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CHATHAM COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2012-2022 Planning Period

Chatham

Goldston

Pittsboro

Siler City



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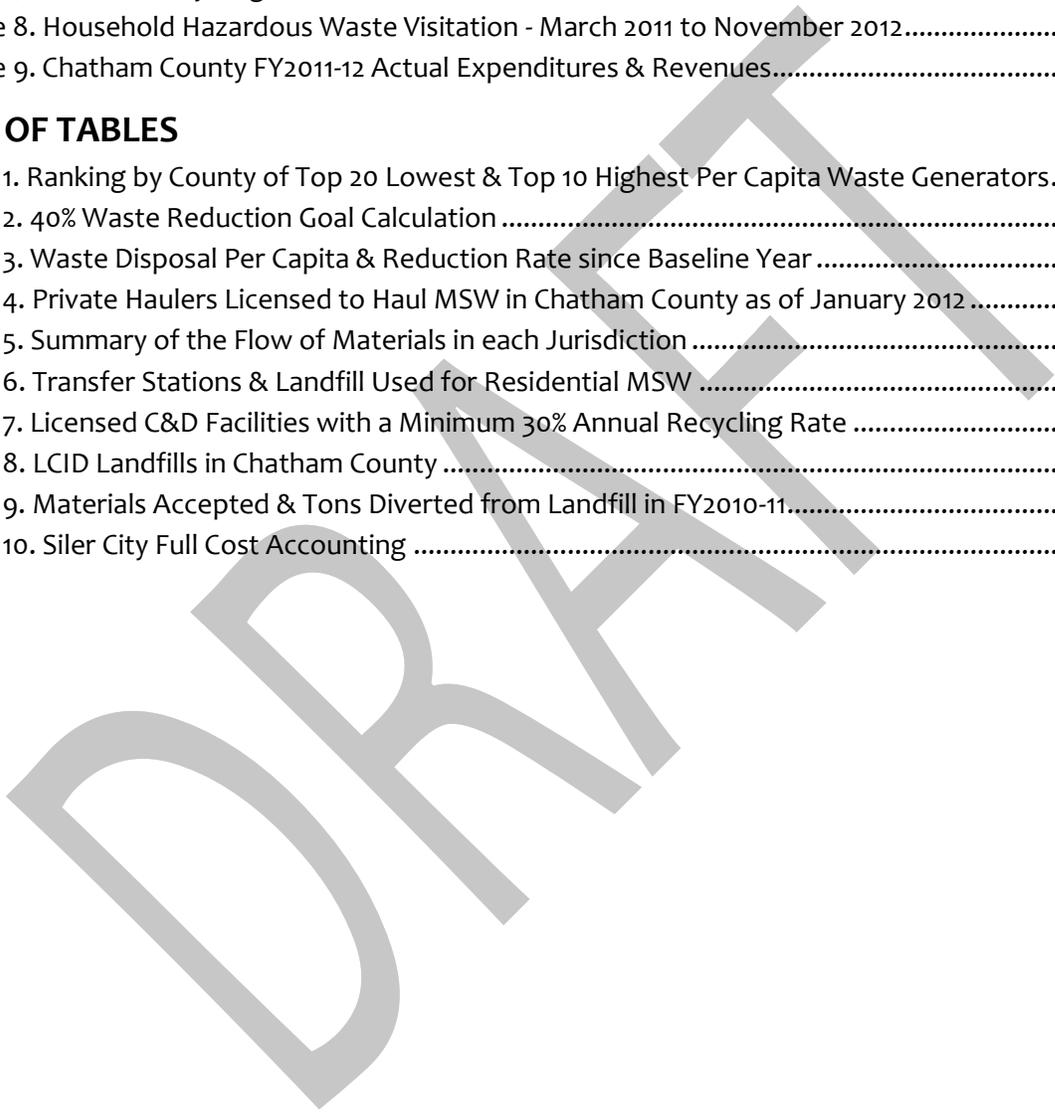
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SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION & LOCAL CONTACTS

1.1 – INTRODUCTION

N.C. General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units, to develop a 10-Year Solid Waste Management Plan and to update it at least every three years. This update covers the incorporated and unincorporated regions of Chatham County and is developed in cooperation with the Towns of Goldston, Pittsboro, and Siler City. The Town of Cary is not included because they participate in the Wake County plan. Resolutions endorsing this plan are included in Section 9.

This is a current version of the plan, and intended for use as a working document. It does not include the background, history, and discussion of program development contained in the original plan and previous updates. Chatham County developed its first plan in 1992 and the plan was updated in 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006, and 2009. Copies of these documents can be obtained from the Chatham County Solid Waste & Recycling Division upon request. In addition, to assist the public in understanding terminology contained in this document, a glossary of definitions and acronyms is listed in Appendix A.

This update covers the period of July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2022 and is prepared with the purpose of meeting local solid waste needs, protecting public health and the environment in Chatham County, and achieving the County's and the State's 40% waste reduction goal.

1.2 – SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING CONTACTS

CHATHAM COUNTY		
Name & Title	Phone	Email
Dan J. LaMontagne, PE Environmental Quality Director	(919) 542-0945	dan.lamontagne@chathamnc.org
Sonya Gilliland Operations Manager	(919) 542-5516	sonya.gilliland@chathamnc.org
Teresa Chapman Waste Reduction Coordinator	(919) 542-0130	teresa.chapman@chathamnc.org
TOWN OF GOLDSTON		
Steve Cunnup Commissioner	(919) 548-4204	stevecunnup@embarqmail.com
TOWN OF PITTSBORO		
John Poteat Public Works Director	(919) 542-2530	jpoteat2@nc.rr.com
TOWN OF SILER CITY		
Terry Green Public Works Director	(919) 742-4732 x.225	tgreen@silercity.org

1.3 – SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING FACILITIES

Figure 1. Chatham County Collection Centers & Main County Facility

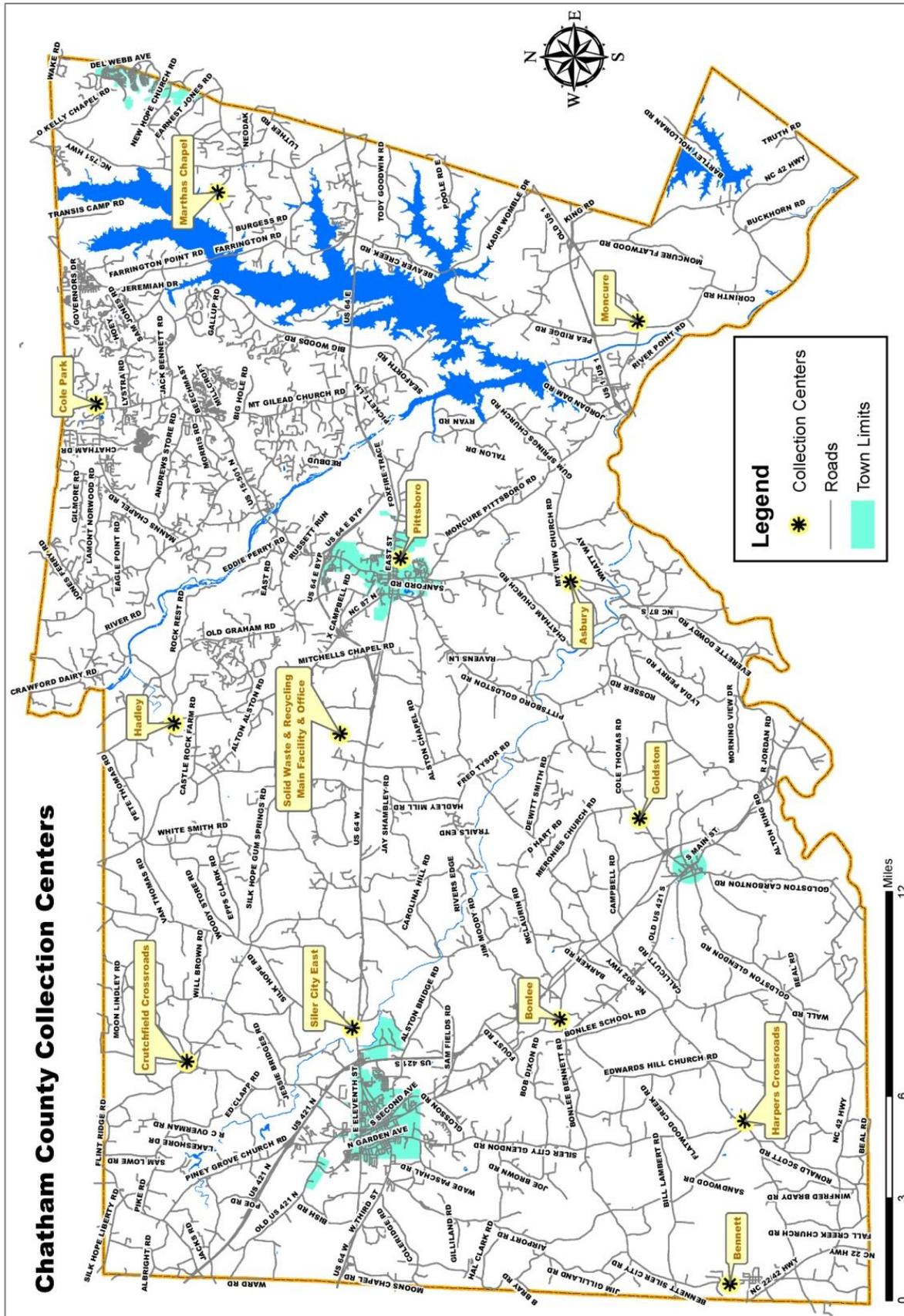
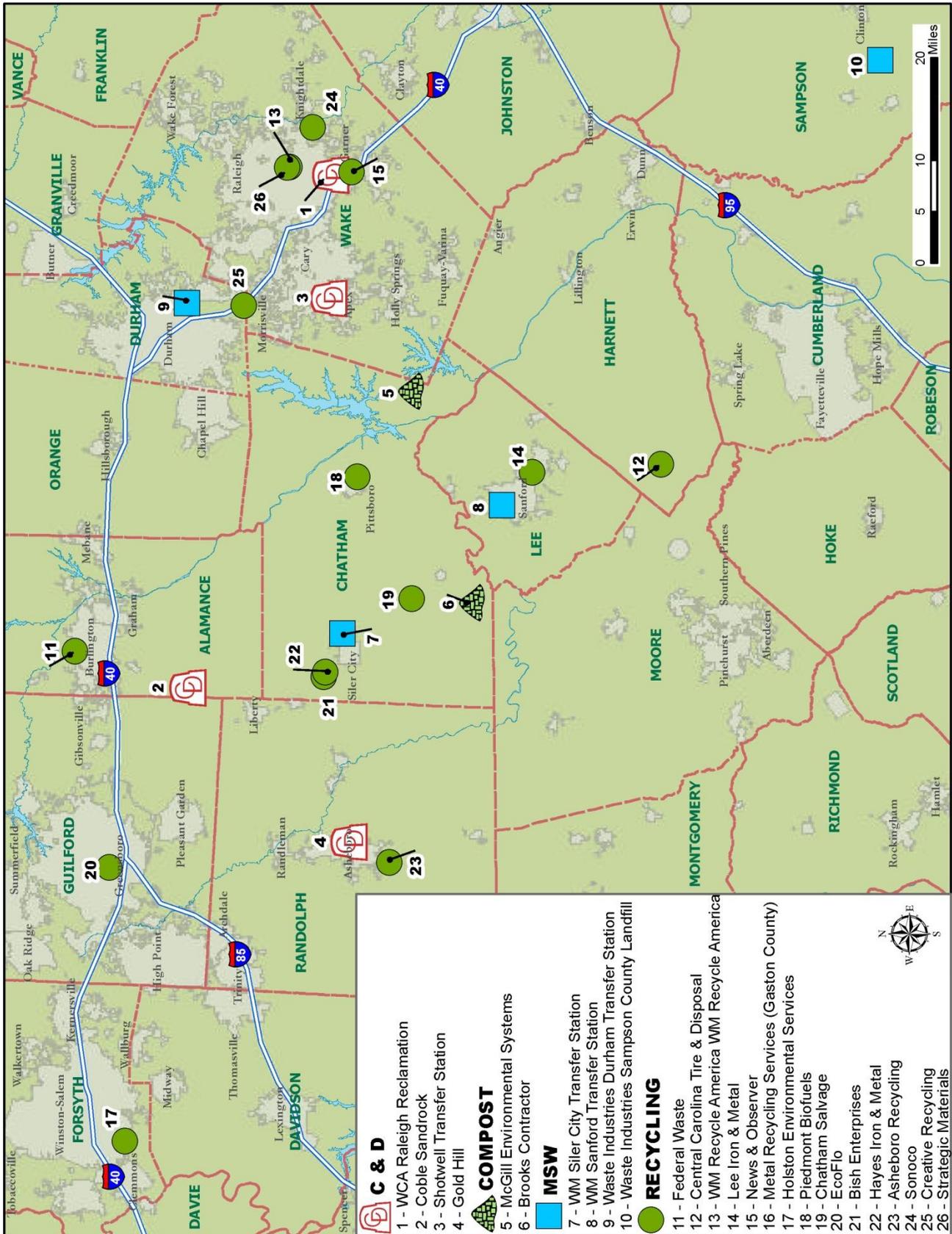


Figure 2. Disposal & Recycling Facilities Located in Chatham County or Used by Jurisdictions



SECTION 2 – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

2.1 – ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Chatham County was the lead agency in preparing the 2012 update and wishes to thank the following groups and individuals for their assistance and support:

Chatham County Solid Waste Advisory Committee

- Sherry Yarkosky, Chair
- Donald Shilesky, Vice Chair
- Doug Carver, Member
- Patrick Barnes, Member
- John McSween, Siler City Representative
- Phillip Watson, Goldston Representative
- Beth Turner, Pittsboro Representative
- Steve Trimberger, Member

Chatham County Government

Board of Commissioners

- Brian Bock, Chair (District 3)
- Walter Petty, Vice Chair (District 5)
- Mike Cross (District 2) *SWAC Liaison
- Sally Kost (District 1)
- Pam Stewart (District 4)
- Sandra Sublett, Clerk
- Lindsay Ray, Deputy Clerk

Senior Management

- Charlie Horne, County Manager
- Renee Paschal, Assistant County Manager
- Vicki McConnell, Finance Director
- Carolyn Miller, Human Resources Director
- Debra Henzey, Community Relations Director
- Dan J. LaMontagne, Environmental Quality Director

Town of Goldston

Tim Cunnup, Mayor
 Charles Fields III, Commissioner
 Barry Gaines, Commissioner
 Lynn Gaines, Commissioner
 Steve Cunnup, Commissioner
 Wayne Woody, Commissioner
 Annie Kay King Gaines, Clerk

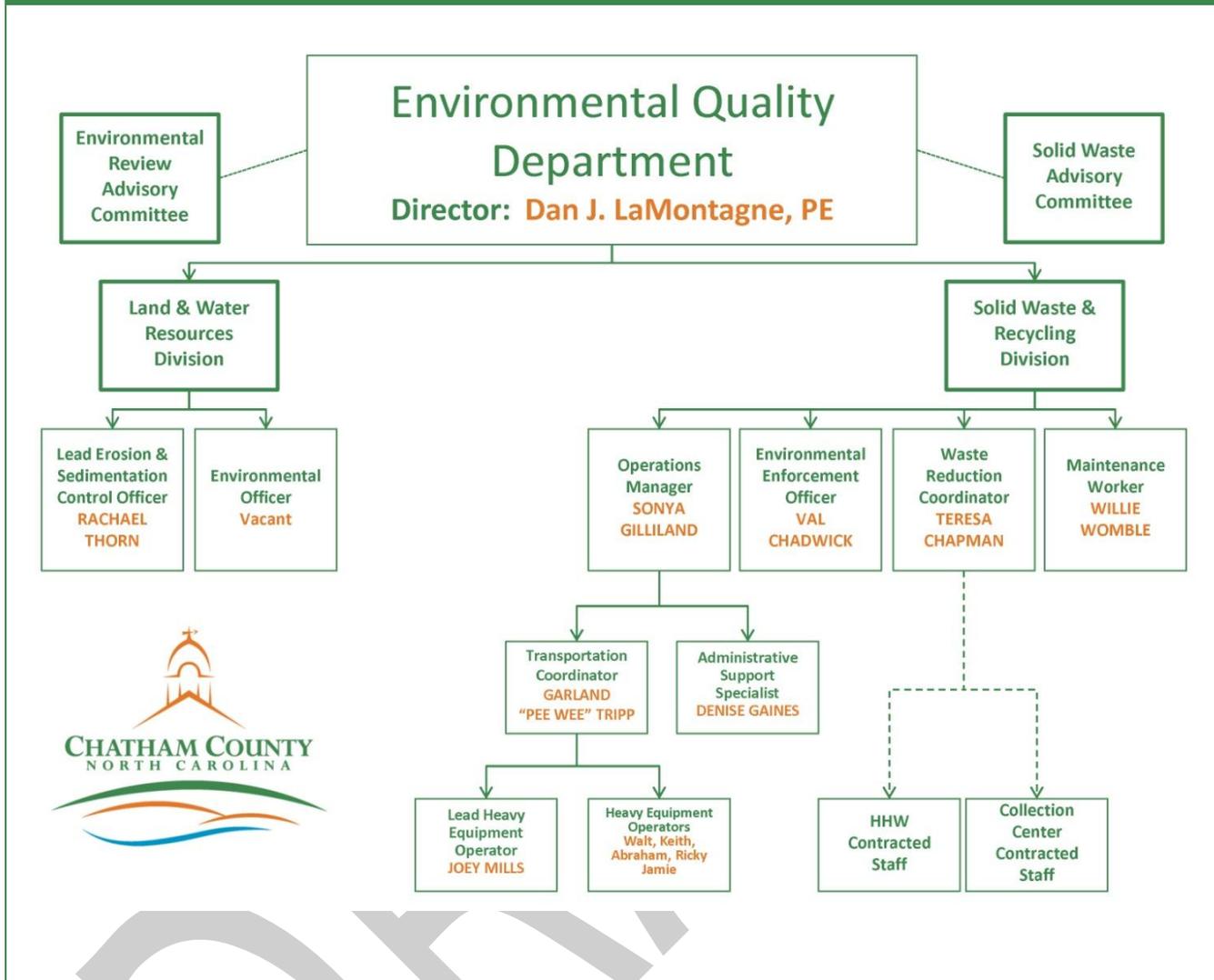
Town of Pittsboro

Randy Voller, Mayor
 Pamela Baldwin, Commissioner
 Michael A. Fiocco, Commissioner
 J. A. (Jay) Farrell, Commissioner
 Bett Wilson Foley, Commissioner
 Beth Turner, Commissioner
 William Terry, Town Manager
 John Poteat, Public Works Dir.
 Alice Lloyd, Clerk

Town of Siler City

Charles J. Johnson, Mayor
 Sam Adams, Jr., Commissioner
 Chip Price, Commissioner
 Larry Cheek, Commissioner
 John Grimes, Commissioner
 Mike Constantino, Commissioner
 Tony Siler, Commissioner
 Cindy Burke Bray, Commissioner
 Joel Brower, Town Manager
 Terry Green, Public Works Dir.
 Sergio Borrayo, Code Enforce.
 Karen Alman, Clerk

Chatham County Solid Waste & Recycling Staff



2.2 – PUBLIC PLANNING PROCESS & TIMELINE

- **March 2012** – At the SWAC meeting on March 7th, staff initiated the planning process by presenting a proposed timeline, and staff recommendations for inclusions in the plan. SWAC formed a subcommittee to work on the plan with staff.
- **April 2012** – The subcommittee met with staff to modify and prioritize a list of intended actions by the county and determine goals and further steps needed to complete the plan.
- **May 2012** – Staff presented the subcommittee’s recommended list of priorities to SWAC at its May 2 meeting. Staff also communicated with each town to receive their input, updates, and intended actions for reducing waste and increasing diversion.
- **June 2012** – Staff presented a draft of the 10-year plan update to SWAC at a meeting on June 27 and requested their recommendation to present the draft to the BOC and schedule a meeting for public comment in August.

- **July 2012** – Staff presented the draft of the plan to the Chatham County Board of Commissioners for feedback and recommendations.
- **August 2012** – Staff presented the draft of the plan in a public meeting on August 1, 2012. Figure 3 shows the public meeting notice advertising the meeting and the public comment period, which appeared in the local newspaper, on the website, and on fliers at the county collection centers, county and town offices, and libraries. A public comment period was open from August 1-15, 2012 to receive comments on the plan. A draft of the plan was available at the Solid Waste & Recycling Division’s office, office of the County Manager, the three county libraries, each town’s administrative offices, and on the county’s website for all Chatham landowners and residents to review and provide comments.

Figure 3. Paid Advertising Notice



- **September 2012** – Staff finalized the draft and coordinated with each town to schedule a presentation with all boards of commissioners.
- **October 2012** – The final draft plan was presented and approved by the board of each municipality included in the plan.
- **November 2012** – The final draft plan was presented and approved by the Chatham County Board of Commissioners.
- **December 2012** – The approved plan is submitted to NCDENR.

Chatham County’s approved Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan Update will be available at the Chatham County Solid Waste & Recycling Administrative office, and on the county’s website at www.chathamnc.org/recycle.

2.3 – INTENDED ACTIONS FOR FUTURE PLANNING

While valuable input and feedback are provided by numerous individuals, the countywide solid waste planning process has generally been limited to a few staff members from the four local governments and SWAC members. With the exception of the plan update in 1997, the plan historically has not included representative voices from other large waste-generating sectors of Chatham County. This planning group recognizes that in order to make significant strides in waste reduction in areas not easily impacted by current local government initiatives, all stakeholders in Chatham County must be actively engaged in the process and plan.

1. The Chatham County Solid Waste & Recycling Division and SWAC will reach out and aim to include the following needed stakeholders for the next update:

- Transfer Stations & Landfills
- Private Waste Collectors/Haulers
- Town Staff as part of Planning Task Force
- County Facilities staff
- County/Town Parks & Recreation staff
- School Superintendent & Auxiliary Services Office
- College Sustainability Coordinator & Campus Facilities Staff
- Habitat for Humanity Home Stores
- PTA Thrift Stores
- Homeowner Associations
- Building Contractors & Haulers
- Industrial/Manufacturing Companies
- Retail Businesses via Chamber of Commerce and local merchants associations
- Lodging, Food, Event Venues, Churches
- Grocery Stores, Convenience Stores/Gas Stations
- Board of Health & Hospital Administrator
- Local Recycling Markets/Composting Facilities
- DOT, Clean Jordan Lake, DOC
- NC Wildlife & US Army Corps of Engineers

2. Begin planning earlier.

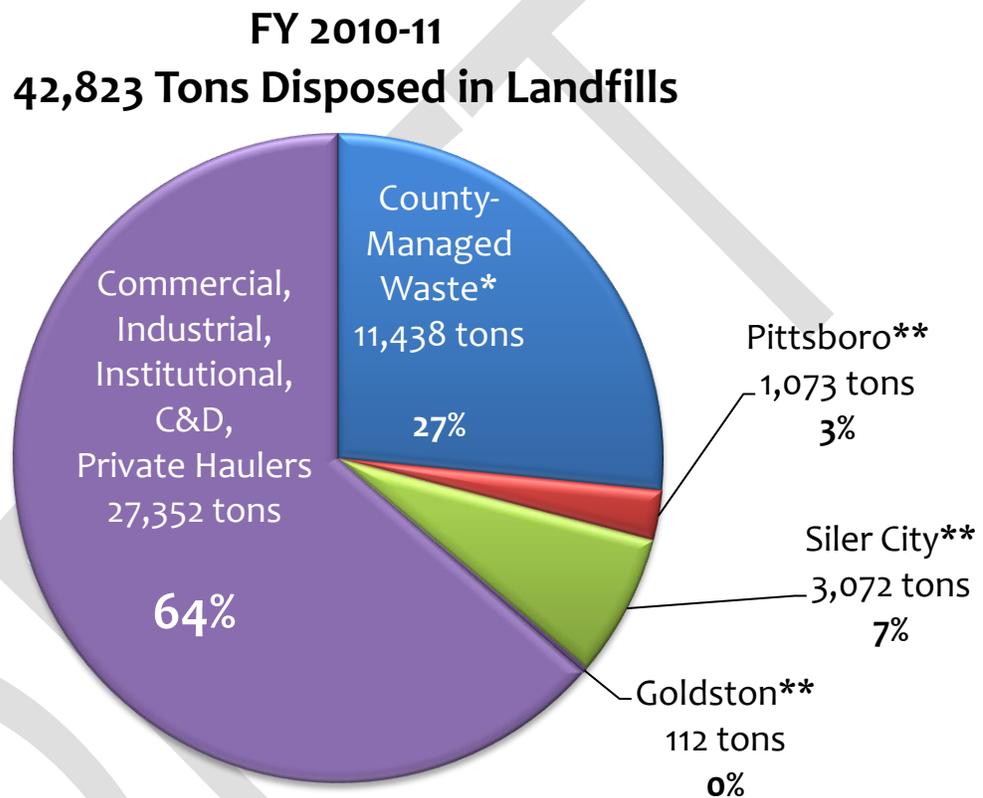
The next plan update is due June 30, 2015. After the 2012 plan has been submitted to NCDENR, the Solid Waste Advisory Committee will meet in 2013 to develop a planning process and timeline to incorporate the above-mentioned stakeholders with the intention to begin meeting with stakeholders in early 2014.

SECTION 3 – WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

3.1 – SOLID WASTE BY GENERATOR

In fiscal year 2009-10, the NC Division of Waste Management reported a total of 42,823 tons of waste was generated in Chatham County and disposed of in landfills throughout North Carolina. Figure 4 shows the breakdown of waste by generator and accentuates the need for additional waste reduction and recycling measures in sectors that are not currently managed by local governments.

Figure 4. FY2010-11 Waste Disposal by Generator



Source: NCDENR Waste Disposal Report for Chatham County & Local Government Annual Reports

*Chatham County-Managed Waste refers to all waste disposed of from compactors, pre-crushers and bulky trash bins at the Collection Centers; waste collected from litter clean-up efforts by local nonprofits, volunteers, community service workers, and the Department of Transportation; the disposal of unsalable/unrecyclable donations from PTA Thrift Stores and Habitat for Humanity; and the majority of waste collected from county facilities.

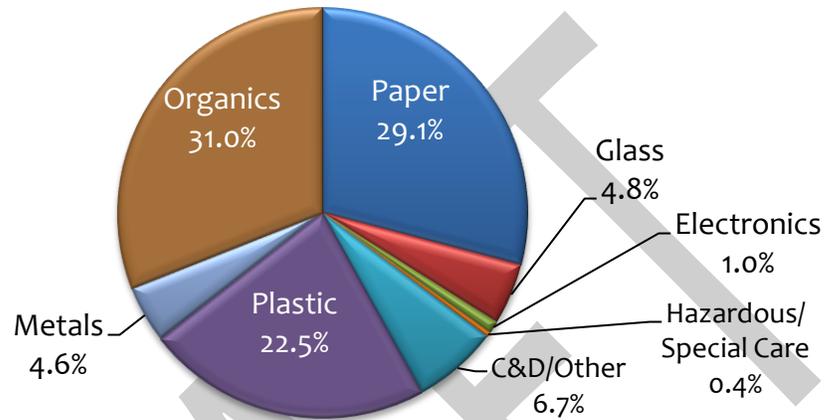
**Waste generated from each town includes all residential and some commercial curbside trash pick-up, as well as waste collected from all local government facilities.

See Section 2.3 for intended actions to involve more stakeholders in the planning process.

3.2 – SOLID WASTE BY TYPE

In June 2011, Chatham County conducted its first waste characterization study of all compactor, pre-crusher and bulky boxes from its 12 Collection Centers. The purpose of the study was to determine the components of the county-managed waste stream and develop a baseline measurement for future comparisons. The division will use the information to assess which items in the waste stream should be recycled in our current programs and which items could possibly be recycled or composted in the future. Waste stream analyses have not been conducted by any other jurisdictions or sectors included in this plan.

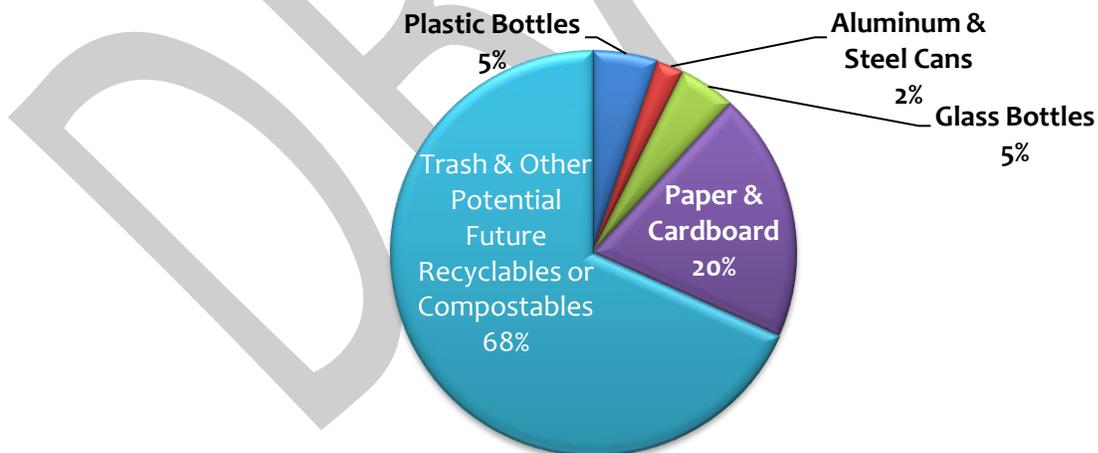
Figure 5. Waste Composition of Compactors at Chatham County Collection Centers



Source: Chatham County 2011 Waste Composition Study Summary of Results

The results of the study revealed that items banned from landfill disposal, and items for which the county has well-established recycling programs, continue to be bagged and discarded in our trash compactors, as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Easily-Recycled Items Found in Trash Compactors



Source: Chatham County 2011 Waste Composition Study Summary of Results

3.2.1 – Intended Actions for Estimating Waste Stream

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a waste audit of waste at all Collection Centers every 3 years – next one in 2014; encourage/assist other jurisdictions and stakeholders to conduct their own waste audits. 	1-3 years

SECTION 4 – WASTE REDUCTION GOAL

4.1 – STATE & COUNTY COMPARISONS

Chatham County currently has the 19th lowest per capita waste disposal rate in the North Carolina and generates 0.32 fewer tons per capita than the overall state average. Factors affecting each county's per capita rate include population density, the amount of commercial, institutional, and industrial facilities located in the county, as well as proximity to local disposal or diversion opportunities.

Table 1. Ranking by County of Top 20 Lowest & Top 10 Highest Per Capita Waste Generators

	County	Population as of July 2009	MSW Tons Disposed 2010-2011	Base Year Per Capita	2010-2011 Per Capita	% Change from Base Year
1	Caswell	23,676	6,619	0.25	0.28	12%
2	Stokes	47,478	13,418	0.47	0.28	-40%
3	Jones	10,159	3,193	0.47	0.31	-33%
4	Camden	10,000	3,339	0.31	0.33	8%
5	Gates	12,214	5,177	0.63	0.42	-33%
6	Clay	10,622	4,663	0.57	0.44	-23%
7	Warren	21,031	9,364	0.63	0.45	-29%
8	Hoke	47,376	25,088	0.8	0.53	-34%
9	Alexander	37,254	20,240	0.9	0.54	-40%
10	Madison	20,795	11,186	0.68	0.54	-21%
11	Greene	21,277	11,697	0.48	0.55	15%
12	Tyrrell	4,390	2,411	0.79	0.55	-30%
13	Franklin	60,978	33,905	0.76	0.56	-27%
14	Pender	52,504	31,153	0.6	0.59	-1%
15	Swain	14,020	8,217	0.5	0.59	17%
16	Orange	134,325	80,410	1.36	0.60	-56%
17	Northampton	22,111	13,550	0.94	0.61	-35%
18	Cherokee	27,527	18,229	0.78	0.66	-15%
19	Chatham	63,870	42,823	0.84	0.67	-20%
20	Yancey	17,802	12,051	1.01	0.68	-33%
91	Mecklenburg	923,944	1,089,624	1.29	1.18	-9%
92	New Hanover	203,439	242,013	1.28	1.19	-7%
93	Gaston	206,384	257,428	0.93	1.25	34%
94	Cabarrus	179,025	227,772	0.94	1.27	35%
95	Carteret	66,712	85,494	1.62	1.28	-21%
96	Richmond	46,600	63,790	1.35	1.37	1%
97	Rockingham	93,764	135,770	0.83	1.45	74%
98	Cleveland	98,249	144,688	0.86	1.47	71%
99	Brunswick	108,176	218,786	1.48	2.02	37%
100	Dare	33,886	71,630	2.23	2.11	-5%
	State Totals	9,586,227	9,467,045	1.07	0.99	-8%

Source: NCDENR Solid Waste Division (Note: Counties ranked 21-90 are omitted from this table)

4.2 – CHATHAM COUNTY’S WASTE REDUCTION GOAL

Chatham County intends to continue making a good faith effort to help the state achieve its 40% waste reduction goal by establishing a waste reduction goal of 40% countywide, or 0.5 tons per person within ten years. By 2022, the NC Office of State Budget and Management estimates that Chatham County’s population will grow to 78,411. Based on the current per capita rate of 0.67 tons and current waste reduction and diversion efforts, waste disposal is estimated to rise to 52,535 tons annually by 2022. As of 2010-11, a 20% reduction from the baseline year has been achieved. In order to reach the full 40% reduction by 2022, the county would need to generate no more than 39,206 tons of waste in 2022, which equates to 13,329 fewer tons than current estimates.

Table 2. 40% Waste Reduction Goal Calculation

1. Baseline year per capita disposal rate (FY 1990-91 alternate baseline approved by Solid Waste Section)	0.84 tons per person
2. Percent waste reduction goal by 2022	-40%
3. Targeted per capita disposal rate	0.5 tons per person
4. Tonnage Disposed in FY 10-11	42,822 tons
5. FY 2010-11 per capita disposal rate	0.67 tons per person
6. Percent Reduction achieved since baseline year	-20%
7. Estimated population in the new waste reduction goal year	78,411 people
8. Projected tonnage for disposal at current disposal rate	52,535 tons
9. Targeted annual tonnage for disposal in 2022	39,206 tons
10. Amount needed to be reduced or diverted	13,329 tons

4.3 – WASTE REDUCTION PROGRESS

Table 3 shows the waste reduction progress for the entire County for the past 10 years in comparison to the planning base year of FY 1990-1991.

Table 3. Waste Disposal Per Capita & Reduction Rate since Baseline Year

Year	Population	Waste Disposal (tons/year)	Per Capita Rate (tons/person/year)	% Change from baseline year
1990-1991 (baseline)	38,759	33,100	0.84	-
2001-2002	50,954	28,155	0.55	-35%
2002-2003	52,582	40,298	0.77	-10%
2003-2004	53,684	39,955	0.75	-16%
2004-2005	55,000	38,166	0.69	-22%
2005-2006	56,090	40,117	0.72	-20%
2006-2007	57,707	40,351	0.70	-21%
2007-2008	59,168	38,544	0.65	-27%
2008-2009	60,881	32,619	0.54	-37%
2009-2010	62,482	38,398	0.61	-28%
2010-2011	63,870	42,823	0.67	-20%
2021-2022 (estimate)	78,411	39,206	0.50	-40% (GOAL)

Source: NCDENR Solid Waste Division

4.4 – WASTE REDUCTION STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE GOAL

The following is a complete list of intended actions, which also appear throughout this plan.

Timeframe	Priority	Chatham County Waste Reduction Strategies	
1 to 3 years	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update and reorganize main facility and administrative offices for Solid Waste & Recycling staff. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility of commingled collection of recyclables at Collection Centers and county facilities; consider means to consolidate commingled recyclables for transport. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review items currently collected or restricted at Collection Centers & main facility; examine logistics and feasibility of program expansion at Collection Centers and main facility to focus first on the electronics program, additional C&D recycling (e.g. shingles, clean wood), bulky rigid plastics, and possibly some Household Hazardous Waste items. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate feasibility of residential food waste drop-off pilot at Collection Centers and/or the main facility. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Household Hazardous Waste program and consider revising to attract more users while ensuring sustainable and equitable funding. 	
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement Initiatives – Update Solid Waste Ordinance and/or policies; investigate hauler franchising or improve the permitting process and enforcement of licensed haulers; add waste/recycling collection plan to Special Event Pre-Application; add waste/recycling collection plan to new development review process; develop tracking of enforcement cases and actions by type and location. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Initiatives – Consider developing Volunteer Master Recycler & Master Composter programs; investigate forming KAB affiliate and/or reinstate Environmental Educator position (a role that could be shared between county departments, schools, and towns); develop local waste reduction & disposal guide; train Collection Center staff on recycling industry practices and county waste reduction goals; improve signage and brochures; consider offering educational workshops and training, facility tours, and a compost demonstration area at the main facility. 	
	3 to 5 years	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate a new solid waste disposal contract – current contract expires 2014; monitor development of NC landfills.
		2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a waste audit of waste at all Collection Centers every 3 years – next audit in 2014. Encourage/assist other jurisdictions and stakeholders to conduct their own waste audits.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin 10-Year Planning process by late 2013/early 2014 and involve all stakeholders. (The next plan is due in 2015.)
3 to 5 years		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate ways to assist in creating private economic development opportunities in Chatham County, (e.g. Material Recovery Facility, C&D Recycling Facility, Industrial Discard Warehouse). 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate local and regional partnership opportunities for managing solid waste disposal and other materials; including Chatham County facilities and schools. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively assist businesses – hire staff or intern dedicated to addressing business waste; investigate need for commercial drop-off facility. 	

Town of Goldston Waste Reduction Strategies

- No additional initiatives planned at this time.

Town of Pittsboro Waste Reduction Strategies

- No additional initiatives planned at this time – TBD.

Town of Siler City Waste Reduction Strategies

- Partner with the county to develop a more comprehensive solid waste plan in 2015.
- Hold an annual electronics drop-off event in partnership with Waste Management, Inc., beginning in 2012.
- Consider providing a separate bag to volunteers for the collection of recyclables (cans & bottles) during Adopt-a-Street clean-up efforts.
- Obtain assistance from the county’s Solid Waste & Recycling Division and Purchasing staff to develop a formal “buy-recycled” policy.
- Consider cost-sharing with County for an Environmental Educator position if budgets allow.

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SECTION 5 – COLLECTION & SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING

This section describes how each type of waste or recoverable material is collected, transported, and disposed of, including names and locations of haulers and facilities.

5.1 – PRIVATE HAULERS

- Chatham County operates 12 Collection Centers for the disposal of trash and recyclables and does not provide curbside residential or commercial pick-up service. The Collection Centers serve residents in the rural, unincorporated areas of Chatham County and some town residents who have purchased a solid waste decal for access to the centers. Residents in the unincorporated areas of the county who wish to subscribe to curbside pick-up instead of using the county collection centers as their primary legal source of trash disposal must use a private hauler licensed by the Solid Waste & Recycling Division. See Table 4 for a list of licensed private haulers.
- Any person or company seeking to provide collection, transportation, and disposal services of municipal solid waste originating in Chatham County, must be licensed by the Chatham County Solid Waste & Recycling Division. Through an annual application process, haulers are required to register their vehicles; show the number of residential accounts served; indicate types of waste and recyclables collected; and to identify the disposal facility where they take their waste or recyclables. The Solid Waste Division inspects business operations before issuing permits.
- Through this permitting process, the County also obtains lists of all non-municipal residential customers served by private waste haulers. These customers are exempted from paying the County's annual Solid Waste Disposal Fee, which is charged on County residents' property-tax bill to be put towards the cost of disposal tipping fees from the Collection Centers.
- There are currently 13 licensed private waste haulers, (see Table 4). Waste Industries has a contract to collect waste and recycling in the town of Pittsboro, and Waste Management, Inc. has a contract with the towns of Goldston and Siler City.
- Four of these waste haulers serve commercial and industrial accounts throughout the County. One hauler (Brooks Contractor) provides commercial food waste pick-up service.
- Nine haulers service roughly 4,200 households in the rural, unincorporated areas of Chatham County who have chosen to subscribe to curbside pick-up instead of using the county collection centers. The vast majority of these households are located in the more densely populated Northeast corner of the County. The housing developments of Carolina Meadows, Fearington Village, and Governor's Club comprise roughly half of these households served by private waste haulers.
- Currently, private waste haulers are not required to offer recycling service, however they are not allowed to collect any material mixed into the waste stream that is banned from landfill disposal.
- Residents of unincorporated areas who contract with private waste haulers that do not offer recycling still have the option of using the County collection centers for trash disposal and recycling, however it is unknown if these residents are utilizing other recycling options.

Table 4. Private Haulers Licensed to Haul MSW in Chatham County in 2012

Hauler	Address	City	Phone	Services
Brooks Contractor	1195 Beal Rd	Goldston	(919) 837-5914	Curbside Commercial Food Waste Pick-up & Dumpster Rental
Carolina Disposal Systems	337 Silk Hope Gum Springs Rd	Pittsboro	(919) 771-7944	Curbside Residential Pick-up
Ellis Disposal, LLC	PO Box 1150	Pittsboro	(919) 542-2208	Curbside Residential Pick-up
First Choice Disposal	25 Baron Ct	Pittsboro	(919) 542-5398	Curbside Residential Pick-up
Stone Sanitation Service	2750 Valley Rd	Sanford	(919) 776-5652	Curbside Residential Pick-up
Republic Services	5111 Chin Page Rd	Durham	(919) 991-1000	Curbside Residential & Commercial Pick-up Dumpster Rental
Waste Industries	148 Stone Park Ct	Durham	(919) 596-1363	Curbside Residential & Commercial Pick-up Dumpster Rental
Waste Management of Carolinas	2720 Wilkins Drive	Sanford	(919) 774-1667	Curbside Residential & Commercial Pick-up Dumpster Rental
Republic Services	1137 Albemarle Rd	Troy	(910) 576-3851	Curbside Commercial Pick-up Dumpster Rental
Steve Cooper	Box 692	Pittsboro	(919) 548-3195	Junk Hauling, C&D Hauling Dumpster Rental
Dave's Deliveries	201 Altadore Crescent	Moncure	(919) 542-3857	Junk Hauling, C&D Hauling
Lassiter's Yard Sale	1520 Glovers Church Rd	Bennett	(919) 542-4778	Junk Hauling
Evergreen Recycling	394 Chatham Dr	Chapel Hill	(919) 537-8776	Curbside Residential Pick-up of Recycling Only Yard Debris

5.1.2 – Intended Actions Related to Private Haulers

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update Solid Waste Ordinance and/or policies; investigate hauler franchising or improve the permitting process and enforcement of licensed haulers. 	1-3 years

5.2 – FLOW OF MATERIALS

Table 5. Summary of the Flow of Materials in each Jurisdiction

CHATHAM COUNTY (Unincorporated Areas)			
Material	Collection Method	Frequency	Service Provider
Residential Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drop-off at 12 Staffed Collection Centers - Trash is placed in Compactors (plus Pre-Crushers at 2 sites) - Trash is hauled to transfer stations in Siler City, Sanford, and Durham then to a landfill in Sampson County. 	<p>8 sites open 6 days a week (M, T, Th, F, Sa 7am to 7pm & Sun 1pm-7pm)- closed Wed.</p> <p>4 sites open 7 days a week (Mon-Sat, 7am-7pm & Sun 1pm-7pm)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chatham County staff for hauling/equipment - Lankford Protective Services contracted for staffing at centers - Some residents subscribe to curbside pick-up provided by private haulers – see Section 5.1.
Residential Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drop-off at 12 Staffed Collection Centers - Source-Separated Front-loading and closed roll-off containers - Recyclables are hauled to the County Main Facility to be consolidated or hauled directly to market. 	Same as above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chatham County & Various Contractors (see Section 1.3 for a map facilities) - Some residents subscribe to curbside pick-up provided by private haulers – see Section 5.1.
Bulky Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drop-off at 12 Staffed Collection Centers - Trash is placed in open top roll-off containers (plus Pre-Crushers at 2 sites) - Bulky Trash is hauled to transfer stations in Siler City, Sanford, and Durham then to a landfill in Sampson County. 	Same as above	Chatham County
Commercial Waste	Private Subscription or Drop-off at Transfer Station	-	Private Haulers or Facilities
Commercial Recycling	Drop off for free at Chatham County Main Facility or Private Subscription	M-F, 7am-4pm	Chatham County or Private Hauler
Yard Debris, Clean Wood Waste & Pallets	Drop-off at Chatham County Main Facility for \$20/ton, \$2 minimum, or private facility.	M-F, 7am – 3:30pm	Chatham County or Private LCID or Pallet Recyclers
Household Hazardous Waste	Drop-off at Chatham County Main Facility	9 times per year, 3 rd Saturday, March - November	Ecoflo - Greensboro
Electronics	Drop-off at 12 Staffed Collection Centers or Chatham County Main Facility	See Collection Center hours above. Main Facility M-F, 7am to 4pm and during HHW events.	Chatham County & Creative Recycling in Morrisville

TOWN OF GOLDSTON			
Material	Collection Method	Frequency	Service Provider
Residential Waste	Curbside pick-up 96-gallon cart	Weekly	Waste Management, Inc.
Residential Recycling	Curbside pick-up 18-gallon bin	Weekly	Waste Management, Inc.
Commercial Waste	Curbside pick-up 96-gallon carts	Weekly	Waste Management, Inc.
Commercial Recycling	Curbside pick-up 18-gallon bin	Weekly	Waste Management, Inc.
TOWN OF PITTSBORO			
Material	Collection Method	Frequency	Service Provider
Residential Waste	Curbside Pick-up	Weekly	Waste Industries, Inc.
Residential Recycling	Curbside Recycling	Bi- Weekly	Waste Industries, Inc.
Commercial Waste	TBD	TBD	Waste Industries, Inc.
Commercial Recycling	TBD	TBD	Waste Industries, Inc.
Bulky Items	TBD	TBD	TBD
Yard Waste	TBD	TBD	TBD
White Goods	TBD	TBD	TBD
Tires	TBD	TBD	TBD
TOWN OF SILER CITY			
Material	Collection Method	Frequency	Service Provider
Residential Waste	Curbside Pick-up 96-gallon cart	Weekly	Waste Management, Inc.
Residential Recycling	Curbside Recycling 64-gallon cart	Bi-Weekly	Waste Management, Inc.
Commercial Waste	By Subscription 96-gallon carts	Twice weekly	Waste Management, Inc.
Commercial Recycling	By Subscription 64-gallon carts	Bi-Weekly	Waste Management, Inc.
Bulky Items	Curbside	Weekly	Town of Siler City
Yard Waste	Curbside	Weekly	Town of Siler City
White Goods	Curbside	Weekly	Town of Siler City
Tires	Curbside	2 weeks each spring	Town of Siler City

5.3 – MSW COLLECTION – RESIDENTIAL TRASH

- Chatham County has not owned and operated a municipal solid waste landfill since 1993. There are currently no operating landfills in Chatham County. All residential waste is transported to one of three transfer stations and then to a landfill in Sampson County. See Table 6.
- 26,519 households in the unincorporated areas of Chatham County use the County's 12 staffed Collection Centers to dispose of their household waste and bulky items in compactors, pre-crushers and 30 or 40 cubic yard roll-off containers.
- Approximately 4,400 households in Chatham County contract with private haulers to dispose of their waste at the curb. Private haulers then transport the waste to one of the transfer stations.

- The Towns of Goldston and Siler City have a contract with Waste Management for weekly curbside collection of trash until June 2016. They provide residents and businesses with 96-gallon roll-out containers. The Town of Pittsboro has a contract with Waste industries for the same.

Table 6. Transfer Stations & Landfill Used for Residential MSW

Facility	Location	Phone
Waste Industries, Inc. MSW Transfer Station Permit #3214T-TRANSFER-2001	210 Stone Park Ct Durham, NC (DURHAM COUNTY) 919-596-1363	Open Monday to Friday 7am – 4:30pm CLOSED SAT & SUN
Waste Management, Inc. MSW Transfer Station Permit #5304T-TRANSFER-1993	2726 Wilkins Dr Sanford, NC (LEE COUNTY) 919-776-7800	Open Monday to Friday 7:30am – 4pm CLOSED SAT & SUN
Waste Management, Inc. MSW Transfer Station Permit #1903T-TRANSFER-1993	361 Waste Treatment Plant Rd Siler City, NC (CHATHAM COUNTY) 919-742-4736	Open Monday to Friday 7:30am – 4pm CLOSED SAT & SUN
Waste Industries, Inc. MSW Landfill Permit #8202-MSWLF-2000	7434 Roseboro Hwy. (NC 24) Roseboro, NC (SAMPSON COUNTY) 910-525-4132	Open Monday to Saturday 8am – 5pm Sunday: 2pm – 6pm

5.4 – MSW COLLECTION – RECYCLABLES

- Chatham County provides separate recycling containers for residents at its 12 staffed Collection Centers and at the main facility – all items are required to be source-separated. See Section 6.3 for all items accepted and more details about recycling programs.
- Items at the Collection Centers are collected by county staff or contractors, and either consolidated at the main facility or hauled directly to markets in nearby counties. See Section 1.2 for locations.
- Private haulers that offer recycling service have indicated they bring their recyclables to a Material Recover Facility in Raleigh. Private haulers can also use the county’s main facility; however, recyclables currently must be source-separated.
- The towns of Goldston, Pittsboro, and Siler City provide curbside pick-up of recyclables to their residents and some businesses, through their contracts with Waste Management and Waste Industries. Recyclables are currently hauled to Material Recovery Facilities in Raleigh.
- Businesses also have the option of contracting with private haulers, or source-separating their recyclables and bringing them to the county’s main facility at no charge.

5.4.1 – Intended Actions for Collection of Recyclables

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the feasibility of commingled collection of recyclables at Collection Centers and county facilities; consider means to consolidate recyclables for transport. 	1 to 3 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Solid Waste Ordinance and/or policies; add waste & recycling collection plan to new development review process. 	1 to 3 years

5.5 – CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION (C&D) DEBRIS

- The Chatham County Board of Commissioners adopted a C&D Recycling Ordinance with the intent to divert C&D debris from disposal in landfills and encourage more recycling.
- The ordinance applies to any C&D site with a project that is 1,000 square feet or greater, located in the unincorporated areas of Chatham County. C&D projects include construction, remodel, demolition, or any other related activity requiring a building or demolition permit.
- If any debris is mixed, the permit applicant must choose from a list of C&D facilities that are licensed by Chatham County to accept mixed debris. These facilities must maintain a minimum annual recycling rate of at least 30% and recycle items such as concrete brick and block, clean wood, metal, and cardboard. See Table 7 for a list of licensed facilities.
- Anyone who chooses to source-separate debris into separate containers must haul the debris to any facility that is capable of reusing or recycling it.
- There are no C&D landfills or mixed C&D recycling facilities in Chatham County. The county can accept source-separated metal, clean wood, and cardboard for recycling. There are also limited facilities for pallets and sheetrock recycling, but currently no options exist in the county for other separated materials such as shingles, carpet, pvc pipe, vinyl siding, and rigid plastics.

Table 7. Licensed C&D Facilities with a Minimum 30% Annual Recycling Rate

C&D Facility	Location
Gold Hill Road C&D Debris Landfill Permit #7606-CDLF-2001	385 Gold Hill Rd. , Asheboro, NC RANDOLPH COUNTY - (336) 629-7175
Cobles C&D Landfill Permit #0105-CDLF-1998	5833 Foster Store Rd., Liberty, NC ALAMANCE COUNTY - (336) 565-4750
WCA Material Reclamation Permit #9224-MWP-2008	421 Raleigh View Rd., Raleigh, NC WAKE COUNTY - (919) 866-1211
Shotwell Transfer Station II, Inc Permit #9229T-TRANSFER-2009	1506 1/2 N. Salem St., Apex, NC WAKE COUNTY - (919) 303-4723

- The ordinance currently does not apply to projects in the corporate limits of Goldston, Pittsboro, and Siler City. C&D waste generated at these projects may be taken to facilities that may or may not recycle.
- The transfer station in Siler City owned by Waste Management Inc., accepts construction debris for disposal, however, they will not accept demolition or large amounts of metals.
- Other facilities that accepted C&D waste from Chatham County in FY2010-11 include A-1 Sandrock in Greensboro, Sampson County Landfill's C&D Unit, and Red Rock Disposal in Holly Springs.

5.5.2 – Intended Actions for C&D Debris

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine logistics and feasibility of program expansion at main facility to add more C&D recycling options (e.g. shingles, clean wood) 	1 to 3 years

5.6 – LAND CLEARING & INERT DEBRIS (LCID)

- Chatham County owns and operates a land clearing and inert debris landfill (LCID) on lands adjacent to the closed MSW landfill. Materials accepted include land-clearing debris (stumps, trees, soil) and inert debris (clean rock, brick, soil, and concrete without exposed reinforcing steel).
- A tipping fee of \$20/ton, \$2 minimum is charged to all users (residents & commercial) of this facility.
- This LCID landfill operates in accordance with NC DENR rule #T15: 13B.0563 that does not require LCID landfills whose disposal area is less than two acres, to obtain a permit for operation, provided the landfill operator notifies the State of their operation.
- In addition, there are seven private LCID facilities in Chatham County (see Table 8). These facilities vary widely as to size and volume of material accepted and do not have scales. Some are open to the public or contractors only. They charge by the truckload or by cubic yard capacity and are regulated by NCDENR.

Table 8. LCID Landfills in Chatham County

LCID Facility	Location
Alan Stone Excavating Private Landfill – Call ahead.	52 Rock Hill Dr., Chapel Hill 919-971-0918
Chatham County Solid Waste and Recycling Open to the public.	720 County Landfill Rd., Pittsboro 919-542-5516
Debris Management LCID Open to the public.	1500 Clarence McKeithan Rd. Sanford 919-499-7237
Foushee Grading Open to the public but call first.	4904 Moncure-Pittsboro Rd., Moncure 919-542-3233
Mark Moldenhauer Landscaping Contractors only.	611 Lystra Estates Dr., Chapel Hill 919-929-3740
MV Forestry Products Inc. Private. Not open to the public.	1815 Mays Chapel Rd. 919-363-1000
Ricky Beal Private. Not open to the public.	Walter Lambert Road 919-898-4346
Specialized Landscape Services Open to public by appointment only.	1017 Center Grove Ch Rd. 919-932-3846

5.7 – SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – WHITE GOODS

- White Goods are received at the Special Waste Drop-Off Center, located at the county’s main facility, from County residents; the towns of Goldston, Pittsboro and Siler City; and appliance retailers and service centers; private waste haulers; and businesses. The County also collects residential-source white goods from the 12 staffed collection centers.
- In accordance with state law G.S. 130A-309.801, no fee is charged for white goods received at the main facility. The State charges a white goods pre-disposal tax at the time of purchase, and this money is distributed quarterly to local governments on a per capita basis to handle their white goods programs.
- Once received at the Special Waste Drop-Off Center, refrigerators, freezers, air conditioning and heating units (any unit requiring CFC removal) are separated from the scrap metals. Once 100 tons of material have been accumulated, Chatham County uses Metal Recyclers for the removal of CFCs

and the hauling of all material. Metal Recyclers uses Steel Traders for CFC recycling. Records of extraction are kept in a file room at the county's main Solid Waste & Recycling facility.

- The State's white goods grants along with the revenues received from the sale of the scrap metal are used to offset the labor and operational cost associated with managing this special waste.
- The towns of Goldston & Pittsboro do not offer a white goods recycling option and rely on the county's program. The town of Siler City offers curbside collection to town residents and sells their white goods to Bish Enterprises in Siler City.

5.8 – SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – SCRAP TIRES

- Tires are received free of charge at the county's main facility from County residents, towns, private waste haulers, and tire dealers. County residents with a solid waste decal may also bring up to 4 tires in a 6-month period to the 12 staffed collection centers.
- Tires accepted at the Collection Centers are stacked neatly next to a small building to await pick up by the contractor. Tires accepted at the main facility are laced in trailers. Chatham County has a contract with Central Carolina Tire Disposal (CCTD) to haul tires on an on-call basis when a trailer is completely full.
- Currently CCTD recycles/chips 88% of the tires it receives and disposes the remaining 12% in a scrap tire monofill landfill in Cameron, NC.
- Siler City collects tires from residents during a 2-week Spring clean-up period and brings the tires to the county's main facility.
- Pittsboro & Goldston rely on the county's program.

5.9 – SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – ELECTRONICS

- To assist county residents in complying with the state's disposal ban on televisions and computer equipment, Chatham County has set up "E-CYCLE STATIONS" (collection containers) at all 12 Collection Centers to accept televisions, computer equipment, and other electronics weighing less than 50 pounds, and CRT Televisions with screens that are 25 inches or less. County staff collects the electronics and consolidates them at the main facility. All larger items are accepted directly at the County's main facility from county residents and small businesses.
- All electronics are collected and recycled through a state contract with Creative Recycling Services. This contractor is currently R2 certified through 2013 (see Figure 7).
- Information is provided on the county's website and local government websites, explained in brochures and on signs, and has been highlighted in press releases and two direct mailings of a tax insert since the ban went into effect in July 2011.
- The county receives tonnage and quantities of computer equipment, monitors, televisions, and other electronic devices collected and recycled from our service provider after each pick up, and includes the required information in the Solid Waste annual report. Televisions are tracked separately from all other materials.

- The Town of Pittsboro collects televisions and electronics from residents by request and brings them to the County’s main facility to be included for pick up by the County’s contractor. Currently the Towns of Goldston and Siler City do not provide this service and rely solely on the County’s drop-off program.
- A separate local budget account has been established for the receipt and expenditure of funds received from the State Electronics Management Fund, which is used exclusively to support the Electronics Recycling Program.

Figure 7. Creative Recycling's R2 Certification



5.9.1 – Intended Actions for Electronics Recycling

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine logistics and feasibility of program expansion at Collection Centers and main facility for electronics program. This will be dependent on whether or not the county switches to commingled collection of recyclables, which would create more room at the Collection Centers to expand programs. 	1-3 years
Goldston & Pittsboro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldston & Pittsboro rely on the county’s programs and have no other plan at this time. 	n/a
Siler City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siler City plans to hold an annual electronics drop-off event in partnership with Waste Management, Inc., beginning in 2012. 	2012

5.10 – SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – USED MOTOR OIL & OIL FILTERS

- Residents may dispose of used motor oil and oil filters at the 12 staffed collection centers, Household Hazardous Waste Facility and main facility.
- Each of the collection centers has a handicapped accessible oil collection building, which houses a 270-gallon collection drum for the oil and two 55 gallon drums for used oil filters.
- The used oil and filters are collected on a schedule by Holston Oil Company and reused as an industrial grade fuel source.
- Transmission fluid, kerosene, gear oil, Coleman and diesel fuels are also accepted in the motor oil drum at each of the collection centers.
- All towns currently rely on the County's motor oil and filter recycling program.

5.11 – SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – USED COOKING OIL

- Used cooking oil is accepted at all 12 centers and the main facility.
- The cooking oil is currently collected by Piedmont Biofuels in Pittsboro on an on-call basis at no cost to the County.
- All towns currently rely on the County's cooking oil recycling program.

5.12 – SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – LEAD-ACID (Wet Cell) BATTERIES

- Lead acid batteries are received at the County's 12 staffed Collection Centers, the HHW Facility, and at the main facility.
- Batteries from these locations are collected and recycled by Chatham Salvage, at no cost to the County.
- All towns currently rely on the County's lead-acid battery recycling program.

5.13 – SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – HOUSEHOLD (Dry Cell) BATTERIES

- Small household batteries are accepted inside the offices at the county's 12 staffed collection centers, the HHW facility, the county manager's office and the cooperative extension building.
- Most batteries are collected by county staff and consolidated at the main facility prior to shipping to Battery Solutions for recycling. Batteries collected during HHW events are recycled by Ecoflo.
- All towns currently rely on the County's household battery recycling program.

5.14 – SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – PESTICIDE CONTAINER RECYCLING

- In cooperation with the Chatham County Agricultural Extension Service, Chatham County operates a pesticide container-recycling program.
- Start-up costs for the program were made available through a \$4,000 grant from the NC Department of Agriculture in 1995.
- A 40-foot trailer is located at the main facility for the collection of triple-rinsed pesticide containers from residential and agricultural users.

- Approximately once a year, USAg Recycling grinds the empty containers into small pieces for recycling into new containers. The pesticide container is promoted and administered by the County Agricultural Extension Service.
- The County's Solid Waste & Recycling Division houses the trailer and inspects containers for proper cleaning and preparation, prior to acceptance in the trailer.

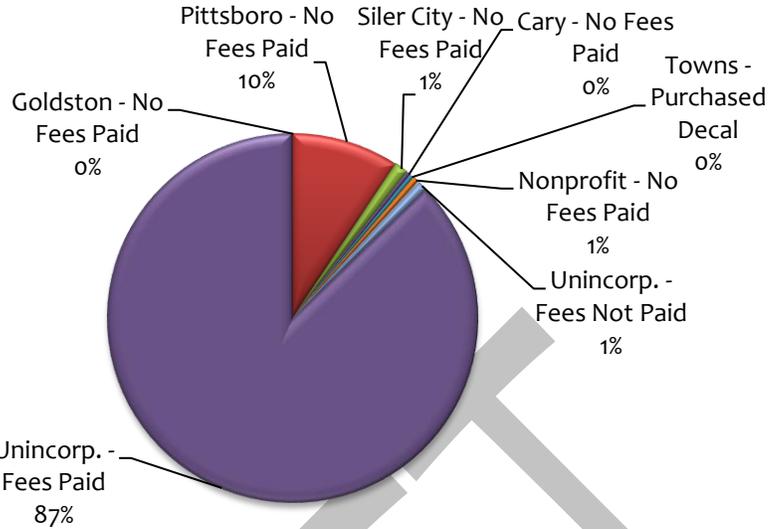
5.15 – SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – MEDICATION DISPOSAL

- Medication is not accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program due to federal requirements that law enforcement must be present.
- The Police Departments of Pittsboro and Siler City have partnered with Chatham Drug Free to offer permanent year-round dropboxes for the safe disposal of expired and unused medications.
- A dropbox is located at each police department and disposal is handled by law enforcement through incineration. The county is a partner with Chatham Drug Free for promotion of the program.

5.16 – HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

- In operation since 1996, Chatham County has a permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection facility and accepts waste from county residents on the third Saturday of each month, March through November. Ecoflo, a hazardous waste company based in Greensboro, is the current contactor and provides a chemist and two technicians for each event.
- The facility accepts items that are corrosive, reactive, toxic, or ignitable. It also accepts household batteries, fluorescent light bulbs & tubes, although residents are encouraged to call their local hardware store to see if they accept these items for recycling, (i.e. Lowe's Home Improvement & Ace Town & Country accepts compact fluorescent bulbs). The program also accepts latex paint, although source reduction and donation are encouraged before using the HHW program. A Paintmobile is set up to accept good latex paint for swapping by residents.
- The collection events are advertised through paid newspaper ads, website (www.chathamnc.org/hhw), electronic calendar notifications, and promotion on local listservs.
- Businesses are not allowed to use this program. County staff provides direction and guidance to businesses regarding disposal of hazardous waste.
- All towns currently rely on the County's household hazardous waste program.
- The program cost the county close to \$50,000 last year, with a total of 566 visitors using the program. Each event averages about 50-60 visitors. Figure 8 shows the visitation of the program from each jurisdiction from March 2011 through to November 2012. Not all users have paid the County's solid waste fees which fund the program, and residents in some areas of the county do not appear to be using the program at all.

Figure 8. Household Hazardous Waste Visitation - March 2011 to November 2012



5.16.1 – Intended Actions for the Household Hazardous Waste Program

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine logistics and feasibility of program expansion at Collection Centers and main facility. 	1-3 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Household Hazardous Waste program and consider revising to attract more users while ensuring sustainable and equitable funding. 	1-3 years
All Towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All towns rely on the County’s household hazardous waste programs and have no other plan at this time. 	n/a

5.17 – MANAGEMENT OF ABANDONED MANUFACTURED HOMES

The County considered whether to implement a program for the management of abandoned manufactured homes and decided not to do so in accordance with GS 130A-309.113(a).

SECTION 6 – CURRENT PROGRAMS & INTENDED ACTIONS

This section describes current programs (listed in the EPA’s order of most desirable to least desirable disposal methods) and intended actions:

- Reduction at the Source
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Composting & Mulching
- Incineration with or without Energy Recovery
- Landfill Disposal

It also describes education and outreach efforts, illegal dumping and litter mitigation efforts, and internal Environmental Leadership policies that promote waste reduction, recycling and buy-recycled policies.

6.1 – REDUCTION AT THE SOURCE

6.1.1 – Current Activities

- Chatham County promotes waste reduction through tips in articles, on the website, and through social media sites such as Twitter and Facebook.
- The county promotes junk mail reduction in partnership with the Triangle J Council of Governments through www.freemymailbox.com which allows residents to opt out of various junk mail, catalogue and phone book mailings.
- Through the county’s HHW program, information is provided on ways to use less toxic products, purchase only the amount needed, and use up all of the product to avoid the need for disposal.
- Internally, the county promotes using less paper through double-sided copying or printing only when necessary, and buying in bulk when possible.
- County staff provides technical assistance to local businesses and teams up with Waste Reduction Partners (WRP) to offer free waste assessments. The members of the WRP team are distinguished retired and volunteer engineers, architects, and scientists. The Central/Eastern branch of Waste Reduction Partners is administered by the Triangle J Council of Governments and works in special partnership with the North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach with funding from the State Energy Office. Although this service is available to any manufacturer, business, school or institution, government agency, or farming operation that incurs a cost for waste disposal and utilities, very few have taken advantage of this free, non-regulatory resource to date.

6.1.2 – Intended Actions to Address Waste Reduction at the Source

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively assist businesses – consider hiring staff or an intern dedicated to addressing business waste. 	3 to 5 years
All Towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All towns rely on the county’s programs and have no other plan at this time. 	n/a

6.2 – REUSE

6.2.1 – Current Reuse Activities

- Chatham County promotes creative reuse and repair through the use of social media because applications like Twitter and Facebook provide an easy way to share visual ideas and DIY projects.
- A Swap Shop is located at all 12 staffed Collection Centers to provide an alternative to disposing of reusable items such as furniture, sporting equipment, clothing, books, appliances, tools, toys, and other household items. Items can be taken or dropped off at no cost by residents with a decal.
- Free latex paint is available from the “Paintmobile” located at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility. During HHW events, latex paint deemed to be in good condition is stored in the Paintmobile, and given away to residents. A table is also set up during HHW collection events where unopened, usable products that have been dropped off can be taken to be reused.
- Three PTA Thrift Shops are located in the towns of Pittsboro, Siler City, as well as Cole Park Plaza and collect the same range of reusable items as at the County swap shops. Materials from the Thrift Shops are sold to raise money for the County school system.
- Two Habitat for Humanity Home Stores are located in Pittsboro. One store accepts donations of reusable household furnishings and appliances, and the other store accepts building materials primarily. Proceeds from the resale of these items go towards building new homes.
- Chatham County held its first Earth Day celebration in April 2011, which included 40 local exhibitors involved in waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and litter abatement. The event highlighted many options for reuse, and donation in the county and included a CD & DVD Swap Table; a Book Swap Table; and gave residents an opportunity to donate old household items to local nonprofits and artist exhibitors. Kids also had a chance to make art out of used materials from the Scrap Exchange, a local industrial discard warehouse located in Durham County.

6.2.2 – Intended Actions to Facilitate More Reuse

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The county has received funding to design a local waste reduction and disposal guide to help Chatham residents think creatively about their discards and find alternatives to throwing them away. 	1 year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate ways to assist in creating private economic development opportunities in Chatham County (e.g. Industrial Discard Warehouse) 	3 to 5 years
All Towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All towns rely on the county’s programs and have no other plan at this time. 	n/a

6.3 – RECYCLING

6.3.1 – Materials Accepted For Recycling Through Local Government Programs

Table 9 shows the items managed through local government recycling programs and the amount of materials diverted from landfill in FY 2010-11.

Table 9. Materials Accepted & Tons Diverted from Landfill in FY2010-11

Materials Accepted	Chatham County	Goldston	Pittsboro	Siler City	Total County
Aluminum Cans	36	0	**	**	-
Steel Can	59	0	**	**	-
Aluminum Foil	0	0	**	**	-
Old News Print	261	0	**	**	-
Glass	550	0	**	**	-
Old Corrugated Cardboard	337	0	**	**	-
Plastic MIXED	157	0	**	**	-
Old Magazines	70	0	**	**	-
Mixed Paper	553	0	**	**	-
Televisions	14	0	0	0	-
Other Electronics	29	0	0	0	-
Appliances/ Scrap Metal	242	0	0	2	-
Yard Debris	1048	0	260	235***	-
Tires	700	0	0	1.65	-
Motor Oil	42	0	0	0	-
Batteries – Lead Acid	6	0	0	0	-
Oil Filters	3	0	0	0	-
Cooking Oil	2	0	0	0	-
TOTAL DIVERTED¹	4109	0²	224**	482**	4815
TOTAL LANDFILLED	11,438	112	1,073	3,072	15,695
TOTAL MATERIAL MANAGED³	15,547	112	1,297	3,554	20,510
% Diverted from Landfill	26%	0%	21%	14%	23%

Source: FY2010-11 Annual Solid Waste Report

NOTE: This table only reflects recyclables collected by county and municipal programs. Private sector recycling is not represented in the table so this is not a true reflection of the level of recycling taking place in the county.

1. Does not consider impact of materials exchanged in Swap Shops.
2. Goldston did not have a recycling program. They began curbside recycling in FY2011-12.
3. Does not include Household Hazardous Waste diverted or disposed.

**Reflects commingled collection; specific amounts of these individual materials are not available.

*** Reflects yard debris managed separately by the Town of Siler City that is not part of the county's tonnage.

6.3.2 – Current Recycling Activities

RESIDENTIAL RECYCLING

- Chatham County operates 12 staffed collection centers that accept the recyclable materials listed in Table 9. Currently, all recyclables must be source-separated by type of material.
- County staff collects various grades of paper categorized as mixed paper and corrugated cardboard, and steel cans from Chatham County government offices and schools, and plastic bottles and aluminum cans from government offices.
- Recyclable materials collected are sold to various local markets. Factors that contribute to determining which markets receive Chatham’s recyclable material include prices paid for the material, how they accept the material, requirements of the market, and distances to markets.
- The Towns of Pittsboro and Siler City offer a curbside recycling program to their residents and both increased the size of their recycling containers from 18-gallon bins to 64-gallon roll-out carts in 2011. The Town of Goldston implemented a curbside recycling program in July 2011 with 18-gallon bins.
- Residents from the towns have the option of using the County collection centers for recycling and waste disposal, by purchasing a Chatham County Solid Waste decal or using the free recycling services at the county’s main facility.
- There are ten private waste haulers registered in Chatham County. Some collect common recyclables from residents and area businesses. Residents living in unincorporated areas who contract with a private waste hauler may still use the collection centers for recycling or the county’s main facility.
- In 2011, the county began providing an annual post-tax season document shredding and recycling service.

BUSINESS RECYCLING

- Chatham County provides a full-service recycling center at its main facility for businesses to use at no charge; however, all recyclables must be source-separated.
- Chatham County, in cooperation with Waste Management Inc., has also set up corrugated cardboard containers located at the Transfer Station in Siler City, for businesses that do not have their own cardboard recycling container.
- Businesses and industries may contract out for recycling services with a licensed private hauler. Businesses located within the corporate limits can also set up accounts with the towns for curbside pick-up. Goldston businesses do not pay for this service.
- The County encourages business and industry to recycle and reduce waste by providing free waste assessments in partnership with Waste Reduction Partners, and assisting businesses in locating companies that can meet their recycling needs.

ON THE GO RECYCLING

- **Event Recycling** - Chatham County established a “Borrow-A-Bin” Event Recycling Container program to provide event planners with an easy way for their attendees to recycle cans and bottles. Containers can be signed out at no charge by community groups holding events in

Chatham County. Recyclables can be dropped off when the containers are returned to the county’s main facility. Siler City provides roll-out containers for events if they can be easily situated on a collection route.

- **Parks & Streets** – Chatham county public parks currently lack sufficient recycling containers due to the county’s inability to accept commingled recyclables. Siler City park facilities have recycling containers that are collected by Waste Management, Inc.
- **Government Facilities** – Chatham County has recycling containers for internal use however public facilities and meeting spaces lack sufficient recycling containers due to the county’s inability to accept commingled recyclables.

6.3.3 – Intended Actions to Increase Recycling

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve signage and brochures. 	1 to 3 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the feasibility of commingled collection of recyclables at Collection Centers and county facilities; consider means to consolidate commingled recyclables for transport. 	1 to 3 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Solid Waste Ordinance and/or policies; add waste & recycling collection plan for to Special Event Pre-Application. 	1 to 3 years
All Towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All towns plan to continue to accept their current list of commingled recyclables. 	n/a

6.4 – COMPOSTING AND MULCHING

6.4.1 – Current Activities

- The Solid Waste & Recycling Division’s main facility accepts yard debris, clean wood, and wood pallets from residents, businesses, and municipalities. The charge is \$20/ton, \$2 minimum.
- The collected material is ground by a contractor annually. The County has an annual Spring mulch sale on Saturdays from 7:30 AM to Noon; March through the end of May/early June or until all the product is sold, whichever happens first. For the remainder of the year, any leftover mulch is sold to customers by the truckload during weekdays when the office is open.
- The county also sells Earth Machine Backyard Composters and a companion kitchen collector. Sales average approximately 50 bins per year. A guide on composting is included with the composter and information is also available on the county’s website.
- Since 1995, the Town of Siler City has operated a walk-behind mulcher for curbside collection of residential yard waste; pallets are not accepted. 95% of the mulch created by this program is donated to individuals and 5% goes to professional and industrial users. Siler City also offers its residents a loaner dump truck to load with wood waste, or large amounts of vegetative waste. Town staff brings the truckload of waste to the County’s main facility at no charge to the resident.
- The Town of Goldston does not operate yard debris programs at this time.

- There are 2 commercial compost facilities in Chatham that accept food waste and other organic material for composting - Brooks Contractor in Goldston and McGill Compost Systems in New Hill.
- In 2010-2011, Brooks reported receiving and composting 1,048 tons from Chatham County, McGill reported 2,345 tons, and another 51 tons was composted at Carolina Resource Recovery located in Alamance County.

6.4.2 – Intended Actions to Increase Organics and Food Waste Diversion

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	• Consider offering educational workshops and training, facility tours, and a compost demonstration area at the main facility.	1 to 3 years
	• Investigate feasibility of residential food waste drop-off pilot at Collection Centers and/or main facility.	1 to 3 years
	• Consider developing Volunteer Master Composter program.	1 to 3 years
All Towns	• All towns rely on the county’s programs and have no other plan at this time.	

6.5 – INCINERATION WITH or WITHOUT ENERGY RECOVERY

Incineration and waste-to-energy was investigated as part of a Solid Waste Disposal Feasibility Study conducted in March 2009. Due to limited waste volumes, high capital and operating costs, and difficulty in permitting, it is not a cost-effective or practical option the county will pursue at this time.

6.6 – LANDFILL DISPOSAL & TRANSFER OF WASTE OUT OF COUNTY

6.6.1 – Current Activities

- Chatham County has not owned and operated a municipal solid waste landfill since 1993. There are currently no operating MSW landfills in Chatham County. All residential and commercial waste is transported to one of three privately-owned transfer stations and then disposed in a landfill in Sampson County, owned by Waste Industries (see Table 6).
- Chatham County has a five-year waste disposal agreement with Waste Management Inc. to accept waste at its transfer stations in Siler City and Sanford. The contract expires in June 2014. This is for residential waste accepted at the 12 Collection Centers, and some county facilities. The county facilities division and Chatham County schools have separate contracts for waste disposal.
- Waste is also disposed via the Durham Transfer Station, owned by Waste Industries. Tips fees are lower than the fees charged by Waste Management; however, due to its location it is only feasible to bring waste from two Collection Centers – Cole Park and Martha’s Chapel.
- By not owning and operating its own landfill since 1993, the county has found itself susceptible to cost uncertainties including fuel surcharges from waste haulers, escalating fees at out-of-county disposal sites, and the possible rejection of waste from Chatham County by other counties.
- Following a 2009 Solid Waste Feasibility Study, Chatham County initiated a Landfill Site Evaluation in 2010 to identify and screen potential sites for a new county-owned regional solid waste landfill.

- An engineering consultant was contracted to perform an evaluation of potential sites throughout the county that were capable of supporting a landfill disposal rate of 500 tons per day for 40 years.
- Due to public opposition, the Chatham County Board of Commissioners voted to halt efforts to identify a potential landfill site in the county in January 2011. The commissioners noted that landfill opponents had communicated that they are willing to pay more for waste disposal to avoid a regional landfill in the county.

6.6.2 – Intended Actions for Landfill Disposal

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	• Negotiate a new solid waste disposal contract – current contract expires 2014; monitor development of NC landfills.	1 to 3 years
	• Investigate local and regional partnership opportunities for managing solid waste disposal and other materials; including Chatham County facilities and schools.	3 to 5 years
Goldston	• Negotiate a new solid waste collection and disposal contract – contract expires June 30, 2016.	3 to 5 years
Pittsboro	• Negotiate a new solid waste collection and disposal contract – contract expires 2016.	3 to 5 years
Siler City	• Negotiate a new solid waste collection and disposal contract – contract expires June 30, 2017.	3 to 5 years

6.7 – EDUCATION & OUTREACH

6.7.1 – Current Activities

- Chatham County does not currently have an Environmental Educator position. The position previously in place from 1989 to 2002 was frozen and then reclassified to a full time scale operator/administrative assistant position in 2004. As a result, environmental education efforts have been reduced substantially in the last 10 years. The position used to coordinate a comprehensive school education program, but this program is no longer in operation.
- The Waste Reduction Coordinator position is currently responsible for coordinating solid waste and recycling outreach and education in addition to recycling program planning, contract management, ordinance and policy development and administration, and overseeing Collection Center staffing and operations. This position was also vacant from late 2008 to March 2010. Since the position was reinstated, much emphasis has been placed re-establishing operational standards, and implementing new policies, programs, and ordinances.
- Current education efforts consist of supplying the 12 staffed collection centers with signs, posters, flyers, brochures, and handouts to promote both existing and new programs.
- The county also uses social media (Twitter and Facebook), regularly updates the division's webpages at www.chathamnc.org/recycle, produces quarterly electronics news updates, and includes inserts in tax mailings twice a year to over 45,000 landowners in Chatham County.
- Each of the 12 Collection Centers have a community bulletin board for posting information on Solid Waste programs, and for residents to post yard sale signs, church event notices, business cards, and other community-related waste reduction information.

- The Solid Waste & Recycling Division actively promotes and celebrates:
 - Earth Day
 - America Recycles Day
 - International Compost Awareness Week
- The Towns contracts with their private waste hauler to provide educational material for residents receiving curbside collection.
- Siler City leaves a bilingual door hanger that provides residents with information on how to dispose of wastes or recyclables that are littering their property. They also produce printed newsletters, newspaper ads, radio ads, and bill inserts.
- The Town of Pittsboro distributes recycling information annually in the property tax bill.
- A number of local nonprofits and environmental organizations perform education and outreach activities through workshops and public events.

6.7.2 – Intended Actions to Improve Education & Outreach

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	• Consider developing Master Recycler & Master Composter Volunteer Programs.	1 to 3 years
	• Investigate forming Keep America Beautiful affiliate and/or reinstate Environmental Educator position (a role that could be shared between county departments, schools, and towns).	1 to 3 years
	• Create a Waste Reduction & Disposal Guide and update brochures.	1 to 3 years
	• Train Collection Center staff on recycling industry practices and county waste reduction goals.	1 to 3 years
Goldston	• Goldston relies on the county’s programs and has no other plan at this time.	n/a
Pittsboro	• Pittsboro relies on the county’s programs and has no other plan at this time.	n/a
Siler City	• Siler City would consider cost-sharing with County for an Environmental Educator position if budgets allow.	1 to 3 years

6.8 – ILLEGAL DISPOSAL/ LITTER

6.8.1 – Current Activities

- Chatham County has a full time staff person (non-law enforcement as of April 2003) who serves as Environmental Enforcement Officer (EEO). This officer monitors a 24-hour illegal dumping hotline, and documents and investigates all incidences of illegal dumping, littering, and solid waste policy violations. Currently, the officer responds to approximately 17 cases per month; however, cases are not differentiated by type or geographical location.
- The EEO also works with the adult community service program and assigns roads to be cleaned of litter, monitors their work, tracks their hours and submits reports to program coordinator. The EEO coordinates with the NCDOT to pick up roadside waste collected through the program.

- Chatham County partners with the Department of Transportation’s Adopt-A-Highway program and Clean Jordan Lake (a local nonprofit) to promote, collect, and pay for disposal from clean-up activities performed during Big Sweep, Haw River Clean-up-a-thon, and Adopt-a-Shoreline efforts.
- The Town of Goldston does not have a program for illegal dumping, but has 2 cleanup events organized by the Lions Club, and relies on the County’s EEO to investigate illegal dumping concerns.
- Both the Towns of Siler City and Pittsboro collect litter and improperly dumped items.
- The Town of Siler City leaves a door hanger at homes where the property needs cleaning. The door hanger is not only a notice to clean up, but it educates the citizen on options for the disposal of the waste and recyclables.
- Siler City also performs a two-week spring cleanup in which nearly anything placed at the curb will be collected by town staff and properly disposed.
- Siler City coordinates an Adopt-a-street program and has approximately 10 sponsor groups registered.
- The Town of Siler City has a Code Enforcement Officer who performs code enforcement within the city limits and ETJ.
- The Town of Pittsboro has a Full time Planner and assistant to perform zoning code enforcement within the city limits and ETJ.

6.8.2 – Intended Actions for Addressing Illegal Dumping/Litter

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	Develop tracking of enforcement cases and actions by type and location.	1 to 3 years
Goldston	Goldston has no other plan at this time.	n/a
Pittsboro	Pittsboro has no other plan at this time.	n/a
Siler City	Consider adding recycling bags for Adopt-A-Street program.	1 to 3 years

6.9 – ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP POLICY

6.9.1 – Current Activities

- Chatham County updated its Environmental Leadership Policy (ELP) in 2010. This comprehensive policy covers areas such as buying recycled products, office waste reduction and recycling guidelines, energy conservation, and toxicity reduction guidelines. The intent of the ELP is to inform County employees about waste reduction issues and practices while setting a good environmental example for the rest of the County’s residents and businesses. The ELP is included with the County policy package given to new hires as part of the orientation process.
- The Solid Waste & Recycling Division installed a B-100 biodiesel tank next to the regular diesel tank, so that diesel vehicles can be filled with B-20. The biodiesel is purchased locally from Piedmont Biofuels – the same company that collects and recycles cooking oil.

- None of the Towns currently have an Environmental Leadership Policy, although Siler City and Pittsboro are currently purchasing recycled paper. All towns have all expressed an interest in developing Buy Recycled practices in the future.

6.9.2 – Intended Actions for Environmental Leadership Policy

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate feasibility of commingled collection of recyclables at Collection Centers and county facilities. If commingled collection is possible, work with county facilities division to install more recycling containers throughout county facilities, and educate staff. 	1 to 3 years
All Towns & County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County to assist towns in developing internal policies related to waste reduction, recycling, and buy-recycled. 	1 to 3 years

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SECTION 7 – SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COST

7.1 – CHATHAM COUNTY ENTERPRISE FUND & BUDGET

Chatham County General Fund: The Chatham County Solid Waste and Recycling Division has not received general fund money (tax dollars) since FY 2002-03, and instead relies on annual fees to fund its programs and services, including collection, transportation, and disposal of waste from the collection centers. These fees are itemized on the annual property-tax bill for each landowner with dwellings in the unincorporated areas of Chatham County. In years past, general fund monies were used to help pay for the programs that benefit the entire county population such as the Household Hazardous Waste program, Environmental Enforcement, and Education. These supplemental dollars also supported the extra use of the 12 Collection Centers by town residents.

Disposal Fee: A fee of \$34 per dwelling unit is charged to all landowners in the unincorporated areas of the county who rely on the Collection Centers as their principal legal source of household waste disposal. Residents who subscribe with a county-licensed private hauler for trash pick-up may have this fee waived. Private haulers provide a list of their residential customers to verify subscriptions as part of the annual licensing process.

Although the fee has been waived, these residents still have access to the collection centers so are ultimately able to dispose of bagged or bulky trash at no charge. It is unknown how many residents use the centers for this purpose.

Unfortunately, the \$34 disposal fee paid by landowners does not currently cover the actual amount spent on disposal tipping fees for trash and bulky items, as shown in Figure 9, nor does it cover operational or hauling costs associated with disposal.

Solid Waste Collection Center Fee: A fee of \$91 per dwelling unit is charged to all landowners in the unincorporated areas of the county on their tax bill, and to town residents who purchase a decal to access to the county's Collection Center services. The fee covers staffing and the majority of operating and hauling costs at the 12 Collection Centers available throughout the county. The fee also covers a portion of the costs for other solid waste and recycling programs that are available to all county residents, such as a household hazardous waste facility, education, environmental enforcement, and management of services at the main facility.

Recycling Revenues: Revenues from the sale of recyclables cover only a portion of the costs of the county's solid waste and recycling programs. Revenues fluctuate due to market prices and the amount of recyclables received. The county does not currently pay tipping fees to dispose of any recyclables so when Chatham residents recycle by putting items in their designated containers, fewer dollars are spent on disposal tipping fees and more revenue is generated to cover operational expenses.

Grants/State Funding: The county uses grant money as well as advanced disposal fees (fees paid by consumers at time of purchase) to assist in covering the cost of managing special programs such as Electronics, Appliances/White Goods, and Scrap Tires. The county also pursues funding opportunities to create new or enhance existing programs.

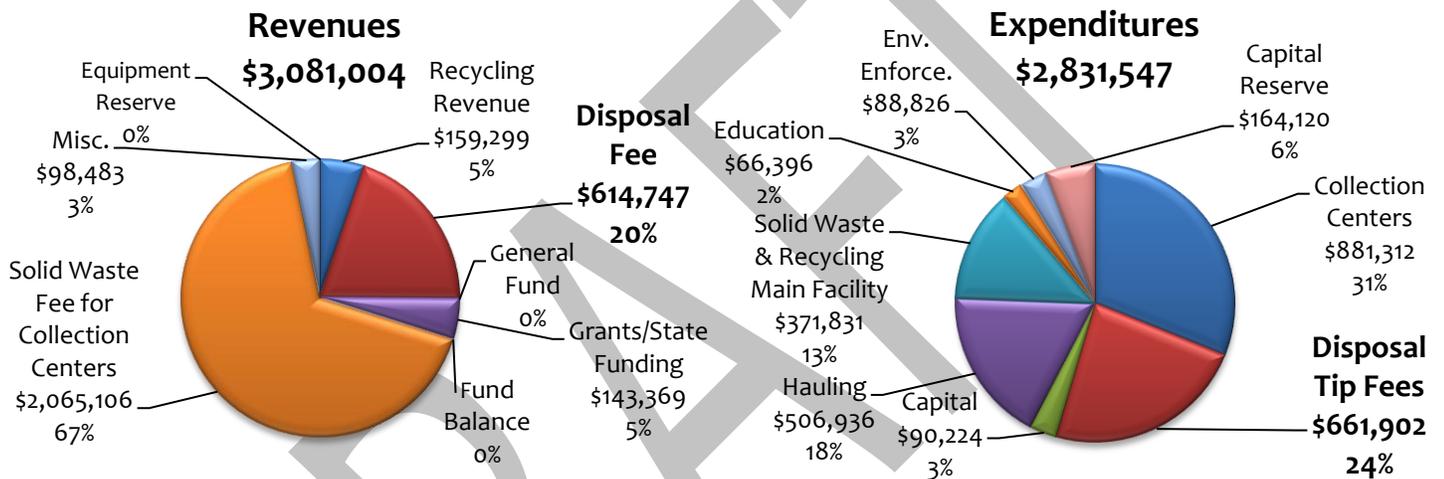
Miscellaneous Revenues: Revenues generated from mulch sales, transfer from reserve, and tipping fees for yard debris and inert debris at the Main SWR Facility (\$20/ton - \$2.00 minimum charge) are directly applied to the expenditures incurred at the Main SWR Facility.

Equipment Reserve: In fiscal year 98-99, the county created a special reserve for the purchase of large capital items such as waste compactors at the centers, hauling vehicles, and other heavy equipment. These items are costly but essential to the division’s operations. Planning for future replacement by setting aside adequate funding helps ensure uninterrupted service. This method of financing large expenditures prevents the county from having to adjust fees significantly to cover the costs of equipment replacement.

Capital: This is defined as assets that cost \$2,500 or more with a useful life of more than one year. Last fiscal year the SWR Division only purchased replacement capital (containers for the Collection Centers). Funding usually comes from the Equipment Reserve but can also be covered by other revenues.

Fund Balance: This is the SWR Division’s Reserve or Savings Account. It can be used as a means to balance shortfalls in the budget.

Figure 9. Chatham County FY2011-12 Actual Expenditures & Revenues



7.2 – SILER CITY SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING BUDGET

Siler City’s solid waste and recycling programs are managed through the Public Works Department and are financed primarily through the town’s general fund, comprising approximately 6% of the total budget. They do receive a minimal amount of revenue from the sale of white goods (approx. \$500 in 2011).

Table 10. Siler City Full Cost Accounting

Program Service Costs – FY2011-12								Summary of User Fees				
Trash Collection & Disposal \$/hh/year	Bulky Waste Collection & Disposal \$/hh/yr	Recycling Collection Cost \$/hh/year	Yard Waste Program \$/hh/year	Other	Total Program Cost	# of households	Total \$/hh/yr	Solid Waste Fees	Recycling Fees	Yard Waste Fees	Other Fees	Total \$/hh/yr
\$176	\$ 6.56	\$0.01	\$4.92	\$0	\$576,560	3,050	\$189	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

7.3 – PITTSBORO SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING BUDGET

TBD

7.4 – GOLDSTON SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING BUDGET

Goldston’s solid waste and recycling program is financed through the town’s general fund, comprising approximately 34% of the total budget. The cost per household per year is approximately \$192.

7.5 – Intended Actions for Solid Waste Costs

Jurisdiction	Actions	Timeframe
Chatham County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility of commingled collection of recyclables at Collection Centers and county facilities; consider means to consolidate commingled recyclables for transport. 	1 to 3 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review items currently collected or restricted at Collection Centers & main facility. 	1 to 3 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update Solid Waste Ordinance and/or policies. 	1 to 3 years
All Towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional plans to address solid waste costs. 	n/a

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SECTION 8 – EMERGENCY/DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

The County's full Disaster Debris Management Plan is included in **APPENDIX B**. The Towns of Pittsboro and Siler City will begin cleanup with town staff and contract out as soon as necessary. The Town of Goldston will begin clearing roadways with the volunteer fire department and then contract out as soon as possible since they do not have town maintenance staff.

8.1 – EMERGENCY CONTACTS

1. Dan J. LaMontagne, Environmental Quality Director - (919) 542-0945
2. Sonya Gilliland, Operations Manager - (919) 542-5516

8.2 – DISASTER DEBRIS STAGING AREAS

1. Chatham County LCID Notification Area (SR 1578) County Landfill Road; East Side – 1 acre
2. Chatham County Yard Waste Area (same address) – 2 acres
3. Chatham County Landfill Disaster Debris Area (same address) – 6 acres

See map on last page of the plan in **Appendix B**.

8.3 – ALTERNATE WASTE DISPOSAL OPTION

If a disaster should prevent waste from being accepted at the Sampson County Landfill, Waste Management Inc. has assured the County that the Montgomery County Landfill would accept waste from Chatham County.

SECTION 9 – LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

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SECTION 10 – LOCAL ORDINANCES & POLICIES

1. **Chatham County Solid Waste Management Ordinance – Adopted 1993**
 - <http://amlegal.com/library/nc/chathamcounty.shtml> - Title V, Chapter 50
2. **Chatham County Construction & Demolition Recycling Ordinance – Updated November 2011**
 - <http://amlegal.com/library/nc/chathamcounty.shtml> - Title XI, Chapter 110
3. **Chatham County Environmental Leadership Policy – Updated August 2010**
 - <http://www.chathamnc.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=20304>
4. **Chatham County Environmentally-Preferred Purchasing Guide – Updated May 2010**
 - <http://www.chathamnc.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=20305>
5. **Siler City Solid Waste Ordinance – Adopted 1978**
 - <http://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=11571> – Part II, Chapter 24

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SOLID WASTE DEFINITIONS

Banned Material: any solid waste, recyclable, or other material that is restricted or forbidden to be disposed of in a landfill.

Bulky Waste: larger waste items that cannot be crushed in the compactor or pre-crusher.

Clamshell Container (plastic): a one-piece container consisting of two halves joined by a hinge area which allows the structure to come together to close.

Clean Wood Waste: wood waste that is not treated, painted, or stained.

Commercial Waste: all types of solid waste generated by for profit or nonprofit retail stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities, excluding residential, industrial, and institutional waste, or other municipal solid waste generated by home-based businesses.

Commingled Recyclables: a mixture of several types of recyclable materials in one container for the purpose of separating by type at a MRF (Material Recovery Facility).

Compost: biodegradable material from sources such as food scraps or yard debris that is managed in such a way to promote its decomposition so that a usable soil amendment is produced.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris: solid waste resulting solely from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition operations on buildings or other structures.

Contamination: discarded material found in a container or building that is not designated for that type of material, and should be removed and properly disposed.

Cooking Oil: vegetable oils used in high temperature preparation of food that is liquid at room temperature. Does not include hydrogenated oils, shortening or saturated animal fats like lard, tallow, or water.

Corrugated Cardboard: paper or cardboard manufactured in a series of wrinkles or folds, or into alternating ridges and grooves. Usually has a middle wavy layer.

County Solid Waste & Recycling Facility: collective term meaning all county-owned and operated disposal facilities including, but not limited to LCID landfill, Household Hazardous Waste Facility, White Goods Processing Facility, tire disposal area, yard debris disposal area, and Collection Centers.

Cullet: clean, generally color-sorted, crushed glass used to make new glass products.

Dairy Tub: injection-molded, thin-walled plastic containers for ice cream, yogurt, cheese, butter, margarine or other dairy product.

Decal: removable sticker provided to eligible users of the Collection Centers which must be displayed to prove solid waste fees have been paid for their dwelling in Chatham County.

Disposal: getting rid of or discarding materials for the purpose of landfill burial, incineration, recycling, or composting.

Environmental Enforcement Officer (EEO): county employee responsible for executing enforcement provisions of local and state laws related to solid waste, littering, and Collection Center policies, with a specific emphasis on curtailing illegal dumping.

Garbage: all putrescible wastes including animal and vegetative matter, and recognizable industrial byproducts, but excluding sewage, human waste, and any other liquid waste.

<p>Hazardous Waste: any solid, liquid or other waste products or combination thereof which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may cause or contribute to adverse health effects on persons, other organisms or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.</p>
<p>Household Hazardous Waste (HHW): hazardous waste that is generated in the residential sector, generally of less quantity and toxicity than hazardous waste, but may cause public health or environmental problems if not managed in a special manner, as is more specifically defined by 40 CFR Parts 257 & 258 of the Federal Register.</p>
<p>Illegal Dumping: any action that contributes to the illegal accumulation of litter, solid waste, or recyclables, including occurrences of waste being left at the gate when a facility is closed.</p>
<p>Incinerator: facility in which the combustion of solid waste takes place.</p>
<p>Industrial Solid Waste: solid waste generated by industrial processes and manufacturing.</p>
<p>Inert Debris: defined as solid waste consisting solely of material that is virtually inert, such as unpainted brick, concrete, rock, and clean soil. Inert debris does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations; is unlikely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health; and does not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater.</p>
<p>Institutional Solid Waste: solid waste generated by educational, governmental, health care, correctional and other institutional facilities.</p>
<p>Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfill (LCID): facility that accepts land clearing and inert debris only.</p>
<p>Licensed Private Hauler: any individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, unit of government or other legal entity permitted and approved as a solid waste hauler by the Chatham County Solid Waste & Recycling Division.</p>
<p>Litter: any amount of solid waste or recyclables which has been disposed of, discarded, or abandoned improperly or illegally including solid waste and recyclables on road sides, in water, or on public or private lands. Litter does not include biodegradable materials collected in a safe manner for composting purposes; junk as regulated by the Chatham County Junk Yard Ordinance; or solid waste or recyclables collected on a person's private property to be used for some legal, safe purpose as approved by the commissioners or their authorized representative.</p>
<p>Material Recovery Facility (MRF): recycling facility where commingled materials are dumped, separated by type, baled, and sold to markets.</p>
<p>Medical Waste: any solid waste that is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biological, but does not include any hazardous waste, radioactive waste, household waste as defined in 40 DFR 2521.4 (b) (1).</p>
<p>Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): solid waste resulting from the operation of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or institutional establishments that would normally be collected, processed, and disposed of through a public or private solid waste management service. Municipal solid waste does not include hazardous waste, sludge, or solid waste from mining or agricultural operations.</p>
<p>MSW Facility: any publicly or privately owned solid waste management facility permitted by the North Carolina Division of Waste Management that receives municipal solid waste for processing, treatment, or disposal.</p>
<p>North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR): the lead stewardship agency for the preservation and protection of North Carolina's natural resources.</p>

<p>North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance & Outreach (NCDEAO): section within NCDENR which provides technical and outreach assistance to local government program coordinators.</p>
<p>North Carolina Division of Waste Management: the solid waste section within NCDENR that oversees and regulates solid waste.</p>
<p>Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY): expression of resident opposition to the siting of a solid waste facility based on the particular location proposed.</p>
<p>Nuisance: anything causing a threat to health and/or the environment.</p>
<p>Pathological Waste: human tissue, organs, and body parts, and the carcasses and body parts of any animal that were known to have been exposed to pathogens that are potentially dangerous to humans, during research, or were used in the production of biological, or in vitro testing of pharmaceuticals, or that died with a known or suspected disease transmissible to humans.</p>
<p>Processing: 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 recovery, storage, or recycling, safe for disposal, or reduced in volume or concentration.</p>
<p>Putrescible Waste: solid waste containing organic matter such as kitchen waste, offal, and animal carcasses, that is capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms with sufficient rapidity as to cause nuisances from odors and gases, and potentially attracts or provides food for birds or animals.</p>
<p>Recovered Material: discarded materials that are reused, recycled, or composted and would otherwise be disposed of as trash.</p>
<p>Recyclables: materials which are capable of being recycled and would otherwise be disposed of as trash.</p>
<p>Recycling: the process by which solid waste or recovered materials are collected, separated, or processed, and reused or returned to use and sold in the form of raw materials or products.</p>
<p>Recycling/Collection Center: a staffed facility that is owned or operated by the county, to which people residing in Chatham County can bring their recyclables and solid waste.</p>
<p>Residential Waste: solid waste generated in the day-to-day activities of households.</p>
<p>Sanitary or MSW Landfill: a facility for disposal of solid waste on land in a sanitary manner in accordance with rules concerning sanitary landfills adopted pursuant to G.S. Chapter 130A, Article 9.</p>
<p>Scrap Tire: a tire that is no longer suitable for its original purpose because of wear or damage.</p>
<p>Scrap Tire Monofill: a sanitary landfill or portion thereof, permitted exclusively for scrap tire disposal.</p>
<p>Septage: solid waste that is a fluid mixture of untreated and partially treated sewage solids, liquids, and sludge of human or domestic origin that is removed from a septic tank system.</p>
<p>Sharps: needles, syringes, and scalpel blades.</p>
<p>Source-separate: separating recyclables according to type of material prior to disposal.</p>

Swap Shop: an area at the county Collection Centers where reusable items are deposited, to be taken at no charge by other interested persons, as a waste diversion effort.
Tipping Fee or Tip Fee: a fee for the unloading or dumping of waste at a landfill, transfer station, recycling facility, or waste-to-energy facility, usually stated in dollars per ton; also called a disposal or service fee.
Transfer Station: facility used for staging and consolidating municipal solid waste and/or recyclables prior to transport to an approved sanitary landfill or MRF.
Used Oil: any motor oil that has been refined from crude oil or synthetic oil and, as a result of use, storage, or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose.
Waste Reduction: reducing the amount of waste generated (also referred to a Source Reduction) as well as reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills or incinerators through diversion activities such as reusing, recycling, or composting.
White Goods: inoperative and discarded refrigerators, air conditioner units, ranges, water heaters, freezers, and other similar domestic and commercial large appliances.
Yard Debris: solid waste consisting solely of vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance, including leaves, and similar organic material.

SOLID WASTE ACRONYMS

3Rs	The Three Rs – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
BOC	Board of Commissioners
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CDLF	Construction and Demolition Landfill
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Light Bulb
CRA	Carolina Recycling Association
DIY	Do-It-Yourself
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene - #2 plastic
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
LCID	Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfill
LDPE	Low-Density Polyethylene - #4 plastic
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MSWLF	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
NC DEAO	NC Division of Environmental Assistance & Outreach
NC DENR	NC Department of Environment & Natural Resources
NIMBY	Not In My Back Yard
PET or PETE	Polyethylene Terephthalate - #1 plastic
PP	Polypropylene - #5 plastic
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride - #3 plastic
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SERDC	Southeast Recycling Development Council
SWANA	Solid Waste Association of North America
SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee (Chatham County)
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
SWRD	Solid Waste & Recycling Division (Chatham County)
WTE	Waste-to-Energy

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT - CHATHAM COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Updated: June 14, 2012

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I.PURPOSE

To provide organizational structure, guidance and standardized procedures for the clearance, removal and disposal of debris caused by a major debris-generating event.

To establish the most efficient and cost effective methods to resolve disaster debris removal and disposal issues.

To expedite debris removal and disposal efforts that provide visible signs of recovery designed to mitigate the threat to the health, safety and welfare of Chatham County residents.

To coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with local, State and Federal agencies involved with debris management responsibilities.

To implement and coordinate private sector Debris Removal and Disposal contracts to maximize cleanup efficiencies.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes and flooding precipitate a variety of debris that include, but are not limited to, such things as trees and other vegetative organic matter, building /construction material, appliances, personal property, mud and sediment.
2. The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster will be a function of the location and kind of event experienced, as well as its magnitude, duration and intensity. This plan is based on the debris generating capacity of a Category 3 Hurricane with wind speeds in excess of 131 miles per hour and heavy rainfall.
3. A Category 3 Hurricane will cause extensive damage to large trees and shrubs in addition to substantial structural damage to homes and commercial property. Mobile homes will be destroyed.
4. The quantity and type of debris generated, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed will have a direct impact on the type of removal and disposal methods utilized to address the debris problem, associated costs incurred and how quickly the problem can be addressed.

B. Assumptions

1. A major natural disaster that requires the removal of debris from public or private lands and waters could occur at any time.
2. The amount of debris resulting from a major natural disaster probably will exceed Chatham County removal and disposal capabilities.
3. Chatham County will contract for additional resources to assist in the debris removal, reduction and disposal process.
4. The Governor will declare a State of Emergency that will authorize State resources to assist in removal and disposal of debris.
5. The Governor will request a Presidential Disaster Declaration, if the disaster exceeds both local and State resources.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Organization

1. The County will be divided into Debris Management Sites.
2. The Environmental Quality Director will have the primary responsibility for identifying these sites, obtaining agreements to use these sites and ensuring their continued availability.

B. Specific

1. Responsibilities

- a. Disaster responsibilities for municipalities will be determined by the respective jurisdictions according to their capabilities. However, all clean up and restitution efforts should be coordinated with adjoining jurisdictions, including Chatham County. All Chatham County municipalities are encouraged to participate in the existing agreement for sharing resources among themselves as a first priority.

- b. The Emergency Operations Director is responsible for daily operational control and overall management of the Emergency Operations Center and its staff. The Emergency Operations Director will receive current information on the severity of the disaster from many sources. All requests for debris removal or disposal will be directed to the Debris Manager. Requests for debris clearing from public facilities and roadways will be coordinated with the EOC.
- c. The Debris Manager will be designated as the County Debris Manager. In addition they will be responsible for, but not limited to, the following with respect to any and all debris management issues:
 - Keep the Chatham County Administration and Emergency Operations Director briefed on the status of the debris clearing, removal and disposal operations.
 - Assure that Chatham County is represented at all meetings with other government and private agencies involved with the debris cleanup operation.
 - Coordinate with affected municipalities within Chatham County on all debris clearance, removal and disposal issues through conference calls.
 - Convene emergency debris coordinating meetings at the EOC or other location as appropriate.
 - Ensure the debris management effort is provided with all available administrative staff and field support personnel.
 - During EOC activation, the Debris Manager will coordinate debris management issues from the EOC. The Debris Manager will be responsible for coordinating all debris clearance and cleanup actions with the EOC. Actions will focus on keeping track of field site assignments and progress of the initial debris clearance from public roadways and critical facilities.
 - The Debris Manager will inform the Emergency Operations Director of cleanup progress and any problems encountered or expected.
 - The Debris Manager will coordinate debris issues with municipalities, other government and private agencies involved with the debris cleanup operation. The Debris Manager may appoint a field operations coordinator who will be responsible for daily operational control of the debris sites.
 - The Debris Manager will supervise the monitoring of Debris Contractors, load inspections at debris sites and other off site areas and the preparation of Load Sheets at debris sites or other impacted areas.
 - The Debris Manager will coordinate the dissemination of public information with the EOC Information Officer (PIO).
- d. Public Information Officer (PIO)-The PIO will develop a proactive information management plan. Emphasis will be placed on actions that the public can perform to expedite the cleanup process. Flyers, newspapers, radio and TV public service announcements should be used to obtain the public's cooperation by separating burnable and nonburnable debris, segregating household hazardous waste, placing disaster debris at the curbside, keeping debris piles away from fire hydrants and valves, reporting locations of illegal dump sites or incidents of illegal dumping and segregating recyclable materials. Pickup schedules will be disseminated in the local news media and the County Emergency Information hotline.
- e. County Finance Officer-The Chatham County Finance Officer, or his designee, shall serve as Reimbursement Coordinator and will provide for the collection and compilation of all labor, equipment hours, materials / supplies and expenditures related to disaster response and recovery. The Reimbursement Coordinator will also manage the receipt and submission of all debris contractor payables through consultation with the Debris Management Consultant and Debris Manager. Under the direction of the County Finance Officer, the County Debris Manager will assure that debris management contractors establish and maintain insurance coverage as required by the contract. In addition, the

- County Finance Officer, in cooperation with the Debris Management Consultant, will ensure that the identified contractors meet the contract requirements.
- f. County Damage Assessment Officer-The County Damage Assessment Officer will be responsible for compiling all damage reports for county facilities using FEMA's Project Worksheet forms and coordinate the submission of these forms with the Reimbursement Coordinator and Debris Manager.
 - g. Environmental Programs-The Debris Manager shall work with the appropriate state and federal environmental regulatory agencies to ensure debris sites comply with established guidelines. Site monitoring will include environmental sampling (well drilling & monitoring sites) and lab services, as required.
 - h. Environmental Quality Director
 1. The County Environmental Quality Director shall be responsible for the coordination with franchise waste haulers to reestablish garbage collection in the unincorporated areas of the County. The Environmental Quality Director shall coordinate with the Debris Manager in matters regarding storm debris collection, transportation and disposal.
 2. The County Environmental Quality Director shall be responsible for storm debris cleanup at solid waste facilities. The County Environmental Quality Director and the Debris Manager will coordinate any on site open burning of vegetative debris. The Environmental Quality Director will provide a status report on the availability of disposal capacity and the types and quantities of storm debris being delivered to the landfill facilities for processing or storage. The Emergency Operations Director will be provided with regular status reports.
 - i. Hazardous Waste Services-The contractor(s) in accordance with established state and federal disposal regulations should separate Household Hazardous Waste (HHW). The contractor(s) shall provide to the Debris Manager recommendations for dealing with HHW materials. The contractor(s) shall ensure the coordination of inspections, notifications, and if necessary, cleanup or mitigation of any hazardous waste releases at identified facilities.
 - j. Debris Management Consultant(s)-Chatham County may hire a prime contractor to coordinate debris removal and other related activities. The contract will be handled as other service contracts are handled within the scope of county government. The Finance Officer, in cooperation with the Debris Manager, will make recommendations regarding selection of the vendor, scope of work, costs and other related issues. The identified prime contractor will hire and supervise sub contractors within the scope of the contract.

2. Pre-Storm Administrative Actions

The County Emergency Operations Director will conduct a Debris Management Workshop with the contractors, Debris Manager, identified county staff and municipal representatives to review the Debris Management Plan procedures and to ensure that the debris management operation works smoothly. Items of discussion will include:

- Contractor responsibility
- Debris Management Site
- Logistical support
- Procedures for call up of Contractor personnel and equipment
- Haul routing
- Contractor vehicle identification and registration
- Debris hauling load ticket administration
- Mobilization and operation of the Debris Management Sites
- Contractor payment request submission, review, and verification

- Special procedures for HHW
- Debris Management site open and closure requirements

3. Pre-Storm Activation Actions

- a. The Emergency Operations Director will notify the Finance Officer, or designee, who will in turn notify the contractor, in order to place them on alert status. They are to be prepared to move into the Chatham County area within 12 hours after receipt of a Notice to Proceed from the County.
- b. The County Debris Management Consultant will be notified by the County Finance Officer or designee upon notice of a Category 1 or above hurricane or other situation that could generate large volumes of debris. The Debris Management Consultant will establish presence and coordinate with the county should the situation dictate the activation of the emergency contract.

4. Debris Management Phases

Phase I: Debris Clearance Operations

The Environmental Quality Director, in cooperation with the County Damage Assessment Officer, is the lead person responsible for coordinating impact assessment for all public structures, equipment and debris clearance immediately following a large scale disaster in order to prioritize the impacted areas and resource needs. Debris clearance from roadways and public property will be accomplished using volunteer crews and equipment, NCDOT, mutual aid providers and private contractor resources. The NCDOT has the primary mission to clear debris from at least one lane on all primary and secondary roads to expedite the movement of emergency service vehicles such as fire, police and medical responders. Available volunteers from National Guard, Fire Departments and the NC Forest Service may supplement these services.

Chatham County Damage Assessment Teams will conduct initial zone-by-zone windshield surveys to identify the type of debris and to estimate amounts of debris on the roadways. The results of the windshield surveys will also be provided to the Debris Manager located at the EOC. Priority for debris clearance will be based upon the following criteria:

1. Extricate people
2. Major flood drainage arteries
3. Egress for fire, police and Emergency Operations Center
4. Fire, Police and Municipal Buildings
5. Ingress to hospitals, jail, and special care unit
6. Major traffic routes
7. Egress for fleet, traffic, road and bridge, and designated remote locations
8. Supply distribution points and mutual aid assembly areas
9. Government facilities
10. Public Safety communications towers
11. Chatham Red Cross shelters
12. Secondary roads to neighbor collection points
13. Access for utility restoration
14. Neighborhood streets
15. Private property adversely affecting public welfare

Phase II:

Contractor operations will require county and identified municipalities to provide Field Monitoring Teams as well as Load Site and Disposal Site Monitors to oversee contractor operations for quality control purposes.

Debris Removal and Disposal Operations

The Debris Manager will coordinate debris removal and disposal operations for all unincorporated portions of Chatham County.

Identified contractors will collect and haul mixed debris from their assigned Debris Management Sites to designated C&D Debris Management sites or to designated private landfill sites. Clean woody debris will be hauled to the nearest designated vegetative Debris Management site for eventual burning or grinding.

Municipality contractors will take all storm debris to the County Landfill or an approved municipal Debris Management Site. Clean woody debris will be hauled to the nearest municipal Debris Management Site or approved county vegetative Debris Management Site.

Mixed debris from unincorporated areas will be hauled to designated C&D Debris Management Sites or to designated landfill sites. Clean woody debris will be hauled to the nearest designated vegetative Debris Management Site for eventual burning or grinding.

All vehicles hauling debris and contractor debris haulers will obtain a certified scale ticket and / or load ticket for each load of debris deposited at private landfill. The contractors' scale ticket / load tickets will be turned into their supervisors at the end of each day. The supervisors will forward the scale tickets daily to the Debris Manager.

The scale tickets / load tickets will be the verification documentation for landfill invoices.

Private haulers will pickup garbage according to current procedures, routes and removal schedules.

Contractor Debris Removal and Disposal Operations

The Finance Officer or his / her authorized representative will be in contact with the firm(s) holding Debris Removal and Disposal Contract(s) and advise them of impending conditions. The contract is designed to have a qualified contractor(s) remove and lawfully dispose of all natural disaster generated debris, industrial or commercial hazardous waste. Debris removal may be limited to unincorporated streets, roads and other public rights of way based on the extent of the disaster by N. C. Department of Transportation. Debris contract haulers may be limited to disaster related material placed at, or to debris immediately adjacent to, the edge of the rights of way by residents within designated Debris Management Sites.

The contractor, upon Notice to Proceed, will mobilize such personnel and equipment as necessary to conduct all debris removal and disposal operations as were previously detailed in the Debris Removal and Disposal Contract. All contractor operations will be subject to review by Chatham County Officials.

Chatham County recognizes the economy of disaster debris disposal through the use of local vegetative Debris Management Sites designated for volume reduction of clean woody debris. The county has pre-designated vegetative Debris Management Sites for the sole purpose of temporarily storing and reducing clean woody debris through either burning or grinding. The contractor will operate the Debris Management sites made available by the county. The contractor will be responsible for all site setup, site operations, rodent control, closeout and remediation costs.

The contractor is also responsible for the lawful disposal of all debris reduction by products as his / her operations may generate at a Debris Management Site. A listing of all approved County Debris Management Sites will be provided.

Debris Management Sites will be established for mixed debris. These sites will be centrally located to handle construction and demolition (C&D) material. These C&D Debris Management Sites will be used to expedite the removal of mixed and C&D material from rights of way within the unincorporated portions of Chatham County. Municipalities will be allowed to use these sites upon approval of the Chatham County Debris Manager. A valid load ticket must accompany all material delivered to a County C&D Debris Management Site by County contractors. All material deposited at C&D Debris Management Sites will eventually be taken to a properly permitted landfill for final disposal.

The County Debris Manager may direct contractors to bypass C&D Debris Management Sites and approve the hauling of mixed C&D debris directly to a properly permitted landfill for disposal.

The Debris Manager, or their designee, will monitor the contractor's performance for debris removal and disposal operations in each Debris Zone. The Debris Manager will supervise the Field Inspection Teams consisting of county personnel. The Field Inspection Teams will monitor all contractor operations. The contractor will keep the Field Inspection Teams informed of cleanup progress and any problems encountered or expected.

The contractor will restore the Debris Management Sites as close to the original condition as is practical so that it does not impair future land uses. All sites are to be restored to the satisfaction of the county with the intent of maintaining the utility of each site.

Loading Site and Disposal Site Monitors

All contracted loads will be taken directly to an approved landfill for final disposal. The contractor should avoid multiple hauling of debris. The contractor shall comply with all terms of the contract.

Disposal Site Monitors will be provided by either the county or from identified sources. The Loading Site Inspectors will be assigned to each contractor loading site within designated Debris Management Sites. The Loading Site Monitor will initiate the load tickets that verify that the debris being picked up is eligible under the terms of the contract.

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

The contractor shall construct and maintain Inspection Stations at each Debris Management Site and landfill disposal site. The Inspection Stations will consist of an inspection tower with furniture and portable sanitary facilities. The contractor will construct the inspection towers of pressure treated wood with a floor elevation that affords the Disposal Site Monitor a complete view of the load bed of each piece of equipment being utilized to haul debris.

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 contractor's selected Debris Management Sites or landfill disposal site and will record the estimated quantity on pre-numbered debris load tickets.

The contractor will only be paid based on the number of cubic yards of material deposited at the disposal site as recorded on the debris load tickets.

The contractor will be paid based on the number of cubic yards of eligible debris hauled per truckload. One part of the debris load ticket will be given to the truck driver and the other retained by the Disposal Site Monitor. The truck driver's portion of the load ticket will be turned in daily to their supervisor. The Disposal Site Monitor's copy will be turned in daily to the Debris Manager. Payment for hauling debris will only be approved upon presentation of the duplicate debris load ticket with the contractor's invoice. The county will process contractor invoices within ten working days of receipt.

Field Inspection Team

The Debris Manager will appoint Field Inspection Team personnel responsible for monitoring all contractor debris removal and disposal operations. The Field Inspection Teams will periodically inspect each Debris Management Site to ensure that operations are being followed as specified in the Debris Removal and Disposal Contract with respect to local, State and Federal regulations and the Debris Management Site Baseline Checklist. Each Field Inspection Team will submit a daily written report to the Debris Manager outlining their observations with respect to the following:

- Is the Contractor using the site properly with respect to layout and environmental considerations?
- Has the Contractor established lined temporary storage areas for ash, household hazardous wastes and other materials that can contaminate soils and groundwater?
- Has the Contractor established environmental controls in equipment staging areas, fueling and equipment repair areas to prevent and mitigate spills of petroleum products and hydraulic fluids?
- Are plastic liners in place under stationary equipment such as generators and mobile lighting plants?
- Has the Contractor established appropriate rodent control measures?
- Are burn sites constructed and operating according to Environmental checklist for Air Curtain Pit Burners?
- Has the Contractor establish procedure to mitigate:
 - Smoke: Are the incineration pits constructed properly and being operated according to the contract statement of work?
 - Dust: Are water trucks employed to keep the dust down?
 - Noise: Have berms or other noise abatement procedures been employed?
 - Traffic: Does the Debris Management Site have a suitable layout for ingress and egress to help traffic flow?

Field Inspection reports will also include observations at loading sites and the locations of any illegal dumping sites.

Debris Management Site Setup and Closeout Procedures

The contractor will be responsible for preparing and closing out a Debris Management Site according to specification in the contract.

Private Property Debris Removal

Dangerous structures should be the responsibility of the owner to demolish in order to protect the health and safety of adjacent residents. However, experience has shown that unsafe structures will remain because of the

lack of insurance or absentee landlords. Care must be exercised to ensure that the Chatham County Building Code Enforcement Department properly identifies structures.

- The Debris Manager will coordinate with the Building Code Enforcement Department regarding:
- Demolition of private structures.
- Removing debris from private property.
- Local law and / or code enforcement agencies.
- Historic and archaeological sites.
- Qualified environmental Contractors to remove hazardous waste such as asbestos and lead based paint.
- Abandoned vehicles.
- Receipt of Right of Entry Agreements with landowners.

The topography and soil / substrate conditions should be evaluated to determine best site layout. When planning site preparation, think of ways to make restoration easier. For example, if the local soils are very thin, the topsoil can be scraped to bedrock and stockpiled in perimeter berms.

Upon site closeout, the uncontaminated soil can be spread to preserve the integrity of the tillable soils.

The following site baseline data checklist should be used to evaluate a site before a contractor begins operations and used during and after to ensure that site conditions are properly documented.

Debris Management Site Operations

Lined temporary storage areas should be established for ash, household hazardous waste, fuels and other materials that may contaminate soils and groundwater. Plastic liners should be placed under stationary equipment such as generators and mobile lighting plants. These actions should be included as a requirement in the contract scope of work. If the site is also an equipment storage area, fueling and equipment repair should be monitored to prevent and mitigate spills of petroleum products and hydraulic fluids.

Be aware of and lessen the effects of operations that might irritate occupants of neighboring areas. Establishment of a buffer zone can abate concerns over smoke, dust, noise and traffic.

Consider on site traffic patterns and segregate materials based on planned volume reduction methods.

Operations that modify the landscape, such as substrate compaction and over excavation of soils when loading debris for final disposal, will adversely affect landscape restoration.

Debris removal / disposal should be viewed as a multi-staged operation with continuous volume reduction. There should be no significant accumulation of debris at temporary storage sites. Instead, debris should be constantly flowing to burners and grinders, or recycled with the residue and mixed construction and demolition materials going to a landfill.

Debris Management Site Closeout Inspection

Each Debris Management Site will eventually be emptied of all material and be restored to its previous condition and use. The contractor is required to remove and dispose of all mixed debris, construction and demolition debris, and debris residue to approved landfills. Appropriate Chatham County inspectors will monitor all closeout activities to ensure that the contractor complies with the Debris Removal and Disposal Contract. Additional measures may be necessary to meet local, State and Federal environmental requirements because of the nature of the Debris Management Sites operation.

Debris Management Site Closeout Planning

The contractor must assure the county that all Debris Management Sites are properly remedied. There will be significant costs associated with this operation as well as close scrutiny by the local press and environmental groups. Site redemption will go smoothly if baseline data collection and site's operation procedures are followed.

Debris Management Site Closeout Steps:

1. Contractor is responsible for removing all debris from the site.
2. Contractor conducts an environmental assessment with county and landowner.
3. Contractor develops a remediation plan.
4. Remediation plan reviewed by county, landowner and appropriate environmental agency.
5. Remediation plan approved by the appropriate environmental agency.
6. Contractor executes the plan.
7. Contractor obtains acceptance from county, appropriate environmental agency and the landowner.

Debris Management Site Remediation

During the debris removal process and after the material has been removed from each of the Debris Management Sites, environmental monitoring will be needed to close each of the sites. This is to ensure that no long-term environmental contamination is left on the site. The monitoring should be done on three different media: ash, soil and groundwater.

- Ash

The monitoring of the ash should consist of chemical testing to determine the suitability of the material for either agricultural use or as a landfill cover material.

- Soil

Monitoring of the soils should be by portable inspection methods to determine if any of the soils are contaminated by volatile hydrocarbons. The Contractors may do this if it is determined that hazardous material, such as oil or diesel fuel was spilled on the site. This phase of the monitoring should be done after the stockpiles are removed from the site.

- Ground Water

The monitoring of the groundwater should be done to determine the probable effects of rainfall leaching through either the ash areas or the stockpile areas.

Debris Management Site Closeout Coordination

- The contractor will coordinate the following closeout requirements through the County Damage Assessment Team (CDAT) staff:
- Coordinate with local and state officials responsible for construction, real estate, contracting, project management, and legal counsel regarding requirements and support for implementation of a site remediation plan.
- Establish an independent testing and monitoring program. The contractor is responsible for environmental restoration of both public and leased sites. The contractor will also remove all debris from sites for final disposal at landfills prior to closure.
- Reference appropriate and applicable environmental regulations.
- Prioritize site closures.
- Schedule closeout activities.

Debris Management Site Baseline Data Checklist

Before activities begin:

1. Take ground or aerial video / photographs.
2. Note important features, such as structures, fences, culverts and landscaping.
3. Take random soil samples.
4. Take random groundwater samples.
5. Take water samples from existing wells.
6. Check the site for volatile organic compounds.

After activities begin:

1. Establish groundwater monitoring wells.
2. Take groundwater samples.
3. Take spot soil samples at household hazardous waste, ash and fuel storage areas.

Progressive updates:

1. Update videos / photographs.
2. Update maps / sketches of site layout.
3. Update quality assurance reports, fuel spill reports, etc.

Site number and location:

1. Date closure complete.
2. Household hazardous waste removed.
3. Contractor equipment and temporary structures removed.
4. Contractor petroleum spills remediated.
5. Ash piles removed.
6. Comparison of baseline information to conditions after the contractor has vacated the temporary site.

Appendices:

- Closure documents.
- Contracting status reports.
- Contract.
- Testing results.
- Correspondence.
- Narrative responses.
- Determine separate protocols for ash, soil and water testing.
- Develop decision criteria for certifying satisfactory closure based on limited baseline information.
- Develop administrative procedures and contractual arrangements for closure phase.
- Inform local and State environmental agencies regarding acceptability of program and established requirements.
- Designate approving authority to review and evaluate contractor closure activities and progress.
- Retain staff during closure phase to develop site specific remediation for sites, as needed, based on information obtained from the closure checklist shown below.

SAMPLE DEBRIS LOAD TICKET

CHATHAM COUNTY

Load Ticket

Ticket Number: 000001

Contract Number:

Contractor's Name:

Date:

Driver's Name & Driver's License Number:

Truck License Number:

Measured Bed Capacity in Cubic Yards:

Pickup Site Location:

Time:

Debris Classification:

Burnable Clean Wood Debris

Non-Burnable Treated Lumber, Metals, C&D

Mixed Burnable and Non-Burnable

Other (Define)

Printed Name of Chatham County Loading Site

Monitor:

Signature:

Debris Disposal Site Location:

Time:

Estimated Quantity of Debris on

Truck:

Cubic Yards:

Printed Name of Chatham County Disposal Site

Monitor:

Signature:

Remarks:

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FOR AIR CURTAIN PIT BURNERS

- Incineration site inspections will also include an assessment of the environmental controls being used by the contractor. Environmental controls are essential for all incineration methods, and the following will be monitored.
- A setback of at least 1,000 feet should be maintained between the debris piles and the incineration area. Keep at least 1,000 feet between the incineration area and the nearest building. Contractor should use fencing and warning signs to keep the public away from the incineration area.
- The fire should be extinguished approximately two hours before anticipated removal of the ash mound. The ash mound should be removed when it reaches 2 feet below the lip of the incineration pit.
- The incineration area should be placed in an aboveground or below ground pit that is no wider than 8 feet and between 9 and 14 feet deep. Above ground incineration pits should be constructed with limestone and reinforced with earth anchors or wire mesh to support the weight of the loaders. There should be a 1 foot impervious layer of clay or limestone on the bottom of the pit to seal the ash from the aquifer.
- The ends of the pits should be sealed with dirt or ash to a height of 4 feet. A 12 inch dirt seal should be placed on the lip of the incineration pit area to seal the blower nozzle. The nozzle should be 3 to 6 inches from the end of the pit.
- There should 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.
- Hazardous or contaminated ignitable material should not be placed in the pit. This is to prevent contained explosions.
- The airflow should hit the wall of the pit about 2 feet below the top edge of the pit, and the debris should not break the path of the airflow except during dumping. The pit should be no longer than the length of the blower system and the pit should be loaded uniformly along its length.

Chatham County Debris Management Plan Right of Entry Agreement

I / We _____, the owner(s) of the property commonly identified
as, _____ State of _____

(Street)
(County)

(City/Town)

Do hereby grant and give freely and without coercion, the right of access and entry to said property in the County of _____, its agencies, contractors, and subcontractors thereof, for the purpose of removing and clearing any or all storm-generated debris of whatever nature from the above described property. It is fully understood that this permit is not an obligation to perform debris clearance. The undersigned agrees and warrants to hold harmless the County of _____, State of _____, its agencies, contractors, and subcontractors, for damage of any type, whatsoever, either to the above described property or persons situated thereon and hereby release, discharge, and waive any action, either legal or equitable that might arise out of any activities on the above described property. The property owner(s) will mark any storm damaged sewer lines, water lines and other utility lines located on the described property.

I / We (have, have not) (will, will not) received any compensation for debris removal from any other source including SBA, ASCS, private insurance, individual and family grant program or any other public assistance program. I will report for this property any insurance settlements to me or my family for debris removal that has been performed at government expense.

For the considerations and purposes set forth herein, I set my hand this _____ day of _____, 20__.

Witness _____

Owner / Telephone Number / Address

Construction and Demolition Debris Management Site Operational Guidelines

When local governments are preparing temporary facilities for handling debris resulting from the cleanup efforts due to storm damage, the following guidelines should be considered when establishing Debris Management Sites for Construction & Demolition (C&D) debris.

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.

Debris Management Sites

Locating Debris Management Sites for staging / transferring C&D waste can be accomplished by evaluating potential sites and by revisiting sites used in the past to see if site conditions have changed or if the surrounding areas have changed significantly to alter the use of the site. The following guidelines are presented in locating a site for "staging / transferring" and are considered "minimum standards" for selecting a site for use:

1. Sites should be located outside of identifiable or known floodplain and flood prone areas; consult the Flood Insurance Rate Map for the location in your 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.
2. Hauler unloading areas for incoming C&D debris material should be at a minimum 100 feet from all surface waters of the state. "Waters of the state" includes but is not limited to small creeks, streams, watercourses, ditches that maintain seasonal groundwater levels, ponds, wetlands, etc.
3. Storage areas for incoming C&D debris shall be at least 100 feet from the site property boundaries, on site buildings / 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.
4. 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, larger containers of liquid, household hazardous waste) shall be placed in containers and transported to the appropriate facilities as soon as possible.
5. 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.
6. Sites bisected by overhead power transmission lines need careful consideration due to large dump body trucks / trailers used to haul debris, and underground utilities need to be identified due to the potential for site disturbance by truck/equipment traffic and possible site grading.
7. 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.
8. 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.

9. When 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 after hours emergency.
10. Final written approval is required from the County Emergency Operations Director to consider any debris management site to be closed. Closure of processing/recycling sites shall be within one (1) year of receiving waste. If site operations will be necessary beyond this time frame, permitting of the site by the Solid Waste Section may be required. If conditions at the site become injurious to public health and the environment, then the site shall be closed until conditions are corrected or permanently closed. Closure of sites shall be in accordance with the closure and restoration of temporary debris management sites guidelines.

Establishing Debris Management Sites for Burning and Grinding Operations

General

When preparing temporary facilities for handling debris resulting from the clean up efforts due to storm damage, the following guidelines should be considered when establishing Debris Management Sites for Burning and Grinding Operations.

These guidelines apply only to sites for grinding or burning vegetative storm debris (yard waste, trees, limbs, stumps, branches and untreated or unpainted wood). Arrangements should be made to screen out unsuitable materials.

The two method(s) of managing vegetative and land clearing storm debris are "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 or incorporated into a finished compost product as needed.

Chipping and Grinding Debris Management Sites

Locating Debris Management Sites for chipping / grinding of vegetative and land clearing debris will require a detailed evaluation of potential sites and possible revisits at future dates to see if site conditions have changed or if the surrounding areas have changed significantly to alter the use of the site.

The following guidelines are presented in locating a site for "chipping /grinding" and are considered "minimum standards" for selecting a site for use:

1. Sites should be located outside of identifiable or known floodplain and flood prone areas; consult the Flood Insurance Rate Map for the location in your 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.
2. Storage areas for incoming debris and processed material should be at a minimum 100 feet from all surface waters of the state. "Waters of the state" includes but is not limited to small creeks, streams, watercourses, ditches that maintain seasonal groundwater levels, ponds, wetlands, etc.
3. Storage areas for incoming debris and processed material shall be at least 100 feet from the site property boundaries and on site buildings / structures. Management of processed material shall be in accordance with the guidelines for reducing the potential for spontaneous combustion in compost / mulch piles.

4. Storage areas for incoming debris shall be located at least 100 feet from residential dwellings, commercial or public structures, potable water supply wells and septic tanks with leach fields.
5. 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.
6. Sites bisected by overhead power transmission lines need careful consideration due to large dump body trucks / trailers used to haul debris, and underground utilities need to be identified due to the potential for site disturbance by truck / equipment traffic and possible site grading.
7. 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.
8. 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. Sites should have adequate access that prohibits traffic from backing onto public rights of way or blocking primary and / or secondary roads to the site.
9. When 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.
10. Grinding of clean wood waste such as pallets and segregated unpainted /untreated dimensional lumber is allowed.
11. Final written approval is required from the County Emergency Operations Director to consider any debris management site to be closed. Closure of staging and processing sites shall be within six (6) months of receiving waste. If site operations will be necessary beyond this time frame, permitting of the site may be required. If conditions at the site become injurious to public health and the environment, then the site shall be closed until conditions are corrected or permanently closed. Closure of sites shall be in accordance with the closure and restoration guidelines for Debris Management Sites.

Air Curtain Burner Sites

Locating sites that are intended for air curtain burning (ACB) operations is a coordinated effort between the Solid Waste Authority and local air quality officials for evaluating the surrounding areas and to reevaluate potential sites used in the past. The following guidelines are presented for selecting an ACB site and operational requirements once a site is in use:

1. Contact the local Fire Marshal or fire department 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.
2. The requirements for ACB device(s), in accordance with local air quality rules require the following buffers: a minimum of 500 feet from the AC13 device to homes, dwellings and other structures and 250 feet from roadways. Contact the local office of air quality for updates or changes to their requirements.
3. Sites should be located outside of identifiable or known floodplain and flood prone areas; consult the Flood Insurance Rate Map for the location in your 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.

4. Storage areas for incoming debris should be at a minimum 100 feet from all surface waters of the state. "Waters of the state" includes but is not limited to small creeks, streams, watercourses, ditches that maintain seasonal groundwater levels, ponds, wetlands, etc.
5. Storage areas for incoming debris shall be located at least 100 feet from property boundaries and on site buildings / structures.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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 the soil by the end of the operational day or sooner if the wood ash becomes dry and airborne.
9. 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.
10. Sites bisected by overhead power transmission lines need careful consideration due to large dump body trucks / trailers used to haul debris and the intense heat generated by the ACB device. Underground utilities need to be identified prior to digging pits for using the ACB device.
11. 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.
12. When possible, post signs with operating hours and information about what types of clean up waste may be accepted. Also include information as to whether only commercial haulers or the general public may deposit waste.
13. Closure of air curtain burner sites shall be within six (6) months of receiving waste. If site operations will be necessary beyond this time frame, permitting of the site may be required. If conditions at the site become injurious to public health and the environment, then the site shall be closed until conditions are corrected or permanently closed. Closure of sites shall be in accordance with the guidelines for closure and restoration of Debris Management Sites.

Guidelines for the Land Application of Wood Ash from Storm Debris Burn Sites

1. Whenever possible, soil test data and waste analysis of the ash should be available to determine appropriate application rate.

2. In the absence of test data to indicate agronomic rates, application should be limited to 2 to 4 tons per acre / one time event. If additional applications are necessary, due to the volume of ash generated and time frame in which the ash is generated, then an ash management plan will be needed.
3. Ash should be land applied in a similar manner as agricultural limestone.
4. Ash should not be land applied during periods of high wind to avoid the ash blowing off the application sites.
5. 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.
6. Records should be maintained to indicate where ash is applied and the approximate quantities of ash applied.
7. As an option to land application, ash may be managed at a permitted municipal solid waste landfill after cooled to prevent possible fire.
8. Assistance in obtaining soil test data and waste analysis of ash should be available through county offices of the Extension Service.

Guidelines for Reducing the Potential for Spontaneous Combustion in Compost or Mulch Piles

1. When ground organic debris is put into 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.
2. 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. If wind rows can be maintained 5 feet to 6 feet high and 8 feet to 10 feet wide, volatile gases have a better chance of escaping the piles and the possibility of spontaneous combustion will be reduced.
3. 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.
4. 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.

Guidelines for Closure and Restoration of Debris Management Sites

Closure or re-approval of a Debris Management Site should be accomplished within 30 days of receiving the last load of debris.

Site Closure

Once a site is no longer needed, it should be closed in accordance with the following guidelines. Closure is not considered complete until the following occurs:

Material Removal

1. All processed and unprocessed vegetative material and inert debris shall be removed to a properly approved solid waste management site.
2. Tires must be disposed of at a scrap tire collection / processing facility; white goods and other metal scrap should be separated for recycling.
3. Burn residues shall be removed to a properly approved solid waste management site or land applied in accordance with guidelines.
4. All other materials (unrecoverable metals, insulation, wall board, plastics, roofing material, painted wood, and other material from demolished buildings that is not inert debris (see #1 above) as well as inert debris that is mixed with such materials shall be removed to a properly permitted C&D recycling facility, C&D landfill or municipal solid waste landfill.

Stabilization

Site shall be stabilized with erosion control measures, including establishment of vegetative cover, in accordance with regulations of Department of Environmental Protection.

Agency Approval

The Department of Environmental Protection reserves the right to review any temporary site to determine if the provisions outlined herein have been adequately addressed.

Site Re-approval

Sites that were approved as temporary staging or processing sites will require reapproval for long term storage, continuing reduction processing, and permanent disposal if site is not closed out in accordance with guidelines stated here. Sites shall be managed and monitored in accordance with the Department of Environmental Protection and to prevent threats to the environment or public health.

