707.33
Metal	233.41	135,213.71	109.69	43.81	135,600.62
Paper	4,738.54	28,388.44	123,243.02	50,141.39	206,511.39
Plastic	261.71	29.67	4.37	142.35	438.10
Banned Items	30,018.12	3,295.70	91.22	1,719.55	35,124.59
Miscellaneous	21.43	0.60	41.48	228.68	292.19
TOTAL	35,977.19	166,928.12	123,490.63	52,278.28	378,674.22

SUMTER COUNTY

Population: 104,430

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 10

Curbside Recycling Program: City of Sumter and Shaw Air Force Base



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Sumter County recycled 13,578 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 5,087 households for one year; 324 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 4,513,884 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.48: Sumter County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

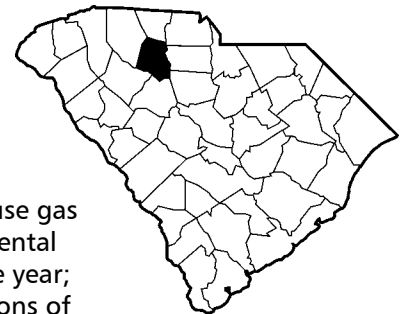
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	288.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	288.23
Metal	301.56	94.22	73.06	0.19	469.03
Paper	2,646.08	2,901.07	94.33	741.35	6,382.83
Plastic	317.65	1.32	1.32	36.66	356.95
Banned Items	2,319.69	11.61	1.54	1,554.60	5,227.26
Miscellaneous	600.53	1,351.43	5.73	235.33	853.20
TOTAL	6,473.74	4,359.65	175.98	2,568.13	13,577.50

UNION COUNTY

Population: 28,306

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 11

Curbside Recycling Program: City of Union



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Union County recycled 4,860 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,914 households for one year; 122 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,698,539 gallons of gasoline.

TABLE 6.49: Union County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

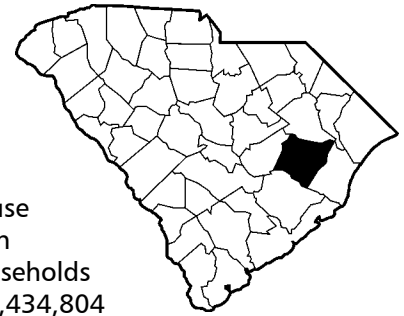
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	45.61	0.00	0.85	0.00	46.46
Metal	486.20	15.60	8.97	0.00	510.77
Paper	617.08	2,725.40	11.80	80.00	3,434.28
Plastic	15.50	12.19	0.49	0.00	28.18
Banned Items	194.30	556.00	6.51	0.00	756.81
Miscellaneous	9.92	26.50	1.28	46.00	83.70
TOTAL	1,368.61	3,335.69	29.90	126.00	4,860.20

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

Population: 36,105

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 21

Curbside Recycling Programs: Municipalities of Hemingway and Kingstree



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Williamsburg County recycled 6,299 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,617 households for one year; 103 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 1,434,804 gallons of gasoline.

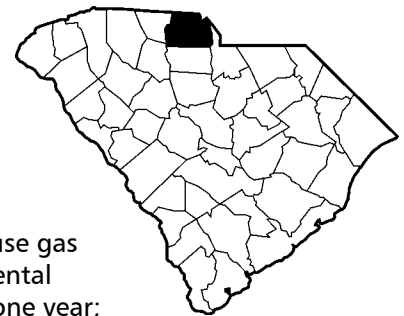
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	11.20	0.00	0.00	11.20
Metal	127.56	18.16	8.62	103.83	258.17
Paper	145.27	2,826.71	26.74	224.25	3,222.97
Plastic	0.00	33.88	0.06	29.99	63.93
Banned Items	756.78	1,137.64	0.27	479.56	2,374.25
Miscellaneous	8.28	251.53	1.35	107.23	368.39
TOTAL	1,037.89	4,279.12	37.04	944.86	6,298.91

YORK COUNTY

Population: 199,035

Drop-off Recycling Centers: 22

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



Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. York County recycled 94,940 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 230,669 households for one year; 14,728 acres of forest preserved from deforestation; or conserving 204,660,075 gallons of gasoline.

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	643.25	8.25	1.00	0.44	652.94
Metal	2,703.68	654.27	107.40	40,489.85	43,955.20
Paper	6,603.46	18,242.95	241.26	2,820.01	27,907.68
Plastic	629.25	4.56	23.51	237.25	894.57
Banned Items	14,868.97	775.85	8.54	97.22	15,750.58
Miscellaneous	37.06	3,522.04	68.62	2,091.04	5,778.76
TOTAL	25,545.67	23,207.92	450.33	45,735.81	94,939.73

AT A GLANCE: **FULL-COST DISCLOSURE**

More than \$274 million were spent on solid waste services in FY07. County and local governments that provide solid waste services to residents are required by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 to report the cost per person (per capita) of those services – also known as full-cost disclosure.

In other words, it is the local government’s total cost for operating a solid waste program. These costs may include equipment, labor and overhead, employee benefits and disposal site preparation to name a few.

The counties and municipalities must complete and submit a full-cost disclosure report to DHEC annually for the previous FY. Full-cost reports from 195 counties and municipalities were received for FY07.

Table 6.53 reflects the separate cost for each local government solid waste program as well

as an average cost for the county and all of its municipalities together. In other words, there are separate full-cost details for each municipality and the county.

The annual cost for providing solid waste services in South Carolina during FY07 ranged from \$4.68 per person to \$627.74 per person. In FY06, local governments reported spending between \$6.24 per person and \$469.04 per person. The average per capita cost for solid waste services in FY07 was \$63.13 – a \$0.14 increase from FY06.

It also is worth comparing the recycling efforts and full-cost numbers of the top six counties by population. See Table 6.52. Together, the state’s six most populated counties collected nearly 60 percent or 907,182 tons of the total amount of MSW recycled in FY07.



TABLE 6.52: Top S.C. Counties by Population

COUNTY	POPULATION	RECYCLING IN TONS	RECYCLING RATE	FULL COST
1. Greenville	417,166	164,182	25.5%	\$36.50
2. Richland	348,226	35,010	10.0%	\$82.56
3. Charleston	331,917	132,008	29.5%	\$117.08
4. Spartanburg	271,087	378,674	61.6%	\$34.10
5. Lexington	240,160	83,166	34.8%	\$42.75
6. Horry	238,493	114,142	31.7%	\$89.61

TABLE 6.53: Full-Cost Disclosure

COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA
Abbeville	Abbeville	\$594,117.00	5,900	\$100.70	Charleston	Charleston	—*	106,712	—*
	Calhoun Falls	\$125,742.20	2,600	\$48.36		County of	\$23,898,980.00	331,917	\$72.00
	County of	\$1,102,676.00	25,935	\$42.52		Isle of Palms	\$1,168,551.00	4,583	\$254.98
	Due West	\$16,260.00	1,209	\$13.45		James Island PSD	\$1,787,212.00	22,600	\$79.08
	County Total	\$1,838,795.20	25,935	\$70.90		Kiawah Island	\$730,067.00	1,163	\$627.74
Aiken	Aiken	\$3,498,019.00	29,750	\$117.58		McClellanville	\$25,189.44	459	\$54.88
	County of	\$4,959,364.00	151,800	\$32.67		Mt. Pleasant	\$5,031,868.00	59,104	\$85.14
	Jackson	\$140,975.31	1,625	\$86.75		N. Charleston	\$5,738,769.00	81,166	\$70.70
	Monetta	\$3,612.50	220	\$16.42		N. Charleston District	\$328,253.00	3,308	\$99.23
	N. Augusta	\$2,380,640.00	19,926	\$119.47		Sullivans Island	\$151,349.64	1,910	\$79.24
	Salley	\$25,004.00	410	\$60.99		County Total	\$38,860,239.08	331,917	\$117.08
	Wagener	\$46,493.00	863	\$53.87	Cherokee	Blacksburg	\$195,787.04	1,888	\$103.70
	County Total	\$11,054,107.81	151,800	\$72.82		County of	\$1,583,825.00	53,886	\$29.39
	Allendale	County of	\$395,988.00	10,748		\$36.84	Gaffney	\$856,092.30	12,968
Fairfax		\$374,354.89	3,206	\$116.77		County Total	\$2,635,704.34	53,886	\$48.91
County Total		\$770,342.89	10,748	\$71.67	Chester	Chester	\$737,334.00	7,200	\$102.41
Anderson		Anderson	\$1,368,334.83	25,760		\$53.12	County of	\$1,328,555.00	32,875
	County of	\$4,478,258.52	177,963	\$25.16		Great Falls	\$258,306.00	2,184	\$118.27
	Honea Path	\$177,294.00	3,504	\$50.60		County Total	\$2,324,195.00	32,875	\$70.70
	Pelzer	\$47,375.00	2,000	\$23.69	Chesterfield	Cheraw	\$536,443.00	5,524	\$97.11
Pendleton	\$336,205.58	2,966	\$113.35	Chesterfield		\$234,372.33	1,326	\$176.75	
County Total	\$6,409,467.93	177,963	\$36.00	County of		\$580,040.06	43,191	\$13.43	
Bamberg	Bamberg	\$305,915.00	3,733	\$81.95		Jefferson	\$41,151.60	704	\$58.45
	County of	\$834,983.00	15,678	\$53.26		McBee	\$55,029.00	714	\$77.07
	Denmark	\$83,585.00	3,150	\$26.53		Pageland	\$258,776.00	2,521	\$102.65
	Ehrhardt	\$17,886.00	614	\$29.13		Patrick	\$23,246.00	325	\$71.53
	Olar	\$15,582.53	247	\$63.09		County Total	\$1,729,057.99	43,191	\$40.03
	County Total	\$1,257,951.53	15,678	\$80.24		Clarendon	County of	\$1,693,286.00	33,339
Barnwell	Barnwell	\$206,038.00	5,035	\$40.92	Manning		\$662,838.00	4,025	\$164.68
	Blackville	\$113,467.30	2,973	\$38.17	Summertown		\$74,793.31	1,061	\$70.49
	County of	\$1,361,022.00	23,265	\$58.50	Turbeville		\$20,916.00	721	\$29.01
	Snelling	\$13,618.84	246	\$55.36	County Total		\$2,451,833.31	33,339	\$73.54
	Williston	\$227,289.00	3,307	\$68.73	County Total	\$10,452,268.79	152,282	\$68.64	
Beaufort	Bluffton	\$465,605.00	12,000	\$38.80	Colleton	County of	\$1,841,770.00	39,467	\$46.67
	County of	\$5,824,600.00	164,000	\$35.52		Edisto Beach	\$273,934.00	2,055	\$133.30
	County Total	\$6,290,205.00	164,000	\$38.35		Walterboro	\$449,769.00	5,153	\$87.28
Berkeley	County of	\$8,080,759.00	152,282	\$53.06		County Total	\$2,565,473.00	39,467	\$65.00
	Goose Creek	\$1,270,237.00	29,208	\$43.49		Darlington	County of	\$2,340,260.00	67,551
	Hanahan	\$763,007.63	15,500	\$49.23	Darlington		\$806,408.00	6,720	\$120.00
	Moncks Corner	\$253,045.00	5,960	\$42.46	Hartsville		\$1,006,115.47	7,556	\$133.15
	St. Stephen	\$85,220.16	2,000	\$42.61	Lamar		\$40,385.00	1,015	\$39.79
	County Total	\$10,452,268.79	152,282	\$68.64	County Total		\$4,193,168.47	67,551	\$62.07
Calhoun	Cameron	\$5,986.90	449	\$13.33					
	County of	\$554,695.00	15,026	\$36.92					
	St. Matthews	\$196,304.00	2,345	\$83.71					
	County Total	\$756,985.90	15,026	\$50.38					

*Municipality did not report for this fiscal year.

COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA
Dillon	County of	\$1,949,318.00	30,984	\$62.91	Horry	Atlantic Beach	\$23,000.00	351	\$65.53
	Dillon	\$499,565.25	7,500	\$66.61		Aynor	\$99,695.00	587	\$169.84
	Lake View	\$51,369.00	789	\$65.11		Briarcliff Acres	\$43,020.00	520	\$82.73
	Latta	\$85,943.00	1,490	\$57.68		Conway	\$1,584,517.00	16,000	\$99.03
	County Total	\$2,586,195.65	30,984	\$83.47		County of (SWA*)	\$7,221,842.00	225,865	\$31.97
Dorchester	County of	\$4,563,132.00	118,979	\$38.35		County (UCS**)	\$4,825,627.00	164,487	\$29.34
	Harleyville	\$28,527.04	654	\$43.62		Myrtle Beach	\$3,638,481.00	26,953	\$134.99
	Ridgeville	\$24,000.00	650	\$36.92		N. Myrtle Beach	\$3,060,986.00	12,649	\$241.99
	Summerville	\$2,413,907.88	37,714	\$64.01		Surfside Beach	\$875,076.00	5,185	\$168.77
	County Total	\$7,029,566.92	118,979	\$59.08		County Total	\$21,372,244.00	238,493	\$89.61
Edgefield	County of	\$855,028.00	25,261	\$33.85	Jasper	County of	\$523,324.97	21,809	\$24.00
	Edgefield	\$304,232.00	5,059	\$60.14		Ridgeland	\$156,663.00	2,508	\$62.47
	Johnston	\$252,147.00	2,500	\$100.86		County Total	\$679,987.97	21,809	\$31.18
	County Total	\$1,411,407.00	25,261	\$55.87	Kershaw	Camden	\$1,058,644.00	6,682	\$158.43
Fairfield	County of	\$2,106,737.70	23,810	\$88.48		County of	\$2,017,730.00	57,490	\$35.10
	Ridgeway	\$26,342.00	328	\$80.31		Elgin	\$27,522.13	806	\$34.15
	Winnsboro	\$719,177.00	3,599	\$199.83		County Total	\$3,103,896.13	57,490	\$53.99
	County Total	\$2,852,256.70	23,810	\$119.79	Lancaster	County of	\$1,799,003.00	63,628	\$28.27
Florence	Coward	\$10,492.96	650	\$16.14		Kershaw	\$153,329.00	1,645	\$93.21
	County of	\$3,737,239.00	131,297	\$28.46		Lancaster	\$1,003,954.00	8,177	\$122.78
	Florence	\$3,131,400.00	30,248	\$103.52		County Total	\$2,956,286.00	63,628	\$46.46
	Johnsonville	\$104,983.84	1,421	\$73.88	Laurens	Clinton	\$630,131.14	8,545	\$73.74
	Lake City	\$871,551.00	7,096	\$122.82		County of	\$1,690,056.00	70,374	\$24.02
	Pamplico	\$93,842.20	1,139	\$82.39		County Total	\$2,320,187.14	70,374	\$32.97
	Timmonsville	\$172,904.00	2,537	\$68.15	Lee	Bishopville	\$621,068.05	3,760	\$165.18
	County Total	\$8,122,416.00	131,297	\$61.86		County of	\$329,156.00	20,559	\$16.01
County Total	\$8,122,416.00	131,297	\$61.86	County Total		\$950,224.05	20,559	\$46.22	
Georgetown	Andrews	\$226,691.85	3,300	\$68.69	Lexington	Batesburg-Leesville	\$260,000.00	5,517	\$47.13
	County of	\$4,263,380.03	60,860	\$70.05		Cayce	\$909,891.00	12,150	\$74.89
	Georgetown	\$1,409,698.00	8,950	\$157.51		County of	\$6,812,965.00	240,160	\$28.37
	Pawleys Island	\$16,033.00	160	\$100.21		Irmo	\$189,580.40	4,071	\$46.57
	County Total	\$5,915,802.88	60,860	\$97.20		Lexington	\$604,120.00	14,793	\$40.84
Greenville	County of	\$6,584,594.00	417,166	\$15.78		Swansea	\$26,534.52	533	\$49.78
	Fountain Inn	\$614,444.14	3,134	\$196.06		West Columbia	\$1,464,725.00	13,064	\$112.12
	Greenville	\$4,582,666.00	56,000	\$81.83		County Total	\$10,267,815.92	240,160	\$42.75
	Greer	\$980,631.00	16,843	\$58.22	Marion	County of	\$1,688,837.00	34,684	\$48.69
	Mauldin	\$1,536,908.00	19,806	\$77.60		Marion	\$1,000,760.82	7,042	\$142.11
	Simpsonville	\$926,243.45	16,017	\$57.83		Mullins	\$859,671.00	5,024	\$171.11
	County Total	\$15,225,486.59	417,166	\$36.50		County Total	\$3,549,268.82	34,684	\$102.33
	Greenwood	County of	\$3,292,363.00	68,213	\$48.27	Marlboro	Bennettsville	\$1,175,671.00	9,425
Greenwood		\$1,178,876.49	22,407	\$52.61	Clio		\$38,942.00	815	\$47.78
Ware Shoals		\$130,176.00	2,363	\$55.09	County of		\$186,789.00	29,152	\$6.41
County Total		\$4,601,415.49	68,213	\$67.46	Tatum		\$3,433.93	69	\$49.77
Hampton	County of	\$1,227,519.00	21,268	\$57.72	County Total		\$1,404,835.93	29,152	\$48.19
	Hampton	\$190,144.00	2,887	\$65.86					
	Varnville	\$142,168.00	2,070	\$68.68					
	County Total	\$1,559,831.00	21,268	\$73.34					

* Solid Waste Authority ** Unincorporated Collection System

COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA
McCormick	County of	\$335,969.00	10,226	\$32.85	Spartanburg	Campobello	\$6,260.76	449	\$13.94
	McCormick	\$90,560.00	2,659	\$34.06		Central Pacolet	\$14,400.00	267	\$53.93
	County Total	\$426,529.00	10,226	\$41.71		Chesnee	\$45,250.00	1,039	\$43.55
	—	—	—	—		County of	\$5,592,651.00	271,087	\$20.63
Newberry	County of	\$2,208,981.00	37,762	\$58.50		Cowpens	\$75,025.00	2,279	\$32.92
	Newberry	\$555,125.00	10,874	\$51.05		Duncan	\$141,952.00	3,000	\$47.32
	Whitmire	\$160,316.57	1,512	\$106.03		Inman	\$71,803.36	1,884	\$38.11
	County Total	\$2,924,422.57	37,762	\$77.44		Landrum	\$114,143.00	2,500	\$45.66
Oconee	County of	\$4,722,721.00	70,567	\$66.93		Pacolet	\$102,472.00	2,690	\$38.09
	Seneca	\$774,858.00	7,652	\$101.26		Spartanburg	\$3,078,916.00	39,673	\$77.61
	Walhalla	\$414,724.00	3,704	\$111.97		County Total	\$9,242,873.12	271,087	\$34.10
	Westminster	\$338,125.00	2,743	\$123.27		County of	\$5,100,758.00	104,430	\$48.84
	County Total	\$6,250,428.00	70,567	\$88.57	Pinewood	\$24,496.00	512	\$47.84	
Orangeburg	County of	\$4,981,391.48	90,845	\$54.83	Sumter	Sumter	\$1,399,980.30	40,399	\$34.65
	Bowman	\$46,926.00	1,198	\$39.17		County Total	\$6,525,234.30	104,430	\$62.48
	North	\$41,218.32	813	\$50.70		Carlisle	\$23,400.00	492	\$47.56
	Orangeburg	\$642,048.00	12,950	\$49.58	County of	\$726,360.00	28,306	\$25.66	
	County Total	\$5,711,583.80	90,845	\$62.87	Jonesville	\$54,000.00	982	\$54.99	
Pickens	Central	\$173,194.00	3,522	\$49.17	Union	Lockhart	\$47,902.26	617	\$77.64
	Clemson	\$1,063,405.00	12,174	\$87.35		Union	\$763,384.00	8,793	\$86.82
	County of	\$3,016,300.00	114,446	\$26.36		County Total	\$1,615,046.26	28,306	\$57.06
	Easley	\$1,170,558.59	17,250	\$67.86		County of	\$830,779.00	36,105	\$23.01
	Liberty	\$358,754.00	3,009	\$119.23	Williamsburg	Kingstree	\$380,878.00	3,363	\$113.26
	Norris	\$11,501.09	947	\$12.14		Hemingway	\$124,612.00	568	\$219.39
	Six Mile	\$14,100.86	553	\$25.50		County Total	\$1,336,269.00	36,105	\$37.01
	County Total	\$5,807,813.54	114,446	\$50.75		Clover	\$381,207.00	4,014	\$94.97
Richland	Columbia	\$8,620,588.00	116,331	\$74.10	York	County of	\$6,698,605.00	199,035	\$33.66
	County of	\$18,447,795.00	348,226	\$52.98		Fort Mill	\$577,177.75	8,500	\$67.90
	Forest Acres	\$1,344,375.00	10,558	\$127.33		Rock Hill	\$5,232,674.00	61,620	\$84.92
	Irmo	\$337,031.84	6,968	\$48.37		York	\$804,992.10	7,465	\$107.84
	County Total	\$28,749,789.84	348,226	\$82.56		County Total	\$13,694,655.85	199,035	\$68.81
Saluda	County of	\$500,275.00	19,059	\$26.25	STATE TOTAL	\$274,207,216.35	4,343,204	\$63.13	
	Ridge Spring	\$3,943.50	843	\$4.68					
	County Total	\$504,218.50	19,059	\$26.46					



CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS

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

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

C&D debris is a significant part of the total solid waste (TSW) generated in South Carolina. In fact, the 3,645,414 tons of C&D debris generated in fiscal year (FY) 2007 (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007) represented more than 21 percent of the TSW stream. In addition, the amount of C&D debris in the state has increased nearly 70 percent since FY03. This increase is roughly twice the 33 percent increase in the amount of TSW generated over the same time.

In FY07, 34 percent of the C&D debris generated in South Carolina was recycled. About 61 percent was disposed of in the 150 permitted C&D debris and land-clearing debris (LCD) landfills in South Carolina, while about 5 percent was incinerated or disposed of in a MSW landfill.

While C&D generation has increased, so has interest in C&D debris recycling – both across the country as well as in South Carolina. Local governments are promoting C&D debris recycling through two approaches – ordinances and voluntary programs.

In order to decrease the amount of C&D debris being disposed of, generators are encouraged to reduce waste and recycle. This results in savings from avoided disposal fees while potentially generating revenue from the sale of recyclables. For example,

homebuilders and contractors can reduce C&D debris by carefully estimating the amount of materials needed for a particular project. Materials that are not needed can be reused on another project or made available to others for reuse.

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

According to the S.C. Recycling Markets Directory, about two dozen companies are a part of the C&D debris recycling industry in South Carolina. Those that recycle bricks and concrete are plentiful while those that recycle carpet and gypsum wallboard are more limited. C&D debris that is recycled results in valuable products. For example, some C&D debris processors crush concrete, cement blocks and bricks into aggregate that can be sold and used as a substitute for stone. Tree stumps and other wood waste can be ground and sold as boiler fuel or used to produce mulch or compost.



Habitat for Humanity ReStores accept various building materials for reuse. For more information, visit www.habitat.org/cd/env/restore.aspx.

CLASSIFICATIONS FOR C&D DEBRIS/LCD LANDFILLS

There are four types of C&D Debris and LCD landfills: Part I Short-term Landfills; Part II LCD and Yard Trash Landfills; Part III C&D Landfills that serve utilities and manufacturers; and Part IV Long-term Landfills.

Except for Part II Landfills, C&D landfills accept various types of construction and demolition waste that has not come in contact with hazardous constituents such as lead-based paint, friable asbestos, petroleum products, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), solvents and preservatives.

- **PART I SHORT-TERM LCD LANDFILLS** – These landfills have a proposed life of 12 months or less, occupy one acre in size or less and can only accept land-clearing debris, hardened concrete, hardened/cured asphalt, bricks and block.
- **PART II LCD AND YARD TRASH LANDFILLS** – These landfills are used solely for the disposal of trees, stumps, wood chips, and yard trash that

is generated by land-clearing activities, storm events and natural disasters (e.g., hurricanes and tornadoes).

- **PART III INDUSTRIAL C&D LANDFILLS** – These are private landfills with controlled access that serve permanently located utility facilities and manufacturing firms. They may use certain solid waste that is generated on-site for structural fill.
- **PART IV LONG-TERM C&D LANDFILLS** – These landfills may operate more than a year, are normally larger than one acre and may accept a variety of materials including all materials that can be accepted in Part I, II and III landfills.

Overall, there were 150 C&D debris/LCD landfills in the state in FY07. See the charts and tables on the following pages for details on C&D debris as well as LCD management in FY07.



CHART 7.1: Total C&D Debris and LCD Recycled, Mulched or Composted in Millions of Tons, FY03 to FY07

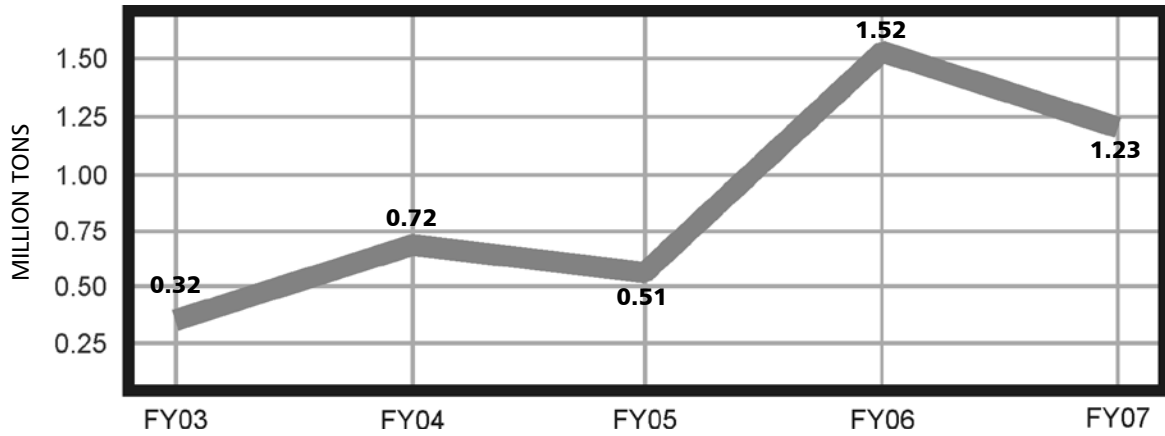


CHART 7.2: Percentage of Solid Waste That Is C&D Debris or LCD, FY03 to FY07

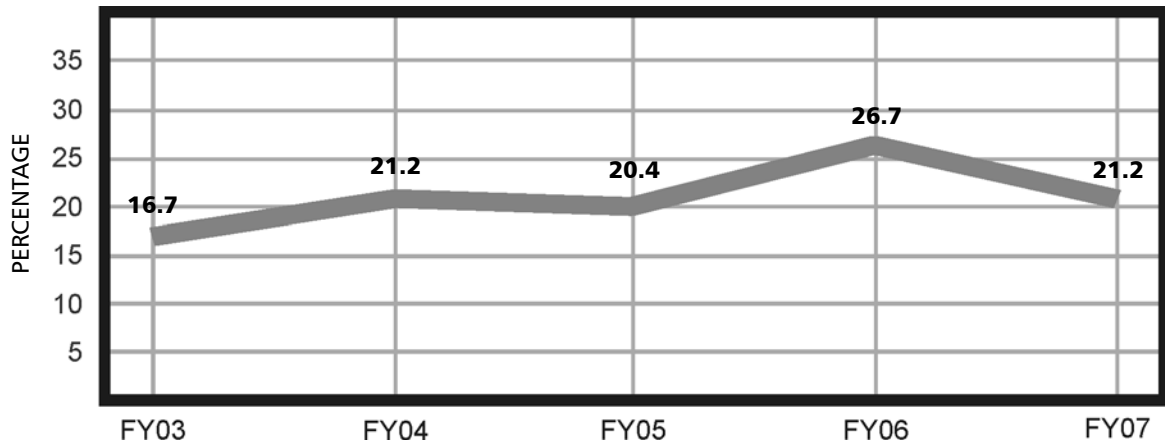


CHART 7.3: Percentage of C&D Debris/LCD That Is Recycled, FY03 to FY07

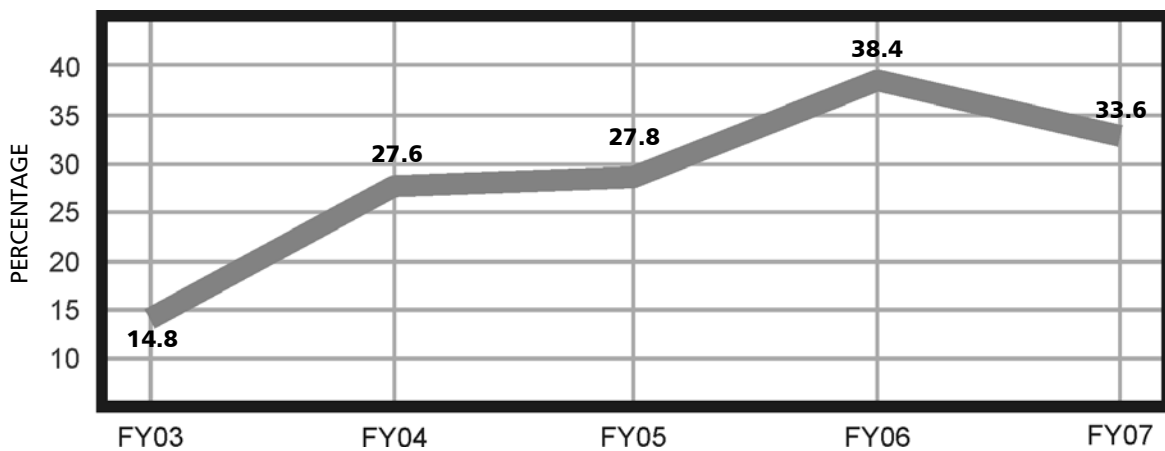


TABLE 7.4: C&D Debris Landfill Disposal and Estimated Remaining Life

COUNTY	LANDFILL	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL IN TONS	FY07 DISPOSAL IN TONS	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY IN YEARS
Abbeville	Abbeville County C&DLF	10,000	3,228	59.0
Aiken	Aiken County (Barden) C&D+LCDLF	80,000	65,631	14.3
Aiken	Aiken County Wagener C&DLF	—*	3,144	71.5
Aiken	G.L. Williams C&D+LCDLF	57,500	10,378	20.0
Aiken	Rainbow Falls Road C&DLF	79,100	77,507	30.0
Anderson	Bobby and Danny C&D+LCDLF	31,250	3,078	4.0
Anderson	Clemson University Long-term C&D+LCDLF	15,000	6,000	6.0
Anderson	Enterprise Material Handling C&DLF	58,000	64,169	20.0
Anderson	Starr C&D+LCDLF	43,300	11,250	10.3
Bamberg	Bamberg County C&D+LCDLF	13,000	6,381	5.0
Barnwell	Barnwell County C&DLF	32,000	12,818	—
Beaufort	Barnwell Resources C&D+LCDLF	120,000	30,006	18.0
Berkeley	Berkeley County C&DLF	214,703	69,320	3.0
Calhoun	Calhoun County C&D+LCDLF	13,500	3,134	32.0
Charleston	Charleston County Bees Ferry C&D+LCDLF	200,000	175,322	1.5
Cherokee	Cherokee County C&DLF	20,000	4,977	50.0
Cherokee	City of Gaffney C&DLF	8,930	4,732	16.0
Chester	Chester County C&D+LCDLF	4,800	2,039	5.9
Chesterfield	Furr Facility C&DLF	32,700	11,206	65.0
Clarendon	Clarendon County C&D+LCDLF	10,000	10,288	12.0
Colleton	Colleton County C&DLF	20,000	20,858	27.0
Darlington	Darlington County C&D+LCDLF	8,030	8,577	0.0
Darlington	Darlington County C&D+LCDLF (2)	8,030	3,178	115.0
Dillon	Dillon County C&D+LCDLF	11,700	10,549	6.2
Dorchester	Affordable Waste C&DLF	67,000	11,061	46.5
Edgefield	Tri-County LF	10,000	10,590	1.0
Florence	Florence County C&DLF	25,000	60	—
Georgetown	Georgetown County C&D+LCDLF	35,000	29,823	—
Greenville	Carter Excavating Company (Big Valley) C&D+LCDLF	75,000	15,417	5.0
Greenville	Enoree C&D+LCDLF	20,000	10,423	0.0
Greenville	Greenville (Republic) C&DLF	200,000	2,479	5.0
Greenville	Twin Chimneys C&DLF	87,157	16,337	33.0
Greenville	WCA Shiloh (Wing Quarry) C&D+LCDLF	128,000	92,428	13.1
Greenwood	Greenwood County C&DLF	20,000	20,570	2.5
Hampton	Hampton County C&D+LCDLF	21,000	8,393	8.9
Horry	Horry County Solid Waste Authority C&D+LCDLF	250,000	121,266	15.0
Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF and RC (Cell 2)	188,000	105,801	17.8
Jasper	Snake Road C&DLF	113,200	0	10.0
Kershaw	Kershaw County C&D+LCDLF	30,000	24,079	30.0
Kershaw	Loveless & Loveless C&D+LCDLF	72,000	67,819	—

COUNTY	LANDFILL	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL IN TONS	FY07 DISPOSAL IN TONS	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY IN YEARS
Kershaw	Pine Hill C&DLF	170,000	97,339	27.9
Laurens	City of Clinton C&D+LCDLF	1,375	200	20.0
Laurens	Curry Lake C&DLF	241,591	67,260	38.0
Laurens	Laurens County C&DLF	8,900	3,212	—
Lexington	Carolina Materials C&D+LCDLF	240,000	80,861	—
Lexington	Highway 378 (S&T Grading) C&D+LCDLF	250,000	0	—
Lexington	Lexington County (Edmund) C&D+LCDLF	216,000	78,367	4.0
Lexington	Oswald Lumber C&D+LCDLF	2,400	1,560	4.0
Lexington	S&T Recycling C&DLF	12,000	9,536	—
Lexington	Southeastern Associates C&D+LCDLF	120,000	66,010	25.0
Marion	City of Marion C&D+LCDLF	5,000	4,823	54.5
Marion	City of Mullins C&DLF	135,350	28,326	5.0
Marion	Sandlands C&D+LCDLF (Phase II)	206,500	143,727	1.0
Oconee	Seneca C&D+LCDLF	37,615	24,984	1.5
Orangeburg	City of Orangeburg LF	—*	0	—
Orangeburg	Orangeburg County C&DLF	31,000	27,232	1.0
Pickens	Easley C&D+LCDLF	20,000	12,068	0.4
Richland	City of Columbia South C&D+LCDLF	—*	30	—
Richland	Richland County C&D+LCDLF	75,000	31,885	—
Richland	Richland County C&D+LCDLF (2)	200,000	0	28.0
Spartanburg	Wasp Nest Road C&DLF	80,000	49,876	1.6
Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF (Phase 3)	51,332	41,897	20.0
Union	Copeland C&D+LCDLF	100	0	—
Williamsburg	City of Lake City C&DLF	12,900	4,044	0.7
Williamsburg	Williamsburg County C&DLF	4,370	2,447	0.0
York	Coltharp C&D+LCDLF	60,000	57,156	12.0
York	Rogers C&DLF	—*	4,500	10.0
York	York County C&D+LCDLF	75,000	63,039	1.5
TOTAL		4,464,333	2,054,694	18.0

*Not specified in permit

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

TABLE 7.6: C&D Debris and LCD Landfill Disposal in Tons by Facility Type and County

COUNTY OR PLACE OF ORIGIN	PART IV LONG-TERM C&D LANDFILLS	PART II LAND-CLEARING DEBRIS LANDFILLS	PART III INDUSTRIAL C&D LANDFILLS	TOTAL FOR EACH COUNTY
Abbeville	3,256	1,020	0	4,276
Aiken	102,927	29,274	39,509	171,710
Allendale	2,171	0	0	2,171
Anderson	70,823	15,198	0	86,021
Bamberg	6,381	0	0	6,381
Barnwell	10,700	0	39,509	50,209
Beaufort	130,391	0	0	130,391
Berkeley	59,472	0	0	59,472
Calhoun	3,176	0	856	4,032
Charleston	183,421	0	0	183,421
Cherokee	9,818	0	0	9,818
Chester	2,057	0	0	2,057
Chesterfield	10,146	0	0	10,146
Clarendon	10,288	0	0	10,288
Colleton	20,900	0	0	20,900
Darlington	11,755	0	20	11,775
Dillon	10,549	0	0	10,549
Dorchester	12,480	0	375	12,855
Edgefield	12,479	5,453	0	17,932
Fairfield	284	0	0	284
Florence	69	0	0	69
Georgetown	34,270	0	0	34,270
Greenville	161,738	6,975	0	168,713
Greenwood	26,714	0	0	26,714
Hampton	8,993	0	0	8,993
Horry	262,483	0	0	262,483
Jasper	4,907	630	0	5,537
Kershaw	42,346	0	0	42,346
Lancaster	6	250	30	286
Laurens	16,860	396	0	17,256
Lee	0	0	0	0
Lexington	217,465	8,457	0	225,922
Marion	31,299	0	0	31,299
Marlboro	1,060	0	0	1,060
McCormick	1,669	324	0	1,993
Newberry	1,219	100	0	1,319
Oconee	26,385	8,579	0	34,964
Orangeburg	27,360	0	0	27,360
Pickens	20,807	10,712	0	31,519
Richland	194,955	4,840	0	199,795
Saluda	1,465	0	0	1,465
Spartanburg	72,161	2,685	0	74,846
Sumter	42,033	0	0	42,033
Union	2	854	0	856
Williamsburg	6,491	0	0	6,491
York	124,695	37,440	0	162,135
C&D LCD from S.C.	2,000,927	133,187	80,299	2,214,413
Out-of-State (origin not specified)	53,767	1,665	0	55,432
TOTAL AMOUNT OF C&D/LCD DISPOSED	2,054,694	134,852	80,299	2,269,845

TABLE 7.7: C&D Debris Generated in South Carolina and Disposed of in Part IV Long-term C&D Landfills in Tons for Use in Demonstrating Need

COUNTY	FY07	FY06	FY05	FY04	FY03
Abbeville	3,256	6,597	4,549	557	0
Aiken	102,927	90,100	79,529	74,412	76,117
Allendale	2,171	2,354	3,128	1,578	3,534
Anderson	70,823	51,300	35,801	35,206	42,857
Bamberg	6,381	6,175	4,811	4,883	5,788
Barnwell	10,700	10,921	10,411	8,329	12,749
Beaufort	130,391	141,752	139,916	121,464	102,287
Berkeley	59,472	61,341	36,175	66,023	58,137
Calhoun	3,176	4,474	3,554	4,139	4,067
Charleston	183,421	168,253	130,755	108,148	189,167
Cherokee	9,818	16,210	8,132	10,658	8,586
Chester	2,057	2,908	4,366	3,220	2,346
Chesterfield	10,146	12,021	14,448	12,805	15,192
Clarendon	10,288	8,861	9,296	5,500	4,605
Colleton	20,900	17,439	13,823	13,157	13,295
Darlington	11,755	11,764	12,858	12,614	13,657
Dillon	10,549	8,352	10,995	11,412	10,096
Dorchester	12,480	1,635	2,155	0	10,044
Edgefield	12,479	13,116	3,244	2,678	3,006
Fairfield	284	359	177	126	33
Florence	69	1,142	1,264	883	41
Georgetown	34,270	51,581	30,087	33,680	22,114
Greenville	161,738	163,450	142,767	87,157	147,929
Greenwood	26,714	20,174	14,675	7,408	12,281
Hampton	8,993	7,786	8,590	7,444	3,221
Horry	262,483	211,671	155,676	170,856	135,648
Jasper	4,907	3,681	176	240	500
Kershaw	42,346	52,668	41,923	33,277	30,452
Lancaster	6	6	0	0	3
Laurens	16,860	9,479	6,635	8,434	8,631
Lee	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington	217,465	237,178	246,783	231,899	228,223
Marion	31,299	62,965	29,818	16,493	10,982
Marlboro	1,060	1,212	845	1,040	1,034
McCormick	1,669	4,409	1,335	920	819
Newberry	1,219	1,273	1,098	797	487
Oconee	26,385	23,801	19,867	20,608	15,558
Orangeburg	27,360	26,319	20,915	23,222	21,479
Pickens	20,807	17,881	34,746	16,049	26,334
Richland	194,955	211,729	216,706	199,805	206,794
Saluda	1,465	1,960	1,149	1,176	1,116
Spartanburg	72,161	68,662	71,424	58,803	26,000
Sumter	42,033	43,588	38,925	42,747	51,962
Union	2	3	5	4	1,320
Williamsburg	6,491	7,220	2,386	2,585	3,818
York	124,695	95,632	97,810	82,448	42,550

This data is solely for use in calculating annual C&D tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, Demonstration of Need. Any other use of this data may lead to an inaccurate conclusion.



DISPOSAL DATA

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

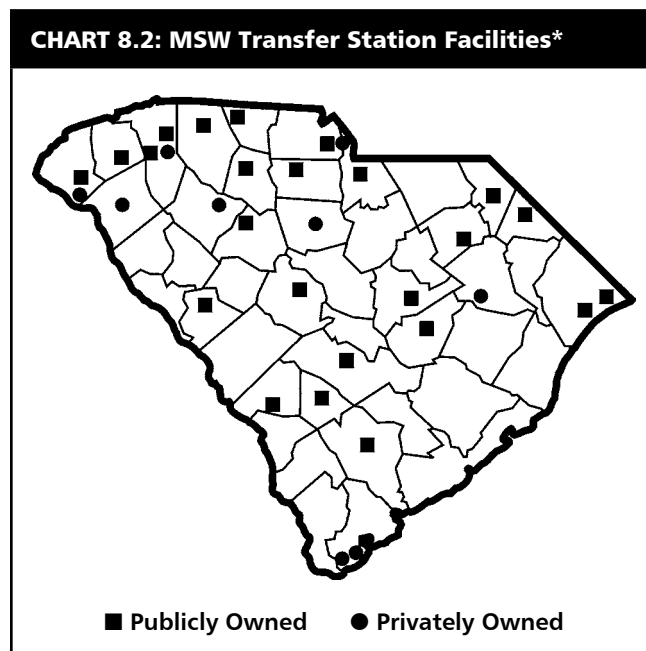
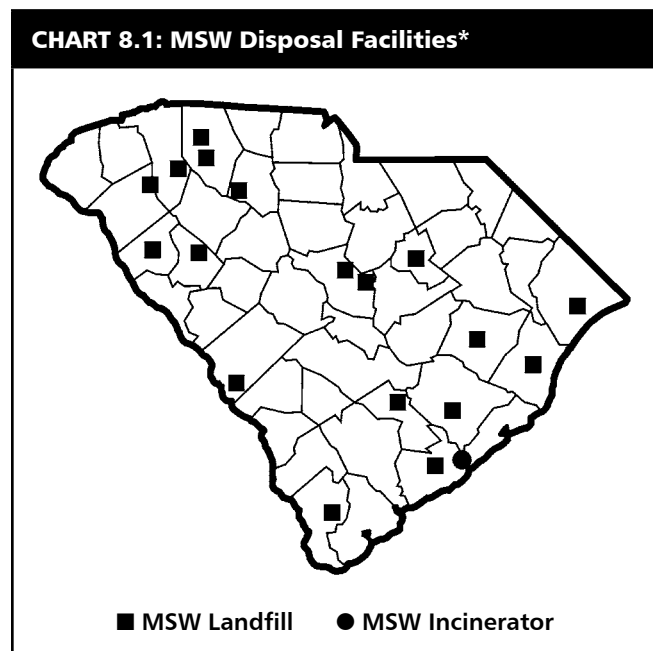
In addition, it also includes charts detailing the amount of material generated for disposal and used when applying demonstration of need (DON) criteria for MSW, C&D and ISW landfills. Please refer to the “Solid Waste Planning,” Section 9 on page 89 for additional information on DON.

South Carolinians disposed of more than 3.4 million tons of MSW in fiscal year (FY) 2007 (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007) – virtually unchanged from the

previous FY. Each resident disposed of about 4.4 pounds per person per day (p/p/d). That figure remains about 1 pound more than the state’s disposal goal of 3.5 pounds.

Disposal figures are reported annually to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) by permitted solid waste facilities whether publicly or privately owned. In FY07, there were 425 permitted solid waste facilities in South Carolina. Of the 22 types of facilities, only three handle MSW: MSW transfer stations; MSW incinerators; and MSW landfills.

There were 37 permitted MSW transfer stations in FY07. Of those, 33 reported accepting MSW for disposal. A transfer station, as defined by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act), is a combination of structures, machinery or devices at a facility where solid waste is taken from collection vehicles and placed in other transportation units, with or without reduction in volume, for movement to another solid waste management facility.



*For a complete list of the facilities in Chart 8.1 and 8.2, see the Appendix, Section 10 beginning on page 93.

There was one MSW incinerator – Montenay Charleston Resource Recovery – operating in FY07. At that facility, 224,919 tons of MSW were burned for energy recovery.

There were 18 permitted MSW landfills operating in FY07. (See Chart 8.1 and Tables 8.4 through 8.9 for details.) Local governments own 10 of the MSW landfills and eight are privately owned. MSW landfills, by law, must meet minimum criteria for siting, design, construction, operation and post-closure. All new MSW landfills and expansions to current landfills must comply with the federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D requirements. One of the MSW landfills (Williamsburg County MSW Landfill) continued to operate under a DHEC consent agreement. The consent agreement provides for a phased closure of the landfill.

It is important to note that MSW landfills accept waste other than MSW. About 6.4 million tons of solid waste – which includes C&D debris, imported solid waste, ISW and MSW – were disposed of in the

18 MSW landfills. That total reflects an increase of 300,000 tons from the previous FY.

The majority of South Carolina’s solid waste was disposed of in privately owned MSW landfills. In FY07, MSW landfill owners/operators reported 5 million tons of solid waste being disposed of in the eight privately owned MSW landfills. In addition, three of those private MSW landfills (Lee County Landfill, Palmetto Landfill and Richland Landfill) accepted 49 percent of the solid waste that was disposed of in the state’s MSW landfills. About 1.38 million tons of solid waste were disposed of in the state’s publicly owned MSW landfills in FY07 – about the same as the previous FY.

Tipping fees – the fees charged to dispose of solid waste at a landfill – were provided on the MSW landfill reports submitted to DHEC. While tipping fee data is incomplete (only a portion of the facilities reported this number), it is worth noting that in FY07 the average MSW landfill tipping fee was \$42 per ton.

More than 1.7 million tons of the 6.4 million tons of solid waste disposed of in MSW landfills in South Carolina was imported from nine states: Delaware; Florida; Georgia; Massachusetts; New Jersey; New York; North Carolina; Tennessee; and Virginia. See Table 8.4 for a breakdown of that figure. Overall, the amount of waste imported into South Carolina in FY07 reflects a slight increase from the previous FY. Imported solid waste, of which the majority is MSW, is not calculated into the state’s recycling and disposal rates. Imported solid waste, however, impacts the state’s landfill capacity.

Six South Carolina counties – Anderson, Chester, Lancaster, Oconee, Pickens and York – exported 177,926 tons of MSW. Of that amount, 52,206 tons were sent to North Carolina and 125,720 tons went to Georgia for disposal. See Table 8.3 for details.

COUNTY EXPORTING WASTE	Waste Exported to	
	NORTH CAROLINA	GEORGIA
Anderson	0	25,725
Chester	2,252	0
Lancaster	5,436	0
Oconee	0	48,258
Pickens	0	51,737
York	44,518	0
SUBTOTAL	52,206	125,720
TOTAL	177,926	

TABLE 8.4: Imported Waste by State in Tons

STATE OF ORIGIN	ABBEVILLE COUNTY SUBTITLE D LANDFILL	HICKORY HILL MSW LANDFILL	LEE COUNTY LANDFILL, LLC	OAKRIDGE MSW LANDFILL	PALMETTO MSW LANDFILL	RICHLAND LANDFILL, INC.	THREE RIVERS MSW LANDFILL	UNION COUNTY REGIONAL MSW LANDFILL	TOTAL AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSED OF IN S.C. MSWLFS*
Delaware	0	0	100,529	0	0	0	0	0	100,529
Florida	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Georgia	7	15,305	0	32,626	39	622	9,488	19,570	77,656
Massachusetts	0	0	366,054	0	0	0	0	0	366,054
New Jersey	0	0	168,215	0	0	0	0	0	168,215
New York	0	0	417,196	0	0	0	0	0	417,196
North Carolina	0	0	7,066	31	403,355	47,198	0	170,712	628,362
Tennessee	0	0	0	10	36	42	0	0	88
Virginia	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	36
TOTAL WASTE FROM OUT OF STATE	7	15,318	1,059,060	32,667	403,465	47,862	9,488	190,282	1,758,149

*MSWLFS = Municipal Solid Waste Landfills



Did you know?

While the number of U.S. landfills has steadily declined over the years, the average landfill size has increased according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

TABLE 8.6: TSW Disposed in MSW Landfills, MSW Incinerators and Exported in Tons (by Type of Waste)

COUNTY	RESIDENTIAL (DISPOSED OF + INCINERATED + EXPORTED)	COMMERCIAL (DISPOSED OF + EXPORTED)	INDUSTRIAL – OFFICE/PACKAGING (DISPOSED OF + EXPORTED)	ASH	C&D DEBRIS (DISPOSED OF + INCINERATED)	INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WASTE	OTHER	TSW DISPOSED OF IN MSWLFs, INCINERATED & EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL	MSW DISPOSED OF IN MSWLFs, INCINERATED & EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL
Abbeville	10,263	3,447	0	0	0	4,116	134	17,959	13,709
Aiken	60,820	32,041	0	0	5	32,141	789	125,796	92,861
Allendale	5,767	180	0	2,151	54	2,833	6	10,990	5,947
Anderson	116,222	254	243	0	2,361	533	10,896	130,509	116,719
Bamberg	7,690	2,702	0	0	0	273	0	10,665	10,392
Barnwell	13,037	4,416	0	0	1	2,032	2	19,488	17,453
Beaufort	60,695	72,073	0	0	32,283	49	17,415	182,515	132,769
Berkeley	52,666	60,028	0	371	59,813	409,681	43,011	625,570	112,694
Calhoun	4,080	4,313	0	0	0	2,686	31	11,109	8,392
Charleston	269,704	45,108	0	46,715	14,973	73,484	17,352	467,336	314,812
Cherokee	37,132	29,532	252	0	41	21,047	4	88,008	66,916
Chester	2,252	1,683	0	44	966	6,386	21,992	33,323	3,935
Chesterfield	12,379	0	0	0	37	2,749	3	15,168	12,379
Clarendon	12,260	3,836	0	0	7	273	0	16,377	16,097
Colleton	223	22,038	0	0	2,080	14,420	156	38,917	22,260
Darlington	37,177	82	0	0	14	33,469	54	70,796	37,260
Dillon	26,319	0	0	0	0	10,878	0	37,197	26,319
Dorchester	792	67,636	0	64	22,886	13,318	3,493	108,189	68,428
Edgefield	10,694	3,764	0	0	1	0	13	14,473	14,459
Fairfield	19,029	2,588	0	0	6	177	242	22,041	21,616
Florence	116,585	114	0	0	317	18,504	143	135,663	116,699
Georgetown	25,467	22,130	0	0	40	1,486	2,747	51,870	47,597
Greenville	202,184	265,323	11,110	0	24,467	152,849	26,577	682,511	478,617
Greenwood	24,294	47,021	5	0	904	19,825	20,810	112,858	71,319
Hampton	2,624	15,743	0	7	36	11	188	18,609	18,367
Horry	78,811	166,673	0	0	25	313	304	246,126	245,484
Jasper	10,019	11,025	0	0	14,755	0	9,542	45,341	21,044

Kershaw	23,956	8,603	0	0	190	7,480	1,675	41,904	32,559
Lancaster	29,918	77	0	0	0	416	78	30,489	29,995
Laurens	21	40,431	26	0	708	1,245	44	42,475	40,477
Lee	10,990	12	0	0	191	3,745	3	14,941	11,002
Lexington	118,666	36,887	0	5	695	26,812	7,517	190,583	155,553
Marion	24,480	0	0	0	0	1,657	4	26,141	23,480
Marlboro	10,564	0	0	0	0	1,766	2	12,332	10,564
McCormick	2,869	1,586	0	0	0	31	20	4,505	4,455
Newberry	39,761	385	0	75	40	8,323	18	48,603	40,146
Oconee	48,258	14	0	0	38	8,096	2	56,408	48,273
Orangeburg	45,776	28,022	0	0	2,247	9,128	4,214	89,386	73,798
Pickens	51,737	752	10	0	3,575	5,588	0	61,662	52,499
Richland	270,397	44,742	0	1,902	3,334	16,568	18,034	354,977	315,139
Saluda	8,086	2,863	0	0	0	167	0	11,116	10,949
Spartanburg	104,623	66,836	64,448	0	8,211	136,308	1,325	381,750	235,906
Sumter	47,171	15,624	0	0	9,547	36,072	388	108,801	62,795
Union	15,471	2,754	171	0	283	95	1	18,775	18,396
Williamsburg	10,411	5,177	1,988	0	0	27,877	51	45,506	17,575
York	150,836	8,157	2,560	0	0	4,330	1,256	167,139	161,553
S.C. COUNTIES TOTAL (MSWLF/ TS/EXP/INC)	2,233,175	1,146,669	80,812	51,334	205,133	1,119,234	210,539	5,046,896	3,460,656
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	100,529	0	100,529	0
Florida	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Georgia	35,459	56	0	0	26	8,659	33,456	77,656	35,515
North Carolina	309,518	153,826	114,462	35	0	48,600	1,922	628,362	577,806
Massachusetts	365,384	0	0	0	0	670	0	366,054	365,384
New Jersey	139,968	0	0	0	0	28,247	0	168,215	139,968
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	88	0
Texas	388,115	0	0	0	0	29,081	0	417,196	388,115
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36	0
OUT OF STATE TOTAL (MSWLF)	1,238,244	153,895	114,462	35	26	215,909	35,378	1,758,149	1,506,802
TOTAL BY WASTE STREAM	3,471,619	1,300,564	195,274	51,369	205,159	1,335,143	245,916	6,805,045	4,967,458

TABLE 8.7: MSWLF Remaining Capacity & Disposal in Tons

NAME OF MSWLF	COUNTY	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL	FY07 DISPOSAL	ESTIMATED REMAINING CAPACITY OF FACILITY	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY BASED ON PERMITTED DISPOSAL RATE IN YEARS	ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE OF FACILITY BASED ON CURRENT DISPOSAL RATE IN YEARS
Abbeville County MSWLF	Abbeville	46,000	21,343	485,402	10.6	22.7
Anderson Regional Landfill	Anderson	438,000	344,232	7,206,117	16.5	20.9
Bees Ferry Road MSWLF	Charleston	180,000	125,318	5,689,580	31.6	45.4
Berkeley County MSWLF	Berkeley	1,000,000	232,545	4,528,812	4.5	19.5
Enoree Phase II MSWLF*	Greenville	243,750	145,802	0	0.0	0.0
Georgetown County MSWLF	Georgetown	79,582	49,718	1,337,475	16.8	26.9
Greenwood County MSWLF	Greenwood	120,000	85,330	1,988,428	16.6	23.3
Hickory Hill MSWLF	Jasper	302,000	235,296	3,169,667	10.5	13.5
Horry County MSWLF	Horry	250,000	245,527	2,889,247	11.6	11.8
Lee County Landfill, LLC	Lee	1,944,939	1,530,801	23,499,566	12.1	15.4
Northeast Landfill, LLC	Richland	218,400	35,609	163,875	0.8	4.6
Oakridge MSWLF	Dorchester	1,144,000	748,702	14,748,719	12.9	19.7
Palmetto MSWLF	Spartanburg	1,200,000	820,700	2,496,000	2.1	3.0
Richland Landfill, Inc.	Richland	851,500	799,602	5,376,267	6.3	6.7
Three Rivers MSWLF	Aiken	500,000	269,341	18,047,834	36.1	67.0
Twin Chimneys Landfill	Greenville	500,000	77,135	21,912,623	43.8	284.1
Union County Regional MSWLF	Union	730,000	484,139	7,040,169	9.6	14.5
Wellford MSWLF	Spartanburg	150,000	110,574	1,285,057	8.6	11.6
Williamsburg County MSWLF	Williamsburg	35,000	18,398	97,998	2.8	5.3
STATE TOTALS	—	9,933,171	6,380,203	121,962,835	12.3	19.1

*Enoree Phase II MSWLF closed in FY07.

TABLE 8.8: TSW Recycling, Disposal and Generation Rates in Tons

COUNTY	POPULATION	TOTAL SW DISPOSED OF IN THE MSW LANDFILLS, SW INCINERATORS & EXPORTED	TOTAL C&D & LCD DEBRIS DISPOSED OF IN PART II, III & IV LANDFILLS	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SW DISPOSED OF IN COMMERCIAL & ONSITE ISW LANDFILLS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL SW DISPOSED OF INCINERATED & EXPORTED	TOTAL COUNTY RECYCLING EFFORTS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF SW GENERATED (RECYCLED + DISPOSED)	PERCENT OF TOTAL SW GENERATED THAT WAS RECYCLED (SW RECYCLED/GENERATED)
Abbeville	25,935	17,959	4,276	0	22,235	5,266	27,500	19.1
Aiken	151,800	125,796	171,710	0	297,506	75,501	373,007	20.2
Allendale	10,748	10,990	2,171	0	13,161	4,606	17,767	25.9
Anderson	177,963	130,509	86,021	0	216,530	710,872	927,402	76.7
Bamberg	15,678	10,665	6,381	0	17,046	4,446	21,492	20.7
Barnwell	23,265	19,488	50,209	0	69,697	11,332	81,029	14.0
Beaufort	164,000	182,515	130,391	0	312,906	82,475	395,381	20.9
Berkeley	152,282	625,570	59,472	254,393	939,435	1,797,170	2,736,605	65.7
Calhoun	15,026	11,109	4,032	0	15,141	5,030	20,171	24.9
Charleston	331,917	467,336	183,421	197,213	847,970	406,436	1,254,406	32.4
Cherokee	53,886	88,008	9,818	0	97,826	21,920	119,746	18.3
Chester	32,875	33,323	2,057	2,460	37,840	5,635	43,475	13.0
Chesterfield	43,191	15,168	10,146	2,035	27,349	4,548	31,897	14.3
Clarendon	33,339	16,377	10,288	0	26,665	6,501	33,166	19.6
Colleton	39,467	38,917	20,900	441	60,258	5,419	65,677	8.3
Darlington	67,551	70,796	11,775	97,853	180,424	285,460	465,883	61.3
Dillon	30,984	37,197	10,549	1,419	49,165	16,468	65,632	25.1
Dorchester	118,979	108,189	12,855	82,796	203,840	61,388	265,228	23.1
Edgefield	25,261	14,473	17,932	0	32,405	18,755	51,160	36.7
Fairfield	23,810	22,041	284	0	22,325	5,852	28,177	20.8
Florence	131,297	135,663	69	117,378	253,110	69,662	322,773	21.6
Georgetown	60,860	51,870	34,270	11,567	97,707	160,399	258,106	62.1
Greenville	417,166	682,511	168,713	0	851,224	333,591	1,184,815	28.2
Greenwood	68,213	112,858	26,714	0	139,572	112,090	251,662	44.5
Hampton	21,268	18,609	8,993	0	27,602	7,791	35,393	22.0
Horry	238,493	246,126	262,483	70,100	578,709	1,628,115	2,206,824	73.8
Jasper	21,809	45,341	5,537	0	50,878	23,353	74,232	31.5
Kershaw	57,490	41,904	42,346	0	84,250	20,330	104,580	19.4
Lancaster	63,628	30,489	286	27,338	58,113	83,571	141,684	59.0
Laurens	70,374	42,475	17,256	0	59,731	9,416	69,147	13.6
Lee	20,559	14,941	0	0	14,941	5,463	20,404	26.8
Lexington	240,160	190,583	225,922	239,847	656,353	127,040	783,392	16.2
Marion	34,684	26,141	31,299	0	57,440	6,753	64,193	10.5
Marlboro	29,152	12,332	1,060	3,721	17,113	17,531	34,644	50.6
McCormick	10,226	4,505	1,993	0	6,498	8,406	14,905	56.4
Newberry	37,762	48,603	1,319	0	49,922	19,103	69,025	27.7
Oconee	70,567	56,408	34,964	0	91,372	24,643	116,015	21.2
Orangeburg	90,845	89,386	27,360	754	117,500	14,368	131,869	10.9
Pickens	114,446	61,662	31,519	0	93,181	41,278	134,460	30.7
Richland	348,226	354,977	199,795	135,746	690,518	185,544	876,062	21.2
Saluda	19,059	11,116	1,465	0	12,581	9,547	22,128	43.1
Spartanburg	271,087	381,750	74,846	0	456,596	1,428,426	1,885,022	75.8
Sumter	104,430	108,801	42,033	8,592	159,426	24,215	183,641	13.2
Union	28,306	18,775	856	0	19,631	6,682	26,313	25.4
Williamsburg	36,105	45,506	6,491	12,738	64,735	7,421	72,155	10.3
York	199,035	167,139	162,135	17,699	346,973	720,163	1,067,136	67.5
TOTAL FOR S.C. COUNTIES	4,343,204	5,046,896	2,214,413	1,284,090	8,545,399	8,629,980	17,175,379	50.2
OUT OF STATE TOTAL	—	1,758,149	55,432	12,710	1,826,292	—	1,826,292	—
TOTAL WASTE STREAM	—	6,805,045	2,269,845	1,296,800	10,371,691	8,629,980	19,001,671	—

TABLE 8.9: Commercial and On-site Industrial Solid Waste Landfill (ISWLF) Disposal Data in Tons

ISWLF BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL DISPOSED OF AT THE COMMERCIAL ISWLFs	TOTAL DISPOSED OF AT THE ON-SITE ISWLFs	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSED
Berkeley	50,077	204,316	254,393
Charleston	197,213	0	197,213
Chester	2,460	0	2,460
Chesterfield	2,035	0	2,035
Colleton	441	0	441
Darlington	5,000	92,853	97,853
Dillon	1,419	0	1,419
Dorchester	82,796	0	82,796
Florence	54,000	63,378	117,378
Georgetown	0	11,567	11,567
Horry	70,100	0	70,100
Lancaster	27,338	0	27,338
Lexington	0	239,847	239,847
Marlboro	1,431	2,290	3,721
Orangeburg	0	754	754
Richland	1,746	134,000	135,746
Sumter	8,592	0	8,592
Williamsburg	0	12,738	12,738
York	1,274	16,425	17,699
STATE TOTAL	505,922	778,168	1,284,090

NOTE: Counties not listed in this chart did not have industrial solid waste data reported for them.

TABLE 8.10: Industrial Solid Waste (ISW) Generated and Disposed of in Commercial ISW Landfills in Tons

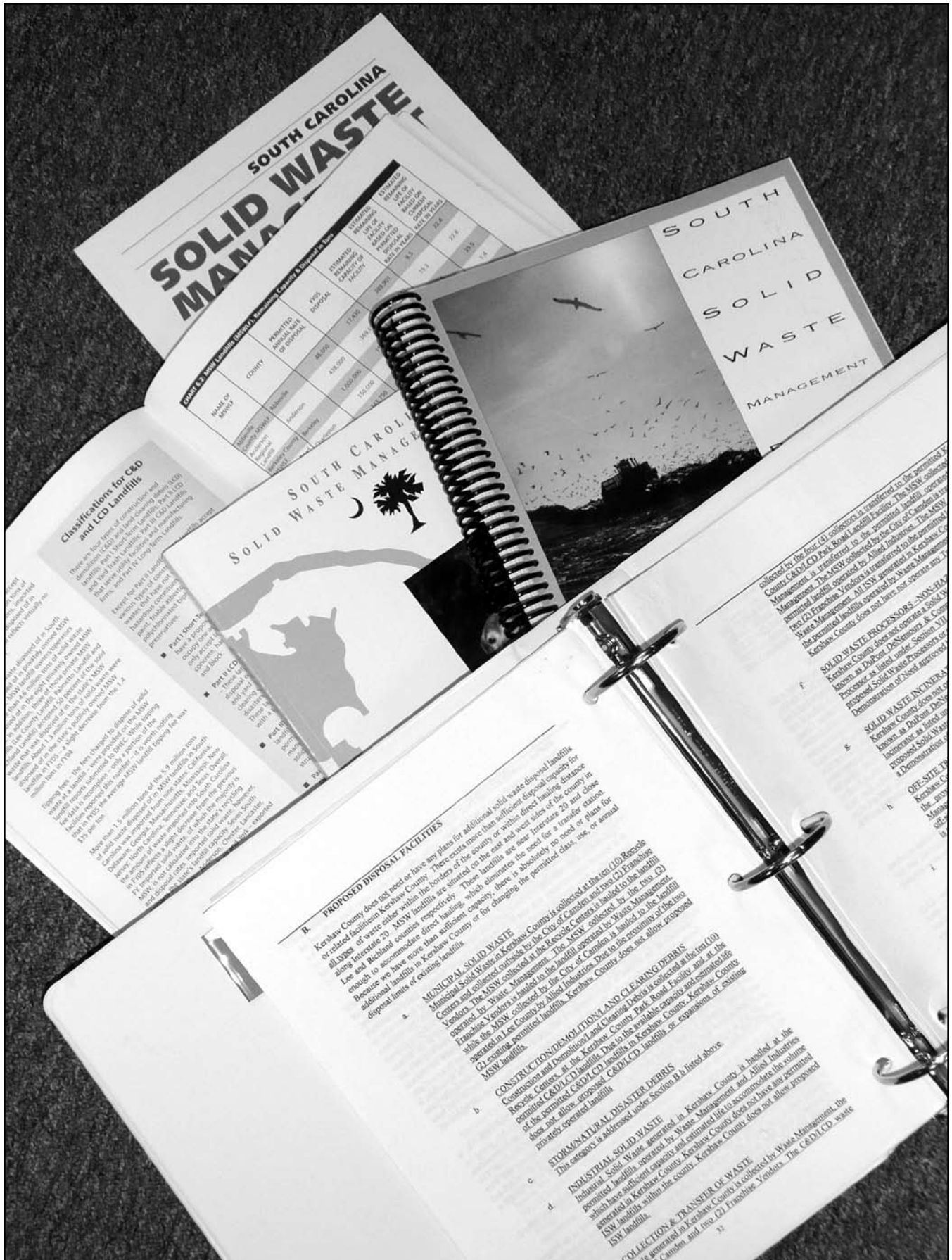
COUNTY	COMMERCIAL FACILITIES	PRIVATE (ON-SITE) FACILITIES
Berkeley	50,077	204,316
Charleston	197,213	0
Chester	2,460	0
Chesterfield	2,035	0
Colleton	441	0
Darlington	5,000	92,853
Dillon	1,419	0
Dorchester	82,796	0
Florence	54,000	63,378
Georgetown	0	11,567
Horry	70,100	0
Lancaster	27,338	0
Lexington	0	239,847
Marlboro	1,431	2,290
Orangeburg	0	754
Richland	1,746	134,000
Sumter	8,592	0
Williamsburg	0	12,738
York	1,274	16,425

This data is solely for use in calculating annual ISW tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, DON. Any other use of this data may lead to an inaccurate conclusion.

TABLE 8.11: MSW Generated for Disposal in Tons for Use In Demonstrating Need

COUNTY	FY07	FY06	FY05	FY04	FY03
Abbeville	17,959	17,219	15,836	18,817	25,909
Aiken	125,796	101,563	131,285	149,515	111,935
Allendale	10,990	5,813	6,990	5,903	6,540
Anderson	130,509	138,783	161,610	148,849	148,232
Bamberg	10,665	11,857	11,280	11,652	13,768
Barnwell	19,488	17,683	20,128	19,373	18,247
Beaufort	177,278	199,029	181,849	164,984	151,624
Berkeley	625,570	365,294	300,480	353,891	305,575
Calhoun	11,109	10,615	12,143	8,660	9,659
Charleston	242,417	213,641	243,271	221,896	180,463
Cherokee	88,008	69,106	71,145	71,332	73,943
Chester	33,323	43,496	37,847	37,070	44,435
Chesterfield	15,168	17,543	20,206	21,941	24,514
Clarendon	16,377	10,671	8,112	18,403	10,932
Colleton	38,917	38,273	38,100	35,071	31,737
Darlington	70,796	47,333	51,823	52,057	68,953
Dillon	37,197	31,492	34,416	13,925	34,092
Dorchester	108,189	132,100	122,594	94,275	93,306
Edgefield	14,473	13,371	13,406	13,969	14,870
Fairfield	22,041	20,721	21,981	22,546	23,076
Florence	135,663	149,919	154,874	152,909	151,123
Georgetown	51,870	54,719	50,709	49,736	70,531
Greenville	682,511	674,574	673,249	589,204	613,417
Greenwood	112,858	117,341	120,320	109,407	91,719
Hampton	18,609	17,322	22,991	18,188	22,039
Horry	246,126	237,582	222,935	227,469	212,686
Jasper	32,139	22,050	22,100	20,879	17,692
Kershaw	41,904	43,368	44,233	40,162	45,597
Lancaster	30,489	33,842	31,561	35,533	35,088
Laurens	42,475	49,210	73,090	51,636	57,940
Lee	14,941	14,737	15,425	14,981	14,670
Lexington	190,583	193,268	171,692	256,226	221,323
Marion	26,141	21,683	14,380	21,673	4,796
Marlboro	12,332	13,276	12,004	21,815	15,289
McCormick	4,505	4,524	4,858	5,183	11,869
Newberry	48,603	49,951	50,420	48,591	47,893
Oconee	56,408	53,302	49,368	45,533	45,260
Orangeburg	89,386	100,988	94,382	92,970	98,350
Pickens	58,104	51,255	54,966	59,873	56,938
Richland	354,977	376,435	341,907	349,087	327,966
Saluda	11,116	11,870	14,687	9,684	9,197
Spartanburg	381,750	381,084	351,908	373,060	418,942
Sumter	108,801	163,056	156,345	135,220	119,698
Union	18,775	14,178	28,309	18,988	12,835
Williamsburg	45,506	39,045	28,259	25,582	26,100
York	167,139	161,476	166,059	152,060	147,720

This data is solely for use in calculating annual MSWLF tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, DON. Any other use of this data may lead to an inaccurate conclusion.



Classifications for C&D and LCD Landfills

There are four types of construction and demolition (C&D) or land-clearing and debris (LCD) landfills: (1) those that are permitted by the state and are subject to the RCRA and CERCLA laws; (2) those that are permitted by the state but are not subject to the RCRA and CERCLA laws; (3) those that are not permitted by the state but are subject to the RCRA and CERCLA laws; and (4) those that are not permitted by the state and are not subject to the RCRA and CERCLA laws.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT



B. PROPOSED DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Kershaw County does not need or have any plans for additional solid waste disposal landfills or related facilities. Kereshaw County has existing disposal capacity for MSW along Interstate 20. MSW landfills are located on the east and west sides of the county in Lee and Richland counties respectively. These landfills are near Interstate 20 and close enough to accommodate direct hauling. Because we have more than sufficient capacity, there is absolutely no need or plans for additional landfills in Kereshaw County or for changing the permitted class, use, or annual disposal limits of existing landfills.

a. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in Kereshaw County is collected at the ten (10) Recycling Centers and collected outside the City of Camden and two (2) Franchising Vendors. The MSW collected at the Recycling Centers is hauled to the landfill operated by Waste Management. The MSW collected by the two (2) Franchising Vendors is hauled to the landfill operated by Waste Management, which the MSW collected by the City of Camden is hauled to the landfill operated in Lee County by Allied Industries. Due to the proximity of the two (2) existing permitted landfills, Kereshaw County does not allow proposed MSW landfills.

b. CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION AND CLEARING DEBRIS

Construction and Demolition and Clearing Debris is collected at the ten (10) Recycling Centers, at the Kereshaw County Park Road Facility, and at the permitted C&D/LCD landfills. Due to the available capacity and estimated life of the permitted C&D/LCD landfills in Kereshaw County, Kereshaw County does not allow proposed C&D/LCD landfills or expansions of existing privately operated landfills.

c. STORM/NATURAL DISASTER DEBRIS

This category is addressed under Section B 2 listed above.

d. INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE

Industrial Solid Waste generated in Kereshaw County is hauled at the permitted landfills operated by Waste Management and Allied Industries which have sufficient capacity and estimated life to accommodate the volume of the MSW generated in Kereshaw County. Kereshaw County does not have any permitted ISW landfills within the county. Kereshaw County does not allow proposed ISW landfills.

e. COLLECTION & TRANSFER OF WASTE

Collection and Transfer of Waste is collected by Waste Management, the permitted C&D/LCD landfills, and the two (2) Franchising Vendors. The C&D/LCD waste

COUNTY 3 Solid Landfills (Permitted) - Kereshaw County & Surrounding Area

NAME OF LANDFILL	COUNTY	PERMITTED CLASS OF DISPOSAL	POPULATION	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AMOUNT OF WASTE	ESTIMATED LIFE OF LANDFILL (YEARS)	PERCENTAGE OF WASTE CAPACITY USED
Beaufort County (Waste Transfer Station)	Beaufort	MSW	118,000	170,000	10	1.4
Brunswick County (Waste Transfer Station)	Brunswick	MSW	150,000	170,000	10	1.4
Lee County (Allied Industries)	Lee	MSW	100,000	170,000	10	1.4
Richland County (Allied Industries)	Richland	MSW	100,000	170,000	10	1.4

collected by the four (4) collectors is transferred to the permitted Kereshaw County C&D/LCD Park Road Landfill Facility. The MSW collected by Waste Management is transferred to the permitted landfill operated by Waste Management. The MSW collected by the City of Camden is transferred to the permitted landfill operated by Allied Industries. The MSW collected by the two (2) Franchising Vendors is transferred to the permitted landfill operated by Waste Management. All ISW generated in Kereshaw County does not have any permitted ISW landfills.

SOLID WASTE PROCESSORS - Kereshaw County does not operate a Solid Waste Processor. The MSW collected by the City of Camden is transferred to the permitted landfill operated by Allied Industries. The MSW collected by the two (2) Franchising Vendors is transferred to the permitted landfill operated by Waste Management. All ISW generated in Kereshaw County does not have any permitted ISW landfills.

SOLID WASTE INCINERATORS - Kereshaw County does not operate a Solid Waste Incinerator. The MSW collected by the City of Camden is transferred to the permitted landfill operated by Allied Industries. The MSW collected by the two (2) Franchising Vendors is transferred to the permitted landfill operated by Waste Management. All ISW generated in Kereshaw County does not have any permitted ISW landfills.

OFF-SITE TREATMENT - Kereshaw County does not have any off-site treatment facilities. The MSW collected by the City of Camden is transferred to the permitted landfill operated by Allied Industries. The MSW collected by the two (2) Franchising Vendors is transferred to the permitted landfill operated by Waste Management. All ISW generated in Kereshaw County does not have any permitted ISW landfills.

SOLID WASTE PLANNING

Solid waste planning benefits everyone.

Everyone makes garbage – households, builders, businesses, industry, schools and restaurants. In fact, some would argue that the stronger the economy, the more garbage is generated. But as local governments make more waste, they face difficult decisions about how to best manage that waste.

The S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) works closely with local governments to ensure adequate disposal capacity for solid waste and to make sure proposed solid waste facilities are located in accordance with state and local requirements. Achieving the correct mixture of landfills, recycling facilities, transfer stations and other solid waste management facilities is a delicate balance. Having too few facilities may encourage open dumping of solid waste and increases the cost

to dispose of waste – to residents and businesses. Having too many disposal facilities discourages recycling and develops excess landfill capacity.

DHEC has the responsibility for permitting solid waste landfills and other facilities that manage solid waste in South Carolina. State and federal regulations dictate specific engineering, geographical and geological requirements for these permits. But state and federal solid waste regulations are not the only tools available to determine how or where solid waste will be managed.

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

THE S.C. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

The State Plan was adopted in 1992 and revised in 1999. In 2006, a modification was made to establish limits for facilities that use emerging technologies to manage solid waste until such time as the technologies have been determined to be effective and safe. DHEC anticipates beginning another revision of the State Plan in 2008.

As required by the Act, DHEC publishes an annual update to the State Plan and is included in this

report. In addition, previous reports for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004 through FY06 can be found on the Web at www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/recycle/resource_center.htm. For earlier reports, call 1-800-768-7348.



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

COUNTY & REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Act requires each county to have a comprehensive solid waste management plan. Counties may join together to create and implement a regional solid waste management plan. Local plans are to provide information related to solid waste facilities, waste generation, local disposal and management options, full-cost data and recycling plans. Copies of local plans may be obtained from the appropriate local government. DHEC also keeps a library of local plans that may be accessed upon request.

County plans should be used to establish what solid waste facilities are needed and to plan for how much solid waste will be generated for disposal. Language in the plan should be clear, concise and based on factual data and research.

Because the local government is responsible for providing for the management of all solid waste, the local plan should address all solid waste streams and all applicable facility types and methods of treatment. The Act encourages local governments

to consider solid waste needs for a 20-year planning period.

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

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

CONSISTENCY DETERMINATIONS

Before a facility can be permitted, it must be determined to be consistent with both the State Plan and with the local county or regional solid waste management plan. The procedure for making consistency determinations with local plans was outlined in the 1999 State Plan. A 2004 S.C. Supreme Court ruling, however, resulted in a change to the manner in which consistency determinations are made. As a consequence, county and regional solid waste planning is more important than ever.

Prior to the Supreme Court ruling, DHEC relied on the local government to make case-by-case determinations of consistency with local plans.

Pursuant to an April 19, 2004 ruling by the S.C. Supreme Court (Southeastern Resource Recovery, Incorporated [SRRRI] versus SCDHEC, et al, Opinion No. 25806), DHEC now conducts its own review of the local plans and makes an independent consistency determination. It is essential therefore, that each county solid waste management plan be up-to-date and written so that it clearly conveys the intent of the county over the 20-year planning period.

Local governments can use zoning and land-use planning to restrict the locations of solid waste facilities. Solid waste facilities cannot be permitted for locations that are inconsistent with zoning or land-use requirements.

DEMONSTRATION OF NEED

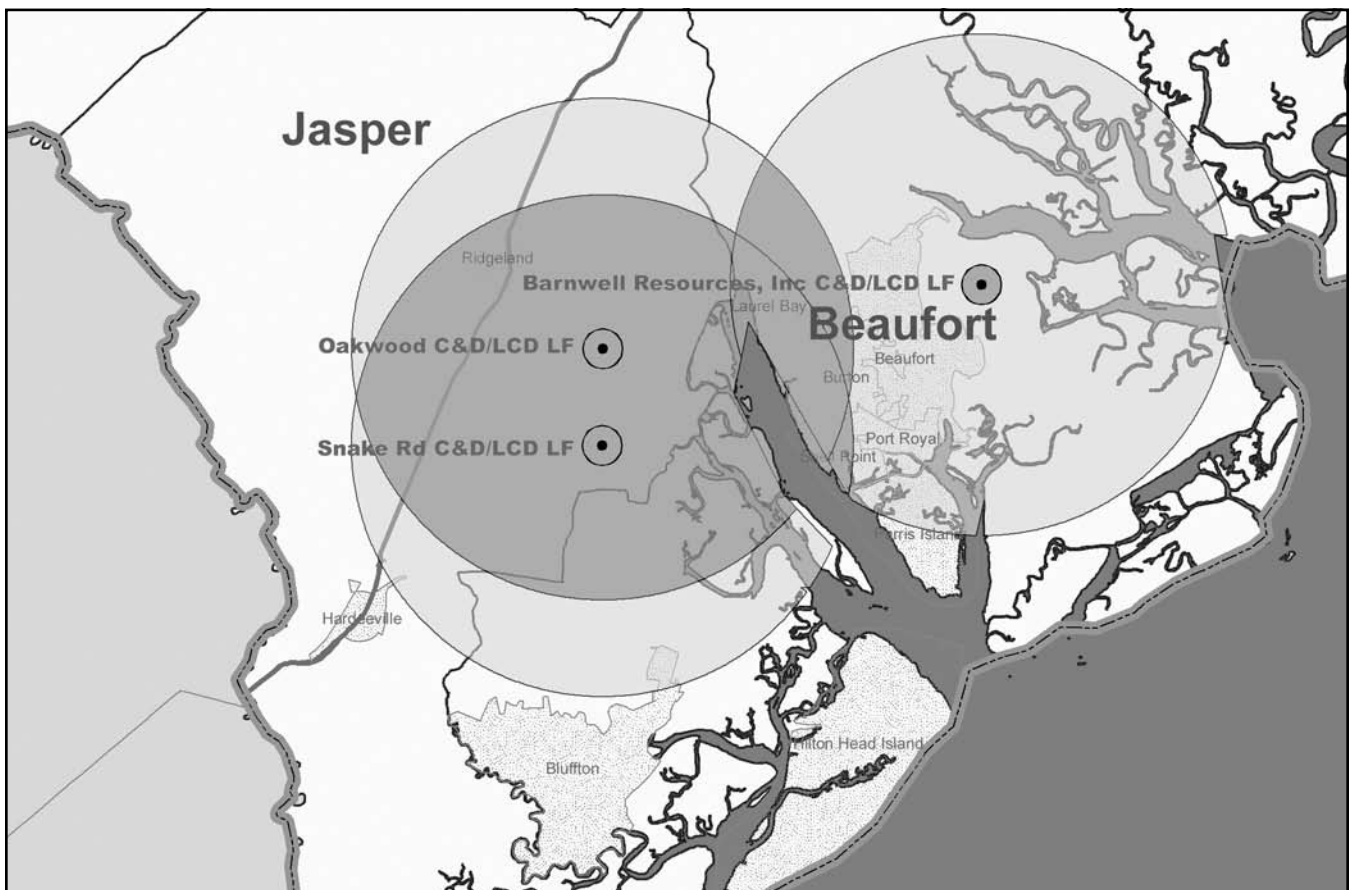
Demonstration of Need (DON) refers to the criteria that is used when there is a proposed solid waste disposal facility. Specific criteria includes location of the proposed facility or the facility's expansion, the number of commercial disposal facilities within the planning area and the amount of waste generated within the planning area.

According to the Act, most solid waste facilities must obtain a DON approval before they can obtain a permit. The DON regulation (R.61-107.17) – available on the Web at www.scdhec.gov/lwm/regs/r61-107_17.pdf – establishes planning areas that determine geographically where facilities can or cannot be placed. It also establishes maximum tonnage limits for the amount of material that can be accepted on an annual basis at specific facilities.

DHEC makes DON determinations at the request of applicants. The DON regulation applies to municipal solid waste landfills, long-term construction and demolition (C&D) debris landfills, commercial industrial landfills and solid waste incinerators.

Facilities that were in existence prior to the passage of the DON regulation (June 2000) are exempt from DON requirements. The DON regulation is currently under revision. For more information, see page 11.

In addition, more DON maps – used to indicate geographically where facilities may be placed – can be accessed at www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/html/solidwaste.htm.



This map illustrates the 10-mile planning areas for C&D landfills. The dark shaded area represents where the planning area for two C&D landfills overlap, and where a proposed facility could not demonstrate need. The white and light shaded areas show where a proposed facility could demonstrate need. This map is for illustrative purposes only and is not an actual DON map. For current DON information, please visit www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/html/solidwaste.htm.



APPENDIX

In fiscal year (FY) 2007 (July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007), there were 425 permitted solid waste facilities in South Carolina. These permits apply to facilities that include – but are not limited to – landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities.

Table 10.2 (on the following pages) reflects a complete listing of solid waste permits at the close of FY07. It includes:

- the name of the county in which the facility is located;
- the facility name; and
- the corresponding facility identification number.

The following legend – Table 10.1 – should be used when referring to Table 10.2.

C&D	Construction and Demolition Debris
C&DLF	Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill
C&D+LCDLF	Construction and Demolition Debris & Land-Clearing Debris Landfill
CF	Composting Facility
INC	Incinerator
ISWLF	Industrial Solid Waste Landfill
LA	Land Application
LCD	Land-Clearing Debris
LCDLF	Land-Clearing Debris Landfill
LCD+YTLF	Land-Clearing Debris & Yard Trash Landfill
LF	Landfill
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MSWLF	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
RC	Recycling Center
RD&D	Research, Development & Demonstration Project
ST	Soil Treatment
SW	Solid Waste
SWP	Solid Waste Processor
TS	Transfer Station
UOM	Used Oil Marketer
UOP	Used Oil Processor
WTC	Waste Tire Collector
WTD	Waste Tire Disposal
WTP	Waste Tire Processor
WTR	Waste Tire Recycler
YTLF	Yard Trash Landfill

TABLE 10.2: Permitted Solid Waste Facilities for FY07

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
PART I – SHORT-TERM LANDFILLS			Richland	Broad River Landscaping LCD+YTLF	402467-1701
Abbeville	Ron Hughes Short-term C&DLF	012780-1301	Richland	Loveless & Loveless Screaming Eagle Road LCDLF	402428-1701
PART II – LCD+YTLF			Richland	Meetz, Billy LCD+YTLF	402463-1701
Abbeville	City of Abbeville LCD+YTLF	011002-1703	Saluda	Goff LCD+YTLF	412682-1701
Abbeville	H.R. Garrett Dobbins LCDLF	012458-1701	Spartanburg	Brown LCD+YTLF	422474-1701
Aiken	G.L. Williams LCDLF	022481-1701	Spartanburg	Brown LCD+YTLF	422474-1702
Aiken	Gary Miller LCDLF	022725-1701	Spartanburg	City of Woodruff Lanford Road LCD+YTLF	421002-1701
Aiken	Jack Wood LCDLF	022719-1701	Spartanburg	Cliffdale Road LCD+YTLF	422683-1701
Aiken	John Swearingen LCDLF	022743-1701	Spartanburg	Hawkins Grading LCD+YTLF	422473-1702
Aiken	Randy Hill LCDLF	022720-1701	Spartanburg	Howard Grading and Construction LCDLF	422712-1701
Aiken	Williams, Mike LCD+YTLF	022740-1701	Spartanburg	Jeff Thomas (Strickland Drive) LCD+YTLF	422459-1701
Anderson	Broadway LCDLF	042722-1701	Spartanburg	Jimmy Wilson Construction (Hunsinger Site) LCD+YTLF	422647-1702
Anderson	City of Belton LCD+YTLF	041005-1701	Spartanburg	Jimmy Wilson Construction (Skinner Site) LCD+YTLF	422647-1703
Anderson	Landscape Development Group LCDLF	042771-1701	Spartanburg	PAR Grading & Hauling LCD+YTLF	422627-1701
Anderson	Miller Construction Company (Site #5) LCD+YTLF (Roger J. Slaton)	042689-1702	Spartanburg	Smith LCD+YTLF	422419-1701
Anderson	Starr LCD&YTLF (Anderson County)	041001-1701	Spartanburg	T. Glen Easler Grading & Landscaping LCD+YTLF	422607-1701
Edgefield	Eugene Easler LCDLF	192757-1701	Union	City of Union LCD+YTLF	441003-1701
Edgefield	Pioneer Clearing LCD+YTLF (Site #2)	192697-1701	York	City of Rock Hill LCD+YTLF	461002-1702
Florence	Town of Timmonsville	211003-1701	York	Clawson LCD+YTLF	462620-1701
Greenville	Grambling Brothers Contracting	232486-1701	York	Creekside of York County LCDLF	462748-1701
Greenville	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Moon – Henderson)	232478-1701	York	McCall Deer Creek Drive LCDLF	462672-1701
Greenville	James Owens LCDLF	232758-1701	PART III – C&D LANDFILLS		
Greenville	Trotter LCD+YTLF	232455-1701	Aiken	Savannah River Site 632-G C&DLF	065800-1901
Greenwood	BHC Trucking LCDLF	242783-1701	Aiken	Westinghouse Savannah River Company	025800-1901
Jasper	Jasper County LCD+YTLF	271001-1701	Calhoun	Eastman Chemical On-site (C&DLF)	093322-1901
Lancaster	Heath Springs LCD+YTLF	291002-1701	Darlington	Wellman Palmetto Plant	163329-1901
Lancaster	Lancaster County LCD+YTLF	291001-1703	Dorchester	Giant Cement Company C&DLF	183346-1901
Laurens	H.R. Garrett (Lisbon Road) LCDLF #2	302458-1703	Greenville	General Electric C&D+LCDLF	233321-1901
Laurens	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Henderson Road) LCD+YTLF	302458-1705	Lancaster	Springs Industries, Inc.	292657-1901
Lexington	Highway 378 LCD+YTLF (S&T Grading)	322456-1702	Spartanburg	INVISTA, S.a.r.l. (Hoechst Celanese) C&DLF	423312-1901
Lexington	S&T Recycling LCDLF	322456-1703	PART IV – LONG-TERM LANDFILLS		
Lexington	Sligh Properties LCD+YTLF (Smith)	322470-1701	Abbeville	Abbeville County C&DLF	011001-1201
Lexington	Southeastern Associates LCD+YTLF	322428-1701	Aiken	Aiken County (Barden) C&D+LCD LF	021001-1201
Lexington	Sox and Sons Construction Company	322613-1701	Aiken	Aiken County Wagener C&DLF	021001-1202
Lexington	Town of Batesburg-Leesville LCDLF	321003-1701	Aiken	G.L. Williams C&D+LCDLF	022481-1201
McCormick	Town of McCormick LCD+YTLF	331002-1701	Aiken	Rainbow Falls Road C&DLF	022737-1201
Newberry	Metts LCD+YTLF	362490-1701	Anderson	Bobby and Danny C&D+LCDLF	042629-1201
Oconee	Clemson-Seneca LCDLF	372690-1701	Anderson	Clemson University Long-term C&D+LCDLF	041804-1202
Oconee	Northwest Grading Company LCD+YTLF	372614-1701	Anderson	Enterprise Material Handling C&DLF	042733-1201
Oconee	Wells Highway LCD+YTLF (formerly White)	372649-1701	Anderson	Starr C&D+LCDLF	041001-1201
Oconee	Wood LCD+YTLF	372669-1701	Anderson	Starr C&D+LCDLF	041001-1203
Orangeburg	Spire LCD+YTLF	382480-1701	Bamberg	Bamberg County C&D+LCDLF	051001-1201
Pickens	City of Easley LCDLF	391003-1701	Barnwell	Barnwell County C&DLF	061001-1201
Pickens	Crawford's LCDLF	392738-1701	Beaufort	Barnwell Resources C&D+LCDLF	072410-1201
Pickens	Martin LCD+YTLF	392600-1701	Berkeley	Berkeley County C&DLF	081001-1201
Pickens	Randy Thomas LCDLF	392762-1701	Calhoun	Calhoun County C&D+LCDLF	091001-1201
Pickens	Walter Moody LCDLF	392775-1701	Charleston	Charleston County Bees Ferry C&D+LCDLF	101001-1201
Richland	Blythewood Construction Company, Inc. LCD+YTLF	402479-1701			

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
Cherokee	Cherokee County C&DLF	111001-1201	Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF (Area C)	431001-1202
Cherokee	City of Gaffney C&DLF	111002-1201	Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF (Phase 3)	431001-1203
Chester	Chester County C&D+LCDLF	121001-1201	Union	Copeland C&D+LCDLF	442329-1201
Chesterfield	Furr Facility C&DLF	132670-1201	Williamsburg	City of Lake City C&DLF	451002-1201
Clarendon	Clarendon County C&D+LCDLF	141001-1203	Williamsburg	Williamsburg County C&DLF	451001-1201
Colleton	Colleton County C&DLF	151001-1201	York	Coltharp C&D+LCDLF	462602-1201
Darlington	Darlington County C&D+LCDLF	161001-1201	York	Rogers C&DLF	462427-1201
Dillon	Dillon County C&D+LCDLF	171001-1202	York	Vernsdale Road C&DLF	462774-1201
Dorchester	Affordable Waste C&DLF	182765-1201	York	York County C&D+LCDLF	461001-1201
Edgefield	Tri-County LF	194200-1201	COMPOSTING		
Florence	Florence County C&DLF	211001-1201	Aiken	421 Composting Site (G.L. Williams)	022676-3002
Georgetown	Georgetown County C&D+LCDLF	221001-1202	Aiken	APAC Composting (G.L. Williams)	022676-3001
Greenville	Carter Excavating Company (Big Valley) C&D+LCDLF	232416-1201	Aiken	City of Aiken CF	021002-3001
Greenville	Enoree C&D+LCDLF	231001-1201	Allendale	Town of Allendale CF	031001-3001
Greenville	Greenville (Republic) C&DLF	232441-1201	Anderson	City of Anderson CF	041003-3001
Greenville	Twin Chimneys C&DLF	231001-1202	Anderson	Honea Path YT & Debris CF	041002-3001
Greenville	WCA Shiloh (Wing Quarry) C&D+LCDLF	232644-1201	Anderson	Town of Williamston CF	041004-3001
Greenwood	Greenwood County C&DLF	241001-1201	Berkeley	Berkeley County CF	081001-3001
Hampton	Hampton County C&D+LCDLF	251001-1201	Charleston	Barr Construction Wood Grinding	102641-3001
Horry	Horry County Solid Waste Authority C&D+LCDLF	261001-1201	Charleston	Charleston County CF	101001-3001
Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF and RC (Cell 2)	272438-1202	Charleston	Spring Grove Environmental North Charleston CF	102441-3001
Jasper	Snake Road C&DLF	272742-1201	Charleston	Sunnyside Farms Composting	102646-3001
Kershaw	Kershaw County C&D+LCDLF	281001-1201	Cherokee	Cherokee County Composting	111001-3001
Kershaw	Loveless & Loveless C&D+LCDLF	282428-1201	Chester	City of Chester Composting	121003-3001
Kershaw	Pine Hill C&DLF	282401-1201	Chester	Hyponex Composting	123331-3001
Laurens	City of Clinton C&D+LCDLF	301002-1201	Chester	Town of Great Falls	121002-3001
Laurens	Curry Lake C&DLF	302693-1201	Chesterfield	City of Pageland Composting	131002-3001
Laurens	Laurens County C&DLF	301001-1201	Dillon	Town of Latta Composting	171002-3001
Lexington	Carolina Materials C&D+LCDLF	322611-1201	Florence	City of Florence Composting	211004-3001
Lexington	Edmund C&DLF (Cell 2)	321001-1202	Georgetown	Frasier Composting	222679-3001
Lexington	Highway 378 (S&T Grading) C&D+LCDLF	322456-1202	Georgetown	Georgetown County LF Composting	221001-3001
Lexington	Lexington County (Edmund) C&D+LCDLF	321001-1201	Greenville	Greenville County Mulching (Enoree LF Composting)	231001-3001
Lexington	Oswald Lumber C&D+LCDLF	322601-1201	Hampton	Hampton County Composting	251001-3001
Lexington	S&T Recycling C&DLF	322456-1203	Horry	C. Owens & Son, Inc. Composting	262635-3001
Lexington	Southeastern Associates C&D+LCDLF	322428-1201	Horry	Coastal Reclamation Composting	262448-3001
Marion	City of Marion C&D+LCDLF	341003-1201	Horry	G&G Mining Company LLC Composting	262667-3001
Marion	City of Mullins C&DLF	341002-1201	Horry	Holmes Composting	262616-3001
Marion	Marion County C&DLF	341001-1201	Horry	Horry County Composting	261001-3001
Marion	Sandlands C&D+LCDLF	342729-1201	Horry	P-Mining Composting	262650-3001
Marion	Sandlands C&D+LCDLF (Phase II)	342729-1202	Horry	Sunway Environmental. Inc.	262666-3001
Oconee	Seneca C&D+LCDLF	371001-1201	Horry	White & Son, Inc. Composting	262606-3001
Oconee	Seneca 2 C&D+LCDLF	371001-1202	Jasper	Evergreen Tree & Turf Care Wood Chipping Facility	272705-3001
Orangeburg	City of Orangeburg LF	381002-1201	Kershaw	Kershaw County Yard Waste Composting	281001-3001
Orangeburg	Orangeburg County C&DLF	381001-1201	Lancaster	Gupton Composting	292625-3001
Pickens	Easley C&D+LCDLF	391001-1201	Lancaster	Lancaster County Yard Waste Composting	291001-3001
Richland	City of Columbia South C&D+LCDLF	401002-1201	Lancaster	Piedmont Composting	292642-3001
Richland	Richland County C&D+LCDLF	401001-1201	Lancaster	Pressley Wood Chipping Facility	462655-3001
Richland	Richland County C&D+LCDLF	401001-1202	Lancaster	Town of Heath Springs Composting	291002-3001
Spartanburg	Wasp Nest Road C&DLF	421001-1202	Laurens	Laurens County Composting	301001-3001
Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF	431001-1201			

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
Lee	Lee County Composting and Recycling (formerly Merrells)	312640-3001	Greenville	S.R. Mulch & Wood Grinding	232739-3001
Lexington	Carolina Materials Wood Waste Processing	322611-3001	Greenville	Twin Chimneys Wood Chipping Facility	231001-3002
Marion	City of Marion Composting	341003-3001	Greenville	Vanport LCD Recycling Facility	232777-3001
Marlboro	Marlboro County Composting	351001-3001	Greenville	WCA Shiloh Wood Processing	232644-3001
Marlboro	McDuffie & Son Composting	352691-3001	Hampton	Town of Yemassee Shredding	251002-3001
Newberry	City of Newberry Composting and Shredding	361002-3001	Horry	Dixie Recycling, LLC	262652-3001
Newberry	Newberry County Composting	361001-3001	Horry	Sod Busters Turf, Inc. Wood Chipping	262781-3001
Richland	City of Columbia Composting	401002-3001	Jasper	Cleland Ridgeland Wood Chipping	272605-3001
Richland	Fort Jackson Compost	405802-3001	Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF Wood Grinding	272438-3001
Richland	Mitch Hook Wood Composting	402696-3001	Jasper	R&D Tree Wood Chipping Facility	272776-3001
Spartanburg	City of Spartanburg Hwy. 295 Composting	421005-3001	Laurens	Riverside Stump Dump Wood Chipping	302778-3001
Spartanburg	Wellford LF Composting	421001-3002	Lexington	Eagle Recovery Wood Grinding	322754-3001
Sumter	S.C.R. Composting	432661-3001	Lexington	S&T Grading Wood Processing	322456-3001
Williamsburg	Black River Composting	452699-3001	Lexington	S&T Grading Wood Processing	322456-3002
Williamsburg	City of Hemingway Composting	451003-3001	Lexington	S&T Grading Wood Chipping	322456-3003
York	City of Fort Mill Composting	461003-3001	Newberry	Metts Wood Recycling	362750-3001
York	City of Rock Hill Composting (Friedheim Rd.)	461002-3002	Oconee	Seneca Mulching	371001-3001
York	Deer Creek Composting	462672-3001	Pickens	Brown's Landscaping Mulch Facility	392764-3001
York	River Hills Community Association Composting	462497-3002	Pickens	City of Clemson Brush RC	391002-3001
York	Rogers Composting	462636-3001	Spartanburg	Fairforest Wood RC	422749-3001
York	York County Composting	461001-3001	Spartanburg	Henson's Mulch & More	422766-3001
WOOD GRINDING FACILITIES			SOIL TREATMENT		
Aiken	Carolina Country Construction Wood Processing	022761-3001	Sumter	G&K Tank Services	432752-8001
Beaufort	Associated Materials Wood Grinding (Site 1)	072731-3001	INCINERATORS		
Beaufort	Associated Materials Wood Grinding (Site 2)	072731-3002	Beaufort	Daufuskie Site Preparation, Inc. Air Curtain Incinerator	072753-4001
Beaufort	Barnwell Resources Shredding/Chipping	072410-3001	Beaufort	Ulmer Brothers, Inc. Air Curtain Incinerator	072711-4001
Beaufort	Hilton Head Plantation P.O.A. Wood Chipping	072413-3001	Charleston	Montenay Charleston Resource Recovery	102495-4001
Beaufort	Sea Pines Wood Chipping Facility	072405-3001	Jasper	Coastal Debris Co. Air Curtain Incinerator	272770-4001
Charleston	Burning Acres Composting & Shredding	102487-3001	Jasper	Malphrus Construction Co. Air Curtain Incinerator	272716-4001
Charleston	Ladson Wood Recycling	102745-3001	Jasper	Wasteco Services Air Curtain Incinerator	272773-4001
Charleston	Moberry LCD Wood Chipping	102746-3001	Pickens	Pickens County Air Curtain Destructor	391001-4001
Dillon	Nobles Corporation Wood Chipping	172483-3002	Richland	Whitaker Air Curtain Incinerator	402769-4001
Dorchester	Coastal Mulch Wood Chipping Facility	182717-3001	INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS		
Fairfield	Kaiser Enterprises, Inc. Wood Grinding	202726-3001	Aiken	Owens Corning Fiberglass	022431-1601
Georgetown	McKenzie Wood Chipping	222732-3001	Aiken	Savannah River Site 288-F ISWLF	025800-1601
Georgetown	Miller Wood Processing Facility	222763-3001	Aiken	Savannah River Site ISWLF (Z-Area)	025500-1603
Greenville	Dillard Excavating Wood Chipping	232734-3001	Aiken	SCE&G Urquhart Station LF	023320-1601
Greenville	Greater Greenville Sanitation Shredding	231003-3001	Aiken	Southeastern Clay Company ISWLF	023336-1601
Greenville	Greenville Wood Waste Recycling Center Wood Grinding II	232420-3001	Anderson	Owens Corning Fiberglass ISWLF	043334-1601
Greenville	Schneider Tree Care Wood Chipping Facility	232782-3001	Berkeley	Georgia Pacific Corporation	083304-1601
Greenville	Southern Grading I Site	232701-3001	Berkeley	Highway 52, Williams Station ISWLF	083309-1601
Greenville	Southern Grading II Site	232701-3002	Berkeley	S.C. Public Service Authority ISWLF (Cross Generating Station)	083337-1601
Greenville	Southern Grading III Site	232701-3003	Berkeley	SCE&G Williams Station, Moncks Corner LF (Hwy. 17A)	083320-1601
			Berkeley	Westvaco Corporation ISLF (Kraft Division)	083339-1601
			Calhoun	Eastman Chemical ISWLF	092432-1601

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Charleston	G.S. Roofing Products Company, Inc. ISWLF (Bird & Son)	102434-1601	Lancaster	Bowers Fibers LA of Cotton Mote Waste	292684-8001
Charleston	Spring Grove ISWLF	102441-1601	Laurens	Country Fresh LA	232736-8001
Chester	Bennett ISWLF	122493-1601	Marlboro	Weyerhaeuser By-Products LA (Willamette)	353301-8001
Chesterfield	Chesterfield County ISWLF	131001-1601	Orangeburg	Council Energy LA of Wood Ash	382633-8001
Darlington	Darlington Veneer Company	163307-1601	Orangeburg	Traywick, James LA (SCE&G)	383320-8001
Darlington	Nucor Steel	163325-1602	Richland	Mungo Homes, LA of Crushed Gypsum Wallboard	402645-8001
Darlington	Progress Energy ISWLF (plant use)	163341-1601	Saluda	Norbord Ash LA	303747-8001
Darlington	Progress Energy ISWLF (contractors)	163341-1602	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS		
Darlington	Sonoco Products Company LF	163315-1601	Abbeville	Abbeville County MSWLF	011001-1102
Dillon	Dillon County Industrial LF	171001-1601	Aiken	Three Rivers Regional MSWLF	024202-1101
Dorchester	Pepperhill Regional ISWLF	182441-1601	Anderson	Anderson Regional LF	042651-1101
Florence	Pee Dee Environmental Services, Inc. ISWLF	212426-1601	Berkeley	Berkeley County Water & Sanitation Authority MSWLF	081001-1102
Florence	Smurfit-Stone Container ISWLF (ash)	213310-1601	Charleston	Bees Ferry Road MSWLF	101001-1101
Georgetown	International Paper ISWLF	222435-1601	Dorchester	Oakridge MSWLF	182400-1101
Lancaster	Mining Road ISWLF	292440-1601	Georgetown	Georgetown County MSWLF	221001-1102
Laurens	Michelin America's Research and Development, Corporation (M.A.R.C.) ISWLF	303311-1601	Greenville	Enoree Phase II MSWLF	231001-1101
Lexington	CMC Lexington Class III ISWLF (Cell 1)	323328-1601	Greenville	Twin Chimneys LF	231001-1102
Lexington	CMC Lexington Class III ISWLF (Cell 2)	323328-1602	Greenwood	Greenwood County MSWLF	241001-1101
Lexington	SCE&G (McMeekin Station)	323320-1601	Horry	Horry County SW Authority MSWLF	261001-1102
Marlboro	Palmetto Brick Company	353324-1601	Jasper	Hickory Hill MSWLF	272401-1101
Marlboro	Weyerhaeuser Company (Marlboro Paper Mill) ISWLF	353301-1601	Lee	Lee County LF SC, LLC	312411-1101
Newberry	Georgia Pacific Prosperity Plywood ISWLF	363304-1601	Richland	Northeast LF, Inc.	402434-1101
Newberry	Southeastern Resource Recovery, Inc.	362624-1601	Richland	Richland LF, Inc.	402401-1101
Oconee	Oconee Nuclear Station LF	373303-1601	Spartanburg	Palmetto LF & RC	422401-1101
Orangeburg	Albermarle Corporation ISWLF	383345-1601	Spartanburg	Wellford MSWLF	421001-1101
Orangeburg	Georgia Pacific Corporation (Holly Hill)	383304-1601	Union	Union County Regional MSWLF	442441-1101
Orangeburg	SCE&G (Cope LF)	383320-1601	Williamsburg	Williamsburg County MSWLF	451001-1101
Richland	Carolina Grading, Inc. LF (formerly Earth Management, Inc. Inert LF)	402446-1601	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION PROJECT		
Richland	International Paper (Union Camp)	403313-1601	Williamsburg	ARCH Technology Plasma Enhanced Melter Facility	452767-8001
Richland	Intertape Polymer Group (Anchor Continental, Inc.)	403326-1601	SOLID WASTE PROCESSORS		
Spartanburg	Kohler Company ISWLF	422442-1601	Aiken	North Augusta Regional Material Recovery	021003-2001
Spartanburg	Tindall Special ISWLF	423340-1601	Aiken	Three Rivers SW Authority MSW Processing Facility	024202-2001
Williamsburg	Martek ISWLF (formerly FermPro Manufacturing)	453349-1601	Anderson	ACE Recycling SWP	042663-2001
York	Bowater, Inc. ISWLF	463318-1601	Calhoun	Regulatory Solutions Processing Facility (Pascon)	092622-2001
York	Duke Power Company	463303-1601	Colleton	American Bio-Mass Processing	152630-2001
York	Greens of Rock Hill ISWLF	463312-1601	Colleton	CMEG, Inc. SWP	152609-2001
York	Greens of Rock Hill ISW Ash Monofill	463312-1602	Dillon	Nobles Corporation, C&D SWP	172483-2001
LAND APPLICATION			Dorchester	Global Environmental Assurance, Inc. SWP	182772-2001
Charleston	DiMare's LA of Culled Tomatoes and Cucumbers	102643-8001	Dorchester	Pepperhill Processing & Transfer	182441-2001
Charleston	Wood Not Waste LA	102756-8001	Dorchester	Vexor Technology Processing Facility	182628-2001
Cherokee	Armstrong Textiles LA	112723-8001	Greenville	Fennell Container, Greenville Processing Facility	232441-2001
Darlington	Union Camp Corporation	163313-8001	Greenville	Vopak Industrial Services	233730-2001
Georgetown	International Paper LA of Paper Mill Boiler Ash	222654-8001	Greenville	WCA Solid Waste Processing Facility	232644-2001
Georgetown	International Paper LA of Paper Mill Boiler Ash	222654-8002	Lee	Lee County C&D Waste Processing	312640-2001
			Lexington	Crandall Corporation	322704-2001

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Spartanburg	220 Victor Hill SWP	422713-2001	Union	City of Union SW Transfer	441003-6001
Spartanburg	JBR Environmental Services	422673-2001	York	Container Company of Carolina MSW TS (Fort Mill)	463323-6001
Sumter	Giant Resource Recovery, Sumter SWP	432675-2001	York	York County SW TS	461001-6001
TRANSFER STATIONS			USED OIL MARKETERS		
Anderson	Anderson-Oconee TS	042760-6001	Charleston	Banks Construction	102707-7301
Anderson	Pendleton TS	042401-6001	Dorchester	Universal Environmental Services LLC	182744-7301
Bamberg	Bamberg County MSW TS	051001-6001	Sumter	Southeastern Chemical & Solvent Company UOM	432675-7301
Barnwell	Barnwell County TS	061001-6001	York	Atlantic Oil Collection Services, Inc. (DBA Atlantic Industrial Services)	462724-7301
Beaufort	Haig Point SW TS	072496-6001	USED OIL PROCESSORS		
Beaufort	Melrose SW TS	072492-6001	Charleston	Banks Construction	102707-7101
Charleston	Town of Mount Pleasant C&D TS	101002-6001	Charleston	Green Oasis Environmental UOP	102619-7101
Cherokee	Cherokee County SW TS	111001-6001	Dorchester	Universal Environmental Services LLC	182744-7101
Chester	Chester County SW TS	121001-6001	Greenville	Holston Group, Inc. UOP	232435-7101
Clarendon	Clarendon County SW TS	141001-6001	Greenville	Vopak Industrial Services Used Oil Processing/Marketing Facility	233730-7101
Colleton	Colleton County SW TS	151001-6002	Spartanburg	Taylor Enterprises, Inc. UOP	422665-7101
Darlington	Darlington County SW TS	161001-6001	Sumter	Southeastern Chemical & Solvent Company UOP	432675-7101
Dillon	Dillon County MSW TS	171001-6001	York	Diversified Recycling, Inc. Used Oil Processing	462768-7101
Dorchester	Town of Summerville C&D SW TS	181002-6001	WASTE TIRE COLLECTORS		
Edgefield	Tri-County SW TS	194200-6001	Cherokee	Cherokee County Recycling WTC	111001-5101
Fairfield	Fairfield TS	202401-6001	Dorchester	Systech Environmental WTC	182759-5201
Florence	Florence SW TS	212498-6001	Greenville	Enoree Phase II MSWLF WTC	231001-5103
Greenville	Blackberry Valley SW TS	231001-6001	Greenville	Twin Chimneys WTC	231001-5104
Greenville	City of Greenville LCD TS	231002-6001	WASTE TIRE DISPOSAL FACILITY		
Greenville	City of Greer SW TS	231003-6001	Anderson	Anderson Tire WTD Facility	042417-5301
Horry	City of Myrtle Beach SW TS	261003-6001	WASTE TIRE PROCESSORS		
Horry	City of North Myrtle Beach MSW TS	261004-6001	Aiken	Three Rivers Tire Processing	024202-5201
Lancaster	City of Lancaster SW TS	291003-6001	Berkeley	Rubber Recovery, Inc.	082728-5201
Laurens	Laurens County SW TS	302323-6001	Charleston	Tower Waste Tire Processing	102714-5201
Lexington	Lexington County MSW TS	321001-6001	Clarendon	East Coast Industrial Services	142348-5201
Marlboro	City of Bennettsville SW TS	351002-6001	Edgefield	Ridge Recyclers WTP	192653-5201
Newberry	Newberry County SW TS	361001-6001	Marion	Venture Manufacturing Company WTP	342433-5201
Oconee	Oconee County SW TS	371001-6001	Pickens	Pickens County Recycling Department	391001-5201
Orangeburg	Orangeburg County SW TS	381001-6001	WASTE TIRE RECYCLER		
Pickens	Pickens County TS	391001-6001	Anderson	Anderson Tire Recycling, Site #1	042417-5201
Spartanburg	Broadcast Drive C&D TS	422692-6001			
Spartanburg	City of Spartanburg SW TS	421005-6001			
Spartanburg	Greer MSW TS	422323-6001			
Sumter	Sumter County MSW TS	431001-6001			

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

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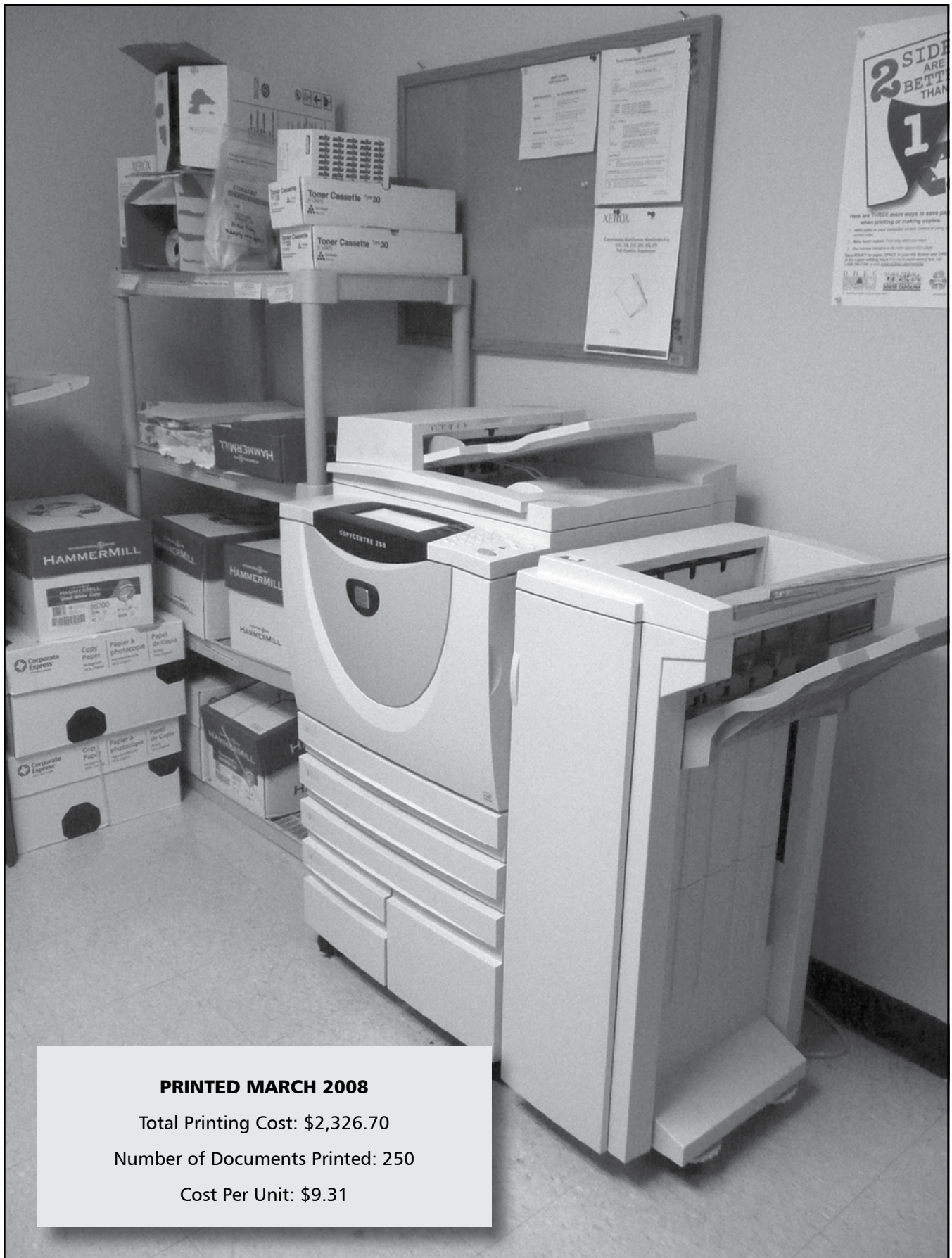
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