

Beaufort County
Solid Waste and Recycling Board
Thursday, November 29, 2012
2:00 p.m.

Conference Room, Building 2, Beaufort Industrial Village
102 Industrial Village Road, Beaufort
843.255.2734

In accordance with South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, Section 30-4-80(d), as amended, all local media was duly notified of the time, date, place and agenda of this meeting.

1. CALL TO ORDER – 2:00 p.m.
 - A. Approval of Agenda
 - B. Approval of Minutes – October 25, 2012
2. INTRODUCTION
3. PUBLIC COMMENT
4. REPORTS
 - A. Finance Department Reports
 - B. Solid Waste & Recycling Division Monthly Reports, October 2012 ([backup](#))
 - C. Litter Officers' Report
 - D. Recycling Coordinators' Report
5. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - A. Transfer Station Fatal Flaw Analysis-Site Analysis (In Progress)
6. NEW BUSINESS
 - A. Solid Waste Management Plan Draft – Review /Approval ([backup](#))
 - B. Board Meeting Schedule for 2013 ([backup](#))
 - C. Convenience Center Operating hours
7. PUBLIC COMMENT
8. ADJOURNMENT
 - A. Next Meeting, January 24, 2013, BIV 2, Beaufort Industrial Village



Solid Waste and Recycling Division Monthly Update
November Fiscal Year 2013
Distributed to the Solid Waste and Recycling Board of Beaufort County

Solid Waste Overall County Convenience Center Tonnage

	October FY12	October FY13
Household & Bulky	1,666.15	1,766.20
Yard Waste	384.36	394.76
Construction & Demolition (C&D)	232.69	245.77
TOTAL Convenience Center Tonnage	2,283.20	2,406.73
% of All Residential Disposal from CC	47.16%	48.85%

Solid Waste Overall County Residential Route Tonnage

	October FY12	October FY13
Household & Bulky	2,257.97	2,261.08
Yard Waste	251.35	241.64
Construction & Demolition (C&D)	48.71	16.96
TOTAL Residential Route Tonnage	2,558.03	2,519.68
% of All Residential Disposal from Residential Route	52.84%	51.15%

Overall Solid Waste Activity by Solid Waste District

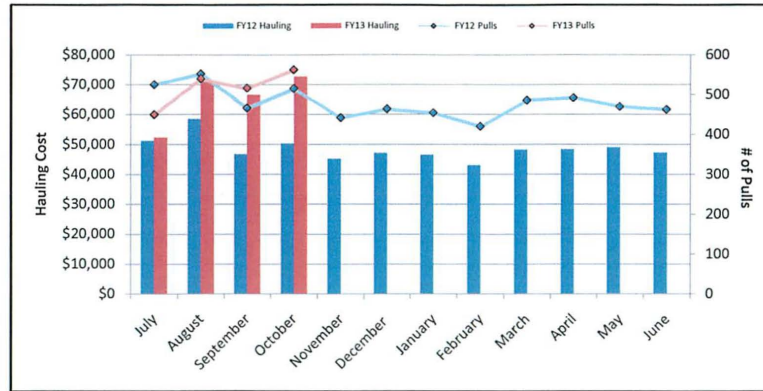
Solid Waste District	MSW & Bulky	Yard Waste	C&D	Total District Tonnage
District 1 City of Beaufort	246.65	140.30	0.39	387.34
District 2 Town of Port Royal	122.93	86.52	0.45	209.90
District 3 Town of Hilton Head	950.22	101.76	0.41	1,052.39
District 4 Town of Bluffton	428.00	122.50	157.63	708.13
District 5 Sheldon Township	171.98	6.00	0.18	178.16
District 6 Unincorporated Port Royal Island	506.52	55.59	21.21	583.32
District 7 Unincorporated Lady's Island	142.80	9.61	7.52	159.93
District 8 St. Helena & Islands East	394.87	67.74	71.25	533.86
District 9 Unincorporated Bluffton Township	1,043.37	46.38	3.69	1,093.44
Daufuskie	19.94	0.00	0.00	19.94
MONTHLY OVERALL COUNTY TONNAGE	4,027.28	636.40	262.73	4,926.41
YTD OVERALL COUNTY TONNAGE	17,183.28	2,521.68	909.43	20,614.39

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November Fiscal Year 2013
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Solid Waste Hauling Costs

Month	FY12 Hauling	FY13 Hauling
July	\$51,417	\$52,483
August	\$58,591	\$71,536
September	\$46,871	\$66,764
October	\$50,401	\$72,857
November	\$45,298	
December	\$47,224	
January	\$46,642	
February	\$43,161	
March	\$48,338	
April	\$48,412	
May	\$49,080	
June	\$47,377	
TOTAL	\$582,812	\$263,640

Solid Waste Hauling Costs



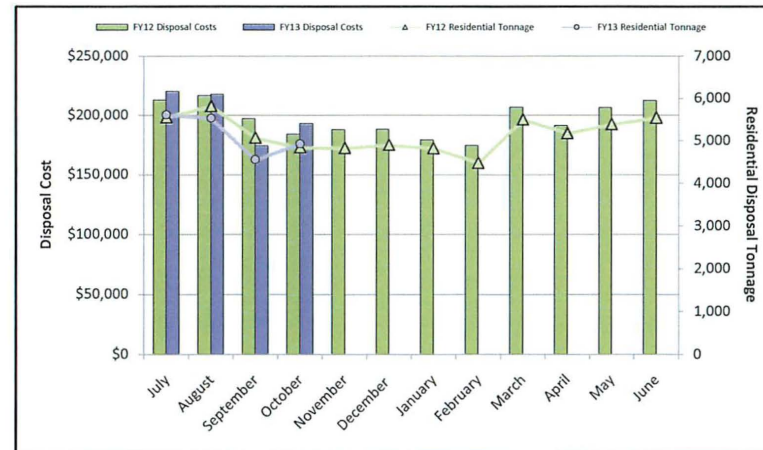
Number of Pulls

Month	FY12 Pulls	FY13 Pulls
July	525	449
August	552	539
September	466	516
October	515	562
November	442	
December	464	
January	454	
February	420	
March	486	
April	492	
May	470	
June	463	
TOTAL	5,749	2,066

Solid Waste Disposal Costs

Month	FY12 Disposal Costs	FY13 Disposal Costs
July	\$212,706	\$219,938
August	\$216,478	\$217,433
September	\$196,899	\$173,944
October	\$183,798	\$192,895
November	\$187,501	
December	\$187,910	
January	\$178,987	
February	\$174,381	
March	\$206,736	
April	\$191,270	
May	\$206,287	
June	\$212,214	
TOTAL	\$2,355,167	\$804,210

Solid Waste Disposal Cost



Total County Residential Tonnage Disposal

Month	FY12 Residential Tonnage	FY13 Residential Tonnage
July	5,554	5,610
August	5,814	5,529
September	5,071	4,549
October	4,841	4,926
November	4,830	
December	4,900	
January	4,822	
February	4,482	
March	5,503	
April	5,180	
May	5,390	
June	5,545	
TOTAL	61,933	20,614

Solid Waste Hauling and Disposal Budgets Status

	FY12 Through October	FY13 Through October	FY12 % Expended	FY13 % Expended
Hauling Costs	\$207,280	\$263,640	23%	35%
Disposal Costs	\$809,881	\$804,210	33%	36%

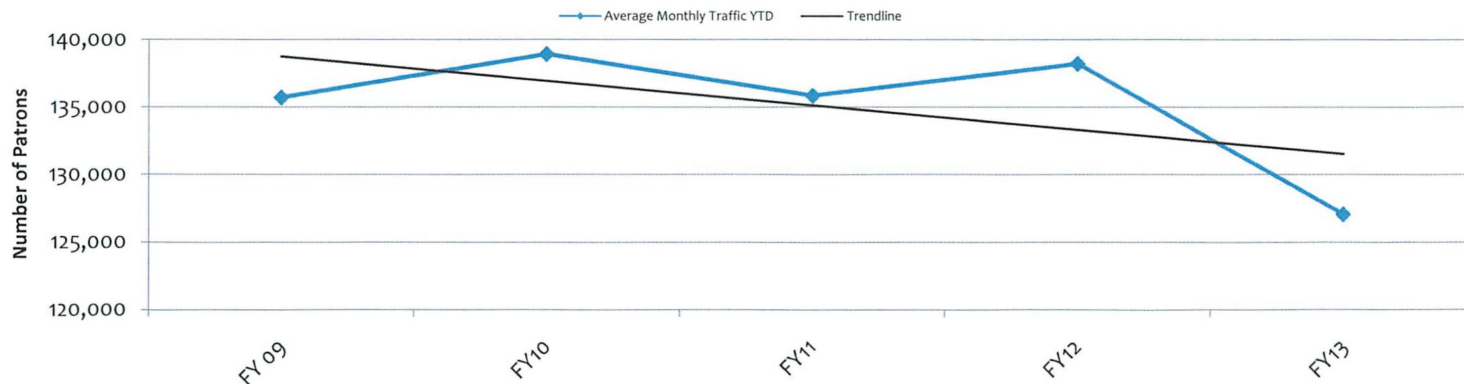
Solid Waste and Recycling Division Monthly Update
 November Fiscal Year 2013
 Distributed to the Solid Waste and Recycling Board of Beaufort County

Monthly Convenience Center Total Traffic Information

	October FY 12	October FY 13
Hilton Head	28,735	24,493
Bluffton	32,536	29,100
Lobeco	7,233	7,000
Sheldon	1,368	1,372
Big Estate	1,091	1,080
Shanklin	12,891	10,797
Gate	14,070	14,148
St. Helena	28,528	25,243
Coffin Point	1,032	1,210
Cuffy	1,062	767
Pritchardville	8,810	11,615
Total Traffic for ALL Convenience Centers	137,356	126,825

Note: Attendant's Numbers for Bluffton and St. Helena Convenience Centers

Average Monthly Traffic YTD by Fiscal Year

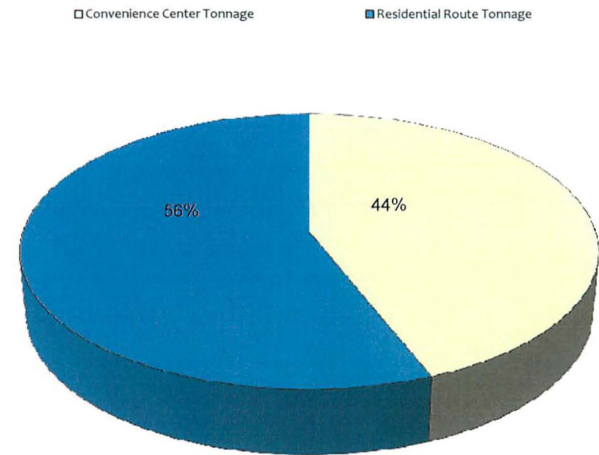


Solid Waste and Recycling Division Monthly Update
November Fiscal Year 2013
Distributed to the Solid Waste and Recycling Board of Beaufort County

Recycling Activity by Solid Waste District

Solid Waste District	Convenience Center Tonnage	Residential Route Tonnage	Overall County Tonnage by District	Commercial Tonnage
District 1 City of Beaufort		83.06	83.06	4.87
District 2 Town of Port Royal		0.00	0.00	0.00
District 3 Town of Hilton Head	96.63	127.27	223.90	23.00
District 4 Town of Bluffton	96.44	98.27	194.71	23.95
District 5 Sheldon Township	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
District 6 Unincorporated Port Royal Island	33.19	0.00	33.19	0.00
Solid Waste District 7 Unincorporated Lady's Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Solid Waste District 8 St. Helena & Islands East	46.72	0.00	46.72	0.00
Solid Waste District 9 Unincorporated Bluffton Township	33.59	81.98	115.57	0.00
Daufuskie	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OVERALL COUNTY TONNAGE	306.57	390.58	697.15	51.82
COUNTY TONNAGE PLUS NEWSPAPER	62.23	0.00	759.38	

Monthly Comparison of Residential Recycling Sources



YTD Residential Recycling Tonnage

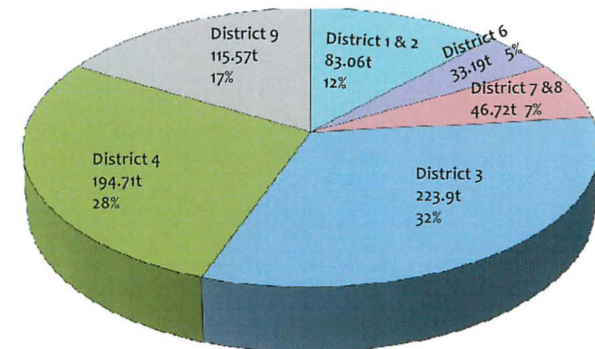
	Convenience Center Tonnage	Residential Route Tonnage	YTD Residential Tonnage
YTD Residential Tonnage	1,166.92	1,493.18	2,660.10
YTD Residential Tonnage + Newspaper			2,922.60

Fiscal Year Overall County Recycling Tonnage & Services Comparison

Month	FY 12 Recycling Tonnage	FY 13 Recycling Tonnage	FY 12 Recycling Services Cost	FY 13 Recycling Services Cost
July	645.93	734.20	\$25,039	\$23,736
August	758.02	735.04	\$24,346	\$25,521
September	701.63	693.98	\$17,867	\$23,225
October	703.22	759.38	\$13,697	\$9,906
November	770.72		\$24,023	
December	855.43		\$30,022	
January	775.30		\$17,608	
February	652.86		\$19,239	
March	717.53		\$20,061	
April	783.17		\$17,338	
May	785.20		\$18,146	
June	742.51		\$17,483	
TOTAL	8,892	2,922.60	\$244,868	\$82,389

Residential Tonnage + Newspaper Tonnage NO Commercial Tonnage

Overall County Tonnage Comparison by District



Solid Waste Recycling Budget Status

	FY12 Through October	FY13 Through October	FY12 % Expended YTD	FY13 % Expended YTD
Recycling Services	\$80,949	\$82,389	23%	25%

Solid Waste and Recycling Division Monthly Update

Fiscal Year 2013

Distributed to the Solid Waste and Recycling Board of Beaufort County

Fiscal Year 13 Recycling Revenue

Month/Year	Charleston Steel	SP Recycling	Santee Cooper	Interstate Batteries
Jul-11		\$3,004	\$1,334	\$225
Aug-11	\$32,607	\$3,871	\$2,062	\$105
Sep-11		\$2,067	\$889	
Oct-11		\$2,567	\$826	\$84
Nov-11			\$1,943	
Dec-11				
Jan-12				
Feb-12				
Mar-12				
Apr-12				
May-12				
Jun-12				
Sub Totals	\$32,607	\$11,509	\$7,053	\$414
GRAND TOTAL TO DATE				\$51,582

Fiscal Year 13 MRF Credit

Month/Year	Waste Management (MRF) *credit towards processing costs
Jul-11	\$8,363
Aug-11	\$8,662
Sep-11	\$11,003
Oct-11	\$24,779
Nov-11	
Dec-11	
Jan-12	
Feb-12	
Mar-12	
Apr-12	
May-12	
Jun-12	
Total	\$52,808

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
2012 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Prepared for and by:

Beaufort County

100 Ribaut Rd.

Beaufort, South Carolina 29901

October, 2012

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EXHIBIT C – BEAUFORT COUNTY CLASS TWO LANDFILLS LOCATION MAP 16

1.1 Plan Development and Objectives

Environmental concerns in the late 1980's and early 1990's prompted both the United States Environmental Protection Agency and South Carolina's General Assembly to pass new regulations pertaining to the management of solid waste. On May 27, 1991 the South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (herein the "Act") was signed into law. This Beaufort County 2012 Solid Waste Management Plan (herein "Plan") dated June, 2012 was prepared to help maintain compliance with the Act, to be consistent with recent court decisions, regulation revisions and other changes to solid waste management, and to develop a fundamentally reliable long-term (for a planning period of at least twenty years) plan for solid waste management for Beaufort County.

The initial Beaufort County Solid Waste Management Plan (developed by the County in 2000) included public participation through interaction with the Beaufort County Solid Waste and Recycling Board (SWRB). The SWRB was formed, in accordance with the requirements of the Act, to assist the County in the development of the required plan. In developing the original plan, information was gathered on the County's existing solid waste system, recycling and energy markets, and recycling, recovery, and disposal technologies and programs. Information was gathered from incorporated as well as unincorporated areas of the County.

The information included in this Plan was obtained from the County's previous Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) dated July, 2000, Beaufort County Solid Waste staff, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), the FY10 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report, the South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics, 2010 Beaufort County Comprehensive Plan, and the South Carolina Parks Recreation and Tourism.

SECTION 1.0 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.2 Plan Revision

As outlined in the Act, the Plan must be reviewed and revised as needed to include changes that are deemed necessary at the time. As technologies change, as regulations change, as interpretations of existing laws are clarified by the Courts, and as specific solid waste management needs of the County change, revisions to the Plan will be made. This revision addresses major changes associated with the consolidated landfill regulation (R.61-107.19), revisions to the population and waste generation data, as well as outcomes of various court cases that impact solid waste planning in the state of South Carolina.

1.3 Annual Progress Reports

Annual Progress Reports are required by the Act for each fiscal year (July 1 – June 30) and are due to the SCDHEC by October 1 of each year. An Annual Progress Report will continue to be prepared by Beaufort County and submitted to the SCDHEC each year. All solid waste management facilities located in Beaufort County must submit an Annual Report for their facility to the Beaufort County Solid Waste Department each year and must submit an annual report to the SCDHEC each year. All this information must be collected and analyzed to plot a prudent strategy for managing the County's solid waste in the future.

SECTION 2.0 - LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

2.1 Federal and State Authority

The primary federal law relating to solid waste management is the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, established by the EPA. The first section of this law, Subtitle C (Hazardous Waste), established a national regulatory program to control the management of hazardous wastes. South Carolina received authorization from the EPA to initiate these activities in 1985. The second section of RCRA is Subtitle D (Solid Waste), which was published in the Federal Register on October 9, 1991. This section established a framework for federal, state, and local government cooperation in solid waste management. As a result of this law, the federal government provides minimum national standards for protecting human health and the environment and technical assistance to states for planning and implementing their own solid waste management policies.

The principal law that governs solid waste management within the State of South Carolina is the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act. Of 1991 (The Act) The Act authorized the SCDHEC to enforce the appropriate federal and state standards. Regulations are in place for the management of Construction, Demolition, and Land-Clearing Debris (C&D), Industrial Solid Waste, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Waste Processing, Waste Tires, Waste Oil, Solid Waste Transfer Stations, etc.

Section 44-96-80(J) of the Act gives the governing body of each county the responsibility and authority to provide for the management of solid waste within the county. Section 44-96-80(K) authorizes each county to enact ordinances that may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities under the Act as long as such ordinances are consistent with the state solid waste management plan, with any provisions of the Act, with any other applicable provisions of state law, or with any regulation promulgated by SCDHEC providing for the protection of public health and safety or for protection of the environment.

SECTION 2.0 - LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

2.2 Existing Solid Waste Ordinances

Beaufort County Code of Ordinances (Chapter 62, Solid Waste) that provide authority over solid waste management is included as Appendix A of this report. These ordinances cover issues such as littering, solid waste collection, solid waste hauling, solid waste disposal, and the advisory function of the Solid Waste Advisory Board.

2.3 Policies

It is the policy of Beaufort County to operate its solid waste management in an efficient and economical manner. It is also the policy of the County to promote the reuse and recycling of materials rather than the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes. Methods of solid waste management shall protect public health, safety and the environment by employing the best available technology economically feasible for pollution control.

2.4 Organization Structure

The Beaufort County Public Works Department oversees the daily management of the solid waste program and makes recommendations to the County Council via the Solid Waste and Recycling Board on disposal options, disposal facility development, recycling programs, and contracts with private companies. The Beaufort County Council has the ultimate authority regarding solid waste management within the County. The following solid waste representatives for Beaufort County should be contacted for information regarding solid waste management in the County.

Mr. Robert McFee, Director of Engineering and Infrastructure

102 Industrial Village Rd., Building #3
Beaufort, South Carolina 29901-1228
Phone: (843) 255-2700
Fax: (843) 255-9420
E-mail: rmcfee@bcgov.net

SECTION 2.0 - LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Mr. Eddie Bellamy, Public Works Director

Beaufort County Public Works
120 Shanklin Rd.
Beaufort, South Carolina 29906
Phone: (843) 255-2800
Fax: (843) 255-9435
E-mail: eddieb@bcgov.net

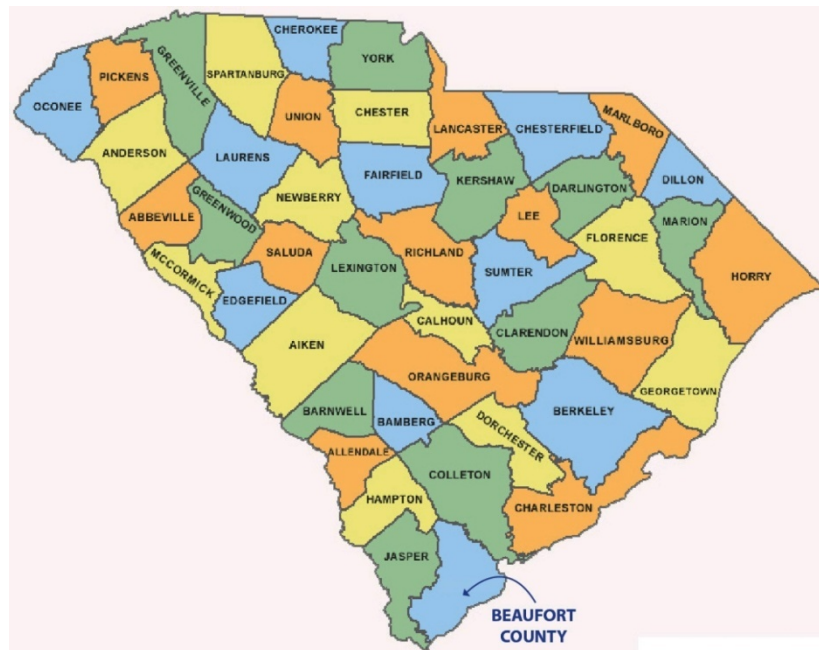
Mr. Jim Minor, Solid Waste & Recycling Manager

Beaufort County Public Works
120 Shanklin Rd.
Beaufort, South Carolina 29906
Phone: (843) 255-2800
Fax: (843) 255-9435
E-mail: jminor@bcgov.net

3.1 Land Description

Beaufort County is located on the Atlantic coast in the southeast tip of South Carolina (as illustrated in Exhibit A). Beaufort County encompasses 828 square miles with a population density of 58 people per sq mile according to the 2010 US Census. Interstate 95 passes the western border of the Beaufort County with only a short interface in the northern section of the County. Jasper County buffers I95 along the remainder of the western edge of the County. The principal arterial roads are US 17 in the north that connects to Charleston, US 21 that spans from the north part of the county to St. Helena Island; 802 on Port Royal Island connects US 21 TO Rt. 170; Rt 170 runs from Port Royal Island to the southern edge of the County; US 278 runs west to east connecting I 95 to Hilton Head Island. Fifty-eight percent of the 468,000 acres in the County consists of freshwater wetlands, open waters, sounds, marshes and estuaries. Beaufort County is home to five municipalities: the City of Beaufort, the Towns of Bluffton, Port Royal, Hilton Head Island, and Yemassee. The percentage of land within the municipal boundaries has grown from 11 to 32% within the past ten years.

Exhibit A – Beaufort County Location Map



SECTION 3.0 – DEMOGRAPHICS

Land use is an important characteristic to be evaluated in the development and implementation of a solid waste management system because it indicates areas of growth and urban development (both of which result in increased waste generation). In addition, areas of concentrated growth can cause congestion, which could adversely affect the collection and transportation of solid waste.

Beaufort County, along with several of the municipalities, is initiating a new form based zoning code that encourages infill and densification in the areas that are already considered urban and suburban. The rural areas are designated to remain sparsely populated and undeveloped. This pattern encourages the use of pick-up routes in the most densely populated areas and the continuation of Convenience Center access in the more rural portions of the county. Traffic patterns for solid waste transport will also be evaluated as the changes in development patterns evolve.

3.2 Population Trends

2010 US Census data shows the total population of the County is 162,233, growing by 34% between 2000 and 2010.

Table 1 illustrates the approximate population of Beaufort County from 1990 to 2010, including the percent change over a twenty (20) year period.

Table 1. Beaufort County Population Trend (1990-2010)

Year	Population
1990	86,425
2000	120,937
2010	162,233
% Change	47

Source: SC Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistics

SECTION 3.0 – DEMOGRAPHICS

The “Population Projections”, prepared by the South Carolina Office of Research and Statistics, predict over the next twenty (20) years Beaufort County is expected to increase almost 26% in population. A similar increase in its solid waste generation, depending of recycling trends and markets, could also be experienced.

Table 2 illustrates the projected population over a twenty (20) year period (2015 - 2035) for the County. Corresponding projected waste stream generation numbers are presented in Section 5.0 - Future Solid Waste Management.

Table 2. Beaufort County Population Projections (2015-2035)

Year	Population
2015	170,640
2020	185,220
2025	199,780
2030	215,270
2035	230,240

Source: South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistics

3.3 Economic Trends

The characteristics of a local economy are significant indicators of growth. Changes in the economic base will directly affect solid waste management within Beaufort County and must be an integral part of solid waste planning. The availability and type of employment impacts the demand for housing, retail trade, and services.

Current economic drivers include tourism, the military, the retirement industry, residential development, education, and healthcare. Industry and business in Beaufort County are crucial factors in solid waste planning. As the number of industries and businesses in the County increases, the amount of waste generated within the County also typically increases. Due to the coastal location and sensitive

marsh environment in the County, large industry growth is not anticipated. Probable commercial growth will include small light manufacturing businesses and technology companies. The four economic development focus areas are Distribution and Logistics, Aeronautics, Knowledge-Based, and Green Industries. (Source: Beaufort County Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 7, Economic Development)

3.4 Tourist Information

Located in the heart of the Lowcountry, Beaufort County is home to the historic City of Beaufort and the popular resort community of Hilton Head Island, as well as three military bases. It is also situated midway between the celebrated cities of Charleston and Savannah. These attractions, coupled with 30 miles of Atlantic coastline, inlets, rivers and marshlands, has attracted a large influx of tourists and new residents over the last decade, making Beaufort County one of the fastest growing counties in South Carolina.

Travelers passing through the county have a significant impact to the economy. In FY2010 SCPRT reported that the impact from travel in Beaufort County was more than 956 million dollars. There is a direct correlation between tourism and generation of solid waste and must be accounted for during the solid waste planning process.

SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.1 Generation and Characterization

The Act requires that all solid waste facilities conduct accurate record keeping of waste stream data. Due to economic conditions, major fluctuations have occurred in recent years making it problematic to predict trends for future waste generation. Regardless, Table 3 illustrates the average amounts and types of wastes generated in Beaufort County and disposed of during the five-year period ending with FY10 along with the corresponding generation rates (based on the average population of Beaufort County during the referenced five-year period) in pounds per person per day (p/p/d).

Table 3. Beaufort County Solid Waste Disposal (Average Waste Generation FY06 - FY10)

Waste Stream	Tons	Generation Rate (p/p/d)
Class Three	179,535	5.94
Class Two	97,204	3.21
Total	276,739	9.15

Source: FY10 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report

4.2 Collection, Temporary Storage, and Transportation of Solid Waste

Both public and private waste collection is conducted within Beaufort County. Residential waste is collected curbside by the City of Beaufort, Town of Port Royal and Town of Bluffton through contracts with local private waste hauling companies. The Town of Hilton Head Island has established curbside collection for their residents through an exclusive franchise agreement with a local private waste hauling company. Additionally, private waste collection/hauling firms contract individually with citizens and/or neighborhoods to provide curbside collection throughout the County. Beaufort County operates convenience centers across the County for citizens. Commercial and industrial waste is hauled by private waste collection companies.

SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.2.1 Convenience Centers

Beaufort County provides eleven (11) staffed convenience centers for the citizens in the County to bring their waste and recyclables. Class Three wastes, Class Two wastes and recyclables are collected at each site. Special events to collect electronics (E-waste) and household hazardous wastes are performed at Public works locations in both the northern and southern portion of the County several times each year. Items typically recycled at the referenced convenience centers include aluminum and steel food cans, lead acid batteries, cardboard, mixed paper, glass (clear, green and brown), plastic (#1 and #2), used oil and oil filters, paint, and tires. Shanklin, Hilton Head, Bluffton and St. Helena are the only convenience centers that accept appliances (white goods) and scrap metal. Shanklin, Pritchardville, Sheldon, St. Helena, and Bluffton are the only stations that currently accept used oil and gasoline mixtures. A large quantity of oil such as a drum is currently only accepted at Lobeco which has the capability (farmer's oil tank) to pump oil from the drum . One (1) un-staffed center is also located on Daufuskie Island. The planned construction to replace this facility with a manned facility is currently delayed.

Please refer to Table 4 and Exhibit B for the names and locations of the convenience/recycling drop-off centers serviced by Beaufort County. The convenience/recycling drop-off center numbers in Table 4 correspond to the locations illustrated in Exhibit B. For additional information concerning recycling with Beaufort County please contact:

Mrs. Carol Murphy, Recycling Coordinator

Beaufort County Public Works
120 Shanklin Road
Beaufort, South Carolina 29906
Phone: (843) 255-2734
Fax: (843) 255-9480
E-mail: cmurphy@bcgov.net

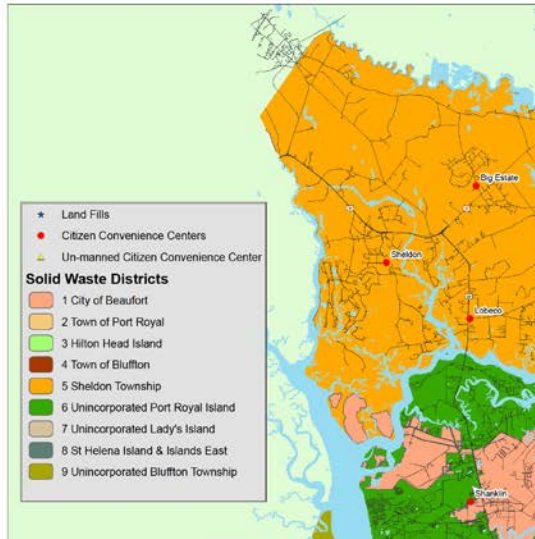
SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Table 4 – Beaufort County Convenience/Recycling Drop-Off Centers

Convenience/Recycling Drop-Off Centers		Location
Number	Name	
1	Big Estate	63 Big Estate Road
2	Sheldon	208 Johnson Road
3	Shanklin	80 Shanklin Road
4	Gate	130 Castle Rock Road
5	Lobeco	6 Keans Neck Road
6	Bluffton	104 Simmonsville Road
7	Pritchardville	270 Gibbet Road
8	Hilton Head	26 Summit Drive
9	Coffin Point	10 Cee Cee Road
10	Cuffy	152 Cuffy Road
11	St. Helena	639 Sea Island Parkway

SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Exhibit B – Beaufort County Convenience/Recycling Drop-Off Centers Location Map



Note: Please refer to Table 4 on page twelve (12) of this Plan for corresponding names and locations for each illustrated convenience/recycling drop-off center.

SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.3 Solid Waste Transfer Stations

Solid waste transfer stations are combinations of structures, machinery, or devices at a place or facility where solid waste is taken from collection vehicles and placed in larger transport vehicles for movement to another solid waste management facility. Currently there are two permitted transfer stations located within Beaufort County both of which are small facilities located on Daufuskie Island.

1. Haig Point Transfer Station (Facility ID #) is located on Daufuskie Island, South Carolina. The facility is permitted to accept up to 15 tons per day of Class Three Waste.
2. The Melrose Transfer Station (Facility ID #) is located on Daufuskie Island, South Carolina. The facility is permitted to accept up to 15 tons per day of Class Three waste.

4.4 Solid Waste Processing Facilities

A solid waste processing facility is any combination of structures, machinery, or devices utilized to reduce or alter the volume, chemical, or physical characteristics of solid waste through processes (such as baling or shredding) prior to delivery of such waste to a recycling or resource recovery facility or to a solid waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility, and excludes collection vehicles. There are no permitted solid waste processing facilities in Beaufort County

4.5 Short Term Structural Fill

A short term structural fill is a very restricted temporary activity whereby hardened concrete, hardened asphaltic concrete, bricks, masonry blocks and land-clearing debris may (under a permit-by-rule) be disposed of in a area of one (1) acre or less for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months. Such sites must be registered and approved by SCDHEC but do not have to be consistent with this Plan.

SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.6 Class One Landfills (Land-Clearing Debris and Yard Waste)

Approvals to operate landfills for land-clearing debris and yard waste are issued by the SCDHEC under an existing statewide general permit for landfills. Class One landfills are used solely for the disposal of trees, stumps, wood chips, and yard waste generated from land-clearing activities. There are no Class One landfills permitted by the SCDHEC under the general permit to operate in Beaufort County

4.7 Class Two Landfill (Construction, Demolition, and Land-Clearing Debris Landfills & Certain Industrial Landfills)

Class Two Landfills are designed to accept various inert wastes such as yard debris, Construction, Demolition, and Land-Clearing Debris (C&D) and similar industrial wastes. Currently there is one (1) permitted Class Two Landfills in Beaufort County, (please refer to Exhibit F).

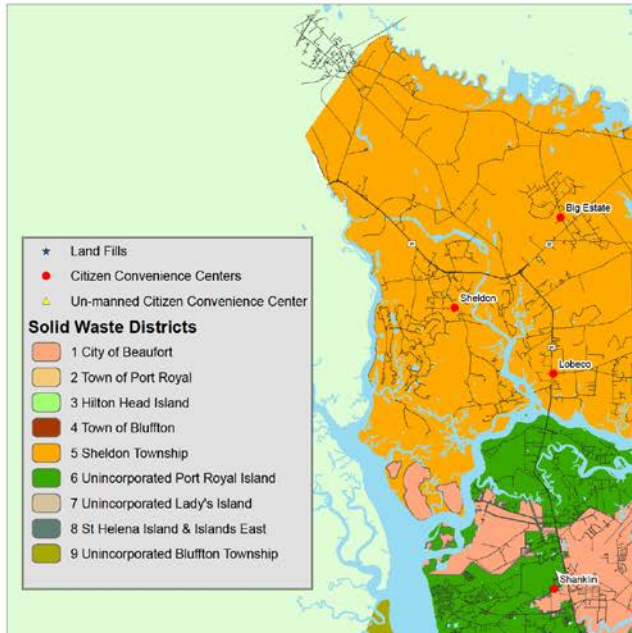
1. Barnwell Resources, Inc. C&D Landfill (Facility ID #) is located at 490 Brickyard Point Road South in Lady's Island, South Carolina. The facility is a commercial facility owned and operated by Barnwell Resources, Inc. The facility is permitted to accept 156,000 tons of Class Two waste each year. For FY10, the landfill received approximately 20,201 tons of Class Two waste. Based on an annual rate of 20,201 tons the landfill has an estimated 50 years of additional operation life. For more information regarding the Beaufort County C&D Landfill contact:

Mr. Benjamin Wheatley, Operations Manager

490 Brickyard Point Road South
Beaufort, South Carolina 29385
Phone: (843) 525-6137

SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Exhibit C – Beaufort County Class Two Landfills Location Map



SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.8 Class Three Landfills (Municipal, Industrial, Sludge, Incinerator Ash)

A Class Three Landfill is one designed to receive wastes such as household waste, sludge, incinerator ash and certain industrial waste but is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile. There are no active Class Three Landfills located within Beaufort County.

4.9 Solid Waste Incinerators

A solid waste incinerator is any engineered device used in the process of controlled combustion of waste for the purpose of reducing the volume, and/or reducing or removing the hazardous potential of the waste charged by destroying combustible matter leaving the noncombustible ashes, material, and/or residue. There are two solid waste incinerators currently located in Beaufort County. A permitted facility is in operation on Daufuskie Island which is privately operated by Daufuskie Site Preparation, Inc. and a facility in Bluffton, S.C. operated by Ulmer Brothers, Inc. which is currently not in permit.

4.10 Composting and Wood Chipping/Shredding Facilities

Composting facilities are utilized to provide aerobic, thermophilic decomposition of the solid organic constituents of solid waste to produce a stable, humus-like material. Wood grinding facilities operate similarly to composting facilities, but typically sell the mulch product before decomposition begins. There are no composting facilities in Beaufort County and four (4) wood grinding facilities are located in Beaufort County).

LCR Construction. In FY10 the facility accepted 56,364 tons. For more information on the LCR Construction Wood Grinding Operation contact:

LCR Construction
Mr.
Parris Island Gateway
Beaufort, SC 29906
Phone: (843)-

SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Barnwell Resources, Inc. Land Clearing on Lady's Island, South Carolina. In FY10 the facility accepted 776 tons. For more information on the Barnwell Resources Wood Grinding Operation contact:

Mr. Benjamin Wheatley, Operations Manager

490 Brickyard Point Road South
Beaufort, South Carolina 29907
Phone: (843) 525-6137

Hilton Head P.O.A. Wood Chipping is located on Hilton Head Plantation Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. In FY10 the facility accepted 50 tons. For more information contact:

Hilton Head Plantation

Mr.
Rd
Hilton Head Island, South Carolina
Phone: (843)

Community Associates Wood Chipping Facility (Facility ID #) is located at in Beaufort, South Carolina. In FY10 the facility accepted 21,300 tons. For more information contact:

Community Associates

Road
Beaufort, South Carolina
Phone: (843)

SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.11 Used Oil Collection and Processing Facilities

Used oil, oil filters, and oil bottles generated by residents of Beaufort County are collected at each of the County's convenience/recycling drop-off centers. The used oil collected at the sites is collected in tanks for Santee Cooper's Give Oil for Energy Recovery (GOFER) program. Santee Cooper collects the used oil when the tanks reach capacity and transports it to Santee Cooper's Jefferies Generating Station where the recycled oil is used for fuel to generate electricity. A private contractor collects the used oil filters from the collection facilities.

Currently, there are no permitted oil collection and processing facilities located in Beaufort County.

4.12 Waste Tire Haulers, Collection Facilities, Processing Facilities, and Disposal Facilities

Waste tires generated in Beaufort County by residents are accepted at County Convenience Centers. The waste tires are collected at the centers and transported to our collection site. To accept tires from tire retailers, car dismantlers, etc. the County requires a tax receipt illustrating the SC Tire Fee was paid for the number and size of tires brought for recycling. They are held at the collection site for transport and recycling by SCDHEC registered haulers. No other permitted collection facilities, processing facilities, or disposal facilities are currently located in Beaufort County.

4.13 Research, Development, and Demonstration (RD&D) Permits

Research, Development, and Demonstration (RD&D) Permits are issued for innovative and experimental solid waste management technologies and processes. No research, development, and demonstration permits are currently active for any solid waste facilities within Beaufort County.

SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.14 Land Application of Solid Waste Permits

Permits for the land application of solid waste establishes appropriate application rates, frequency of application, and monitoring requirements for the uniform surface spreading or mechanical incorporation of non-hazardous solid waste on or into soil that is being used for agricultural, silvicultural, and horticultural production. Land application of solid waste is a way to recycle South Carolina's resources and is not a means of waste disposal. No land application permits have been issued for any facility within Beaufort County.

4.15 Recycling Programs

Beaufort County currently contracts with various companies for taking recyclable materials. Recyclables are collected at the referenced convenience/recycling drop-off centers and through curbside collection programs. Beaufort County promotes recycling as a countywide effort that involves some of its municipalities, commercial businesses, industries, independent solid waste collection companies, organizations, and the residents within Beaufort County. The concept is to make recycling as easy and simple as possible and reduce the amount of waste disposed of in landfills. Currently, all recycling programs within Beaufort County are voluntary.

As previously described, the referenced convenience/recycling drop-off centers in Beaufort County accept cardboard, glass, newspaper, plastic bottles, aluminum cans, lead acid batteries, used oil and used oil filters, anti-freeze, and paint. Used oil is collected in Santee Cooper GOFER tanks at the individual convenience/recycling drop-off centers. Santee Cooper empties the tanks on an as-needed basis and transports the used oil for recycling. Waste tires are accepted at the County Convenience Centers. The waste tires are collected at the centers and transported to the County collection/consolidation site. They are held at the collection site for transport and recycling by SCDHEC registered haulers.

SECTION 4.0 – EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.16 Special Wastes

Special Waste is defined as commercial or nonresidential solid waste, other than regulated hazardous wastes, that are either difficult or dangerous to handle and require unusual management at MSW landfills. Special Waste includes but is not limited to pesticide wastes, liquid wastes, sludge, industrial process wastes, wastes from pollution control processes, residue or debris from chemical cleanups, contaminated soil from a chemical cleanup, containers and drums, and animal carcasses. Beaufort County does not accept special waste. Special waste is not currently accepted at the County's convenience/recycling drop-off centers.

4.17 Household Hazardous Materials (HHM)

Household Hazardous Material (HHM) is defined as material found around the home, usually in small amounts, which can harm people or the environment. Examples of household hazardous materials include paint, pesticides, cleaning supplies, and batteries. Household hazardous materials are not regulated as hazardous materials by South Carolina law but are considered part of the Class Three waste stream. Beaufort County's Public Works department currently works with local citizen's groups to holds one-day events each year to collect HHM from residents. In addition, the Town of Hilton Head Island holds a collection event each year for their residents. Examples of HHM collected are:

- Batteries
- Consumer paint products
- Corrosives (such as oven cleaners and drain cleaners)
- Liquid fuels
- Domestic pesticides
- Pharmaceuticals (unused medications and hypodermic needles)
- Pressurized-flammable gas containers (such as propane BBQ tanks and single use tanks)

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- Solvent and flammable liquids (such as gasoline, anti-freeze, and paint strippers)
- Swimming pool chemicals
- Consumer electrical and electronic equipment
- Products containing mercury (includes thermometers and fluorescent lighting)

4.18 Import and Export of Waste

Beaufort County currently offers disposal for any Class One, Class Two, and Class Three wastes generated within the County. Municipal solid waste (Class Three) generated outside the county is currently managed at the previously referenced Hickory Hill Landfill. However, per the Beaufort County Code (ARTICLE III, Section 62-28), the County does not accept waste generated outside of Beaufort County at County operated facilities.

4.19 Solid Waste Management Funding

Beaufort County utilizes county taxes and state grants to fund solid waste and recycling activities. Large projects may be funded through municipal bonds and/or state/federal grants. Some municipalities assess a monthly solid waste management and recycling collection fee to fund their curbside collection programs. Beaufort County currently pays for the disposal of all residential waste. These sources of revenue have shown to be sufficient to fund all solid waste management operations for the County.

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In general, there are three classifications for landfills in South Carolina:

- Class 1 landfills accept land-clearing debris;
- Class 2 landfills accept construction and demolition debris; and
- Class 3 landfills accept household garbage – or MSW.

Source: South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report FY 2010

5.1 Waste Stream Projections

5.1.1 Class One Waste (Land Clearing Debris and Yard Trash) is disposed of at Class 2 landfills – Yard trimmings are defined as less than four feet in length and less than six inches in diameter. The county currently sends yard trimmings to a facility where it is ground into mulch and sold as boiler fuel. This practice is classified as recycling according to the state of South Carolina. The County recycled 6,627 tons of Yard Trimmings in this manner in FY2010. The City of Beaufort and the Town of Port Royal collect yard waste in plastic bags that are disposed of in the Oakwood Class 2 landfill.

5.1.2 Class Two Waste (Construction, Demolition, and Land Clearing and Industrial) - According to the 2010 South Carolina Solid Waste Annual Report, the amount of Class Two Waste generated within Beaufort County for disposal in Class Two landfills was 20,201 tons.

Beaufort County's average Class Two waste generation rate of 3.21 pounds per person per day (p/p/d) was calculated based upon the five year period between FY06 - FY10. There is a general trend to divert demolition debris from disposal toward production of a recycled product. Beaufort County plans to explore these options.

5.1.3 Class Three Waste (Municipal, Industrial, Sludge, Incinerator Ash) - According to the 2010 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report, the amount of Class Three waste generated within Beaufort County for disposal at Hickory Hill landfill was 148,470 tons. This total includes both residential and commercial tonnage. Beaufort County's average municipal solid waste generation rate of 5.94 p/p/d was calculated based upon the five year period between FY06 - FY10. Since

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the per person solid waste generation is based on the permanent population numbers, it is inflated, because of the large number of visitors and tourists that are in the County at resort areas on Hilton Head Island and the barrier islands during various seasons of the year.

Table 5 illustrates the Class Two and Class Three waste generation projections for the coming years (based on the average generation rate from FY06 - FY10, and the projected population).

Table 5 – Beaufort County Waste Generation Projections (2015-2035)
(tons per total population per year)ⁱ

Year	Population	Waste Generation (tons)			
		Class Three	Class Two	Banned Materials	Electronics
2015	170,640	184,982	99,965	11,945	341.28
2020	185,220	200,788	108,507	12,954	370.44
2025	199,780	216,572	117,036	13,985	399.56
2030	215,270	233,363	126,111	15,069	430.54
2035	230,240	249,592	134,880	16,117	460.48

Source: Population Projections - SC Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistics

Banned Items

Banned Items are appliances, lead-acid batteries, used motor oil, whole tires and yard trimmings. With the exception of yard trimmings, these items are prohibited by law from disposal in any landfill. Yard trimmings are banned from disposal in Class III landfills, but can be disposed of in Class I and Class II landfills.

Source – SC DHEC FY11 Annual Solid Waste Report

It should be noted that although the electronics waste stream is broken out in the above chart, as of Fiscal Year 12 all electronics data will fall under banned materials

SECTION 5.0 – Future Solid Waste Management

in the SC DHEC Annual Solid Waste Reports. This is due to the SC State mandated electronics law that took effect in July 2011.

5.2 Collection, Temporary Storage, and Transportation of Solid Waste

All solid waste facilities and equipment in Beaufort County are planned, designed, and operated as an integral function of this Plan. All facilities and equipment must be selected to ensure maximum efficiency for operations, proper locations for use by citizens and transportation cost, safety, and the lowest possible purchase price.

Beaufort County will strive to improve solid waste management and recycling technologies to minimize the amount of waste disposed of in landfills. Beaufort County will continue to utilize its convenience/recycling drop-off centers for the collection of Class Two (as previously described) and Class Three waste and recyclables. Beaufort County will continue to study and pursue implementation of curbside collection of waste and recyclables. The municipalities utilize curbside pick-up. Some private residential developments and individual citizens also contract for curb side pick-up.

In Beaufort County, garbage trucks transport waste to Hickory Hill Landfill. Most garbage trucks are designed for operation on paved roads. When full, they must either dump the solid waste at a landfill or a local transfer station. Due to the lack of a transfer station in Beaufort County, the trucks must transit the dirt road at the landfill site to the top of the hill where garbage is dumped and then compacted into the landfill. Transiting the roads to the top is rough on chassis and truck tires. In wet weather the road is often so muddy and slick that each truck must be winched to the top of the landfill to dump. All of these conditions result in increased maintenance costs for hauling companies and also increased hauling time. In comparison, a transfer station has a concrete tipping floor where trucks can drive in and dump in just a few minutes in all weather conditions. Haulers are generally willing to pay a premium of several dollars per ton to tip at a transfer station.

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5.2.1 Convenience Centers

The 2010 Beaufort County Comprehensive Plan addresses the future of Convenience Centers as follows:

“CONVENIENCE CENTERS”

Although the convenience center concept works well in rural communities, in high traffic areas there are limits to how much waste can be collected at satellite stations and transported to a landfill. This is partially due to the logistics of emptying and replacing waste containers. Under the current setup, the County is required to staff, maintain, manage collection, and pay for disposal of items from the convenience centers. Five of the 12 convenience centers – Hilton Head, Gate, Shanklin, St. Helena, Bluffton, and Lady’s Island – account for 80 % of the convenience center traffic. For example, the number of vehicles visiting the Hilton Head convenience center has increased from about 175,000 in 2000 to over 350,000 vehicles (or 83 vehicles per hour) in 2006, a 50% increase in traffic.

The high traffic volume combined with the limited weekend hours of the landfill used by the County, over burdens the system on weekends. These factors create a constant challenge for County staff and Contractors to keep up with the volume of waste to be handled.

Recommendation 11-25: Provide Curbside Collection in High Density Areas

County Council should direct County staff to explore means of initiating mandated curbside pick-up for solid waste and recycling in Districts 6, 7, and 9; and encouraging the Town of Hilton Head to provide or require curbside pick-up.

- The County should explore an exclusive franchise system, allowing haulers to bid on servicing an entire Solid Waste District or a designated area within the Solid Waste District if not feasible for one hauler to service the entire district. This will help to reduce costs for citizens and decrease truck traffic in residential neighborhoods.
 - The County should work with the Town to explore the provision of mandatory franchised curbside and recycling collection administered by the Town of Hilton Head
 - The County should increase the efficiency and capacity of its high- usage convenience centers by installing trash compacting equipment to complement curbside collection.

Additionally, as curbside services are implemented across the County, services at Convenience Centers within these areas may be reduced / modified, providing for the combination/closure of some facilities.

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5.3 Solid Waste Transfer Stations

A transfer station, as defined by the S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act), is a combination of structures, machinery or devices at a facility where solid waste is taken from collection vehicles and placed in other transportation units, with or without reduction in volume, for movement to another solid waste facility. A transfer station can be designed to transfer or process recyclables as well as collect and properly manage materials that may be better managed outside the solid waste stream such as household hazardous waste, tires, used oil, and electronics. Beaufort County does not have access to a transfer station.

Currently, the County can only access a single landfill in an economically feasible way given the distance to all other disposal facilities and that landfill, Hickory Hill, has a limited capacity based on both permitted disposal rate (5.3 years) and estimated remaining life of facility (8.3 years) (SCSWM Annual Report FY2010). Without a transfer station to consolidate waste for longer distance transport, the only option for Beaufort County solid waste disposal is the Hickory Hill Landfill. Beaufort County has authorized several investigations into solutions for this issue. In 2005, R. W. Beck (now SAIC), Beaufort County's solid waste professional consulting firm, evaluated disposal options for the County including a cost analysis for transferring, hauling, and disposing of waste under each option. In 2010, the same firm performed an update of these activities:

Identify and interview potential facilities

Nine of fourteen landfills contacted expressed an interest in accepting solid waste from Beaufort County. One of the nine is Three Rivers Solid Waste Authority located near Aiken, SC. The Three Rivers Solid Waste Authority currently provides solid waste management services to local governments in Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Edgefield, Orangeburg, and Saluda counties (SCSWM Annual Report FY2010).

Estimate range of capital costs associated with a 500 ton per day transfer station (182,500 T/yr)

Estimated total capital cost: High \$6,025,000; Low \$4,896,700 If financed over 20 years at 4 % interest, the annual cost of debt retirement at the high capital cost estimate would be \$443,330, or \$2.84/ton. The annual cost of debt retirement at the low capital cost estimate of \$4,896,700 at the same terms would be \$360,308 or \$2.31/ton.

Estimate range of cost per ton for a transfer, haul, and disposal scenario, including financing costs of capital.

Projected costs associated with development and operation of a single 500 ton/day facility, including transportation to and disposal at the Three Rivers Solid Waste Authority landfill and payback on the loan for capital costs. High estimate is \$53.09/ton and the low estimate results in a cost of \$46.24/ton.

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Full-cost disclosure is defined as the local government's total cost for operating a solid waste program. Costs reported include expenditures for all activities related to collecting, disposing of and recycling solid waste. Utilization of Beck's transfer station cost estimates shows that the addition of a transfer station would increase the total cost per capita by approximately \$3.76. Beaufort County's FY10 Full Cost Disclosure report shows total cost per capita at \$28.59 in FY10, The addition of a transfer station using Beck's estimate and FY10 report data would increase per capita cost to \$32.35. The addition of a transfer station would give Beaufort County flexibility regarding disposal of solid waste and offer haulers a more efficient way to dump their loads in inclement weather. This would result in a 13% increase in cost per capita for solid waste disposal, but solve some serious environmental problems that will be coming within a twenty year time frame. Beaufort County's only option for disposal without the addition of a transfer station is Hickory Hill Landfill, which has a limited capacity based on both permitted disposal rate (5.3 years) and estimated remaining life of facility (8.3 years) (SCSWM Annual Report FY2010). Beaufort County plans to site, permit and construct a transfer station of suitable capacity to handle waste streams for the next 20 years.

5.4 Solid Waste Processing Facilities

According to SCDHEC, a "solid waste processing facility", means a combination of structures, machinery, or devices utilized to reduce or alter the volume, chemical, or physical characteristics of solid waste through processes, such as baling or shredding, prior to delivery of such waste to a recycling or resource recovery facility or to a solid waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility and excludes collection vehicles. Installation of one or two transfer stations and expanded curbside pick-up would need to occur prior to the County's consideration of installation or support of a solid waste processing facility. Beaufort County does not have any existing facilities or plans to install one within the next 20 years.

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5.5 Class One Landfills (Land-Clearing Debris and Yard Trash)

As described in Section 4.6, there are no Class One Landfills (Land-Clearing Debris and Yard Waste) operating in Beaufort County. Land-clearing debris and yard waste generated within the County either goes to existing Class Two landfills or is ground and sold as boiler fuel or mulch. Beaufort County's preference is to recycle these materials and will continue to explore opportunities to do so. Beaufort County does not foresee the need or plan to construct a class one landfill within the next 20 years.

5.6 Class Two Landfills (Construction, Demolition, and Land-Clearing Debris and Industrial Waste)

As described in section 4.7, Beaufort County hosts one privately owned Class Two Landfill. That landfill, Barnwell Resources, has an estimated 50 years of additional operational life. The County also disposes of Class 2 waste at the Oakwood Landfill located in Jasper County. The two existing landfills should provide sufficient capacity to handle the projected disposal for the planning period. There is a general trend to divert Class Two waste containing construction/demolition debris (C & D) from disposal toward production of a recycled product. Beaufort County plans to explore opportunities and the facilities needed to recycle C & D for this 20 year plan.

5.7 Class Three Landfills (Municipal, Industrial, Sludge, Incinerator Ash)

Currently Beaufort County's Class 3 waste is disposed of at the Hickory Hill Landfill located in Jasper County. According to the 2010 SCDHEC Solid Waste Management Annual Report, the estimated remaining life of the Hickory Hill Landfill based on permitted and current disposal rate is 5.3 to 8.3 years. Because of this, Beaufort County needs to secure another outlet for waste disposal within a short timeframe (2 to 3 years).

As mentioned previously in Section 5.3, Solid Waste Transfer Station, Beaufort County can only access a single landfill in an economically feasible way given the distance to all other disposal facilities. Without a transfer station to consolidate waste

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for longer distance transport, the only option for Beaufort County solid waste disposal is the Hickory Hill Landfill.

The Act states that a county has “the responsibility and authority to provide for the operation of solid waste management facilities to meet the needs of all incorporated or unincorporated areas of the county.” The stated purpose of the Act is to provide for solid waste management in the “most environmentally safe, economically feasible and cost-effective manner.” To this end the County has concluded that the most prudent long range plan is to site a transfer station either in Beaufort County, if possible, or a neighboring county. A transfer station is safe environmentally, because garbage trucks will be able to dump their loads in all types of weather, allow for year round collection of household hazardous wastes, and add flexibility to utilize more than one landfill that has a limited remaining life. The cost analysis will require a cost increase of approximately 10-15% per capita which is reasonable when the alternative is no disposal options. In order to address the potential lack of Class Three Landfill space, Beaufort County’s best option is to create access to a transfer station. Once the transfer station is operable, Beaufort County plans to pursue Class 3 waste disposal at landfills providing the lowest cost alternatives over the 20 year planning period.

5.8 Solid Waste Incinerators

Beaufort County currently has no operating municipal solid waste incinerators. There are two air curtain incinerators operating to incinerate land clearing debris. They are privately owned facilities one located on Daufuskie Island and one in Bluffton. Because of both environmental and cost concerns relating to municipal solid waste incinerators, the County has concluded that a better solution to our limited disposal capacity at the Hickory Hill Landfill, is to create access to a transfer station. Therefore, no new municipal solid waste incinerators will be necessary to fulfill the capacity requirements of the County.

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5.9 Composting and Wood Chipping/Shredding Facilities

Four (4) permitted and privately owned wood grinding facilities are located in Beaufort County. In FY10 the facilities accepted approximately 78,490 tons. These facilities provide sufficient capacity to the County for the planning period and beyond. Therefore, current wood chipping and composting facilities are sufficient to fulfill the capacity requirements of the County. New composting and chipping facilities will be considered that increase current recycling options for this waste stream on a case by case basis.

5.10 Used Oil Collection and Processing Facilities

Used oil, oil filters, and oil containers generated by residents of Beaufort County are collected at each of the County's convenience/recycling drop-off centers. The used oil collected at these sites is collected in tanks for Santee Cooper's Give Oil for Energy Recovery (GOFER) program. Santee Cooper collects the used oil when the tanks reach capacity and transports it to Santee Cooper's Jefferies Generating Station where the recycled oil is used for fuel to generate electricity. A private contractor collects the used oil filters from the collection facilities. The County intends to manage this waste in the same or a similar manner in the future. No new permitted Used Oil Collection and Processing Facilities will be necessary to fulfill the capacity requirements of the County.

5.11 Waste Tire Haulers, Collectors, Processing Facilities, and Disposal Facilities

Waste tires generated by residents in Beaufort County are accepted at County Convenience Centers. The waste tires are collected at the centers and transported to a permitted central collection site, the Beaufort County Tire/Baler Building. The waste tires are then transported for recycling by SCDHEC registered haulers. The county intends to continue to manage waste tires in this manner. Waste tires from commercial retailers are currently not received at the permitted collection facility and tires from commercial retailers are not accepted at County Convenience Centers. No permitted waste tire processing facilities or disposal facilities are currently located in

SECTION 5.0 – Future Solid Waste Management

Beaufort County. With sufficient management capacity, no new Waste Tire Collectors, Waste Tire Processing Facilities, or Waste Tire Disposal Facilities will be necessary to fulfill the capacity requirements of the County for the planning period.

5.12 Research, Development, and Demonstration (RD&D) Permits

RD&D projects will be considered on a case by case basis to meet the county's solid waste management requirements during the planning period.

5.13 Land Application of Solid Waste Permits

Beaufort County currently has no operating Land Application from Solid Waste Facilities. None will be needed to fulfill the solid waste management requirements of the County during the planning period.

5.14 Recycling Programs

Beaufort County plans to continue its recycling programs through the use of its convenience/recycling drop-off centers and all other means possible. A curbside recycling program exists in the City of Beaufort, Town of Port Royal, Town of Bluffton, and The Town of Hilton Head offers a franchised hauler as a curbside recycling option. Because curbside pick-up is the most convenient method of recycling, and the public is more likely to recycle based on convenience. In areas where the population density is high enough, the County will pursue initiation of mandatory curbside recycling. Beaufort County will continue to educate its residents on the importance of recycling.

For FY10, citizens of the County disposed of 4.1 p/p/d of defined MSW compared to the statewide average of 3.7p/p/d. Additional recycling would be desirable since the current disposal rate must be decreased in the amount of 0.6 p/p/d in order to meet the state goal of 3.5 p/p/d.

Beaufort County will seek to expand its public education programs to make citizens,

SECTION 5.0 – Future Solid Waste Management

commercial businesses, retailers, etc. more aware of the need to reduce waste and about the opportunities that exist for recycling. Access to a transfer station will not only allow for more flexibility in waste handling and disposal options, but will also enable workers to screen incoming wastes to separate out readily recyclable materials. The option of including a Materials Recycling Facility or a recyclable processing area will be considered for inclusion with the construction of a transfer station. This would enable the County to market its recyclables according to the most economical practices available.

5.15 Special Wastes

As mentioned in Chapter 4, Special Waste is defined as commercial or nonresidential solid waste, other than regulated hazardous wastes, that are either difficult or dangerous to handle and require unusual management at MSW landfills. Special Waste includes but is not limited to pesticide wastes, liquid wastes, sludge, industrial process wastes, wastes from pollution control processes, residue or debris from chemical cleanups, contaminated soil from a chemical cleanup, containers and drums, and animal carcasses. Beaufort County does not accept special waste. Special waste is not currently accepted at the County's convenience/recycling drop-off centers.

5.16 Household Hazardous Materials (HHM)

Beaufort County's Public Works department currently works with local citizens' groups to hold one-day events each year to collect HHM from residents. In addition to the yearly one-day events, paint is collected at the convenience centers. The option of including HHM collection facilities will be considered for inclusion with the construction of a transfer station, allowing for year round collection of materials such as paint, pesticides, cleaning supplies, and batteries.

SECTION 5.0 – Future Solid Waste Management

5.17 Import and Export of Waste

Per the Beaufort County Code (ARTICLE III, Section 62-28), the County does not accept waste generated outside of Beaufort County at County operated facilities.

5.18 Storm Debris Management

Beaufort County has a Debris Management Plan to guide the County during major storm events. Due to the size of the document it is not included in this Plan.

SECTION 6.0 – GOALS, POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND BARRIERS

6.1 Reduction

In June 2000, the solid waste management goals outlined in the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 were revised as follows:

“It is the goal of this State to reduce, on a statewide per capita basis, the amount of MSW being received at municipal solid waste landfills to 3.5 pounds per day not later than June 30, 2005.”

In addition, the following definition was amended stating:

“MSW includes, but is not limited to, wastes that are durable goods, nondurable goods, containers and packaging, food scraps, yard trimmings, and miscellaneous inorganic wastes from residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sources including, but not limited to, appliances, automobile tires, old newspapers, clothing, disposable tableware, office and classroom paper, wood pallets, and cafeteria wastes. MSW does not include solid wastes from other sources including, but not limited to, construction and demolition debris, auto bodies, municipal sludge, combustion ash, and industrial process wastes that also might be disposed of in municipal waste landfills or incinerators.”

For FY10, citizens of the County disposed of 4.1 p/p/d of defined MSW compared to the statewide average of 3.7 pounds per day. In order for Beaufort County to meet the 3.5 p/p/d reduction goal, County residents in conjunction with businesses and organizations must reduce the amount of defined MSW generated within the County for disposal. Methods that will be used to promote source reduction include speaking engagements, tours of solid waste and recycling facilities, newspaper articles, radio and TV commercials, and displays. A continued educational effort in source reduction is anticipated to decrease the amount of waste transported for disposal in landfills.

SECTION 6.0 – GOALS, POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND BARRIERS

The public must become better informed of the benefits of recycling and the various ways in which residents can help in this endeavor. By separating out a greater percentage of recyclable aluminum, paper, cardboard, plastic, and glass, Beaufort County's waste stream can be greatly reduced.

6.2 Recycling

The South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 mandated a 25% recycling goal, calculated by weight, based on a per capita waste generation rate. In June 2000, the solid waste management goals were revised as follows:

“It is the goal of this State to recycle, on a statewide basis, at least thirty-five percent (35%), calculated by weight, of the MSW stream generated in this State no later than June 30, 2005.”

For Fiscal Year 2010 the County recycled 20.8% of the defined Class Three waste generated in the County compared to the statewide average of 25.5%. Markets drive recycling efforts and too often adversely impact those efforts. To meet the 35% goal, public education will be utilized to inform residents of recycling programs being implemented within Beaufort County and the best way for each resident to participate. An informed public is more likely to recycle than an uneducated public. Beaufort County will place a larger emphasis on recycling with commercial businesses, retailers, etc. in an effort to increase the County's overall recycling rate. Beaufort County will continue to develop and distribute literature that focuses on recycling and its importance to the environment.

6.3 Educational Programs

A public education program is to inform the public, students, key decision makers and community representatives about current solid waste management practices, the need for waste reduction and recycling activities and future solid waste management

SECTION 6.0 – GOALS, POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND BARRIERS

plans in order to institute positive changes as needed. The program should modify and change habits regarding solid waste with a continuous ongoing campaign.

All educational efforts will target the residents of Beaufort County with an emphasis on the collection service area residents and drop-off/recycling center customers. The method of educational delivery will be through local media, radio and newspaper, small group presentations, exhibits, displays, and demonstrations. Educational leaflets will be distributed where applicable (such as convenience stations, public buildings, and through curbside collection companies). In addition, information regarding Beaufort County's solid waste recycling program can be obtained from the County's website:

<http://www.bcgov.net/recycle>

All educational programs will be evaluated and revised according to the change in residents' behavior as indicated by the Class Three waste stream reduction and increase in the collection of recyclable material. Recycling and source reduction for businesses and industries will be conducted and promoted through the overall education program.

The South Carolina Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling was created by the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 and is part of the Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management. The Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling, in accordance with the Act, provides educational, technical, and grant assistance to local governments, schools, colleges, and universities and the public regarding solid waste management issues. Beaufort County has and will continue to work with the Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling to obtain assistance with their public education campaign and grant program.

SECTION 6.0 – GOALS, POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND BARRIERS

6.4 Technical Assistance

Contacts for information concerning solid waste management, recycling, and source reduction in Beaufort County are as follows:

Mr. Jim Minor, Solid Waste Manager

Beaufort County
Public Works North
120 Shanklin Rd.
Beaufort, SC
Phone: (843) 255-2735
E-mail: jminor@bcgov.net

Mrs. Carol Murphy, Recycling Coordinator

Beaufort County
Public Works North
120 Shanklin Rd.
Beaufort, SC
Telephone: (843) 255-2734
E-mail: cmurphy@bcgov.net

SECTION 7.0 – REVISION AND CONSISTENCY WITH WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

7.1 Annual Progress Reports

Section 44-96-60 of the Act requires SCDHEC to submit to the Governor and General Assembly a comprehensive report on solid waste management in South Carolina, by March 15 of each calendar year. Therefore, SCDHEC requires each county or region to submit an Annual Progress Report to the Department by October 1 of each year. The Annual Progress Report shall contain information as may be requested by the Department but must contain, at a minimum, the following:

- Any revisions to the Solid Waste Management Plan previously submitted by the county;
- The amount, type, and percentage of materials that were recycled, if any, during the previous year;
- The percentage of the population participating in various types of source separation, recovery, or recycling activities during the previous year; and
- A description of the source separation, recovery, or recycling activities or all of the above activities attempted, if any, their success rates, the reasons for their success or failure, and a description of such activities, which are ongoing.

7.2 Revisions to the Beaufort County Solid Waste Management Plan

Section 44-96-80(E) of the Act states that all solid waste management plans shall be consistent with the South Carolina Solid Waste Management Plan, provisions of state law and regulations promulgated by the Department for the protection of public health and safety and the protection of the environment.

The Beaufort County Solid Waste Management Plan will be reviewed annually and revised as needed by the Beaufort County Solid Waste and Recycling Board and the Beaufort County Administrator, and approved by County Council. Revisions to the

SECTION 7.0 – REVISION AND CONSISTENCY WITH WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Solid Waste Management Plan will be conducted to keep this document as an up-to-date planning and communication tool so that the general public is kept abreast of solid waste issues affecting Beaufort County. Revisions to this Plan must be submitted by the Beaufort County Solid Waste and Recycling Board and approved by the Beaufort County Council through a resolution. The effective date of the revisions to the Plan will be the date of the resolution. Any revisions made to the Beaufort County Solid Waste Management Plan shall be submitted to SCDHEC. The Department may accept revisions to the Plan only from the County Administrator.

7.3 Determining Consistency with County Solid Waste Management Plan

A permit applicant must submit a request for a consistency determination through SCDHEC. All correspondence regarding consistency sent to the County shall be forwarded to the Beaufort County Administrator. Only the Beaufort County Administrator may comment to SCDHEC regarding all consistency correspondence.

SECTION 8 – FULL COST DISCLOSURE

8.1 Beaufort County Solid Waste Full Cost Disclosure

Beaufort County utilizes county taxes to fund the solid waste and recycling activities. In accordance with the Act of 1991, Beaufort County shall annually determine the full cost for solid waste management services. The County shall publish a notice by October 1, in a newspaper of general circulation, setting forth the full cost to all users, on an individual basis, of its solid waste management services for the previous Fiscal Year. Please refer to Table 6 for the full cost disclosure based on the Fiscal Year 2010 Budget.

Table 6 – Beaufort County Solid Waste Full Cost Disclosure (FY10)

Item	Amount (\$)
Total Net Cost	5,378,870
Population	170,419
Cost Per Capita	31.56

Source: SCDHEC Fiscal Year 2010 Solid Waste Management Annual Report

APPENDIX A - BEAUFORT COUNTY SC ORDINANCE CHAPTER 62 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sec. 62-1. - Administration.

The Beaufort County Director of Public Works shall be responsible for the administration of the provisions of this chapter. These provisions shall only be applicable to the unincorporated area of the county and all county solid waste facilities, including county solid waste facilities located within the boundary of a municipality. The director may request assistance from the various departments and other officials of the county or municipalities, as may be necessary for the orderly implementation of this chapter. Regulations promulgated to carry out this chapter shall be subject to prior review and approval of county council.

(Ord. No. 2007/37, 10-22-2007)

Sec. 62-2. - Authority.

(a)

Authority and purpose. Beaufort County ("the county") shall provide for the management, collection and disposal of solid waste. The landfills are established pursuant to the authority conferred by S.C. Code 1976, §§ 44-55-1010 through 44-55-1060, as amended, S.C. Code 1976, §44-1-140(11), as amended, and Section 9, Part II, Act No. 410 of 1971 also South Carolina Regulation PC-SW-2, and for the public health, welfare and safety of the citizens of the county. The rules and regulations herein are adopted along with all other South Carolina department of health and environmental control rules and regulations. All recycling and solid waste activities not in the county system shall coordinate with the county for the purpose of assisting the county with achievement of established state diversion and recycling goals.

(b)

General. Section 9 of the General Appropriations Act (Act No. 410) South Carolina Solid Waste Management and Policy Act of 1991, assigns the South Carolina State Board of Health as "the agency over these matters involving real or potential threats to the health of the people of South Carolina, including the handling and disposal of garbage and refuse . . ." Improper storage, collection and transportation systems create health hazards, odors, impair the aesthetic appearance of the State, encourage wild and domestic animal feeding and exposes residents to undue risks. Section 44-96-20 of the South Carolina Solid Waste Management and Policy Act of 1991, establishes goals for solid waste diversion from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills and recycling on a statewide basis, and confer upon counties the responsibility for establishing solid waste management plans, including ordinances, policies and regulations, which support the achievement of the established waste reduction goal to reduce the amount of MSW disposed of to three and one-half pounds per/person/day and the 35-percent statewide recycling goal by 2005.

(Ord. No. 2007/37, 10-22-2007)

Sec. 62-3. - Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, any definitions contained herein shall apply unless specifically stated. In addition to the definitions contained in this chapter, the articles of this chapter adopt by reference the definition of terms (to the extent they are not inconsistent with definitions specifically contained herein) defined in the South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991, S.C. Code § 44-96-10, et seq. and in any regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. Any term not specifically defined shall be construed pursuant to its plain and ordinary meaning. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future, words used in the plural include the singular, and words used in the singular include the plural. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely discretionary.

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Agricultural operation: Raising, harvesting, or storing crops or feed, breeding or managing livestock, including the preparation of the products raised thereon for human use and disposed of by marketing or other means. It includes, but is not limited to, agriculture, grazing, horticulture, forestry, and dairy farming.

Apartment: Any building containing more than four contiguous dwelling units or any group of buildings or mobile homes located on a single lot that contains a total of six or more dwelling units owned by the same person.

Backyard composting: The on-site composting of yard waste by the owner or tenant for nonrevenue generating use when all materials are generated and composted on-site.

Bulk container: A manufactured container suitable for emptying by mechanical equipment that has been approved by the director.

Bulky items: Household furniture, electronic appliances such as televisions, stereos, lawn mowers, door and window screens, swing sets, over-sized children's toys, metal tables and chairs, grills, yard furniture, wading pools, or other items generated by a household as part of its solid waste.

Code: The Code of Ordinances of Beaufort County, South Carolina.

Collector/hauler: Any individual, business, or municipal organization which collects solid waste or recyclable material commercially or as a public service and transports it to a permitted solid waste facility, landfill or recycling center.

Combined waste stream: The aggregate waste stream of all tenants or occupants of a business property or complex.

Commercial establishment: Any hotel, motel, apartment, rooming house, business, industrial, public or semipublic establishment of any nature.

Commercial waste: solid waste (including unrecovered recyclable materials) generated by industrial, commercial or business activities. This includes solid waste generated within multifamily residences and all solid waste placed in public receptacles on public streets, parks and playgrounds, beaches and other public places (excluding industrial waste as defined herein).

Compost: Humus-like end product of the process of composting waste.

Composting: The process of making compost.

Composting facility: Any facility used in the composting of yard waste and land-clearing debris and/or chipped untreated wood waste, thereby providing aerobic, thermophilic decomposition of the solid organic constituents of solid waste to produce a stable, humus-like material.

Construction: Any physical modification to the site at which a potential or proposed solid waste management facility is to be located including, but not limited to, site preparation, clearing, grading, excavation, construction of buildings, installation of liners, etc.

Construction and demolition debris: Any discarded solid wastes resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of structures, and road construction. The wastes include, but are

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not limited to, bricks, concrete, other masonry materials, lumber, road spoils, and paving materials, but do not include solid waste from agricultural operations.

Contractor: The person that has entered into a contract with the county to perform solid waste collection. See also "Franchise collector."

County: Beaufort County, South Carolina.

County administrator: The Beaufort County Administrator or his/her designated agent.

County council: The governing body of Beaufort County, South Carolina.

Convenience center: Any county authorized site designated for collection of residential solid waste, yard waste, bulky items, waste oil and other designated solid waste or recyclable materials. Convenience centers are intended as MSW collection sites for residential generated MSW generated within the solid waste district in which the convenience center is located.

Debris: Includes, but not limited to, equipment, yard toys, furniture, packaging items, shipping containers, construction and demolition waste, bricks, blocks, concrete, asphalt, metals, lumber, trees, tree limbs, tree stumps, brush or parts thereof, or brush stumps, and/or building materials that are determined to be potentially deleterious to good health, public sanitation and/or public safety.

DHEC: The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

Director: Beaufort County Director of Public Works or his/her designated agent.

Disposal: The discharge, deposition, injection, dumping, spilling, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water, so that the substance or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwater.

Dwelling unit: One or more habitable rooms that are intended to be occupied by one family with facilities for living, sleeping, cooking and eating and from which the county would collect refuse (excludes commercial establishments).

Expand or expansion: Any change to a solid waste management facility including a composting facility or change in the status of that facility that:

(1)

Allows or results in an increase in the solid waste disposal capacity for the facility (including either lateral or vertical expansion capacity); or

(2)

Allows or results in an increase (or potential increase) in the annual disposal rate, tonnage limit and/or capacity limit for the facility; or

(3)

Includes or otherwise involves the purchase of additional property that may be utilized for solid waste management of any kind at the facility.

Fiscal year: A twelve-month period from July 1 of the current year to June 30 of the following year.

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Franchise collector: The person that has entered into a franchise agreement with the county to perform solid waste collection and/or recycled materials.

Garbage: All accumulations of animal, fruit or vegetable matter that attend the preparation, use, cooking and dealing in, or storage of meats, fish, fowl, fruit, vegetables and any other matter of any nature whatsoever which is subject to decay, putrefaction and the generation of noxious and offensive smells or odors, or which during and after decay may serve as breeding or feeding material for flies and/or germ-carrying insects or vermin; items which due to their ability to retain water can serve as a breeding place for mosquitoes and other water-breeding insects.

Groundwater: Water beneath the land surface in the saturated zone.

Hazardous wastes: Wastes that are defined as hazardous in Section 44-56-20 of the South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Act.

Household: A person or group of people who occupy a dwelling unit as their usual place of residence.

Household hazardous waste: Any commonly used household hazardous material that is not regulated as hazardous waste when disposed of. This includes, but is not limited to, insecticides, pesticides, paints, lubricants, fertilizers, cleaning agents and polishing compounds. For purposes of this definition, household hazardous waste does not include gasoline or motor oil.

Household quantities: Quantities of solid waste reasonably generated in the course of typical domestic activities from single-family residential dwelling units or from small residential building projects that consist of minor renovations to a dwelling unit. Solid wastes from construction projects that require a building permit or evictions of tenants are not considered household quantities. The fact that waste is generated from a single-family primary residence does not necessarily establish household quantities.

Industrial waste: Any and all solid waste generated from industrial processes including, but not limited to, factories and treatment plants.

Land-clearing debris: Organic waste such as trees, limbs, brush, and stumps mingled with small amounts of dirt that is produced as a result of clearing and grubbing operations.

Landfill: A disposal facility or part of a facility where solid waste is placed in or on land, and which is not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, or an injection well.

Litter: Any and all solid waste including, but not limited to, debris, disposable packages or containers, cigarette butts, garbage, ashes, rubbish, paper, junk, building materials, glass or plastic bottles, glass, cans or any other discarded or abandoned material. Any material or product that escapes control of the person operating a vehicle and is henceforth abandoned shall be considered litter. Litter is typically considered to be relatively small quantities of solid waste.

Modify or modification: Any change to a solid waste management facility or change in the status of that facility that:

(1)

Is considered a modification (major or minor) by DHEC; or

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(2)

Requires a modification of any kind to the facility's operating permit issued by DHEC; or

(3)

Involves construction, renovation and/or other changes to existing buildings, structures or units, other than normal daily operating changes; or

(4)

Results in a different classification, designation and/or use for a solid waste management facility or composting facility; or

(5)

Results in a change of ownership and/or operation of a solid waste management facility or composting facility; or

(6)

Results in any addition and/or deletion of a waste stream for a significant user of a solid waste management facility or composting facility.

Multiresidential units: residential properties that consist of dwelling units classified by the county assessor as having more than one dwelling unit per property or parcel. This definition includes, but is not limited to, apartments and mobile home parks with multiple units where aggregate collection of municipal solid waste (MSW) is provided as part of a rental agreement.

Owner/operator: The person who owns the land on which a solid waste management facility or composting facility is located or the person who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility, or both.

Person: An individual, partnership, copartnership, cooperative, association, firm, company, public or private corporation, political subdivision, agency of the state, agency of the federal government, trust, estate, joint structure company or any other legal entity or its legal representative, agent or assigns.

Pickup truck: A motor truck with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of less than 11,500 pounds, an unladen weight of less than 8,001 pounds, and which is equipped with an open box-type bed less than nine feet in length. Pickup truck does not include a motor vehicle, otherwise meeting the above definition that is equipped with a bed-mounted storage compartment commonly called a utility body.

Primary residence: Residential dwelling unit that is occupied by the owner or renter of such unit. For purposes of this chapter, owners and renters shall designate only one primary residence.

Recyclable material: Those materials which would otherwise become municipal solid waste, and which can be collected, separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

Refuse: Any solid waste, as defined herein, originating from typical household activities.

Residential property: Property that contains one or more residential dwelling units other than those defined as apartments.

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Residential solid waste: Any and all accumulations of solid waste (including unrecovered recyclable materials) generated by single-family residential units or multifamily residential facilities where aggregate garbage collection is not provided to the tenant as part of a rental agreement.

Roll cart: Refuse containers, mounted on wheels, which are used to store refuse between collections by franchise collectors.

Single-family residential unit: Residential properties classified by the county assessor as having only one dwelling unit per property or parcel.

Solid waste management plan: The local solid waste management plan that must be developed and implemented by each county pursuant to S.C. Code § 44-96-80.

Solid waste: Garbage, debris, commercial waste, industrial waste, yard waste, white goods, ashes, rubbish, paper, junk, building materials, glass or plastic bottles, other glass, cans and any other discarded or abandoned material, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material. For purposes of the chapter, any waste specifically regulated under any state or federal law shall be excluded from the definition of solid waste.

Solid waste management facility: Any solid waste disposal area (including public and private landfills), volume reduction plant; transfer station, convenience center, or other facility, the purpose of which is the storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, recycling, or disposal, or any combination thereof, of solid waste. For purposes of this chapter, this term does not include composting facilities, or noncommercial industrial facilities managing solid waste generated in the course of normal operations on property under the same ownership or control as the waste management facility.

Special waste: Bulky refuse that cannot be stored in roll carts and cannot be picked up by a normally used refuse collection vehicle.

Transfer station: Any permitted temporary holding site for the collection and transfer of solid waste from private citizens and by collector/haulers and commercial collector/haulers to another disposal facility.

Vector: A carrier that is capable of transmitting a pathogen from one organism to another including, but not limited to, flies and other insects, rodents, birds and vermin.

Vehicle: Every device capable of being moved upon a public highway or road and in, upon or by which any person or property is or shall be transported or drawn upon a public highway or road.

Yard waste: Any and all accumulations of grass, leaves, pine straw, small trees and branches, shrubs, vines and other similar items of less than six inches in diameter, four feet in length generated by the typical maintenance of lawns, shrubs, gardens and trees from residential properties. Yard waste shall not be commingled with garbage or solid waste.

Weeds and rank vegetation: Dense, uncultivated, herbaceous overgrowth over two feet in height, or briars and trailing vines exceeding ten feet in length.

White goods: Includes refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, dishwashers, residential trash compactors, dryers, air conditioners, and other large appliances.

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(Ord. No. 064-94, § III, 9-6-1994; Ord. No. 006-02HR, § III, 3-19-2002; Ord. No. 2007/37, 10-22-2007)

Sec. 62-4. - Enforcement.

(1)

The solid waste management division of the department of public works and other law enforcement agencies shall be charged with the enforcement of this section and shall be authorized to obtain for their personnel such law enforcement commissions as may be necessary. Litter control officers, any commissioned law enforcement officer and appointed code enforcement officers shall have the authority to enforce the provisions of this section and may issue a summons to any violator to appear in the magistrate's court of the county to answer the charge of violation of this section.

(2)

If any solid waste improperly or unlawfully disposed of in violation of this chapter can be identified as having last belonged to, been in the possession of, sent to, or received by, or to have been the property of any person prior to its being disposed of as prohibited herein, such identification shall be presumed to be prima facie evidence that such person disposed of or caused to be disposed of such solid waste in violation of this chapter.

(3)

Proof of means used for proper disposal of solid wastes at businesses and commercial enterprises shall be presented to the code enforcement officers when requested by the officer.

(Ord. No. 2007/37, 10-22-2007)

Sec. 62-5. - Penalties.

(a)

A person, from a vehicle or otherwise, shall not dump, throw, drop, deposit, discard, or otherwise dispose of litter or other solid waste, as defined by S.C. § 44-96-40(46), upon public or private property or waters in the state including, but not limited to, a highway, park, beach, campground, forest land, recreational area, trailer park, road, street, or alley except:

(1)

On property designated by the state for the disposal of litter and other solid waste and the person is authorized to use the property for that purpose; or

(2)

Into a litter receptacle in a manner that the litter is prevented from being carried away or deposited by the elements upon a part of the private or public property or waters.

(b)

Responsibility for the removal of litter from property or receptacles is upon the person convicted pursuant to this section of littering the property or receptacles. If there is no conviction for littering, the responsibility is upon the owner of the property.

(c)

(1)

A person who violates the provisions of this section in an amount less than 15 pounds in weight or 27 cubic feet in volume is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined \$200.00 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days for a first or second conviction, or fined \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days for a

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third or subsequent conviction. In addition to the fine or term of imprisonment, the court also must impose eight hours of litter-gathering labor for a first conviction, 16 hours of litter-gathering labor for a second conviction, and 24 hours of litter-gathering labor for a third or subsequent conviction, or other form of public service, under the supervision of the court, as the court may order because of physical or other incapacities.

(2)

The fine for a deposit of a collection of litter or garbage in an area or facility not intended for public deposit of litter or solid waste is \$1,000.00. The provisions of this item apply to a deposit of litter or garbage, as defined in S.C. § 44-67-30 (4), in an area or facility not intended for public deposit of litter or solid waste. This item does not prohibit a private property owner from depositing litter or garbage as a property enhancement if the depositing does not violate applicable local or state health and safety regulations. In addition to a fine and for each offense pursuant to the provisions of this item, the court also shall impose a minimum of five hours of litter-gathering labor or other form of public service, under the supervision of the court, as the court may order because of physical or other incapacities.

(3)

The court, instead of payment of the monetary fine imposed for a violation of this section, may direct the substitution of additional litter-gathering labor or other form of public service, under the supervision of the court, as it may order because of physical or other incapacities not to exceed one hour for each \$5.00 of fine imposed.

(4)

In addition to other punishment authorized by this section, in the discretion of the court in which conviction is obtained, the person may be directed by the judge to pick up and remove from any public place or any private property, with prior permission of the legal owner of the property upon which it is established by competent evidence that the person has deposited litter, all litter deposited on the place or property by any person before the date of execution of sentence.

(d)

A person who violates the provisions of this section in an amount exceeding 15 pounds in weight or 27 cubic feet in volume, but not exceeding 500 pounds or 100 cubic feet, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 90 days. In addition, the court shall require the violator to pick up litter or perform other community service commensurate with the offense committed, up to 100 hours.

(e)

(1)

A person who violates the provisions of this section in an amount exceeding 50 pounds in weight or 100 cubic feet in volume is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$500.00 or more than \$1,000.00, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. In addition, the court may order the violator to:

a.

Remove or render harmless the litter that he dumped in violation of this subsection;

APPENDIX A - BEAUFORT COUNTY SC ORDINANCE CHAPTER 62 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Magistrates and municipal courts have jurisdiction to try violations of subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(Ord. No. 2007/37, 10-22-2007)

Secs. 62-6—62-9. - Reserved.

ⁱ Waste generation rates used are 3.21 p/p/day Class Two and 5.94 p/p/d Class Three, p/p/d averaged on a five year period between FY06-FY10.



Beaufort County Solid Waste and Recycling Board **Tentative 2013 Meeting Schedule**

**All Meetings will be held at 2:00pm
Fourth Thursday unless noted**

**BIV-2 Conference Room
Beaufort Industrial Village**

- January 24, 2013
- February 28, 2013
- March 28, 2013
- April 25, 2013
- May 23, 2013
- June 27, 2013
- July 25, 2013
- August 22, 2013
- September 26, 2013
- October 24, 2013
- November 21, 2013 (adjusted for Thanksgiving)
- December 2013 – Non Schedule