
1 **R2023-10: A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE UPDATED 2022 HORRY**
2 **COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AS CREATED BY THE**
3 **HORRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY, INC., WITH ADVICE FROM**
4 **THE HORRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.**

5 **Applicant/Purpose:** HCSWA / to endorse HCSWA Solid Waste Management Plan (2022
6 Update).

7
8 **Brief:**

- 9 • The 1991 SC Solid Waste Policy & Management Act established a policy promoting
10 reduction, re-use, & recycling of solid waste before landfilling or incineration.
- 11 • The Act establishes the following goals:
 - 12 ○ Encourage research by state agencies & state-supported educational
13 institutions & private entities into the reduction of solid waste.
 - 14 ○ Encourage a regional approach to solid waste management.
 - 15 ○ Reduce the amount of solid waste received at municipal solid waste landfills
16 & incinerators by 40% (calculated by weight).
 - 17 ○ Continue to set new & revised goals every 3 years.
 - 18 ○ Recycle at least 40% of the total waste stream generated (calculated by
19 weight).
 - 20 ○ Each county/region make every effort to meet, individually, the state's solid
21 waste reduction & recycling goals.
- 22 • The Act requires each county to create a Solid Waste Advisory Council to advise on
23 the preparation of the local solid waste management plan & implementation.
- 24 • The Act requires each county/region ensure all local governments participate in the
25 preparation & implementation of the plan.

26
27 **Issues:**

- 28 • Some items of note in the updated plan include:
 - 29 ○ Emphasize waste reduction to achieve the state disposal goal of 3.25 lbs.,
30 per person/day
 - 31 ○ Reduce food waste and expand composting
 - 32 ○ Increase focus on scrap tire source reduction and recycling opportunities
 - 33 ○ Strengthen regional partnerships to bolster recycling programs
 - 34 ○ Increase business reporting to show a more comprehensive picture of
35 recycling in the state
 - 36 ○ Improved education/outreach on recycling contamination and correct
37 recycling habits

38
39 **Public Notification:** Normal meeting notification.

40
41 **Alternatives:** Amend or deny the resolution.

42
43 **Financial Impact:** N/A

44
45 **Manager's Recommendation:** I recommend approval.

46
47 **Attachment(s):** Resolution, Horry County Solid Waste Management Plan & Ex. Summary

CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH
COUNTY OF HORRY
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE UPDATED
2022 HORRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN AS CREATED BY THE
HORRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY,
INC., WITH ADVICE FROM THE HORRY
COUNTY SOLID WASTE TECHNICAL
ADVISORY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, the South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (the Act) established a policy promoting reduction, re-use, and recycling of solid waste before landfilling or incineration and;

WHEREAS, the Act established the following goals:

- Encourage research by state agencies and state-supported educational institutions and private entities into the reduction of solid waste generated;
- Encourage a regional approach to solid waste management;
- Reduce the amount of solid waste received at municipal solid waste landfills and incinerators by 40 percent, calculated by weight. No more than 50 percent of this goal may be met by removal of yard trash, land clearing debris, white goods, construction and demolition debris, and waste tires from the municipal solid waste stream;
- Continue to set new and revised goals every three years;
- Recycle at least 40 percent, calculated by weight, of the total waste stream generated. No more than 40 percent of this goal may be met by removal of yard trash and land-clearing debris from the waste stream. Waste reduction from incineration may not account for more than 50 percent of a solid waste landfill's effort toward the 40 percent reduction goal;
- That each county or regions make every effort to meet, individually, the state's solid waste reduction and recycling goals. And that each county or region , and municipalities located therein, will be eligible for specific bonus grants, and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, each county or region must prepare a solid waste management plan and submit to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

WHEREAS, the Act requires that each county create a Solid Waste Technical Advisory Council as required in the South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 to render advice on the preparation of the local solid waste management plan and on methods of implementing the plan; and

1 **WHEREAS**, the Horry County Solid Waste Authority Council was duly established pursuant to
2 the Act and has performed the duties and carried out its responsibilities as required; and

3
4 **WHEREAS**, the Act requires that each county or region must ensure that all local governments
5 participate in the preparation and implementation of the plan; and

6
7 **WHEREAS**, the Horry County Solid Waste Authority, Inc. , working in concert with the Horry
8 County Solid Waste Technical Advisory Council, has updated the 2018 Horry County Solid Waste
9 Management Plan; and

10
11 **WHEREAS**, pursuant to the Act, sufficient and adequate opportunity has been afforded the
12 county and local municipalities to participate in the preparation of updating plan; and

13
14 **WHEREAS**, the county and local municipalities join in the efforts of the Horry County Solid
15 Waste Authority and the Solid Waste Technical Advisory Council in updating the 2018 Horry
16 County Solid Waste Management Plan;

17
18 **NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** the Myrtle Beach City Council endorses the 2022
19 Horry County Solid Waste Management Plan as created by the Horry County Solid Waste
20 Authority, Inc., with advice from the Horry County Solid Waste Technical Advisory Council, and

21
22 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the updated 2022 Horry County Solid Waste Management
23 Plan incorporate this Resolution as part and parcel thereof.

24
25 APPROVED THIS 11th day of April, 2023.

26
27
28 _____
29 BRENDA BETHUNE, MAYOR

30 ATTEST:

31
32 _____
33 JENNIFER ADKINS, CITY CLERK

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act) requires The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) to publish a Solid Waste Management Plan (State Plan). The most recent revision to the State plan was published in 1999.

The Act also requires preparation of "local" solid waste management plans. The Horry County Solid Waste Authority, Inc. (HCSWA) initially developed a Solid Waste Management Plan for Horry County (Plan) in 1993. The Plan was updated in 1996, 1998, 2001, 2007, 2011, and 2018. The purpose of this revision is to update the Plan by incorporating information through Fiscal Year (FY) 2021. For the purposes of this Plan, the fiscal year is defined as July 1 through June 30 (i.e., FY 2021 is from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021). This update to the Plan has been organized to follow the 1999 State Plan and has been prepared so that information presented in the Plan can be readily incorporated into the appropriate chapters of the State Plan.

A brief synopsis of each Section of the 2022 Solid Waste Management Plan is provided in the remainder of this section.

1.1 LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) is a federal law, which was established to provide nationwide standards for management of solid waste. Because South Carolina adopted the standards outlined in Subtitle D, the Environmental Protection Agency gave authorization to the State to enforce solid waste management standards.

The State law that largely governs the management of solid waste in South Carolina is the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 (Act). The Act required SC DHEC to develop South Carolina's Solid Waste Management Plan. The Act also provided minimum standards as to the content of the Plan. Also included in the Act, SC DHEC was given responsibility in the development and promulgation of various regulations intended to establish minimum standards for the construction, maintenance, operation, and closure of solid waste management facilities.

Section 44-96-80(J) of the Act gives the governing body of a county the responsibility and authority to provide for the operation of solid waste management facilities. The Governing body of Horry County is the Horry County Council. The Horry County Council created the Horry County Solid Waste Authority, Inc. in 1990 by Ordinance Number 60-90 to carry out these responsibilities regarding solid waste management.

On March 17, 2009, the Horry County Council enacted Ordinance No. 02-9. The Ordinance provides an effective means of regulating the collection and disposal of solid waste generated in Horry County.

On January 21, 2014, the Horry County Council enacted Ordinance 78-13. The Ordinance amends, among other things, Chapter 10.5 (Solid Waste), Article II (Applicability) of the Horry

County Code of Ordinances to allow construction and demolition debris/waste produced in Horry County to be sent to an “appropriately licensed and DHEC permitted” disposal facility rather than the designated HCSWA Landfill. A copy of the Ordinance is provided in Appendix A.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

Using US Census Data (Census), the permanent population of Horry County in FY 2021 was reported to be 351,029, a slight decline from FY 2020 reported at 354,081; however, Census July 1, 2021 (FY 2022) population estimate increased by 4.1% to 365,579. The projections after FY 2022 are based on the calculated average growth rate between 2010 – 2022, which means the annual population was escalated using a 2.75% growth factor for the remainder of the planning period. The permanent population is estimated to be 629,468 in FY 2042.

The large tourist population has a significant impact on the waste stream in Horry County. As reported by the Myrtle Beach Area Chamber of Commerce & Visitor Bureau, an estimated 15,600,000 tourists visited the County in 2021, considerably lower than the 20,600,000 tourists that visited the County in FY 2019, likely due to effects of the COVID-10 Pandemic affecting travel in 2020 and 2021. Assuming tourist visits average six-days, the equivalent full-time tourist population accounted for another 249,600 people or about 71.1%% of the permanent population of Horry County in FY 2021 (compared to 329,600 estimated equivalent full time tourists or about 95.8% in FY 2019). Using the average tourist percent of permanent population between FY 2010 and FY 2021, tourists are estimated to continue to comprise 89.2%% of the permanent population of Horry County, resulting in FY 2042 equivalent full-time tourist population of 561,500 and the equivalent permanent (includes permanent and tourist) population will be 1,190,968.

1.3 EXISTING AND FUTURE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The FY 2021 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Report determined for FY 2021 each South Carolinian generated an average 5.3 pounds per day of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and an average 4.0 pounds per day of the generated MSW was disposed. For Horry County in FY 2021, SC DHEC reported that 351,029 Horry County residents disposed of 286,288 tons MSW and recycled 110,081 tons of MSW resulting in a per capita MSW generation rate (disposed and recycled tonnages combined) of 6.2 pounds per day and a disposal rate of 4.5 pounds per day. If the effects of the 301,801 equivalent full-time tourist population for FY 2021 are included in the per capita calculations, the per capita MSW generation rate drops to 3.3 pounds per day and disposal rate drops to 2.3 pounds per day.

Collection and transfer of waste for disposal in Horry County is accomplished by varying means throughout the county, depending on the particular location. The collection of solid waste for the majority of Horry County's population is either curbside or staffed drop-off/convenience sites. Two transfer stations are also utilized, one located in North Myrtle Beach and one located in Myrtle Beach.

The HCSWA has one Class Three (MSW) landfill and one Class Two (C&D) landfill to provide the solid waste disposal needs for the citizens of Horry County for the 20-year planning period. The C&D vertical expansion over the old unlined East Fill Area and West Fill Area will provide C&D capacity until FY 2029. SC DHEC recently issued a permit for a Piggyback expansion of the MSW landfill. Once the Piggyback expansion becomes operational, C&D disposal capacity for the remaining portion of the 20-year planning period may be provided by commingling waste in the Subtitle D Landfill. The HCSWA has permitted and built a C&D recycling facility in an effort to recover as much material from the C&D waste stream as possible, thereby reducing the amount of C&D waste that will have to be landfilled. The capacity provided by the existing 27-acre Subtitle D Landfill, the permitted Horizontal Expansion, and the Piggyback Expansion is anticipated to provide MSW capacity for the 20-year planning period. HCSWA also provides a food waste composting program that encourages wholesale and retail food establishments as well as governmental agencies such as municipalities and schools to compost food waste materials, saving landfill space and creating a valuable product for the community.

The 1991 Solid Waste Management Act placed disposal bans (cannot be landfilled) on lead-acid batteries, used oil, yard trash & land-clearing debris, whole waste tires, white goods, and small-sealed lead-acid batteries. Beginning July 1, 2011, certain electronic wastes were banned from disposal in landfills in South Carolina. The HCSWA provides collection, recycling, and disposal services for banned items. The HCSWA has enacted several public education programs to inform the public of the need for and benefits of source separation, recovery, and recycling. These programs place a particular emphasis on educating students in all grade levels in Horry County along with their teachers.

The HCSWA has received numerous awards for Excellence in Waste Reduction and Recycling Programs and fully expects to continue its efforts in this area.

The HCSWA continues to explore a regional approach to solid waste management and is a member of the Pee Dee Regional Landfill Authority.

1.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT

All of the incorporated areas of Horry County, including the Cities of Conway, Loris, Myrtle Beach, and North Myrtle Beach and the Towns of Atlantic Beach, Aynor, Briarcliffe Acres, and Surfside Beach, as well as the unincorporated collection system generate funds in support of their systems through user fees and/or property taxes. These user fees and/or property taxes pay for collection, recycling and composting, public education, as well as disposal.

The HCSWA is responsible for the siting, construction, and operation of any proposed new solid waste management disposal facilities in Horry County. The HCSWA's primary source of revenue to cover costs for siting, construction, operation, closure, and post-closure care of any proposed solid waste management facilities for the 20-year planning period are generated from tipping fees and sales from recyclables. Ordinance No. 02-9 plays an important role in providing a means of funding for all solid waste management and recycling facilities located at the

HCSWA. However, Ordinance 78-13 allows C&D debris to be disposed of in landfills outside the County.

1.5 GOALS, POLICIES, STRATEGIES & BARRIERS

The HCSWA intends to incorporate the goals and policies set by the State into its solid waste program. Through the HCSWA's recycling and public education programs, significant effort has been made toward recycling and reduction of solid waste. As funding allows, the HCSWA intends to capitalize on opportunities to achieve the per capita waste generation goal and continue to work toward exceeding the recycling goal set by the State Plan. The greatest barriers to increasing solid waste reduction and recycling include adequate and affordable markets for recyclables, available funding, and education in high-tourism areas.

By 2021, the recycling commodity markets largely recovered from the impacts of China prohibiting the import of certain solid wastes and scrap into their country, including mixed paper and mixed plastics, that began on January 1, 2018. However, the economic downturn in 2021 and 2022 has again negatively impacted the recycling commodity markets.

Horry County Council and the HCSWA Board previously approved a policy to allow recyclable materials to be accepted from other counties. Increasing the volume should improve the marketability of the materials, provided that viable markets remain available. Maintaining the existing recycling system is dependent upon maintaining the tipping fees at their current levels or the substitution of an alternative funding system.

The Technical Advisory Council (TAC) met on four occasions to review the Plan updates and discuss goals, policies, strategies, and barriers. As a result of the meetings, the TAC supported inclusion of a series of additional strategies for potential improvements to the County's solid waste management programs. Topics include strategies related to:

- Consumption/ Generation
- Collection and Transfer
- Processing and Conversion Technologies
- Marketing and End Use of Recyclables
- Additional Material Streams for Recycling or Diversion

These additional potential strategies are described in further detail in Section 6.3 of the Plan.

1.6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, PLAN REVISION, AND CONSISTENCY WITH STATE AND LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The 2022 Horry County Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared utilizing input from local governments, the private sector, and the public. A Solid Waste Advisory Council (hereinafter referred to as the Technical Advisory Council, or TAC), as described in Section 44-96-80(N)

Section 1
Executive Summary

of the South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act, was established to provide advice on the drafting and implementation of the Plan. The Technical Advisory Council held four meetings to discuss the Plan and provide input on revisions to the Plan. The Plan was presented to the HCSWA Board and the public for comment on August 27, 2018. The Plan was next presented to each municipality located in Horry County to obtain their approval of the Plan by resolution. The HCSWA Board approved the 2022 Horry County Solid Waste Management Plan on August 27, 2018, it was then sent to the Horry County Council I&R Committee for its approval and forwarded to the County Council for a resolution of approval.

Commented [AT2]: Date to be updated.

The Horry County Solid Waste Management Plan will be updated every five years, at a minimum. Revisions of the Horry County Solid Waste Management Plan require endorsement of the Horry County Solid Waste Authority Board, Horry County Council, and the municipalities in Horry County. Meeting minutes documenting Horry County Solid Waste Authority Board approval and Horry County Council approval of the Horry County Solid Waste Management Plan revisions along with the updated Horry County Solid Waste Management Plan will be provided to SC DHEC.

Section 44-96-290(F) of the Act states no permit to construct a new solid waste management facility or to expand an existing solid waste management facility within a county or municipality may be issued by SC DHEC unless:

1. The proposed facility or expansion is consistent with local zoning, land use, and other applicable local ordinances, if any;
2. The proposed facility or expansion is consistent with the local or regional solid waste management plan and the state solid waste management plan; and
3. The host jurisdiction and the jurisdiction generating solid waste destined for the proposed facility or expansion can demonstrate that they are actively involved in and have a strategy for meeting the statewide goal of waste reduction established in this chapter.

All permit applications for solid waste management facilities must be submitted to SC DHEC and reviewed for consistency with the State Solid Waste Management Plan and the 2022 Horry County Solid Waste Management Plan.



Horry County Solid Waste Authority
Protecting Tomorrow's Environment Today.



March 22, 2023 | Policy Council

HORRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE



TECHNICAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (TAC)

TAC Members:

- John Adair, Town of Surfside Beach
- Kevin Blayton, North Myrtle Beach
- Janet Curry, Myrtle Beach
- Steve Gosnell, Horry County
- Tom Roth, Horry County
- David Gilreath, Horry County
- Andrew Markunas, Horry County
- Danny Allen, Allen's Demolition
- Anna Conlon, Dumpster Girl
- Jeremy Monday, Coastal Carolina University
- Britt Feldner, Brigman Company
- Reggie Jenerette, City of Conway

Thank you

AGENDA

1

- Why Update the Solid Waste Management Plan?

2

- Solid Waste Management Plan Requirements

3

- South Carolina Goals

4

- Approach to Updating the Solid Waste Management Plan

5

- Challenges and Opportunities in the Industry

6

- Key Edits to the Plan

3



1. WHY UPDATE THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN?

WHY UPDATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN?

- Required by the South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991
- Horry County's 2018 Solid Waste Management Plan states that it will be updated every three years
- Opportunity to reflect community-specific goals and strategies

SOUTH CAROLINA SOLID WASTE POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT
ARTICLE 1.
SOLID WASTE POLICY; SPECIFIC WASTES

SECTION 44-96-10. Short title.

This chapter is known and may be cited as the "South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991".

HISTORY: 1991 Act No. 63, Section 1.

SECTION 44-96-20. Findings; purposes.



2. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

- Estimate of waste disposed & waste projection
- Estimate of current capacity & projection of life of each facility
- Analysis of need of existing & new facilities
- Cost to implement plan
- Funding to implement the plan
- Cost for new facilities
- Funding of new facilities
- Discussion of Resource Recovery/Recycling Program
- Discussion of efforts to meet state solid waste reduction goal

7



3. SOUTH CAROLINA GOALS

SOUTH CAROLINA GOALS

- Recycle 40% or more MSW
 - FY 2021 Horry County recycling rate of 27.7%
- Reduce average MSW disposal to 3.25 pounds per person per day
 - FY 2021 Horry County was at 4.47 pounds per person per day
- 2021 South Carolina Solid Waste Annual Report no longer includes a year in the stated goals (used to say by 2020)

Source: Fiscal Year 2021 SC Solid Waste Management Annual Report

9

SOUTH CAROLINA FY21 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Emphasize waste reduction to achieve the state disposal goal of 3.25 p/p/d.
2. Reduce food waste and expand composting.
3. Increase focus on scrap tire source reduction and recycling opportunities.
4. Strengthen regional partnerships to bolster local government recycling programs.
5. Increasing business reporting to show a more comprehensive picture of recycling in the state.
6. Improve education/outreach on recycling contamination and correct recycling habits.
7. Update the State Plan.

Source: Fiscal Year 2021 SC Solid Waste Management Annual Report

10



4. APPROACH TO UPDATING TO THE PLAN

11

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN SECTIONS *UPDATED EACH AS NECESSARY*

1. Executive Summary
2. Legislative Authority
3. Demographics
4. Existing & Future Waste Management
5. Local Government Oversight
6. Goals, Policies, Strategies & Barriers
7. Public Participation, Plan Revision and Consistency with State and Local Solid Waste Management Plans

Draft Plan Available for Review: www.solidwasteauthority.org

12

APPENDICES

- A – Solid Waste Ordinances
- B – Budget and CIP
- C – List of facilities in the County
- D – Technical Advisory Council
- E – Technical Advisory Council Meeting Minutes
- F – Minutes from Public Hearing
- G – Minutes from Policy Advisory Council Meeting
- H – Resolutions of endorsement

13

AUTHORITY'S INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE SYSTEM

- Class III (MSW) Landfill and Class II (C&D) Landfill
- C&D Recycling Facility
- Organics Diversion:
 - Yard Waste and Food Scrap Composting
 - Land Clearing Debris Mulching
- 25 Convenience Centers
- HHW Drop-off Facility
- Material Recovery Facility (MRF) for single stream recyclables
- School Recycling Programs
- The “Store” Reuse, Repurpose
- Electronics Recycling
- Public Education in Media, Community, Schools



14

TAC MEETINGS

- **TAC Kickoff Meeting – April 20, 2022**
 - ✓ Introduction to purpose and approach to Plan updates
- **TAC Meeting 1 – July 28, 2022**
 - ✓ Reviewed data requests for municipalities
 - ✓ Provided updates on Authority responsibilities and infrastructure projects
 - ✓ Reviewed characterization study results
 - ✓ Discussed challenges and opportunities across the industry
 - ✓ Reviewed goals and strategies for the Plan
- **TAC Meeting 2 – August 25, 2022**
 - ✓ Reviewed new topics TAC wanted to explore
 - solar panels, lithium-ion batteries, short-term rental properties
 - ✓ Continued reviewing goals and strategies for the Plan
- **TAC Meeting 3 – November 3, 2022**
 - ✓ Reviewed edits to the Plan for final draft

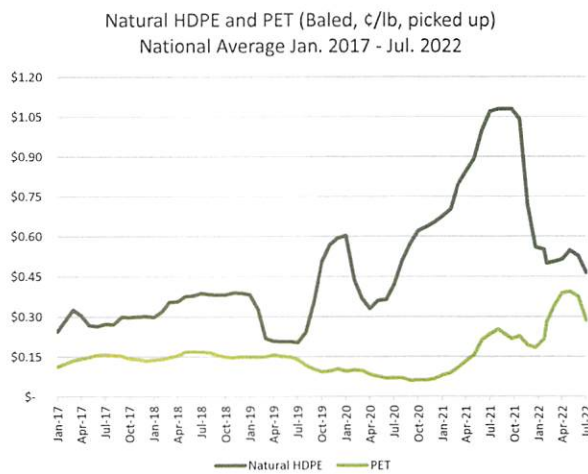
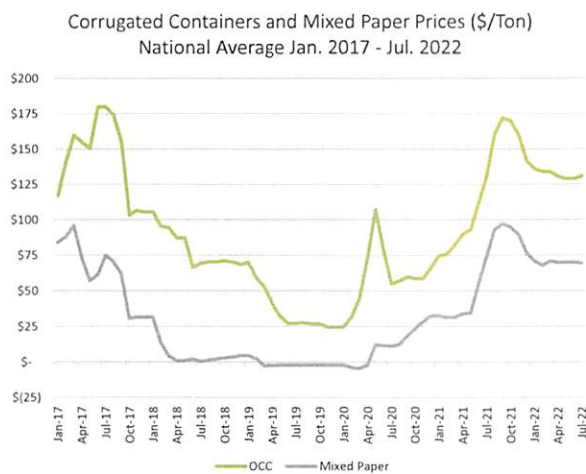
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5. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE INDUSTRY

16

RECYCLING MARKETS



RECORD INFLATION, SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES, CDL DRIVER SHORTAGES

Equipment

- Supply Chain
- Price of Steel

Haulers need several months for truck delivery

Staffing

- High Demand for CDL Drivers

CDL driver shortage nationwide

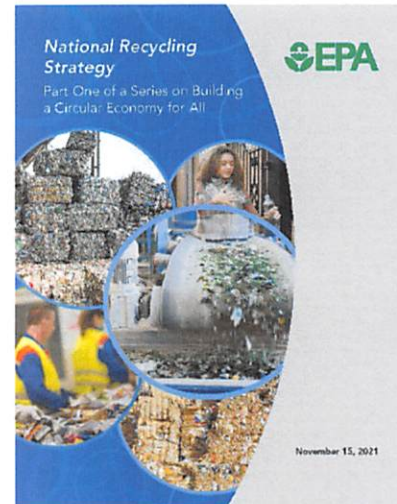
Inflation

- Fuel Volatility
- Safety Equipment

Inflation impacting cost of everything

EPA CIRCULAR ECONOMY EFFORTS AND RECYCLING GRANTS

- EPA is establishing a 10-year vision for:
 - zero waste/circularity,
 - sustainable materials management,
 - address climate change
 - Environmental justice
- Six Parts:
 - **Part 1: National Recycling Strategy**
 - Part 2: Plastics
 - Part 3: Food Waste/Organics
 - Part 4: Critical Minerals and Electronics
 - Part 5: Built Environment
 - Part 6: Textiles
- EPA National Recycling Strategy:
 - Finalized the Plan in 2020, Implementation On-going
 - Infrastructure Bill includes funding for recycling infrastructure and recycling outreach
 - EPA grant programs rolled out in Fall of 2022
 - **Stay Connected:** epa.gov/recyclingstrategy/forms/stay-connected
 - **Read Strategy:** epa.gov/recyclingstrategy



19

DHEC SOLAR PANEL STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Proviso 34.62

- Quarterly reports to SC Senate and House¹
- DHEC directed to develop regulations and guidance on the end-of-life management of solar panels and batteries as well as the decommission of solar projects in excess of 13 acres.
 - S.525 signed into law by Governor, Jan 2022

Counties with Solar Panel Ordinances:²

- Abbeville
 - Barnwell
 - Beaufort
 - Calhoun
 - Charleston
 - Cherokee
 - Chester
 - Darlington
 - Edgefield
 - Florence
 - Jasper
 - Lancaster
 - Newberry
 - Oconee
 - Richland (in progress)
 - Sumter
 - York
- ❖ Many of these relate to installation and zoning, not necessarily End-of-Life management.

¹ <https://scdhec.gov/environment/land-management/solar-panel-stakeholder-group/solar-panel-stakeholder-group-reports>
² <https://scdhec.gov/environment/land-management/solar-panel-stakeholder-group/solar-panel-ordinances>

20

LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES



- No federal regulations or mandate
- Most states have management laws for lead-acid batteries.
- Lithium-Ion recycling laws:¹
 - New York
 - Minnesota
 - Washington, D.C.
- Increased interest and policy movement related to batteries recently

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](#)

¹ <https://www.call2recycle.org/recycling-laws-by-state/#NewYork>

21

TIRES – POLICY AND EDUCATION

- Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991¹
 - Whole tires cannot be landfilled
 - Counties responsible for managing waste tires
- SC DHEC has a report campaign for tires, emphasizing disease and mosquitoes and fire hazards²
- FY23 Tire Plan outlines recommendations at the state-level
 - Scrap Tire Sustainability Coalition reinstated
- Prices for tire disposal has increased; DHEC estimates that it will not be able to meet the needs of county governments in the coming FY
 - \$500,000 cap on funding to counties

¹ <https://scdhec.gov/environment/recycling-waste-reduction/waste-tires/county-responsibilities>

² <https://scdhec.gov/see-it-report-it>

22



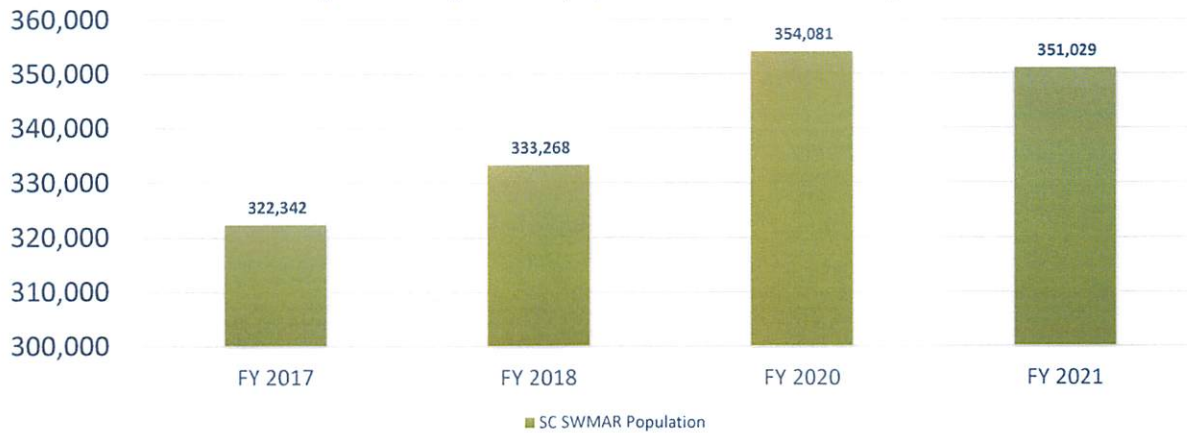
6. KEY EDITS TO THE PLAN

SECTIONS 1, 2, AND 3

- Section 1: Executive Summary
 - *Updated as needed based on edits in the remaining sections*
- Section 2: Legislative Authority
 - *Updated to reflect regulatory changes regarding certain electronics and compost facility regulation changes*
 - *Minor updates to municipalities ordinances, as needed*
- Section 3: Demographics
 - *Updated historic and projected population (permanent and equivalent full-time tourist population)*
 - *Minor updates to economic trends and land use, as needed*

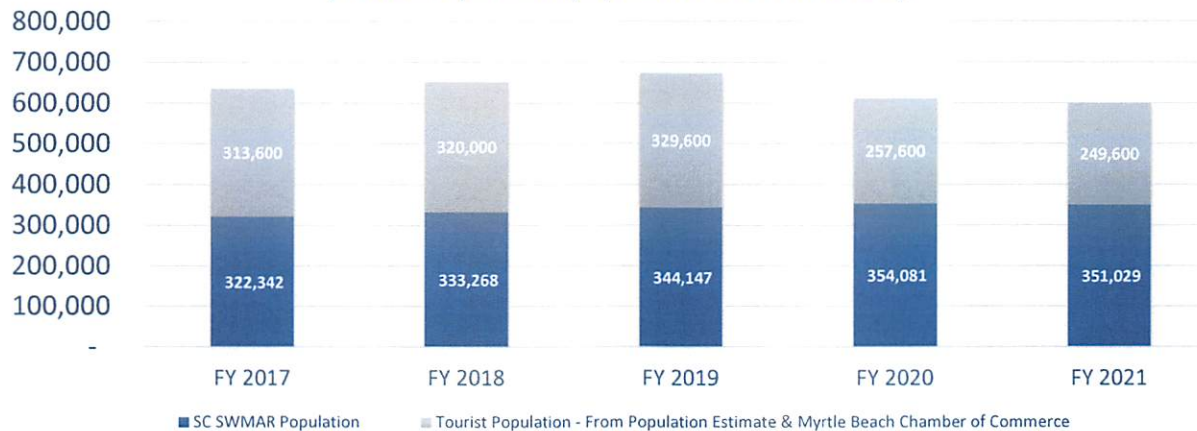
RESIDENT POPULATION

**Resident Population of Horry County,
Without Tourist Equivalent**
(tourism equivalent population is about double)



RESIDENT + TOURIST EQUIVALENT POPULATION

**Resident Population of Horry County,
With Tourist Equivalent**
(tourism equivalent population is about double)

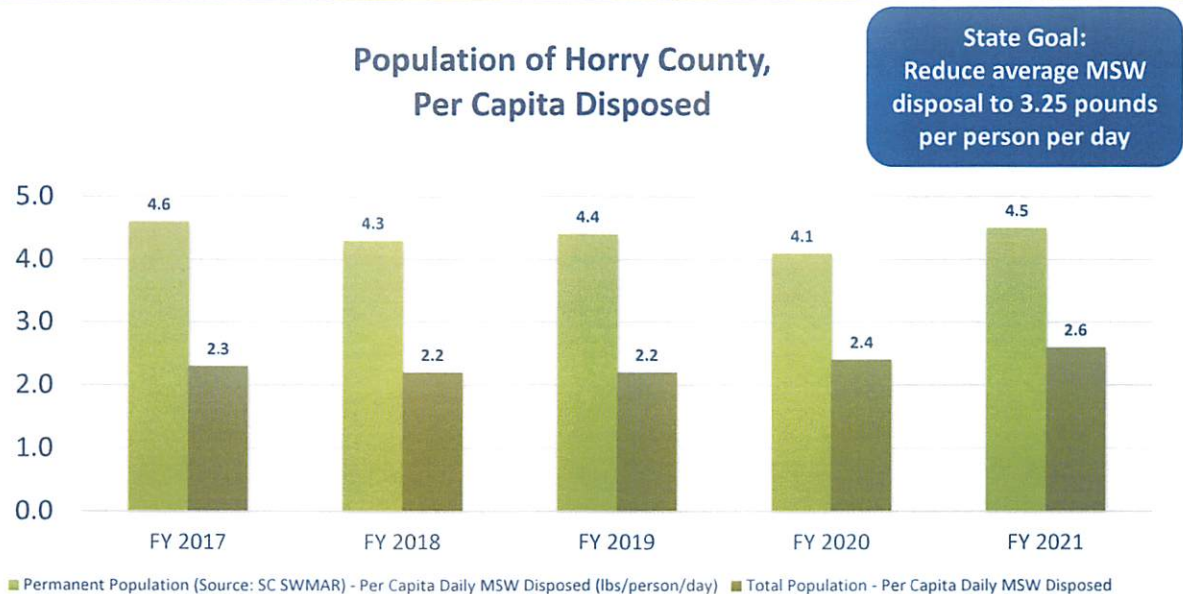


SECTIONS 4, 5, 6

- Section 4: Existing and Future Solid Waste Management
 - Updated historical generation and characterization of waste and recycling
 - Updated collection and transfer practices of municipalities, County and Coastal Carolina University, as needed
 - Updated infrastructure information, as needed
 - Updated public information efforts and awards, as needed
- Section 5: Local Government Oversight
 - Only minor updates were needed
- Section 6: Goals, Policies, Strategies and Barriers
 - 6.1: State Goals and Policies – only minor updates needed (State no longer has year-specific goals)
 - 6.2: Strategies to Meet Goals and Policies of the Act – no edits needed

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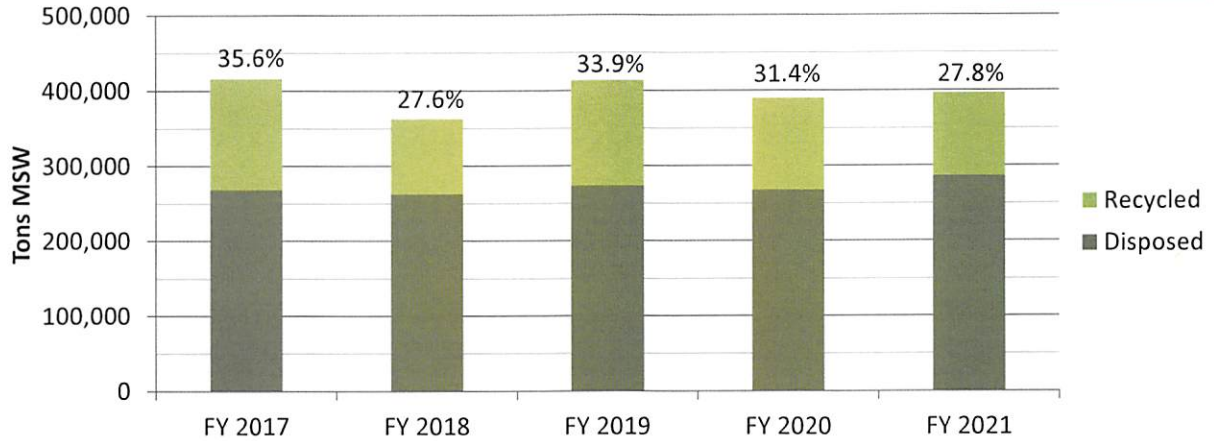
RESIDENT + TOURIST EQUIVALENT PER CAPITA



GENERATION & WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

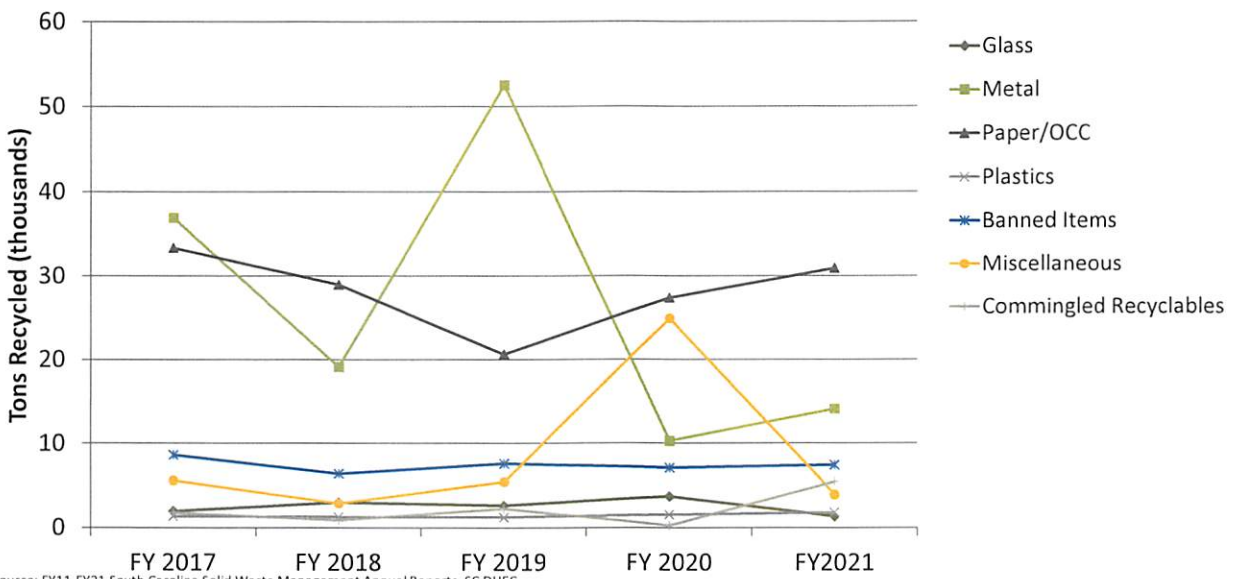
**State Goal:
Recycle 40% or
more MSW**

MSW Recycled & Disposed



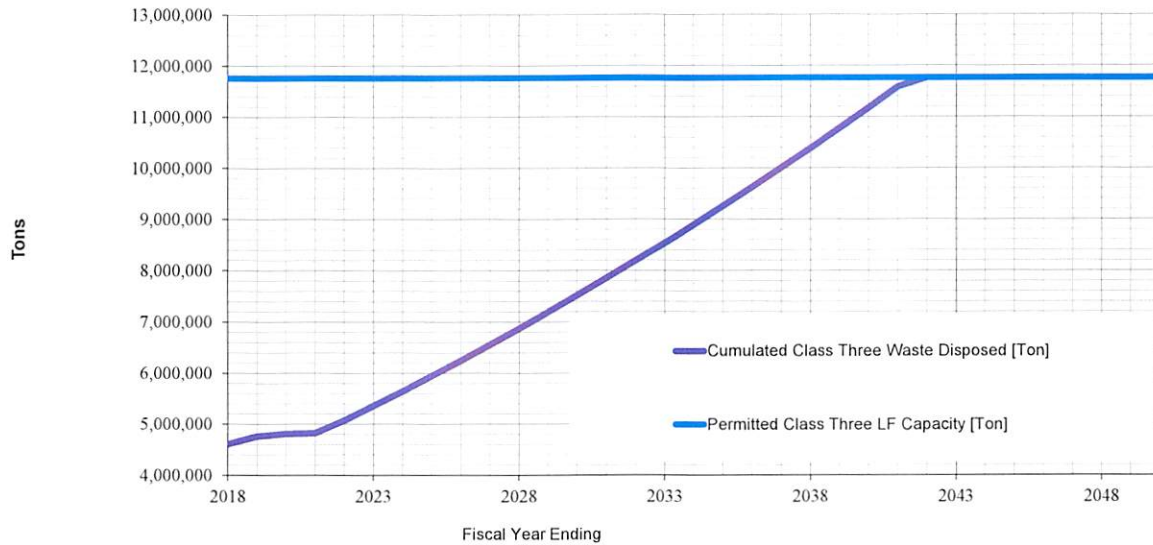
Source: FY11-FY21 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Reports, SC DHEC

RECYCLED MATERIALS



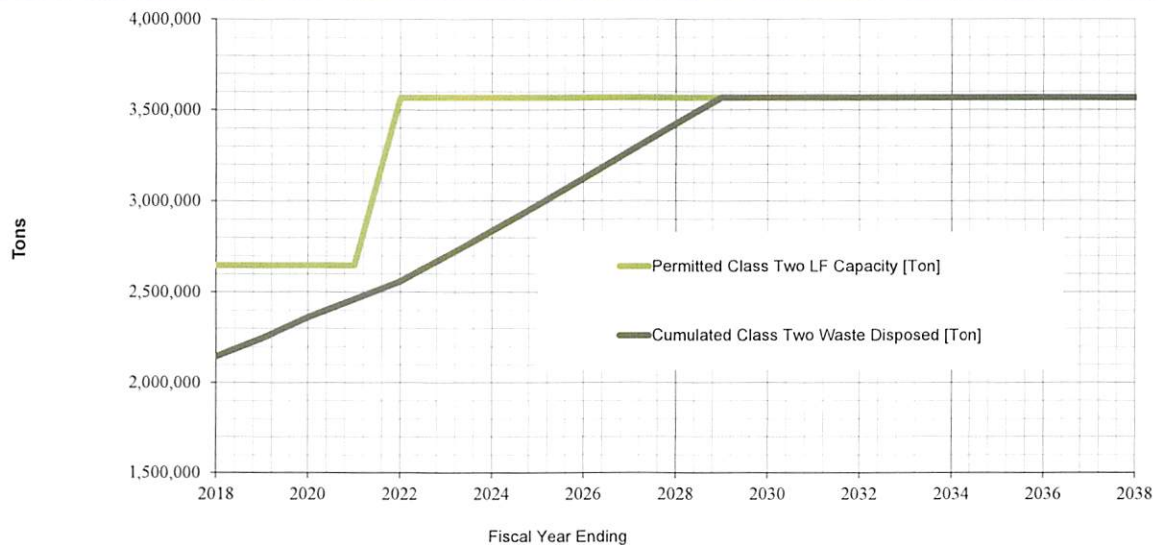
Source: FY11-FY21 South Carolina Solid Waste Management Annual Reports, SC DHEC

CLASS THREE LANDFILL CAPACITY (MSW)



Remaining Capacity Estimated Until 2042

CLASS TWO LANDFILL CAPACITY (C&D)



Recently Completed Permitted Expansion Extends Estimated Capacity to 2029 (from 2024)

COMPOST AREA EXPANDED

- Expanded 25% in FY 2022
- Food waste composting program
 - Produce, dairy, liquids, cooked meats and fish, solid paper and bread accepted
 - Wholesale and retail food establishments, government agencies, municipalities and schools participate¹
 - All the schools in Horry County participate and get finished compost for free²

¹ <https://www.solidwasteauthority.org/foodwaste.html>

² https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ipkb26_ray8



MRF UPGRADES

- \$2.5 million in recent MRF upgrades
- "Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design" (LEED) registered building



SECTION 6 (CONTINUED)

- Section 6.3: Additional Potential Strategies and Action Items
 - In the 2015 update to the Plan, a new Section 6.3 was added to focus on additional potential strategies and action items to consider
 - Goes beyond State goals
 - Organized by “Solid Waste Loop”



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SECTION 6 (CONTINUED)

- Section 6.3: Additional Potential Strategies and Action Items
 - *TAC recommends to the State that tourism population should be taken into consideration when calculating pounds per person per day*
 - *TAC recommends commercial recycling companies be mandated to report to the State*
 - *Updated Extended Producer Responsibility language to explicitly include solar panels and lithium-ion batteries*
 - *TAC recommends the Authority review and research, then implement as appropriate, additional recycling measures at the C&D landfill in the short term to extend the permitted capacity beyond 2029 if possible*
 - *TAC also recommends that the Authority begin review and research for additional C&D landfill capacity which could include expansion at the current site or identifying an additional site for the long term*

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SECTION 6 (CONTINUED)

- Section 6.3: Additional Potential Strategies and Action Items (continued)
 - *TAC recommends to seek guidance from DHEC related to HHW, including solar panels and lithium-ion batteries*
 - *Specific TAC recommendations to address tires:*
 - *Continue to engage with DHEC through the Scrap Tire Sustainability Coalition seeking adequate funding and removing current restrictions on tipping fees from the State for proper management of scrap tires*
 - *Explore each municipality adding tires management to existing nuisance ordinances*
 - *Specific TAC recommendations for sub-committees:*
 - *Should meet at least once per year*
 - *Add “Challenging Materials” subcommittee*
 - *Remove “Organics” and “Municipalities” subcommittees*

SECTION 7

- Section 7: Public Participation, Plan Revision, and Consistency with State and Local Solid Waste Management Plan
 - *TAC recommends updating the Plan every five years (instead of every three years)*

