

Council Members

District 4: Larry Honeycutt, Chair
District 1: Terry Graham
District 3: Billy Mosteller

**County Attorney**

John K. DuBose III

Clerk to Council

Sherrie Simpson

August 13, 2019

12:00 PM

**101 North Main Street
Lancaster, SC 29720**

**LANCASTER COUNTY
Infrastructure and Regulation Committee
Administration Office Conference Room, County Administration Building, 101 North Main
Street, Lancaster, SC 29720**

AGENDA

1. **Call to Order - Committee Chair Larry Honeycutt**
2. **Approval of the Agenda**
[deletions and additions of non-substantive matters]
3. **Citizens Comments**
4. **Approval of Minutes**
 - a. Approval of Minutes from the July 9, 2019 Infrastructure And Regulation (I & R) Committee Regular Meeting
5. **Discussion/Action Items**
 - a. Presentation regarding the Proposed Sugar Creek Improvement District Assessment Revenue Bond - Suncrest Real Estate & Land
 - b. Draft Ordinance that Establishes An Animal Shelter Advisory Board
Ordinance Title: An Ordinance to Establish An Animal Shelter Advisory Board And To Set Forth The Duties And Responsibilities Of Those Persons And Organizations Associated Herewith. - *Steve Willis*
 - c. Review of Revised Draft Solid Waste Plan - Steve Willis
 - d. PARD Grant Funding - Hal Hiott
6. **Adjournment**

Anyone requiring special services to attend this meeting should contact 285-1565 at least 24 hours in advance of this meeting. Lancaster County Infrastructure and Regulation Committee agendas are posted at the Lancaster County Administration Building and are available on the Website:

www.mylancastersc.org

Agenda Item Summary

Ordinance # / Resolution #: N/A

Contact Person / Sponsor: Sherrie Simpson/Clerk to Council

Department: County Clerk

Date Requested to be on Agenda: 8/13/2019

Issue for Consideration:

Approve or amend the minutes from the July 9, 2019 Infrastructure and Regulation (I & R) Committee regular meeting.

Points to Consider:

The minutes from the July 9, 2019 I & R Committee meeting are attached for the Committee's review and approval.

Funding and Liability Factors:

N/A

Options:

The Committee can approve or amend the minutes.

Recommendation:

Approve the minutes as written.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Upload Date

Type

Draft Minutes from the 7-9-2019 Infrastructure and Regulation (I & R)
Committee Regular Meeting

8/8/2019

Backup Material

Council Members

District 4: Larry Honeycutt, Chair

District 1: Terry Graham

District 3: Billy Mosteller

**County Attorney**

John K. DuBose III

Clerk to Council

Sherrie Simpson

July 9, 2019**3:00 PM****101 North Main Street
Lancaster, SC 29720****LANCASTER COUNTY****Infrastructure and Regulation Committee****Administration Office Conference Room, County Administration Building, 101 North Main Street, Lancaster, SC 29720****MINUTES****DRAFT**

Committee Members present at the meeting were Larry Honeycutt, Terry Graham and Billy Mosteller. Also present at the meeting were County Administrator Steve Willis, Deputy County Administrator Alison Alexander, County Attorney John DuBose, Clerk to Council Sherrie Simpson, Procurement Director Nicholas Miller, Director of Public Works Jeff Catoe, Parks and Recreation Director Hal Hiott, Building Official Steve Yeargin, Stormwater Director Scott Edgar, Airport Director Paul Moses, EMS Director Clay Catoe, Matthew Gallman from the Catawba Regional Council of Governments and various staff and citizens. A quorum of the Lancaster County Infrastructure and Regulation (I & R) Committee was present for the meeting.

The following press were notified of the meeting by e-mail in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act: *Lancaster News*, *Kershaw News Era*, *The Rock Hill Herald*, Cable News 2, Channel 9 and the local Government Channel. The agenda was posted in the lobby of the County Administration Building and also on the county website for the required length of time.

Call to Order - Committee Chair Larry Honeycutt

Larry Honeycutt called the regular meeting of the Infrastructure and Regulation (I & R) Committee to order at approximately 3:03 p.m.

Approval of the Agenda

Billy Mosteller moved to approve the agenda as written. The motion was seconded by Terry Graham. The Committee approved the agenda as written by unanimous vote of 3-0.

Citizens Comments

There were no citizens that came forward to speak during Citizens Comments.

Approval of Minutes

Billy Mosteller moved to approve the minutes from the June 11, 2019 Infrastructure and Regulation (I & R) Committee regular meeting. The motion was seconded by Larry Honeycutt. The Committee approved the minutes from the June 11, 2019 I & R Committee regular meeting by unanimous vote of 3-0.

Discussion/Action Items

a. Update of Solid Waste Plan - Steve Willis/Jeff Catoe

Steve Willis noted that the Solid Waste Plan needed updating per the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) requirements. He reviewed the handout, "Corrections to Solid Waste Plan," and that handout is attached as Schedule A to the written minutes in the Clerk to Council's office. Jeff Catoe explained that the update was much needed. Matthew Gallman with the Catawba Regional Council of Governments explained that these small edits were the only corrections that needed to be made to the proposed Plan and that those changes should not take long. Terry Graham asked if Van Wyck should be included in the Plan and Steve Willis indicated that they do not have a collection service and probably no cost impact data to share at this point.

Billy Mosteller moved to adopt the Solid Waste Plan. The motion was seconded by Terry Graham. The motion to recommend adoption of the Plan passed by unanimous vote of 3-0.

b. Standardization of Public Hearing Time Limits - Steve Willis

Steve Willis explained that the County does not currently have a standard time limit for Public Hearings or Citizens Comments. He noted that some Boards allow citizens to speak for three (3) minutes at Citizens Comments and some allow five (5) minutes for Public Hearings. He explained that there is no State law regarding time allowance for speaking at a Public Hearing. Larry Honeycutt stated the County should have a standard time limit for all Boards and Commissions and that it should be three (3) minutes. Charles Deese, Chairman of the Planning Commission, explained that the Planning Commission does have people to speak at their Public Hearings and at Citizens Comments. He noted that York County uses a two (2) minute time limit for Public Hearings. He suggested that the County advertise to the public what the time limit will be and standardize the time across all Boards in the County. Terry Graham explained that most people can say what they have to say in three (3) minutes.

Billy Mosteller moved to standardize the time limit to three (3) minutes across the County Boards. John DuBose explained that the individual Boards and Commissions can adopt that time limit as part of their by-laws and that he will start researching what needs to be done to implement the three (3) minute time limit. The motion to standardize the time limit to three (3) minutes across the County Boards passed by unanimous vote of 3-0.

c. Information on Median of Aviation Boulevard - Steve Willis/Paul Moses

Larry Honeycutt explained that upgrades to the median of Aviation Boulevard will come before Council as part of next year's budget process. Steve Willis explained that he will work with the Airport to include this item as part of their next year's budget request. Jeff Catoe asked if the Committee wanted to look at a road swap of Aviation Boulevard from a State road to a County road and Larry Honeycutt confirmed that the County should look into a road swap with the State for Aviation Boulevard.

d. Waste Removal from Airplanes - Larry Honeycutt/Paul Moses

Larry Honeycutt and Paul Moses explained that the Airport has had one airplane that needed waste removal services, which the Airport does not currently have. Paul Moses provided two handouts to the Committee: (1) "Tronair 10-4036-0010 Aircraft Lavatory Cart/PilotJohn GSE, which is attached as Schedule B to the written minutes in the Clerk to Council's office; and (2) "Page 1 of 1 - New: LC1616 \$3640.11," which is attached as Schedule C to the written minutes in the Clerk to Council's office. He reviewed the handouts with the Committee. Ed Lee, the new Chair of the Airport Commission, explained that the Airport has had other requests for this service and that the requested equipment could pay for itself over time in the form of a fee.

Billy Mosteller stated that the Airport needs the equipment and he moved that the Airport Director buy whichever piece of equipment he deems necessary. Steve Willis explained that the County is only nine (9) days into the new

budget year and that the Airport can shift things around in their budget and re-prioritize their needs. He also explained that the Airport Commission cannot set fees and that fees have to be set by Council as part of the budget process. Terry Graham suggested that the Airport move items around in their budget so that the County does not have to have a budget amendment. The Committee discussed potential fees at the Airport. Steve Willis explained that he would work with the Airport Director to establish what fees are needed at the Airport and then bring them before Council. Billy Mosteller withdrew his motion.

Billy Mosteller moved that the Airport be authorized to purchase the desired equipment by shifting funds in their budget. The motion was seconded by Terry Graham. The motion passed by unanimous vote of 3-0. Steve Willis noted that this item would not have to come before Council for authorization because they already have the authority to move items around in their budget.

e. Discussion of EMS Headquarters - Larry Honeycutt

Nicholas Miller explained that he, Clay Catoe and Moseley architects met to review the previous drawings submitted for the EMS Headquarters so that the project can be rekindled. The strategy for the project is to have the architects have add alternates so that costs can be controlled. He explained that the County is applying for permits and analyzing the site.

Adjournment

Terry Graham moved to adjourn the Infrastructure and Regulation (I & R) Committee regular meeting. The motion was seconded by Billy Mosteller. The motion to adjourn passed by unanimous vote of 3-0. There being no further business, the I & R Committee meeting adjourned at approximately 3:46 p.m.

Agenda Item Summary

Ordinance # / Resolution #: Draft Ordinance
Contact Person / Sponsor: Steve Willis/Administration
Department: Administration
Date Requested to be on Agenda: 8/13/2019

Issue for Consideration:

John DuBose has completed edits for the draft ordinance to create an Animal Shelter Advisory Committee.

Points to Consider:

This is submitted for final review prior to being submitted to County Council for their consideration.

Funding and Liability Factors:

N/A

Options:

Recommend adoption to County Council or hold for further discussion.

Recommendation:

Proceed on to full Council for consideration.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Draft Ordinance that Establishes An Animal Shelter Advisory Board	7/29/2019	Ordinance

DRAFT VERSION

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) ORDINANCE NO.: _____

COUNTY OF LANCASTER)

AN ORDINANCE

TO ESTABLISH AN ANIMAL SHELTER ADVISORY BOARD AND TO SET FORTH THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THOSE PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS ASSOCIATED THEREWITH.

WHEREAS, it has been determined and it is recommended to the full County Council that an Advisory Board should be established and comprised of various persons and organizations of high integrity and community involvement and, importantly, those who are willing to volunteer their skills and experiences in advising the Lancaster County Animal Shelter in accomplishing its goals of improving care and outcomes for sheltered animals; and

WHEREAS, it appearing to the satisfaction of Council that a departmental Advisory Board is a suitable organizational structure by which to accomplish the aforesaid goal;

NOW, THEREFORE, by the power and authority granted to the Lancaster County Council by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina and the powers granted to the County by the General Assembly of the State, it is ordained and enacted that:

Section 1. The Lancaster County Animal Shelter Advisory Board hereby is established;

Section 2. Board membership shall be comprised of at least one (1) representative from each of the following five (5) categories:

- 1) A local Veterinarian or Veterinary service representative
- 2) An animal care, animal food, or animal products industry representative
- 3) A representative from an animal rescue organization
- 4) An animal owner (canine) – hunting or working dogs
- 5) An animal owner (feline)

Section 3. All Board members must be appointed by County Council. Members serve at the will of Council and shall serve for four (4) year terms; provided that initially two members shall be appointed for two (2) year terms and three members shall be appointed for four (4) year terms. No individual representative shall serve for more than one consecutive term.

Section 4. The Board shall meet at the call of the Animal Shelter Director, but in no event shall the meetings be scheduled less than once every four (4) months. All meetings shall be public meetings and shall comply fully with the South Carolina's Freedom of Information statutes.

Section 5. The Board's responsibilities shall be to study, discuss, and make recommendations to the Animal Shelter Director and Public Services Division Director, and subsequently the County Administrator, on issues related to animal care ordinances, potential improvements to the Animal Shelter, and on fostering cooperation with the Animal Rescue community to further the goals of improving care and outcomes for sheltered animals.

The Board's responsibilities do not include the disposition of individual animal case nor are Board members expected to promote or to participate in fund raising activities.

Section 6. Severability. If any section, subsection or clause of this ordinance is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the remaining sections, subsections and clauses shall not be affected thereby.

Section 7. Effective Date. This ordinance is effective upon Third Reading.

AND IT IS SO ORDAINED

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2019.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

Attest:

Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

First Reading: August 26, 2019
Second Reading: September 9, 2019
Third Reading: September 23, 2019

Agenda Item Summary

Ordinance # / Resolution #: N/A

Contact Person / Sponsor: Steve Willis/ Matthew Gallman

Department: Administration

Date Requested to be on Agenda: 8/13/2019

Issue for Consideration:

The previously discussed Solid Waste Plan has been updated with the items discussed at the meeting.

Points to Consider:

The plan is now ready for a recommendation to proceed to full Council for adoption by way of an Ordinance.

Funding and Liability Factors:

The plan must be updated per SC DHEC standards.

Options:

Send the revised report to Council with a favorable recommendation or hold for further study.

Recommendation:

Send the report to Council for adoption.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Draft Solid Waste Plan	7/26/2019	Exhibit
List of Updates to Plan	7/26/2019	Exhibit

2019 Solid Waste Management Plan

Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

July 2019



Lancaster County, South Carolina
Public Works Department
Solid Waste Management Program
1890 Pageland Highway • Lancaster, SC 29721

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Appendix B – Lancaster County Debris Management Plan/Excerpts
Appendix C – Definitions

Chapter I Executive Summary

I.1 Context

Solid waste includes four categories of solid waste generated in Lancaster County: 1) municipal, 2) construction, 3) demolition, and 4) industrial. Municipal solid waste refers to solid waste generated in both cities and counties. These types of wastes vary in composition, potential environmental and health related issues, and management requirements. Although all types will be discussed in this plan, the emphasis of the Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Plan is on municipal solid waste as this waste is of most concern and requires fiscal and management responsibility of Lancaster County and its jurisdictions.

Municipal solid waste, or what is more commonly referred to as “garbage,” is more accurately defined as the combined residential and nonresidential (institutional, commercial, governmental and industrial waste which is co-managed with residential and nonresidential waste) solid waste generated and handled in a given city or county area. It does not generally include other types of solid waste such as industrial or construction and demolition wastes which are handled separately. Municipal solid waste includes food scraps, packaging material, yard waste, discarded appliances, used tires and other similar items. In Lancaster County, municipal solid waste is collected by private and public haulers and is exported out of Lancaster County for proper disposal by Republic Services.

The concern with municipal solid waste is that, if it is not handled properly, it can cause aesthetic, health and environmental problems including diseases, air pollution from fires and contaminated water resources and unsightly litter. In addition, concern has mounted in recent years over the amount of resources being discarded and the use of expensive landfill capacity for materials which need not be placed in landfills. Consequentially, recycling is a more appropriate choice. There are three appendices referenced throughout the plan including A – Codes and Ordinances, B – Lancaster County Debris Management Excerpts, and C – Definitions. Please reference these appendices as needed.

I.2 Planning Process Summary

I.2.1 Plan Development and Goals Overview

Environmental concerns in the late 1980's and early 1990's prompted both the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the South Carolina General Assembly to pass new regulations pertaining to the management of solid waste. The South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (herein the “Act”) was signed into law on May 27, 1991 and later amended in October, 2000. The 2019 Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared to 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 comprehensive twenty years plan for solid waste management for Lancaster County. Local plans must be consistent with the State Plan and include the following:

- The amount and type of solid waste projected to be disposed of within Lancaster County.
- An analysis of the current capacity within Lancaster County to manage its solid waste.
- An analysis of existing and new facilities that will be needed to manage the solid waste generated.
- A description of the recycling program including material collected and the type of public education/outreach programs offered.
- An outline of how the County expects to meet the State's recycling and disposal goals
- An estimate of the cost of implementing the plan.

The initial Solid Waste Management Plan covering Lancaster County was “The Regional Solid Waste Management Plan for the Catawba Region” dated February, 1994. The 1994 regional plan was prepared for and at the direction of the four counties of the Catawba Region including Lancaster County. However, Lancaster County opted to no longer be a participant in the Catawba Regional Solid Waste Management Plan in (Insert Year). Upon its adoption, the 2019 Solid Waste Management Plan shall supersede all previous Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Plans.

In order to ensure public participation, the plan was developed in consultation with a local Solid Waste Advisory Council (SWAC). The SWAC includes representatives from County Government, municipalities, solid waste haulers, and interested citizens. The meetings of the SWAC were advertised and open to the public.

The information included in this Plan was obtained from the members of the SWAC, Lancaster County and City of Lancaster Solid Waste staff, administrative staff from the cities of Kershaw and Heath Springs, SCDHEC, South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Reports, the United States Census Bureau, the South Carolina Budget and Control Board Office of Research and Statistics and the Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan.

1.2.2 Plan Revision

As outlined in the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Amended October 2000), the Lancaster County 2019 Solid Waste Management Plan must be reviewed and revised as needed to include changes that are deemed necessary at the time. Upon adoption and submittal to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, the 2019 Solid Waste Management Plan and any amendments shall supersede all previous Solid Waste Management Plans.

1.3 Annual Progress Reports

The South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Amended October 2000) requires the submittal of annual progress reports to SCDHEC each fiscal year (July 1 – June 30). Submission dates are as determined by SCDHEC and currently annual reports are required to be submitted to SCDHEC by October 1.

Lancaster County prepares and submits an Annual Progress Report to SCDHEC each year. All solid waste management facilities located in Lancaster County, including those operated by the County, must submit an Annual Report for their facility to SCDHEC. All this information must be collected and analyzed to plot a prudent strategy for managing the County’s solid waste in the future.

Chapter 2 Introduction and Background

2.1 Overview of Plan

The Lancaster County 2019 Solid Waste Management Plan has been prepared in compliance with the South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (As amended October 2000). This Act is the principal law that governs solid waste management in the State of South Carolina. The plan contains a series of goals for the county along with the recommended methods for implementing the plan.

The Act requires SCDHEC to develop a Solid Waste Management Plan for the state. It establishes minimum standards for the construction, operation, and closure of solid waste management facilities in the state. It also establishes a waste recycling goal for the State and requires that each County provide its residents with the “opportunity to recycle” to meet the State recycling goal. The Act requires local governments, primarily counties, to “adequately plan for and provide efficient, environmentally acceptable solid waste management services and programs.” Importantly, it regulates a coordinated statewide solid waste management program implemented through the preparation, by local governments, of solid waste management plans that are consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Plan. The requirements in the Act regarding the preparation of County Solid Waste Management Plans are summarized as follows:

- “...the governing body of a county is authorized to enact such ordinances as may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities under the Act and that such ordinances must be consistent with the State solid waste management plan, the Act, other State laws and regulations promulgated by the Department providing for the protection of public health and safety or for protection of the environment.”
- “...each solid waste management plan submitted pursuant to this section shall be consistent with the state solid waste management plan (Section 44-96-80 (E)).”
- “Local plans should include a brief synopsis of local ordinances related to solid waste management.”
- “...each county shall provide its residents with the opportunity to recycle the categories of solid waste materials designated in the county solid waste management plan. The opportunity to recycle may include one or more of the following: curbside collection systems, drop-off centers, collection centers, or collection systems for multifamily residences. (Section 44-96-80 (D))”

All of the provisions and procedures set forth in this Solid Waste Management Plan are derived from and based upon Lancaster County Council’s findings of fact in reference to the unique and peculiar attributes of Lancaster County including its population projections, density and distribution, its highways and feeder roads, terrain, soil, industrial and commercial propensities, water resources, climate and seasonal effects, present and future environmental projections, public facilities, residential uses, parks and recreation facilities, churches and commercial uses, affects upon tax revenues, quality of life and adverse secondary effects. Based upon these findings, Lancaster County Council has concluded as a matter of fact that the provisions of this Solid Waste Management Plan are necessary and required to avoid or retard the deterioration of life in Lancaster County and the deterioration of commercial, business and industrial viability in Lancaster County. All of those findings are the basis for the requirements and governing provisions of this Solid Waste Management Plan for the preservation of health, order and good government in Lancaster County.

Lancaster County Council further finds that the provisions of this Solid Waste Management Plan are consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Plan, the State Act, other State laws and regulations promulgated by SCDHEC, and are to be construed in accordance with the intent of Lancaster County Council to be consistent.

In order to develop the initial plan, a Lancaster County Solid Waste Advisory Council was formed to provide advice and guide the process. The six-member Advisory Council was composed of representatives from Lancaster County, the City of Lancaster and the towns of Kershaw and Heath Springs. The body maintained the required composition of one-third county appointees, one-third municipal appointees, and one-third private sector appointees. The function of the Solid Waste Advisory Council was to advise and assist the Lancaster County in solid waste issues and to prepare, with County guidance, a Solid Waste Management Plan which outlines the future solid waste system for Lancaster County. The initial appointments have expired since the formation of the Lancaster County Solid Waste Plan. Additionally, a formal Solid Waste Advisory Committee is no longer mandated. This update maintains the adoption of specific waste reduction and recycling goals. It addresses disposal issues, such as municipal solid waste, construction and demolition, and industrial solid waste. The Plan is then reviewed by a group of various interested parties to uphold the document's integrity. The preparation of this plan has been implemented by Catawba Regional Council of Governments (CRCOG).

2.2 Planning Conduct

In developing the plan, Catawba Regional Council of Governments (CRCOG) provided technical assistance and served as staff for plan preparation. Involved parties met to ensure compliance with criteria provided in the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act.

At meetings, information was presented on the existing solid waste management systems; potential technologies for disposal, recycling, and recovery; and projections for the future waste stream. Attendees provided valuable comments and recommendations which helped to guide the development of the plan.

Participation was also provided by county and municipal public works directors, city and county managers and supervisors, and local planning staff. The draft plan was presented to Lancaster County Council for review and adoption on (insert date), 2019. The plan was adopted by ordinance on (insert date), 2019 having had three readings and a public hearing.

2.3 Plan Review

To ensure that the Plan is a reasonable solid waste management planning tool for the County, assessments are made by a coalition of interested parties on how well the plan is being implemented, and recommend any needed modifications or improvements. The Solid Waste Management Plan data and statistics will be updated at least every five years. Any revisions to the Plan shall be submitted to SCDHEC.

Chapter 3 Legislative and Regulatory Authority

3.1 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The first section of the law is Subtitle C (Hazardous Waste). Subtitle D 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 to 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 South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991. The Act authorized the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (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, and waste reduction.

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.

The 2019 Solid Waste Management Plan for Lancaster County has two primary goals:

- To ensure Lancaster County's continued compliance with the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (as amended in October 2000) and,
- To present a reliable, long-term plan for managing Lancaster County's solid wastes.

In the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991, the primary requirements with which counties must comply are:

- **Proper Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste** – The Act requires municipal solid waste (MSW) to be disposed of in landfills that meet current federal and state requirements. These landfills, which are required to meet minimum siting, design, operation, closure and post-closure requirements, are referred to as "Subtitle D," "lined" or "modern" landfills. Counties are required to provide, either directly or indirectly, for the disposal of municipal solid waste generated within their jurisdictions in Subtitle D landfills.
- **Achievement of Waste Reduction and Recycling Goals** – It is the policy of the State that each county make every effort to meet the State solid waste recycling and reduction goals and that each county that meets these goals be financially rewarded by the State. Counties are required to make good faith efforts to achieve these goals.

3.2 Planning Process

In February 1994, a Regional Solid Waste Management Plan was adopted for the four-county Catawba Region. The area covered by this plan included Lancaster County along with York, Chester, and Union counties. The 2019 Solid Waste Management Plan pertains only to Lancaster County and the jurisdictions within Lancaster County. It contains a series of goals for the County, along with the recommended methods for implementing the plan.

In order to develop the plan, a Lancaster County Solid Waste Advisory Council (SWAC) was formed to advise and guide the process. The six-member Advisory Council is composed of two (2) representatives from Lancaster County, two (2) from the municipalities, and two (2) from the private sector. The SWAC maintains the composition of one-third county appointees, one-third municipal appointees, and one-third private sector appointees as outlined in the original South Carolina Solid Waste Management Act. The State no longer mandates appointment of a SWAC, however, Lancaster County Council elected to work with a SWAC in order to ensure public input. The function of the SWAC is to advise and assist the County in solid waste issues and prepare, with County guidance, a Solid Waste Management Plan which outlines the future solid waste system. The plan adopts specific waste reduction and recycling goals. It addresses disposal issues, such as landfill requirements, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) disposal needs, transfer stations and disposal in landfills outside the County, and the household hazardous waste (such as batteries, electronics, or household chemicals) management requirements.

In addition to the SWAC, the Catawba Regional Council of Governments assisted with the development of the 2019 Solid Waste Management Plan. The draft plan was reviewed by the SWAC and the Lancaster County Council and submitted to SCDHEC for review and approval.

3.3 Public Review Process

All SWAC meetings are open to the public and meeting notifications are provided to the local media. Copies of the draft plan were made available to the public for review at the Lancaster County Public Works Department and Lancaster County Administration Building. Public notices were printed soliciting citizens to review and comment on the proposed draft plan. The municipalities were invited to participate in the review and comment process, and summaries of the plan were provided to all interested parties.

3.4 Annual Progress Reports

The South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Amended October 2000) requires the submittal of annual progress reports to SCDHEC each fiscal year (July 1 – June 30). Submission dates are as determined by SCDHEC.

Lancaster County Solid Waste and Recycling Coordinator prepares and submits an Annual Progress Report to SCDHEC each year. All solid waste management facilities located in Lancaster County, including those operated by the County, submit an Annual Report to SCDHEC.

The annual progress report includes the following:

- Revisions to the Plan, based on new information or changes in county activities;
- Amount of solid waste "by type" collected and/or disposed of during the previous year in the County, and the percentage reduction each year in solid waste disposed at Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Facilities;
- Amount, type and percentage of materials which were recycled during the previous year;
- An estimate of the percentage of the population which participated in recycling activities;

- A description of the reduction, recycling, and recovery programs and their performance during the previous year.

3.5 Existing Solid Waste Ordinances

Lancaster County ordinances that provide authority over solid waste management are referenced in Appendix A of this report. Also referenced in Appendix A is the City of Lancaster ordinance on solid waste. The Towns of Kershaw and Heath Springs have similar ordinances regarding solid waste management. These ordinances cover issues such as littering, solid waste collection, solid waste hauling, storm related debris management, and solid waste disposal.

- **Lancaster County / Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance** - The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is intended to protect human life and health, minimize property damage, and encourage appropriate construction practices to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions by requiring uses and facilities vulnerable to floods be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. The sections of the ordinance include general standards; definitions; administration; provisions for flood hazard reduction; variance procedures; and legal status provisions.
- **Lancaster County / Chapter 22 – Nuisances/Section 22** - This chapter of the Lancaster County Code of Ordinances is to promote the general health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the County. The section states it is unlawful for anyone to maintain or permit to be maintained trash, junk, used equipment, garbage, household appliances, furniture, discarded clothing, building materials, glass, wood or other such relevant miscellaneous litter and debris...in any manner which is or may become a public nuisance.
- **Lancaster County / Section 29 Wastewater Collection and Treatment/Foster Industrial Park** - Section 29 sets forth the requirements for wastewater collection and treatment system of the Foster Industrial Park (NPDES No. SC0027391) with the objective to prevent the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater system and provide for equitable distribution of the cost of the wastewater system. Definitions are included as well as prohibition and discharge requirements, fees, administration and enforcement.
- **City of Lancaster / Chapter 23 Solid Waste** – Chapter 23 of the City of Lancaster code has solid waste procedures and requirements for residential collection, commercial collection, bulk collection and prohibited items. Included in this Chapter are the requirements for refuse service charges, litter and roll off containers.

3.6 Policies

It is the policy of Lancaster 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.

3.7 Organization Structure

The Lancaster County Public Works Department oversees the daily management of the solid waste program and makes recommendations to the County Council via the County Administrator on disposal options, disposal facility development, recycling programs, and contracts with private companies. The Lancaster County Council has the ultimate authority regarding solid waste management within the unincorporated areas of the County. The municipalities of Heath Springs, Kershaw, and Lancaster oversee management of solid waste programs within their municipal boundaries. The following solid waste representatives for Lancaster County should be contacted for information regarding solid waste management in the County.

County Administrator

Steve Willis
P. O. Box 1809
Lancaster, SC 29721
Phone: (803) 285-1565
Fax: 877.241.5430
Email: swillis@Lancastercountysc.net

Lancaster County Public Works

Jeff Catoe
P. O. Box 1809
Lancaster, SC 29721
Phone: 803.283.2101
Email: jcatoe@Lancastercountysc.net

City of Lancaster Solid Waste Department

Martin Cauthen
1309 Lynwood Drive
PO Box 1149
Lancaster, SC 29721
Phone: 903.286.8471
Email: mcauthen@Lancastercitysc.com

Town of Heath Springs Administrator

Jason Truesdale
103 Duncan Street
Heath Springs, SC 29058
Phone: 803.273.2066 (Heath Springs)
Email: jdtuesdale1@gmail.com

Town of Kershaw Administrator

Mitch Lucas
113 S. Hampton Street
Kershaw, SC 29067
Phone: 803.475.6065
Fax: 803.475.4405
Email: mitchlucas@comporium.net

3.8 Technical Assistance

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 Reduction and Recycling, in accordance with the Act of 1991, provides educational, technical, and grant assistance to local governments, schools, colleges, and universities and the public regarding solid waste management issues. Lancaster County has and will continue to work with the Office of Reduction and Recycling to obtain assistance with their public education campaign and grant preparation. The contact for information concerning MSW management, recycling, and source reduction in the State is as follows:

Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling

Phone: 800.768.7348
Email: info@dhec.sc.gov
2600 Bull Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201
www.scdhec.net/environment/lwm/recycle/index.htm

Chapter 4 Description of the Region

4.1 General Regional Information

Lancaster County is located in the north-central part of South Carolina within the Piedmont Region of the state. A location map is included as Figure I. Lancaster County covers an area of 558 square miles and is bordered by Chester, York, Fairfield, Chesterfield, and Kershaw counties in South Carolina and Union and Mecklenburg counties in North Carolina. There are 4 municipalities within Lancaster County: the City of Lancaster, the Town of Kershaw, the Town of Heath Springs, and the Town of Van Wyck. The largest is the City of Lancaster with a population of 8,976 (2017 Census).

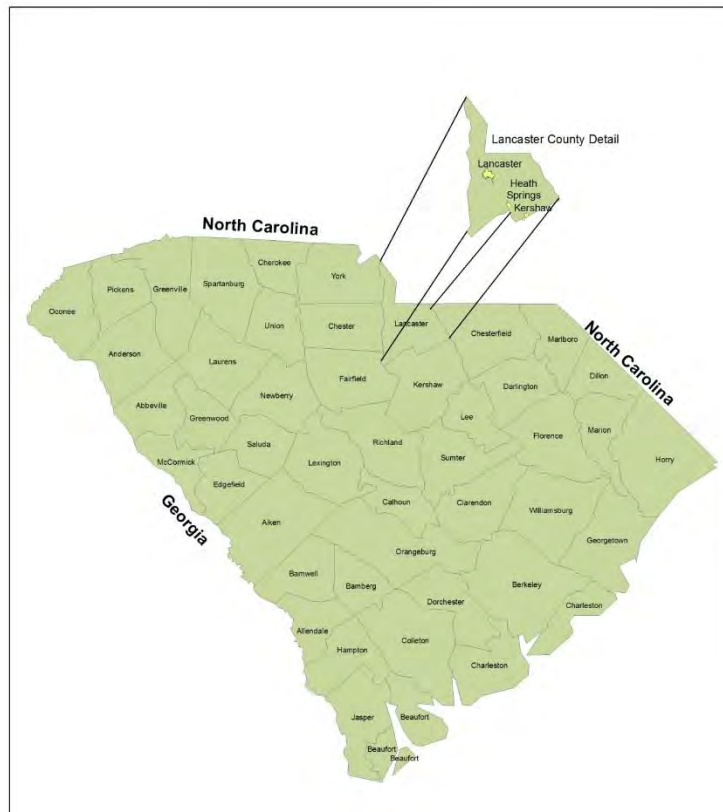
Lancaster County has an advantageous location being situated between two of the largest metropolitan areas in the region, Charlotte, North Carolina to the north and Columbia, South Carolina to the south. The presence of the Charlotte urban area just across the state line has a major impact on development patterns in the northern sections of the county.

Most of Lancaster County is in the Piedmont Physiographic Region, although a small section in the eastern part of the county enters the Upper Coastal Plain Physiographic Region. The northern, central and western sections of Lancaster County drain into the Catawba River, which is part of the Santee drainage

basin. In the eastern section of Lancaster County, water flows into the Lynches River, which is part of the Pee Dee River Basin. Climatic conditions are both moderate and seasonal. The county falls within the North Central and Northwest Climatic Divisions of South Carolina. Average rainfall is around 46 inches and the average temperature in January is around 42 degrees, while the average July temperature is around 79 degrees.

Land use patterns in the county vary significantly. Large areas are covered with forests and other open spaces. Farmland has declined significantly in the past few decades, but some areas still support cropland and pasture land. Urban land uses are beginning to expand, especially in the areas around the City of Lancaster and in the panhandle area of northern Lancaster County. Indian Land, now an urbanized area, has accounted for the majority of the panhandle's growth. The 2010 Census figures show the panhandle's population grew from 7,059 in 2000 to 19,729 in 2010. This is a staggering 179%

Figure I – Lancaster County Location Map



Source: Catawba Regional Council of Governments

increase and represents 26 % of Lancaster County's total population.

Most economic development activities have taken place in the County have occurred along either U.S. Highway 521 or S.C. Highway 160. It is anticipated this development pattern will continue based on the following facts: 1) these are the only two roadways in this part of the County which can handle the anticipated increase in traffic volume; 2) U.S. Highway 521 and S.C. Highway 160 serve as gateways into Lancaster County from Mecklenburg, NC and York County, respectively; 3) both water and sewer service is available along both highways, which is significant because areas of the county which are served by both water and sewer are limited.

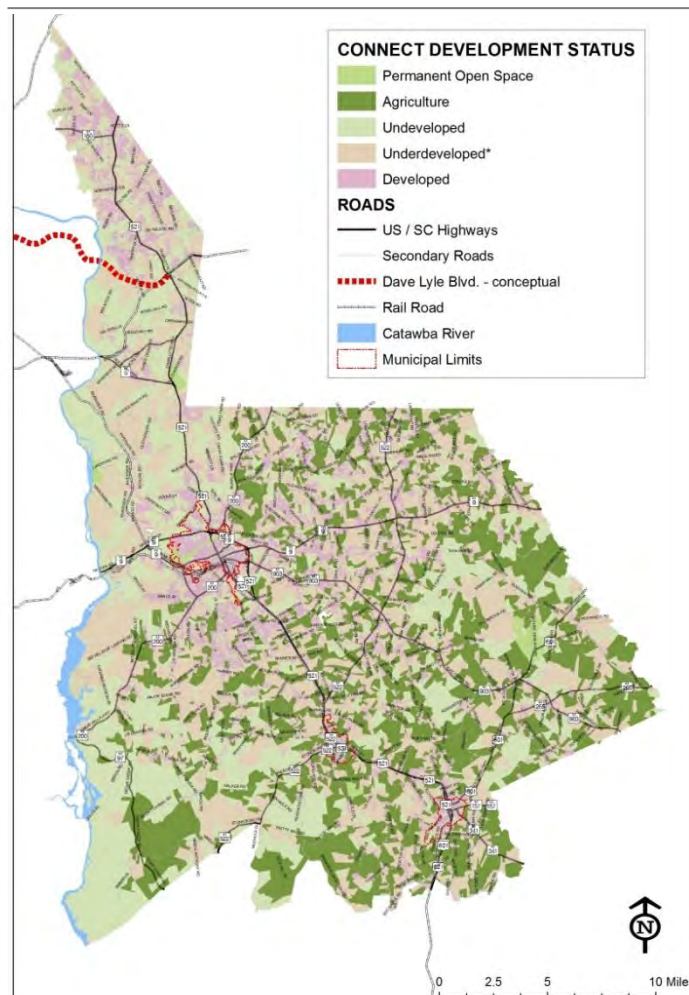
Development in the Panhandle will tend to locate either adjacent to or in close proximity to U.S. Highway 521 or S.C. Highway 160, a more detailed development plan for both highways was proposed through the Highway 521 Corridor Study completed in 2012. This plan proposed a strategy to direct growth to those areas which are best able to provide the infrastructure and services needed to accommodate these types

of developments; to protect the character of the area and the lifestyle residents have enjoyed; to promote a sound development pattern which encourages future development and protects the environment, which is an important factor in the location decisions of both individuals and businesses.

The development pattern in the unincorporated portions of the County is similar to the pattern shown in the panhandle portion of the County except there are fewer areas of concentrated development. The only areas of concentrated development in this part of the County are in those areas immediately surrounding the three municipalities and the area around the intersection of Highways 9 and 522 (the Buford area).

The main area of concentration is surrounding the City of Lancaster. The area immediately to the south of the city contains the largest concentration of residential and commercial development in the unincorporated portion of the county. The reasons for this concentration of development include the area's close proximity to the City of Lancaster and the availability of both public water and sewer lines. These factors will continue to bring development to this portion of the

Figure 2 – Existing Land Use Map



Source: Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan, 2014-2024

County.

The other area of concentrated development surrounding the City of Lancaster is along the Highway 9 By-Pass, to the north and west of the city. This area contains a number of commercial and industrial developments. The same factors cited for the concentration of development to the south of the city apply to this area and should continue to attract development.

The area between Highway 9, to the south, and the South Carolina state line, to the north, has developed because of its accessibility from Highways 200, 522 and 9. In particular, Highway 9 serves as the only east/west highway which connects the City of Lancaster to Chester and Chesterfield counties. Additionally, the Buford community which is located in this area has attracted development; based on its close proximity to Union County, North Carolina, especially Monroe and the area schools.

The areas surrounding the Towns of Heath Springs and Kershaw have developed to a limited degree. Development has occurred in these areas because each town is an area of concentrated population within the county and public water and sewer is available not only within each of the town's limits but also in some of the areas adjacent to the towns. Haile Gold Mine is a significant industrial site located 3 miles northeast of Kershaw.

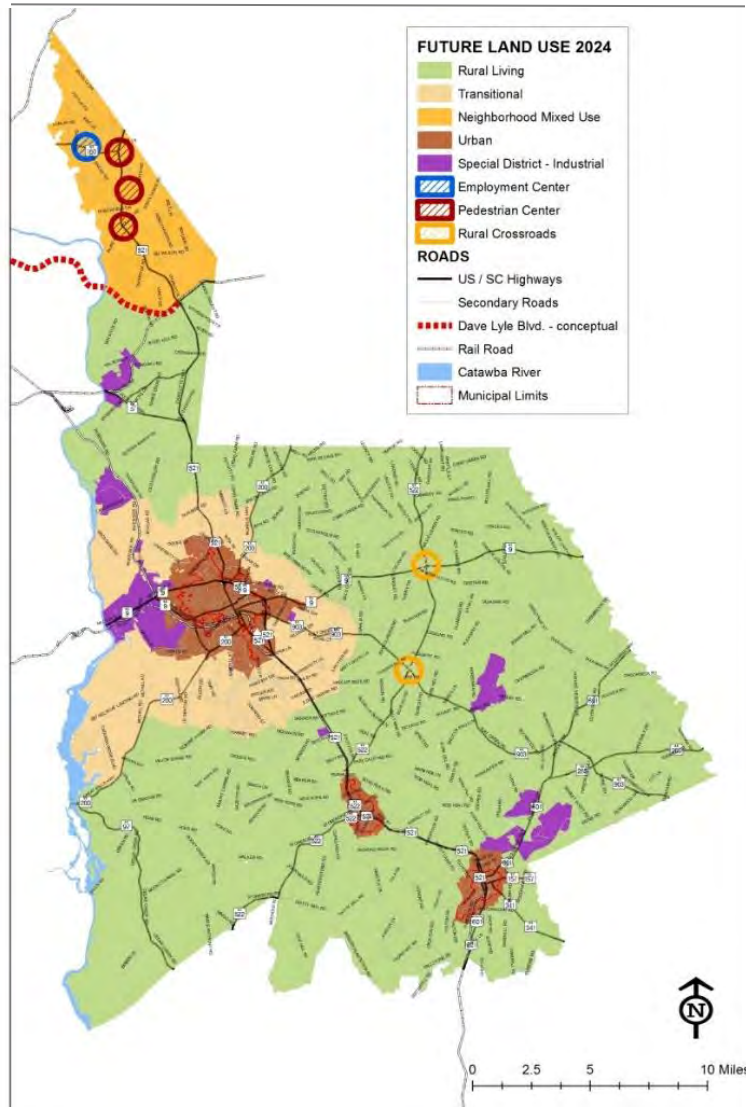
The remainder of the unincorporated portions of the county contain relatively low amounts of any type of development. Much of the land is used for agricultural purposes, is owned by timber companies or is vacant. The only areas of any population concentration in the remainder of the county are along Highways 903, 521 and a small portion of Highway 265. The soils in the eastern part of the county are sandy and are not well suited for development. This factor coupled with the lack of available sewer and the distance these areas are located from the County's population centers have all contributed to this sparse development pattern which should continue in this part of the county for the foreseeable future. Table I presents land use characteristics for Lancaster County.

The highest number of land parcels (29,250) is shown as developed, which accounts for just 12.1% of the acreage in the county. Agriculture, undeveloped and underdeveloped lands have a similar amount of acres, ranging from 26.9% to 31.8%, but vary in terms of actual number of parcels. Permanent open space ranks last with 50 parcels covering 2,280 acres or less than one percent of land countywide.

Table I - Land Use Characteristics

CONNECT DEVELOPMENT STATUS	PARCELS	RATIO	ACRES	RATIO
Permanent Open Space	50	0.1%	2,280	0.7%
Agriculture	2,191	4.9%	92,064	26.9%
Undeveloped	8,394	18.9%	98,050	28.6%
Underdeveloped	4,591	10.3%	108,801	31.8%
Developed	29,250	65.8%	41,354	12.1%

Source: Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan, 2014-2024

Figure 3 – Future Land Use Map

Source: Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan, 2014-2024

The Existing Land Use Map on Page 11 shows where these parcels are located in relation to one another. It is evident that the majority of Lancaster County has a significant representation of undeveloped parcels and that agricultural lands have a high concentration stretching from Buford to Kershaw to Heath Springs and just east of Lancaster. The Indian Land area has a noticeable absence of agriculture designation.

The Future Land Use Map to the left takes into consideration community assets and public infrastructure (existing and proposed) that was identified in preceding elements of the Comprehensive Plan to provides a context for policy-makers to use when updating ordinances and policies that affect future public and private development activities. It also locates in general terms where future growth may occur in the county and specifically where it may occur in relation to the municipalities.

Future land use patterns are reflected as urban; neighborhood mixed use; rural living; transitional; and special districts – industrial. Also, employment centers and pedestrian centers are noted as well as rural crossroads.

4.2 Demographics

4.2.1 Population

The 2017 population of Lancaster County, as reported by the U.S. Census, was 86,544 while the 2010 population was 76,652. This represents a growth of 20.7 percent over the 2010 figure compared to a 7.7 percent population increase experienced by the State of South Carolina during the same period. Table 2 presents the distribution of Lancaster County's population by incorporated and unincorporated areas for the years 2000, 2010, and 2017. Table 2 also shows population growth and decline by the incorporated and unincorporated areas.

Table 2
Lancaster County Population Distribution

Jurisdiction	2000	2010	2017	Percent Change 2000-2017
Town of Heath Springs	864	790	684	-20.8%
Town of Kershaw	1,645	1,803	2,375	44.3%
City of Lancaster	8,177	8,526	8,948	9.4%
Total Incorporated	10,686	11,119	12,007	12.3%
Total Unincorporated	50,665	65,533	74,537	47.1%
County Total	61,351	76,652	86,544	41.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3 presents the population trends and projections for the county over a twenty-five year period (2015-2040). For purposes of this plan, annual population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the S.C. Office of Research and Statistics have been used for calculations.

Table 3
Lancaster County Projected Population Growth (2015-2040)

Year	Population
2015	86,026
2020	95,870
2025	106,170
2030	117,700
2035	119,810
2040	129,312

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 4
Population Growth Percentages Overall and by Community between 2000 - 2017

County and Communities	2000 Population	2017 Population	Percentage change between 2000 - 2017
Lancaster County	61,351	86,554	41.0%
Heath Springs	867	872	0.58%
Kershaw	1,684	2,270	25.81%
Lancaster City	8,438	8,976	5.99%
Buford (CT 101)	3,239	4,049 (2016)	25.01%
Indian Land/Van Wyck	7,059	26,315 (2016)	272.79%

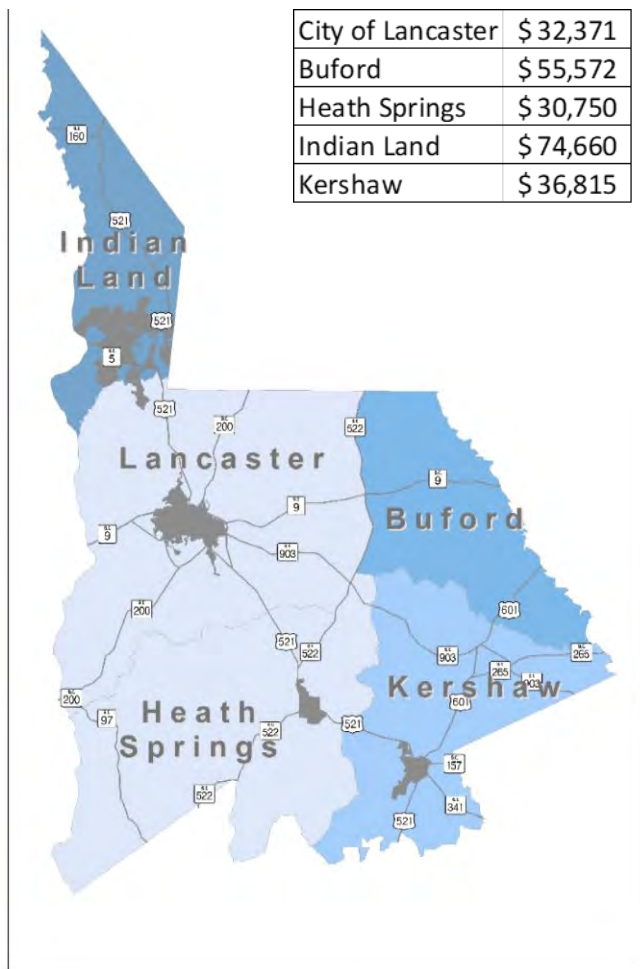
Source: US Census Bureau

4.2.2 Households

In 2017, the total number of housing units in Lancaster County was 35,336 representing a 8.1 percent increase between 2010 (32,687 units). The number of mobile home housing units decreased from 2010 to 2017 by 1,135 units or about 21.3 percent, single family units increased by about 38 percent. The greatest gain came in the number of multi-family homes, which increased by over 64 percent.

There were a total of 31,445 households in Lancaster County during 2017. This total number represents family and non-family households. Of the total households, 21,725 or 71.7 percent were occupied by families or married couples. Non-family households accounted for 9,720 or 30.9 percent of the total households in 2017.

The average number of persons per household was 2.69 in 2017, a increase from 2.51 in 2010 and 2.6 persons per household in 2000. The number of persons per household has been steadily increasing but this will eventually subside. Housing units in Lancaster County are predominantly single family in nature. The 2017 Census reported a total number of housing units of 35,336. Of these total units, 89% were reported as occupied. There were 337 duplex units, or one percent of total housing. Manufactured homes, including single-wide and multiple section units, totaled 4,172. Manufactured homes account for 11.8 percent of the housing in Lancaster County. There were 2,105 multi-family units, including apartments and condominiums. This is 6.2 percent of the total housing. The municipalities have a higher concentration of multi-family housing, while manufactured homes are much more common in the unincorporated areas.

Figure 4 – Median Household Income 2017

Source: US Census Bureau

4.2.3 Income

Median household income in Lancaster County for 2017 was \$50,557. Median household income for 2017 for the City of Lancaster was \$32,371; \$30,750 for the Town of Heath Springs and \$36,815 for the Town of Kershaw. In 2017, the median household income was estimated to be \$48,781 for South Carolina and \$57,652 for the United States according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau questions respondents about their income levels. The responses are interpreted to give several measures of income. While the rates of inflation tend to make comparisons from one census year to the next difficult, the figures provide an opportunity to compare Lancaster County with other areas. Three convenient measurements for income levels are per capita income, median household income, and median family income.

Per capita income in the county during 2017 was \$26,425, in 2017 the State of South Carolina's per capita income was 26,641. Per capita income for 2017 was estimated at \$21,408 for the City of Lancaster; \$16,750 for the Town of Heath Springs and \$17,783 for the Town of Kershaw. In 2017, per capita income was \$31,177 for the United States.

4.2.4 Economics

The characteristics of a local economy are significant indicators of growth. Changes in the economic base will directly affect solid waste management within Lancaster 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.

Industry and business in Lancaster 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 increases. In an effort to attract industry to Lancaster County, several commercial and industrial sites have been identified focused along existing growth corridors and transportation routes. It is expected that Lancaster County will continue their efforts to attract businesses and industries.

Employment statistics are available from two sources, the South Carolina Employment Security Commission (SCESC) and the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The Employment Security Commission secures its information directly from employers. It can provide information on employment which is offered by companies located in Lancaster County. The Census Bureau bases its data on responses by residents of

the county. They may be employed within the county or may work outside. Therefore, the Census Bureau data reflect employment by residence, not by the location of the jobs themselves.

The county has available industrial sites and public infrastructure in Indian Land along with potential sites for corporate headquarters, information based service and telemarketing companies and research facilities. The remainder of the county holds prime industrial, natural resource and agriculture based economic opportunities.

Table 5 – Employment and Unemployment Data

In 2017, the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce indicated that Lancaster County had 39,030 persons in the labor force. The number of employed persons in Lancaster County has steadily increased since the impact of the 2007 economic downturn which resulted in a ten year high of 17.4% unemployment in 2009. Between 2009 and 2016 the labor force in Lancaster County increased approximately 26.4% while the unemployment rate decreased from 17.4% in 2009 to 5.3% in 2016. The American Community Survey (ACS) provided by the US Census Bureau indicates that approximately 31% of the labor force is employed in management, business, science, and arts occupations; followed by 26.9% sales or office; 16% in service occupations; 15.6% in transportation and material moving; and 10% in natural resources, construction and maintenance.

Year	Number in workforce	Unemployment
2017	39,030	7.0%
2016	37,575	9.9%
2015	36,840	9.9%
2014	36,087	12.0%
2013	30,638	9.3%
2012	28,867	11.5%
2011	26,836	14.1%
2010	26,348	15.7%
2009	25,082	17.6%
2008	26,206	11.4%
2007	26,995	9.5%
2006	27,753	8.9%

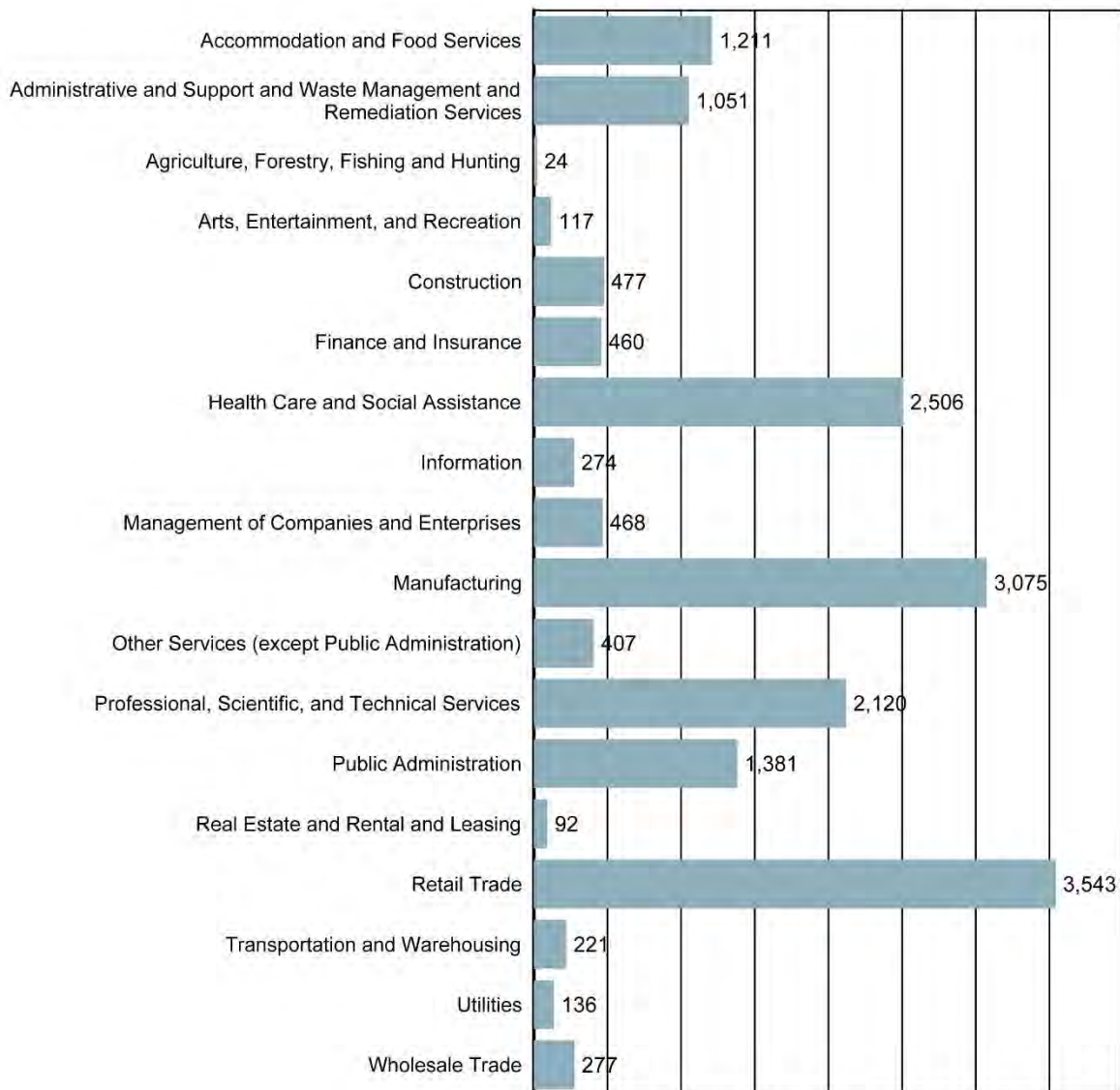
Source: US Census Bureau,

Educational attainment for Lancaster's population over the age of 25 shows that 85.6% are high school graduates and 25.1% hold a bachelor's degree or higher according to the 2017 ACS.

Existing industrial employment in Lancaster County is largely concentrated around the US Highway 521 and SC Highway 9 corridors.

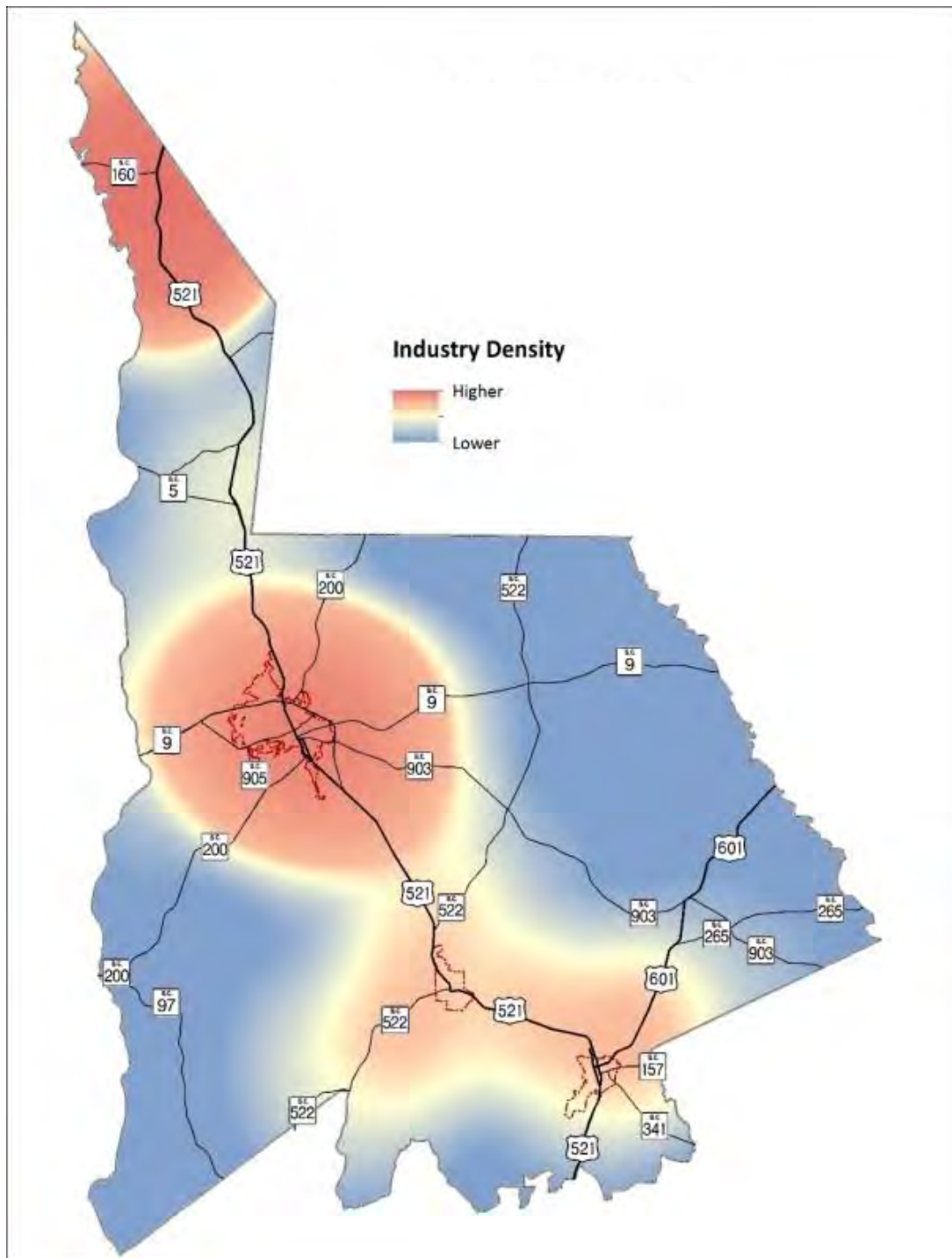
In the 4th quarter of 2013, the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce indicated the Retail Trade sector had the highest number of employees in Lancaster County at 3,542; followed closely by Manufacturing at 3,075 and Health Care at 2,506.

Figure 5 - Employment by Industry



Source: SC Department of Employment and Workforce
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) – 2013 Q4

Figure 6 – Lancaster County Existing Industry Locations



Source: Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan, 2014

Table 6 – Lancaster County Manufacturing

Company	Jobs	Product
Accutrex Products	60	Metal stamping / Precision parts
Akzo Nobel	121	Specialty Coatings
Alemite Corporation	20	Lubrication, Equipment and Industry
American Wax, Inc.	20	Yarn Lubricants
Archer Daniels Midland Co.	40	Soybean Products
Baja Broadband Management, Inc.	25	Broadband Cable Provider
Bowers Fibers, Inc.	55	Textiles
Cardinal Health	800	Assemble Surgical Kits
Carolina Fabrication and Welding	4	Custom Fabrication
Carotron, Inc.	20	Industrial Motor Controls
Central Wire Industries	25	Fine Stainless Steel Wire
Comporium Communications	135	Telephone & Internet Services
Continental Tire the Americas LL	430	Tires for Commercial Trucks, and Cars
Cooley Group	59	PVC awning, Sign Product, & Roofing Membranes
Davis Neon Signs	143	Commercial Signage Manufacturing
DLS Tire	15	Tire retreading
DPI	4	Car Care Industrial Cleaners
ECN Industries	19	Filtration Media
Fab Fours Manufacturing	30	After Market Bumper Manufacturer
Blue Dot Read-Mix	16	Concrete Producer
Gerdau Ameristeel Corporation	44	Railroad Spikes/Forging
Greyne Custom Wood Products	30	Hardwood Flooring
H & A Machine and Fab, Inc.	10	Machine Parts
Harper Tool and Die, Inc.	3	Tool and Die
Honeywell	160	Repair Bar Code Scanners Mobile Computers
Horton Machine & Custom Design	18	Job Shop / Machine Shop
Industrial Manufacturing Services	45	Parts Manufacturing, Fabrication
Inspiration Ministries (INSP)	310	Media Production & Distribution
Integrated Healthcare Solutions	15	Reseller for EHR Software
InteliChart LLC	10	Patient and Physician Portal
J & S, Inc.	23	Ready Mix Concrete, Septic Tanks, Precast
Kennametal	100	Metal Cutting Tools

Company	Jobs	Product
L&C Railway	40	Commercial Railway
Lancaster County Natural Gas Authority	31	Public Utility
Martins Machine	4	Precision Machine Parts
Maverick Funding Corporation	40	Wholesale Mortgage Lender
McClancy Seasoning Company	100	Spice Blending and Production
MetaLogix, Inc.	12	Software Programmers
Metso Power	40	Power & Paper Boiler Components
Mint Condition	14	Commercial Cleaning Business
Nibrol	15	Manufacture Mini Blind Cords
Nutramax Laboratories	160	Human and Pet Pharmaceuticals Manufacturer
PCI Group	87	Mass Mailing Company Indian Land Existing Bldg
Porter Belk Lumber	7	Millwork
Power Engineers, Inc.	30	Engineer Consulting
Procter & Gamble Duracell	405	AA Battery Manufacturing
R&R Equipment Inc.	35	Construction and Mining
Red Ventures	1600	Internet Marketing
Rico Industries	160	Flags, Pennants, Screen printing
Romarco Minerals - Haile Mining Company, Inc. Website	117	Gold Mining
SAEDACCO	36	Environmental Drilling & Construction
Special Materials Company	16	Chemicals
Springs Memorial Hospital	700	Healthcare
Strategic Outsourcing, Inc. (SOI)	250	HR & Benefits Outsourcing Company
Supreme Cores of the Carolinas, Inc.	40	Manufacture Cores for Industry
Synteen Technologies, Inc	50	Industrial Textile Fabrics
Thomas & Betts Corp.	300	Electrical Steel Transmission Towers
Thomas Concrete Of Carolina Inc.	5	Concrete Manufacturing
Tyndall Furniture Distribution	15	Country Living Furniture
U S Strapping Co.	40	Polypropylene & Polyester Strapping
U S Textile Corp, Die & Packaging	24	Hosiery Manufacturing
U S Textile Corp, Distribution	4	Hosiery Manufacturing
URS Nuclear	400	Nuclear Eng. Procurement & Construction
Van Can Corp.	30	Metal Cans for Food Industry
Verian Technologies	57	Software
Zimmer & Sons	2	Pipe Organs

Source: Lancaster County Economic Development Corporation, 2015

Chapter 5 Existing Solid Waste

5.1 Generation and Characterization

Lancaster County is a largely rural county with both limited industry and limited commercial activity; however, Lancaster County has recently experienced significant growth in the Indian Land area. By far, the largest contributor to the solid waste stream in Lancaster County is the residential sector. Local officials estimate that the current County waste stream could be classified as typical household waste. This residential waste consists mainly of items typically found in what is commonly called “household garbage,” and which is referred to as “Municipal Solid Waste” or “MSW”. These items include paper products, plastics, glass, aluminum and ferrous materials. Commercial areas are limited primarily to the incorporated area of Lancaster. The composition of commercial and industrial waste includes, but is not limited to, items such as food processing waste, cotton and fabric scraps, wood product waste, insulation, packaging material, and sludge.

The South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Amended October 2000) requires that all solid waste facilities conduct accurate record keeping of waste stream data. Counties must submit Annual Progress Reports to the SCDHEC as required by the ACT. Table 7 below depicts amounts and types of wastes generated in Lancaster County during fiscal years 2011 through 2017 according to the South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Reports.

Table 7
Lancaster County Total Solid Waste Generation for Disposal

Waste Stream	2011 Tonnage	2012 Tonnage	2013 Tonnage	2014 Tonnage	2015 Tonnage	2016 Tonnage	2017 Tonnage
Class 2	46,699	57,214	55,438	42,678	27,852	35,036	40,636
Class 3	30,619	30,151	27,494	27,532	40,664	41,871	37,444
Total	77,318	87,365	82,932	70,210	68,516	76,907	78,080

Source: SCDHEC Solid Waste Management Reports FY10-17

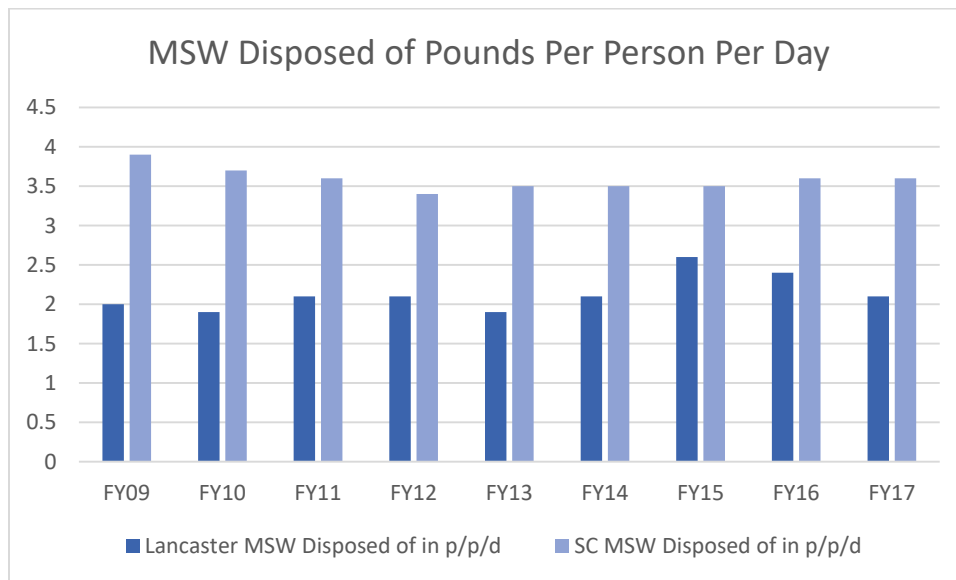
Due to economic conditions, major fluctuations (especially with Class Two waste) have occurred in recent years making it problematic to predict trends for future waste generation. Regardless, Table 8 illustrates the amounts and types of wastes generated in Lancaster County and disposed of in various South Carolina landfills during the 2017 fiscal year along with the corresponding generation rates (based on the 2017 population of Lancaster County) in pounds per person per day (p/p/d).

Table 8
Lancaster County Solid Waste Disposal (Waste Generation FY17)

Waste Stream	Tons	Generation Rate (p/p/d)
Class 1	4,536	0.27
Class 2	40,636	2.41
Class 3	37,444	2.22

Source: SCDHEC Solid Waste Management Reports FY17

Figure 7 – MSW Disposed of Pounds per Person per Day



Source: SCDHEC Solid Waste Management Reports FY09-17

5.2 Unique Conditions and/or Seasonal Variations

The county is not familiar with any unique conditions or seasonal variations that will change the amount of waste projected on an annual basis.

5.3 Waste Generating Disasters

Natural disasters strike with varying degrees of severity and pose both short- and long-term challenges to public service providers. The most severe natural disasters generate debris in quantities that can overwhelm existing solid waste management facilities or force communities to use disposal options that otherwise would not be acceptable.

Debris removal is a major component of every disaster recovery operation. Much of the debris generated from natural disasters is not hazardous. Soil, building material, and green waste, such as trees and shrubs, make up most of the volume of disaster debris. Most of this waste can be recycled into useful commodities. Both state and local governments may enter into mutual aid agreements with other state and local governments prior to any disaster. Such an agreement could provide for either binding commitments or nonbinding intentions of support by state and local governments to assist one another in the event of a disaster. Through these agreements, communities can loan equipment and personnel with specific expertise or experience.

Preparing a disaster debris management plan in advance can pay off in the event of a natural disaster. Planning can help a community identify its debris collection, recycling, and disposal options. Although the recovery process will take a long time, perhaps even years, careful planning will prevent costly mistakes, speed recovery, and avoid creation of more waste. A plan can also save money by identifying cost-effective debris management options and sources of help, increasing control over debris management in the community, and improving administrative efficiency. The Lancaster County Debris Management Plan is included in Appendix B. Emergency Management Debris Collection Sites are depicted in Exhibit B of the document.

5.4 Collection, Temporary Storage, and Transportation of Solid Waste

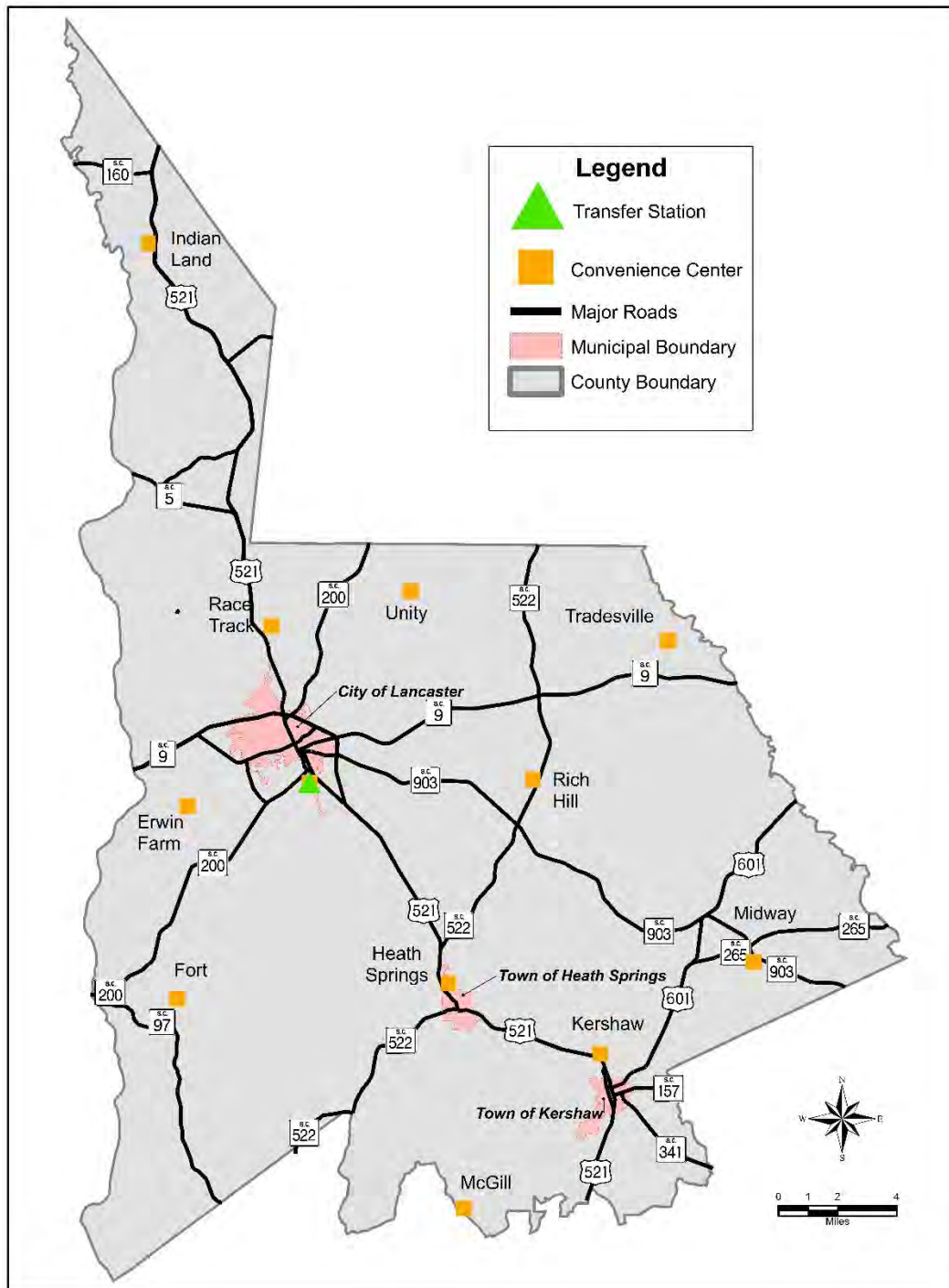
Both public and private waste collection is conducted within Lancaster County. Most of the residential waste is collected by the City of Lancaster and Lancaster County. The City of Lancaster has curbside collection while Lancaster County offers convenience centers and drop-off centers for the citizens. Commercial and industrial waste is hauled by private waste collection companies. Lancaster County provides thirteen (13) staffed recycling drop-off centers for the citizens in the County to bring their waste and recyclables. Class Three waste and recyclables are collected at each site. 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 anti-freeze. Table 9 provides Recycling Drop-Off center locations and hours of operation and Figure 8 is a map depicting locations.

Table 9
Lancaster County Convenience/Recycling Drop-Off Centers

No.	Name	Address	Hours of Operation (Standard Time)
1	Erwin Farm	3122 Bethel Road	Mon/Fri/Sat 9 am-6 pm; Tues 8 am –1 pm; Thurs 1 pm-6 pm
2	Fort	5330 JB Denton Road	Mon/Fri 9 am-6 pm
3	Heath Springs	173 Solar Road	Mon/Fri/Sat 9 am-6 pm; Thurs 1 pm-6 pm
4	Indian Land	9103 Northfield Drive	Mon/Fri/Sat 9 am-6 pm; Tues 8 am –1 pm; Thurs 1 pm-6 pm
5	Kershaw	6491 Old Lancaster Highway	Mon/Fri/Sat 9 am-6 pm; ; Tues 8 am –1 pm; Thurs 1 pm-6 pm
6	Lynwood	1349 Lynwood Drive	Mon/Fri/Sat 9 am-6 pm; Thurs 1 pm-6 pm
7	McGill	3103 Kershaw Country Club Rd	Tues/Thurs/Sat 9 am-6 pm
8	Midway	4125 Payne Road	Mon/Sat 9 am-6 pm; Thurs/Fri 1 pm-6 pm
9	Public Works	1980 Pageland Highway	Mon-Thurs 6:30 am-4 pm Fri 7:30 am -4 pm
10	Race Track	273 Shiloh Unity Road	Mon/Fri/Sat 9 am-6 pm; Thurs 1 pm-6 pm
11	Rich Hill / Primus	4202 Joshua Tree Road	Mon/Fri/Sat 9 am-6bpm; Thurs 1 pm-6 pm
12	Tradesville	2149 Old Camden-Monroe Hwy	Mon/Sat 9 am-6 pm; Thurs/Fri 1 pm-6 pm
13	Unity	2511 Shiloh Unity Road	Mon/Sat 9 am-6 pm; Thurs/Fri 1 pm-6 pm

Source: Lancaster County, 2017

Figure 8
Solid Waste Convenience/Recycling and Transfer Station Locations



Source: Catawba Regional Council of Governments, 2015

5.5 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 other transport vehicles for movement to another solid waste management facility.

There is one (1) solid waste transfer station located within Lancaster County. This facility is owned and operated by the City of Lancaster and is permitted to accept up to 180 tons per day of Class 2 waste and up to 315 tons per day of Class 3 waste for a total of 495 tons per day. This transfer station is located at 1309 Lynwood Drive at the City of Lancaster Solid Waste Department and is open Monday through Friday between 6:30 AM and 3:30 PM.

5.6 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 recycling or resource recovery facility or to a solid waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility, and excludes collection vehicles. Currently, no solid waste processing facilities are located within Lancaster County.

5.7 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 an 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. Currently, no short term structural fill facilities are located within Lancaster County.

5.8 Class I Landfills

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 I landfills are used solely for the disposal of trees, stumps, wood chips, and yard waste generated from land-clearing activities. Currently there is one permitted Class I landfill in Lancaster County. The facility is owned and operated by Lancaster County and is located at the McGill facility at 3103 Kershaw Country Club Road. Additional information is shown in Table 10.

Table 10
Class I Landfill

Site Name	Facility ID Number	Location	Owner/Operator	Permitted Acres
McGill	291001-1703	3103 Kershaw Country Club Rd	Lancaster County	0.16

Source: SCDHEC, 2015

5.9 Class 2 Landfills

Class 2 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 permitted Class 2 landfill in operation in Lancaster County. This facility is owned and operated by Griffin Brothers Construction, Inc. and is located at 2524 Mineral Mine Road in Kershaw. Additional information is reflected in Table 11.

Table 11
Class 2 Landfill

Site Name	Facility ID No.	Location	Owner/ Operator	Annual Rate Permitted	FY17 Disposal Tons	Permitted Acres	Est. Remaining Years
Mining Road	292440-1601	2524 Mineral Mine Road	Griffin Brothers Construction, Inc.	200,000 tons	41,062	59 +/-	63.9

Source: SCDHEC, 2015

5.10 Class 3 Landfills

A Class 3 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. Currently, no Class 3 landfills are located within Lancaster County. According to the South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2017, approximately 99.7% of the total 34,326 exported tons of Class 3 waste from Lancaster County was disposed of at Lee County Landfill, LLC and the remaining 0.3% at Northeast Landfill, LLC and Oakridge Landfill, LLC. Additional information about these Class 3 Landfills are shown in Table 12.

Table 12
Class 3 Landfills

Site Name	Location	Owner	Annual Rate Permitted	FY17 Disposal Tons	Est. Remaining Years Permitted Annual Disposal Rate	Est. Remaining Years Current Annual Disposal Rate
Lee County Landfill, LLC	Lee	Republic Service of SC	1,944,939 tons	435,224	11.6	51.8
Northeast Landfill, LLC	Richland	Republic Services of SC	529,600 tons	157,807	10.0	33.5
Oakridge Landfill, LLC	Dorchester	Republic Services of SC	1,144,000 tons	558,570	12.4	25.4

Source: SCDHEC, 2017

5.11 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. No permitted solid waste incinerators are currently located in Lancaster County.

5.12 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 chipping facilities operate similarly to composting facilities, but typically sell the mulch product before decomposition begins. Currently, there are three permitted composting and recycling facilities located in Lancaster County. The locations of these facilities are noted in Table 13.

Table 13
Composting and Wood Chipping/Shredding Facilities

Site Name	Facility Permit No	Location	Owner/Operator	FY 17 Tons Received
Greenway Waste	COM-00188	2524 Mineral Mining Road	Ronald Gilkerson	943
McGill Convenience Site	291001-1703	3103 Kershaw Country Club Road	Lancaster County	3,036
SM Smith & Sons	462655-3001	9531 Charlotte Highway	SM Smith & Sons Inc.	2737

Source: SCDHEC, 2016

5.13 Used Oil Collection and Processing Facilities

Used oil, oil filters, and oil bottles generated by residents of Lancaster County are collected at each of the County's recycling drop-off centers. The used oil collected at the sites is collected in tanks for Santee Cooper's Give Oil for Emergency Recovery (GOFER) program. Santee Cooper collects the used oil when the tanks reach capacity and transports it to Santee Cooper's Jefferies Generating Station, located near Moncks Corner, South Carolina, a coal-fired power station, 463 Powerhouse Road, Moncks Corner, SC 29461 where the recycled oil is used for fuel to generate electricity. A private contractor collects the used oil filters from the collection facilities.

Disclaimer: Due to international market trends, Lancaster County has suspended its recycling programs for all materials other than cardboard, newsprint, and metal as of December 1, 2019.

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

Waste tires generated in Lancaster County are accepted at the Lancaster County Public Works Recycling Center located at 1980 Pageland Highway. The current storage limit for tires at this facility is 1,850 tires. Additionally, citizens may dispose of up to 4 tires per month at recycling centers. The County may require a tax receipt illustrating the SC Tire Fee was paid when the tire was purchased. The waste tires are collected and transported for recycling by SCDHEC registered haulers. Currently, U.S. Tire Recycling, LLC, 6322 Poplar Tent Road, Concord, NC 28027 transports waste tires outside of Lancaster County. No other permitted collection facilities, processing facilities, or disposal facilities are currently located in Lancaster County.

5.15 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 Lancaster County.

5.16 Land Application of Solid Waste Permits

Permits for the land application of solid waste covers the land application of non-hazardous solid waste like wood ash, tree back, or cotton gin trash that is a beneficial agricultural purpose and not disposal. These permits establish 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. One land application permit has been issued to Bowers Fibers within Lancaster County and information about this facility is shown in Table 14.

Table 14
Land Application Permit

Site Name	Facility ID Number	Location	Owner/Operator
Bowers Fibers Lancaster Location	292684- 8001	3577 Lancaster Highway, Lancaster	Bowers Fibers

Source: SCDHEC, 2016

5.17 Recycling Programs

Lancaster 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. Lancaster County promotes recycling as a countywide effort that involves some of its municipalities, commercial businesses, industries, independent solid waste collection companies,

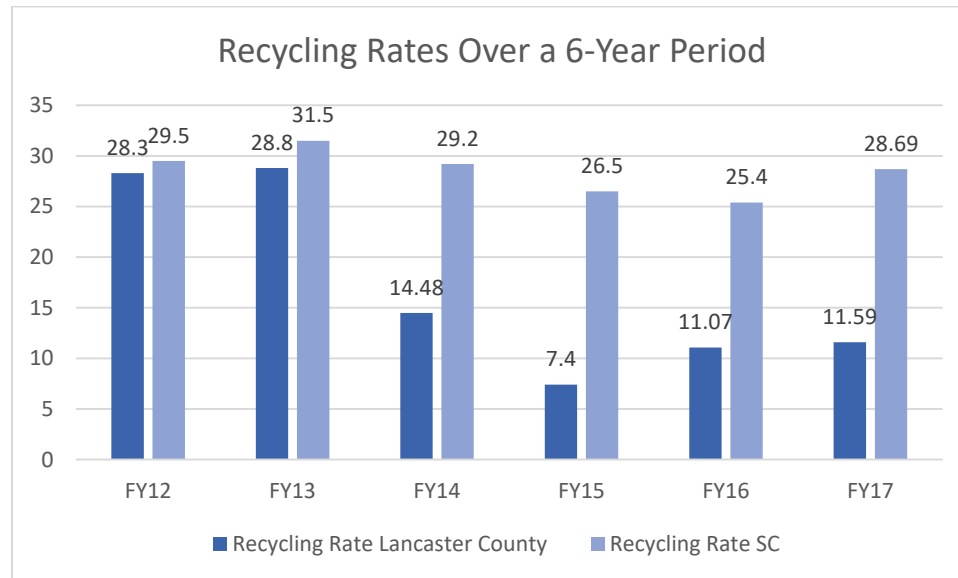
organizations, and the residents within Lancaster County. The concept is to make recycling as easy and simple as possible and reduce the amount of waste disposed of in landfills. Currently, all recycling programs within Lancaster County are voluntary.

As previously described, the referenced convenience/recycling drop-off centers in Lancaster 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 all recycling centers except the Lynwood facility and then transported for recycling by SCDHEC registered haulers. The City of Lancaster picks up waste tires curbside as needed and then transports to Lancaster County Public Works. Table 15 reflects Recycling Locations and Material Accepted in Lancaster County.

Table 15
Recycling Locations and Materials Accepted

Recyclables Collected	Materials Accepted and Limitations	Recycle Center Locations
Aluminum and Steel Cans	Aluminum beverage cans, scrap aluminum	All Recycling Centers
Appliances (white goods) and scrap metal	All appliances with metal parts including stoves, washers, dryers, refrigerators, grills, bikes, etc.	All Recycling Centers and Public Works
Batteries (lead-acid)	Used automotive, light truck, marine and lawn mower batteries	All Recycling Centers
Cardboard	Corrugated cardboard (no wax finish) used for packing and shipping	All Recycling Centers and Public Works
Farmer Oil	Oil from farm machinery	Rich Hill/Primus Recycling Center
Glass	Clear and brown glass – No Green Glass; window glass, pottery, porcelain and china ARE NOT accepted.	All Recycling Centers
Newspaper and Inserts	Dry newspapers and inserts	All Recycling Centers
Oil/Gasoline Mixtures	Oil and gas mixtures	Erwin Farm Recycling Center
Paint	Latex only	All Recycling Centers
Plastic	Soft drink and plastic bottles marked by a recycling symbol with a number 1-7, milk jugs	All Recycling Centers
Used Motor Oil, Bottles and Filter	Motor oil from cars and trucks (limit 5 gallons per visit)	All Recycling Centers
Tires	Passenger tires	Excluding Lynwood, all Recycling Centers and Public Works
Yard Debris	Leaves, tree limbs and shrubs	McGill Recycling Center and Public Works

Source: Lancaster County, 2015

Figure 9 – MSW Recycling Rate by Percentage

Source: SCDHEC Solid Waste Management Reports FY12-17

5.18 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.

5.19 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. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) includes many common household products considered to be hazardous substances by the EPA because they exhibit one or more of the following characteristics:

- Ignitability (Flammability – burns easily);
- Reactivity (Can cause explosions);
- Corrosivity (Can erode metal); or
- Toxicity (Can be harmful or fatal).

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. Lancaster County periodically conducts Household Hazardous Waste Collection days for County residents.

Other examples of HHW include solvents such as kerosene, nail polish remover or paint thinner; household products such as furniture polish, oven cleaners and drain cleaners; home maintenance products such as paints, pool chemicals and varnishes; automotive products such as batteries, antifreeze, oil, or brake fluid; and pesticides such as mothballs or insecticides. These products become HHW when they are no longer used or needed. Improper disposal of HHW can contaminate drinking water supplies, injure trash collectors, harm sewer and septic systems, and pollute the environment.

5.20 Import and Export of Waste

Lancaster County currently offers disposal for any Class One, Class Two, and Class Three wastes generated within the County. Municipal solid waste (Class Three) generated inside the County is currently managed at Lee County Landfill.

5.21 Solid Waste Management Funding

Lancaster County utilizes county taxes, state grants, and tipping fees from commercial waste haulers to fund the solid waste and recycling activities. Large projects may be funded through municipal bonds and/or state/federal grants. The cities of Lancaster, Heath Springs and Kershaw assess a monthly solid waste management and recycling fee. These sources of revenue have shown to be sufficient to fund all solid waste management operations for the County.

Chapter 6 Future Solid Waste Management

6.1 Overview

This section of the Solid Waste Management Plan outlines the future waste stream projections and anticipated needs to collect, store, transport, recycle, or dispose of solid wastes generated throughout Lancaster County over the next twenty (20) years.

6.2 Waste Stream Projections

When considering the past and current population and economic trends for Lancaster County, it is not likely that the primary sources of solid waste will change during the planning period. The residential sector should continue to be the primary contributor to the solid waste stream. If this holds true, the waste composition should remain virtually the same.

It should be noted that the state's goal is to reduce MSW disposal to 3.25 pounds (or less) per person per day (p/p/d) by FY20. It does not exclude waste generated from out-of-state sources and disposed in landfills located within the state.

Table 16 illustrates the Class Two and Three waste generation projections for the coming years (based on the average generation rate from FY10 – FY16 reflected in Tables 7 and 8 and the projected population). The calculations are based on population projections produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the South Carolina Office of Research and Statistics discussed in Section 4.2.1 and presented in Table 3 of this document.

Table 16
Lancaster County Waste Generation Projections (2015-2040)

Year	Population	Waste Generation (tons)	
		Class Two	Class Three
2015	86,026	45,178	28,000
2020	91,305	47,943	29,713
2025	100,807	50,321	31,187
2030	110,309	52,699	32,661
2035	119,810	55,076	34,134
2040	129,312	57,173	35,465

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

6.3 Storm Debris Management

Lancaster County has a 2010 Debris Management Plan to guide the County during major storm events. The purposed of the Debris Management Plan is to ensure a coordinated response which achieves

removal, storage and final disposition of debris that mitigates threats to the health, safety and welfare of Lancaster County residents. Due to the size of the document, two excerpts from the plan are attached: Section Two, Annex A and Annex B. These sections of the plan identify the locations for storm debris sites and also the layouts and guidelines for storm debris sites.

6.4 Collection, Temporary Storage, and Transportation of Solid Waste

All solid waste facilities and equipment in Lancaster 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. Lancaster County will strive to improve solid waste management and recycling technologies to minimize the amount of waste disposed of in landfills. Lancaster 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. Based upon population projections and waste generation rates, it appears existing infrastructure in the County is sufficient to handle the projected waste-streams for the next twenty (20) years. County will assess locations and services on an as needed basis.

6.5 Solid Waste Transfer Stations

There is one (1) solid waste transfer station located within Lancaster County. This facility is owned and operated by the City of Lancaster and is permitted to accept up to 180 tons per day of Class 2 waste and up to 315 tons per day of Class 3 waste for a total of 495 tons per day. This transfer station is located at 1309 Lynwood Drive at the City of Lancaster Solid Waste Department. It is estimated that this facility will meet the future solid waste management needs for Lancaster County. Therefore, no new municipal solid waste transfer stations, public or private, are planned for this planning period. Permitting a solid waste transfer station is not consistent with this plan.

6.6 Solid Waste Processing Facilities

Currently no recycling separation centers are in operation in Lancaster County. Lancaster County will continue to encourage recycling and will give consideration to such a facility provided the proposed facility can demonstrate that a solid waste processing facility will benefit the residents of Lancaster County. The co-location of a recycling/sorting facility that removes recyclables from the MSW waste stream is consistent with this plan.

6.7 Short Term Structural Fill

No short term structural fill facilities are currently operating in Lancaster County. Lancaster County will communicate with SCDHEC any disposal of structural fill of hardened concrete, hardened asphaltic concrete, bricks, masonry blocks and land-clearing debris; however such facilities do not have to be consistent with this Plan. Such sites would be allowed by SCDHEC through a permit-by-rule for an area of one (1) acre or less for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months. Such structural fill site must be approved and registered by SCDHEC and meet location, design, operating and closure requirements.

6.8 Class I Landfills

Presently, one Class I Landfill exists in Lancaster County. It is estimated that this facility will meet the future solid waste management needs of Lancaster County.

6.9 Class 2 Landfills

The existing Class 2 Landfill located in Lancaster County is sufficient to meet the future needs of Lancaster County and no additional public or private Class 2 Landfills will be permitted nor consistent with this plan.

6.10 Class 3 Landfills

Currently there are no Class 3 MSW Landfills located in Lancaster County. Because of the Demonstration of Need regulations and the existing Class 3 Landfills located within the 75 mile planning area radius, no public or private Class 3 Landfills will be permitted in Lancaster County.

6.11 Solid Waste Incinerators

Lancaster County currently has no operating solid waste incinerators. Disposal capacity at the area landfills is sufficient to manage the waste. Therefore, no new solid waste incinerators will be necessary to fulfill the capacity requirements of the County.

6.12 Composting and Wood Chipping/Shredding Facilities

Three (3) permitted wood chipping and composting facilities are located in Lancaster County. The County will continue to encourage the re-use of yard trash and land-clearing debris by composting or wood chipping at the currently permitted facilities. These facilities provide sufficient capacity to the County for the planning period and beyond. Therefore, no new wood chipping and composting facilities will be necessary to fulfill the capacity requirements of the County.

6.13 Used Oil Collection and Processing Facilities

Used oil, oil filters, and oil bottles generated by residents of Lancaster 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 similar manner.

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

Waste tires generated in Lancaster County are accepted at the Transfer Station. The waste tires are then collected and transported for recycling by SCDHEC registered haulers. The County intends to continue to manage waste tires in this manner. No permitted waste tire collection facilities, processing facilities, or disposal facilities are currently located in Lancaster 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 and beyond.

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

Research, Development, and Demonstration projects will be unnecessary to meet the County's solid waste management requirements during the planning period.

6.16 Land Application of Solid Waste Permits

Lancaster County currently has one 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. Lancaster County will evaluate future projects on a case-by-case basis.

6.17 Recycling Programs

Lancaster County plans to continue its recycling programs through the use of its convenience/recycling drop-off centers. The City of Lancaster and other municipalities encourage individual households to separate recyclables from the waste stream, and then deposit them at one of the twelve (12) recycling centers in the County. As recycling technology and commodity markets become more advanced, Lancaster County will evaluate further recycling opportunities. Lancaster County will continue to educate its residents on the importance of recycling. Lancaster County will seek to expand its public education programs to make citizens, commercial businesses, retailers, etc. more aware of the need to reduce waste and about the opportunities that exist for recycling.

6.18 Special Wastes

Lancaster County will continue to handle special wastes in accordance with current County policies for handling these wastes.

6.19 Household Hazardous Materials (HHM)

Lancaster County will investigate the feasibility of holding regular HHM collection events consistent with the demand of the Lancaster County residents to provide for HHW to be appropriately treated before disposal. In order to provide a mechanism of disposing these wastes, Lancaster County sponsors HHW collection times and have been one-day events in which the HHW is taken to a temporary collection site. The waste is then transferred to an authorized hazardous waste facility for proper treatment, recycling or disposal in accordance with state and federal regulations. Some studies have shown that a greater collection rate is obtained when the collection process is available to householders for a longer period of time.

The ideal management option for management of household hazardous waste would be the development of a regional facility that is permitted and prepared to collect, sort, and properly handle household hazardous waste materials. However, due to budget constraints on both the local and state level, the development of such a facility would have to be planned to be sustainable and self-supporting. In order to make such a facility self-supporting it would have to be operated on a fee-based system. At this particular time there is insufficient data to determine if a fee-based household hazardous waste facility would be feasible in Lancaster County or in the Catawba Region. A plan for studying the feasibility of such a facility could be included in the implementation schedule of this plan document.

6.20 Import and Export of Waste

Lancaster County will continue to only accept Class One, Class Two, and Class Three waste generated within the County at County owned facilities in accordance with Lancaster County Code of Ordinances.

6.21 Solid Waste Management Funding

Lancaster County will continue to fund solid waste management as currently funded, through County taxes, state grants and tipping fees from commercial waste haulers. The municipalities will continue to have a monthly fee to manage solid waste. No additional funding sources are anticipated.

Chapter 7 Goals and Policies

Summary of County Goals and Policies

- To ensure efficient and effective collection of solid waste in the County over the next ten years.
- To continue the County's contribution to the statewide goal of 25 percent per capita reduction in the amount of solid waste disposed.
- To ensure that disposal facilities in the County meet regulatory requirements and can continue to support and facilitate effective solid waste handling programs for the next twenty years.
- To ensure that residents and businesses in the County understand the issues, needs, and goals of the solid waste management system.
- To ensure that proposed solid waste handling facilities are compatible with surrounding areas, are placed in areas suitable for such developments, and are consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan.
- To achieve a balanced and affordable solid waste management plan implementation strategy, while also meeting the goals and requirements of State law.

7.1 Goal I – Maintain Federal and State Laws and Regulations

All local governments in South Carolina must adhere to all Federal and State laws and regulations concerning municipal solid waste. This includes maintain the minimum recycling rates, submitting a Solid Waste Management Plan as necessary and following any regulations dealing with solid waste and its disposal.

A. 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 generated 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 waste 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 FY17, citizens of the County generated 2.41 p/p/d of defined MSW compared to the statewide average of 3.60 pounds per day. According to the South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report—Fiscal Year 2017, Lancaster County met the waste disposal goal of 3.25 pounds or less disposal per day.

To continue this trend, County residents in conjunction with businesses and organizations must reduce the amount of defined MSW generated within the County for disposal. School outreach, civic speaking engagements, tours of solid waste and recycling facilities, newspaper articles, websites, brochures, radio and TV commercials, displays, and conferences are some of the methods that will be used to promote the benefits and ease of waste reduction. A continued educational effort in source reduction is anticipated to decrease the amount of waste transported for disposal in landfills. The public can be 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 E-Waste, Lancaster County's waste stream will continue to be reduced.

Some additional tools to assist with reduction include recovering more food scraps and yard trimmings through composting and maximizing food recovery opportunities. Strategies to compost more food scraps and yard trimmings may include the following:

- Recommit efforts to promote grasscycling and backyard composting
- Encourage school composting programs
- Promote SCDHEC initiatives, SC Smart Business Recycling program and the Green Hospitality Program to increase commercial composting.

Food scraps comprised of more than 36 million tons of MSW in the United States in 2011 with all being discarded and being the single largest material thrown away. Food recovery can provide food to those families living in hunger by donating wholesome and edible food to local food banks and rescue groups. Prevention, donation and composting will all reduce food waste and protect resources such as water and energy. Strategies to maximize food recovery may include the following:

- Encourage food recovery program for all local stakeholders
- Promote best business practices to reduce food scraps

B. 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 the 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 2017, Lancaster County recycled 5.23% of the defined Class Three material generated in the County compared to the statewide average of 33.8%. Markets drive recycling efforts and too often adversely impact those efforts. To continue to meet the mandate 25% goal, public education will be utilized to inform residents of recycling programs being implemented with Lancaster County and the best way for each resident to participate. An informed public is more likely to recycle than an uneducated public. Lancaster County will place a larger emphasis on recycling with commercial businesses, retailers, etc. in an effort to increase the County's overall recycling rate. Lancaster County will continue to develop and distribute literature that focuses on recycling and its importance to the environment. In addition, Lancaster County can work with the City of Lancaster to ensure that recycling data is collected and reported annually to SCDHEC. This will increase the total recycling percentage and will aid Lancaster County to meet the mandated 25% recycling goal.

Disclaimer: Due to international market trends, Lancaster County has suspended its recycling programs for all materials other than cardboard, newsprint, and metal as of December 1, 2019.

C. Educational Programs

All educational efforts will target the residents of Lancaster 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 Lancaster County's solid waste recycling program can be obtained from the County's website: www.myLancastersc.org.

7.2 Goal 2: Meet the Needs of Lancaster County

Any successful program developed by Lancaster County has to have the backing of its residents as well as its county and municipal councils. It has to meet resident's needs by providing reliable service, and by offering innovative programs. Finding out what those needs are has to be accomplished before programs can be presented to the public. County programs have to 1) Be simple so it is easy for residents to participate and remember; 2) Has to be convenient; 3) Should be equitable; and 4) Has to be enforceable.

Demonstration of 20-Year Collection Capability - Collection programs for solid waste are sufficient to meet existing community needs. The more populated areas have private curbside collection. Staffed convenience centers are available for solid waste collection and recycling for all citizens.

Demonstration of 20-Year Disposal Capacity - Lancaster County's disposal practices will be adequate for the 20-year planning period. Lancaster County has an agreement with Republic Services of SC for the disposal of solid waste until 2022. Establishment of appropriate alternative technologies could also meet this requirement.

7.3 Goal 3: Be Environmentally Sound

New technologies and products are not always benign to the environment, especially when these products are at the end of its life cycle and are ready for disposal. Being aware of harmful disposal practices we use on a daily basis has to be part of a sound environmental program. Educating residents, businesses, and industries on these hazards and the proper disposal is a priority.

Having an effective environmental program also means educating residents, businesses, and industries about the importance of reducing the amount of trash that they generate and promoting recycling and reuse opportunities. Partnerships with between public and private entities will enhance a comprehensive environmental approach for solid waste management.

7.4 Goal 4: Be Economically Balanced

Governmental programs, including solid waste, should strive to be implemented with being able to pay for itself. Lancaster County will investigate the feasibility of developing a unified Capital Improvements Plan for the County and its municipalities.

7.5 Goal 5: Teach Individual Accountability and Promote Reduction of Litter and Illegal Dumping.

Lancaster County shall work with local partners to educate residents on individual accountability and provide adequate staff for enforcement of fines and penalties for littering and illegal dumping.

Chapter 8 Revisions and Consistency with Solid Waste Management

8.1 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.

8.2 Revisions to the Lancaster 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 Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Plan will be reviewed annually and revised as needed by the Lancaster County Public Works Department and the Lancaster County Administrator, and approved by County Council. Revisions to the 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 Lancaster County. Revisions to this Plan must be submitted by the Lancaster County Administrator and approved by the Lancaster County Council through an ordinance. The effective date of the revisions to the Plan will be the date of the ordinance. Any revisions made to the Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Plan shall be submitted to SCDHEC. The Department may accept revisions to the Plan only from the County Administrator.

8.3 Determining Consistency with County Solid Waste Management Plan

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

8.4 Severability

Should any provision of the Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Plan or any application thereof be deemed invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Plan and any other applications of such provision(s) shall not be affected thereby.

Chapter 9 Full Disclosure of Costs

9.1 Lancaster County Solid Waste Full Cost Disclosure

Lancaster County utilizes landfill tipping fees, county taxes, and South Carolina state grants to fund the solid waste and recycling activities. In accordance with the Act of 1991, Lancaster 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 17 for the full cost disclosure for Lancaster County and Table 18 for the full cost disclosure for City of Lancaster based on the Fiscal Years 2010 through 2016 Budgets. Table 19 is the full cost disclosure for the Town of Heath Springs for Fiscal Years 2012 through 2016 and Table 20 is the full cost disclosure for the Town of Kershaw for Fiscal Years 2011 through 2016.

Table 17

Lancaster County Solid Waste Full Cost Disclosure (FY 10 – FY17)

Item	FY11 Funds	FY12 Funds	FY13 Funds	FY14 Funds	FY15 Funds	FY16 Funds	FY17 Funds
Total Net Cost	\$2,063,037	\$2,039,168	\$2,293,902	\$2,550,657	\$2,596,052	\$3,705,312	\$3,022,922
Population	76,652	77,920	79,089	79,515	85,842	89,594	92,550
Cost Per Capita	\$26.91	\$26.17	\$28.51	\$32.08	\$30.24	\$41.36	\$32.66

Source: SCDHEC Solid Waste Management Annual Reports & Lancaster County

Table 18

City of Lancaster Solid Waste Full Cost Disclosure (FY 10 – FY17)

Item	FY11 Funds	FY12 Funds	FY13 Funds	FY14 Funds	FY15 Funds	FY16 Funds	FY17 Funds
Total Net Cost	\$1,581,712	\$1,894,421	\$1,952,214	\$1,589,610	\$2,071,640	\$2,230,582	\$2,236,348
Population	8,526	8,526	8,526	8,526	8,952	9,134	8,976
Cost Per Capita	\$185.52	\$222.19	\$228.97	\$186.44	\$231.42	\$244.21	\$249.15

Source: SCDHEC Solid Waste Management Annual Reports & City of Lancaster

Table 19**Town of Heath Springs Solid Waste Full Cost Disclosure (FY 12 - FY17)**

Item	FY12 Funds	FY13 Funds	FY14 Funds	FY15 Funds	FY16 Funds	FY17 Funds
Total Net Cost	\$27,901	\$34,383	\$30,089	\$30,148	\$40,035	\$37,872
Population	872	872	872	872	872	872
Cost Per Capita	\$31.99	\$39.43	\$34.51	\$35.57	\$45.91	\$43.43

Source: Town of Heath Springs, 2018

Table 20**Town of Kershaw Solid Waste Full Cost Disclosure (FY 11 - FY17)**

Item	FY11 Funds	FY12 Funds	FY13 Funds	FY14 Funds	FY15 Funds	FY16 Funds	FY17 Funds
Total Net Cost	\$204,324	\$188,809	\$171,473	\$179,074	\$220,886	\$401,688	\$351,241
Population	1,803	1,803	1,803	1,803	1,803	2,131	2,270
Cost Per Capita	\$113.32	\$104.72	\$95.10	\$99.32	\$122.51	\$188.50	\$154.73

Source: Town of Kershaw, 2018

Appendix A

Codes and Ordinances

Lancaster County Codes and Ordinances



Lancaster County

South Carolina

Rural Living. Urban Neighborhoods. One County.



Photo Credit: Bill Stokes

Unified Development Ordinance

Adopted November 28, 2016

**Planning Department
101 North Main Street
Lancaster, SC 29720
803.285.6005
www.mylancastersc.org**

Lancaster County Unified Development Ordinance – Use Table

USE TYPES	RURAL					TRANSITIONAL					SPECIAL					NEIGHBORHOOD						
	AR	RR	RN	RUB	MH	LDR	MDR	PB	NB	GB	RB	INS	OSP	LI	HI	M	UR	HDR	RMX	MX	IMX	REF
H. INDUSTRY/WHOLESALE/STORAGE	AR	RR	RN	RUB	MH	LDR	MDR	PB	NB	GB	RB	INS	OSP	LI	HI	M	UR	HDR	RMX	MX	IMX	REF
Artist Studio/Light Manufacturing Workshops	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	P	-
Industry, Light	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry, Heavy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry, Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junkyard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SE	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9.1
Landfill – Class Two	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SE	SE	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9.2
Landfill – Class Three	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SE	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9.3
Mining - Major In-Depth Resource Extraction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SE	P	-	-	-	-	-	5.9.4
Mining - Minor Surface Resource Extraction	PR	PR	PR	PR	-	-	-	-	-	PR	PR	PR	-	PR	PR	P	-	-	PR	PR	PR	5.9.5/7
Private Recycling Collection Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PR	-	PR	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9.8
Public Recycling and Waste Collection Facilities	-	-	-	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PR	-	PR	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9.9
Research and Development Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Storage – Outdoor Storage Yard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PR**	PR	-	-	PR	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9.10
Storage – Self Service (Mini)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PR	PR	-	-	PR	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9.11
Storage – Warehouse Indoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CU	PR	-	-	PR	PR	-	-	-	-	-	PR	5.9.12
Storage – Warehouse Indoor, Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PR	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9.13
Wholesaling and Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PR	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	5.9.14
Wholesaling and Distribution, Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PR	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9.15
I. AGRICULTURE	AR	RR	RN	RUB	MH	LDR	MDR	PB	NB	GB	RB	INS	OSP	LI	HI	M	UR	HDR	RMX	MX	IMX	REF
Agriculture and Crop Production/Harvesting	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Support Services/Nurseries	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Agritourism	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Production	PR	PR	PR	PR	-	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Production Facilities, Non-Swine	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.10.1
Animal Production Facilities, Swine	SE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.10.2
Apiculture (Bee Keeping)	P	P	P	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Backyard Pens/Coops	P	P	P	P	-	P	PR	PR	-	-	-	PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PR	5.10.4

P – Permitted by Right

PR – Permitted with Review

CU – Conditional Use Required

SE – Special Exception Required

5.9.3 LANDFILL - CLASS TWO [LI, HI]

- A. Exemptions:** These requirements shall not apply to the following uses or activities:
1. Landfills classified as Construction, Demolition and Land Clearing Debris and Yard Waste facilities operated in association with an active building permit on the same or adjacent parcel according to the definition for such facilities in South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991, as amended October 2000. Such facilities shall be subject to the operational requirements in Lancaster County and any other applicable State requirements.
 2. **Storage:** Outdoor Storage Yards as defined in Chapter 10.
- B. Minimum Size:** The minimum site size for solid waste landfills shall be 150 acres.
- C. Separation Requirement:** All landfill uses must be located a minimum distance of 1,000 feet from all Residential uses, Civic uses, and Educational/Institutional uses.
- D. Location:** No such facilities shall be located in a designated water supply watershed, special flood hazard area or wetland area, or block a natural drainage-way so that water is impounded.
- E. Setbacks**
1. A 100-foot setback shall apply along all property lines and public rights-of-way for all landfill, including parking, access roads, buildings, or disposal.
 2. Roads for access to the site may cross the 100-foot area, and monitoring wells may be located within the 100-foot area. All existing trees within the buffer area shall be preserved, except to allow for construction of necessary road crossings and monitoring of wells.
- F. Screening**
1. A Type C buffer shall be required along all property lines and public rights-of-way regardless of the adjacent zoning. Existing plant material may be included in the computation of the required plantings, with approval of the Administrator.
 2. A chain link security fence, a minimum of 6 feet in height, shall enclose the entire site. The fence must be placed inside the required Type C buffer and may be placed inside the buffer area.
- G. Vehicular Access:** Vehicular access to the site shall be provided on a major or minor thoroughfare or on a road improved to necessary industrial capacity as determined by the Administrator.
- H. Reclamation Plan Required:** Applicant shall file in the office of the Register of Deeds, prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, a reclamation plan for the reuse of the site. Such plan shall indicate that the applicant, or other entity approved by the Lancaster County Council, shall remain the owner and be liable for the site forever, or until County Council approval is given to release this requirement.
- I. Burning Prohibited:** No waste, junk, scrap materials, or any vehicle, including automobiles and trucks, shall be burned on the premises.

5.9.4 LANDFILL – CLASS 3 [HI]

- A. Exemptions:** These requirements shall not apply to the following uses or activities:
1. Landfills classified as Construction, Demolition and Land Clearing Debris and Yard Waste facilities operated in association with an active building permit on the same or adjacent parcel according to the definition for such facilities in South Carolina Solid Waste

Policy and Management Act of 1991, as amended October 2000. Such facilities shall be subject to the operational requirements in Lancaster County and any other applicable State requirements.

2 Storage: Outdoor Storage Yards as defined in Chapter 10.

- B. Minimum Size:** The minimum site size for solid waste landfills shall be 250 acres.
- C. Separation Requirement:** All landfill uses must be located a minimum distance of 2,640 feet from the LDR, MDR, HDR, and UR Districts.
- D. Location:** No such facilities shall be located in a designated water supply watershed, special flood hazard area or wetland area, or block a natural drainage-way so that water is impounded.
- E. Setbacks**
 - 1.** A 100-foot setback shall apply along all property lines and public rights-of-way for all landfill, including parking, access roads, buildings, or disposal.
 - 2** Roads for access to the site may cross the 100-foot area, and monitoring wells may be located within the 100-foot area. All existing trees within the buffer area shall be preserved, except to allow for construction of necessary road crossings and monitoring of wells.
- F. Screening**
 - 1.** A Type C buffer shall be required along all property lines and public rights-of-way regardless of the adjacent zoning. Existing plant material may be included in the computation of the required plantings, with approval of the Administrator.
 - 2** A chain link security fence, a minimum of 6 feet in height, shall enclose the entire site. The fence must be placed inside the required Type C buffer and may be placed inside the buffer area.
- G. Vehicular Access:** Vehicular access to the site shall be provided on a major or minor thoroughfare or on a road improved to necessary industrial capacity as determined by the Administrator.
- H. Reclamation Plan Required:** Applicant shall file in the office of the Register of Deeds, prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, a reclamation plan for the reuse of the site. Such plan shall indicate that the applicant, or other entity approved by the Lancaster County Council, shall remain the owner and be liable for the site forever, or until County Council approval is given to release this requirement.
- I. Burning Prohibited:** No waste, junk, scrap materials, or any vehicle, including automobiles and trucks, shall be burned on the premises.

9.2.3 PERMIT/PROCESS TYPE TABLE

Permit/ Process Type	Section	Permit/ Process Type	Reviewing Agency	Public Notification	Approving Agency	Appeal Process	Permit Period	Permit Extension
Zoning Permit	9.2.7.A	Administrative	Admin	None	Admin	BZA	6 months	6 months
Temporary Use Permit	9.2.7.B	Administrative	Admin	None	Admin	BZA	See Chapter 5	n/a
Certificate of Occupancy	9.2.7.C	Administrative	Admin	None	Admin	BZA	n/a	n/a
Modification of Dimensional Standards	9.2.7.D	Administrative	Admin	None	Admin	BZA	n/a	n/a
Sedimentation & Erosion Control Plan/Grading Permit	9.2.8.A	Administrative	Admin	None	Admin	BZA, SCDHEC	3 years	Re-submit
Stormwater Management Permit	9.2.8.B	Administrative	Admin	None	Admin	BZA	1 year	1 year
Floodplain Development Permit	9.2.8.C	Administrative	Admin	None	Admin	BZA	1 year	Re-submit
Site Plan	9.2.9.A	Administrative	TRC	None	TRC	PC	1 year	1 year
Subdivision (Minor & Recombination)	9.2.10.A	Administrative	TRC	None	TRC	BZA	180 days to record Plat	n/a
Subdivision (Major) – Preliminary Plat	9.2.10.B	Administrative	TRC	Yes (1,2,3)	PC	CP	2 years to Final Plat	1 year
Subdivision (Major) – Final Plat	9.2.10.C	Administrative	TRC	None	TRC	BZA	60 days to record Plat	n/a
Street Names	9.2.11	Administration	PC	Yes (1,2,3)	PC	CP	n/a	n/a
Variances	9.2.12	Quasi-Judicial	BZA	Yes (1,2,3)	BZA	CP	30 days to Appeal	n/a
Special Exceptions	9.2.13	Quasi-Judicial	BZA	Yes (1,2,3)	BZA	CP	2 years	6 months
Appeal of Administrative Decisions	9.2.14	Quasi-Judicial	BZA and/or PC	Yes (1,2,3)	BZA	CP	30 days to Appeal	n/a
Text Amendments & Rezoning	9.2.15	Legislative	TRC, PC	Yes (1,2,3)	County Council	CP	n/a	n/a
Conditional Use	9.2.16	Legislative	PC	Yes (1,2,3)	County Council	CP	May be rescinded	n/a
Mixed-Use District/Master Development Plan	9.2.9.B	Legislative	PC	Yes (1,2,3)	County Council	CP	2 years	1 year
Vested Rights	9.2.17	Legislative	PC	Yes (1, 2)	County Council	None	2 years	5 years
Development Agreements	9.2.18	Legislative	TRC, PC	Yes (1,2)	County Council	CP	n/a	n/a

Admin – Administrator \ County Council | TRC – Technical Review Committee \ PC – Planning Commission \ BZA – Board of Zoning Appeals \ SCDHEC – South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control \ CP – Court of Common Pleas

9.2.5 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

The following general standards for various applications are intended to require only that data/information necessary to render an informed decision by the reviewing agency. The County has determined that it is unnecessary to require a full set of architectural or engineering drawings for review by the various review and decision-making boards unless the application is such that a specific level of detail is necessary (e.g., floodplain/stormwater variance). The “Application Submittal Requirements” list on file in the Planning Department is intended to provide further guidance to applicants as to the necessary level of detail for each application component listed below.

Permit/ Process Type	Section	Site Analysis	Sketch Plan *	Preliminary Plat	Construction Documents	As-Built Drawings	Final Plat	Building Elevations	Sedimentation & Erosion Control Plan	Floodplain Development Plan
UDO Zoning Permit	9.2.7.A		X (a)							
Temporary Use Permit	9.2.7.B		X (a)							
Certificate of Occupancy	9.2.7.C	See Administrator								
Modification of Dimensional Standards	9.2.7.D		X							
Sedimentation & Erosion Control Plan/Grading Permit	9.2.8.A	X			X				X	
Stormwater Management Permit	9.2.8.B	X			X	X	X (a)		X	
Floodplain Development Permit	9.2.8.C	X			X	X				X
Site Plan	9.2.9.A	X		X	X			X (a)		
Subdivision (Minor & Recombination)	9.2.10.A	X	X (a)	X			X			
Subdivision (Major) – Preliminary Plat	9.2.10.B	X	X	X	X					
Subdivision (Major) – Final Plat	9.2.10.C					X	X			
Street Name Changes	9.2.11	See Administrator								
Variances	9.2.12	See Administrator								
Special Exceptions	9.2.13	X (a)		X (a)				X (a)		
Appeal of Administrative Decisions	9.2.14	See Administrator								
Text Amendments & Rezoning	9.2.15	See Administrator								
Conditional Use	9.2.16	See Administrator								
Mixed-Use District/Master Development Plan	9.2.9.B	X	X	X				X	X	X
Vested Rights	9.2.17			X						
Development Agreements	9.2.18	See Administrator								

X - Required | X (a) – on an “as needed” basis as determined by the Administrator

*Sketch Plans shall be reviewed as binding documents for Unified Development Ordinance Zoning Permit (Zoning Permits), and for any other permits or approvals for which the Administrator requires only a Sketch Plan to be submitted with the application. Sketch Plans shall be used for non-binding review for all other development application processes in which they are required.

JUNKYARDS Any land or structure used for storing, dismantling, reconditioning, collecting, purchasing, or selling of scrap metal or other discarded goods and materials, including the collection, dismantlement, and salvage of two or more inoperative vehicles, boats, or other types of machinery or equipment.

KENNELS, INDOOR Establishments for the boarding and grooming of pets.

KENNELS, OUTDOOR A use or structure intended and used for the breeding or accommodation of small domestic animals for sale or for the training, or overnight boarding, of animals for persons other than the owner of the lot, but not including a veterinary clinic in which the overnight boarding of animals is necessary for or accessory to the testing and medical treatment of the physical disorders of animals.

LANDFILL - CLASS TWO - CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS -Discarded solid wastes resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of structures, road building, and land clearing. The wastes include, but are not limited to, bricks, concrete, and other masonry materials, soil, rock, lumber, road spoils, paving material, and tree and brush stumps, but does not include solid waste from agricultural or silvicultural operations.

LANDFILL - CLASS THREE A solid waste disposal facility, as defined in South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 44, as amended, for hazardous or nonhazardous solid waste, scrap metal, vehicles and other scrap materials. These establishments also include recycling and resource recovery facilities that operate in conjunction with landfills. This definition is not intended to be inclusive of Outdoor Storage Yards, or landfills classified as Land Clearing Debris and Yard Waste facilities operated in association with an active building permit on the same or adjacent parcel. This definition is not inclusive of the outdoor storage of lumber, pipe, brick, mulch, soil, gravel, sand and similar nonhazardous materials.

LIVE-WORK UNITS An attached residential building type with a small commercial enterprise on the ground floor and a residential unit above or behind with a common tenant in both spaces (no dual occupancy is permitted). Live-work units exist as variations of either the Detached House building type or the Townhome building type and shall be subject to their applicable requirements.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK The location of two or more manufactured or mobile homes on a parcel of land shall constitute a manufactured home park.

MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOUSING A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. This definition is not inclusive of Recreational Vehicles.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING-CLASS A A manufactured home constructed after July 1, 1998 that meets or exceeds the construction standards promulgated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development authorized under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 that were in effect at the time of construction, and has a HUD label attached.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING-CLASS B A double-wide manufactured home constructed to meet or exceed the construction standards promulgated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development authorized under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 that were in effect at the time of construction and has a HUD label attached, but does not meet the criteria of a Class A Manufactured Home.

MANUFACTURED HOME-CLASS C A single-wide manufactured home constructed to meet or exceed the construction standards promulgated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development authorized under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 that were in effect at the time of construction and has a HUD label attached, but does not meet the criteria of a Class A Manufactured Home.

MEDICAL CLINIC Facilities that provide outpatient ambulatory or outpatient health care such as emergency medical clinics; ambulatory surgical centers dialysis centers outpatient family planning services; community health centers and clinics; and blood and organ banks.

MINING MAJOR RESOURCE EXTRACTION (MINING AT DEPTH) The mining or extraction of any minerals, ore, fossil fuels, or other materials from beneath the surface of the earth.

City of Lancaster
Codes and Ordinances

Chapter 23 - SOLID WASTE

FOOTNOTE(S):

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Editor's note— Ord. No. 006-02, adopted March 28, 2006, amended chapter 23 in its entirety to read as herein set out. Former chapter 23, §§ 23-1—23-24, 23-51—23-56, 23-76—23-89, pertained to similar provisions, and derived from § 14-1—14-17, 14-19—14-23, 14-26—14-28, 14-30, 14-31, 14-33, 14-34 of the 1974 Code; Ord. No. 87-2, § 14-10, 1-27-87; Ord. No. 87-14, §§ 14-32, 14-36, 14-37, 5-26-87; Ord. No. 87-40, §§ 14-35, 14-38, 12-22-87; Ord. No. 90-9, § 14-18, 4-10-90; Ord. No. 90-16, § 14-25, 6-25-90; Ord. No. 90-17, § 14-24, 6-25-90; Ord. No. 91-10, 6-26-91; Ord. No. 94-33, 10-25-94; Ord. No. 95-18, 6-27-95; Ord. No. 97-19, 7-22-97; Ord. No. 99-16, 6-24-99; Ord. No. 099-22, 8-10-99; Ord. No. 001-1, 1-23-01; Ord. No. 001-2, § 2, 1-23-01; Ord. No. 001-14, 6-12-01; Ord. No. 001-20, 8-28-01; Ord. No. 001-31, 8-28-01; Ord. No. 001-41, 10-9-01; Ord. No. 002-45, 12-10-02; Ord. No. 003-25, 7-8-03; Ord. No. 004-39, 10-26-04.

Cross reference— Administration, Ch. 2; fire prevention and protection, Ch. 9; health, Ch. 10; junk dealers, Ch. 11; utilities, Ch. 28; weeds and nuisances, Ch. 29; wrecker service, Ch. 30; powers and duties of director of public works, § 2-343; solid waste affording food or harborage for rats, § 10-38; placing glass, etc., on streets, § 13-13; derelict or abandoned vehicles, § 13-386 et seq.

State Law reference— Ordinances relating to upkeep of property, S.C. Code 1976, § 5-7-80; franchise for waste disposal service, S.C. Code 1976, § 5-31-50; contract to dispose of county waste, S.C. Code 1976, § 44-55-1210; South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Act, S.C. Code 1976, § 44-56-10 et seq.

ARTICLE I. - IN GENERAL

Sec. 23-1. - Definitions.

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

Ashes means the residue from the burning of wood, coal, coke and other combustible material in homes, stores, institutions and small industrial establishments for the purposes of heating, cooking and disposing of combustible waste material. Ashes are usually composed of a mixture of fine powdery residue, cinders, clinkers and small portions of unburned or partially burned fuel or other materials. Ashes shall contain no live embers or other burning materials. The term "ashes" does not include combustion byproducts generated in large production or processing operations.

Construction and demolition waste means materials such as lumber, bricks, dirt, stone, plaster, loam, roofing, sheathing, rubble, broken concrete, conduit, pipe, wire insulation, floor covering and other similar items resulting from repairs and additions to or destruction of existing buildings or construction of new buildings.

Commercial container means a metal container provided by the city and of not less than two (2) cubic yards nor larger than eight (8) cubic yards, to be watertight, of all-steel construction, with doors constructed to permit emptying by city vehicles. Such container shall be of standard design suitable for pickup by city vehicles and approved by the director of public works, or his agent, and subject to the approval of the administrator.

Curbside means that area at the edge of the road where garbage and trash shall be placed; that area immediately adjacent to the edge of the roadway.

Garbage means putrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food. The term "garbage" does not include food processing wastes from canneries, slaughterhouses, packing plants or similar industries, or large quantities of condemned food products.

Refuse means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid wastes, except body wastes, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, street cleanings, small dead animals, abandoned automobiles and solid market and industrial wastes.

(1) *Dead animals* means those animals that die naturally or from disease or are killed accidentally. Condemned animals or parts of animals from slaughterhouses or similar places are not included in this item.

a. *Small dead animals* means dogs, cats, rabbits, squirrels, chickens, rats and other similar animals.

b. *Large dead animals* means horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs and other similar animals.

Roll-a-waste container means a type of garbage container, provided by the city and specified by the director of public works for use in garbage and trash collection. Such container shall remain the property of the city. Its use shall be primarily for single-family residential refuse collection.

Rolloff container means a metal container provided by the city and of not less than twenty (20) cubic yards nor larger than forty (40) cubic yards. Such container shall be of standard design suitable for pickup by city vehicles and approved by the director of public works, or his agent, and subject to the approval of the administrator.

Rubbish means nonputrescible solid wastes, excluding ashes, consisting of both combustible and noncombustible wastes, such as paper, cardboard, tin cans, wood, glass, bedding, crockery and similar materials. It shall not include garbage, yard rubbish, ashes, dead animals, hazardous refuse, industrial waste or building waste, or special or commercial waste in containers.

(1) *Industrial waste* means any and all residue resulting from industrial, manufacturing and processing operations, except items specifically included within any other waste definition in this section. Refuse of this class may include putrescible garbage from food processing plants and slaughterhouses, condemned foods, clinders from power plants, incinerators and large factories, and miscellaneous manufacturing waste. Industrial waste shall not include waste originating from commercial operations of an industrial establishment and should not be confused with commercial refuse or so-called "trade waste" which emanates from stores, hotels, restaurants, markets and other similar concerns operated for profit.

(2) *Special waste* means hazardous waste and security waste.

- a. *Hazardous waste* means waste that is dangerous due to its pathological, explosive, radioactive or toxic nature. It may be either solid or liquid.
- b. *Security waste* means waste that is confidential in nature. Included in this category are confidential documents, negotiable papers and other similar items.

White goods means major appliances such as stoves, refrigerators, freezers, ranges, microwaves, televisions, stereos and other large electronic appliances.

Yard rubbish means prunings, grass clippings, weeds, leaves, shrubbery cuttings, limbs and branches five (5) inches or less in diameter, or other materials attending the care of lawns, shrubbery, vines and trees. Limbs and branches shall not be over six (6) feet long. When collected, yard rubbish may contain some earth clinging to the roots of grass, weeds and discarded plants, but large quantities of earth are excluded from this category.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-2. - Collection by city; promulgation of regulations; schedule of time of collections.

- (a) All refuse accumulated in the city shall be collected, conveyed and disposed of by the city under the supervision of the director of public works. The director of public works shall have the authority to make regulations concerning the days of collection, type and location of waste containers, and such other matters pertaining to the collection, conveyance and disposal as he shall find necessary, and to change and modify the same; provided, that such regulations are approved by the administrator and are not contrary to the provisions hereof. It shall be unlawful for any person to fail, neglect or refuse to comply with such regulations so promulgated and approved.
- (b) No person, other than those under the direction of the director of public works, shall haul away or remove any refuse set out for collection as provided for in this chapter, except by written consent of the administrator.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-3. - Dumping of garbage, refuse, etc.

No refuse or offensive or disease-producing material shall be dumped on any lot or space within the city for the purpose of filling or for any other purpose.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-4. - Placing or sweeping trash, rubbish, etc., onto street or sidewalk.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to put, place or throw any refuse, trash, house sweepings, paper cups, garbage, shavings or any other rubbish upon any sidewalk or in any public street, public alley or other public place in the city, except in containers of the type required by this chapter and special sidewalk containers made available in the downtown business district.
- (b) No person shall deposit in or sweep into any street, sidewalk or in any gutter or catchbasin of the city any refuse, paper, trash, rubbish, broken glass, tin cans, bottles, fruit or vegetable peelings or any other refuse, ashes or waste. Such materials shall be accumulated as hereinbefore specified and placed in containers. No householder or storekeeper, by himself or agent, shall cause to be swept from any house, yard, store or elsewhere, any dirt or refuse in or upon the sidewalks or public streets of the city.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-5. - Unlawful burning in container.

It shall be unlawful to burn refuse or other items in any solid waste collection container owned by the city.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Secs. 23-6—23-9. - Reserved.

ARTICLE II. - SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

DIVISION 1. - RESIDENTIAL COLLECTION

Sec. 23-10. - Days of collection established.

The city shall collect residential garbage based upon a once-a-week schedule. The director of public works shall maintain a map of the city showing the day of collection for all locations served by the city.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-11. - Residential pickup procedures.

- (a) Accumulations of refuse shall be placed in roll-a-waste containers. Roll-a-waste containers shall be placed at the curbside no earlier than 4:00 p.m. on the evening prior to the designated collection day and no later than 11:00 p.m. on the evening prior to the designated collection day. Placement shall be such that there is no obstruction to vehicle traffic, pedestrian traffic or storm drainage structures. Roll-a-waste containers shall be removed from the curbside by 7:00 p.m. on such designated collection day. If containers are not removed from the curbside forty-eight (48) hours after the designated collection day, the public works department will return the roll-a-waste container to the side or back of the residence and a five dollar service charge shall be added to the customer's utility bill. Containers shall be stored at the sides or backs of houses when not at curbside for collection.
- (b) Roll-a-waste containers must not be placed within five (5) feet of a mailbox, paper box, post, tree, or similar obstacle.
- (c) All refuse must be placed inside the roll-a-waste container for collection. When the customer has more refuse than will fit in a roll-a-waste container, the refuse must be secured in a sealed trash bag designed for such use and left immediately adjacent to the roll-a-waste container. Customers generating enough refuse to require collection in bags more than once per month, except in November and December, shall be required to obtain and utilize a second roll-a-waste container. Household garbage placed loose outside the roll-a-waste container, or in a container other than the roll-a-waste container provided by the city or sealed trash bag, will not be collected.
- (d) The public works department will collect roll-a-waste containers from the residence rather than the curb upon submission to the public works director of a statement from a physician verifying the resident is physically unable to roll the container the curb for pickup or when no person residing in the residence is under the age of seventy-five (75) years old. In addition, the resident must verify that no other person residing at that residence is physically able to roll the container to the curb for collection.
 - (1) Residents will be required to renew their certification on an annual basis. The public works department will supply forms for this purpose.

- (2) The public works director shall have the authority to terminate such service upon written notification to the resident. The resident may appeal the decision to the city administrator.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-12. - Number of roll-a-waste containers.

More than one (1) roll-a-waste container will be provided upon request. An additional user tax shall be charged for each roll-a-waste container at the rate established as a part of the city's annual budget ordinance. The director of public works is authorized, upon the showing of special circumstances and conditions, to authorize a modification of the requirements contained in this section.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-13. - Use and maintenance of roll-a-waste containers.

The containers may not be used for purposes other than the storage of refuse which is noncombustible. The deposit of poisons, acids, caustics, explosives, soils, construction materials, furniture or any other materials which would cause damage to the roll-a-waste containers or mechanical lifting devices on collection vehicles is prohibited. Writing, marking, cutting, painting or any abusive treatment of such containers is prohibited.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Secs. 23-14—23-19. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - COMMERCIAL COLLECTION

Sec. 23-20. - Commercial and Industrial containers—Generally.

- (a) Properly sized commercial containers for refuse collection, as may be designated by the director of public works or his agent shall be provided by the city for all commercial and industrial establishments, including businesses, apartments, tenements or other high density residential developments, schools, churches, clubs, eleemosynary institutions, clinics or any other locations where the use of such containers is considered to be advantageous to the general welfare of the city for reasons of health, sanitation, economy or appearance.
- (b) A commercial or industrial establishment may be required by the director of public works to make use of roll-a-waste containers for refuse collection. In such cases, they will be governed by the rules for residential collection.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-21. - Same—Wheel pads; funding.

All new commercial buildings and buildings for which alterations, repairs or rehabilitation work costing in excess of fifty (50) percent of the building value, for which a commercial container is required, shall be required to install a dumpster and wheel pad prior to receiving service. Construction shall be in accordance with specifications provided by the building official. The pad is to be located off street with access provided for the collection vehicle to collect refuse. The city will not be responsible for any damages to the pad or access area as a result from driving the collection vehicle over area. The director of public works can make exceptions to this section when the best interest of the city would be served.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-22. - Use and maintenance of containers generally.

Those persons generating large objects of refuse shall be required to first reduce the size of such objects before placing them in the commercial container or roll-a-waste containers for disposal. Large objects shall include, but not be limited to, cardboard boxes, paper containers, wooden boxes and crates and other such objects larger than eighteen (18) inches in width or depth and eighteen (18) inches in height. Certain items are not to be placed into containers under any conditions (see section 23-11). It shall be unlawful for the containers to remain open except while being serviced. Users of containers shall be responsible for keeping containers closed and for the general cleanliness of containers. Refuse set outside of commercial containers shall not be collected. Commercial containers shall not be serviced if ready access is not available to the container.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-23. - Damaged containers.

The replacement cost of any container, roll-a-waste or commercial, found to be damaged due to placing unauthorized objects into container or through neglect of user, shall be charged to such user.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-24. - Unauthorized use of commercial containers.

(a) It shall be unlawful to place the following objects into commercial containers:

- (1) Tires;
- (2) Building materials;
- (3) Bed springs;
- (4) Box springs;
- (5) Mattresses;
- (6) Stoves;
- (7) Refrigerators;
- (8) Water heaters;
- (9) Large furniture items;
- (10) Poles;
- (11) Hot ashes;
- (12) Hazardous waste.

(b) It has been determined that the above objects cause damage to the packing mechanism in the front loader commercial garbage truck. It will be the responsibility of the users to ensure that none of the above objects are placed into commercial containers. It will also be the responsibility of the person or business that generates any of the above objects to ensure that they are properly disposed of. The director of public works is authorized, upon the showing of special circumstances and conditions, to authorize a modification of the requirements contained in this section.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person, in person or by his agent or employee, to deposit in any manner any rubbish, waste materials or residential garbage and trash generated outside the city into any commercial container under the jurisdiction of the city.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-25. - Number of containers permitted.

The city shall limit each user to four (4) eight-cubic-yard containers. The director of public works or his agent is authorized, upon the showing of special circumstances and conditions, to authorize a modification of the limits contained in this section.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-26. - Containers to be put out at time fixed.

It shall be the duty of each landlord, tenant or storekeeper to see that all refuse containers are set out at such time as may be fixed by the director of public works.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-27. - Interference with contents of containers.

No person shall overhaul, molest or interfere with the contents of any container set out for removal by the city, unless by permission of the director of public works.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-28. - Number of pickups.

The number of pickups will be determined by the director of public works, subject to the approval of the administrator.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-29. - Reserved.

DIVISION 3. - BULK COLLECTION

Sec. 23-30. - Leaf collection.

- (a) Leaves may be placed in a roll-a-waste container for collection on regularly scheduled garbage collection days. Otherwise, leaves shall be placed at curbside.
- (b) All leaves placed at curbside for pickup shall be separated from all other material and placed so the collection tube will not be obstructed by a mailbox, paper box, post, tree, or similar obstacle. Placement shall be such that there is no obstruction to vehicle traffic, pedestrian traffic or storm drainage structures. During the special leaf collection season, leaves shall be collected in accordance with section 23-31. Residents placing leaves or grass clippings at curbside at times other than during the special leaf collection season shall call the public works department to schedule their collection.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-31. - Special leaf collection season.

The director of public works will, each fall of the year, establish when the special leaf pickup schedule will begin, based on the amount of leaves to be picked up. The special leaf collection season will normally run from mid-November through mid-March each year. When the leaves have been picked up to the point that it does not warrant the expense of the equipment and personnel to continue the special leaf pickup schedule, the director of public works will terminate the special leaf pickup schedule. The director of public works will have published in the local media the starting and ending dates of the special leaf pickup schedule.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-32. - Yard rubbish.

- (a) Tree limbs, cuttings, shrubbery and other similar trash may be placed at the roadside (see section 23-40 for yard rubbish generated by a contractor) for collection on regularly scheduled trash collection days. Placement shall be such that there is no obstruction to vehicle traffic, pedestrian traffic or storm drainage structures. Such refuse not exceeding twenty (20) cubic yards, or the load capacity of one (1) open top trash trailer, will be collected when men and equipment are available at no charge. Additional trailer loads, or portions thereof, will be collected when men and equipment are available at a cost per load to be established and from time to time modified by action of city council.
- (b) Tree limbs, cuttings, shrubbery, and other similar trash placed at the roadside for collection must not be placed within ten (10) feet of a mailbox, paper box, post, tree, or similar obstacle. All tree limbs, cuttings, shrubbery, and other similar trash placed at curbside for pickup shall be separated from all other material.
- (c) Tree trunks and limbs less than eight (8) inches in diameter must be reduced to a length of less than forty-eight (48) inches. Tree trunks and limbs eight (8) inches in diameter or larger must be reduced to a length of less than twenty-four (24) inches. The public works director shall notify the property owner when such safe limits are exceeded and such refuse shall not be collected until the length and/or weight has been reduced to safe limits.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Cross reference— Tree management, Ch. 27.5.

Sec. 23-33. - White goods.

White goods such as refrigerators, washing machines, water heaters, and other similar items will be picked up on regularly scheduled refuse collection days.

- (a) Residents shall place such items at curbside (see section 23-40 for removal of white goods by a contractor) no earlier than the afternoon prior to their scheduled pickup day. Items placed at the roadside for collection must not be placed within ten (10) feet of a mailbox, paper box, post, tree, or similar obstacle. All white goods and other similar items placed at curbside for pickup shall be separated from all other material. Placement shall be such that there is no obstruction to vehicle traffic, pedestrian traffic or storm drainage structures.
- (b) Doors must be removed from refrigerators and freezers prior to being placed at curbside.
- (c) No special pickup will be authorized without prior approval of the director of public works or his agent, depending upon the availability of men and equipment.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-34. - Borrow-a-truck program.

- (a) If a resident is to generate an excessive amount of refuse, such as yard, attic, garage, etc., cleanup, he may request the free use of a twenty-cubic-yard open top trailer to be delivered to his residence and picked up at no additional expense to the resident, depending upon availability. Each resident will be limited to one (1) twenty-cubic-yard trailer monthly at no charge (the one (1) per month at no charge provision shall apply to landlords on a "per location" basis). An additional twenty-cubic-yard trailer, depending on availability, may be requested at an additional charge per trailer established and from time to time modified by action of city council. Any additional charges will be applied to the refuse collection users' tax.
- (b)

If a commercial business is to generate an excessive amount of refuse, it may request the use of a trash trailer to be delivered to his work site within the city to allow for the disposal of the refuse in the trash trailers. Trash trailers will be delivered upon availability. A fee established and from time to time modified by action of city council per trash trailer load or per day, whichever is greater, of refuse will be billed to the commercial business owner/contractor plus any charges incurred by the city for disposing such refuse at the county sanitary landfill. A commercial business owner/contractor using a trash trailer that will be delivered on a Friday and not picked up until the following Monday will be charged a fee established and from time to time modified by action of city council for one (1) load. Trash trailers will be delivered and picked up based on the availability of equipment and personnel.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Secs. 23-35—23-39. - Reserved.

DIVISION 4. - PROHIBITED ITEMS, ETC.

Sec. 23-40. - Items not collected by city.

- (a) *Generally; responsibility for disposal.* The city shall not collect the following items. These items are the responsibility of the persons indicated for each respectively:

Solid Waste		Responsible Entity
(1)	Large dead animals	Owner
(2)	Construction and demolition waste, including tree limbs and cuttings from commercial tree trimmers, landscapers, and tree surgeons	Contractor
(3)	Waste or litter resulting from vehicle accident or collision	Wrecker service

(4)	Industrial waste	Owner
(5)	Special waste, including any waste identified by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control as hazardous waste	Owner
(6)	White goods—If a new white good is delivered and installed by a store or contractor they shall remove and dispose of the old appliance	Contractor

(7)	Any solid waste items where it has been demonstrated by experience that the item has a high probability of inflicting damage to the collection equipment used by the city	Owner
(8)	Tires, automotive parts, oil, undrained oil filters, vehicle batteries, paint, solvents and chemicals	Owner
(9)	Limbs in excess of the limits in subsection <u>23-32(c)</u> , stumps and railroad ties	Owner

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-41. - Industrial and building materials and refuse.

No building materials or refuse from building operations or landscape contract work will be removed from any lot by the city. For purposes of this division, a landlord and/or his employees working on rental single family dwellings owned by the landlord shall not be considered contract work

and bulk collection will be provided as for any homeowner; provided however, that any material from rental property cleanouts or evictions initiated by the property owner or his agent shall not be placed at curbside for pickup. Landlords shall utilize the Borrow-A-Truck program for such activities. All large accumulations of glass, shavings or waste materials of any kind resulting from building operations shall be removed by the contractor in charge of such building operation. Failure to remove such debris within three (3) business days after notice from the city shall be grounds, in addition to criminal penalties for violation of this chapter, for suspension or revocation of the contractor's business license at the discretion of the city administrator. The contractor shall also be liable for the cost of removal by the city if required by the contractor's failure to remove the debris. No city business license may be issued to any business for any contractor or the successor or assign of that contractor until such time as the contractor pays all fees and costs outlined by this section.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Cross reference— Buildings, Ch. 5.

Sec. 23-42. - Requirement for special purpose permit; contract.

Any business involved in performing services within the city that result in the accumulation of debris or refuse in excess of twenty (20) cubic yards shall obtain a special purpose permit from the office of building official and use a contract in the form prescribed by the director of public works. Such contract form shall be issued with the special purpose permit and will be made a part thereof. Failure to obtain a permit or use the contract or a form substantially similar which provides the same information and requires the contractor to remove all debris, or to maintain records of such contracts for a period of three (3) years from performance of work shall be deemed a violation of this chapter. Failure to remove any such debris within three (3) days after notice from the city shall be a violation of this chapter and shall subject the contractor, in addition to criminal penalties, to suspension or revocation of the contractor's business license in the discretion of the city administrator. Businesses affected by the terms of this chapter include, but are not limited to, building contractors, remodeling services, roofing companies, pulpwood services, yard care services and tree removal and trimming services.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Secs. 23-43—23-50. - Reserved.

ARTICLE III. - REFUSE SERVICE CHARGES

Sec. 23-51. - Levy and collection.

A special city user tax for the collection of refuse by the city is hereby levied and shall be collected. The city council may establish in the annual budget ordinance a reduction in fees for certain charitable organizations. Any requested reduction in the fee that is not provided for in the annual budget ordinance shall be approved by city council prior to the provision of such service.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-52. - Roll-a-waste containers.

Pursuant to section 23-51, there shall be a special city user tax for use of roll-a-waste containers established as a part of the city's annual budget ordinance.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-53. - Bulk containers.

Pursuant to section 23-51, there shall be a service charge for the use of bulk containers established as a part of the city's annual budget ordinance.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-54. - Application for container for single-level housing facilities.

Single-level housing facilities containing more than two (2) dwelling units may have refuse collected through the use of a commercial container or through the use of a roll-a-waste container. If the method chosen is a commercial container, the service charges shall be borne by the owner of the housing facility.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-55. - When due; payment; turning off water for nonpayment.

- (a) The refuse special user tax provided for in this article shall be due and payable under the same rules and regulations as are provided for the collection of utility bills.
- (b) The water of any customer who has not paid such customer's account for the special city user tax for the collection of refuse before the fifteenth day of the month next following the due date on such bill shall have the water turned off. When water has been turned off because of nonpayment of the special city user tax, prior to it being turned back on all delinquent charges must be paid. It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to turn water back on after the water has been turned off for nonpayment of account.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-56. - Effect if conviction.

A conviction for the violation of any section of this article shall not appear as a release or discharge from the requirement of this article but the city may recover the amount due in any court of competent jurisdiction and shall have all the rights and remedies for the collection of same as is given under the statutes of the state.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Secs. 23-57—23-75. - Reserved.**ARTICLE IV. - LITTER****FOOTNOTE(S):**

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State Law reference— Dumping litter on private or public property, S.C. Code 1976, § 16-11-700; litter control, S.C. Code 1976, § 44-67-10 et seq.

Sec. 23-76. - Defined.

Litter, as used in this article, means garbage, refuse or rubbish, as defined in section 23-1 above.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-77. - Depositing prohibited.

(a)

It shall be unlawful for any person, in person or by his agent, employee or servant, to cast, throw, sweep, sift or deposit in any manner in or upon any public way or other public place in the city or any river, creek, canal, public water, drain, sewer or receiving basin within the jurisdiction of the city, any kind of litter, dirt, rubbish, waste article, thing or substance whatsoever, whether liquid or solid. Nor shall any person cast, throw, sweep, sift or deposit any of the aforementioned items anywhere within the jurisdiction of the city in such manner that it may be carried or deposited in whole or in part, by the action of the sun, wind, rain or snow, into any of the aforementioned places.

- (b) This section shall not apply to the deposit of material under a permit authorized by any ordinance of the city; or to goods, wares or merchandise deposited upon any public way or other public place temporarily, in the necessary course of trade and removed therefrom within two (2) hours after being so deposited; or to articles or things deposited in or conducted into the city sewer system through unlawful drains in accordance with the ordinances of the city relating thereto.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-78. - Littering from automobiles; driver to be held liable.

- (a) No person, while a driver or a passenger in a vehicle, shall throw or deposit litter upon any street or other public place within the city or upon private property.
- (b) The driver of any vehicle, other than a commercial carrier, shall be held liable in the event it cannot be determined which vehicle occupant committed any acts in violation of this article.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-79. - Placing in public receptacles.

Persons placing litter in public containers or in authorized private containers shall do so in such a manner as to prevent it from being carried or deposited by the elements upon any street, sidewalk or other public place or upon private property.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-80. - Unlawful use of public containers.

It shall be unlawful to use such public containers for the purpose of disposing of any refuse, trash, house sweeping, paper, appliances, garbage, rubbish, ashes, dead animals, putrescible animal and vegetable waste, glass, wood, bedding, crockery or any other similar materials created by or generated from the operations of any business.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-81. - Maintenance of private property.

The owner or person in control of any private property shall at all times maintain the premises, including structures situated on those premises, free of used equipment, litter and debris; provided, that this section shall not prohibit the storage of litter in authorized containers for collection. The accumulation and storage of used equipment, litter and debris is hereby found to create an unsightly and unwarranted condition when found on private premises. Such accumulation tends to reduce the value of private property and to constitute an attractive nuisance. Such accumulation and storage of used equipment, litter and debris is further found to promote urban blight and deterioration in the community and is in violation of health and sanitation laws.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Cross reference— Offenses and miscellaneous, Ch. 15.

Sec. 23-82. - Containers required at certain establishments.

To help prevent or reduce litter by pedestrians and motorists, owners of publicly patronized or used establishments and institutions, as may be designated by the director of public works, shall provide on their premises and maintain in good condition adequate containers that meet standards prescribed by the director of public works. These owners shall regularly empty these containers into roll-a-waste containers or commercial containers for collection by the city or private collection service. This requirement shall be applicable, but not limited, to fast food outlets, shopping centers, convenience stores, supermarkets, service stations, motels, hospitals, schools, apartment complexes and colleges.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-83. - Owner responsibility.

- (a) It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, occupant or lessee to keep exterior private and public property free of litter and unsightly growth. This requirement applies not only to removal of loose litter, but to materials that already are, or become, trapped at such locations as fences and wall bases, grassy and planted areas, borders, embankments, commercial containers and other lodging points.
- (b) It shall be unlawful to sweep or push litter from buildings, property, sidewalks, and strips into streets, sidewalks and the storm drainage system. Sidewalk and strip sweepings must be picked up and put into roll-a-waste containers, public receptacles or commercial containers.
- (c) The building official shall provide written notice to the owner, agent, occupant or lessee identifying any deficiencies or violation requiring correction five (5) days prior to any other enforcement action taken in regard to the provisions of this section.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-84. - Failure to remove.

Any person who fails, neglects or refuses to remove the accumulated used equipment, litter or debris and abate such nuisances after given notice by the building official shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-85. - Penalty.

Violation of this article shall be punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both, as provided in section 1-7 of the City Code. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Secs. 23-86—23-89. - Reserved.

ARTICLE V. - ROLLOFF CONTAINERS

Sec. 23-90. - Rolloff containers—Generally.

Properly sized rolloff containers for the disposal of construction and/or demolition debris suitable for disposal in a C & D landfill, as may be designated by the director of public works or his agent shall be provided by the city for locations needing such service where the use of such containers is considered to be advantageous to the general welfare of the city for reasons of health, sanitation, economy or appearance.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-91. - Use and maintenance of containers generally.

Users of rolloff containers shall be responsible for keeping container doors closed and for the general cleanliness of containers. It shall be unlawful to burn debris in a rolloff container. Debris set outside the rolloff container shall not be collected. Rolloff containers shall not be serviced if ready access is not available to the container.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-92. - Damaged containers.

The replacement cost of any rolloff container found to be damaged due to placing unauthorized objects into the container or through neglect of the user shall be charged to such user.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-93. - User tax.

- (a) There shall be a special city user tax for the use of roll-off containers established as a part of the city's annual budget ordinance. In the event of non-payment the city may recover the amount due in any court of competent jurisdiction and shall have all the rights and remedies for the collection of same as is given under the statutes of the state.
- (b) For customers desiring service on a permanent basis the monthly rental fee shall be calculated utilizing the same fee charged per cubic yard as commercial container customers and the hauling fee shall be waived. For the purpose of this section, permanent basis shall mean desiring service in excess of twenty-four (24) months.

(Ord. No. 006-02, 3-28-06)

Sec. 23-94. - When due; turning off utilities for nonpayment; liability for charges.

- (a) The special city user tax for the use of roll-off containers shall be due and payable as specified by the payment terms contained in the invoice produced by the city for usage charges.
- (b) If the individual or business charged for roll-off container use is a customer of the city's water and sewer service, such service may be terminated for failure to pay in full the charges owed for roll-off container usage. When service has been terminated due to nonpayment of roll-off charges, all delinquent roll-off charges must be paid in full prior to service being reinstated. It shall be unlawful for any authorized person to turn water back on after water has been turned off for nonpayment of account.
- (c) If a roll-off container is placed at a property owned by a city resident, the resident is secondarily liable for payment of all outstanding roll-off container usage invoices if primary roll-off customer does not pay invoiced charges.

(Ord. No. 012-03, 3-27-12)

Appendix B
Lancaster County Debris Management Plan
Excerpts

LANCASTER COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

SECTION TWO

ANNEX A

2010

Lancaster County Emergency Management

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I. PURPOSE

After any event that causes widespread damage, priorities must be set for debris clearance and response. The purpose of Annex A is to identify locations with a duty to respond with personnel and equipment in disaster situations. These locations must be accessible immediately after a disaster strikes so that response and recovery efforts may begin.

Priority for debris clearance shall be based upon the following criteria:

- Extricate people
- Egress for fire, EMS, police and Emergency Operations Center
- Ingress to hospitals, jail, and special care unit
- Major flood drainage arteries
- Municipal Buildings
- Major traffic routes
- Egress for fleet, traffic, road and bridge, and designated remote locations
- Supply distribution points and mutual aid assembly areas
- Government facilities
- Public Safety communications towers
- Red Cross / DSS shelters
- Secondary roads to neighbor collection points
- Access for utility restoration
- Neighborhood streets
- Private property adversely affecting public welfare

I. EMERGENCY SERVICES**A. FIRE STATIONS**

The following are fire stations located throughout the Lancaster County. Circumstances of the type, degree, and location of the disaster will of course determine fire station response and the immediacy of debris clearance.

The following are a list of Fire Stations in Lancaster County:

Station 1
Antioch Fire Department
3015 Taxahaw Rd.
34.704560 Lat.
-80.676500 Long.

Station 2
Bell Town Fire Department
4600 Great Falls Hwy.
34.622630 Lat.
-80.853630 Long.

Station 3
Buford Fire Department
1893 N. Rocky River Rd.
34.760580 Lat.
-80.630220 Long.

Station 4
Camp Creek Fire Department
2386 Camp Creek Rd.
34.749140 Lat.
-80.714580 Long.

Station 5
Charlotte Rd./Van Wyck Fire Dept
4455 Old Hickory Rd.
34.839860 Lat.
-80.827850 Long.

Station 6
Elgin Fire Department
114 Tram Rd.
34.675510 Lat.
-80.721320 Long.

Station 7
Flat Creek Fire Department
7563 Flat Creek Rd.
34.635450 Lat.
-80.529000 Long.

Flat Creek Fire Dept. (Sub Station)
8300 Taxahaw Rd.
34.671950 Lat.
-80.47869 Long.

Station 8
Gooch's Fire Department
1594 Grace Ave.
34.693090 Lat.
-80.803640 Long.

Station 9
Heath Springs Fire Department
103 Duncan St.
34.594780 Lat.
-80.675070 Long.

Station 10
Indian Land Fire Department
185 Six mile Creek Rd.
34.930610 Lat.
-80.830640 Long.

Station 11
Kershaw Fire Department
110 S. Hampton St.
34.547120 Lat.
-80.582120 Long.

Station 12
McDonald Green Fire Dept.
2787 Lynwood Dr.
34.653540 Lat.
-80.765510 Long.

Station 14
Pleasant Valley Fire Dept.
315 Fort Mill Hwy.
35.000830 Lat.
-80.864610 Long.

Station 15
Rich Hill Fire Department
3089 Rocky River Rd.
34.652270 Lat.
-80.653530 Long.

Station 16
Riverside Fire Department
1875 Riverside Rd.
34.755570 Lat.
-80.844910 Long.

Station 17
Shiloh Zion Fire Department
703 Monroe Hwy.
34.754640 Lat.
-80.759460 Long.

Station 18
Tradesville Fire Department
2145 Old Camden-Monroe Hwy.
34.770990 Lat.
-80.547880 Long.

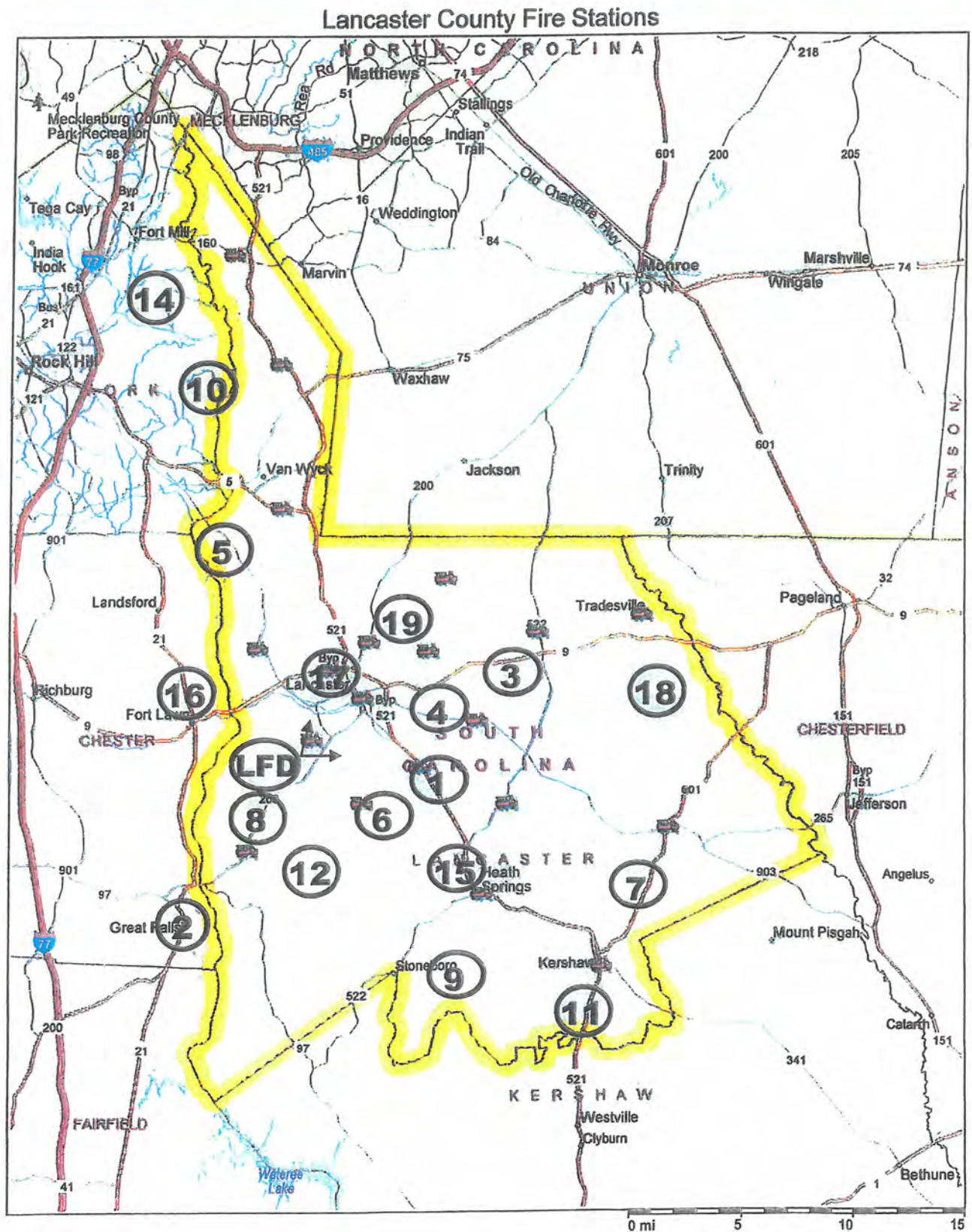
Station 19
Unity Fire Department
2495 Shiloh Unity Rd.
34.795020 Lat.
-80.701070 Long.

LFD Station 1
401 East Arch Street
34.719030 Lat.
-80.764720 Long.

LFD Station 2
453 Hubbard Dr.
34.736890 Lat.
-80.789240 Long.

LANCASTER COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annex A -- Debris Clearing Priorities



Fire Departments

Antioch Fire Department
3015 Taxahaw Rd.



Buford Fire Department
1893 N. Rocky River Rd.



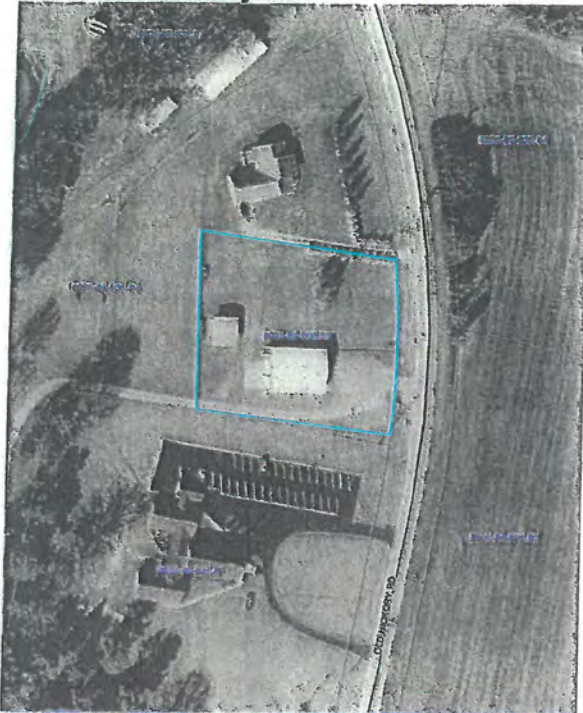
Bell Town Fire Department
4600 Great Falls Hwy.



Camp Creek Fire Department
2386 Camp Creek Rd. - Lancaster



**Charlotte Rd Van Wyck Fire Dept.
4455 Old Hickory Rd.**



**Flat Creek Fire Department
7563 Flat Creek Rd.**



**Elgin Fire Department
114 Tram Rd.**



**Flat Creek Fire Dept. Sub Station
8300 Taxahaw Rd.**



Gooch's Fire Department
1594 Grace Ave. - Lancaster



Indian Land Fire Department
185 Six mile Creek Rd. – Indian Land



Heath Springs Fire Department
103 Duncan St. - Heath Springs



Kershaw Fire Department
110 S. Hampton St. – Kershaw



LANCASTER COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annex A – Debris Clearing Priorities

McDonald Green Fire Department
2787 Lynwood Dr.



Rich Hill Fire Department
3089 Rocky River Rd.



Pleasant Valley Fire Department
912 Fort Mill Hwy. – Indian Land



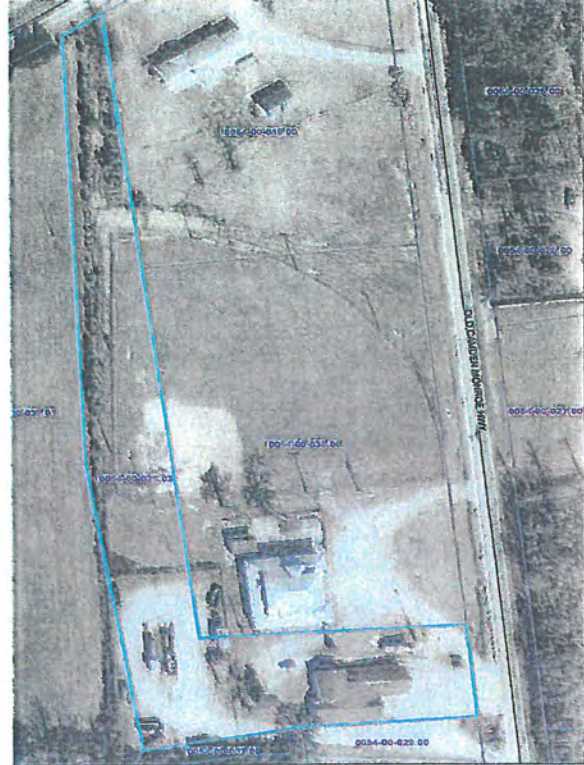
Riverside Fire Department
1875 Riverside Rd. - Lancaster



Shiloh Zion Fire Department
703 Monroe Hwy. – Lancaster



Tradesville Fire Department
2145 Old Camden-Monroe Hwy.



Shiloh Zion Fire Dept. Sub Station
1509 Monroe Hwy.

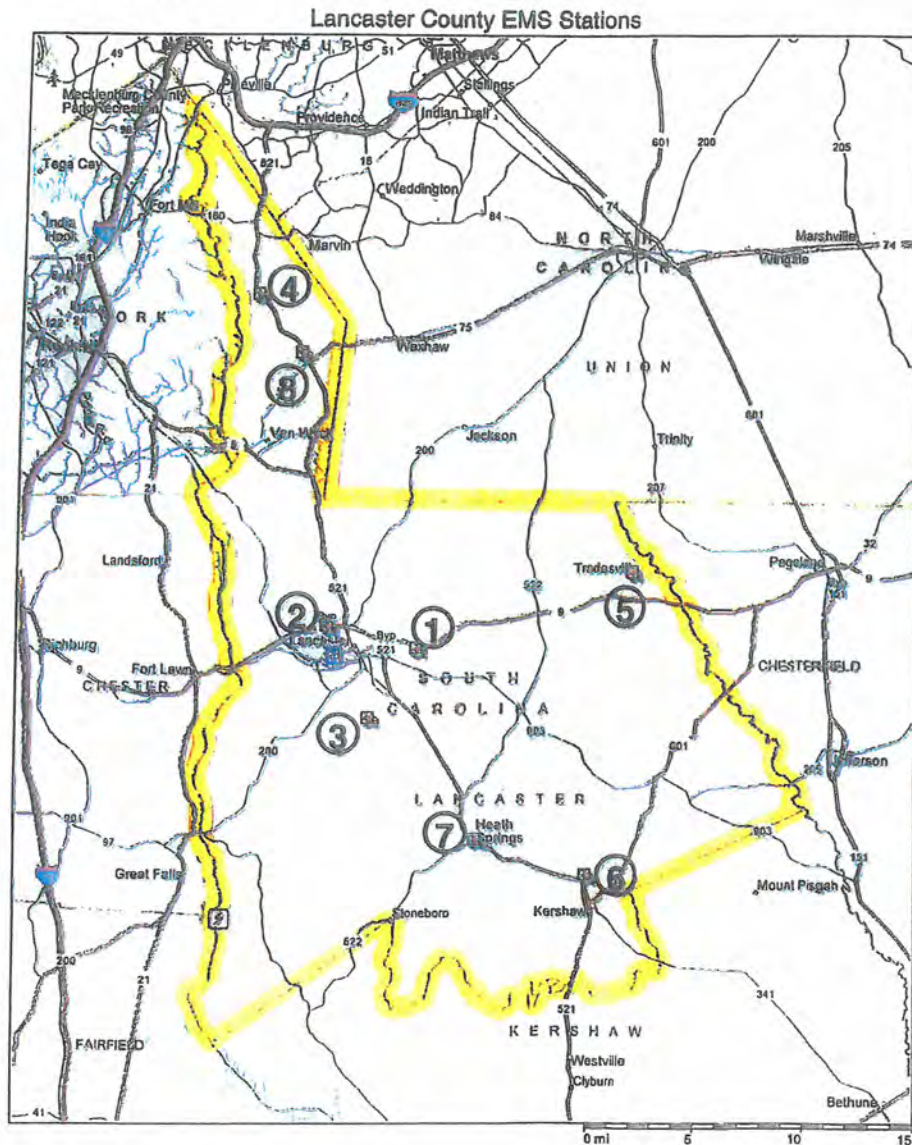


Unity Fire Department
2495 Shiloh Unity Rd.



B. EMS STATIONS

The following are EMS stations located throughout the Lancaster County. Circumstances of the type, degree, and location of the disaster will of course determine EMS station response and the immediacy of debris clearance.



EMS Station 1
2006 Pageland Hwy.
34.721200 Lat.
-80.721340 Long.

EMS Station 2
1101 Crestfield Dr.
34.736890 Lat.
-80.789240 Long.

EMS Station 3
1305 McIlwain Road
34.674990 Lat.
-80.758430 Long.

EMS Station 4
8290 Charlotte Hwy.
34.952680 Lat.
-80.849100 Long.

EMS Station 5
2145 Old Camden-Monroe
Hwy.
34.770990 Lat.
-80.547880 Long.

EMS Station 6
3855 Fork Hill Rd.
34.569540 Lat.
-80.586190 Long.

EMS Station 7 (Non -Transport)
309 Hart St. Heath Springs
34.59460 Lat.
-80.67420 Long.

EMS Station 8
10209 Edenmoor Pkwy.
UNDER CONSTRUCTION

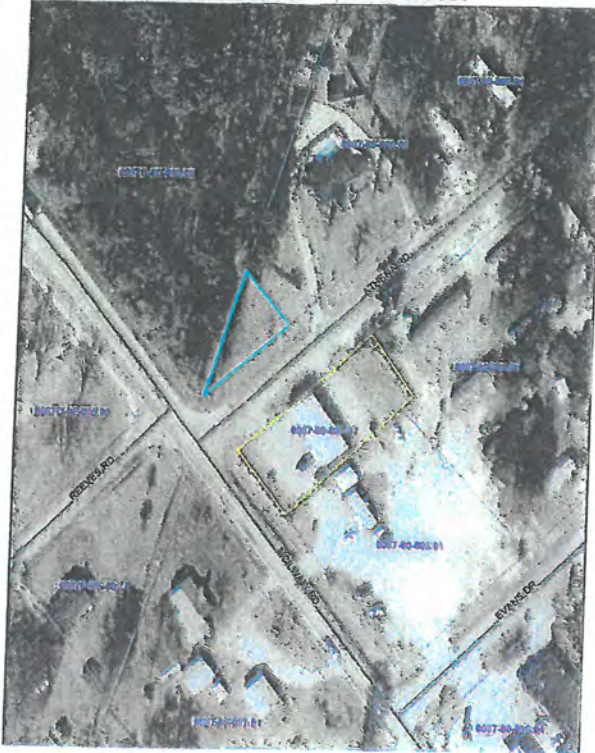
EMS Station 1
2006 Pageland Hwy.- Lancaster



EMS Station 2
1101 Crestfield Dr. - Lancaster



EMS Station 3
1305 McIlwain Road - Lancaster



EMS Station 5
2145 Old Camden-Monroe Hwy.



EMS Station 4
8290 Charlotte Hwy. – Indian Land



EMS Station 6
3855 Fork Hill Road – Kershaw



EMS Station 7

309 Hart Street – Heath Springs



C. Law Enforcement /Sheriff's Department and Sub-Stations

The following are Sheriff's Department stations located throughout the Lancaster County. Circumstances of the type, degree, and location of the disaster will of course determine Sheriff's Department station response and the immediacy of debris clearance.

**Lancaster County Sheriff's Dept.
1941 Pageland Hwy
Lancaster, SC**



**Lancaster County Sheriff's Dept.
Indian Land Sub-Station
8290 Charlotte Hwy. – Indian Land**



**Lancaster County Sheriff's Dept.
Heath Springs Sub-Station
103 Duncan St. – Heath Springs**



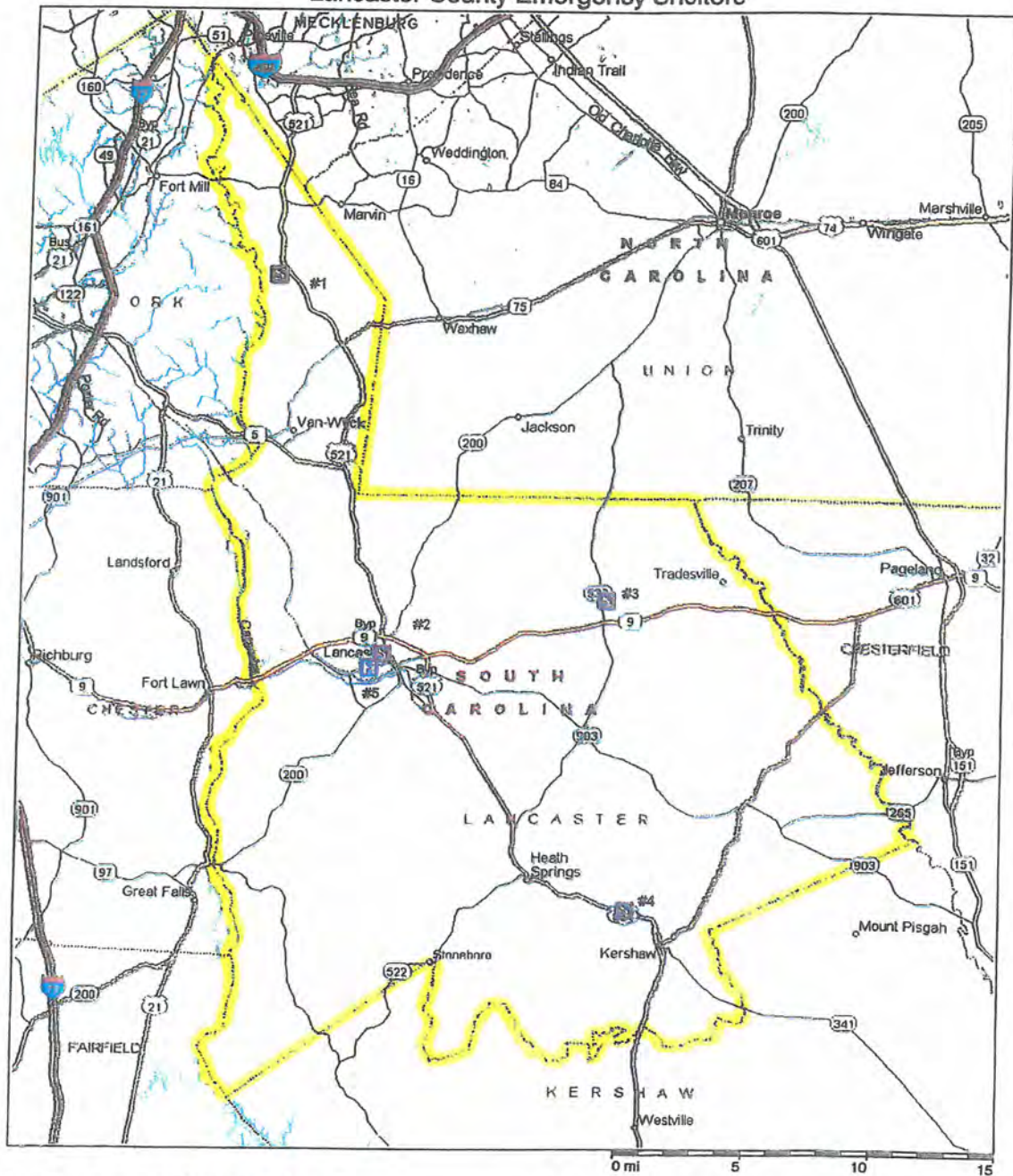
**Lancaster County Sheriff's Dept.
Kershaw Sub-Station
113 S Hampton Street. – Kershaw**



208 W. Gay St. – Lancaster



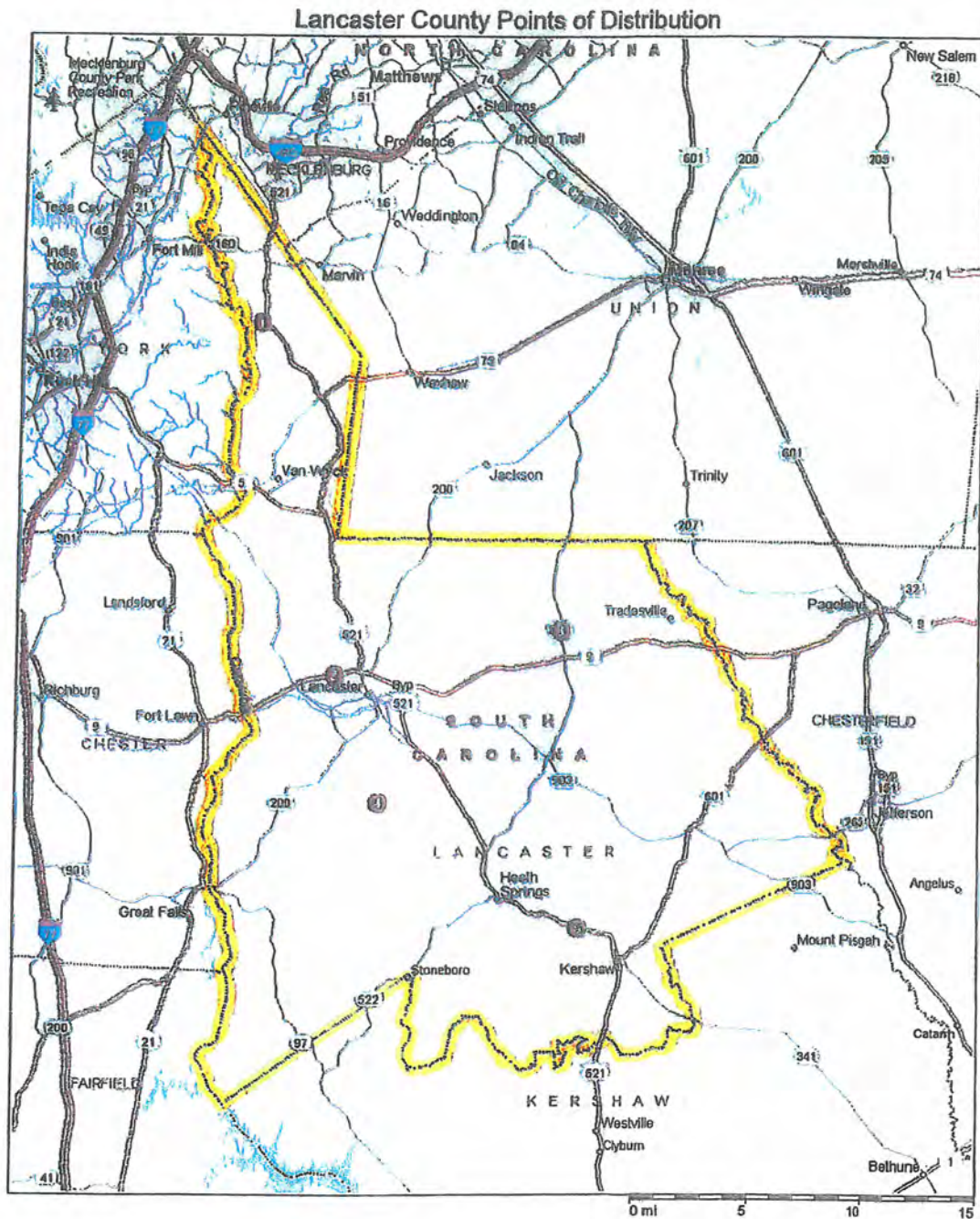
Lancaster County Emergency Shelters



- | | |
|--|--|
| #1 Indian Land High School
8063 River Rd. | #4 Andrew Jackson High School
6925 Kershaw-Camden Hwy. |
| #2 Lancaster High School
617 Normand Rd. | #5 Springs Memorial Hospital
Special Medical Needs Shelter
800 W. Meeting St. - Lancaster |
| #3 Buford High School
4290 Tabernacle Rd. | |

G. Commodity Distribution Points

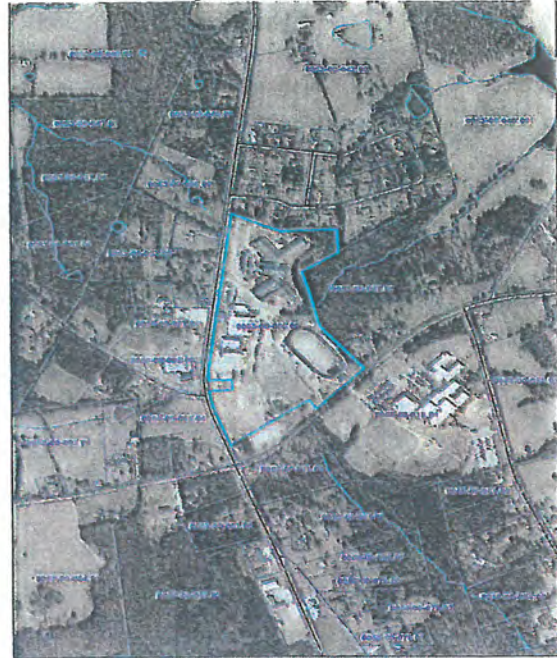
Lancaster County Emergency Management has identified five points of distribution for life sustaining commodities. Access to these locations, identified in the following map, must be attained as quickly as possible to begin providing necessities to citizens in need.



**Point of Distribution # 1
Indian Land Elementary School
4137 Doby's Bridge Rd.**



**Point of Distribution # 3
Buford Elementary School
1906 N. Rocky River Rd.**



**Point of Distribution # 2
Lancer Center
1206 Highway 9 By-Pass West**



**Point of Distribution # 4
McDonald Green Elementary
2763 Lynwood Dr.**



**Point of Distribution #5
Andrew Jackson Middle School
6865 Kershaw-Camden Hwy.**



LANCASTER COUNTY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

SECTION TWO

ANNEX B

2010

Lancaster County Emergency Management

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I. PURPOSE

To provide a description of the site selection, location, layout, general operational guideline for debris management sites within Lancaster County.

II. GENERAL

Federal debris management guidance and best practices advise local debris management sites should be pre-designate when possible. Lancaster County has selected a site for debris management operations that meets the following criteria:

- The site is sufficient in size with appropriate topography and soil type (work with state/local environmental agencies to determine appropriate topography and soil type).
- The site is located an appropriate distance from potable water wells and rivers, lakes, and streams.
- The site is not located in a floodplain or wetland.
- The site is free from obstructions, such as power lines and pipelines.
- Access to the site can be easily limited and yet still have some defined areas opened to the public, such as areas to drop off debris.
- The site is located close to the center of the county and urban areas, but far enough away from residences, infrastructure, and businesses that could be affected by site operations.
- The site is located on public lands making approval for this use is easier to obtain.

Lancaster County has sites located throughout the county that may be for temporary debris storage sites; however, depending on the size, type and magnitude of the event, private lands may be logistically necessary for temporary debris storage sites.

III. LOCATION AND LAYOUT**A. Location****1. Debris Management Site**

Lancaster County has pre-designated two properties (figure 2 & 3) located on Landfill Road in the central area of western Lancaster County. These conjoined properties are accessible by one road only which allow for better controls of site access by the general

public. Even though both sites include some wetlands within their boundaries and one is bordered by a stream, the expanse of the properties easily affords the placement of controls to mitigate storm water runoff, and erosion.



figure 1.

The location is in a rural area located five miles south of the City of Lancaster. The coordinates for the entrance to the site is 34° 38' 20.09"N 80° 46' 05.56"W. There are no railroads or public utilities on the property and the property is owned by Lancaster County.



figure 2.

Property number one is 178.15 acres. There are roads that transverse the property and open areas for the placement of debris materials.



2. Debris Collection Sites

3

accommodate the residents as a great deal of residential debris cleanup takes place on weekends or after normal business hours.

Locations of the collection sites are as follows:

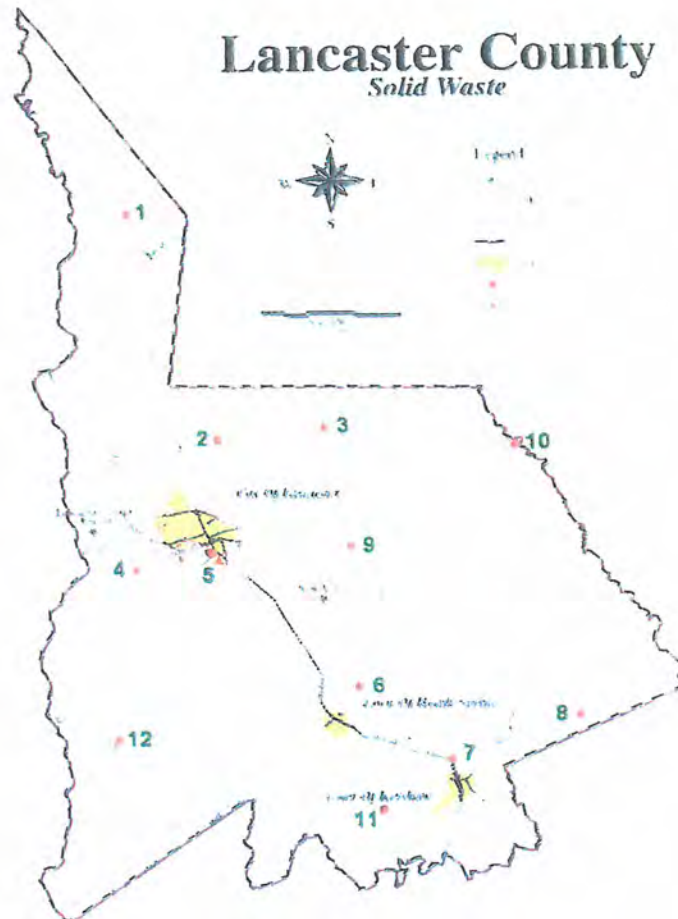


figure 4.

Number	Site Name	Location
1	Indian Land	401 Jim Wilson Road
2	Race Track	273 Shiloh Unity Road
3	Unity	2511 Shiloh Unity Road
4	Erwin Farm	3122 Bethel Road
5	Lynwood Drive	1349 Lynwood Drive
6	Heath Springs	173 Solar Road
7	Kershaw	6491 Old Lancaster Highway

Number	Site Name	Location
8	Midway	4125 Payne Road
9	Rich Hill	4202 Joshua Tree Drive
10	Tradesville	2149 Old Camden Monroe Highway
11	McGill	3101 Kershaw-Country Club Road
12	Fort	5330 J.B. Denton Road

B. Layout

1. General

According to FEMA, experience has shown that 100 acres of land is needed to process one million cubic yards of debris. Figure 5 depicts an example of a 100-acre debris management site that primarily manages nonhazardous debris. The site also includes a location for any hazardous waste (marked "HW"). Hazardous waste may be delivered to this location by mistake or included with other non-hazardous materials, which is likely to occur as affected citizens may be confused about how to categorize their waste or where they should take it.

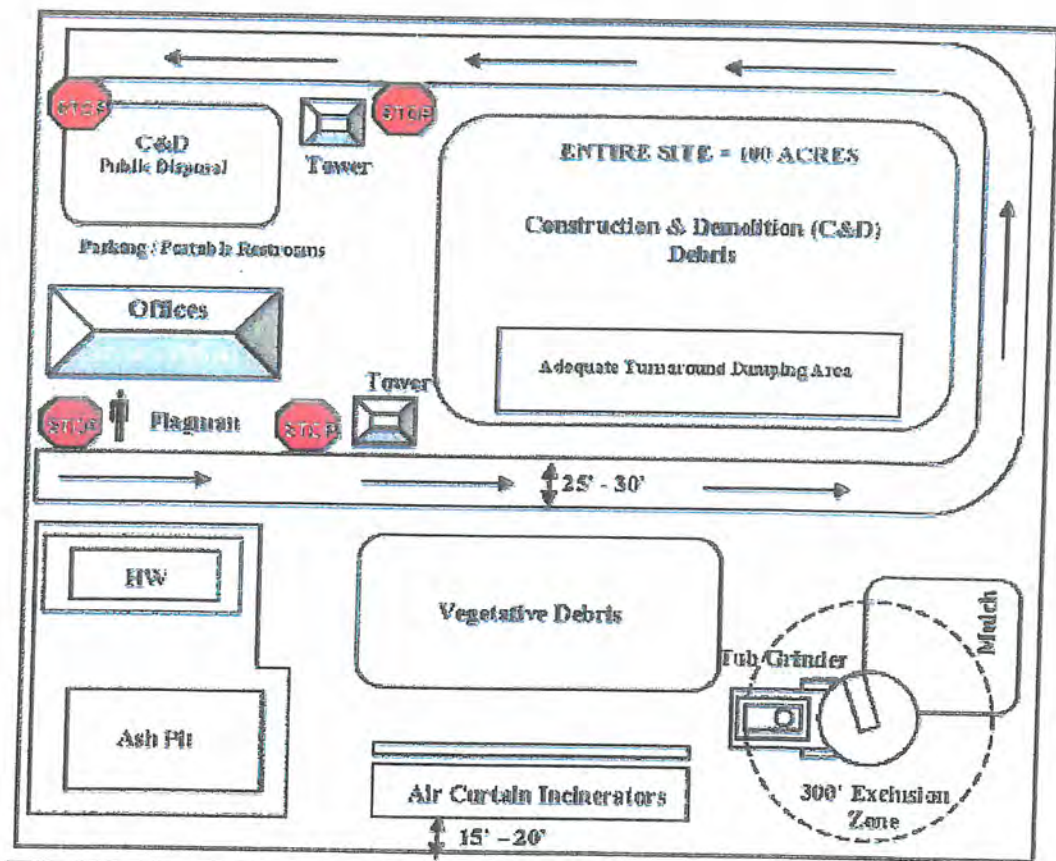


figure 5.

According to section II. B, 2 (Forecasted Debris) of the Basic Plan, the amount of debris estimated for Lancaster County under an average scenario is 338,000 cubic yards of debris. The area required to effectively manage the estimated amount of debris is 34.78 acres. The pre-designated areas specified by this plan are more than adequate to address the needs of Lancaster County.

The Debris Manager, will be responsible for the overall establishment and operations, approval of site layouts and site operational plans to include volume reduction methods for the various debris storage and reduction sites.

Operational boundaries will be established for each site with areas for equipment storage, and fuel storage being segregated outside the areas of operation. Buffering between operational uses will be established. Depending upon the scale of operations, each debris stream will be given own tipping area. Public drop off areas will be designed for passenger vehicle traffic and each site design will keep the public's safety as a primary component.

Traffic patterns throughout the entire site will be well defined and will be clearly marked before site operations begins and may these may be supplemented with flag personnel to help direct traffic. If possible, traffic shall enter and exit through different points with a segregation of debris haulers and public vehicular traffic.

2. Construction & Demolition Materials Storage

Site security will be taken into consideration in the planning and design of each individual site with provisions for obtaining barricades if needed. Access for fire fighting equipment should be accounted for.

These guidelines apply only to sites for staging/transferring C&D storm debris (roof shingles / roofing materials, carpet, insulation, wallboard, treated and painted lumber, etc.). Arrangements should be made to screen out unsuitable materials, such as household garbage, white goods, asbestos containing materials (ACM's), and household hazardous waste.

The following guidelines are presented in locating a site for "staging / transferring" and are considered "minimum standards" for selecting a site for use.

Sites should be located outside of identifiable or known floodplain and flood prone areas; consult the Flood Insurance Rate Map for the location in the county to verify these areas. Due to heavy rains associated with hurricanes and saturated conditions that result, flooding may occur more frequently than normally expected.

Hauler unloading areas for incoming C&D debris material should be at a minimum 100 feet from all surface waters including but not limited to small creeks, streams, watercourses, ditches that maintain seasonal groundwater levels, ponds, wetlands, etc.

Storage areas for incoming C&D debris shall be at least 100 feet from the site property boundaries, on site structures, and septic tanks with leach fields or at least 250 feet from off site residential dwellings, commercial or public structures, and potable water supply wells, whichever is greater.

Materials separated from incoming C&D debris (white goods, scrap metal, etc.) shall be at least 50 feet from site property lines. Other nontransferable C&D wastes (household garbage) shall be placed in containers and transported to the appropriate facilities as soon as possible.

Sites that have identified wetlands should be avoided, if possible. If wetlands exist or wetland features appear at a potential site the areas should be flagged and a 100-foot buffer shall be maintained for all activities on going at the site.

Where possible, signs should be installed to inform haulers and the public on types of waste accepted, hours of operation and who to contact in case of after hours emergency.

Certain types of construction and demolition debris are reusable or recyclable. To conserve landfill space, it is prudent to separate materials for reuse or recycling.

3. Chipping and Grinding Sites

Site security will be taken into consideration in the planning and design of each individual site with provisions for obtaining barricades if needed. Access for fire fighting equipment should be accounted for.

Locating sites for chipping / grinding of vegetative and land clearing debris will require a detailed evaluation of potential sites and site conditions.

Storage areas for incoming debris and processed material should be at a minimum 100 feet from all surface waters including but not limited to small creeks, streams, watercourses, ditches that maintain seasonal groundwater levels, ponds, wetlands, etc.

Storage areas for incoming debris and processed material shall be at least 100 feet from the site property boundaries and on site structures. Management of processed material shall be in

accordance with the guidelines for reducing the potential for spontaneous combustion in compost / mulch piles.

Sites that have identified wetlands should be avoided, if possible. If wetlands exist or wetland features appear at a potential site, the areas shall be flagged and a 100-foot buffer shall be maintained for all activities on going at the site.

Sites shall have an attendant(s) during operating hours to minimize the acceptance of unapproved materials and to provide directions to haulers and private citizens bringing in debris.

Where possible, signs should be installed to inform haulers and the general public on types of waste accepted, hours of operation, and who to contact in case of an after hours emergency.

Grinding of clean wood waste such as pallets and segregated unpainted / untreated dimensional lumber is allowed.

4. Compost, Chip, and Mulch Piles

Spontaneous combustion is more likely to occur in larger piles of debris because of a greater possibility of volatile gases building up in the piles and being ignited by the high temperatures. Windrows shall be maintained at a maximum of 5 feet to 6 feet high and 8 feet to 10 feet wide, to allow volatile gases a better chance of escaping the piles thereby reducing the possibility of spontaneous combustion.

Large piles should be kept away from wooded areas and structures and should be accessible to fire fighting equipment, if a fire were to occur. Efforts should be made to avoid driving or operating heavy equipment on large piles because the compaction will increase the amount of heat buildup, which could increase the possibility of spontaneous combustion.

5. Air Curtain Burner Sites

Locating sites for air curtain burning (ACB) operations is a coordinated effort between the Debris Manager and DHEC air quality officials for evaluating the surrounding area. The following are guidelines for selecting an ACB site and operational requirements once a site is in use.

Contact the County Fire Service Director for input into site selection in order to minimize the potential for fire hazards, other potential problems related to fire fighting that could be presented by the location of the site and to ensure that adequate fire protection resources area available in the event of an emergency.

The requirements for ACB device(s), in accordance with local air quality rules require the following buffers: a minimum of 500 feet from the ACB device to homes, dwellings and other structures and 1000 feet from roadways. Contact the local DHEC office of air quality for updates or changes to their requirements.

Sites should be located outside of identifiable or known floodplain and flood prone areas; consult the Flood Insurance Rate Map for the location in the county to verify these areas. Due to heavy rains associated with hurricanes and saturated conditions that result, flooding may occur more frequently than normally expected. If ACB pit devices are utilized, a minimum two foot separation to the seasonal high water table is recommended. A larger buffer to the seasonal high water table may be necessary due to on site soil conditions and topography.

Storage areas for incoming debris and processed material should be at a minimum 100 feet from all surface waters including but not limited to small creeks, streams, watercourses, ditches that maintain seasonal groundwater levels, ponds, wetlands, etc.

Storage areas for incoming debris shall be located at least 100 feet from property boundaries and on site structures.

Air Curtain Burners in use should be located at least 200 feet from on site storage areas for incoming debris, on site dwellings and other structures, potable water supply wells and septic tanks and leaching fields.

Wood ash stored on site shall be located at least 200 feet from storage areas for incoming debris, processed mulch or tub grinders (if a grinding site and ACB site is located on the same property). Wood ash shall be wetted prior to removal from the ACB device or earth pit and placed in storage. If the wood ash is to be stored prior to removal from the site, then rewetting may be necessary to minimize airborne emissions.

Wood ash to be land applied on site or off site shall be managed in accordance with the guidelines for the land application of wood ash from storm debris burn sites. The ash shall be incorporated into soil by the end of the operational day or sooner if wood ash becomes dry and airborne.

Sites that have identified wetlands should be avoided, if possible. If wetlands exist or wetland features appear at a potential site it will be necessary to delineate areas of concern. Once areas are delineated, the areas shall be flagged, and a 100 foot buffer shall be maintained for all activities ongoing at the site.

Sites bisected by overhead power transmission lines need careful consideration due to large dump body trucks / trailers used to haul debris and intense heat generated by the ACB device. Underground utilities need to be identified prior to digging pits for using ACB device.

Provisions should be made to prevent unauthorized access to facilities when not open for use. As a temporary measure, access can be secured by blocking drives or entrances with trucks or other equipment when the facilities are closed. Gates, cables, or other more standard types of access control should be installed as soon as possible.

When possible, post signs with operating hours and information about what types of cleanup waste may be accepted. Also include information as to whether only commercial haulers or the general public may deposit waste.

6. Debris Collection Site

Site security will be taken into consideration in the planning and design of each individual site with provisions for obtaining barricades if needed. Access for fire fighting equipment should be accounted for. Where possible, signs will be installed to inform the public on types of waste accepted, hours of operation and who to contact in case of after hours emergency.

The condition of these sites should be evaluated and documented prior to use. Depending on the debris that are to be staged there, it may be advisable to assess the soil, groundwater and/or surface water at staging areas prior to receiving debris to establish pre-existing conditions.

Sites should be located outside of identifiable or known floodplain and flood prone areas; consult the Flood Insurance Rate Map for the location in the county to verify these areas. Due to heavy rains associated with hurricanes and saturated conditions that result, flooding may occur more frequently than normally expected.

Storage areas for incoming debris and material should be at a minimum 100 feet from all surface waters including but not limited to small creeks, streams, watercourses, ditches that maintain seasonal groundwater levels, ponds, wetlands, etc.

Storage areas for incoming debris and processed material shall be at least 100 feet from the site property boundaries and on site structures.

Sites that have identified wetlands should be avoided, if possible. If wetlands exist or wetland features appear at a potential site, the

areas shall be flagged and a 100-foot buffer shall be maintained for all activities on going at the site.

IV. OPERATIONS

Once the debris is removed from damaged areas, it will be taken to an approved Landfill or at Temporary Disposal Site for preparation for disposal. Methods of disposal may include, but are not limited to burning, grinding/chipping, recycling and landfill disposal.

Recycling of metals, woody material, and soils are of major importance. Recycling reduces mixed debris volume before it is hauled to a landfill. Recycling is attractive because there may be an economic value to the recovered material if it can be sorted and sold. A Recyclable Materials area should be set up at each site.

Lancaster County Public Works will be able to work with numerous types of debris such as Solid Waste, Construction and Demolition Debris, Trees, Stumps, Limbs, Leaves and Metal. Lancaster County will have to out source hazardous materials. Lancaster County will use all of its resources to recycle recyclable materials.

A. Debris Collection Sites

Each site will have a Debris Site Supervisor and a minimum of one Disposal Site Monitor. Outsourced collection site monitoring **will not** be contracted to debris collection companies.

Dependent on site size, additional personnel may be added. For sites that have been outsourced Lancaster County will provide the Site Manager/Safety Officer, Disposal Site Monitor(s) and a Field Inspection Teams.

Collection sites shall have an attendant during operating hours to minimize the acceptance of unapproved materials and to provide directions to citizens bringing in debris. The Debris Manager may alter the days and hours of operation of collection sites locations to suit the need at hand.

Sites should be secure after operating hours to prevent unauthorized access to the site. Where possible, signs will be installed to inform the public on types of waste accepted, hours of operation and who to contact in case of after hours emergency.

The condition of these sites should be evaluated and documented prior to use. Depending on the debris that are to be staged there, it may be advisable to assess the soil, groundwater and/or surface water at staging areas prior to receiving debris to establish pre-existing conditions.

Areas used to stage vegetative debris should be closely monitored to prevent or at least limit the mixing of Construction and Demolition materials (C&D), hazardous wastes, and putrescible waste.

Hazardous and putrescible waste at Collection Sites should be removed daily or as soon as practical to prevent odors, vectors, human health hazards, and/or environmental releases.

Traffic patterns throughout the entire site will be well defined and will be clearly marked before site operations begins and may be supplemented with flag personnel to help direct traffic.

1. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste (HW) and Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) may be generated as a result of a major natural disaster. HW may consist of chemicals, petroleum products, asbestos, electrical equipment including transformers, capacitors, batteries and paint. HHW may consist of common household chemicals, propane tanks, oxygen bottles, batteries, and industrial/agricultural chemicals.

HW and HHW items can be expected to be mixed into the debris stream after a major natural disaster and will require close monitoring throughout the debris disposal process for removal. Hazardous or Toxic Waste response teams will be assigned and respond ahead of any removal efforts.

Hazardous waste must be addressed at the collection sites. Consider the following safeguards for hazardous waste collection sites:

- Area to be used should be covered with two layers of plastic sheeting, tarps, or a concrete pad.
- Fence off area with T-posts and orange barricade fencing.
- Surround fenced off area with absorbent booms (to absorb any potential leaks) or sandbags (to prevent spills from seeping into the ground).
- Use (wooden) pallets to raise collection bins off the ground (to ascertain potential leaks).
- Provide adequate space for walking/carrying items between pallets.
- Segregate containerized gases, liquids, or solids by material type (e.g. corrosive wastes, reactive wastes), place each material type in a separate bin or barrel, and label bin or barrel appropriately.

- Cover collection bins or barrels with plastic liners/lids or cover the entire hazardous waste collection site with a tent to prevent water collecting in bins.
- Cylinders containing compressed gas should be placed upright with cap on and secured in place.
- Provide sufficient fire extinguishers for the site in case fire breaks out; four fire extinguishers per 10,000 square feet are recommended, placed at the corners or in easily accessible locations.
- Limit site access to ensure that the site is secure. Some wastes present higher levels of concern and should have additional storage controls and security measures.

2. Construction & Demolition Materials Accepted

The following types of waste have been determined by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control to be environmentally safe and may be accepted at construction, demolition & land-clearing debris landfills unless specifically prohibited by the Department. However, any of the materials listed that have been painted with lead-based paint and/or have been in direct contact with hazardous waste (e.g., pesticides, etc.), or petroleum products, are prohibited from disposal at a construction, demolition and land-clearing debris landfill.

- Structural steel
- Hardened concrete
- Bricks and blocks
- Lumber
- Tires reduced in size by 1/8 the original tire prior to disposal
- Plaster and plasterboard
- Insulation material
- Shingles and roofing materials
- Floor, wall and ceiling tile
- Hardened/cured asphalt (Tar sealant material is not acceptable)
- Pipes
- Hardened cement
- Floor coverings
- Glass wire (optical fiber)
- Structural fabrics
- Poly fiberglass (highly polished, wall coverings cured material used for shower stalls, roofing, etc.)
- Other items physically attached to the structure, e.g., signs, mailboxes, awnings, etc.
- Glass

- Nonfriable asbestos-containing material
- Mirrors

3. White Goods

Special care will be taken to segregate white goods from the debris stream. Refrigerant and other fluids are regulated and must be reclaimed by certified technicians and disposed of in a properly permitted facility.

4. Vegetative Debris

Plant-related debris including but not limited to, trees, shrubs, bushes, limbs, branches tree trunks and root balls shall be segregated from other debris forms.

Areas used to stage vegetative debris should be closely monitored to prevent or at least limit the mixing of Construction and Demolition materials (C&D), hazardous wastes, and putrescible waste.

B. Debris Management / Reduction Sites

The two methods of reducing vegetative and land clearing storm debris is "chipping/grinding" for use in landscape mulch, compost preparation, and industrial boiler fuel or using an "air curtain burner (ACB)," with the resulting ash being land applied as a liming agent, incorporated into a finished compost product, or being land filled.

Each site will have a Debris Site Supervisor and a minimum of one Disposal Site Monitor. Outsourced collection site monitoring **WILL NOT** be contracted to debris collection companies.

The debris manager will coordinate any hazardous waste issues with Debris Manager and DHEC as appropriate for the situation. Items classified as Hazardous Waste **WILL NOT** be accepted at debris reduction sites.

1. Health & Safety

The County complies with all Department of Health and Environmental Control requirements to maintain and ensure the highest quality of health and safety standards for its residents. Personnel will be required to undergo basic safety training, to include, but not limited to, first aid, job site safety, and use of safety equipment. Volunteer personnel will be included in these training scenarios. In addition, personnel utilizing equipment will be certified on that equipment before the operation of that equipment is begun. Information will be disseminated to the public regarding basic health and safety issues as necessary. This may include boil-water notices, disposal of dead animals, reducing home hazards, etc.

The Public Works Director or designee will coordinate all training requirements with appropriate State and Federal agencies responsible for disaster response and recovery operations.

1. Security and Hours

Sites shall have an attendant during operating hours to minimize the acceptance of unapproved materials and to provide directions to haulers and private citizens bringing in debris.

Sites should be secure after operating hours to prevent unauthorized access to the site. Temporary measures to limit access to the site could be the use of trucks or equipment to block entry. Gates, cables, or swing pipes should be installed as soon as possible for permanent access control, if a site is to be used longer than two weeks.

Where possible, signs will be installed to inform haulers and the public on types of waste accepted, hours of operation and who to contact in case of after hours emergency.

2. Lancaster County Debris Site Supervisor

The Debris Site Supervisor is responsible for supervising the overall day-to-day operations, maintaining daily logs, preparing site progress reports, and enforcing safety and permitting requirements during site operations. The site supervisor is also responsible for scheduling environmental monitoring and updating the site layout. The site supervisor has oversight for monitoring the activities of the debris removal contractors and onsite debris processing contractors to ensure they comply with the terms of their contracts.

3. Debris Management Site Foreman

The contractor(s) shall provide a Debris Management Site Foreman who shall be responsible for management of all operations of the site to include, traffic control, dumping operations, segregation of debris, burning, grinding, and safety. The debris management site foreman will coordinate directly with the Lancaster County Debris Site Supervisor.

The debris management site foreman will be responsible for documenting equipment and labor time, quantities of debris received, processed materials hauled away, and providing the daily operational report to contractor(s)' Operations Manager, for further delivery to the Debris Manager.

4. Debris Management Site Night Foreman

The debris management site night foreman, provided by contractor(s) is responsible for managing all night operations approved by Lancaster County Debris Manager that will be limited primarily to burning. Coordination with the Lancaster County Debris Site Supervisor is required.

The debris management site night foreman will be responsible for documenting equipment and labor time, quantities of materials processed, and providing the daily operational report to the contractor(s)' Operations Manager, for further delivery to the Debris Manager.

5. Debris/Disposal Site Monitors

Disposal Site Monitors will be stationed at all Debris Management Sites and landfill disposal sites for the purpose of verifying the quantity of material being hauled by the contractor through the use of load tickets.

A Disposal Site Monitor will be located at each inspection station to verify the load and estimate the volume in cubic yards. The Disposal Site Monitors will estimate the cubic yards of debris in each truck entering the selected Debris Management Sites or landfill disposal site and will record the estimated quantity on pre-numbered debris load tickets. Disposal Site Monitors will be responsible for ensuring complete removal of all debris from all trucks.

The contractor(s) may be required to construct an inspection tower at each debris management site to allow Disposal Site Monitors the ability to look down into the bed of incoming trucks. If required, the floor elevation of the tower shall be 10-feet above the existing ground elevation and shall be so located to enable overhead viewing of incoming haul trucks and trailers. The floor area shall be a minimum 8' by 8', constructed of 2" x 8" joists, 16" O.C. with ¾" plywood supported by a minimum of four 6" x 6" posts. A 4-foot high wall constructed of 2" x 4" studs and ½" plywood shall protect the perimeter of the floor area. The floor area shall be covered with a roof. The roof shall provide a minimum of 7' – 0" of headroom below the support beams. Steps with a handrail shall provide access to the tower. Tower will be anchored to the ground to prevent blow-over. Construction alternatives may be authorized by the Lancaster County Debris Manager but will, as a minimum, provide the same dimensions and meet OSHA safety requirements.

Monitors shall verify the percentage of loaded capacity for each truck or trailer entering the site. Figure 6 shows examples of loaded trailers.

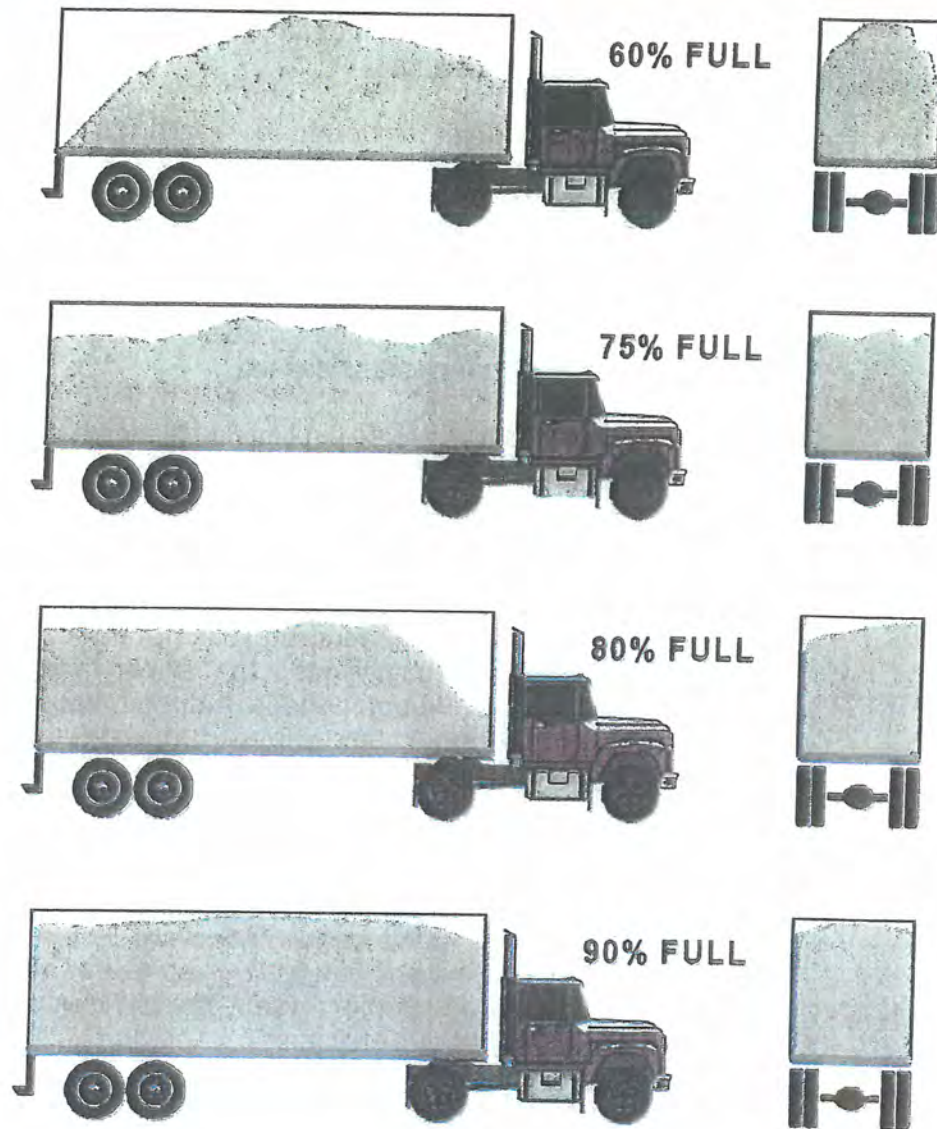


Figure 6

6. Grinding and chipping

Grinding and chipping will be utilized as a viable reduction method of woody materials. This method can reduce the volume of debris on a ratio of 4 to 1. For grinding and chipping to be feasible, 25% or more of the volume processed must have some benefit or use, such as mulch for public and private use. Lancaster County will utilize equipment on hand or may bring in a grinding or chipping operation if the volume exceeds available equipment capacities.

When ground organic debris is in piles, microorganisms can very quickly begin to decompose the organic materials. The microorganisms generate heat and volatile gases as a result of the

decomposition process. Temperatures in these piles can easily rise to more than 160 degrees Fahrenheit. Spontaneous combustion can occur in these situations.

Turning piles when temperatures reach 160 degrees can also reduce the potential for spontaneous combustion. Pile turning provides an opportunity for gases to escape and for the contents of the pile to cool. Adding moisture during turning will increase cooling. Controlling the amount of nitrogen bearing (green) wastes in piles will also help to reduce the risk of fire. The less nitrogen in the piles the slower the decomposition process and consequently the less heat generated and gases released.

Chips/mulch shall be stored in piles no higher than 5 to 6 feet unless authorized by the Debris Manager.

7. Air Curtain Burner Sites

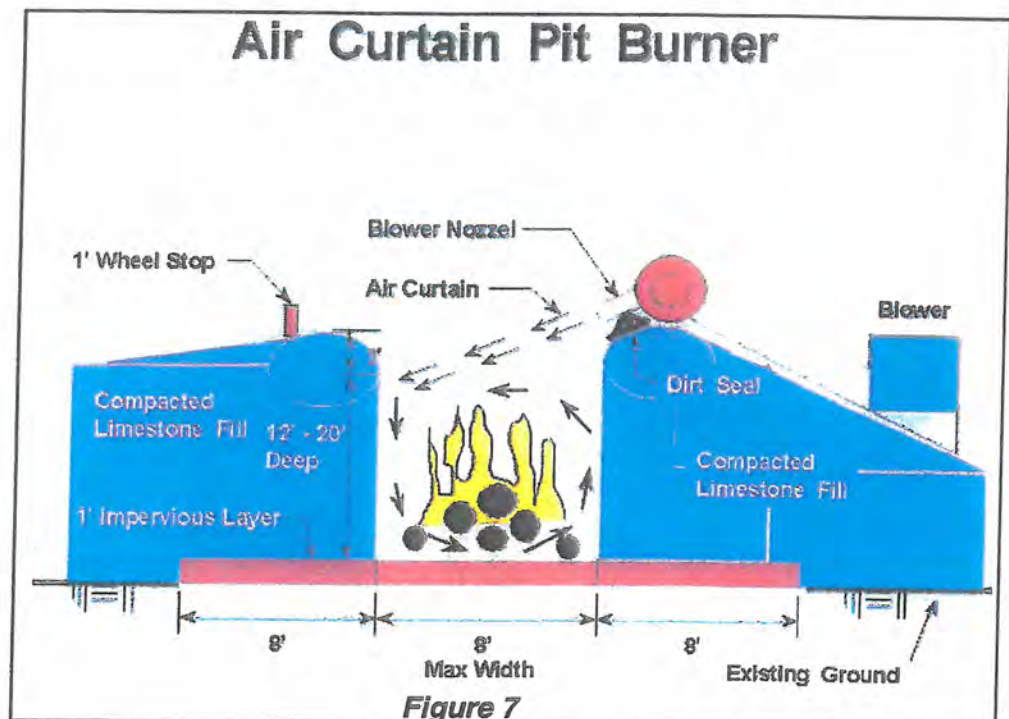
The primary purpose of an Air Curtain Burner (ACB) is pollution control, in particular, the reduction of smoke from open burning. The high velocity air curtain traps the smoke particles momentarily causing them to re-burn and be further reduced. The air then continues in to the firebox or trench to agitate and oxygenate the fire. The result is a burn that is cleaner and faster than open burning.

With a Trench Burner, the burning is done in-ground level in an earthen pit that is dug on site. Some operators "berm" the dirt up to make an above ground trench. The walls of the trench must be vertical and the air curtain manifold must be in the correct position. If either of these is compromised, the pollution control capabilities will be less effective. See figure 7.

If a trench ACB is used, the following guidelines shall be followed:

- (i) A setback of at least 100 feet shall be maintained between the debris piles and the incineration area. Keep at least 500 feet between the incineration area and the nearest building, roadway or wooded area. Contractor shall use fencing and warning signs to keep the public away from the incineration area.
- (ii) The fire shall be extinguished approximately two hours before anticipated removal of the ash mound. The ash mound shall be removed when it reaches 2 feet below the lip of the incineration pit.
- (iii) The incineration area shall be placed in an aboveground or below ground pit that is no wider than 8 feet and between 12 and 20 feet deep.

- (iv) There shall be a 1-foot impervious layer of clay or limestone on the bottom of the pit to seal the ash from the aquifer.
- (v) The ends of the pits shall be sealed with dirt or ash to a height of 4 feet.
- (vi) A 12-inch dirt seal shall be placed on the lip of the incineration pit area to seal the blower nozzle. The nozzle shall be 3 to 6 inches from the end of the pit.
- (vii) There shall be 1-foot high, unburnable warning stops along the edge of the pit's length to prevent the loader from damaging the lip of the incineration pit.
- (viii) Hazardous or contaminated ignitable material shall not be placed in the pit. This is to prevent contained explosions.
- (ix) The airflow shall hit the wall of the pit about 2 feet below the top edge of the pit, and the debris shall not break the path of the airflow except during dumping.
- (x) The pit shall not be longer than the length of the blower system and the pit shall be loaded uniformly along its length.



An above ground firebox (ACB) is a refractory lined steel firebox that allows for controlled burns without the need for an earthen pit or trench. Doors at the end of the machine allow for ash removal. Most

units can be dragged on skids for repositioning of the unit. The ash can also be removed by scooping it out with the excavator or other piece of equipment. The area inside the refractory walls is open to the ground.

An air disbursement manifold system is mounted on one side of the combustion pit and the loading of waste is facilitated from the opposite side. High velocity air is directed across and downwards at an angle into the pit creating the air curtain on top and a rotational turbulence within the pit itself. The rotational turbulence provides an environment within the combustion zone that accelerates the combustion process by raising the temperatures within the pit to approximately 1,832° F (approx. 1,000° C).

8. Wood Ash Storage and Disposal

Wood ash stored on-site shall be located at least 200 feet from storage areas for incoming debris, processed mulch or tub grinders (if a grinding site and ACB site is located on the same property). Wood ash shall be wetted prior to removal from the ACB device or earth pit and placed in storage. If the wood ash is to be stored prior to removal from the site, then rewetting may be necessary to minimize airborne emissions.

Wood ash to be land applied on site or off site shall be managed in accordance with the guidelines for the land application of wood ash from storm debris burn sites. The ash shall be incorporated into soil by the end of operational day or sooner if wood ash becomes dry and airborne.

The following are guidelines for the land application of wood ash from storm debris burn sites:

- In the absence of test data to indicate agronomic rates, application should be limited to 2 to 4 tons per acre / one time event.
- Ash should be land applied in a similar manner as agricultural limestone.
- Ash should not be land applied during periods of high wind to avoid the ash blowing off application sites.
- Ash should not be land applied within 25 feet of surface waters or within 5 feet of drainage ways or ditches on sites that are stabilized with vegetation. These distances should be doubled on sites that are not vegetated and the ash should be promptly incorporated into the soil.

- Records should be maintained to indicate where ash is applied and the approximate quantities of ash applied.
- As an option to land application, ash may be managed at a permitted municipal solid waste landfill after cooled to prevent possible fire.
- Assistance in obtaining soil test data and waste analysis of ash should be available through county offices of the Clemson Agricultural Extension Service.

9. Contractor Responsibilities

The contractor(s) shall provide all labor, services, equipment, materials and supplies necessary to execute their contractual obligations to accept, process, and reduce vegetative debris either through tub grinding into chips/mulch or through air curtain incineration into ash. The Debris Manager will determine the method used based on environmental considerations.

The contractor(s) shall provide all labor and materials necessary to fully operate and maintain (including fuel, oil, grease, and repairs) all equipment under this contract and shall supervise and direct the work, using qualified labor and proper equipment for all tasks.

Once operations have commenced, the contractor(s) shall not relocate any equipment or labor assets, including subcontractors, without giving 24 hours advanced notice of the intended relocation to Lancaster County Debris Manager. In addition, the contractor(s) is required to complete all debris clearing, loading and hauling operations, they have commenced on any particular pass through a defined area prior to moving to another area unless specifically directed to do otherwise by the Lancaster County Debris Manager.

The contractor(s) shall provide proof, in the form of signed copies of load tickets, of proper delivery to the designated disposal location(s). Such load tickets shall be checked against the log of deliveries compiled by the Debris Manager's representative and shall be the basis for payment.

Lancaster County will NOT provide contractor(s) with potable water, sewage treatment, fuel, electricity, other utilities, or other personnel, materials or equipment deemed necessary to operate the temporary debris storage and reduction site(s).

The contractor(s) shall remove or arrange for the removal and final disposal of all debris brought to the debris reduction site by the contractor(s). Options include, but are not limited to, sending the material to an authorized and properly permitted disposal area, recycling facility, or resale entity. The contractor(s) must maintain

records for all materials, including processed debris, residue, and hazardous materials, transported from the temporary debris reduction site to disposal or recycling facilities. Copies of this documentation must be provided to the Debris Manager for review.

The contractor(s) is responsible for the site closure. Site closure shall include removal of site equipment, debris, and all remnants from the processing operation (such as temporary toilets, observation towers, security fence, etc.), and grading the site, and restoring the site to pre-work conditions. The site will be restored in accordance with all local requirements.

The contractor(s) is responsible for the proper disposal of debris and wood chips. Disposal of the hazardous waste is not the responsibility of the contractor(s) under this plan unless otherwise specified in the debris management contract. The contractor(s) shall receive approval from the Debris Manager as to the final acceptance of a site closure.

Once the temporary debris management site is identified by Lancaster County, the contractor(s) will provide a Site Management Plan. Three (3) copies of the plan are required. The plan shall be drawn to a scale of 1" = 50' and address following functions:

- Access to site
- Site preparation – clearing, erosion, and grading
- Traffic control procedures
- Safety
- Segregation of debris
- Location of ash disposal area, hazardous material containment area, contractor
- Area, and inspection tower
- Location of incineration operations and grinding operations (if required)
- Operations require a 200-foot clearance from the stockpile and 500-foot clearance
- Structures, roadways or wooded areas
- Location of existing structures or sensitive areas requiring protection.

V. SAMPLE CONTRACTS

A. Time and Materials Contract

Example Time and Materials Contract

ARTICLE 1: Agreement Between Parties

This contract is entered into on this _____ day of _____, 20____, by and between the city/county of _____, hereinafter called the ENTITY and _____, hereinafter called the CONTRACTOR.

ARTICLE 2: Scope of Work

This contract is issued pursuant to the Solicitation and Procurement on _____, 20____, for the removal of debris caused by the sudden natural or man-made disaster of _____ to _____, 20____. It is the intent of this contract to provide equipment and manpower to remove all hazards to life and property in the affected communities. Clean up, demolition, and removal will be limited to 1) that which is determined to be in the interest of public safety and 2) that which is considered essential to the economic recovery of the affected area.

ARTICLE 3: Schedule of Work

Time is of the essence for this debris removal contract.

Notice to proceed with Work: The work under this contract will commence on _____, 20____. The equipment shall be used for (recommended not to exceed 70) hours, unless the ENTITY initiates additions or deletions by written change order. Based upon unit prices of equipment and labor, no minimum or maximum number of hours is guaranteed.

ARTICLE 4: Contract Price

The hourly rates for performing the work stipulated in the contract, documents, which have been transposed from the low bidder's bid schedule, are as follows:

Equipment/Machine/Operator	Mobilization/ Demobilization Cost	Hourly Rate
<hr/>		
Manufacturer, Model	Total unit rate shall be given which includes maintenance, fuel, overhead, profit, and other associated cost with the equipment.	

Estimated Cost per unit of material. Only actual invoice amounts will be paid.

Labor man-hours

Protective clothing, fringe benefits, hand tools, supervision, transportation, and any other costs.

ARTICLE 5: Payment

The ENTITY shall pay the Contractor for mobilization and demobilization if the Notice to Proceed is issued and will pay for only the Time that the equipment and manpower is actually being used in accomplishing the work. The Contractor shall be paid within _____ days of the receipt of a pay estimate and verification of work by the inspector.

ARTICLE 6: Claims

Not Applicable

ARTICLE 7: Contractor's Obligations

The Contractor shall supervise accomplishment of the work effort directed by labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor's personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, personnel, liability insurance, taxes, and fees necessary to perform under the terms of the contract.

Caution and care must be exercised by the Contractor not to cause any additional damage to sidewalks, roads, buildings, and other permanent fixtures.

ARTICLE 8: Insurance and Bonds

The Entity's representative(s) shall furnish all information necessary for commencement of the Work and direct the Work effort. Costs of construction permits, disposal sites and authority approvals will be borne by the Entity. A representative will be designated by the Entity for inspection the work and answering any on-site questions. This representative shall furnish the Contract daily inspection reports including work accomplished and certification of hours worked.

The Entity shall designate the public and private property areas where the work is to be performed. Copies of complete "Right of Entry" forms, where they are required by State or local

law for private property shall be furnished to the contractor by the Entity. The Entity shall hold-harmless and indemnify the Contractor and his employees against any liability for any and all claims, suits, judgements, and awards alleged to have been caused by services rendered under this contract for disaster relief work unless such claims are the result of negligence on the part of the Contractor.

The Entity will terminate the contract for failure to perform or default by the Contractor.

ARTICLE 9:

Insurance and Bonds

The Contractor shall furnish proof of Worker's Compensation Coverage, Automobile Liability Coverage, and Comprehensive General Liability Insurance (Premises-Operations, Personnel Injury, etc, as deemed necessary by the Entity).

Surety: The Contractor shall deliver so the Entity fully executed Performance and Payment Bonds in the amount of 100% of the contract amount, if required by the specifications, general or special conditions of the contract. The Entity will reimburse the Contractor for the costs of the bonds, the costs of which will be included in the base bid.

ARTICLE 10:

Contractor Qualifications

The Contractor must be duly licensed in the State per statutory requirements.

THIS CONTRACT IS DULY SIGNED BY ALL PARTIES HERETO:

Entity (City, County, Town, Etc)

By _____ Seal

by _____ Seal
Principal of the firm

Contractor (Include address, City, State)

B. Sample Lump Sum Contract**Example Lump Sum Contract for Debris Removal****ARTICLE 1:
Agreement Between Parties**

This contract is made and entered into on this ____ day of ____, 20__, by and between the city/county of ____, hereinafter called the ENTITY and ____, hereinafter called the CONTRACTOR.

**ARTICLE 2:
Scope of Work**

This contract is issued pursuant to the Solicitation and Procurement on ____, 20__, for the removal of debris caused by the sudden natural or manmade disaster of ____ to ____, 20__. It is the intent of this contract to provide equipment and manpower to remove all hazards to life and property in the affected communities. Clean up, demolition, and removal will be limited to 1) that which is determined to be in the interest of public safety and 2) that which is considered essential to the economic recovery of the affected area.

**ARTICLE 3:
Schedule of Work**

Time is of the essence for this debris removal contract.

Notice to proceed with the Work: The Work under this contract will commence on ____, 20__. Maximum allowable time for completion will be ____ Calendar days, unless the Entity initiates additions or deletions by written change order. If the Contractor does not complete Work within the allotted time, liquidated damages will be assessed in the amount of ____ per day.

**ARTICLE 4:
Contract Price**

The lump sum price for performing the work stipulated in the contract document is.
\$ _____.

ARTICLE 5:
Payment

The Contractor shall submit certified pay requests for completed work. The Entity shall have 10 calendar days to approve or disapprove the pay request. The Entity shall pay the Contractor for his/her performance under the contract within _____ days of approval of the pay estimate. On contracts over 30 days in duration, the Entity shall pay the Contractor a pro-rata percentage of the contract amount on a monthly basis, based on the amount of work completed and approved in that month. The Entity will remunerate the Contractor within 30 days of the approved application for payment, after which interest will be added at a rate of _____ on each payment. Retainer shall be released upon substantial completion of the work.

Funding for this contract is authorized pursuant to Public Law of the State
_____, And _____,
Local Statute or ordinance

ARTICLE 6:
Change Orders

If the scope of work is changed by the Entity, the change in price and contract time will be promptly negotiated by the parties, prior to commencement of work.

ARTICLE 7:
Contractor's Obligations

The Contractor shall supervise and direct the Work, using skillful labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor's personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, equipment, personnel, taxes, and fees necessary to perform under the terms of the contract.

Any unusual, concealed, or changed conditions are to be immediately reported to the Entity. The Contractor shall be responsible for the protection of existing utilities, sidewalks, roads, building, and other permanent fixtures. Any unnecessary damage will be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

ARTICLE 8:
Entity's Obligations

The Entity's representative(s) shall furnish all information, documents, and utility locations, necessary for commencement of Work. Costs of construction permits and authority approvals will be borne by the Entity. A representative will be designated by the Entity for inspecting the work and answering on-site questions.

The Entity shall designate the public and private property areas where the disaster mitigation work is to be performed. Copies of complete "Right of Entry" forms, where they are required by the State and local law for private property, shall be furnished to the Contractor by the Entity. The Entity shall hold harmless and indemnify the Contractor judgments and awards alleged to

have been caused by services rendered under this contract for disaster relief work unless such claims are caused by the gross negligence of the Contractor, his subcontractors or his employees.

**ARTICLE 9:
Claims**

If the Contractor wishes to make a claim for additional compensation, for work or materials is not clearly covered in the contract, or not ordered by the Entity as a modification to the contract, he/she shall notify the Entity in writing. The Contractor and the Entity will negotiate the amount of adjustment promptly; however, if no agreement is reached, a binding settlement will be determined by a third party acceptable to both Entity and Contractor under the sections of applicable State law.

**ARTICLE 10:
Insurance and Bonds**

The contractor shall furnish proof of Worker's Compensation Coverage, Automobile Liability Coverage, and Comprehensive General Liability Insurance (Premises-Operations, Personal injury, etc. as deemed necessary by the Entity).

Surety: The Contractor shall deliver to the Entity fully executed Performance and Payment Bonds in the amount 100% of the contract amount, if required by the specifications, or general or special conditions of the contract. The Entity will reimburse the Contractor for the costs of the bonds, the cost of which will be included in the base bid.

**ARTICLE 11:
Contractor Qualifications**

The Contractor must be duly licensed in the State per statutory requirements.

THIS CONTRACT IS DULY SIGNED BY ALL PARTIES HERETO:

Entity (City, County, Town, Etc.)

By _____ Seal

Contractor (Include Address, City, State

By _____ Seal
Principal of the Firm

C. Sample Unit Price Contract for Debris Removal**Example Unit Price Contract for Debris Removal****ARTICLE 1:
Agreement Between Parties**

This contract is made and entered into on this the __, 20__, by and between the county of ____, hereinafter called the ENTITY and ____, hereinafter called the CONTRACTOR.

**ARTICLE 2:
Scope of Work**

This contract is issued pursuant to the Solicitation and Procurement on ____, 20__, for the removal of debris caused by the sudden natural or man-made-disaster of ____, to ____, 20__. It is the intent of this contract to provide equipment and manpower to remove all hazards to life and property in the affected communities. Clean up, demolition, and removal will be limited to 1) that which is determined to be in the interest of public safety and 2) that which is considered essential to the economic recovery of the affected area.

**ARTICLE 3:
Schedule of Work**

Time is of the essence for this debris removal contract.

Notice to proceed with the Work: The work under this contract will commence on ____, 20__. Maximum allowable time for the completion will be ____ Calendar days unless the Entity initiates additions or deletions by written charge order. Subsequent changes in cost and completion time will be equitably negotiated by both pursuant to applicable State law. Liquidated damages shall be assessed at \$____/calendar day for any days over the approved contract amount.

**ARTICLE 4:
Contract Price**

The unit prices for performing the work stipulated in the contract documents, which have been transposed from the low bidder's bid schedule are as follows:

Quantity	Unit of Measure	Description	Unit Cost	Total
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Subtotal	_____
Cost of Bond	_____
Grand Total	_____

ARTICLE 8:
Entity's Obligations

The Entity's representative(s) shall furnish all information, documents, and utility locations for necessary for commencement of Work. Costs of construction permits and authority approvals will be borne by the Entity. A representative will be designated by the Entity for inspecting the work and answering and on-site questions.

The Entity shall designate the public and private property areas where the disaster mitigation work is to performed. Copies of "Right of Entry" forms, as required by State laws for private property, shall be furnished to the Contractor by the Entity. The Entity shall hold harmless and indemnify the Contractor judgements and awards alleged to have been caused by services rendered under this contract for disaster relief work unless such claims are caused by the gross negligence of the Contractor, his/her subcontractors, or his/her employees.

The Entity will terminate this contract for failure to perform as specified, or for default by the Contractor.

ARTICLE 9:
Insurance and Bonds

The contractor shall furnish proof of Worker's Compensation Coverage, Automobile Liability Coverage, and Comprehensive General Liability Insurance (Premises-Operations, Personal Injury, etc...as deemed necessary by the Entity).

Surety: The contractor shall deliver to the Entity fully executed Performance and Payment Bonds in the amount of 100% of the contract amount, if required by the specifications, or general or special conditions of the contract. The Entity will reimburse the Contractor for the costs of the bonds, the cost of which will be included in the base bid.

ARTICLE 10:
Contractor Qualifications

The contractor must be fully licensed in the State

THIS CONTRACT IS DULY SIGNED BY ALL PARTIES HERETO:

Entity(City, County, Township, Village, etc.)

by _____ Seal
Contractor, Address, City, State

by _____ Seal
Principal of the firm

*Debris shall be classified as one of the following units: cubic yards, each, square foot, linear foot, gallon, or an approved unit measure applicable to the specific material to be removed.

ARTICLE 5: Payment

The Contractor shall submit certified pay request for completed work. The Entity shall have 10 calendar days to approve or disapprove the pay request. The Entity shall pay the Contractor for his performance under the contract within 20 days of approval of the pay estimate. On contracts over 30 days in duration, the Entity shall pay the Contractor a pro-rata percentage of the contract amount on a monthly basis based on the amount of work completed and approved in the month. The Entity will remunerate the Contractor within 30 days of the approved application for payment. After which interest will be added at a rate of _____ per annum. Payments shall be subject to a retainage of _____ on each payment. Retainage shall be released upon substantial completion of the work.

Funding for this contract is authorized pursuant to Public Law of the State _____, and _____.
Local statute or ordinance

ARTICLE 6: Claims

If the Contractor wishes to make a claim for additional compensation, for work or materials not clearly covered in the contract, or not ordered by the Entity as a modification to the contract. He/she shall notify the Entity in writing. The Contractor and the Entity will negotiate the amount of adjustment promptly; however, if no agreement is reached a binding settlement will be determined by a third party acceptable to both Entity and Contractor under the auspices of applicable State law.

ARTICLE 7: Contractors Obligations

The Contractor shall supervise and direct the Work, using skillful labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor's personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, equipment, personnel, taxes, and fees necessary to perform under the terms of the contract.

Any unusual, concealed, or changed conditions are to be immediately reported to the Entity. The Contractor shall be responsible for the protection of existing utilities, sidewalks, roads, buildings, and other permanent fixtures. Any unnecessary damage will be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

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Appendix C

Definitions

Beverage - A beer or malt beverages, mineral water, soda water, and similar carbonated soft drinks in liquid form, and all other liquids intended for human consumption, except for liquids marketed for and intended for consumption for medicinal purposes.

Beverage Container - The individual, separate, and sealed glass, aluminum or other metal, or plastic bottle, can, jar, or carton containing beverage intended for human consumption.

Class 1 Landfill – Accepts waste from disposal of trees, stumps, and wood chips generated from land-clearing activities and yard trash generated from landscaping maintenance activities.

Class 2 Landfill - Accepts waste generated by construction, demolition, land-clearing, industrial, and/or manufacturing activities, and/or obtained from segregated commercial waste.

Class 3 Landfill - Accept municipal solid waste, industrial solid waste, sewage sludge, nonhazardous municipal solid waste incinerator ash and other nonhazardous waste.

Collection - The act of picking up solid waste materials from homes, businesses, governmental agencies, institutions, or industrial sites.

Compost - The humus-like product of the process of composting waste.

Composting Facility - Any facility used to provide aerobic, thermophilic decomposition of the solid organic constituents of solid waste to produce a stable, humus-like material.

Construction and Demolition Debris -Discarded solid wastes resulting from construction,

remodeling, repair and demolition of structures, road building, and land clearing. The wastes include, but are not limited to, bricks, concrete, and other masonry materials, soil, rock, lumber, road spoils, paving material, and tree and brush stumps, but does not include solid waste from agricultural or silvicultural operations.

County Solid Waste Management Plan - A solid waste management plan prepared, approved, and submitted by a single county pursuant to Section 44-96-80.

Degradable - the material, after being discarded, is capable of decomposing to components other than heavy metals or other toxic substances after exposure to bacteria, light, or outdoor elements.

Department - The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

Discharge - The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of solid waste, including leachate, into or on any land or water.

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.

Energy Recovery - The beneficial use, reuse, recycling, or reclamation of solid waste through the use of the waste to recover energy therefrom.

Facility - All contiguous land, structures, other appurtenances and improvements on the land used for treating, storing, or disposing of solid waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units, including, but not limited

to, one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combination thereof.

For Hire Motor Carrier - A company operating a fleet of vehicles used exclusively in the transportation of freight for compensation.

Generation - The act or process of producing solid waste.

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

Hazardous Waste - Meaning provided in Section 44-56-20 of the South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Act.

Incineration - The use of controlled flame combustion to thermally break down solid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes, producing residue that contains little or no combustible materials.

Industrial Waste - Solid waste that results from industrial processes including, but not limited to, factories and treatment plants.

Infectious Waste - The meaning given in Section 44-93-20 of the South Carolina Infectious Waste Management Act.

Land-Clearing Debris - Solid waste which is generated solely from land-clearing activities, but does not include solid waste from agricultural or silvicultural 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.

Lead-Acid Battery - Any battery that consists of lead and sulfuric acid, is used as a power source, and has a capacity of six volts or more, except that this term shall not include a small sealed lead-acid battery which means a lead-acid battery weighing twenty-five pounds or less, used in non-vehicular, non-SLI (start lighting ignition) applications.

Lead-Acid Battery Collection Facility - A facility authorized by the Department of Health and Environmental Control to accept lead-acid batteries from the public for temporary storage prior to recycling.

Local Government - A county, any municipality located wholly or partly within the county, and any other political subdivision located wholly or partly within the county when such political subdivision provides solid waste management services.

Materials Recovery Facility - A solid waste management facility that provides for the extraction from solid waste of recoverable materials, materials suitable for use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of such materials.

Motor Oil and Similar Lubricants - The fraction of crude oil or synthetic oil that is classified for use in the crankcase, transmission, gearbox, or differential of an internal combustion engine, including automobiles, buses, trucks, lawn mowers and other household power equipment, industrial machinery, and other mechanical devices that derive their power from internal combustion engines. The terms include re-refined oil but do not include heavy greases and specialty industrial or machine oils, such as spindle oils, cutting oils, steam cylinder oils, industrial oils, electrical insulating oils, or solvents which are not sold at retail in this State.

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill - Any sanitary landfill or landfill unit, publicly or privately owned, that receives household waste. The landfill may also receive other types of solid waste, such as

commercial waste, nonhazardous sludge, and industrial solid waste.

Office - The Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling established within the Department of Health and Environmental Control pursuant to Section 44-96-110.

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

Person - An individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, unit of local government, state agency, federal agency, or other legal entity.

Plastic Bottle - A plastic container intended for single use, which has a neck that is smaller than the body of the container, accepts a screw-type, snap cap, or other closure, and has a capacity of sixteen fluid ounces or more, but less than five gallons.

Plastic Container - Any container having a wall thickness of not less than one one-hundredth of an inch used to contain beverages, foods, or nonfood products and composed of synthetic polymeric materials.

Recovered Materials - Those materials which have known use, reuse, or recycling potential; can be feasibly used, reused, or recycled; and have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, reuse, or recycling, whether or not requiring subsequent separation and processing. At least seventy-five percent by weight of the materials received during the previous calendar year must be used, reused, recycled, or transferred to a different site for use, reuse, or recycling in order to qualify as a recovered material.

Recovered Materials Processing Facility - A facility engaged solely in the recycling, storage, processing, and resale or reuse of recovered materials. The term does not include a solid waste processing facility; however, solid waste generated by a recovered material processing facility is subject to all applicable laws and regulations relating to the solid waste. The term does not include facilities which thermally treat solid waste principally for volume reduction or for reduction of contaminants. Records must be kept documenting the amount by weight of materials that are received at the facility and used, reused, or recycled or transferred to another site for use, reuse, or recycling. Records must also be kept which clearly document the location of final disposition of the materials. Records must be made available for inspection by department personnel upon request.

Recyclable Material - Those materials which are capable of being recycled and which would otherwise be processed or disposed of as solid waste.

Recycling - Any process by which materials which would otherwise become solid waste are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products (including composting).

Region - A group of counties in South Carolina which is planning to or has prepared, approved, and submitted a regional solid waste management plan to the department pursuant to Section 44-96-80.

Regional Solid Waste Management Plan - A solid waste management plan prepared, approved, and submitted by a group of counties in South Carolina pursuant to Section 44-96-80.

Resource Recovery - The process of obtaining material or energy resources from solid waste which no longer has any useful life in its present form and preparing the waste for recycling.

Resource Recovery Facility - A combination of structures, machinery, or devices utilized to separate, process, modify, convert, treat, or prepare collected solid waste so that component materials or substances or recoverable resources may be used as a raw material or energy source.

Reuse - The return of a commodity into the economic stream for use in the same kind of application as before without change in its identity.

Rigid Plastic Container - Any formed or molded container, other than a bottle, intended for single use, composed predominantly of plastic resin, and having a relatively inflexible finite shape or form with a capacity of eight ounces or more, but less than five gallons.

Sanitary Landfill - A land disposal site employing an engineered method of disposing of solid waste on land in a manner that minimizes environmental hazards and meets the design and operation requirements of this chapter.

Secondary Lead Smelter - A facility which produces metallic lead from various forms of lead scrap, including used lead-acid batteries.

Solid Waste - Any garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste treatment facility, water supply plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community activities. This term does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, recovered materials, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to NPDES permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, or the Pollution Control Act of South Carolina, as amended, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined

by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Also excluded from this definition are application of fertilizer and animal manure during normal agricultural operations or refuse as defined and regulated pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act, including processed mineral waste, which will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

Solid Waste Disposal Facility - Any solid waste management facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water and at which waste will remain after closure.

Solid Waste Management - The systematic control of the generation, collection, source separation, storage, transportation, treatment, recovery, and disposal of solid waste.

Solid Waste Management Facility - Any solid waste disposal area, volume reduction plant, transfer station, 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. The term does not include a recovered materials processing facility or facilities which use or ship recovered materials, except that portion of the facilities which is managing solid waste.

Solid Waste Management Grant Program - The grant program established and administered by the Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling pursuant to Section 44-96-130.

Solid Waste Management Trust Fund - The trust fund established within the Department of Health and Environmental Control pursuant to Section 44-96-120.

Source Reduction - The reduction of solid waste before it enters the solid waste stream by methods such as product redesign or reduced packaging.

Source Separation - The act or process of removing a particular type of recyclable material from other waste at the point of generation or under control of the generator for the purposes of collection, disposition, and recycling.

Specific Wastes - Solid waste which requires separate management provisions, including plastics, used oil, waste tires, lead-acid batteries, yard trash, compost, and white goods.

State Solid Waste Management Plan - The plan which the Department of Health and Environmental Control is required to submit to the General Assembly and to the Governor pursuant to Section 44-96-60.

Storage - The containment of solid waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such manner as not to constitute disposal of such solid waste; provided, however, that storage in containers by persons of solid waste resulting from their own activities on their property, leased or rented property, if the solid waste in such containers is collected at least once a week, shall not constitute "storage" for purposes of this chapter. The term does not apply to containers provided by or under the authority of a county for the collection and temporary storage of solid waste prior to disposal.

Surface Water - Lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic Ocean within territorial limits, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private.

Tire - The continuous solid or pneumatic rubber covering encircling the wheel of a motor vehicle, trailer, or motorcycle as defined in Section 56-3-20(2), (4), and (13). It does not include an industrial

press-on tire, with a metal or solid compound rim, which may be retooled.

Tire Retailing Business - The retail sale of tires in any quantity for any use or purpose by the purchaser other than for resale.

Transport - The movement of solid waste from the point of generation to any intermediate point and finally to the point of ultimate processing, treatment, storage, or disposal.

Transporter - A person engaged in the off-site transportation of solid waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

Treatment - Any technique designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any solid waste so as to render it safe for transport, amenable to storage, recovery, or recycling, safe for disposal, or reduced in volume or concentration.

Used Oil - Oil that has been refined from crude oil or synthetic oil and that has been used and, as a result of that use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

Used Oil Collection Center - A facility which, in the course of business, accepts used oil for subsequent disposal or recycling.

Used Oil Energy Recovery Facility - A facility that burns more than six thousand gallons of used oil annually for energy recovery.

Used Oil Recycling Facility - A facility that recycles more than six thousand gallons of used oil annually.

Waste Tire - A tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect.

Waste Tire Collection Facility - A permitted facility used for the storage of waste tires or processed tires before recycling, processing, or disposal.

Waste Tire Disposal Facility - A permitted facility where processed waste tires are placed on the land in a manner which constitutes disposal.

Waste Tire Processing Facility - A permitted facility where equipment is used to cut, shred, burn for volume reduction, or to otherwise alter whole waste tires. The term includes mobile waste tire processing equipment.

Waste Tire Recycling Facility - A permitted facility where waste tires are used as a fuel source or returned to use in the form of products or raw materials.

Waste Tire Hauler - A person engaged in the picking up or transporting of waste tires for the purpose of storage, processing, or disposal.

Waste Tire Site - An establishment, site, or place of business, without a collector or processor permit, that is maintained, operated, used, or allowed to be used for the disposal, storing, or depositing of unprocessed used tires, but does not include a truck service facility which meets the following requirements:

(a) all vehicles serviced are owned or leased by the owner or operator of the service facility;

(b) no more than two hundred waste tires are accumulated for a period of not more than thirty days at a time;

(c) the facility does not accept any tires from sources other than its own; and

(d) all waste tires are stored under a covered structure.

Waste Tire Treatment Site - A permitted site used to produce or manufacture usable materials, including fuel, from waste tires.

Waters of the State - Lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic Ocean within the territorial limits, and all other bodies of surface or underground water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially within or bordering the State or within its jurisdiction.

White Goods - Include refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, dishwashers, trash compactors, washers, dryers, air conditioners, and commercial large appliances.

Yard Trash - Solid waste consisting solely of vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance.

Lancaster County Council Infrastructure and Regulation Committee Meeting Summary
2019 Solid Waste Management Plan
Meeting Date: July, 9 2019

On July 9th, 2019 an Infrastructure and Regulation Committee (I&R) meeting was held in the Lancaster County Administrative building to review, among other things, the draft *2019 Solid Waste Management Plan* for Lancaster County. The intent of this review was to receive feedback from the committee regarding the Plan's various elements. Prior to the I&R Committee meeting, the document was revised by County staff to ensure an accurate and complete depiction of Lancaster County's solid waste management goals. Comments were received, and the corrections are listed in this document. The I&R Committee agreed the plan contained the necessary information and should be adopted. The following amendments should be considered the final edits to the Plan before it is recommended to Lancaster County Council for its formal adoption process.

STAFF FEEDBACK:

1. Chapter(s) 1-3

- a. **ISSUE (Page 2, First Paragraph):** As far as we can tell Lancaster County never opted out of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. We found where a new plan was crafted, went through second reading, but never received third reading. None of us were here then and I have no idea why it was apparently never adopted.
 - i. **CORRECTION:** Once the current plan is adopted, this statement will be considered true.
- b. **ISSUE (Page 2, Second Paragraph):** the SWAC never had a commercial recycler as a member.
 - i. **CORRECTION:** Commercial recycler has been removed.
- c. **ISSUE (Page 6, Third Paragraph):** The SWAC was no longer in existence by the time we reviewed the draft plan.
 - i. **CORRECTION:** An early draft of the Solid Waste Plan was reviewed by the SWAC. Recommend to keep in narrative.
- d. **ISSUE (Page 7, Third Bullet):** Remove reference to Section 12-21. It was repealed in 2017 as we don't have a business license program.
 - i. **CORRECTION:** Item has been removed from body of document.
- e. **ISSUE (Page 8):** Please update to Town Administrator Jason Truesdale, address and phone is the same but e-mail is jdtruesdale1@gmail.com.
 - i. **CORRECTION:** Contact information has been updated.

- f. **ISSUE (Page 9, Third Paragraph):** Should we include the Haile Gold Mine or is that considered part of the development around Kershaw?
 - i. **CORRECTION:** Haile Gold Mine is now referenced in the narrative.
- 2. **Chapter(s) 4-6**
 - a. **ISSUE (Page 22, Table 8):** Please add definitions for Classes 1, 2, and 3.
 - i. **CORRECTION:** Definitions for Classes 1, 2, and 3 have been added to the appendix.
 - b. **ISSUE (Page 29, Entire Section):** Should we add a disclaimer near the start that certain commodities are no longer accepted due to market conditions?
 - i. **CORRECTION:** Disclaimer has been added to specify the County currently accepts only cardboard, newsprint, and metal.
 - c. **ISSUE (Page 36 & 38):** The City of Lancaster no longer has a curbside recycling program.
 - i. **CORRECTION:** References to curbside recycling pickup have been removed from document.

Agenda Item Summary

Ordinance # / Resolution #: N/A

Contact Person / Sponsor: Hal Hiott/Recreation Department

Department: Parks and Recreation

Date Requested to be on Agenda: 8/13/2019

Issue for Consideration:

Applying for PARD grant funding for FY 19-20 in the amount of \$19,598 for fence improvements and shade structures at Springdale Recreation Complex.

Points to Consider:

County would have to supply a 20% match, which equals \$3,919.60 in order for the project to be approved.

Funding and Liability Factors:

It would be funded through the existing grant match account in the FY 20 budget. All municipalities within the county are also eligible to apply for PARD grants, and Kershaw has already applied and been approved for \$36,000.

Options:

To approve or not approve grant match funding.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends approving PARD grant match funds so that the improvement to Springdale Recreation Complex can be completed.