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About this Report

INTRODUCTION

The S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act) established nearly all aspects of the state's approach to solid waste management. The Act, for example, sets statewide recycling and disposal goals. The Act requires the state as well as regions and counties to develop solid waste management plans. The Act calls for each county to report annually to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) the amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) it recycles. The Act also requires DHEC to publish a comprehensive annual report – based in part on the required information that counties provide – on solid waste management in the state for the previous fiscal year (FY). "The South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report" must be submitted to the Governor and General Assembly by March 15 each year. The report is required – at a minimum – to include:

■ 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.

In addition to providing an overview of the state's management of its solid waste, this annual report helps solid waste directors, recycling coordinators and solid waste planners to: 1) better understand and anticipate the amount of waste disposed of in their community or region; 2) measure the effectiveness of their recycling programs and facilities that manage the waste; and 3) determine future needs.

This report – which reflects solid waste management activities for FY06 (July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006) – provides information on all types of solid waste, but focuses on MSW because that is what recycling and disposal efforts are based on in South Carolina. (For a definition of MSW, see page 7.)

Counties and permitted solid waste facilities (except for private, on-site industrial landfills) provide the information used to compile this report. Counties are required to provide recycling information and solid waste facilities are required to report disposal information for the previous FY to DHEC annually.

This year's report includes tables and charts detailing disposal data to assist counties and regions in making decisions on their solid waste management plans. In addition, more information on other types of solid waste (besides MSW) has been presented including construction and demolition debris and industrial solid waste.

LEARN MORE

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

IT PAYS TO RECYCLE

Study shows that recycling has huge economic impact in South Carolina

While the environmental benefits of recycling are well known, what is less known is that recycling is an economic success story as well. By using recyclables as valuable raw materials, recycling creates jobs, builds more competitive manufacturing industries and adds significantly to the state and national economies.

"The Economic Impact of the Recycling Industry in South Carolina" study, commissioned by DHEC and the S.C. Department of Commerce, shows that the recycling industry is directly responsible for more than 15,000 jobs, $1.5 billion in annual personal income and $69 million in tax revenue each year. In addition, the study estimates that the state's recycling industry will grow about 12 percent annually during the next five years with an economic impact of more than $11 billion.

Overall, the recycling industry has a $6.5 billion impact annually on the state's economy according to the study that was conducted by the College of Charleston's Department of Economics and Finance.

The recycling industry is a large and diverse network of public sector institutions (e.g., local governments, state agencies, colleges and universities) and private companies. Types of recycling facilities include steel mills, iron and steel foundries, paper manufacturers, computer and electronics demanufacturers, glass container manufacturers, rubber product manufacturers, pavement producers, plastic reclaimers and converters, private and government staffed collection centers, materials recovery facilities as well as recyclable materials wholesalers.

South Carolina ranked No. 1

South Carolina has the top program in the nation for the management of waste tires according to the 2006 Rubber Manufacturers Association (RMA) annual report.

RMA evaluated state performance in availability of markets as well as stockpiles and land disposal – both in terms of absolute numbers and numbers per capita.

According to the report, South Carolina – the top performer in 2005 – sent virtually all of its annually generated scrap tires to market and had few, if any, remaining tire stock piles.

CHART 1.1: South Carolina's MSW Recycling Rate, FY01 to FY06

SOUTH CAROLINA'S MSW RECYCLING GOAL

PERCENTAGE OF MSW RECYCLED

29.0 28.7 28.8 22.4 26.2 30.4

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
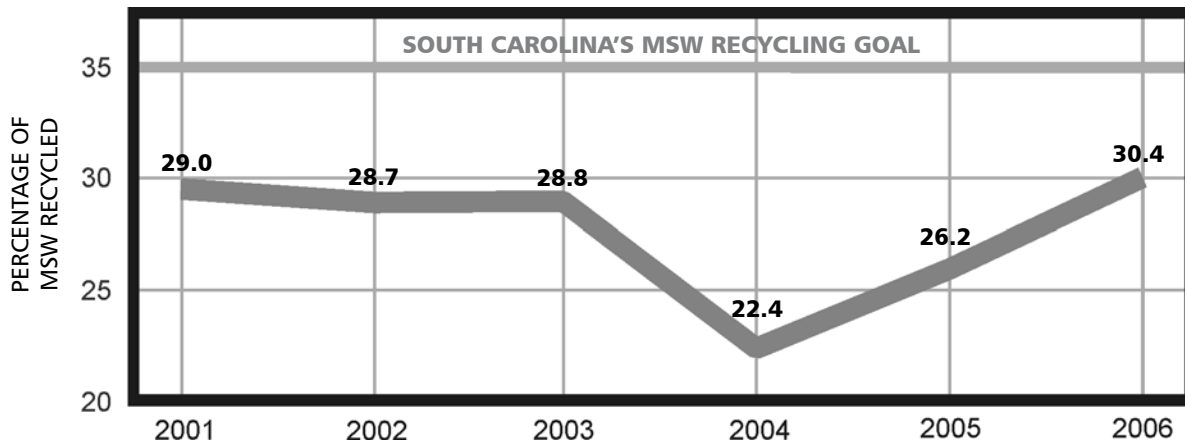
CHART 1.2: South Carolina's Total Solid Waste Recycling Rate, FY01 to FY06

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SOLID WASTE RECYCLED

35 43 44 42 45 44

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
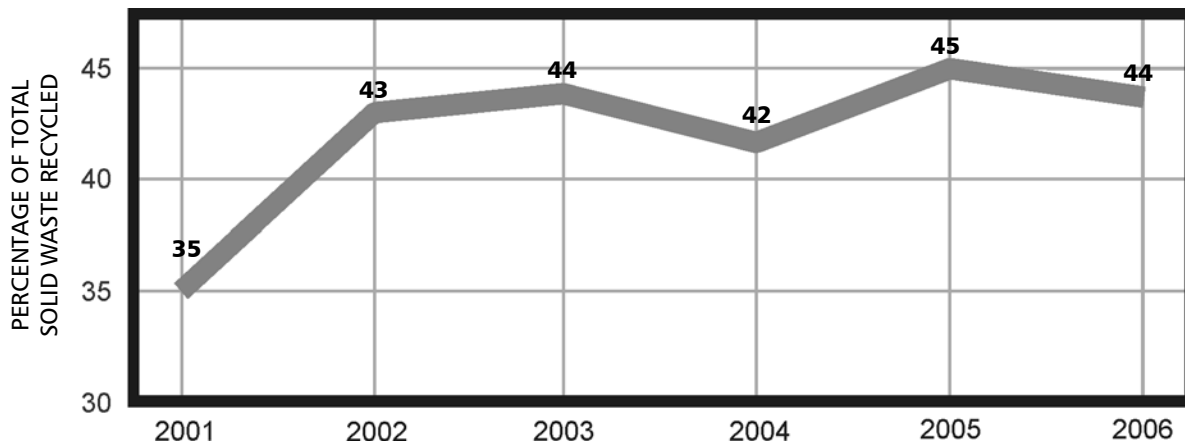
CHART 1.3: MSW Disposed of Per Person Per Day, FY01 to FY06

POUNDS OF MSW DISPOSED OF PER PERSON PER DAY

4.23 4.22 4.35 4.41 4.50 4.44

SOUTH CAROLINA'S MSW DISPOSAL GOAL

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
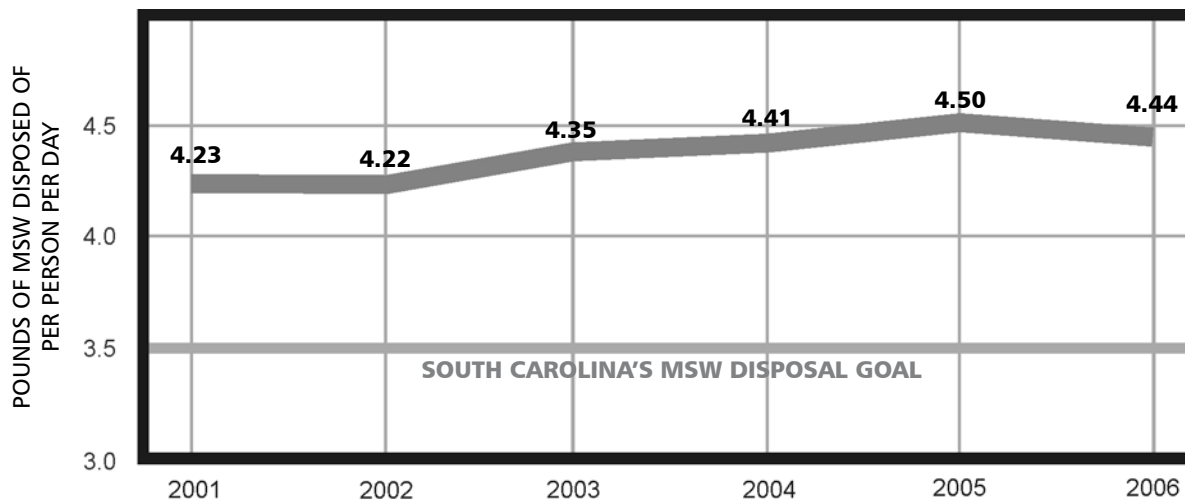
S.C. STATISTICS

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2006: JULY 1, 2005 – JUNE 30, 2006

S.C. Population .... 4,278,134[1]

Number of Counties in South Carolina 46

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)[2] MANAGEMENT

RECYCLED.. 1,510,409 tons

DISPOSED OF IN MSW FACILITIES

    Landfills .... 3,239,763 tons

    Incinerator .... 224,506 tons

TOTAL .... **4,974,678 TONS**[3]

MSW RECYCLED

COMMODITY	AMOUNT COLLECTED
Glass	11,090 tons
Metal	201,241 tons
Paper	822,026 tons
Plastic	20,379 tons
Banned Items	396,057 tons[4]
Miscellaneous Items	59,614 tons[5]
TOTAL	**1,510,409 TONS**[6]

CHART 1.4: South Carolina's MSW Recycling & Disposal Goals & Rates	
RECYCLING GOAL	35 percent of MSW by FY12[7]
RECYCLING RATE	30.4 percent for FY06
DISPOSAL GOAL	3.5 pounds per person per day by FY12[7]
DISPOSAL RATE	4.4 pounds per person per day for FY06

1. Population data is needed in order to determine recycling and disposal rates for the state. The latest figures for county and state populations come from the U.S. Census Bureau.

2. South Carolina's definition of MSW is 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. See page 7 for details.

3. This amount includes 133,606 tons of MSW that was generated in South Carolina but exported, and more importantly, does not include 1,676,789 tons of solid waste that was imported for disposal in S.C. MSW landfills.

4. Banned items include the following: appliances; lead-acid batteries; tires; used motor oil (from do-it-yourself oil changers); and yard trimmings.

5. 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.

6. Commodity totals do not add up to the MSW recycling total due to rounding of numbers.

7. DHEC will ask the S.C. Legislature to extend the deadline for meeting both goals until FY12.

OVERVIEW

This report, which is required by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act), provides an overview of the amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) recycled and disposed of in South Carolina for fiscal year (FY) 2006 (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006).

The Act established a comprehensive approach to managing solid waste. The Act, for example, sets recycling and disposal goals, requires the development of a state solid waste management plan as well as county plans, and provides advanced recycling fees to fund all of the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) solid waste programs – including all grant programs.

The Act also created DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) to provide technical assistance, education and outreach programs as well as grant funding to local governments, schools and colleges/universities. 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, about $47 million have been awarded including $3.2 million in FY06.

In addition, the Act created the Recycling Market Development Advisory Council (RMDAC). DHEC funds the staff and activities of RMDAC. The mission of RMDAC is to assist in the development of markets in South Carolina for recovered materials and products with recycled content.

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 recycling goal was changed to 35 percent of the MSW stream. The disposal goal was changed to 3.5 pounds of MSW per person per day. Both of these goals were to be met by FY05. The state did not reach either goal. DHEC will ask the S.C. Legislature to extend the deadline for meeting those goals until FY12.

The October 2000 amendment also adopted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) definition of MSW with two exceptions. The Office considers tire-derived fuel and used motor oil (from do-it-yourselfers) that is collected and recycled as an alternative fuel source as MSW. South Carolina includes both of these commodities when calculating its MSW recycling rate while the U.S. EPA does not.

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF MSW?

MSW has numerous 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, automobile bodies, land-clearing debris, industrial solid waste and even biosolids – thereby increasing their overall recycling rate. In contrast, South Carolina does not count those materials towards its measured recycling rate.

In 2000, South Carolina adopted the U.S. EPA definition of MSW – which is one of the most stringent in the nation. 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.

More than 4.9 million tons of MSW was generated in South Carolina in FY06 – a 7 percent increase from the previous FY. Of that amount:

- 1,510,409 tons (30.4 percent) were recycled. By comparison, 1,222,098 tons (26.2 percent) were recycled in FY05;

CHART 2.1: MSW Management in South Carolina

MSW INCINERATED **4.5%**

MSW DISPOSED OF IN LANDFILLS **65.1%**

MSW RECYCLED **30.4%**

beyond what the local governments had already reported. These tonnages represented additional MSW that was recycled, but not captured elsewhere. The Office believes that working with recycling processors such as Sonoco is key to obtaining an accurate recycling rate. The tonnages reported by these companies were distributed across all

- 224,506 tons (4.5 percent) were disposed of at a waste-to-energy facility (incinerator) in Charleston County; and

- 3,239,763 tons (65.1 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.
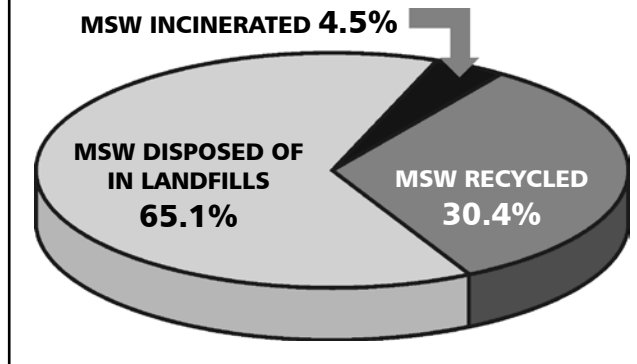
The amount of MSW disposed of per capita decreased slightly from 4.5 p/p/d in FY05 to 4.4 p/p/d in FY06. This rate has changed little in the past six years and remains above the state's disposal goal of 3.5 p/p/d.

South Carolina saw a significant increase in both the recycling rate and the actual tonnages recycled for FY06. Two factors contributed to this increase.

The first – staff within the Office secured additional tonnages from companies that had not previously reported to counties. Several steps were taken to ensure that the tonnages reported were not previously counted.

The Office contacted several large companies and recycling industries to obtain tonnages that had been previously unreported. Many of those who responded were large retailers and grocery store chains. Also, a member of the Solid Waste Advisory Council put staff in touch with the S.C. Manufacturers Alliance, which distributed the reporting form electronically. In addition, Sonoco Products Company was instrumental in providing additional tonnages

46 counties based on their population. Population figures were taken from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Secondly, counties reported that 436,652 tons were recycled in their local residential programs – an increase of 38,924 tons from the previous FY.

Again this year, data was collected from various sources at the state level and was distributed to counties, based on population or location of the source. These additional recycling tonnages came from tire processors, composting facilities, the state's electronics waste contractor as well as state agencies and colleges/universities.

Despite the considerable increase in the amount of material recycled, there still is much that can be done to reach the state's recycling goal of 35 percent. The preservation of landfill capacity for future use through recycling efforts will only go so far. Most local recycling programs are underused. Residents do not take full advantage of the recycling services offered to them. There needs to be increased participation. In addition, residents need to throw away less, make better choices when shopping and purchase products with little to no packaging or if there is packaging, make sure it can be recycled in their curbside or drop-off recycling program.

And while South Carolina has hundreds of drop-off sites and curbside programs, there also needs to be other ways for people to recycle. Whether it is at work, school or local events (concerts, sporting venues, walks/races, outdoor festivals), South Carolinians should be given more opportunities to recycle.

For example, businesses are encouraged to provide employees the opportunity to recycle some of the most commonly generated workplace materials: office paper; cardboard; and plastic and aluminum beverage containers. Local governments are encouraged to provide business recycling programs – whether offering collection services or allowing businesses to use the drop-off recycling centers.

Schools are asked to start programs to collect classroom paper when local markets and programs make it feasible. Local governments are encouraged to provide educational materials to students and outlets for recycling.

Local governments are encouraged to set up recycling containers at local events such as festivals and races or work with sporting associations to provide recycling during baseball, basketball, football and soccer games.

Despite a significant increase in this year's recycling rate, there is still underreporting. There are a number of factors that support this statement. There is a lack of response from recycling processors. Some counties simply do not solicit recycling information from local companies. And many companies do not respond to county requests. There are South Carolina businesses or companies that generate cardboard 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. Office staff will continue to work with all entities to capture as much recycling data as possible.

HOW MUCH TOTAL SOLID WASTE WAS RECYCLED?

While South Carolina narrowly defines what can be included in its measured recycling rate, it also is worth noting the total amount of solid waste kept out of S.C. landfills. More than 6.5 million tons (44 percent) of the total solid waste generated were recycled in FY06. While the actual tonnages reflect an increase of 200,000 tons from FY05, the recycling rate decreased by 1 percentage point. This indicates that there was an even greater increase in the amount of total solid waste disposed of in landfills from the previous year, thereby impacting the total recycling rate. Industries should continue to look for ways to recycle more and throw away less in their daily operations.

Of the 6.5 million tons of total solid waste recycled, the majority was processing or manufacturing waste – scraps or by-products – that are put back into the process or taken off site for recycling. Either way, the impact of keeping such materials out of landfills is significant.

The benefits of recycling extend beyond the environment and also include economic gains for the industry. Often, it is cheaper for industries to recycle than to dispose of materials, thereby impacting the bottom line. In addition, this extends the life of landfills and reduces the need to construct new ones.

LEARN MORE

For the most current listing of local government recycling programs, visit **www. scdhec.gov/recycle/ html/counties.html**.

PREVIOUS YEAR HIGHLIGHTS

The recycling rate increased 4.2 percentage points from 26.2 percent in FY05 to 30.4 percent in FY06. The actual MSW recycling tonnages increased by 24 percent – from 1.2 million in FY05 to 1.5 million in FY06. The increases that did take place may be partially related to efforts taken in response to last year's recommendations. A number of these actions were to increase participation in local recycling programs.

Many of the efforts that were mentioned in the FY05 report continued through FY06 – providing another layer of technical assistance and outreach to local governments as well as residents who participate in South Carolina's recycling programs. The most concerted effort came by assigning staff to regions of the state. There are several benefits of this effort, but staff primarily serves as liaisons to provide a higher level of customer service and to enhance communication with county and municipal staff. This approach has worked. Staff has assisted counties by providing equipment and market information, helping to write articles for their local papers, offering guidance when determining needs for grant applications and coordinating meetings between city and county programs.

Other outreach and technical assistance efforts included an in-house graphic arts design service that provided customized artwork for local recycling programs. Some of the projects completed during FY06 are listed below.

■ Nineteen brochures – providing information on what, how, when and where to recycle in city and county recycling programs – were created or updated. See page 11 for an example.

■ Artwork for three used motor oil recycling billboards was created for Greenville and Spartanburg counties as well as the Tri-County Solid Waste Authority (SWA) – covering Edgefield, McCormick and Saluda counties.

■ Newspaper advertisements (pictured below) promoting recycling also were created for Aiken, Bamberg, Calhoun and Willliamsburg counties as well as the Tri-County SWA and the City of Easley.

In addition, several of the Office's educational programs continued to experience successes in FY06. Action in the Classroom – a hands-on recycling presentation for fifth graders that is available at no cost – was offered to schools around the state. In FY06, 370 presentations were made to 16,792 students. In addition, 29 trainings were held for 910 teachers on the South Carolina-based environmental curriculum supplement, "Action for a cleaner tomorrow." The Green Driver Project continued to target students in high school driver education classes by providing an overview of the environmental impact of driving. This outreach effort reached 16,018 students through 664 presentations in FY06.

As was recommended for the past few years, research continued to be at the forefront of the Office's efforts in measuring the impact or effectiveness of South Carolina's recycling programs. As stated on page 3, a study was commissioned by DHEC to determine the impact of recycling on the state's economy. The results were impressive. The recycling industry is directly responsible for more than 15,000 jobs, $1.5 billion in annual personal income and $69 million in tax revenue each year.
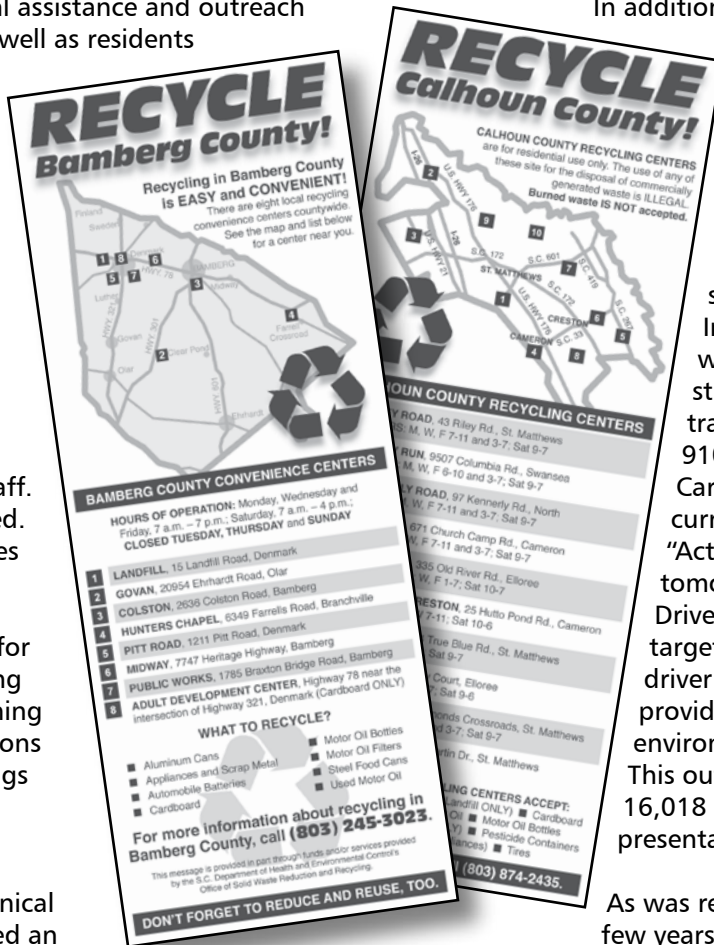
DHEC modified its solid waste grant program for FY06 so that local governments could apply for funding to assist in establishing the infrastructure needed to increase the recycling of not only residential cardboard, but commercial cardboard as well. This material, which represents nearly one-third of all material generated in the state, is available in high volume, has stable markets and serves as a revenue maker for most programs.

A pilot project designed to increase participation in local recycling programs began in FY06. The project (modeled after a Charleston County effort) includes direct mail pieces and neighborhood outreach efforts in four municipalities. Conclusions from the project will be drawn in next year's report.

The Office streamlined the way it collected tonnages from counties by implementing a Web-based data management system that allows counties to enter and track their recycling tonnages throughout the year. The system – also known as Re-TRAC – allows counties to generate their own reports. This method of reporting eliminates a significant amount of paper and gives DHEC staff the ability to efficiently verify data and also generate its own reports.

Eleven recycling center attendant trainings took place in FY06. Overall, 225 individuals in 10 counties attended the trainings. But more needs to be done to educate these key players in statewide recycling programs. Please see page 14 for a discussion on other plans for attendant trainings.

The Office continued to promote the recycling of fluorescent bulbs that contain mercury. Direct mail pieces were distributed to all tanning salons as well as several thousand businesses throughout the state. A pilot program also was established in which schools were provided collection boxes and free recycling services for their fluorescent bulbs. Much of this work was funded by a grant from the U.S. EPA.

REVISIONS TO THE S.C. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The S.C. Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) was written in 1992 and revised in 1999. During the past few years, DHEC has received several applications for proposed solid waste management facilities that planned to use new and emerging technologies to manage a variety of solid waste streams. Because of uncertainties about these technologies, DHEC believed it necessary to revise the Plan to include:

■ a comprehensive analysis of new and emerging technologies;

■ the amounts and types of waste being generated that would use these facilities; and

■ a determination of the need for facilities using the new and emerging technologies.

In FY06, the DHEC Board approved these revisions to the Plan that addressed new and emerging technologies. They addressed limits to be imposed under Research, Development and Demonstration Permits for facilities that use emerging technologies.

These limits addressed the protection of the public health and the environment, technological feasibility, cost-effectiveness and the need for the proposed facilities.

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 industries. 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).

■ **PASS LEGISLATION:** Electronic waste and composting regulations need to be in place to further the state's recycling efforts.

Electronic waste – also known as E-waste – continues to be one of the fastest growing waste streams in the nation. Each year hundreds of thousands of computers, monitors, televisions and other electronics become obsolete. Beyond the sheer numbers of unwanted electronics, E-waste is one of the largest known sources of heavy metals and organic pollutants in the nation's waste stream. Some electronics – usually those with cathode ray tubes (CRTs), circuit boards and mercury switches – contain hazardous materials including lead, mercury, cadmium and chromium. If not properly managed, E-waste may be hazardous to human health and the environment.

South Carolina faces the same issue as most other states. How will it properly manage (reuse, recycle and if necessary properly dispose of) E-waste? Four states have passed legislation and many other states are considering legislation to establish collection programs to ensure that electronics waste from households is properly managed. As of March 2007, three bills had been introduced in the S.C. Legislature to address E-waste. DHEC encourages, supports and recommends legislation that will result in the proper management of E-waste with an emphasis on reuse and recycling as well as assisting and providing funding for local governments to set up E-waste collection programs. South Carolina already has a successful advanced recycling fee on tires, lead-acid batteries, motor oil and large appliances. DHEC is confident that a similar program targeting E-waste would be as successful as the other programs.

According to the U.S. EPA's "Municipal Solid Waste Report 2005 Facts and Figures," yard trimmings and food scraps make up almost 25 percent of the MSW generated in the nation. Taking the U.S. EPA number and applying it to the amount of MSW generated in South Carolina (and subtracting what was already reported), DHEC estimates there is roughly another 1 million tons of organic material available for recycling in the state.

The environmental benefits of any type of composting – backyard to large-scale – are obvious. The vast majority of this untapped 1 million tons of material could be counted as part of the state's MSW recycling efforts if managed by large-scale commercial composting facilities. These facilities would need material and provide a composting market for local governments. It must be noted that yard trimmings are banned from disposal in the state's MSW landfills. Unfortunately, in many cases, the ban has simply resulted in yard trimmings being disposed of in non-MSW landfills with few local governments setting up large-scale composting programs for a variety of reasons including the lack of markets.

The major obstacle facing the development of large-scale composting in the state is the lack of regulations. Commercial companies are not willing to do business in South Carolina without clearly understanding the regulatory requirements. Given that, DHEC is committed to completing composting regulations that encourage and support large-scale composting.

■ **IMPROVE REPORTING:** Reporting – more importantly, reporting accurately – is an absolute necessity in knowing where the state is, where it has been and where it may be able to go in terms of South Carolina's recycling efforts. DHEC made a concerted effort in past years to streamline data collection, including the introduction of a Web-based data management system – making it easier for county governments to report. In addition, in FY06, DHEC expanded its efforts in collecting data from sources that previously had not reported. DHEC – realizing the obstacles – challenges county governments to prioritize their efforts to collect more and more accurate

recycling data from businesses, hospitals, retailers, restaurants and large industries. DHEC is committed to assisting county governments in this effort. In addition, commercial businesses and industries, schools and hospitals are all encouraged to work with their local county recycling coordinator to report their recycling efforts.

■ **INCREASE PARTICIPATION:** Studies continue to show that one of the biggest challenges facing recycling is under-participation. The primary causes of the lack of participation in programs are simple – lack of convenience followed closely by confusion, that is, a lack of understanding what to recycle. DHEC and local governments must continue to address these issues, recognizing that funding is most often the barrier to improving local government recycling services. Continuing to address the issue must be done in the context of recognizing that local government recycling programs always compete with higher priority services (law enforcement, ambulance, water, roads and so on). DHEC is committed to assisting county governments in this effort.

■ **IMPROVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS:** Planning is a comprehensive and long-term approach to managing solid waste in South Carolina. It involves cooperation among the state, county and other local governments, the public and the private sector. While technical requirements for solid waste facilities are determined by permitting regulations, solid waste planning requirements are more diffused and are controlled by a combination of state regulations, the state solid waste management plan, local land-use plans, county or regional solid waste management plans and local zoning ordinances.

The Act gives DHEC responsibility for statewide solid waste planning efforts. The Act gives DHEC authority to limit the placement of landfills and the tonnage limits for those landfills, specifically outlined in the Demonstration of Need regulation (**www.scdhec.gov/lwm/regs/r61-107_17.pdf**). In addition, the state addresses solid waste policy in the S.C. Solid Waste Management Plan, also under the authority of the Act.

Local governments are charged in the Act with anticipating the amount of solid waste generated and the disposal capacity that will be needed to manage that waste. Local governments are to address these needs within their local solid waste plans. These plans may further limit the placement and operation of solid waste facilities beyond the limits imposed by DHEC.

According to the Act, DHEC cannot approve a permit that is not consistent with both the state and the local solid waste management plan. In 2004, the S.C. Supreme Court ruled that DHEC is the arbiter of what is or is not consistent with a local plan. Prior to that ruling, DHEC would make consistency decisions based on "letters of consistency" that were issued by the local government, i.e., the local government was given authority to determine whether or not a facility was consistent with their plan. Since the S.C. Supreme Court ruling, DHEC has had that authority and must interpret the local plan. For this reason, it is important that the local plan be clear, concise and based on factual data and research. It also is imperative that the local plan – and any updates to the plan – be drafted and adopted in accordance with requirements of the Act. Updates must be adopted as outlined in the original local plan.

In order to be permitted, facilities also must be deemed consistent with local zoning and land-use plans. These plans give communities a voice in determining where solid waste facilities may be located. It is important that cities and counties use the correct tools for making planning decisions. County or regional solid waste management plans should address the solid waste generation rates and the disposal capacity required to manage that waste. Zoning and land-use plans should be used to address the aesthetic or geographical restrictions regarding how and where those facilities may be placed.

The 2004 S.C. Supreme Court ruling has resulted in numerous lawsuits related to the consistency of potential solid waste facilities with local solid waste management plans. DHEC recommends that every county and solid waste region carefully review its solid waste management plan and its local zoning as well as local land-use ordinances to determine whether or not it reflects the intention of the county or region. Plans that are out-of-date, are incorrectly adopted or simply do not reflect the vision of the community, should be carefully and legally revised. DHEC is committed to providing assistance to local governments as needed to enable them to best meet their responsibilities for solid waste planning.

OFFICE ACTIONS TO ADDRESS RECOMMENDATIONS

The Office has identified areas in which specific actions will be taken to support the recommendations made on page 12. These actions will further the state's efforts to reach the recycling and disposal goals.

- **ENCOURAGE BUSINESS RECYCLING AND REPORTING:** The Office will develop and offer a new and improved program encouraging businesses to recycle and report their recycling activities. The reason for this is simple. As much as 60 percent of the total MSW generated is from businesses. Given that, the S.C. Smart Business Recycling Program will be a priority of the Office and will include a full-time staff member who will manage the program. All program efforts will be coordinated with county recycling coordinators. The program will offer technical assistance focusing on best management practices, reporting and markets. The program will replace the Business Recycling Assistance Program, but will include the same partners.

- **EXPAND DATA COLLECTION CAPABILITIES:** In FY06, work began on the modification of an existing Web-based data management system that allows counties to input their recycling data electronically rather than submitting printed copies. The program allows for multiple entries and updates the totals each time numbers are entered. Plans are underway to incorporate reporting by the business community into this data management system. The goal of this effort is to make reporting as simple as possible for businesses, which should result in more reporting as well as more accurate reporting.

- **INCREASE FIBER RECOVERY THROUGH A GRANT MODIFICATION:** Based on the preliminary success of changes made to the solid waste grant program, further modifications will take place in future grant cycles. These changes will allow funding to be directed toward specific commodities including office paper, cardboard and paperboard.

- **ENHANCE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNIES:** Professional development for recycling coordinators and other solid waste professionals was a recommendation in the FY05 report. In FY06, work began to develop a curriculum training manual and workshop. In FY07, work will continue on this effort with the goal of offering the first Recycling Professional Certification Workshop in FY08. In addition, the Office has developed, in partnership with local governments, a successful training program for recycling center attendants. Attendants have one of the most important roles in the state's recycling efforts – including, perhaps, the key opportunity to educate and encourage residents. The Office will expand and enhance its current training program – offered to local governments across the state – with the production of a video that will feature some of the best recycling centers in the state.

- **CONTINUE PUBLIC EDUCATION EFFORTS:** What makes public education campaigns successful? Many things, but in particular, most successful campaigns have a clear, consistent and frequently delivered message. The message can be delivered a number of ways including Web, direct mail, media (TV, newspaper, radio), public transportation signage, teacher/student programs and speaking to community groups/ neighborhood associations.

  As noted on page 10, the Office began work on a neighborhood effort to increase participation rates through a direct mail campaign to specific communities, securing neighborhood recycling leaders, setting up competitions and working more closely with other community stakeholders. It is modeled after a program that began in Charleston County and has experienced great success.

- **COORDINATE SOLID WASTE DIRECTORS MEETINGS:** At a recent meeting regarding recycling services, a group of solid waste directors felt it would be advantageous for all solid waste directors to meet and discuss the issues they face. The Office plans to help solid waste directors, public works directors and others in their efforts to develop an informal work group and perhaps sponsor an annual workshop. The Office hopes this new effort will not only improve communications with solid waste directors but also allow the Office to receive their support on recycling issues and encourage regionalization.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

During the FY06 Legislative Session of the South Carolina General Assembly, a section addressing mercury switches in automobiles was added to the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act (Act). Section 44-96-185 of the Act requires the removal of mercury switches from end-of-life vehicles before the vehicles are placed in the production stream of a steel recycling facility. The automobile manufacturer's End-of-Life Vehicle Solutions (ELVS) program has established a collection and recycling program to assist South Carolina and other states in the recycling of mercury switches from vehicles.

On the federal level, regulations addressing the receipt of electronic documents from solid waste facilities were added to the Code of Federal Regulations. Sections 40 CFR Part 257.30(d) and 40 CFR Part 258.29(d) were added that state, "The Director of an approved state program may receive electronic documents only if the state program includes the requirements of 40CFR Part 3 (Electronic Reporting).

There were no changes to the Federal Used Oil Regulation, 40 CFR Part 279.

LEARN MORE

For more information about South Carolina solid waste and recycling legislation, visit **www.scstatehouse.net/reports/reports.html**.
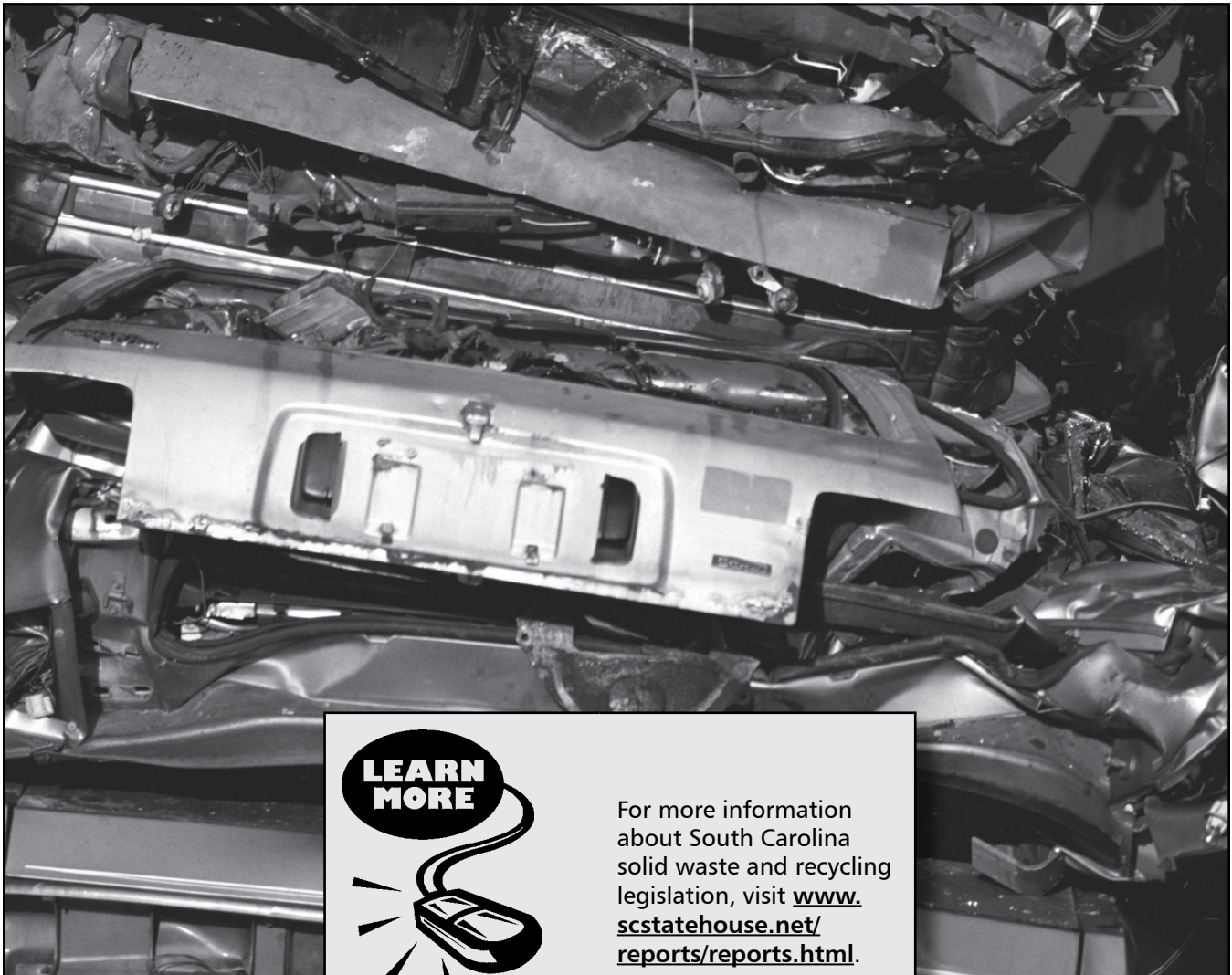
MSW RECYCLING BY COMMODITY

This section highlights the commodities that make up municipal solid waste (MSW) as defined by South Carolina. These commodities also 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, the recycling tonnages are provided for the past six years and an interpretation of the amount recycled in fiscal year (FY) 2006 is offered. Trend information was compiled from a variety of solid waste management publications as well as staff assessments.

In addition, a chart showing the average price received for each commodity or subgroup in FY06 is provided. Pricing information was provided by six to 11 counties, depending on the commodity. That is but a fraction of the county programs that market their material and it is for this reason that additional pricing information was obtained from "Waste News." "Waste News" is a bi-weekly news publication in North America written specifically for decision-makers in the solid waste and recycling industry. As part of its subscription service, the publication provides market prices for the Southeast. The weekly data was averaged for some comparison between the Southeast and South Carolina market prices. What has not changed are the various 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 (glass and paper) saw an increase in tonnages from FY05.

Chart 3.1 shows a breakdown, by weight, of the MSW recycled in FY06. Chart 3.2 notes the locations of the nine materials recovery facilities (MRFs) that currently operate in South Carolina. MRFs are defined as facilities where recyclables are sorted into specific categories, baled, shredded or otherwise prepared for transportation to market for remanufacturing.

CHART 3.1: MSW Recyclables Collected by Percentage*
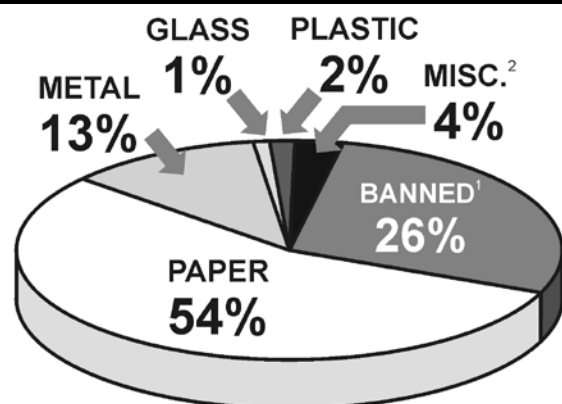
1. Banned items include the following: appliances; lead-acid batteries; tires; used motor oil (from do-it-yourself oil changers); and yard trimmings.

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)

■ **Public MRF**   ● **Private MRF**
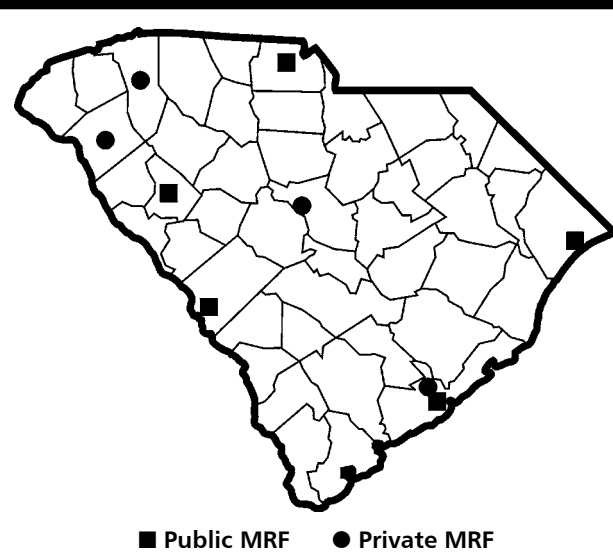
COMMODITY: **GLASS**

The amount of glass collected for recycling rose from 10,406 tons in FY05 to 11,090 tons in FY06. A significant portion of the increase came from the commercial category. This includes bars, restaurants and other businesses that generate high-value recyclables. Local governments are encouraged to establish commercial collection routes to provide glass recycling.

Despite an increase in the number of counties reporting glass recycling – 31 in FY05 to 33 in FY06 – the residential glass tonnages dropped about 1,000 tons from the previous FY. And yet, almost 80 percent of the glass collected came from residential programs – both curbside and drop-off recycling centers.

In addition, the revenue earned for glass fell slightly for both clear and brown. As noted in Chart 3.5, markets for green glass continue to struggle, ranging from earning a few dollars per ton to costing counties to recycle. Counties with a large volume of green glass are able to generate limited revenue.

According to the Glass Packaging Institute, in 2005, glass made up 5.2 percent of the municipal solid waste stream by weight, and of that, 25.3 percent of glass containers were recycled. Glass can be recycled again and again with no loss in quality or purity. Glass containers go from recycling bin to store shelf in as little as 30 days – again and again.

Glass collected in South Carolina for recycling is sent to two regional processors – Strategic Materials in Georgia and Container Recycling Group in North Carolina.

When the glass is taken to a processor, it is broken up into smaller pieces called cullet. The broken pieces are crushed, sorted, cleaned and prepared to be mixed with other raw materials in the glass-making process. The cost savings of recycling is in the use of energy. When glass is made from virgin materials, high temperatures are needed to melt and combine all the ingredients. Since cullet melts at a lower temperature, the more of it that is added to a batch of raw materials, the less energy is needed to melt it.

DEFINITION: Glass is defined as containers including bottles and jars for drinks, food, cosmetics and other products. When recycled, container glass usually is separated into colors for conversion into new containers, construction materials or fiberglass insulation. This category does not include glass from windows, plates and drinking glasses.

CHART 3.3: Glass Recycling Figures by Year

TONS — 20,000 / 15,000 / 10,000 / 5,000 / 0
12,825   9,848   9,430   10,497   10,406   11,090
2001   2002   2003   2004   2005   2006

NOTE: All three colors are combined for the total amount.
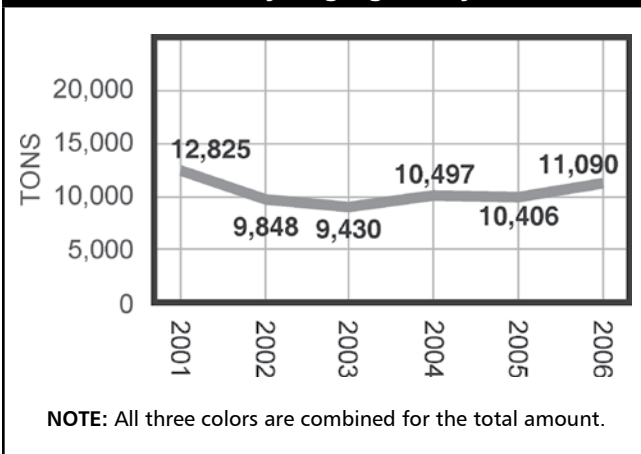
CHART 3.4: Total MSW Glass Recycled in Tons

	FY06	FY05	+/−
Brown	2,802	2,570	+232
Clear	3,291	2,877	+414
Green	2,779	2,713	+66
Mixed	2,218	2,246	−28
TOTAL	11,090	10,406	+684

CHART 3.5: Average Glass Prices by Type

DOLLARS PER TON — 30 / 25 / 20 / 15 / 10 / 5 / 0
■ Waste News Data   ■ County Data
CLEAR: $27 / $18
BROWN: $20 / $11
GREEN: $6 / $-3

* It is worth noting that while three counties pay for green glass recycling, three counties earn revenue averaging $4 per ton.

NOTE: Six counties reported market prices.
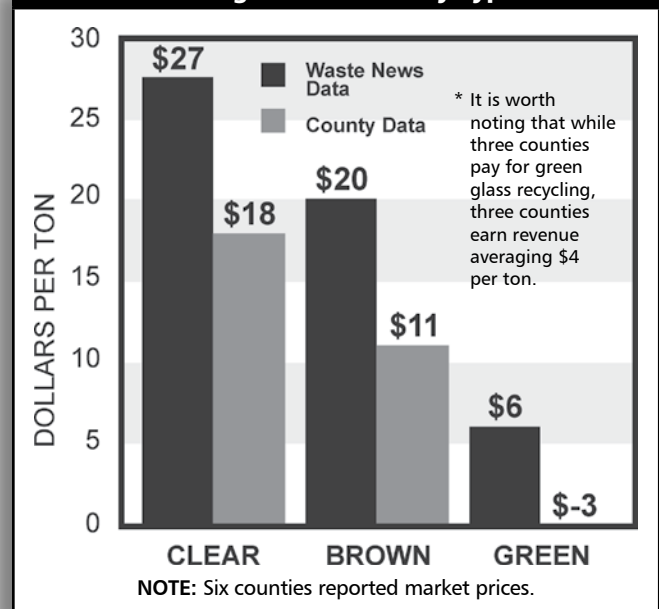
The amount of metal recycled in FY06 was 201,241 tons – a decrease of nearly 84,000 tons from the previous FY. The decrease probably can be attributed to fewer companies reporting their recycling activities as most of the decrease was found in the aluminum and ferrous materials categories of the commercial and industrial sector. By comparison, the residential metal category increased more than 2,000 tons despite the fact that one less county (44 in FY06 compared to 45 in FY05) collected metal for recycling in FY06 from the previous FY.

This is the second lowest amount of metal reported since FY01 despite substantially higher market prices for aluminum and scrap metal from the previous FY. It should be noted that commercial businesses and industry voluntarily report to the county in which they do business. If a county recycling program does not receive a report, it can have a direct and significant impact on the recycling numbers reported to DHEC.

The types of metals that are considered MSW and can be counted towards the recycling rate include aluminum and steel cans, scrap metal, aerosol cans as well as aluminum foil and pans. On the other hand, metal from construction and demolition activities, automobiles and industrial processing is not counted towards the measured MSW rate but are included in the state's total recycling effort.

For many years, steel has been one of the most commonly recycled materials around the world. The steel industry needs scrap to produce new steel, which ensures that all steel products contain from 25 to 100 percent recycled content. According to the Steel Recycling Institute, three-fourths of all American steel is recycled into new products.

DEFINITIONS: 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.

CHART 3.6: Total MSW Metal Recycled in Tons

	FY06	FY05	+/–
Aluminum	6,606	49,250	–42,644
Steel	4,415	3,987	+428
Non-ferrous	943	3,899	–2,956
Ferrous	77,477	130,559	–53,082
Other/Mixed Metal	111,800	97,179	+14,621
TOTAL	201,241	284,874	–83,633

CHART 3.7: Metal Recycling Figures by Year

CHART 3.8: Average Metal Prices by Type

NOTE: Between 8 and 10 counties reported market prices.
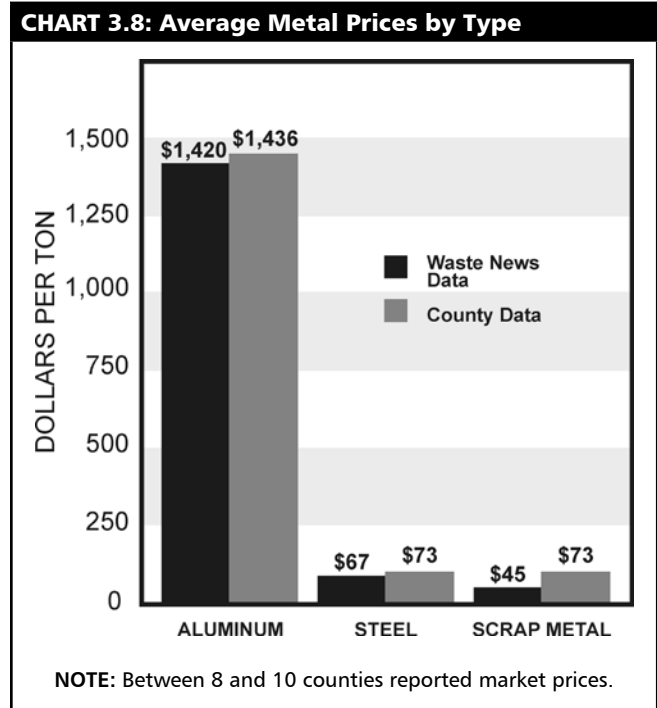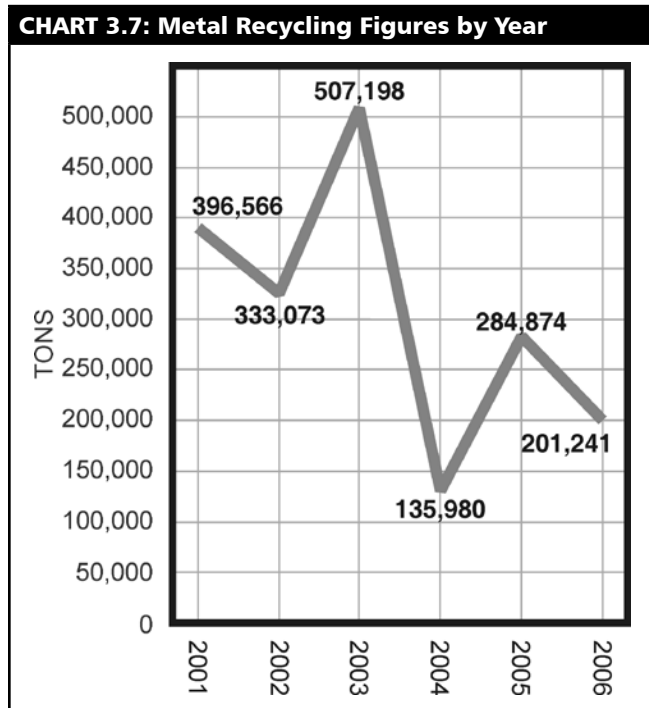
COMMODITY: **PAPER**

The amount of paper recycled increased from 397,751 tons in FY05 to a record 822,026 tons in FY06 – an increase of 107 percent. As noted in Section 2, the significant increase in paper also is credited with increasing the recycling rate for FY06 to 30.4 percent.

For the first time, staff within DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) secured additional tonnages from companies that had not previously reported to counties. Based on their population, all 46 counties were credited with the tonnages received from this effort. The tonnages came primarily from two sources: Sonoco Products Company – which worked closely with staff to identify previously unreported tonnages of recycled cardboard and office paper – and a few large grocery store chains that send their cardboard back to their distribution centers (that in some cases were out of state) and had not been previously reported.

According to the U.S. EPA's "Municipal Solid Waste Report: 2005 Facts and Figures," paper and paperboard were recovered at a rate of 50 percent, surpassing the 48 percent in 2003. This trend is reflected in South Carolina's numbers as more and more paper is being kept of the landfill.

While there are different grades of paper and some generate more revenue than others, the value of all grades increased substantially over FY05. See Chart 3.12 for FY06 specific pricing information.

DEFINITION: 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. Cardboard was the No. 1 recycled item followed by mixed paper and newspaper.

CHART 3.10: Total MSW Paper Recycled in Tons			
	FY06	**FY05**	**+/−**
Cardboard	619,650	219,654	+399,996
Magazines	2,005	5,588	−3,583
Newspaper/Inserts	68,945	63,595	+5,350
Office Paper	49,585	28,508	+21,077
Paperboard	4,264	3,726	+538
Phone Books	384	453	−69
Other/ Mixed Paper	77,193	76,227	+966
TOTAL	**822,026**	**397,751**	**+424,275**

CHART 3.11: Paper Recycling Figures by Year
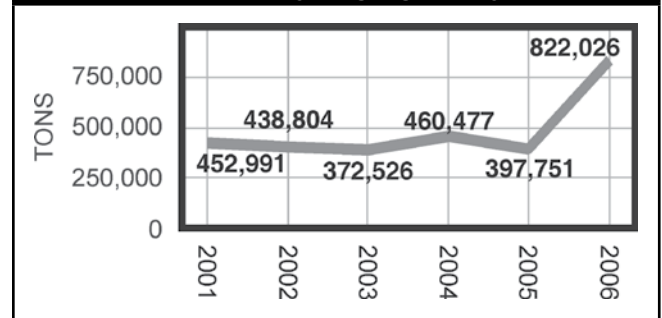
CHART 3.9: Types of Paper Recycled

NOTE: The total amount of MSW paper recycled in FY06 was 822,026 tons. This chart shows a breakdown of that total (measured by weight).
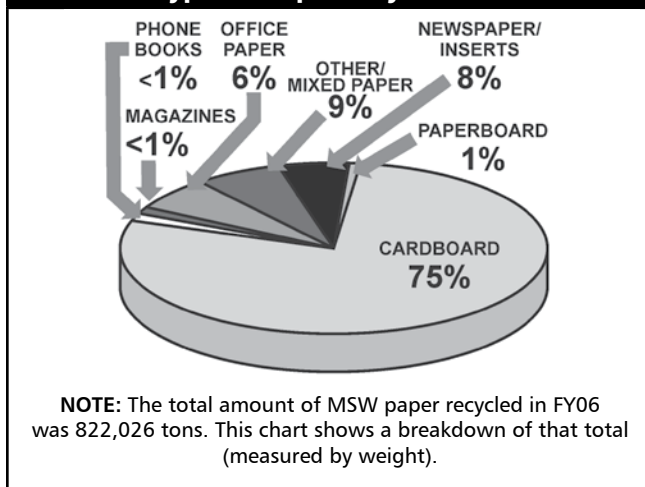
CHART 3.12: Average Paper Prices by Type

NOTE: Between six and 11 counties reported market prices.
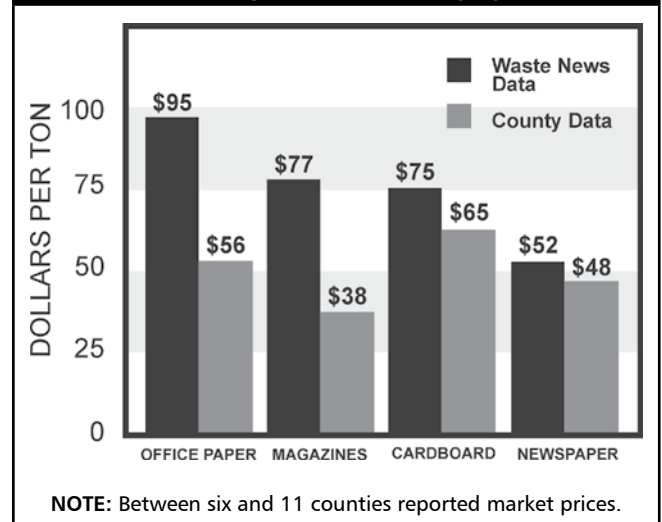
The amount of plastic collected for recycling fell slightly from 20,725 tons in FY05 to 20,379 in FY06 – a less than 2 percent decrease. There was, however, an increase in the amount of plastic collected in local residential programs (both curbside and drop-off) – even with the number of counties (40) collecting plastic remaining the same.

In the most recent data available, national recovery rates for both polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and high-density polyethylene (HDPE) posted increased recycling rates from the previous year at 23.1 percent[1] and 27.1 percent[2], respectively. In fact, PET and HDPE continue to comprise more than 95 percent of the plastic bottle market[2].

Plastic doesn't have the market value compared to other container and packaging commodities, particularly aluminum as well as clear and brown glass. The weight – or lack thereof – results in having to collect more plastic to generate marketable quantities. Also, the convenience of plastic beverage containers gives consumers the opportunity to take the product anywhere including places that may not have convenient recycling opportunities.

1. National Association for PET Container Resources "2005 Report on Post-consumer PET Container Recycling Activity"
2. The Association of Post-consumer Plastics Recyclers "2005 National Post-consumer Plastics Bottle Recycling Report"

Recycled PET is used primarily in the fiber industry for carpet, clothing and other similar products. Recycled HDPE has a variety of end uses including buckets, crates, pallets, lumber, automotive parts, film, pipe as well as lawn and garden products.

DEFINITION: Plastic refers to containers and packaging made from various resins (1 to 7) but does not include plastic from automobiles and construction products.

CHART 3.14: Plastic Recycling Figures by Year
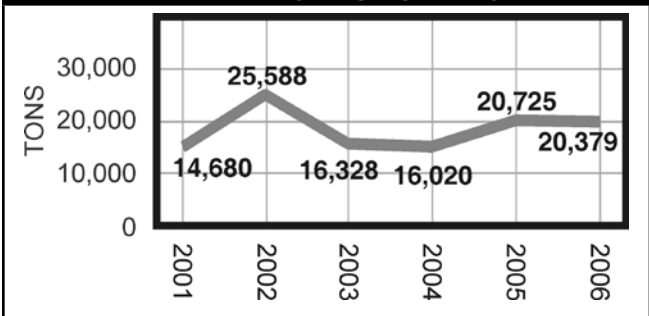
CHART 3.15: Average Plastic Prices by Type

NOTE: Between one and nine counties reported market prices.

CHART 3.13: Total MSW Plastic Recycled in Tons

—	TYPE	FY06	FY05	+/–
1	PET	2,504	2,334	+170
2	HDPE	6,887	6,399	+488
—	PET / HDPE (commingled)	1,643	2,664	−1,021
3	V or PVC	48	188	−140
4	LDPE	1,668	1,425	+243
5	PP	145	29	+116
6	PS	<1	9	−9
7	Other/ Mixed Plastic	7,484	7,677	−193
	TOTAL	20,379	20,725	−346
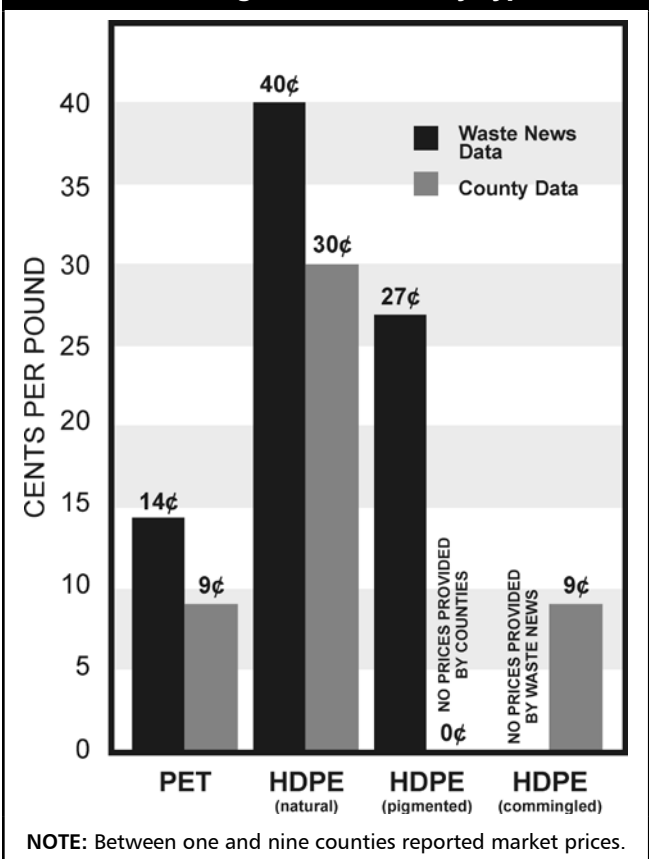
BANNED ITEMS are those items that cannot be disposed of in South Carolina's MSW landfills by law. These items include lead-acid batteries, tires, used motor oil, large appliances (also known as white goods) and yard trimmings. Again this year, used motor oil that was generated and recycled by do-it-yourselfers (DIYers) is included in the MSW recycling rate. (See page 23 for a summary of the state's used motor oil recycling program.)

South Carolina was recently honored by the Rubber Manufacturers Association as the No. 1 state for managing its waste tires. The state's top ranking is based on the percentage of tires going to end-use markets, the number of stockpiled tires and the number of tires disposed of in landfills.

While banned items usually are not collected in curbside programs, most can be taken to county drop-off recycling centers or to retailers when new products are purchased. Chart 3.16 shows a breakdown of the tonnages recycled for each commodity in FY06 as well as FY05 for comparison.

With the exception of yard trimmings, there are advanced recycling fees associated with banned items. When consumers buy motor oil, new tires, refrigerators (or other large appliances) 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.

There was about a 10 percent decrease in banned items recycled from FY05 to FY06. This came mostly from the white goods category – which like scrap metal – saw a decrease in the tons reported. There may have been fewer commercial businesses and industries reporting their collected tonnages to the counties in which they conduct business. This could be a possible explanation for the decrease in the number reported to DHEC.

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 counties recycle based upon local and sometimes unique markets. And 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 more than triple-digit tonnage increases in consumer electronics, cooking oil and paint.

CHART 3.17: Total MSW Miscellaneous Items Recycled in Tons			
COMMODITY	FY06	FY05	+/–
Antifreeze	358	360	–2
Consumer Electronics	1,140	728	+412
Cooking Oil	8,362	7,804	+558
Fluorescent Tubes	450	1,172	–722
Food Scraps (post-consumer only)	24	405	–381
Household Hazardous Materials	24	929	–905
Mattresses	52	0	+52
Paint	329	198	+131
Rechargeable Batteries	220	219	+1
Textiles	1,116	6,876	–5,760
Used Oil Filters (if not included as scrap metal)	1,990	3,650	–1,660
Wood Packaging	30,231	37,482	–7,251
Other Wood	13,896	6,745	+7,151
Other Misc.	1,422	2,557	–1,135
TOTAL	59,614	69,125	–9,511

CHART 3.16: Total MSW Banned Items Recycled in Tons			
COMMODITY	FY06	FY05	+/–
DIY Used Motor Oil	3,557	4,127	–570
Lead-acid Batteries	6,798	10,428	–3,630
Tires	62,765	62,736	+29
White Goods (appliances)	47,148	69,687	–22,539
Yard Trimmings	275,789	292,239	–16,450
TOTAL	396,057	439,217	–43,160

South Carolina has one of the nation's best and most comprehensive recycling programs targeting do-it-yourself oil changers (DIYers). What began in the early 1990s to conserve resources and to stop illegal dumping of used motor oil, has grown into a one-stop program that also accepts motor oil bottles, filters and oil/gasoline mixtures from DIYers as well as used motor oil from small farming operations.

The program – primarily funded by DHEC through the Used Oil Trust Fund – has grown to more than 800 collection sites across the state. In addition, the program serves as a model of how convenience and participation go hand in hand. Part of this growth and subsequent success can be attributed to retail outlets, quick lubes and auto parts stores that accept used motor oil from DIYers. For the seventh consecutive year, more than 1 million gallons of used motor oil was recycled. In calendar year 2005, DIYers recycled 1,066,336 gallons of used motor oil. Since 1990, DIYers have recycled more than 12 million gallons of used motor oil. For this report, used motor oil generated and recycled by DIYers is counted as part of the state's MSW recycling rate.

Each county has sites to collect used motor oil. Most also collect and recycle used oil filters and oil bottles from DIYers. The amount of used oil filters

and oil bottles recycled is difficult to measure directly because many counties add filters to their metal recycling and bottles to their plastic recycling totals. The Office encourages counties to establish farmer oil collection tanks as well as oil/gasoline mixture collection tanks. Farmer oil collection tanks are designed to accept the larger quantities of oil that farmers generate. Since the program began in 1998, 38 farmer oil tanks have been set up in 31 counties. Oil/gasoline mixture collection tanks are designed to accept used motor oil, gasoline and oil/gasoline mixtures. Forty-seven oil/gasoline mixture collection sites have been established in 33 counties.

Overall, there are few barriers to recycling used motor oil, used oil filters and oil bottles. The S.C. Budget and Control Board has developed a state contract to assist in the proper management of used motor oil and used oil filters. Markets are not an issue. Bottles, if properly drained, can be recycled with other plastic. In addition to the state contract, local scrap dealers and steel mills accept drained/crushed used oil filters.

While the overall program continues to be successful, the Office's goal is to have at least one farmer oil collection tank and one oil/gasoline mixture collection tank in each county as well as have each county collect used oil filters and bottles.

CHART 3.18: Used Motor Oil Collection Figures for Calendar Year 2005
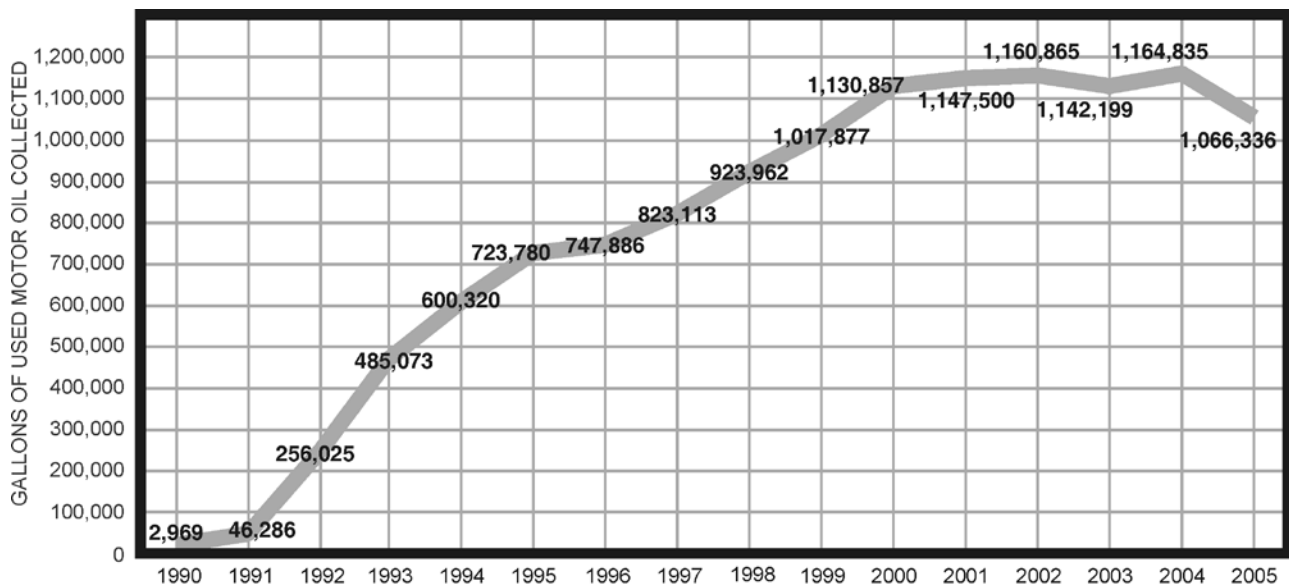
NOTE: Used motor oil recycling sites are required by law to be registered with the state. Collection figures were taken from reports compiled by DHEC's Office of Solid Waste Compliance. Figures for calendar year 2006 were not available when this document was printed.

RECYCLING DATA
FOR STATE AGENCIES &
COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES

The S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act (Act) – signed into law on May 27, 1991 – is the state's first comprehensive law on solid waste management and sets recycling and disposal goals. It also requires local governments to track materials recycled and to report to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office).

The Act was amended on October 3, 2000 requiring state agencies as well as state-supported colleges and universities to submit to DHEC an annual report detailing their recycling programs and provide a list of products – purchased during the previous fiscal year (FY) – containing 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 annual report provides information for FY06, reflecting activities from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006.

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. Unfortunately, such an effort is not possible because a system is not in place for tracking the amount of dollars spent on buying recycled products. There have been discussions (and attempts made) with the S.C. Budget and Control Board's Materials Management Office (MMO) to measure this effort, but currently 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 cannot be calculated at this time.

To compensate for not having a tracking mechanism, the Office, in years past, had asked for estimates on the total dollar expenditures towards recycled content products and services. But without a quantifiable way to measure such activities, the number isn't an accurate reflection on what is taking place at the agency and college/university level. Because of that, the Office asked this year for respondents to report on what is purchased (instead of how much) and, not surprisingly, many schools and agencies reported buying recycled content copy paper, bathroom paper products, toner and inkjet cartridges as well as business cards and stationary.

Staff is working closely with MMO so that future 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. Staff also is working with MMO to allow for the procurement of certain paper products in recycled content only – instead of offering a choice between virgin and recycled. The state will continue to support the concept of "closing the loop" on recycling – that is collecting, processing and purchasing recycled materials.

In FY06, 17,646 tons of material were recycled and marketed into new products. This amount reflects a decrease of less than 2 percent from FY05. Despite more agencies reporting than ever before, there was a slight decrease in most categories along with a significant change in one category. The latter can be directly attributed to a one-time collection event at an agency that recycled a large amount of steel in FY05, but was not repeated in FY06. The S.C. Department of Transportation (DOT), however, reported additional recycling efforts. DOT recycled more than 240,000 tons of asphalt pavement, old sidewalks, bridge steel and concrete.

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

RECYCLING DATA: STATE AGENCIES

Sixty-one state agencies reported recycling 8,339 tons of material. Of that amount, the No. 1 item recycled was mixed metal followed by office paper.

When it comes to buying recycled content products, 65 percent of respondents reported purchasing recycled copy paper, followed by 49 percent respondents purchasing recycled toner and/or inkjet cartridges.

S.C. State Agencies Reporting for FY06

- Accident Fund
- Administrative Law Court
- Arts Commission
- Attorney General
- Budget and Control Board
  - □ General Services Division (includes Capitol Complex and Capital Center)
  - □ Materials Management Office
  - □ Office of Internal Operations
  - □ Office of State Budget
  - □ Retirement Systems
  - □ State Data Center/CIO
- Commission for the Blind
- Commission on Indigent Defense
- Commission on Prosecution Coordination
- Comptroller General
- 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 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 Oversight Committee
- Election Commission
- Employment Security Commission
- Forestry Commission
- Human Affairs Commission
- Judicial Department
- Legislative Audit Council
- Legislative Printing, Information and Technology Systems
- Office of the Adjutant General
- Office of the State Auditor
- Patriots Point Development Authority
- Public Service Commission
- Santee Cooper
- School for the Deaf and the Blind
- Sea Grant Consortium
- Second Injury Fund
- Secretary of State
- S.C. Commission on Higher Education
- S.C. Confederate Relic Room
- S.C. Criminal Justice Academy
- S.C. Education Television
- S.C. Higher Education Tuition Grants Commission
- S.C. Housing Finance Development Authority
- S.C. Vocational Rehabilitation Department
- State Board of Technical and Comprehensive Education
- State Ethics Commission
- State Library
- State Museum
- State Ports Authority
- State Treasurer's Office

CHART 4.1: Commodities Recycled in Tons		
COMMODITIES RECYCLED		STATE TOTAL
PAPER	Magazines	21.20
	Office paper	1,185.55
	Newspapers and inserts	14.12
	Corrugated cardboard	881.78
	Phone books	19.30
	Paperboard	0.05
	Other/mixed paper	74.08
PLASTIC (Bottles)	#1 PET	3.72
	#2 HDPE	8.47
	#3 Vinyl	0.10
	Other mixed/plastic bottles	5.12
PLASTIC (Film)	#2 HDPE	0.06
	#4 LDPE	0.05
	Other/mixed plastic film	3.21
METAL	Aluminum (cans, foil)	290.55
	Steel cans	150.78
	Other ferrous metals	439.45
	White goods	0.25
	Other/mixed metal	2,209.12
GLASS (Containers & Packaging)	Brown	0.18
	Clear	0.42
	Green	0.18
	Other/mixed glass	2.31
WOOD	Pallets	101.35
	Furniture and cabinets	0.26
	Other/mixed wood	178.51
YARD TRIMMINGS/ FOOD SCRAPS	Grass clippings	127.60
	Food scraps	0.05
OTHER MATERIALS	Rechargeable batteries	8.25
	Antifreeze	29.35
	C&D debris	12.00
	Consumer electronics	24.15
	Cooking oil	0.01
	Fluorescent bulbs	11.23
	Lead-acid batteries	115.53
	Paint (oil or latex)	0.25
	Tires	552.43
	Toner cartridges	7.72
* Other includes electrical poles and LID light bulbs.	Used motor oil	1,056.50
	Used oil filters	33.57
	Other*	770.21
TOTAL		8,338.98

Twenty-six colleges and universities reported recycling 9,307 tons of material. Of that amount, the No. 1 item recycled was construction and demolition debris followed by office paper.

When it comes to buying recycled content products, 60 percent of respondents reported purchasing recycled content copy paper, followed by 52 percent respondents purchasing recycled content bathroom supplies including toilet tissue and paper towels.

S.C. Colleges & Universities Reporting for FY06

- Aiken Technical College
- Bob Jones University
- Charleston Southern University
- The Citadel
- Clemson University
- Coastal Carolina University
- College of Charleston
- Florence-Darlington Technical College
- Francis Marion University
- Horry-Georgetown Technical College
- Lander University
- Medical University of South Carolina
- Midlands Technical College

- Newberry College
- Northeastern Technical College
- Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
- Piedmont 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

LEARN MORE

"The State Agencies/ Colleges and Universities Waste Reduction, Recycling and Buying Recycled Reports" for FY02 through FY05 are available at **www. scdhec.gov/recycle/ html/pubs.html**.

CHART 4.2: Commodities Recycled in Tons		
COMMODITIES RECYCLED		STATE TOTAL
PAPER	Magazines	24.10
	Office paper	2,318.00
	Newspapers and inserts	7.48
	Corrugated cardboard	721.08
	Phone books	11.90
	Paperboard	15.10
	Other/mixed paper	429.02
PLASTIC (Bottles)	#1 PET	8.22
	#2 HDPE	0.00
	#3 Vinyl	0.00
	Other mixed/plastic bottles	13.53
PLASTIC (Film)	#2 HDPE	0.00
	#4 LDPE	0.00
	Other/mixed plastic film	67.00
METAL	Aluminum (cans, foil)	10.89
	Steel cans	7.00
	Other ferrous metals	336.92
	White goods	10.00
	Other/mixed metal	218.41
GLASS (Containers & Packaging)	Brown	0.00
	Clear	1.00
	Green	1.00
	Other/mixed glass	27.10
WOOD	Pallets	72.22
	Furniture and cabinets	4.50
	Other/mixed wood	2.00
YARD TRIMMINGS/ FOOD SCRAPS	Grass clippings	755.98
	Food scraps	0.00
OTHER MATERIALS	Rechargeable batteries	0.33
	Antifreeze	0.62
	C&D debris	4,036.43
	Consumer electronics	55.97
	Cooking oil	49.88
	Fluorescent bulbs	16.60
	Lead-acid batteries	3.23
	Paint (oil or latex)	0.00
* Other includes rags with solvent, diesel, paint, textiles and transmission fluid.	Tires	4.09
	Toner cartridges	3.37
	Used motor oil	35.53
	Used oil filters	0.64
	Other*	38.19
TOTAL		9,307.33

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) 2005 to FY06. In South Carolina, only MSW is used to measure the state's recycling efforts. (See the definition on page 7.)

The state's recycling rate in FY06 was 30.4 percent – an increase of 16 percent from the recycling rate of 26.2 percent in FY05. The total amount of MSW recycled increased 24 percent from 1,222,098 tons in FY05 to 1,510,409 tons in FY06. In addition, local government residential recycling programs (both curbside and drop-off) saw a 10 percent increase in tons of MSW recycled.

Two factors contributed to the state's increased recycling rate. First, staff within the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling (Office) secured additional tonnages from companies that had not previously reported to counties. (See page 8 for details.) The tonnages received from these companies were distributed across all 46 counties based on their population. Population figures were taken from the U.S. Census Bureau.

And second, counties reported that 436,652 tons were recycled in their local residential programs – an increase of 38,924 tons from the previous FY.

Again this year, data was collected from various sources at the state level and was distributed to counties, also based on population or location of source. These additional recycling tonnages came from tire processors, composting facilities, the state's electronics waste contractor as well as state agencies and colleges/universities.

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

CHART 5.1: S.C. MSW Recycling Rate		
FY06	**FY05**	**CHANGE**
30.4%	26.2%	+16%

CHART 5.2: S.C. MSW Recycling Tonnages			
FY06	**TONS**	**+/– IN TONS FROM FY05**	**CHANGE**
State Recycling Effort	1,510,409	+288,311	+24%
Residential Programs Only	436,652	+38,924	+10%

About this Section...

"Section 5: The State & Counties At A Glance" details state and county efforts to manage their solid waste through recycling and disposal. This section has been split into three parts.

The first part – **"State & County MSW Recycling & Disposal Rates"** (beginning on page 30) – profiles recycling and disposal activities, 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 Recycling Data"** (beginning on page 32) – the amount of material collected for recycling by each county is provided, broken down by commodity and source. 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 56) – presents data on a county-by-county basis that details the cost of operating solid waste programs.

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

Counties are required to annually report MSW recycling data to DHEC. Counties must report recycling data 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. 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. But more importantly, the total MSW recycling numbers are an accurate reflection of those specified materials diverted from the landfill.

In FY06, three counties – Clarendon, Darlington and Pickens – met both the state's recycling and disposal goals. Clarendon had a 40.0 percent recycling rate, Darlington achieved a 35.3 percent recycling rate and Pickens had a 45.8 percent recycling rate, either meeting or exceeding the state's goal of 35 percent. Also, Clarendon had a disposal rate of 1.5 pounds per person per day (p/p/d), Darlington had a disposal rate of 3.0 p/p/d and Pickens had a disposal rate of 2.1 p/p/d, all meeting the disposal goal by disposing of less than 3.5 p/p/d.

In addition, seven other counties met the state's recycling goal, but not the disposal goal. They are Anderson, Berkeley, Charleston, Newberry, Oconee, Spartanburg and York counties. An additional 18 counties met the state's disposal goal, but not the recycling goal. See Chart 5.3 for a complete list of counties that met the recycling and/or disposal goals.

Chart 5.4 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 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.

CHART 5.3: S.C. Counties That Met MSW Recycling & Disposal Goals		
COUNTY	MET RECYCLING GOAL	MET DISPOSAL GOAL
Abbeville	——	Yes
Aiken	——	Yes
Allendale	——	Yes
Anderson	Yes	——
Berkeley	Yes	——
Calhoun	——	Yes
Charleston	Yes	——
Chester	——	Yes
Chesterfield	——	Yes
Clarendon	Yes	Yes
Colleton	——	Yes
Darlington	Yes	Yes
Edgefield	——	Yes
Kershaw	——	Yes
Lancaster	——	Yes
Laurens	——	Yes
Lee	——	Yes
Marion	——	Yes
Marlboro	——	Yes
McCormick	——	Yes
Newberry	Yes	——
Oconee	Yes	——
Pickens	Yes	Yes
Saluda	——	Yes
Spartanburg	Yes	——
Union	——	Yes
Williamsburg	——	Yes
York	Yes	——

Pickens County – Leading the Way

As one of only three counties that met both the state's recycling and disposal goals for FY06, Pickens County's success can be attributed to a number of factors. The county offers its residents a comprehensive recycling program through its network of recycling drop-off centers as well as provides support to a number of successful municipal curbside programs within the county. Pickens County also recognizes the importance of continuing public education and strives to increase participation in a variety of ways – whether making presentations to school or community groups, using its recycling center attendants to promote recycling or adding new commodities to its collection program.

CHART 5.4: 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	26,133	24.9	1.1	3.2	4.3	5,103	15,358
Aiken	150,181	30.5	1.5	3.5	5.0	41,602	94,909
Allendale	10,917	34.6	1.5	2.9	4.5	3,079	5,813
Anderson	175,514	42.0	2.6	3.6	6.2	83,974	115,778
Bamberg	15,880	14.3	0.7	4.0	4.6	1,909	11,481
Barnwell	23,345	25.8	1.4	4.1	5.6	6,142	17,653
Beaufort	160,900	33.8	2.6	5.1	7.7	76,572	150,129
Berkeley	151,673	43.5	3.4	4.4	7.7	93,003	120,920
Calhoun	15,100	15.9	0.6	2.9	3.5	1,513	8,001
Charleston	330,368	35.2	2.7	5.0	7.7	164,214	302,081
Cherokee	53,844	11.0	0.6	4.8	5.4	5,853	47,589
Chester	33,228	15.8	0.6	3.3	4.0	3,795	20,169
Chesterfield	43,435	32.6	0.8	1.7	2.5	6,359	13,132
Clarendon	33,363	40.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	6,187	9,276
Colleton	39,605	19.8	0.7	2.9	3.6	5,127	20,727
Darlington	67,346	35.3	1.6	3.0	4.6	19,854	36,390
Dillon	30,974	17.1	0.9	4.4	5.3	5,141	24,957
Dorchester	112,858	26.9	1.4	3.8	5.2	28,544	77,739
Edgefield	25,528	27.4	1.1	2.9	3.9	5,024	13,329
Fairfield	24,047	20.2	1.2	4.7	5.9	5,208	20,549
Florence	131,097	14.7	0.9	5.1	6.0	21,139	122,469
Georgetown	60,983	23.2	1.3	4.2	5.5	14,213	47,052
Greenville	407,383	27.5	2.5	6.7	9.2	187,951	495,637
Greenwood	67,979	23.8	1.8	5.9	7.8	22,963	73,487
Hampton	21,329	28.0	1.7	4.4	6.1	6,657	17,101
Horry	226,992	33.4	2.9	5.7	8.6	118,979	237,103
Jasper	21,398	19.1	1.2	5.3	6.6	4,877	20,716
Kershaw	56,486	19.9	0.8	3.3	4.1	8,457	34,065
Lancaster	63,113	30.3	1.1	2.6	3.7	12,769	29,430
Laurens	70,293	27.1	1.2	3.2	4.4	15,258	41,134
Lee	20,638	21.5	0.8	2.9	3.6	2,948	10,741
Lexington	235,272	23.6	1.1	3.6	4.7	47,329	153,031
Marion	34,904	18.9	0.7	3.1	3.8	4,611	19,772
Marlboro	28,021	31.5	1.1	2.4	3.5	5,603	12,201
McCormick	10,108	27.0	0.9	2.4	3.3	1,642	4,448
Newberry	37,250	41.4	4.2	6.0	10.2	28,573	40,497
Oconee	69,577	42.6	2.8	3.7	6.5	35,054	47,204
Orangeburg	92,167	14.6	0.8	4.5	5.3	13,041	76,268
Pickens	113,575	45.8	1.8	2.1	3.9	37,482	44,281
Richland	340,078	14.1	0.8	5.1	5.9	52,065	316,845
Saluda	18,895	21.6	0.9	3.2	4.1	3,077	11,183
Spartanburg	266,809	43.6	3.6	4.7	8.3	176,831	228,503
Sumter	105,517	21.1	1.1	3.8	4.8	19,418	72,494
Union	28,539	27.9	0.9	2.4	3.4	4,939	12,747
Williamsburg	35,395	21.2	0.8	2.8	3.5	4,848	18,055
York	190,097	37.6	2.6	4.4	7.0	91,482	151,829
STATE TOTAL	**4,278,134**	**30.4**	**2.0**	**4.4**	**6.4**	**1,510,409**	**3,464,269**

Counties are required to complete a progress report every FY, detailing any recycling activities – by commodity – that take place in their county, whether by a local government, college/university, school, business or other recycling program. The numbers reported, as previously stated in the Overview (see page 7), fall into one of four categories: residential; commercial; institutional/nonprofit; or industrial packaging/office. In addition, 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/recycle/html/counties.html**.

Tracking South Carolina's recycling efforts is important for several reasons. Recycling reduces the need to build landfills and incinerators. Recycling conserves natural resources as well as energy. Recycling reduces pollution caused by the extraction and processing of virgin materials and the manufacturing of products using virgin materials. In addition, recycling reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. GHGs are emitted at nearly every stage of a product's life cycle – including the management of solid waste – and contribute to global climate change. How solid waste is managed can have a substantial impact on GHG emissions. Practices such as waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in GHG emissions.

South Carolina recycled 1,510,409 tons of MSW in FY06. Those tonnages came from glass, metal, paper, plastic as well as banned and miscellaneous items that were recycled. See Chart 5.5 for a breakdown of commodities and the amount recycled for the state.

The following pages highlight each 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.

Using formulas provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's WasteWise program, environmental equivalencies have been provided for each county based on their FY06 progress reports. These equivalencies put the environmental impact of recycling in perspective. Selected equivalencies are provided below for the state and on the following pages for each county.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Population: **4,278,134**
Number of Drop-off Recycling Centers: **617**
Number of Curbside Recycling Programs: **114**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. South Carolina recycled 1,510,409 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 771,261 households for one year; growing 154,054,530 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 684,296,887 gallons of gasoline.
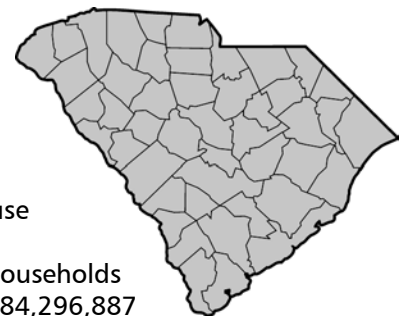
CHART 5.5: Statewide MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	**RESIDENTIAL**	**COMMERCIAL**	**INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT**	**INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING**	**TOTAL**
Glass	8,901.38	1,659.37	34.05	495.15	11,089.95
Metal	37,137.00	98,111.92	6,380.51	59,612.04	201,241.47
Paper	95,874.21	630,613.71	10,375.69	85,162.49	822,026.10
Plastic	6,461.79	9,272.42	82.78	4,562.45	20,379.44
Banned Items	276,908.21	102,324.26	1,199.83	15,625.00	396,057.30
Miscellaneous	11,369.52	26,974.73	2,301.39	18,968.85	59,614.49
TOTAL	**436,652.11**	**868,956.41**	**20,374.25**	**184,425.98**	**1,510,408.75**

ABBEVILLE COUNTY

Population: **26,133**
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 5,103 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,718 households for one year; growing 542,855 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,411,314 gallons of gasoline.
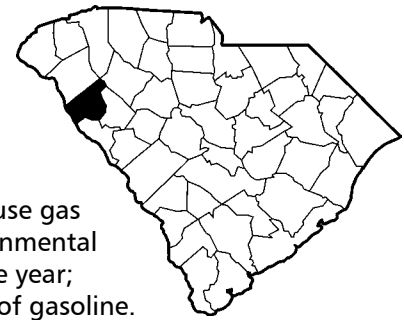
CHART 5.6: Abbeville County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	4.79	10.20	41.68	824.05	880.72
Paper	203.48	2228.86	11.56	590.09	3033.99
Plastic	52.57	21.60	18.72	40.00	132.89
Banned Items	429.81	166.80	7.44	0.04	604.09
Miscellaneous	1.99	35.15	1.35	412.83	451.32
TOTAL	692.64	2462.61	80.75	1,867.01	5,103.01

AIKEN COUNTY

Population: **150,181**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **12**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Aiken, Burnettown, New Ellenton, North Augusta and Wagener**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Aiken County recycled 41,602 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 26,233 households for one year; growing 5,239,855 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 23,274,981 gallons of gasoline.
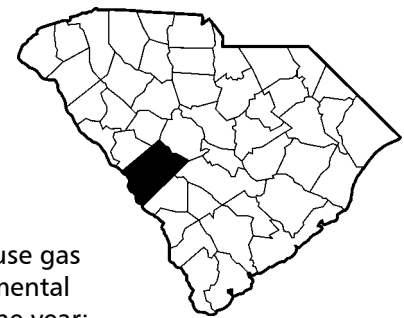
CHART 5.7: Aiken County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	94.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.71
Metal	2,955.05	4,148.00	18.67	8,119.54	15,241.26
Paper	5,269.70	14,549.50	350.62	1,661.63	21,831.45
Plastic	168.18	17.00	0.46	1,003.02	1,188.66
Banned Items	500.82	796.20	11.09	91.74	1,399.85
Miscellaneous	8.67	586.10	266.16	985.50	1,846.43
TOTAL	8,997.13	20,096.80	647.00	11,861.43	41,602.36

ALLENDALE COUNTY

Population: **10,917**
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 3,079 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,602 households for one year; growing 320,034 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,421,564 gallons of gasoline.
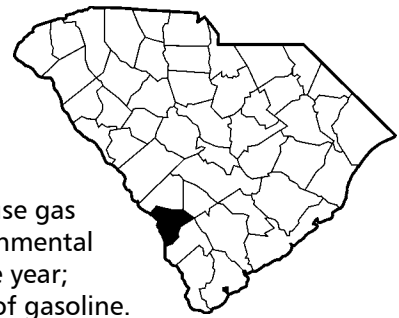
CHART 5.8: Allendale County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.30
Metal	171.20	422.20	15.16	0.00	608.56
Paper	10.00	623.00	39.41	13.66	686.07
Plastic	0.00	72.40	0.43	0.00	72.83
Banned Items	562.00	32.00	3.53	0.00	597.53
Miscellaneous	0.00	1,104.47	3.03	0.00	1,107.50
TOTAL	749.50	2,254.07	61.56	13.66	3,078.79

ANDERSON COUNTY

Population: **175,514**
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 83,974 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 59,512 households for one year; growing 11,887,051 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 52,801,253 gallons of gasoline.
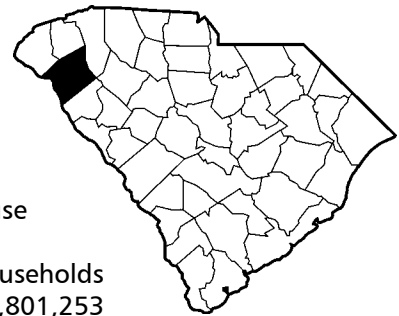
CHART 5.9: Anderson County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	197.15	39.72	0.00	0.00	236.87
Metal	13.83	45,146.66	18.16	172.99	45,351.64
Paper	1,844.63	16,746.06	58.26	1,419.94	20,068.89
Plastic	29.41	108.91	0.43	9.77	148.52
Banned Items	3,460.39	5,734.89	5.53	0.00	9,200.81
Miscellaneous	53.42	8,897.27	16.74	0.00	8,967.43
TOTAL	5,598.83	76,673.51	99.12	1,602.70	83,974.16

BAMBERG COUNTY

Population: **15,880**
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 1,909 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 921 households for one year; growing 183,897 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 816,856 gallons of gasoline.
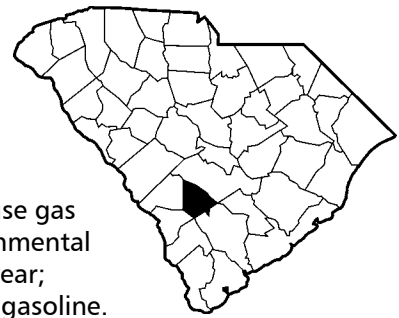
CHART 5.10: Bamberg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	60.07	2.00	14.48	3.40	79.95
Paper	62.14	1,279.00	134.70	48.38	1,524.22
Plastic	1.69	0.00	0.07	0.00	1.76
Banned Items	226.00	48.00	4.92	0.00	278.92
Miscellaneous	0.02	6.60	17.52	0.00	24.14
TOTAL	349.92	1,335.60	171.69	51.78	1,908.99

BARNWELL COUNTY

Population: **23,345**
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 6,142 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 3,193 households for one year; growing 637,718 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,832,688 gallons of gasoline.
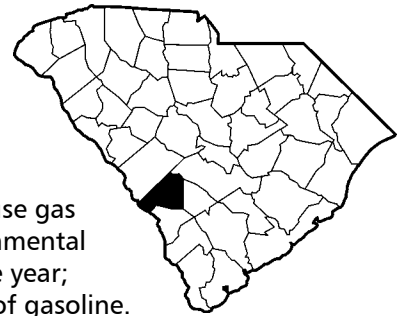
CHART 5.11: Barnwell County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	62.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00
Metal	260.38	9.50	43.35	471.02	784.25
Paper	262.10	3,538.05	104.28	459.11	4,363.54
Plastic	30.89	0.00	0.08	37.71	68.68
Banned Items	146.59	404.33	18.76	0.00	569.68
Miscellaneous	59.74	40.36	42.32	151.15	293.57
TOTAL	821.70	3,992.24	208.79	1,118.99	6,141.72

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Population: **160,900**
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 76,572 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 33,185 households for one year; growing 6,628,487 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 29,443,166 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.12: Beaufort County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	603.80	0.00	0.31	0.00	604.11
Metal	94.41	393.69	482.81	0.00	970.91
Paper	4,266.05	19,854.47	1,072.15	9.40	25,202.07
Plastic	190.20	21.00	0.92	0.00	212.12
Banned Items	25,069.12	23,215.02	39.05	0.00	48,323.19
Miscellaneous	272.35	846.89	140.72	0.00	1,259.96
TOTAL	30,495.93	44,331.07	1,735.96	9.40	76,572.36

BERKELEY COUNTY

Population: **151,673**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **20**
Curbside Recycling Program: **Town of Summerville and Sangaree – Special Tax District**
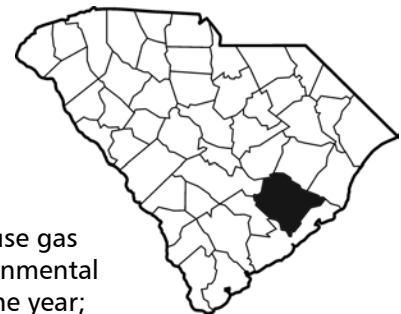
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Berkeley County recycled 93,003 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 45,805 households for one year; growing 9,149,274 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 40,640,281 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.13: Berkeley County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	184.56	4.05	0.00	0.00	188.61
Metal	47.81	5,144.58	1,139.80	1,222.83	7,555.02
Paper	1,051.83	60,705.78	133.51	520.54	62,411.66
Plastic	146.89	727.95	0.07	60.26	934.67
Banned Items	19,140.84	649.34	3.67	110.91	19,904.76
Miscellaneous	7.63	348.51	106.83	1,545.71	2,008.68
TOTAL	20,579.06	67,580.21	1,383.88	3,460.25	93,003.40

CALHOUN COUNTY

Population: **15,100**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **10**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Cameron and St. Matthews**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Calhoun County recycled 1,513 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 690 households for one year; growing 137,735 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 611,807 gallons of gasoline.
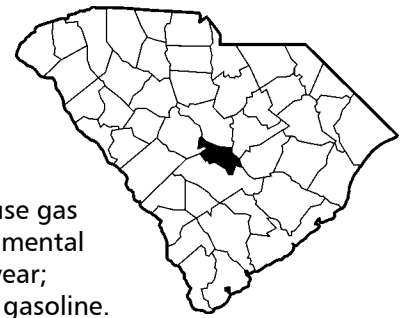
CHART 5.14: Calhoun County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	1.00	0.00	10.48	0.00	11.48
Paper	0.00	997.22	8.70	35.03	1,040.95
Plastic	2.25	0.00	0.07	0.00	2.32
Banned Items	402.09	45.00	3.42	0.00	450.51
Miscellaneous	2.50	3.60	1.17	0.00	7.27
TOTAL	407.84	1,045.82	23.84	35.03	1,512.53

CHARLESTON COUNTY

Population: **330,368**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **49**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Countywide service**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Charleston County recycled 164,214 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 76,303 households for one year; growing 15,241,017 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 67,699,279 gallons of gasoline.
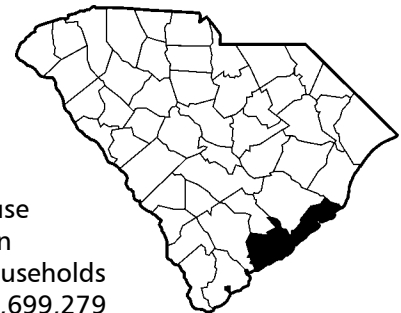
CHART 5.15: Charleston County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	2,068.49	462.00	3.80	0.00	2,534.29
Metal	1,734.11	2,051.90	374.33	4,984.70	9,145.04
Paper	12,265.33	61,099.53	2,584.03	705.41	76,654.30
Plastic	910.70	573.90	3.85	49.40	1,537.85
Banned Items	43,920.30	24,265.90	131.29	0.75	68,318.24
Miscellaneous	467.65	4,854.99	287.15	414.19	6,023.98
TOTAL	61,366.58	93,308.22	3,384.45	6,154.45	164,213.70

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Population: **53,844**
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.**
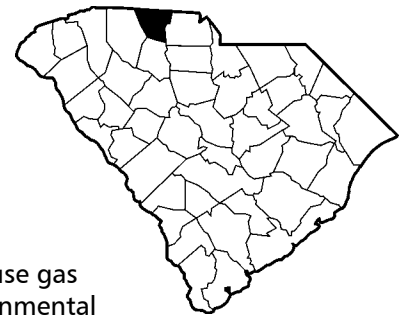
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Cherokee County recycled 5,853 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,940 households for one year; growing 587,231 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,608,428 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.16: Cherokee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	52.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.72
Metal	477.05	76.31	10.48	0.00	563.84
Paper	673.64	3,332.10	9.17	9.38	4,024.29
Plastic	44.50	0.00	0.07	0.00	44.57
Banned Items	983.61	159.00	3.42	0.00	1,146.03
Miscellaneous	15.74	3.60	2.70	0.00	22.04
TOTAL	2,247.26	3,571.01	25.84	9.38	5,853.49

CHESTER COUNTY

Population: **33,228**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **13**
Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Chester**
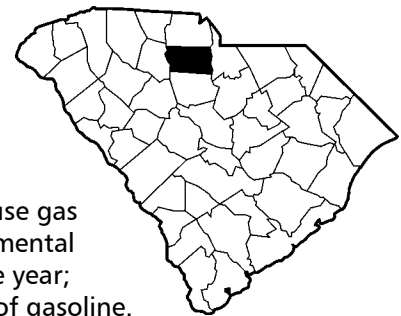
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Chester County recycled 3,795 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,781 households for one year; growing 355,667 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,579,841 gallons of gasoline.
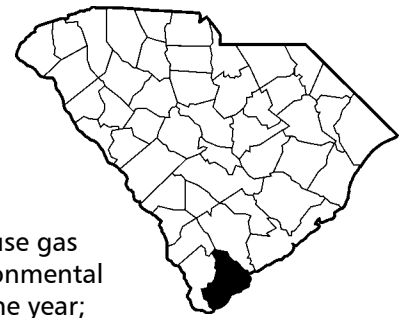
CHART 5.17: Chester County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	40.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.31
Metal	10.78	0.00	10.48	0.00	21.26
Paper	446.76	3,009.23	8.70	9.38	3,474.07
Plastic	35.74	2.64	0.07	0.00	38.45
Banned Items	114.51	98.00	3.42	0.00	215.93
Miscellaneous	0.00	3.60	1.17	0.00	4.77
TOTAL	648.10	3,113.47	23.84	9.38	3,794.79

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Population: **43,435**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **7**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Cheraw, Chesterfield, Jefferson, McBee, Mount Croghan, Pageland, Patrick and Ruby**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Chesterfield County recycled 6,359 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,973 households for one year; growing 593,906 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,638,079 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.18: Chesterfield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.31
Metal	275.15	0.00	16.53	0.00	291.71
Paper	52.75	3,523.30	14.73	9.40	3,600.18
Plastic	22.35	0.00	0.42	0.00	22.77
Banned Items	2,270.82	157.00	11.05	0.00	2,438.87
Miscellaneous	0.19	3.60	1.17	0.00	4.96
TOTAL	2,621.26	3,683.90	44.24	9.40	6,358.80

CLARENDON COUNTY

Population: **33,363**
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 6,187 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 3,348 households for one year; growing 668,744 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,970,501 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.19: Clarendon County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Metal	1,108.15	0.00	15.16	7.00	1,130.31
Paper	169.79	2,843.00	36.81	634.66	3,684.26
Plastic	63.14	1.00	0.43	0.00	64.57
Banned Items	1,097.89	142.41	3.53	4.00	1,247.83
Miscellaneous	4.75	3.60	1.21	0.00	9.56
TOTAL	2,493.72	2,990.01	57.14	645.66	6,186.53

COLLETON COUNTY

Population: **39,605**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **14**
Curbside Recycling Program: **City of Walterboro**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Colleton County recycled 5,127 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,764 households for one year; growing 552,068 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,452,240 gallons of gasoline.
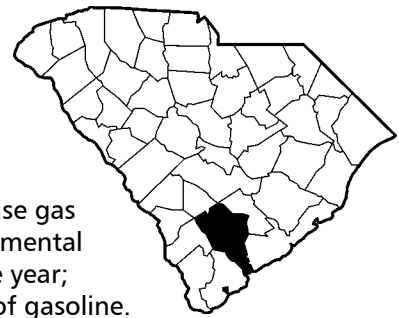
CHART 5.20: Colleton County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	761.28	5.65	10.48	0.00	777.41
Paper	254.68	3,683.85	9.17	9.38	3,957.08
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07
Banned Items	261.10	118.00	3.42	0.00	382.52
Miscellaneous	1.53	6.94	1.17	0.00	9.64
TOTAL	1,278.59	3,814.44	24.31	9.38	5,126.72

DARLINGTON COUNTY

Population: **67,346**
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 19,854 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 11,620 households for one year; growing 2,321,094 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 10,310,099 gallons of gasoline.
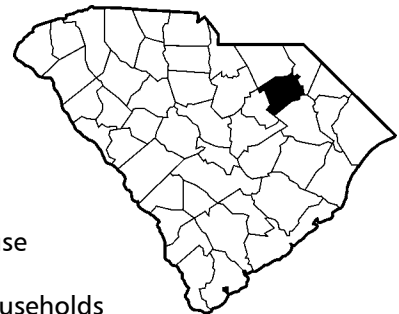
| CHART 5.21: Darlington County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	292.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	292.00
Metal	4,224.00	1,215.00	10.48	234.00	5,683.48
Paper	1,120.00	9,083.10	57.70	142.48	10,403.18
Plastic	202.00	598.00	0.07	4.00	804.07
Banned Items	1,144.00	532.00	3.42	0.00	1,679.42
Miscellaneous	70.05	875.60	1.17	45.00	991.82
TOTAL	7,052.05	12,303.70	72.84	425.38	19,853.97

DILLON COUNTY

Population: **30,974**
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 5,141 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,439 households for one year; growing 487,103 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,163,667 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.22: Dillon County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	204.74	0.00	10.51	0.00	215.25
Paper	79.00	3,396.20	19.93	9.38	3,504.51
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
Banned Items	1,316.36	92.00	3.42	0.00	1,411.78
Miscellaneous	5.00	3.60	1.26	0.00	9.86
TOTAL	1,605.10	3,491.80	35.20	9.38	5,141.48

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Population: **112,858**
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 28,544 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 13,082 households for one year; growing 2,613,111 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 11,607,213 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.23: Dorchester County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	125.86	4.00	0.00	0.00	129.86
Metal	349.00	1,569.98	19.84	0.11	1,936.93
Paper	1,606.60	7,544.13	65.45	57.97	9,274.15
Plastic	646.19	3.48	0.79	12.03	662.49
Banned Items	5,638.27	801.11	3.64	0.00	6,443.02
Miscellaneous	9,754.37	341.91	1.25	0.02	10,097.55
TOTAL	18,120.29	10,262.61	90.97	70.13	28,544.00

EDGEFIELD COUNTY

Population: **25,528**
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 5,024 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,530 households for one year; growing 505,436 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,245,103 gallons of gasoline.
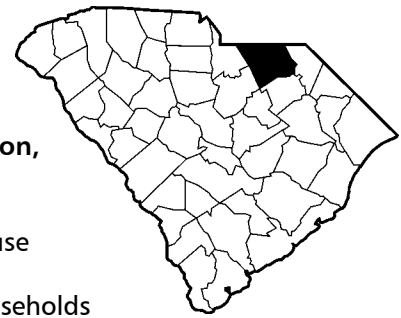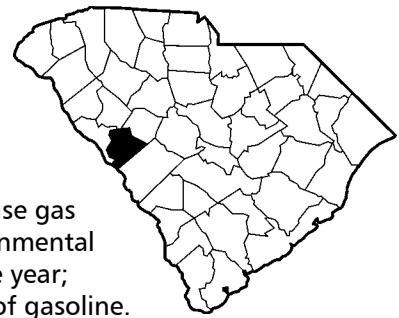
CHART 5.24: Edgefield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	322.83	217.20	129.91	21.16	691.10
Paper	482.17	2,435.40	94.57	101.06	3,113.20
Plastic	32.02	0.00	0.93	388.50	421.45
Banned Items	381.32	317.20	36.91	4.38	739.81
Miscellaneous	2.20	14.60	7.83	33.50	58.13
TOTAL	1,220.54	2,984.40	270.15	548.60	5,023.69

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Population: **24,047**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **9**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **0**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Fairfield County recycled 5,208 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,653 households for one year; growing 529,880 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,353,683 gallons of gasoline.
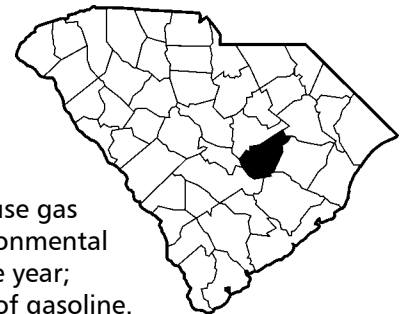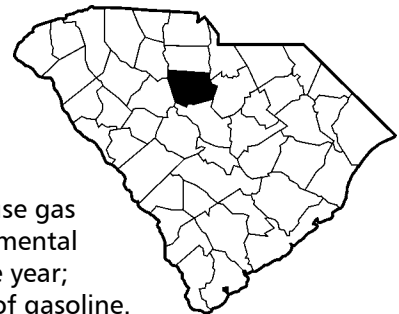
CHART 5.25: Fairfield County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	353.98	161.00	10.51	0.00	525.49
Paper	234.74	3,595.12	22.03	9.38	3,861.27
Plastic	4.45	7.90	0.08	0.00	12.43
Banned Items	486.07	71.00	3.42	0.00	560.49
Miscellaneous	24.90	222.30	1.26	0.00	248.46
TOTAL	1,104.14	4,057.32	37.30	9.38	5,208.14

FLORENCE COUNTY

Population: **131,097**
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 21,139 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 9,509 households for one year; growing 1,899,427 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 8,437,092 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.26: Florence County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	76.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.63
Metal	50.25	2.75	54.21	189.20	296.41
Paper	1,024.74	10,788.20	108.08	67.06	11,988.08
Plastic	142.63	0.25	1.23	12.36	156.47
Banned Items	2,278.66	6,108.00	3.53	12.77	8,402.96
Miscellaneous	1.92	3.60	6.40	206.05	217.97
TOTAL	3,574.83	16,902.80	173.45	487.44	21,138.52

GEORGETOWN COUNTY

Population: **60,983**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **14**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Andrews and Georgetown**
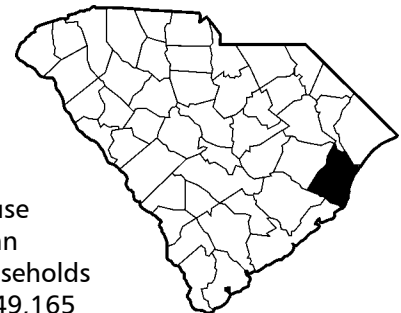
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Georgetown County recycled 14,213 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 6,818 households for one year; growing 1,361,838 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 6,049,165 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.27: Georgetown County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	160.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.14
Metal	1,288.80	0.00	10.51	0.00	1,299.31
Paper	943.68	4,564.80	47.90	9.38	5,565.76
Plastic	43.58	0.00	0.08	0.00	43.66
Banned Items	5,631.12	1,498.01	3.42	0.00	7,132.55
Miscellaneous	5.78	3.60	1.76	0.00	11.14
TOTAL	8,073.10	6,066.41	63.67	9.38	14,212.56

GREENVILLE COUNTY

Population: **407,383**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **28**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Fountain Inn, Greenville, Greer, Mauldin, Simpsonville and Travelers Rest**
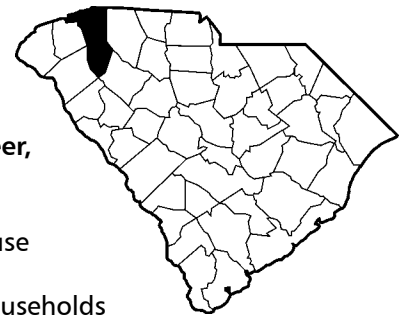
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Greenville County recycled 187,951 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 94,243 households for one year; growing 18,824,385 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 83,616,287 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.28: Greenville County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	422.33	318.00	0.31	6.50	747.14
Metal	3,312.34	14,323.26	280.24	5,216.12	2,3131.96
Paper	9,629.60	87,694.43	1,309.63	6,628.43	105,626.09
Plastic	444.79	5,620.88	6.78	947.38	7,019.83
Banned Items	31,284.03	13,880.71	114.91	2,313.79	47,593.44
Miscellaneous	34.66	2,164.20	42.10	1,955.72	4,196.68
TOTAL	45,127.75	124,001.48	1,753.97	17,067.94	187,951.14

GREENWOOD COUNTY

Population: **67,979**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **9**
Curbside Recycling Program: **Municipalities of Greenwood, Hodges, Ninety Six and Ware Shoals**
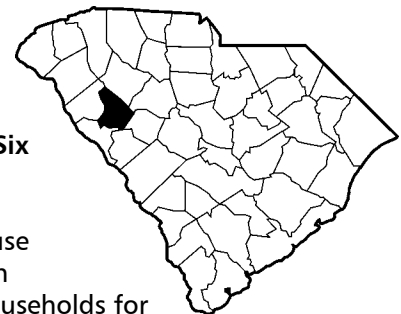
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Greenwood County recycled 22,963 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 14,083 households for one year; growing 2,812,897 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 12,494,647 gallons of gasoline.
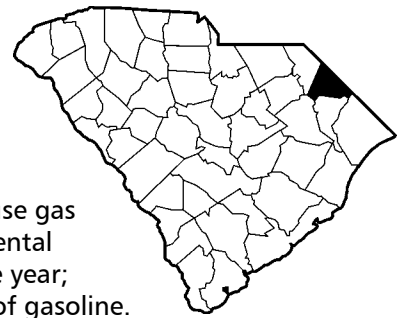
CHART 5.29: Greenwood County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	96.62	0.00	0.10	0.00	96.72
Metal	1,057.20	6,029.10	31.16	104.30	7,221.76
Paper	2,261.70	9,001.10	56.38	2,709.26	14,028.44
Plastic	161.04	0.00	1.43	9.91	172.38
Banned Items	533.21	202.00	5.53	2.00	742.74
Miscellaneous	1.77	57.50	55.04	568.18	700.49
TOTAL	4,111.54	15,289.70	149.64	3,411.65	22,962.53

HAMPTON COUNTY

Population: **21,329**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **10**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Brunson, Estill, Hampton, Varnville and Yemassee**
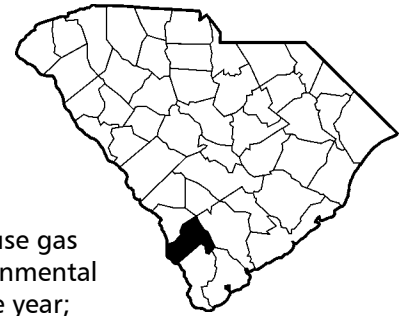
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Hampton County recycled 6,657 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 3,054 households for one year; growing 609,983 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,709,491 gallons of gasoline.
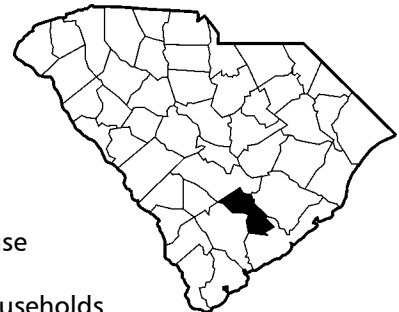
CHART 5.30: Hampton County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	43.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.39
Metal	446.90	2.03	10.48	0.00	459.41
Paper	138.42	1,549.10	8.70	9.38	1,705.60
Plastic	2.44	0.01	0.07	0.00	2.52
Banned Items	4,325.60	74.85	3.42	0.00	4,403.87
Miscellaneous	36.34	4.26	1.17	0.00	41.77
TOTAL	4,993.09	1,630.25	23.84	9.38	6,656.56

HORRY COUNTY

Population: **226,992**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **30**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Briarcliffe Acres, Conway, Myrtle Beach, North Myrtle Beach and Surfside Beach**
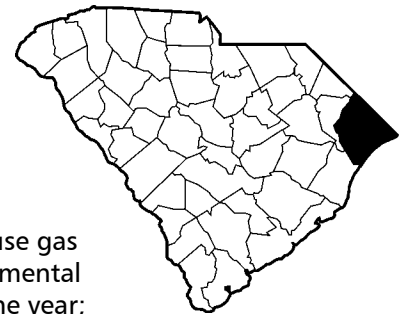
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Horry County recycled 118,979 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 67,600 households for one year; growing 13,502,641 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 59,977,563 gallons of gasoline.

CHART: 5.31: Horry County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	830.37	0.00	0.31	0.00	830.68
Metal	4,653.71	14,600.74	1,142.04	10,995.92	31,392.41
Paper	14,976.56	24,718.03	101.20	1,569.31	41,365.10
Plastic	494.94	135.30	0.43	17.00	647.67
Banned Items	33,766.34	3,007.06	11.25	4,132.21	40,916.86
Miscellaneous	49.94	903.39	100.47	2,772.45	3,826.25
TOTAL	54,771.86	43,364.52	1,355.70	19,486.89	118,978.97

JASPER COUNTY

Population: **21,398**
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 4,877 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,615 households for one year; growing 522,765 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,319,856 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.32: Jasper County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Metal	832.60	68.80	15.19	0.00	916.59
Paper	236.83	2,347.95	48.04	13.66	2,646.48
Plastic	14.43	137.80	0.44	0.00	152.67
Banned Items	858.87	138.71	3.53	0.00	1,001.11
Miscellaneous	66.82	90.17	1.30	0.00	158.29
TOTAL	2,009.55	2,785.43	68.50	13.66	4,877.14

KERSHAW COUNTY

Population: **56,486**
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 8,457 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 3,811 households for one year; growing 761,256 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 3,381,435 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.33: Kershaw County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	72.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.80
Metal	20.60	1.50	15.16	0.00	37.26
Paper	420.20	4,026.70	37.29	1,071.96	5,556.15
Plastic	64.00	13.30	0.43	0.00	77.73
Banned Items	2,526.00	167.01	3.54	0.01	2,696.56
Miscellaneous	9.48	6.30	1.21	0.00	16.99
TOTAL	3,113.08	4,214.81	57.63	1,071.97	8,457.49

LANCASTER COUNTY

Population: **63,113**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **14**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Heath Springs, Kershaw and Lancaster**
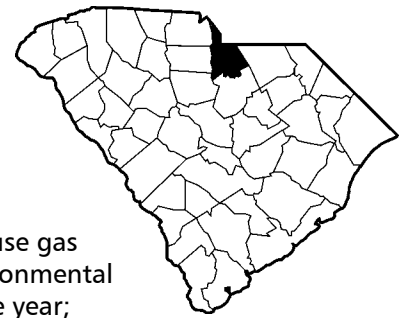
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lancaster County recycled 12,769 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 7,776 households for one year; growing 1,553,256 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 6,899,431 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.34: Lancaster County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	102.09	0.00	0.31	0.00	102.40
Metal	2,723.81	3.30	17.59	1,211.90	3,956.60
Paper	602.81	4,744.10	171.53	2,266.96	7,784.60
Plastic	70.30	0.00	0.43	134.12	204.85
Banned Items	431.13	187.00	11.05	1.00	630.18
Miscellaneous	11.80	3.60	1.26	73.89	90.55
TOTAL	3,941.14	4,938.00	202.17	3,687.87	12,769.18

LAURENS COUNTY

Population: **70,293**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **11**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Clinton, Cross Hill, Gray Court, Joanna, Laurens and Waterloo**
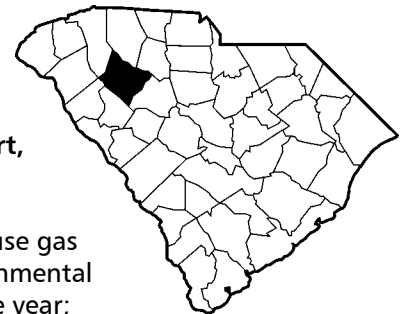
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Laurens County recycled 15,258 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 7,170 households for one year; growing 1,432,162 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 6,361,541 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.35: Laurens County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	6.00	2.00	0.31	0.00	8.31
Metal	212.00	147.00	16.56	0.00	375.56
Paper	654.00	10,772.60	9.30	9.40	11,445.30
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.42
Banned Items	2,978.00	366.00	11.05	0.00	3,355.05
Miscellaneous	0.08	72.60	1.17	0.00	73.85
TOTAL	3,850.08	11,360.20	38.81	9.40	15,258.49

LEE COUNTY

Population: **20,638**
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 2,948 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,411 households for one year; growing 281,769 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,251,595 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.36: 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	217.00	0.00	15.16	0.00	232.16
Paper	72.12	1,254.90	37.28	13.66	1,377.96
Plastic	2.95	1.00	0.43	0.00	4.38
Banned Items	1,241.50	61.00	3.53	0.00	1,306.03
Miscellaneous	1.19	3.60	1.21	21.00	27.00
TOTAL	1,534.76	1,320.50	57.61	34.66	2,947.53

LEXINGTON COUNTY

Population: **235,272**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **13**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Countywide**
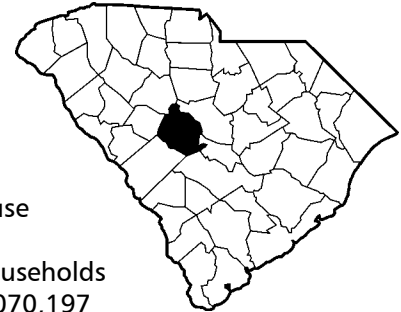
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Lexington County recycled 47,329 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 22,621 households for one year; growing 4,518,368 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 20,070,197 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.37: Lexington County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	625.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	625.97
Metal	1,871.52	772.17	11.51	28.38	2,683.58
Paper	4,217.82	24,196.40	367.98	2,802.53	31,584.73
Plastic	446.20	92.84	9.77	204.41	753.22
Banned Items	4,855.88	6,035.60	3.67	28.55	10,923.70
Miscellaneous	35.55	666.97	19.18	35.86	757.56
TOTAL	12,052.94	31,763.98	412.11	3,099.73	47,328.76

MARION COUNTY

Population: **34,904**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **3**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Town of Nichols**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Marion County recycled 4,611 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,138 households for one year; growing 427,026 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,896,811 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.38: Marion County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00
Metal	8.25	0.00	10.48	0.00	18.73
Paper	0.00	2,943.00	9.10	859.38	3,811.48
Plastic	14.69	0.00	0.07	0.00	14.76
Banned Items	440.23	276.57	3.42	0.00	720.22
Miscellaneous	0.00	10.60	1.83	0.00	12.43
TOTAL	**496.17**	**3,230.17**	**24.90**	**859.38**	**4,610.62**

MARLBORO COUNTY

Population: **28,021**
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 5,603 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,751 households for one year; growing 549,436 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,440,547 gallons of gasoline.
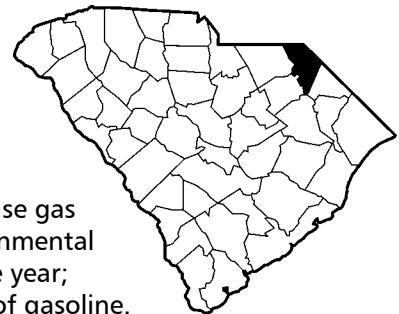
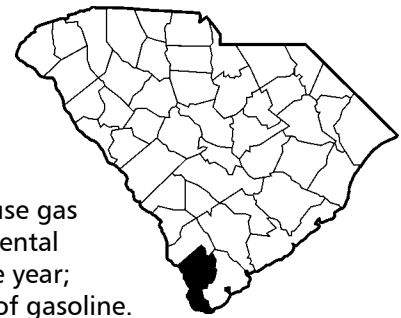| CHART 5.39: Marlboro County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	0.00	0.00	15.16	513.10	528.26
Paper	0.00	2,200.10	36.81	700.40	2,937.31
Plastic	0.00	1.30	0.43	3.75	5.48
Banned Items	1,999.07	83.00	3.53	1.26	2,086.86
Miscellaneous	1.00	4.60	1.21	38.02	44.83
TOTAL	**2,000.07**	**2,289.00**	**57.14**	**1,256.53**	**5,602.72**

McCORMICK COUNTY

Population: **10,108**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **5**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **0**

Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. McCormick County recycled 1,642 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 843 households for one year; growing 168,479 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 748,368 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.40: 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	137.61	7.88	60.54	1.25	207.28
Paper	159.28	657.46	101.68	87.93	1,006.35
Plastic	3.54	0.00	2.60	0.00	6.14
Banned Items	139.66	181.90	9.65	4.19	335.40
Miscellaneous	0.46	3.80	26.52	56.45	87.23
TOTAL	440.55	851.04	200.99	149.82	1,642.40

NEWBERRY COUNTY

Population: **37,250**
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 28,573 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 13,294 households for one year; growing 2,655,325 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 11,794,723 gallons of gasoline.

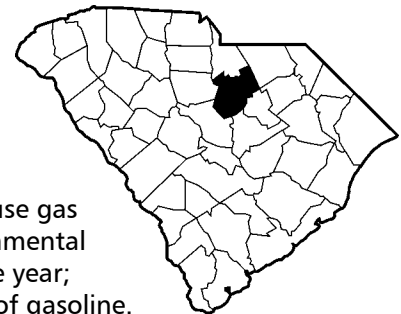| CHART 5.41: Newberry County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	36.34	9.00	0.31	0.00	45.65
Metal	4.57	183.65	16.61	0.00	204.83
Paper	491.43	23,892.05	9.31	170.40	24,563.19
Plastic	29.07	395.45	0.42	0.00	424.94
Banned Items	2,970.84	139.78	11.05	0.25	3,121.92
Miscellaneous	2.68	199.89	5.82	4.50	212.89
TOTAL	3,534.93	24,819.82	43.52	175.15	28,573.42

OCONEE COUNTY

Population: **69,577**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **17**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Seneca, Walhalla and Westminster** (limited)
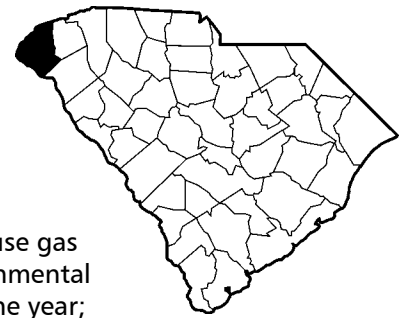
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Oconee County recycled 35,054 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 18,930 households for one year; growing 3,781,179 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 16,795,672 gallons of gasoline.

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	200.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	200.25
Metal	103.28	258.29	10.51	6,320.34	6,692.42
Paper	3,441.32	11,316.91	138.40	3,046.38	17,943.01
Plastic	56.73	6.67	0.08	257.13	320.61
Banned Items	6,702.41	1,386.00	3.42	22.13	8,113.96
Miscellaneous	146.58	511.64	28.97	1,096.73	1,783.92
TOTAL	10,650.52	13,479.51	181.38	10,742.76	35,054.17

CHART 5:42: Oconee County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

ORANGEBURG COUNTY

Population: **92,167**
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 13,041 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 6,315 households for one year; growing 1,261,333 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 5,602,733 gallons of gasoline.

COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	0.00	554.00	10.52	2.00	566.52
Paper	0.00	9,626.40	9.32	944.98	10,580.70
Plastic	1.15	4.02	0.07	0.00	5.24
Banned Items	172.25	434.85	3.42	0.00	610.52
Miscellaneous	53.92	433.41	790.50	0.35	1,278.18
TOTAL	227.32	11,052.68	813.83	947.33	13,041.16

CHART 5.43: Orangeburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons

PICKENS COUNTY

Population: **113,575**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **36**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Central, Clemson, Easley, Liberty, Norris, Pickens and Six Mile**
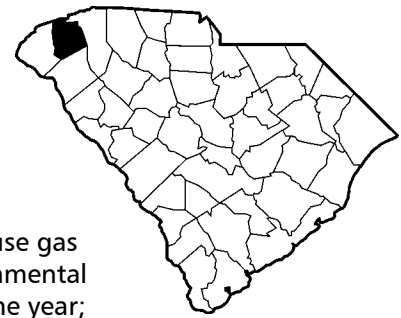
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Pickens County recycled 37,482 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 16,876 households for one year; growing 3,370,795 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 14,972,779 gallons of gasoline.
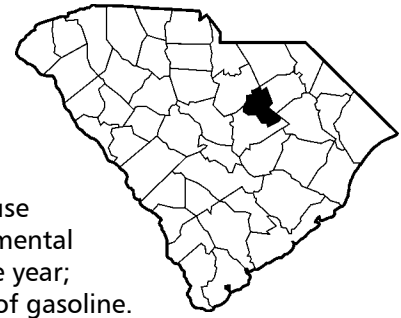
CHART 5.44: Pickens County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	355.85	0.20	27.00	0.00	383.05
Metal	197.40	59.60	196.13	190.86	643.99
Paper	4,763.52	12,764.87	864.89	2,730.19	21,123.47
Plastic	470.01	0.35	3.08	0.50	473.94
Banned Items	11,655.57	897.94	543.33	1.35	13,098.19
Miscellaneous	20.32	1,180.87	69.77	488.39	1,759.35
TOTAL	17,462.67	14,903.83	1,704.20	3,411.29	37,481.99

RICHLAND COUNTY

Population: **340,078**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **4**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Countywide**
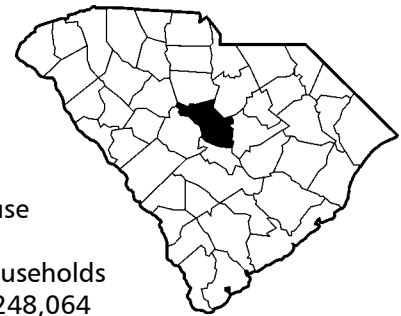
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Richland County recycled 52,065 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 25,075 households for one year; growing 5,008,667 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 22,248,064 gallons of gasoline.

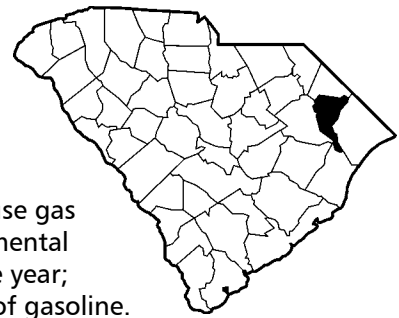| CHART 5.45: Richland County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	65.35	818.40	0.36	0.00	884.11
Metal	1,316.52	305.60	75.26	0.00	1,697.38
Paper	5,424.05	39,917.69	1,165.92	61.95	46,569.61
Plastic	163.38	512.63	7.20	0.00	683.21
Banned Items	1,032.10	1,007.00	15.26	0.00	2,054.36
Miscellaneous	31.20	3.60	141.80	0.00	176.60
TOTAL	8,032.60	42,564.92	1,405.80	61.95	52,065.27

SALUDA COUNTY

Population: **18,895**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **7**
Curbside Recycling Program: **Town of Saluda**
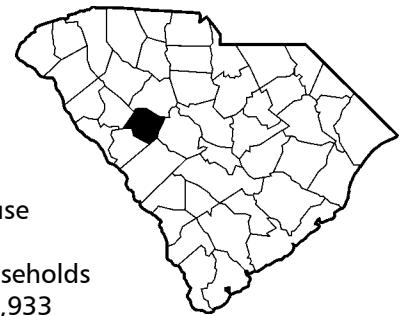
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Saluda County recycled 3,077 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 1,537 households for one year; growing 307,060 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 1,363,933 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5:46: 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	248.01	100.00	19.63	0.00	367.64
Paper	347.70	1,221.20	71.02	216.15	1,856.07
Plastic	13.30	0.00	8.42	140.00	161.72
Banned Items	297.34	326.25	7.59	3.60	634.78
Miscellaneous	2.60	38.82	15.51	0.21	57.14
TOTAL	908.95	1,686.27	122.17	359.96	3,077.35

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Population: **266,809**
Drop-off Centers: **22**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **City of Spartanburg**
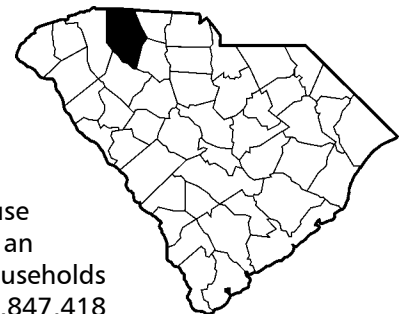
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Spartanburg County recycled 176,831 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 83,232 households for one year; growing 16,625,137 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 73,847,418 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.47: Spartanburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	683.53	0.00	0.31	0.30	684.14
Metal	182.18	63.98	31.42	8,401.60	8,679.18
Paper	4,592.00	87,162.35	581.51	33,761.87	126,097.73
Plastic	232.17	110.50	2.51	939.83	1,285.01
Banned Items	31,464.72	5,336.59	77.85	34.37	36,913.53
Miscellaneous	14.01	346.54	19.88	2,791.31	3,171.74
TOTAL	37,168.61	93,019.96	713.48	45,929.28	176,831.33

SUMTER COUNTY

Population: **105,517**
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 19,418 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 9,780 households for one year; growing 1,953,487 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 8,677,221 gallons of gasoline.
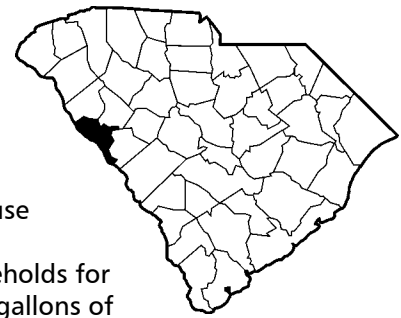
CHART 5.48: Sumter County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	489.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	489.43
Metal	255.89	0.00	1,847.16	0.00	2,103.05
Paper	4,436.02	7,207.80	133.88	775.58	12,553.28
Plastic	298.26	0.00	0.43	42.96	341.65
Banned Items	1,818.78	1,547.18	3.53	1.10	3,370.59
Miscellaneous	33.26	303.45	2.15	221.14	560.00
TOTAL	7,331.64	9,058.43	1,987.15	1,040.78	19,418.00

UNION COUNTY

Population: **28,539**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **11**
Curbside Recycling Program: **0**
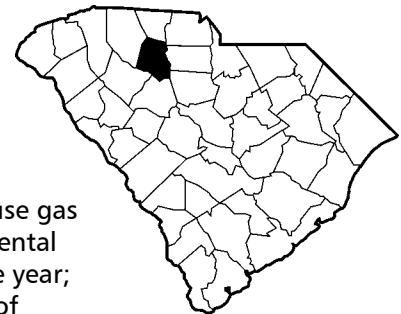
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Union County recycled 4,939 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,867 households for one year; growing 572,658 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,543,698 gallons of gasoline.

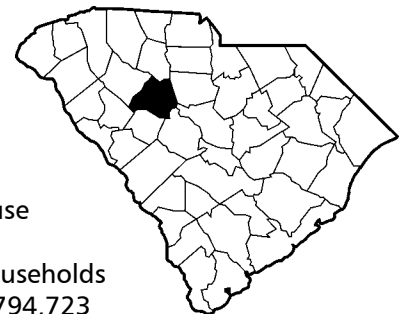| CHART 5.49: Union County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	33.00	0.00	0.31	8.30	41.61
Metal	1,201.00	22.95	17.56	0.00	1,241.51
Paper	579.50	2,496.64	13.58	9.40	3,099.12
Plastic	14.36	25.30	6.42	0.00	46.08
Banned Items	280.16	139.00	11.05	0.00	430.21
Miscellaneous	6.06	55.89	18.17	0.00	80.12
TOTAL	2,114.08	2,739.78	67.09	17.70	4,938.65

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

Population: **35,395**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **20**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Hemingway and Kingstree**
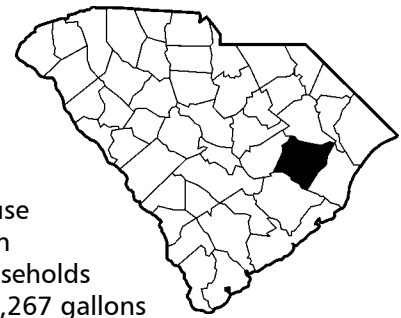
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Williamsburg County recycled 4,848 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 2,364 households for one year; growing 472,154 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 2,097,267 gallons of gasoline.

CHART 5.50: Williamsburg County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Metal	146.71	4.20	10.73	126.10	287.74
Paper	10.00	3,529.37	49.70	52.94	3,642.01
Plastic	0.00	1.46	0.07	22.51	24.04
Banned Items	732.54	120.25	3.42	0.00	856.21
Miscellaneous	17.20	18.52	1.17	1.20	38.09
TOTAL	906.45	3,673.80	65.09	202.75	4,848.09

YORK COUNTY

Population: **190,097**
Drop-off Recycling Centers: **22**
Curbside Recycling Programs: **Municipalities of Clover, Fort Mill, Rock Hill, Tega Cay and York**
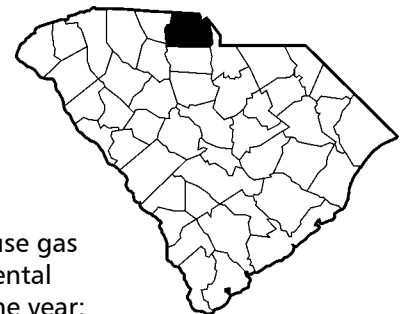
Waste prevention and recycling can result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. York County recycled 91,482 tons of MSW resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to: eliminating electricity usage by 46,811 households for one year; growing 9,350,188 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 41,532,726 gallons of gasoline.
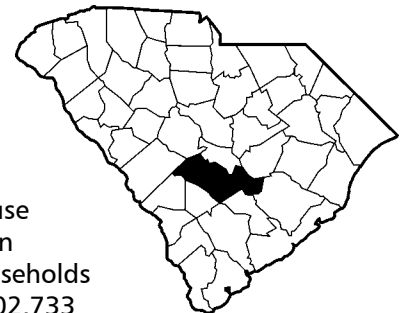
CHART 5.51: York County MSW Recycling Data in Tons					
COMMODITY	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL/ NONPROFIT	INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING	TOTAL
Glass	790.44	0.00	0.00	480.00	1,270.44
Metal	3,219.24	29.25	35.66	10,250.17	13,534.32
Paper	6,096.32	15,952.66	51.78	18,118.39	40,219.15
Plastic	695.16	57.58	0.93	225.90	979.57
Banned Items	18,940.29	876.80	20.53	8,854.60	28,692.22
Miscellaneous	32.20	1,680.02	42.64	5,031.50	6,786.36
TOTAL	29,773.65	18,596.31	151.54	42,960.56	91,482.06

AT A GLANCE: FULL-COST DISCLOSURE

Based on submitted reports, nearly $270 million were spent on solid waste services in FY06. 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 194 counties and municipalities were received for FY06.

Chart 5.53 has been revised in FY06 to reflect 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. This is different from FY05 when only a full-cost summary that had been averaged for all local government solid waste programs located within the county was presented.

The annual cost for providing solid waste services in South Carolina during FY06 ranged from $22.38 per person to $469.04 per person. In FY05, local governments reported spending between $22.20 per person and $101.60 per person. The average per capita cost for solid waste services in FY06 was $62.99 – a $2.54 increase from FY05.

It also is worth comparing the recycling efforts of the top six counties – by population – as well as their averaged full-cost numbers. Chart 5.52 shows that counties with large populations do not necessarily correlate directly with increased recycling efforts. In other words, large numbers of people do not mean increased recycling tonnages, percentage rates or high program costs.

Greenville, Richland, Charleston, Spartanburg, Lexington and Horry counties made up nearly 50 percent or 747,369 tons of the total amount of MSW recycled in South Carolina in FY06.
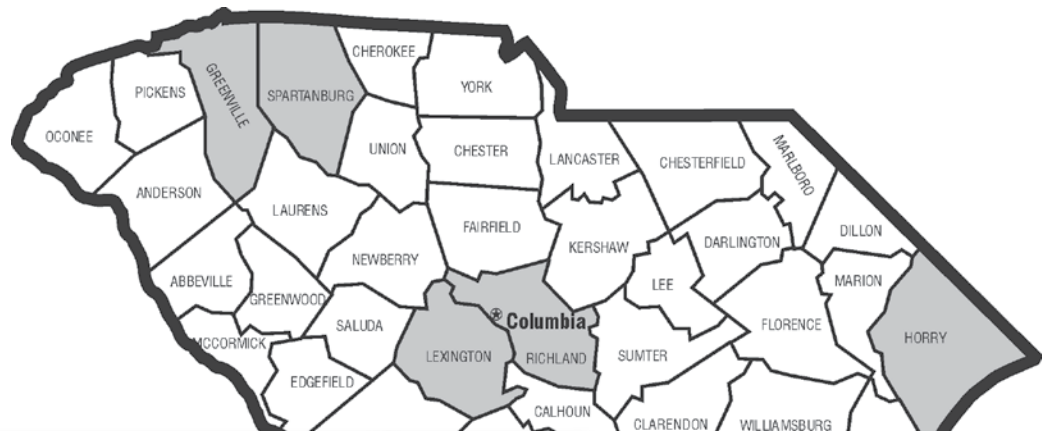
CHART 5.52: Top S.C. Counties by Population

COUNTY	POPULATION	RECYCLING IN TONS	RECYCLING RATE	FULL COST
1. Greenville	407,383	187,951	27.5%	$39.45
2. Richland	340,078	52,065	14.1%	$74.35
3. Charleston	330,368	164,214	35.2%	$126.98
4. Spartanburg	266,809	176,831	43.6%	$37.42
5. Lexington	235,272	47,329	23.6%	$41.30
6. Horry	226,992	118,979	33.4%	$90.16

CHART 5.53: 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	$526,041.00	5,840	$90.08	Charleston	Charleston	$5,713,593.00	106,712	$53.54
	Calhoun Falls	$16,234.71	2,600	$6.24		County of	$23,244,454.00	330,368	$70.36
	County of	$1,103,122.91	26,133	$42.21		Isle of Palms	$1,151,814.00	4,583	$251.32
	Due West	$16,260.00	1,209	$13.45		James Island PSD	$1,767,629.00	22,500	$78.56
	County Total	$1,661,658.62	26,133	$63.58		Kiawah Island	$545,495.00	1,163	$469.04
Aiken	Aiken	$3,765,277.00	29,250	$128.73		Lincolnville	$44,100.00	904	$48.78
	County of	$4,359,761.00	150,181	$29.03		McClellanville	$20,800.00	459	$45.32
	Jackson	$145,969.75	1,625	$89.83		Mt. Pleasant	$3,441,612.00	59,104	$58.23
	Monetta	$3,332.00	220	$15.15		N. Charleston	$5,545,058.00	90,000	$61.61
	N. Augusta	$2,248,125.00	18,790	$119.64		N. Charleston District	$331,380.00	3,338	$99.28
	Salley	$23,694.50	410	$57.79		Sullivans Island	$142,800.00	1,910	$74.76
	Wagener	$47,490.00	863	$55.03		County Total	$41,948,735.00	$330,368	$126.98
	County Total	$10,593,649.25	150,181	$70.54	Cherokee	Blacksburg	$174,222.74	1,900	$91.70
Allendale	County of	$289,500.00	10,917	$26.52		County of	$1,655,119.00	53,844	$30.74
	County Total	$289,500.00	10,917	$26.52		Gaffney	$899,159.65	12,968	$69.34
	—	—	—	—		County Total	$2,728,501.39	53,844	$50.67
Anderson	Anderson	$1,348,271.00	25,514	$52.84	Chester	Chester	$663,596.00	7,200	$92.17
	County of	$4,957,478.29	175,514	$28.25		County of	$1,232,732.00	33,228	$37.10
	Honea Path	$159,937.00	3,504	$45.64		Great Falls	$259,215.44	2,184	$118.69
	Pelzer	$38,390.00	2,100	$18.28		County Total	$2,155,543.44	33,228	$64.87
	Pendleton	$235,114.61	2,966	$79.27	Chesterfield	Cheraw	$525,252.00	5,524	$95.09
	County Total	$6,739,190.90	175,514	$38.40		County of	$484,685.64	43,435	$11.16
Bamberg	Bamberg	$308,960.00	3,733	$82.76		Jefferson	$38,533.74	704	$54.74
	County of	$784,345.00	15,880	$49.39		McBee	$47,644.70	714	$66.73
	Denmark	$96,805.00	3,148	$30.75		Pageland	$279,521.00	2,521	$110.88
	Ehrhardt	$17,831.00	614	$29.04		Patrick	$27,711.00	325	$85.26
	Olar	$14,579.64	237	$61.52		Town of	$222,437.39	1,374	$161.89
	County Total	$1,222,520.64	15,880	$76.98		County Total	$1,625,785.47	43,435	$37.43
Barnwell	Barnwell	$197,272.00	5,035	$39.18	Clarendon	County of	$1,298,753.00	33,363	$38.93
	Blackville	$110,264.18	2,973	$37.09		Manning	$579,622.00	4,025	$144.01
	County of	$772,629.00	23,345	$33.10		Summerton	$141,715.80	1,061	$133.57
	Snelling	$11,040.00	246	$44.88		Turbeville	$20,916.00	721	$29.01
	Williston	$167,872.00	3,307	$50.76		County Total	$2,041,006.80	33,363	$61.18
	County Total	$1,259,077.18	23,345	$53.93	Colleton	County of	$1,655,688.00	39,605	$41.81
Beaufort	Beaufort	$739,048.00	13,000	$56.85		Edisto Beach	$252,707.00	2,055	$122.97
	County of	$6,312,566.00	160,900	$39.23		Walterboro	$429,123.00	5,153	$83.28
	County Total	$7,051,614.00	160,900	$43.83		County Total	$2,337,518.00	39,605	$59.02
Berkeley	County of	$8,516,422.73	151,673	$56.15	Darlington	County of	$2,134,524.00	67,346	$31.69
	Goose Creek	$1,145,407.00	29,208	$39.22		Darlington	$401,334.00	6,720	$59.72
	Hanahan	$621,696.94	14,000	$44.41		Hartsville	$1,076,412.37	7,556	$142.46
	Moncks Corner	$225,069.00	5,960	$37.76		Lamar	$37,772.00	1,015	$37.21
	St. Stephen	$72,000.00	1,800	$40.00		County Total	$3,650,042.37	67,346	$54.20
	County Total	$10,580,595.67	151,673	$69.76					
Calhoun	Cameron	$6,017.23	449	$13.40					
	County of	$553,981.00	15,100	$36.69					
	St. Matthews	$92,553.00	2,345	$39.47					
	County Total	$652,551.23	15,100	$43.22					

COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA
Dillon	County of	$1,867,458.38	30,974	$60.29	Horry	Atlantic Beach	$21,612.00	373	$57.94
	Dillon	$489,991.24	8,450	$57.99		Aynor	$80,090.00	587	$136.44
	Latta	$85,944.00	1,565	$54.92		Briarcliff Acres	$42,529.00	470	$90.49
	County Total	**$2,443,393.62**	**30,974**	**$78.89**		Conway	$1,287,307.00	16,000	$80.46
Dorchester	County of	$4,401,417.00	112,858	$39.00		County of (SWA)	$7,658,118.00	226,992	$33.74
	Harleyville	$23,721.53	654	$36.27		County (UCS)	$4,323,303.00	161,262	$26.81
	Ridgeville	$24,000.00	650	$36.92		Myrtle Beach	$3,387,132.00	26,593	$127.37
	Summerville	$2,072,400.42	37,714	$54.95		N. Myrtle Beach	$2,743,565.00	12,389	$221.45
	County Total	**$6,521,538.95**	**112,858**	**$57.79**		Surfside Beach	$921,139.00	4,986	$184.75
Edgefield	County of	$870,006.00	25,528	$34.08		**County Total**	**$20,464,795.00**	**226,992**	**$90.16**
	Edgefield	$235,746.00	5,059	$46.60	Jasper	County of	$478,866.58	21,398	$22.38
	Johnston	$224,307.00	2,460	$91.18		Ridgeland	$112,374.00	2,508	$44.81
	County Total	**$1,330,059.00**	**25,528**	**$52.10**		**County Total**	**$478,866.58**	**21,398**	**$22.38**
Fairfield	County of	$2,040,493.79	24,047	$84.85	Kershaw	Camden	$942,872.00	6,682	$141.11
	Ridgeway	$13,650.00	328	$41.62		County of	$2,101,820.00	56,486	$37.21
	Winnsboro	$643,909.00	3,400	$189.39		Elgin	$19,480.00	806	$24.17
	County Total	**$2,698,052.79**	**24,047**	**$112.20**		**County Total**	**$3,064,172.00**	**56,486**	**$54.25**
Florence	Coward	$9,781.96	650	$15.05	Lancaster	County of	$1,669,736.00	63,113	$26.46
	County of	$3,574,368.00	131,097	$27.27		Kershaw	$157,847.00	1,645	$95.96
	Florence	$2,992,900.00	30,248	$98.95		Lancaster	$970,836.00	8,177	$118.73
	Johnsonville	$125,827.22	1,421	$88.55		**County Total**	**$2,798,419.00**	**63,113**	**$44.34**
	Lake City	$1,066,664.00	7,096	$150.32	Laurens	County of	$1,666,460.00	70,293	$23.71
	Pamplico	$78,317.59	1,139	$68.76		**County Total**	**$1,666,460.00**	**70,293**	**$23.71**
	Timmonsville	$168,012.00	2,537	$66.22		⸺	⸺	⸺	⸺
	County Total	**$8,015,870.77**	**131,097**	**$61.14**	Lee	Bishopville	$657,596.24	3,670	$179.18
Georgetown	Andrews	$205,889.22	3,129	$65.80		County of	$360,119.00	20,638	$17.45
	County of	$3,917,298.00	60,983	$64.24		**County Total**	**$1,017,715.24**	**20,638**	**$49.31**
	Georgetown	$1,432,330.03	8,950	$160.04	Lexington	Batesburg-Leesville	$210,000.00	5,517	$38.06
	Pawleys Island	$13,145.50	138	$95.26		Cayce	$561,479.00	12,150	$46.21
	County Total	**$5,568,662.75**	**60,983**	**$91.32**		County of	$6,811,827.00	235,272	$28.95
Greenville	County of	$7,354,082.00	407,383	$18.05		Irmo	$173,104.13	3,864	$44.80
	Fountain Inn	$480,202.94	3,039	$158.01		Lexington	$567,427.00	14,793	$38.36
	Greenville	$5,546,686.00	56,000	$99.05		West Columbia	$1,393,588.00	13,064	$106.67
	Greer	$675,255.00	16,843	$40.09		**County Total**	**$9,717,425.13**	**235,272**	**$41.30**
	Mauldin	$1,105,000.00	18,604	$59.40	Marion	County of	$1,227,040.17	34,904	$35.15
	Simpsonville	$710,740.98	15,500	$45.85		Marion	$1,084,665.99	7,042	$154.03
	Travelers Rest	$199,081.00	4,099	$48.57		Mullins	$907,576.00	5,024	$180.65
	County Total	**$16,071,047.92**	**407,383**	**$39.45**		**County Total**	**$3,219,282.16**	**34,904**	**$92.23**
Greenwood	County of	$3,645,875.00	67,979	$53.63	Marlboro	County of	$1,227,040.17	34,904	$35.15
	Greenwood	$712,002.36	22,378	$31.82		Bennettsville	$1,153,144.00	9,425	$122.35
	Ware Shoals	$244,464.31	2,363	$103.46		Clio	$39,718.80	884	$44.93
	County Total	**$4,602,341.67**	**67,979**	**$67.70**		County of	$201,205.00	28,021	$7.18
Hampton	County of	$1,211,726.00	21,329	$56.81		**County Total**	**$1,394,067.80**	**28,021**	**$49.75**
	Gifford	$13,068.00	400	$32.67					
	Hampton	$382,747.00	2,887	$132.58					
	Varnville	$151,496.00	2,070	$73.19					
	County Total	**$1,759,037.00**	**21,329**	**$82.47**					

COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA	COUNTY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NET COST	POPULATION	COST PER CAPITA
McCormick	County of	$333,157.00	10,108	$32.96	Spartanburg	Campobello	$6,267.00	469	$13.36
	McCormick	$87,241.00	2,659	$32.81		Central Pacolet	$14,400.00	267	$53.93
	County Total	**$420,398.00**	**10,108**	**$41.59**		Chesnee	$48,292.00	1,039	$46.48
	—	—	—	—		County of	$6,753,379.00	266,809	$25.31
Newberry	County of	$1,553,255.00	37,250	$41.70		Cowpens	$66,585.00	2,279	$29.22
	Newberry	$548,749.00	10,580	$51.87		Duncan	$124,214.00	3,000	$41.40
	Whitmire	$147,076.88	1,512	$97.27		Inman	$69,068.45	1,884	$36.66
	County Total	**$2,249,080.88**	**37,250**	**$60.38**		Landrum	$113,303.00	2,500	$45.32
Oconee	County of	$3,822,374.00	69,577	$54.94		Pacolet	$104,322.00	2,690	$38.78
	Seneca	$958,253.00	7,652	$125.23		Spartanburg	$2,683,745.00	39,673	$67.65
	Walhalla	$351,060.54	3,838	$91.47		**County Total**	**$9,983,575.45**	**266,809**	**$37.42**
	Westminster	$329,857.00	2,743	$120.25	Sumter	County of	$5,713,859.00	105,517	$54.15
	County Total	**$5,461,544.54**	**69,577**	**$78.50**		Pinewood	$23,200.94	512	$45.31
Orangeburg	County of	$5,061,899.00	92,167	$54.92		Sumter	$1,537,006.00	40,399	$38.05
	Bowman	$46,730.00	1,198	$39.01		**County Total**	**$7,274,065.94**	**105,517**	**$68.94**
	North	$45,677.97	810	$56.39	Union	Carlisle	$22,275.00	492	$45.27
	Orangeburg	$751,679.00	14,210	$52.90		County of	$791,186.00	28,539	$27.72
	County Total	**$5,905,985.97**	**92,167**	**$64.08**		Jonesville	$56,880.00	982	$57.92
Pickens	Central	$127,483.00	3,522	$36.20		Lockhart	$41,119.00	617	$66.64
	Clemson	$512,754.00	12,174	$42.12		Union	$810,818.00	8,793	$92.21
	County of	$3,159,130.00	113,575	$27.82		**County Total**	**$1,722,278.00**	**28,539**	**$60.35**
	Easley	$1,319,560.47	17,250	$76.50	Williamsburg	County of	$1,312,960.29	35,395	$37.09
	Liberty	$336,058.00	3,009	$111.68		Kingstree	$373,966.48	3,400	$109.99
	Norris	$12,548.74	947	$13.25		Hemingway	$118,674.45	573	$207.11
	Pickens	$331,009.00	3,012	$109.90		**County Total**	**$1,805,601.22**	**35,395**	**$51.01**
	Six Mile	$13,236.00	553	$23.93	York	Clover	$360,716.00	4,014	$89.86
	County Total	**$5,811,779.21**	**113,575.00**	**$51.17**		County of	$7,147,179.55	190,097	$37.60
Richland	Columbia	$8,577,398.00	116,331	$73.73		Fort Mill	$447,030.93	9,000	$49.67
	County of	$15,060,360.00	340,078	$44.29		Rock Hill	$4,822,261.00	57,902	$83.28
	Forest Acres	$1,325,754.00	10,558	$125.57		York	$856,652.58	7,233	$118.44
	Irmo	$321,479.11	7,175	$44.81		**County Total**	**$13,633,840.06**	**190,097**	**$71.72**
	County Total	**$25,284,991.11**	**340,078**	**$74.35**	STATE TOTAL		**$269,484,184.72**	**4,278,134**	**$62.99**
Saluda	County of	$518,166.00	18,895	$27.42					
	Ridge Spring	$44,181.00	823	$53.68					
	County Total	**$562,347.00**	**18,895**	**$29.76**					

South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report ■ FISCAL YEAR 2006

DISPOSAL DATA

The measurement of solid waste activities in South Carolina focuses primarily on municipal solid waste (MSW) as required by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act). MSW, however, is narrowly defined and, as such, is only part of the picture. Measuring the total amount of solid waste generated (recycled + disposed of) offers – in some ways – a much more realistic picture.

This section focuses on disposal for both MSW and total solid waste. 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); industrial solid waste (ISW); and ash. 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 criteria for MSW, C&D and ISW landfills. Demonstration of Need 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.

South Carolinians disposed of more than 3.4 million tons of MSW in fiscal year (FY) 2006 – virtually unchanged from the previous FY. Each resident disposed of about 4.4 pounds per person per day (p/p/d). That figure – which is about one-tenth of a pound less than FY05 – 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 FY06, there were 416 permitted solid waste facilities in South Carolina. Of these, only three types handle MSW: MSW transfer stations; MSW incinerators; and MSW landfills.

There were 33 permitted MSW transfer stations in FY06. Of those, 29 reported accepting MSW for disposal. A transfer station, as defined by the 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.

There was one MSW incinerator – Montenay Charleston Resource Recovery – operating in FY06. At that facility, 224,506 tons of MSW were burned for energy recovery. As a result of that incineration, 56,248 tons of ash were generated and disposed of in the Oakridge MSW Landfill in Dorchester County.

And there were 18 permitted MSW landfills operating in FY06. (See Charts 6.1 through 6.3 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 order. The consent order allows the landfill

CHART 6.1: MSW Disposal Facilities

■ MSW Landfill   ● MSW Incinerator
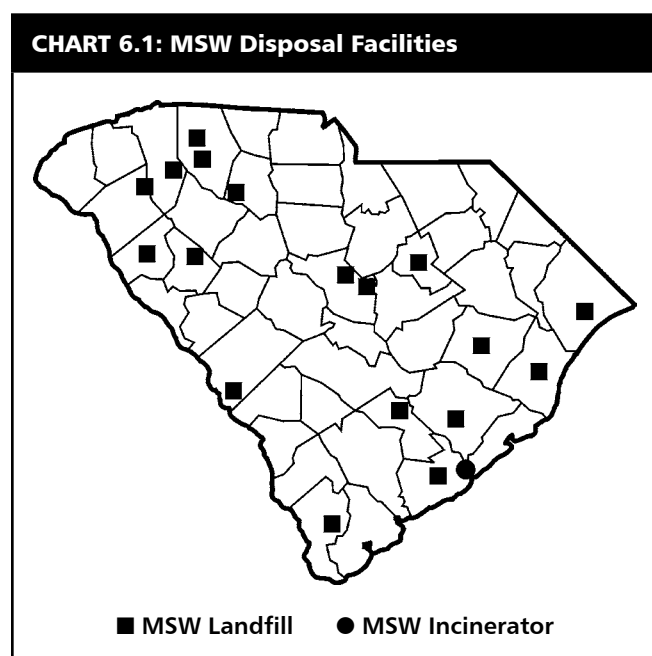
to continue accepting MSW for disposal despite the fact the landfill does not meet RCRA Subtitle D requirements.

It is important to note that MSW landfills accept waste other than MSW. About 6.1 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 200,000 tons from the previous FY.

The majority of South Carolina's solid waste was disposed of in privately owned MSW landfills. In FY06, MSW landfill owners/operators reported more than 4.8 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 52 percent of the solid waste that was disposed of in the state's MSW landfills. About 1.3 million tons of solid waste were disposed of in the state's publicly owned MSW landfills in FY06 – reflecting no change from FY05.

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 FY06 the average MSW landfill tipping fee was $36 per ton. For comparison, "BioCycle's The State of Garbage in America" (April 2006 issue) reports "… 27 states reported average tipping fees, with a low in Oklahoma of $18 per ton and a high of $98 per ton in Vermont. Of the other 25 states, seven reported tipping fees of $20 to $29 per ton, nine between $30 and $39 per ton, two between $40 and $49 per ton, four of $50 to $60 per ton and three of $60 to $70 per ton."

More than 1.6 million tons of the 6.1 million tons of solid waste disposed of in MSW landfills in South Carolina was imported from eight states: Delaware; Florida; Georgia; Massachusetts; New Jersey; North Carolina; Tennessee; and Texas. Overall, the amount of waste imported into South Carolina in FY06 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 133,606 tons of MSW. Of that amount, 51,004 tons were sent to North Carolina and 82,602 tons went to Georgia for disposal.

Classifications for C&D and LCD Landfills

There are four types of construction and demolition (C&D) and land-clearing debris (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 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 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 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 148 C&D/LCD landfills in the state in FY06. See Chart 6.6 on page 69 for more details on C&D debris as well as LCD disposal in FY06.

CHART 6.2: MSW Landfills (MSWLF), Remaining Capacity & Disposal in Tons						
NAME OF MSWLF	COUNTY	PERMITTED ANNUAL RATE OF DISPOSAL	FY06 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	19,004	370,588	8.1	19.5
Anderson Regional Landfill	Anderson	438,000	355,000	8,379,825	19.1	23.6
Bees Ferry Road MSWLF	Charleston	180,000	91,647	4,467,500	24.8	48.7
Berkeley County MSWLF	Berkeley	1,000,000	227,216	4,678,264	4.7	20.6
Enoree Phase II MSWLF	Greenville	243,750	234,365	151,576	0.6	0.6
Georgetown County MSWLF	Georgetown	79,582	53,036	1,397,268	17.6	26.3
Greenwood County MSWLF	Greenwood	114,000	84,247	2,478,242	21.7	29.4
Hickory Hill MSWLF	Jasper	302,000	253,095	4,059,390	13.4	16.0
Horry County MSWLF	Horry	250,000	237,116	3,256,004	13.0	13.7
Lee County Landfill, LLC	Lee	1,944,939	1,410,054	26,821,107	13.8	19.0
Northeast Landfill, LLC	Richland	218,400	75,229	267,189	1.2	3.6
Oakridge MSWLF	Dorchester	1,144,000	498,254	11,170,167	9.8	22.4
Palmetto MSWLF	Spartanburg	1,200,000	1,082,547	2,984,484	2.5	2.8
Richland Landfill, Inc.	Richland	851,500	680,591	6,161,877	7.2	9.1
Three Rivers MSWLF	Aiken	500,000	234,804	18,319,869	36.6	78.0
Union County Regional MSWLF	Union	730,000	449,873	7,313,793	10.0	16.3
Wellford MSWLF	Spartanburg	150,000	93,603	112,666	0.8	1.2
Williamsburg County MSWLF	Williamsburg	35,000	19,160	116,396	3.3	6.1
STATE TOTALS	———	9,427,171	6,098,840	102,506,233	10.9	16.8

CHART 6.3: MSW Landfill Disposal by Facility and County or State of Origin in Tons

FACILITY & COUNTY OR STATE OF ORIGIN	Abbeville	Aiken	Allendale	Anderson	Bamberg	Barnwell	Beaufort	Berkeley	Calhoun	Charleston	Cherokee	Chester	Chesterfield	Clarendon	Colleton	Darlington	Dillon	Dorchester	Edgefield	Fairfield	Florence	Georgetown	Greenville	Greenwood	Hampton	Horry	Jasper	Kershaw
ABBEVILLE COUNTY SUBTITLE D LANDFILL	17,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	0	0	0	0
ANDERSON REGIONAL LANDFILL, LLC	0	0	0	110,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126,669	7,932	0	0	0	0
BEES FERRY ROAD MSW LANDFILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BERKELEY COUNTY SUBTITLE D LANDFILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	215,860	0	9,292	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	1,691	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0
ENOREE PHASE II MSW LANDFILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231,035	0	0	0	0	0
GEORGETOWN COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,976	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREENWOOD COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,247	0	0	0	0
HICKORY HILL MSW LANDFILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	197,040	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,547	0	22,050	0
HORRY COUNTY SUBTITLE D LANDFILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	205,279	0	0
LEE COUNTY LANDFILL, LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	16,426	2,538	0	26,452	6,525	0	0	0	55,147	0	0	0	0	308	0	13,329
NORTHEAST LANDFILL, LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,185	0	19	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,230
OAKRIDGE MSW LANDFILL	78	1	0	0	816	22	1,757	149,415	4	112,496	0	0	0	26	22,629	16	50	130,382	4	0	26	1,642	0	0	2,152	49	0	0
PALMETTO MSW LANDFILL	6	0	0	4,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,666	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,707	974	0	0	0	0
RICHLAND LANDFILL INC.	25	577	0	2	0	169	42	20	8	164	19	20,293	1,117	3	0	26	1	26	7	2,115	417	3	118	2	34	135	0	28,809
THREE RIVERS MSW LANDFILL	0	93,422	5,272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNION COUNTY REGIONAL MSW LANDFILL	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	157,819	23,524	0	0	0	0
WELLFORD MSW LANDFILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE LANDFILLED IN S.C. MSWLFS BY ORIGIN OF WASTE	17,219	94,000	5,272	114,826	816	191	198,939	365,294	5,196	213,641	23,685	24,254	17,543	2,567	22,724	26,494	6,576	132,100	46	2,115	55,590	54,719	628,348	116,905	13,734	205,838	22,050	43,368
S.C. SOLID WASTE EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL OUT OF STATE	0	0	0	3,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Origin																				
Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,413	319	0	0	194	0	569	0	0	19,495	5,069
Laurens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2,076	24	0	6,046	0	0	8,165	0
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,175	0	0	0	562	0	0	0	0	14,737	0
Lexington	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	23	0	19,541	5	0	59,214	0	18,194	0	0	96,983	0
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,569	0
Marlboro	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	563	0
McCormick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,883	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	1,949	0
Newberry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,786	19	559	991	0	6,110	0	0	9,465	0
Oconee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6,060	0	0	0	0	0	6,076	38,365
Orangeburg	0	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,536	36,804	0	207	0	0	0	0	38,664	0
Pickens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,987	3	0	22	0	0	7,012	40,304
Richland	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	4	44,254	1,852	30	330,239	0	35	0	0	376,435	0
Saluda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	18	0	657	0	0	705	0
Spartanburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237,743	101	0	17,130	0	86,020	340,994	0
Sumter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,174	13	47	0	6,671	0	0	0	0	109,905	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	1	0	8,328	0	0	8,595	0
Williamsburg	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	19,841	0	11	0	18	0	0	0	0	39,045	0
York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1,028	0	3,922	4,692	0	0	0	19,160	9,647	42,265
Waste from S.C. Counties	17,833	244,904	91,647	227,212	231,035	53,036	84,247	230,661	205,372	283,809	75,229	460,338	399,679	457,208	98,694	241,969	86,020	19,160	3,508,052	133,606
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,138	—
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	—
Georgia	1,171	0	0	4	0	0	0	22,344	0	0	0	441	39	1,448	3,278	13,311	0	0	42,036	—
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448,541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448,541	—
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196,050	—
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,194	0	0	538,520	10,541	0	138,692	0	0	697,947	—
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	—
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192,027	—
Total Waste from Out of State	1,171	0	0	4	0	0	0	22,344	0	946,967	0	441	538,592	11,989	3,278	152,003	0	0	1,676,789	—
TOTAL	19,004	244,904	91,647	227,216	231,035	53,036	84,247	253,005	205,372	1,230,776	75,229	460,780	938,271	469,197	101,972	393,972	86,020	19,160	5,184,841	133,606
S.C. Waste from MSW Transfer Stations	0	110,096	0	0	3,330	0	0	90	31,744	179,278	0	37,475	144,276	211,393	132,833	55,902	7,584	0	913,999	—
Total Waste Disposed at Facility	19,004	355,000	91,647	227,216	234,365	53,036	84,247	253,095	237,116	1,410,054	75,229	498,254	1,082,547	680,591	234,804	449,873	93,603	19,160	6,098,840	—
Total S.C. Waste Disposed at Facility	17,833	355,000	91,647	227,212	234,365	53,036	84,247	230,751	237,116	463,087	75,229	497,813	543,955	668,601	231,527	297,871	93,603	19,160	4,422,051	—

CHART 6.4: Total Solid Waste Disposed in MSW Landfills, MSW Incinerators and Exported in Tons (by Type of Waste)

COUNTY	RESIDENTIAL (LANDFILLED + INCINERATED + EXPORTED)	COMMERCIAL (LANDFILLED + EXPORTED)	INDUSTRIAL – OFFICE/PACKAGING (LANDFILLED + EXPORTED)	ASH	C&D DEBRIS (LANDFILLED + INCINERATED)	INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WASTE	PROCESSED WASTE TIRES	NATURAL DISASTER DEBRIS	OTHER	TOTAL SW LANDFILLED IN MSWLFS, INCINERATED & EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL	"DEFINED MSW" LANDFILLED IN MSWLFS, INCINERATED & EXPORTED FOR DISPOSAL
Abbeville	9,269	6,090	0	0	32	1,799	0	0	30	17,219	15,358
Aiken	67,402	27,507	0	0	0	6,612	0	0	43	101,563	94,909
Allendale	4,069	1,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,813	5,813
Anderson	95,748	19,516	514	0	10,690	4,412	0	0	7,903	138,783	115,778
Bamberg	7,729	3,753	0	0	0	314	0	0	62	11,857	11,481
Barnwell	12,245	5,409	0	0	0	22	0	0	8	17,683	17,653
Beaufort	64,677	85,452	0	0	26,041	1,375	0	0	26,816	204,361	150,129
Berkeley	53,940	54,293	12,687	0	61,579	124,240	0	0	58,556	365,294	120,920
Calhoun	3,794	4,208	0	0	55	2,559	0	0	0	10,615	8,001
Charleston	273,249	28,826	5	56,248	24,479	11,372	0	0	43,966	438,147	302,081
Cherokee	15,636	21,583	10,369	0	88	21,422	0	0	7	69,106	47,589
Chester	19,243	926	0	539	0	22,713	0	0	76	43,496	20,169
Chesterfield	5,623	7,510	0	0	0	3,653	0	0	757	17,543	13,132
Clarendon	6,652	2,625	0	0	41	906	0	0	447	10,671	9,276
Colleton	207	20,520	0	0	2,293	13,233	0	0	2,020	38,273	20,727
Darlington	22,980	13,410	0	0	8	10,678	0	0	258	47,333	36,390
Dillon	24,916	41	0	0	4	6,531	0	0	1	31,492	24,957
Dorchester	809	76,930	0	0	24,099	4,212	0	0	26,051	132,100	77,739
Edgefield	9,328	4,001	0	0	1	35	0	0	7	13,371	13,329
Fairfield	18,606	1,943	0	0	0	105	0	0	67	20,721	20,549
Florence	122,445	24	0	0	239	26,859	0	0	353	149,919	122,469
Georgetown	27,601	19,451	0	0	13	388	0	0	7,266	54,719	47,052
Greenville	211,361	254,126	30,150	0	47,008	99,558	0	0	32,370	674,574	495,637
Greenwood	24,325	49,162	0	0	298	24,473	0	0	19,083	117,341	73,487
Hampton	57	17,043	0	0	117	65	0	0	39	17,322	17,101
Horry	75,816	161,287	0	0	6	0	0	0	473	237,582	237,103

Jasper	9,543	11,173	0	0	4,092	8	0	0	284	25,100	20,716
Kershaw	22,001	12,064	0	0	1,244	7,825	0	0	235	43,368	34,065
Lancaster	29,398	32	0	0	0	4,287	0	0	125	33,842	29,430
Laurens	0	41,015	89	0	97	7,955	0	0	24	49,210	41,134
Lee	10,741	0	0	0	39	3,399	0	0	559	14,737	10,741
Lexington	108,944	44,087	0	0	1,739	33,660	0	0	4,838	193,268	153,031
Marion	19,735	37	0	0	0	1,897	0	0	15	21,683	19,772
Marlboro	7,707	4,494	0	0	0	1,051	0	0	25	13,276	12,201
McCormick	2,773	1,675	0	0	0	66	0	0	10	4,524	4,448
Newberry	40,486	11	0	0	2,227	7,210	0	0	17	49,951	40,497
Oconee	38,371	8,628	205	0	34	6,050	0	0	15	53,302	47,204
Orangeburg	43,753	32,515	0	460	1,393	9,527	0	0	13,339	100,988	76,268
Pickens	40,307	3,834	140	0	5,415	6,871	0	0	3	56,570	44,281
Richland	253,711	63,113	22	1,516	4,563	23,692	0	0	29,820	376,435	316,845
Saluda	7,815	3,367	0	0	0	687	0	0	0	11,870	11,183
Spartanburg	118,030	38,895	71,578	0	13,154	91,258	0	0	48,169	381,084	228,503
Sumter	36,449	36,046	0	0	8,145	81,745	0	0	672	163,056	72,494
Union	9,981	2,515	250	0	925	500	0	0	7	14,178	12,747
Williamsburg	11,008	4,254	2,793	0	0	20,972	0	0	19	39,045	18,055
York	108,003	32,869	10,957	0	0	9,328	0	0	319	161,476	151,829
S.C. COUNTIES TOTAL (MSWLF/TS/EXP/INC)	2,096,479	1,228,031	139,760	58,763	240,155	705,525	0	0	325,148	4,793,860	3,464,269
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	100,138	0	0	0	100,138	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0
Georgia	18,903	1,023	21	0	5,371	15,758	0	0	961	42,036	19,946
North Carolina	142,915	335,494	160,163	0	3,042	45,732	0	0	10,602	697,947	638,572
Massachusetts	447,415	0	0	0	0	1,125	0	0	0	448,541	447,415
New Jersey	195,792	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	159	196,050	195,792
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	0
Texas	192,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192,027	192,027
OUT OF STATE TOTAL (MSWLF)	997,052	336,516	160,184	0	8,512	162,787	0	0	11,738	1,676,789	1,493,752
TOTAL BY WASTE STREAM	3,093,531	1,564,547	299,944	58,763	248,667	868,311	0	0	336,887	6,470,659	4,958,022

CHART 6.5: Total Solid Waste 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 LANDFILLED 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	26,133	17,219	7,623	0	24,842	8,456	33,298	25.4
Aiken	150,181	101,563	116,896	38,618	257,077	70,000	327,077	21.4
Allendale	10,917	5,813	2,354	0	8,167	3,236	11,403	28.4
Anderson	175,514	138,783	67,496	11,185	217,464	88,017	305,480	28.8
Bamberg	15,880	11,857	6,175	0	18,032	2,513	20,546	12.2
Barnwell	23,345	17,683	105,217	0	122,900	15,002	137,902	10.9
Beaufort	160,900	204,361	141,752	0	346,113	108,294	454,407	23.8
Berkeley	151,673	365,294	61,341	219,776	646,411	1,372,437	2,018,848	68.0
Calhoun	15,100	10,615	6,234	733	17,582	2,830	20,412	13.9
Charleston	330,368	438,147	168,253	207,527	813,926	972,033	1,785,959	54.4
Cherokee	53,844	69,106	16,210	30	85,346	18,199	103,544	17.6
Chester	33,228	43,496	2,908	70,435	116,839	4,272	121,111	3.5
Chesterfield	43,435	17,543	12,021	2,717	32,280	6,902	39,182	17.6
Clarendon	33,363	10,671	8,861	90	19,622	8,414	28,036	30.0
Colleton	39,605	38,273	17,439	741	56,453	18,129	74,582	24.3
Darlington	67,346	47,333	11,814	4,611	63,758	95,061	158,820	59.9
Dillon	30,974	31,492	8,352	0	39,844	5,587	45,431	12.3
Dorchester	112,858	132,100	1,635	92,762	226,497	36,303	262,800	13.8
Edgefield	25,528	13,371	16,550	0	29,921	7,466	37,388	20.0
Fairfield	24,047	20,721	359	40	21,120	5,881	27,001	21.8
Florence	131,097	149,919	1,142	25,860	176,921	77,968	254,890	30.6
Georgetown	60,983	54,719	51,581	11,600	117,900	22,282	140,181	15.9
Greenville	407,383	674,574	164,602	384	839,560	359,316	1,198,875	30.0
Greenwood	67,979	117,341	20,174	0	137,515	38,602	176,117	21.9
Hampton	21,329	17,322	7,786	0	25,108	7,031	32,139	21.9
Horry	226,992	237,582	211,671	15,001	464,253	325,910	790,164	41.2
Jasper	21,398	25,100	4,347	0	29,447	8,262	37,709	21.9
Kershaw	56,486	43,368	52,668	20	96,056	47,167	143,216	32.9
Lancaster	63,113	33,842	420	26,792	61,054	71,517	132,572	53.9
Laurens	70,293	49,210	9,706	1,956	60,872	17,102	77,974	21.9
Lee	20,638	14,737	0	0	14,737	9,254	23,991	38.6
Lexington	235,272	193,268	238,644	35,803	467,715	1,038,559	1,506,274	68.9
Marion	34,904	21,683	62,965	0	84,648	5,262	89,910	5.9
Marlboro	28,021	13,276	1,212	4,814	19,303	20,495	39,798	51.5
McCormick	10,108	4,524	4,416	0	8,940	2,874	11,814	24.3
Newberry	37,250	49,951	1,373	990	52,315	30,736	83,051	37.0
Oconee	69,577	53,302	35,143	37	88,482	41,144	129,625	31.7
Orangeburg	92,167	100,988	26,321	254,099	381,408	19,873	401,280	5.0
Pickens	113,575	56,570	34,394	70	91,034	46,849	137,883	34.0
Richland	340,078	376,435	211,929	187,517	775,882	56,884	832,766	6.8
Saluda	18,895	11,870	1,960	0	13,830	3,979	17,809	22.3
Spartanburg	266,809	381,084	72,335	2,385	455,805	604,164	1,059,968	57.0
Sumter	105,517	163,056	43,588	12,126	218,770	126,386	345,156	36.6
Union	28,539	14,178	909	8,418	23,505	5,508	29,013	19.0
Williamsburg	35,395	39,045	7,220	13,775	60,040	5,657	65,696	8.6
York	190,097	161,476	137,916	1,861	301,252	702,670	1,003,922	70.0
TOTAL FOR S.C. COUNTIES	4,278,134	4,793,860	2,183,914	1,252,771	8,230,545	6,544,475	14,775,020	44.3
OUT OF STATE TOTAL	——	1,676,789	38,692	2,713	1,718,194	——	1,718,194	——
TOTAL WASTE STREAM	4,278,134	6,470,649	2,222,606	1,255,484	9,948,739	6,544,475	16,493,214	44.3

CHART 6.6: Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris and Land-Clearing Debris (LCD) Landfill Disposal in Tons by Facility Type and County

COUNTY OR PLACE OF ORIGIN	PART IV C&D/LCD LANDFILLS – LONG-TERM C&D LANDFILLS	PART II C&D/LCD LANDFILLS – LAND-CLEARING DEBRIS LANDFILLS	PART III C&D/LCD LANDFILLS – INDUSTRIAL C&D LANDFILLS	TOTAL FOR EACH COUNTY
Abbeville	6,597	1,026	0	7,623
Aiken	90,100	26,797	0	116,896
Allendale	2,354	0	0	2,354
Anderson	51,300	16,196	0	67,496
Bamberg	6,175	0	0	6,175
Barnwell	10,921	0	94,296	105,217
Beaufort	141,752	0	0	141,752
Berkeley	61,341	0	0	61,341
Calhoun	4,474	0	1,760	6,234
Charleston	168,253	0	0	168,253
Cherokee	16,210	0	0	16,210
Chester	2,908	0	0	2,908
Chesterfield	12,021	0	0	12,021
Clarendon	8,861	0	0	8,861
Colleton	17,439	0	0	17,439
Darlington	11,764	0	50	11,814
Dillon	8,352	0	0	8,352
Dorchester	1,635	0	0	1,635
Edgefield	13,116	3,434	0	16,550
Fairfield	359	0	0	359
Florence	1,142	0	0	1,142
Georgetown	51,581	0	0	51,581
Greenville	163,450	1,152	0	164,602
Greenwood	20,174	0	0	20,174
Hampton	7,786	0	0	7,786
Horry	211,671	0	0	211,671
Jasper	3,681	666	0	4,347
Kershaw	52,668	0	0	52,668
Lancaster	6	119	295	420
Laurens	9,479	227	0	9,706
Lee	0	0	0	0
Lexington	237,178	1,466	0	238,644
Marion	62,965	0	0	62,965
Marlboro	1,212	0	0	1,212
McCormick	4,409	7	0	4,416
Newberry	1,273	100	0	1,373
Oconee	23,801	11,342	0	35,143
Orangeburg	26,319	2	0	26,321
Pickens	17,881	16,513	0	34,394
Richland	211,729	200	0	211,929
Saluda	1,960	0	0	1,960
Spartanburg	68,662	3,673	0	72,335
Sumter	43,588	0	0	43,588
Union	3	906	0	909
Williamsburg	7,220	0	0	7,220
York	95,632	42,284	0	137,916
C&D LCD from S.C.	1,961,403	126,110	96,401	2,183,914
Out-of-State (origin not specified)	34,150	4,542	0	38,692
TOTAL AMOUNT OF C&D/LCD DISPOSED	**1,995,553**	**130,652**	**96,401**	**2,222,606**

CHART 6.7: 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**
Aiken	0	38,618	38,618
Anderson	11	11,174	11,185
Berkeley	54,163	165,613	219,776
Calhoun	0	733	733
Charleston	207,527	0	207,527
Cherokee	30	0	30
Chester	70,435	0	70,435
Chesterfield	2,717	0	2,717
Clarendon	90	0	90
Colleton	741	0	741
Darlington	4,500	111	4,611
Dorchester	92,762	0	92,762
Fairfield	40	0	40
Florence	25,860	0	25,860
Georgetown	0	11,600	11,600
Greenville	384	0	384
Horry	15,001	0	15,001
Kershaw	20	0	20
Lancaster	26,792	0	26,792
Laurens	1,956	0	1,956
Lexington	0	35,803	35,803
Marlboro	0	4,814	4,814
Newberry	990	0	990
Oconee	37	0	37
Orangeburg	100	253,999	254,099
Pickens	70	0	70
Richland	4,517	183,000	187,517
Spartanburg	2,385	0	2,385
Sumter	12,126	0	12,126
Union	8,418	0	8,418
Williamsburg	0	13,775	13,775
York	1,861	0	1,861
STATE TOTAL	**533,531**	**719,240**	**1,252,771**
NOTE: Counties not listed in this chart did not have industrial solid waste data reported for them.			

COUNTY	FY06	FY05	FY04	FY03	FY02
Abbeville	17,219	15,836	18,817	25,909	23,792
Aiken	101,563	131,285	149,515	111,935	101,193
Allendale	5,813	6,990	5,903	6,540	6,549
Anderson	138,783	161,610	148,849	148,232	170,387
Bamberg	11,857	11,280	11,652	13,768	17,911
Barnwell	17,683	20,128	19,373	18,247	71,924
Beaufort	199,029	181,849	164,984	151,624	142,337
Berkeley	365,294	300,480	353,891	305,575	172,888
Calhoun	10,615	12,143	8,660	9,659	10,183
Charleston	213,641	243,271	221,896	180,463	149,955
Cherokee	69,106	71,145	71,332	73,943	78,519
Chester	43,496	37,847	37,070	44,435	58,377
Chesterfield	17,543	20,206	21,941	24,514	22,506
Clarendon	10,671	8,112	18,403	10,932	14,222
Colleton	38,273	38,100	35,071	31,737	52,805
Darlington	47,333	51,823	52,057	68,953	45,920
Dillon	31,492	34,416	13,925	34,092	31,961
Dorchester	132,100	122,594	94,275	93,306	64,906
Edgefield	13,371	13,406	13,969	14,870	14,774
Fairfield	20,721	21,981	22,546	23,076	19,664
Florence	149,919	154,874	152,909	151,123	148,367
Georgetown	54,719	50,709	49,736	70,531	71,720
Greenville	674,574	673,249	589,204	613,417	489,216
Greenwood	117,341	120,320	109,407	91,719	93,699
Hampton	17,322	22,991	18,188	22,039	20,656
Horry	237,582	222,935	227,469	212,686	193,573
Jasper	22,050	22,100	20,879	17,692	15,457
Kershaw	43,368	44,233	40,162	45,597	39,716
Lancaster	33,842	31,561	35,533	35,088	36,565
Laurens	49,210	73,090	51,636	57,940	50,477
Lee	14,737	15,425	14,981	14,670	27,034
Lexington	193,268	171,692	256,226	221,323	172,856
Marion	21,683	14,380	21,673	4,796	13,668
Marlboro	13,276	12,004	21,815	15,289	13,846
McCormick	4,524	4,858	5,183	11,869	4,682
Newberry	49,951	50,420	48,591	47,893	47,662
Oconee	53,302	49,368	45,533	45,260	46,749
Orangeburg	100,988	94,382	92,970	98,350	84,278
Pickens	51,255	54,966	59,873	56,938	56,669
Richland	376,435	341,907	349,087	327,966	323,740
Saluda	11,870	14,687	9,684	9,197	8,619
Spartanburg	381,084	351,908	373,060	418,942	307,298
Sumter	163,056	156,345	135,220	119,698	95,752
Union	14,178	28,309	18,988	12,835	15,794
Williamsburg	39,045	28,259	25,582	26,100	26,966
York	161,476	166,059	152,060	147,720	139,609

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

CHART 6.9: C&D Debris Generated in South Carolina and Disposed of in Part IV C&D Landfills in Tons for Use In Demonstrating Need

COUNTY	FY06	FY05	FY04	FY03	FY02
Abbeville	6,597	4,549	557	0	0
Aiken	90,100	79,529	74,412	76,117	55,740
Allendale	2,354	3,128	1,578	3,534	1,814
Anderson	51,300	35,801	35,206	42,857	58,068
Bamberg	6,175	4,811	4,883	5,788	5,796
Barnwell	10,921	10,411	8,329	12,749	10,651
Beaufort	141,752	139,916	121,464	102,287	91,022
Berkeley	61,341	36,175	66,023	58,137	72,948
Calhoun	4,474	3,554	4,139	4,067	5,873
Charleston	168,253	130,755	108,148	189,167	161,849
Cherokee	16,210	8,132	10,658	8,586	10,512
Chester	2,908	4,366	3,220	2,346	4,175
Chesterfield	12,021	14,448	12,805	15,192	7,545
Clarendon	8,861	9,296	5,500	4,605	4,574
Colleton	17,439	13,823	13,157	13,295	14,842
Darlington	11,764	12,858	12,614	13,657	15,252
Dillon	8,352	10,995	11,412	10,096	11,359
Dorchester	1,635	2,155	0	10,044	16,069
Edgefield	13,116	3,244	2,678	3,006	1,790
Fairfield	359	177	126	33	407
Florence	1,142	1,264	883	41	893
Georgetown	51,581	30,087	33,680	22,114	26,820
Greenville	163,450	142,767	87,157	147,929	130,358
Greenwood	20,174	14,675	7,408	12,281	8,320
Hampton	7,786	8,590	7,444	3,221	5,714
Horry	211,671	155,676	170,856	135,648	116,954
Jasper	3,681	176	240	500	6,519
Kershaw	52,668	41,923	33,277	30,452	31,193
Lancaster	6	0	0	3	1,345
Laurens	9,479	6,635	8,434	8,631	4,649
Lee	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington	237,178	246,783	231,899	228,223	191,618
Marion	62,965	29,818	16,493	10,982	7,032
Marlboro	1,212	845	1,040	1,034	1,059
McCormick	4,409	1,335	920	819	935
Newberry	1,273	1,098	797	487	262
Oconee	23,801	19,867	20,608	15,558	13,655
Orangeburg	26,319	20,915	23,222	21,479	19,663
Pickens	17,881	34,746	16,049	26,334	15,911
Richland	211,729	216,706	199,805	206,794	177,999
Saluda	1,960	1,149	1,176	1,116	1,288
Spartanburg	68,662	71,424	58,803	26,000	65,096
Sumter	43,588	38,925	42,747	51,962	48,489
Union	3	5	4	1,320	14,689
Williamsburg	7,220	2,386	2,585	3,818	4,106
York	95,632	97,810	82,448	42,550	54,086

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.

CHART 6.10: Industrial Solid Waste (ISW) Generated and Disposed of in Commercial ISW Landfills in Tons		
COUNTY	CLASS I	CLASS II
Aiken	0	38,618
Anderson	11	11,174
Berkeley	54,163	165,613
Calhoun	0	733
Charleston	207,527	0
Cherokee	30	0
Chester	70,435	0
Chesterfield	2.717	0
Clarendon	90	0
Colleton	741	0
Darlington	4,500	111
Dorchester	92,762	0
Fairfield	40	0
Florence	25,860	0
Georgetown	0	11,600
Greenville	384	0
Horry	15,001	0
Kershaw	20	0
Lancaster	26,792	0
Laurens	1,956	0
Lexington	0	35,803
Marlboro	0	4,814
Newberry	990	0
Oconee	37	0
Orangeburg	100	253,999
Pickens	70	0
Richland	4.517	183,000
Spartanburg	2,385	0
Sumter	12,126	0
Union	8,418	0
Williamsburg	0	13,775
York	1,861	0
There are three Class III ISW Landfills in South Carolina and no waste was reported for FY06. This data is solely for use in calculating annual ISW tonnage limits as related to R.61-107.17, Demonstration of Need. Any other use of this data may lead to an inaccurate conclusion.		

The Demonstration of Need Regulation, R.61-107.17, can be viewed on-line at **www.scdhec.gov/lwm/regs/r61-107_17.pdf**.

APPENDIX

In fiscal year (FY) 2006 (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006), there were 416 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.

Chart 7.2 (on the following pages) reflects a complete listing of solid waste permits at the close of FY06. 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 – Chart 7.1 – should be used when referring to Chart 7.2.

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

CHART 7.1: Legend	
C&D	Construction and Demolition Debris
C&D LF	Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill
C&D+LCDL	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

CHART 7.2: Permitted Solid Waste Facilities for FY06

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
PART I – SHORT-TERM LANDFILLS			Pickens	Stewart's Grading & Excavation LCDLF	392738-1701
Spartanburg	Chapman, Robert C&DLF	422908-1304	Richland	Blythewood Construction Company, Inc. LCD+YTLF	402479-1701
Spartanburg	Chapman, Robert C&DLF	422908-1305	Richland	Broad River Landscaping LCD+YTLF	402467-1701
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
Abbeville	M.H. Carolinas LCD+YTLF	012755-1701	Spartanburg	Brown LCD+YTLF	422474-1702
Abbeville	Threlko, Inc. LCDLF	012741-1701	Spartanburg	City of Woodruff Lanford Road LCD+YTLF	421002-1701
Aiken	G.L. Williams LCDLF	022481-1701	Spartanburg	Cliffdale Road LCD+YTLF	422683-1701
Aiken	Gary Miller LCDLF	022725-1701	Spartanburg	Hawkins Grading LCD+YTLF	422473-1702
Aiken	Jack Wood LCDLF	022719-1701	Spartanburg	Howard Grading and Construction LCDLF	422712-1701
Aiken	John Swearingen LCDLF	022743-1701	Spartanburg	Jeff Thomas (Strickland Drive) LCD+YTLF	422459-1701
Aiken	Randy Hill LCDLF	022720-1701	Spartanburg	Jimmy Wilson Construction (Hunsinger Site) LCD+YTLF	422647-1702
Aiken	Williams, Mike LCD+YTLF	022740-1701	Spartanburg	Jimmy Wilson Construction (Skinner Site) LCD+YTLF	422647-1703
Anderson	Broadway LCDLF	042722-1701	Spartanburg	PAR Grading & Hauling LCD+YTLF	422627-1701
Anderson	City of Belton LCD+YTLF	041005-1701	Spartanburg	Smith LCD+YTLF	422419-1701
Anderson	Miller Construction Company (Site #5) LCD+YTLF (Roger J. Slaton)	042689-1702	Spartanburg	T. Glen Easler Grading & Landscaping LCD+YTLF	422607-1701
Anderson	Starr LCD&YTLF (Anderson County)	041001-1701	Union	City of Union LCD+YTLF	441003-1701
Chester	Town of Great Falls	121002-1701	York	City of Rock Hill LCD+YTLF	461002-1702
Edgefield	Eugene Easler LCDLF	192757-1701	York	Clawson LCD+YTLF	462620-1701
Edgefield	Pioneer Clearing LCD+YTLF (Site #2)	192697-1701	York	Creekside of York County LCDLF	462748-1701
Florence	Town of Timmonsville	211003-1701	York	McCall Deer Creek Drive LCDLF	462672-1701
Greenville	Grambling Brothers Contracting	232486-1701	**PART III – C&D LANDFILLS**		
Greenville	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Moon – Henderson)	232478-1701	Aiken	Savannah River Site 632-G C&DLF	065800-1901
Greenville	James Owens LCDLF	232758-1701	Aiken	Westinghouse Savannah River Company	025800-1901
Greenville	Trotter LCD+YTLF	232455-1701	Calhoun	Eastman Chemical On-site (C&DLF)	093322-1901
Jasper	Jasper County LCD+YTLF	271001-1701	Darlington	Wellman Palmetto Plant	163329-1901
Lancaster	Heath Springs LCD+YTLF	291002-1701	Dorchester	Giant Cement Company C&DLF	183346-1901
Lancaster	Lancaster County LCD+YTLF	291001-1703	Greenville	General Electric C&D+LCDLF	233321-1901
Laurens	H.R. Garrett (Lisbon Road) LCDLF #2	302458-1703	Lancaster	Springs Industries, Inc.	292657-1901
Laurens	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Henderson Road) LCD+YTLF	302458-1705	Spartanburg	INVISTA, S.a.r.l. (Hoechst Celanese) C&DLF	423312-1901
Laurens	H.R. Garrett, Inc. (Michaela Street) LCD+YTLF	302458-1701	**PART IV – LONG-TERM LANDFILLS**		
Lexington	Highway 378 LCD+YTLF (S&T Grading)	322456-1702	Abbeville	Abbeville County C&DLF	011001-1201
Lexington	S&T Recycling LCDLF	322456-1703	Aiken	Aiken County (Barden) C&D+LCD LF	021001-1201
Lexington	Sligh Properties LCD+YTLF (Smith)	322470-1701	Aiken	Aiken County Wagener C&DLF	021001-1202
Lexington	Southeastern Associates LCD+YTLF	322428-1701	Aiken	G.L. Williams C&D+LCDLF	022481-1201
Lexington	Sox and Sons Construction Company	322613-1701	Aiken	Rainbow Falls Road C&DLF	022737-1201
Lexington	Town of Batesburg-Leesville LCDLF	321003-1701	Anderson	Bobby and Danny C&D+LCDLF	042629-1201
McCormick	Town of McCormick LCD+YTLF	331002-1701	Anderson	Clemson University Long-term C&D+LCDLF	041804-1202
Newberry	Metts LCD+YTLF	362490-1701	Anderson	Enterprise Material Handling C&DLF	042733-1201
Oconee	Clemson-Seneca LCDLF	372690-1701	Anderson	Starr C&D+LCDLF	041001-1201
Oconee	Northwest Grading Company LCD+YTLF	372614-1701	Anderson	Starr C&D+LCDLF	041001-1203
Oconee	Wells Highway LCD+YTLF (formerly White)	372649-1701	Bamberg	Bamberg County C&D+LCDLF	051001-1201
Oconee	Wood LCD+YTLF	372669-1701	Barnwell	Barnwell County C&DLF	061001-1201
Orangeburg	Spires LCD+YTLF	382480-1701	Beaufort	Barnwell Resources C&D+LCDLF	072410-1201
Pickens	City of Easley LCDLF	391003-1701	Berkeley	Berkeley County C&DLF	081001-1201
Pickens	Martin LCD+YTLF	392600-1701	Calhoun	Calhoun County C&D+LCDLF	091001-1201
Pickens	Randy Thomas LCDLF	392762-1701			

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
Charleston	Charleston County Bees Ferry C&D+LCDLF	101001-1201	Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF (Area C)	431001-1202
Cherokee	Cherokee County C&DLF	111001-1201	Union	Copeland C&D+LCDLF	442329-1201
Cherokee	City of Gaffney C&DLF	111002-1201	Williamsburg	City of Lake City C&DLF	451002-1201
Chester	Chester County C&D+LCDLF	121001-1201	Williamsburg	Williamsburg County C&DLF	451001-1201
Chesterfield	Furr Facility C&DLF	132670-1201	York	Coltharp C&D+LCDLF	462602-1201
Clarendon	Clarendon County C&D+LCDLF	141001-1203	York	Rogers C&DLF	462427-1201
Colleton	Colleton County C&DLF	151001-1201	York	York County C&D+LCDLF	461001-1201
Darlington	Darlington County C&D+LCDLF	161001-1201		**COMPOSTING**	
Dillon	Dillon County C&D+LCDLF	171001-1202	Aiken	421 Composting Site (G.L. Williams)	022676-3002
Dorchester	Affordable Waste C&DLF	182765-1201	Aiken	APAC Composting (G.L. Williams)	022676-3001
Edgefield	Tri-County LF	194200-1201	Aiken	City of Aiken CF	021002-3001
Florence	Florence County C&DLF	211001-1201	Allendale	Town of Allendale CF	031001-3001
Georgetown	Georgetown County C&D+LCDLF	221001-1202	Anderson	City of Anderson CF	041003-3001
Greenville	Carter Excavating Company (Big Valley) C&D+LCDLF	232416-1201	Anderson	Honea Path YT & Debris CF	041002-3001
			Anderson	Town of Williamston CF	041004-3001
Greenville	Enoree C&D+LCDLF	231001-1201	Berkeley	Berkeley County CF	081001-3001
Greenville	Greenville LT (Republic) C&DLF	232441-1201	Charleston	Barr Construction Wood Grinding	102641-3001
Greenville	Twin Chimneys C&DLF	231001-1202	Charleston	Charleston County CF	101001-3001
Greenville	WCA Shiloh (Wing Quarry) C&D+LCDLF	232644-1201	Charleston	Spring Grove Environmental North Charleston CF	102441-3001
Greenwood	Greenwood County C&DLF	241001-1201	Charleston	Sunnyside Farms Composting	102646-3001
Hampton	Hampton County C&D+LCDLF	251001-1201	Cherokee	Cherokee County Composting	111001-3001
Horry	Horry County Solid Waste Authority C&D+LCDLF	261001-1201	Chester	City of Chester Composting	121003-3001
Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF and RC (Cell 2)	272438-1202	Chester	Hyponex Composting	123331-3001
Jasper	Snake Road C&DLF	272742-1201	Chester	Town of Great Falls	121002-3001
Kershaw	Kershaw County C&D+LCDLF	281001-1201	Chesterfield	City of Pageland Composting	131002-3001
Kershaw	Loveless & Loveless C&D+LCDLF	282428-1201	Dillon	Town of Latta Composting	171002-3001
Kershaw	Pine Hill C&DLF (replaced TNT)	282401-1201	Florence	City of Florence Composting	211004-3001
Laurens	City of Clinton C&D+LCDLF	301002-1201	Georgetown	Frasier Composting	222679-3001
Laurens	Curry Lake C&DLF	302693-1201	Georgetown	Georgetown County LF Composting	221001-3001
Laurens	Laurens County C&DLF	301001-1201	Greenville	Greenville County Mulching (Enoree LF Composting)	231001-3001
Lexington	Carolina Materials C&D+LCDLF	322611-1201	Hampton	Hampton County Composting	251001-3001
Lexington	Edmund C&DLF (Cell 2)	321001-1202	Horry	C. Owens & Son, Inc. Composting	262635-3001
Lexington	Highway 378 (S&T Grading) C&D+LCDLF	322456-1202	Horry	Coastal Reclamation Composting	262448-3001
Lexington	Lexington County (Edmund) C&D+LCDLF	321001-1201	Horry	G&G Mining Company LLC Composting	262667-3001
Lexington	Oswald Lumber C&D+LCDLF	322601-1201	Horry	Holmes Composting	262616-3001
Lexington	S&T Recycling C&DLF	322456-1203	Horry	Horry County Composting	261001-3001
Lexington	Southeastern Associates C&D+LCDLF	322428-1201	Horry	P-Mining Composting	262650-3001
Marion	City of Marion C&D+LCDLF	341003-1201	Horry	Robert O. Collins Company Hwy. 544 Composting	262659-3001
Marion	City of Mullins C&DLF	341002-1201	Horry	Sunway Environmental. Inc.	262666-3001
Marion	Sandlands C&D+LCDLF	342729-1201	Horry	Vereen Composting	262484-3001
Marion	Sandlands C&D+LCDLF (Phase II)	342729-1202	Horry	White & Son, Inc. Composting	262606-3001
Oconee	Seneca C&D+LCDLF	371001-1201	Jasper	G&B Services Composting	272705-3001
Oconee	Seneca 2 C&D+LCDLF	371001-1202	Kershaw	Kershaw County Yard Waste Composting	281001-3001
Orangeburg	City of Orangeburg LF	381002-1201	Kershaw	Loveless & Loveless Composting	282428-3001
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			
Sumter	Sumter County C&DLF	431001-1201			

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #	COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
Laurens	Laurens County Composting	301001-3001	Greenville	WCA Shiloh Wood Processing	232644-3001
Lee	Lee County Composting and Recycling (formerly Merrells)	312640-3001	Hampton	Town of Yemassee Shredding	251002-3001
			Horry	Dixie Recycling, LLC	262652-3001
Lexington	Carolina Materials Wood Waste Processing	322611-3001	Jasper	Cleland Ridgeland Wood Chipping	272605-3001
			Jasper	Oakwood C&DLF Wood Grinding	272438-3001
Marion	City of Marion Composting	341003-3001	Lexington	Eagle Recovery Wood Grinding	322754-3001
Marlboro	Marlboro County Composting	351001-3001	Lexington	S&T Grading Wood Processing	322456-3001
Marlboro	McDuffie & Son Composting	352691-3001	Lexington	S&T Grading Wood Processing	322456-3002
Newberry	City of Newberry Composting and Shredding	361002-3001	Newberry	Metts Wood Recycling	362750-3001
Newberry	Newberry County Composting	361001-3001	Oconee	Seneca Mulching	371001-3001
Richland	City of Columbia Composting	401002-3001	Oconee	Woody's Chips and Mulch	372703-3001
Richland	Fort Jackson Compost	405802-3001	Pickens	Brown's Landscaping Mulch Facility	392764-3001
Richland	Mitch Hook Wood Composting	402696-3001	Pickens	City of Clemson Brush RC	391002-3001
Spartanburg	City of Spartanburg Hwy. 295 Composting	421005-3001	Spartanburg	Fairforest Wood RC	422749-3001
			Spartanburg	Peterson Wood Chipping Facility	422766-3001
Spartanburg	Wellford LF Composting	421001-3002	Sumter	Sumter County Wood Processing	431001-3001
Sumter	S.C.R. Composting	432661-3001	York	Second Chance Mulch Center	462751-3001
Williamsburg	Black River Composting	452699-3001	**SOIL TREATMENT**		
Williamsburg	City of Hemingway Composting	451003-3001	Sumter	G&K Tank Services	432752-8001
York	City of Fort Mill Composting	461003-3001	**INCINERATORS**		
York	City of Rock Hill Composting (Friedheim Rd.)	461002-3002	Beaufort	Daufuskie Site Preparation, Inc. (Air Curtain Incinerator)	072753-4001
York	City of York Composting	461004-3001	Beaufort	Ulmer Brothers, Inc. (Air Curtain Incinerator)	072711-4001
York	Deer Creek Composting	462672-3001			
York	River Hills Community Association Composting	462497-3002	Charleston	Montenay Charleston Resource Recovery	102495-4001
			Jasper	Malphrus Construction Company (Air Curtain Incinerator)	272716-4001
York	Rogers Composting	462636-3001			
York	York County Composting	461001-3001	Pickens	Pickens County Air Curtain Destructor	391001-4001
WOOD GRINDING FACILITIES			**INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS**		
Aiken	Carolina Country Construction Wood Processing	022761-3001	Aiken	Owens Corning Fiberglass	022431-1601
			Aiken	Savannah River Site 288-F ISWLF	025800-1601
Beaufort	Associated Materials Wood Grinding	072731-3001	Aiken	Savannah River Site ISWLF (Z-Area)	025500-1603
Beaufort	Barnwell Resources Shredding/Chipping	072410-3001	Aiken	SCE&G Urquhart Station LF	023320-1601
Beaufort	Hilton Head Plantation P.O.A. Wood Chipping	072413-3001	Aiken	Southeastern Clay Company ISWLF	023336-1601
Beaufort	Sea Pines Wood Chipping Facility	072405-3001	Anderson	Owens Corning Fiberglass ISWLF	043334-1601
Charleston	Burning Acres Composting & Shredding	102487-3001	Berkeley	Georgia Pacific Corporation	083304-1601
Charleston	Ladson Wood Recycling	102745-3001	Berkeley	Highway 52, Williams Station ISWLF	083309-1601
Charleston	Moberry LCD Wood Chipping	102746-3001	Berkeley	S.C. Public Service Authority ISWLF (Cross Generating Station)	083337-1601
Dillon	Nobles Corporation Wood Chipping	172483-3002			
Dorchester	Jenner Recycling – Wood Processing	182717-3001	Berkeley	SCE&G Williams Station, Moncks Corner LF (Hwy. 17A)	083320-1601
Fairfield	Kaiser Enterprises, Inc. Wood Grinding	202726-3001			
Georgetown	McKenzie Wood Chipping	222732-3001	Berkeley	Westvaco Corporation ISLF (Kraft Division)	083339-1601
Georgetown	Miller Wood Processing Facility	222763-3001	Calhoun	Eastman Chemical ISWLF	092432-1601
Greenville	Dillard Excavating Wood Chipping	232734-3001	Charleston	G.S. Roofing Products Company, Inc. ISWLF (Bird & Son)	102434-1601
Greenville	Greater Greenville Sanitation Shredding	231003-3001			
Greenville	Greenville Wood Waste Recycling Center Wood Grinding II	232420-3001	Charleston	Spring Grove ISWLF	102441-1601
			Chester	Bennett ISWLF	122493-1601
Greenville	Southern Grading I Site	232701-3001	Chesterfield	Chesterfield County ISWLF	131001-1601
Greenville	Southern Grading II Site	232701-3002	Darlington	Darlington Veneer Company	163307-1601
Greenville	Southern Grading III Site	232701-3003	Darlington	Nucor Steel	163325-1602
Greenville	S.R. Mulch & Wood Grinding	232739-3001	Darlington	Progress Energy ISWLF (plant use)	163341-1601
			Darlington	Progress Energy ISWLF (contractors)	163341-1602
Greenville	Twin Chimneys Wood Chipping Facility	231001-3002	Darlington	Sonoco Products Company LF	163315-1601

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
Dillon	Dillon County Industrial LF	171001-1601
Dorchester	Pepperhill Regional ISWLF	182441-1601
Florence	Pee Dee Environmental Services, Inc. ISWLF	212426-1601
Florence	Smurfit-Stone Container ISWLF (ash)	213310-1601
Georgetown	International Paper ISWLF	222435-1601
Lancaster	Mining Road ISWLF	292440-1601
Laurens	Michelin America's Research and Development, Corporation (M.A.R.C.) ISWLF	303311-1601
Lexington	CMC Lexington Class III ISWLF (Cell 1)	323328-1601
Lexington	CMC Lexington Class III ISWLF (Cell 2)	323328-1602
Lexington	SCE&G (McMeekin Station)	323320-1601
Marlboro	Palmetto Brick Company	353324-1601
Marlboro	Weyerhaeuser Company (Marlboro Paper Mill) ISWLF	353301-1601
Newberry	Georgia Pacific Prosperity Plywood ISWLF	363304-1601
Newberry	Southeastern Resource Recovery, Inc.	362624-1601
Oconee	Oconee Nuclear Station LF	373303-1601
Orangeburg	Albermarle Corporation ISWLF	383345-1601
Orangeburg	Georgia Pacific Corporation (Holly Hill)	383304-1601
Orangeburg	SCE&G (Cope LF)	383320-1601
Richland	Carolina Grading, Inc. LF (formerly Earth Management, Inc. Inert LF)	402446-1601
Richland	International Paper (Union Camp)	403313-1601
Richland	Intertape Polymer Group (Anchor Continental, Inc.)	403326-1601
Spartanburg	Kohler Company ISWLF	422442-1601
Spartanburg	Tindall Special ISWLF	423340-1601
Williamsburg	Martek ISWLF (formerly FermPro Manufacturing)	453349-1601
York	Bowater, Inc. ISWLF	463318-1601
York	Duke Power Company	463303-1601
York	Greens of Rock Hill ISWLF	463312-1601
York	Greens of Rock Hill ISW Ash Monofill	463312-1602

	LAND APPLICATION	
Charleston	DiMare's LA of Culled Tomatoes and Cucumbers	102643-8001
Charleston	Wood Not Waste LA	102756-8001
Cherokee	Armstrong Textiles LA	112723-8001
Darlington	Union Camp Corporation	163313-8001
Georgetown	International Paper LA of Paper Mill Boiler Ash	222654-8001
Georgetown	International Paper LA of Paper Mill Boiler Ash	222654-8002
Lancaster	Bowers Fibers LA of Cotton Mote Waste	292684-8001
Laurens	Country Fresh LA	232736-8001
Marlboro	Weyerhaeuser By-Products LA (Willamette)	353301-8001
Orangeburg	Council Energy LA of Wood Ash	382633-8001
Orangeburg	Traywick, James LA (SCE&G)	383320-8001

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ID #
Richland	Mungo Homes, LA of Crushed Gypsum Wallboard	402645-8001
Saluda	Norbord Ash LA	303747-8001

	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS	
Abbeville	Abbeville County MSWLF	011001-1102
Aiken	Three Rivers Regional MSWLF	024202-1101
Anderson	Anderson Regional LF	042651-1101
Berkeley	Berkeley County Water & Sanitation Authority MSWLF	081001-1102
Charleston	Bees Ferry Road MSWLF	101001-1101
Dorchester	Oakridge MSWLF	182400-1101
Georgetown	Georgetown County MSWLF	221001-1102
Greenville	Enoree Phase II MSWLF	231001-1101
Greenville	Twin Chimneys LF	231001-1102
Greenwood	Greenwood County MSWLF	241001-1101
Horry	Horry County SW Authority MSWLF	261001-1102
Jasper	Hickory Hill MSWLF	272401-1101
Lee	Lee County LF SC, LLC	312411-1101
Richland	Northeast LF, Inc.	402434-1101
Richland	Richland LF, Inc.	402401-1101
Spartanburg	Palmetto LF & RC	422401-1101
Spartanburg	Wellford MSWLF	421001-1101
Union	Union County Regional MSWLF	442441-1101
Williamsburg	Williamsburg County MSWLF	451001-1101

	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	
Williamsburg	ARCH Technology Plasma Enhanced Melter Facility	452767-8001

	SOLID WASTE PROCESSORS	
Aiken	North Augusta Regional Material Recovery	021003-2001
Aiken	Three Rivers SW Authority MSW Processing Facility	024202-2001
Anderson	ACE Recycling SWP	042663-2001
Calhoun	Regulatory Solutions Processing Facility (Pascon)	092622-2001
Colleton	American Bio-Mass Processing	152630-2001
Colleton	CMEG, Inc. SWP	152609-2001
Dillon	Nobles Corporation, C&D SWP	172483-2001
Dorchester	Vexor Technology Processing Facility	182628-2001
Dorchester	Pepperhill Processing & Transfer	182441-2001
Greenville	Fennell Container, Greenville Processing Facility	232441-2001
Greenville	Vopak Industrial Services	233730-2001
Greenville	WCA Solid Waste Processing Facility	232644-2001
Lee	Lee County C&D Waste Processing	312640-2001
Lexington	Crandall Corporation	322704-2001
Spartanburg	220 Victor Hill SWP	422713-2001
Spartanburg	JBR Environmental Services	422673-2001
Sumter	Giant Resource Recovery, Sumter SWP	432675-2001

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

LEARN MORE

For more information about solid waste disposal facilities in South Carolina, visit **www.scdhec.gov/lwm/html/min.html**. Click on the county map at the bottom of the page for data about facilities in your community.

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