North Carolina Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report

FY 2009-2010

A comprehensive report outlining the state's efforts regarding solid waste and materials management, recycling and the status of waste management facilities, with additional report contributions from the state departments of Administration and Transportation.

NCDENR

NORTH CAROLINA SOLID WASTE AND MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT FY 2009-2010

State of North Carolina
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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DEAO would also like to thank the North Carolina state agencies that diligently submit their reports to their office each year. Their hard work and dedication are much appreciated.

Special thanks to the following staff of DENR, the Department of Administration (DOA) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) for providing data and information for this annual report.

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On the Cover: In 2010, DEAO embarked on a new campaign called Recycle More NC for the 35-year-old and older demographic. The goal is to not only increase the amount of curbside recycling, but also increase recycling participation at work and while out-and-about. More information at http://www.recyclemorenc.org

North Carolina Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report

This consolidated annual report is required by the North Carolina General Assembly.[1] This report combines several annual reports that were once issued separately by the N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The reports were the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Report, the Scrap Tire Disposal Account Report, the White Goods Management Report and the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund Report. This report also includes information from the N.C. Department of Transportation regarding its use of recycled materials in contracts and data from the N.C. Department of Administration on bid procedures and purchases.

Solid waste management information presented comes from 631 (100 county and 531 municipal) local government annual reports and 378 (including 20 out-of-state) solid waste management facilities. These reports represent activities related to the management of solid waste for the period July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.

1 N.C.G.S. 130A-309.06, as amended in 2001

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Key Findings

- Both the private and public sectors made significant investments in infrastructure to recover, process, and convert recyclable materials into goods, helping build a sustainable materials economy in North Carolina and creating jobs in the process.
- 9,395,457 tons of municipal and construction/demolition waste was generated and disposed of by North Carolina counties. This represents the third year of a decrease in solid waste disposal. Analysis suggests the drop to be a result of the continued economic recession that began in the fall of 2008, notably for waste previously created by the housing market boom.
- The state per capita disposal rate is approximately one ton per person per year, which represents a reduction of six percent from fiscal 1991-92.
- The N.C. Department of Revenue reported Solid Waste Tax collection of $18,089,000.58, which would equate to 9,044,500.29 tons of taxable waste going into North Carolina landfills and exported out-of-state through North Carolina transfer stations. This number is less than the amount of waste reported to the Solid Waste Section by 350,957 tons of waste.
- North Carolina-permitted solid waste management landfills received a total of 8,727,947 tons of solid waste for fiscal 2009-10. 213,323 tons of waste were imported from other states. South Carolina and Virginia accounted for all imported waste.
- North Carolina exported 788,834 tons for fiscal 2009-10. Exported waste was sent to South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia.
- The recovery of traditional recyclable materials increased and the proportion of materials recovered and returned to the economy compared to disposal was the highest on record.
- The disposal bans on plastic bottles, oil filters, and wooden pallets that became effective on October 1, 2009 contributed significantly to the implementation of recovery programs and led to the highest recovery of oil filters and plastic bottles on record.
- The number of curbside recycling programs jumped from 214 to 259 and the number of households served by those programs increased to the highest level ever, at 1.62 million.
- Market prices for recycled materials rebounded from the dramatic drop experienced in 2008 and remained high throughout FY 2009-10.

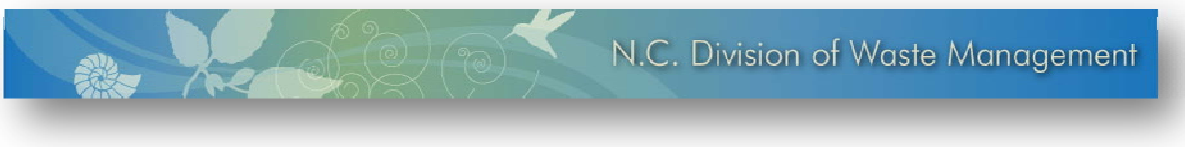
Recommendations

1. The state should continue to educate the public and industry in ways that ensure the effectiveness of the state's disposal bans.
2. The state should change requirements for notified sites and Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfills (LCID) as a consequence of numerous egregious compliance issues, such as fires, waste outside landfills and unlawful waste disposal, as revealed in the 2010 review of sites.
3. The state should continue to study coal combustion byproduct (CCB) structural fills and develop any necessary means to effectively protect the environment from groundwater contamination by regulation or by statute.
4. The state should continue to promote and invest resources for gas collection equipment at landfills and white goods collection facilities in order to reduce the amount of air quality degradation in the state.
5. The state should consider and/or provide incentives or mandates to private waste haulers to offer recycling services to all of their customers.
6. The state should institute incentives to encourage the diversion of identified large waste streams, (such as food and wood wastes) from large generators of these wastes to recovery or reuse operations.
7. In an effort to meet the goal of having local governments recover two million tons of materials from the waste stream, the state should continue to seek new opportunities to increase recycling.

N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Chapter 1

Solid Waste Management



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Disposal in North Carolina

Current year disposal

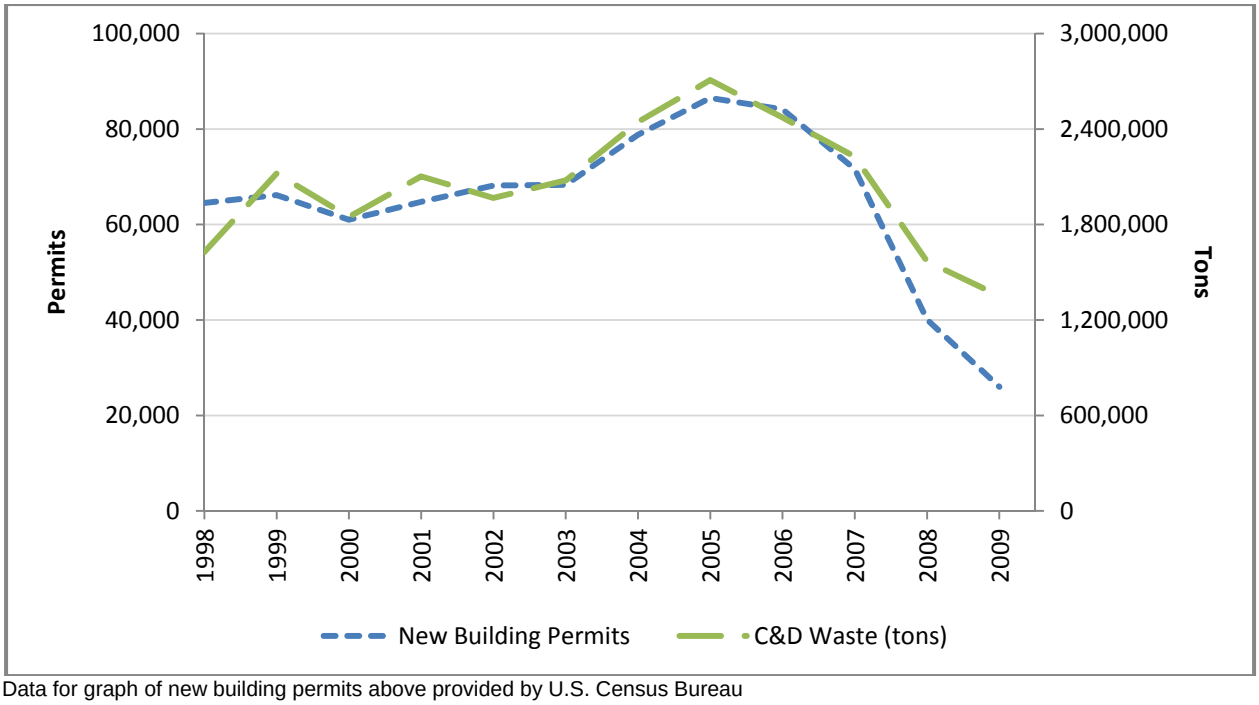
North Carolina communities disposed of a total of 9,395,457 tons of municipal solid waste [MSW] and construction and demolition [C&D] waste in waste management facilities located within North Carolina and out-of-state. The majority of this waste went into the 41 MSW landfills which were active in North Carolina during fiscal 2009-10. North Carolina saw a seven percent per capita decrease in waste disposal by North Carolina counties from the previous year. The state measures changes in waste disposal rates by comparing the current year's per capita waste disposal rate to the base year per capita rate for fiscal 1991-92. *(Formula: Total Tons Disposed divided by Population = Per Capita Disposal Rate).*

Fiscal Year	Tons of waste disposed	NC population	Tons of waste per person in a year	Per capita waste change from Base Year 91-92	Per capita waste change from previous year
2009-2010	9,395,457	9,382,609	1.00	-6.4%	-6.8%
2008-2009	9,910,031	9,227,016	1.07	0.4%	-13.7%
2007-2008	11,284,712	9,069,398	1.24	16.3%	-6.9%
2006-2007	11,837,104	8,860,341	1.34	24.8%	-1.4%
2005-2006	11,765,183	8,682,066	1.36	26.6%	4.9%
2004-2005	11,029,485	8,541,263	1.29	20.7%	1.5%
2003-2004	10,713,444	8,418,090	1.27	18.9%	3.5%
2002-2003	10,236,960	8,323,375	1.23	14.9%	0.7%
2001-2002	9,999,284	8,188,008	1.22	14.1%	0.8%
2000-2001	9,752,510	8,049,313	1.21	13.2%	-6.3%
1999-2000	10,267,137	7,938,062	1.29	20.9%	9.5%
1998-1999	9,214,323	7,797,501	1.18	10.4%	5.0%
1997-1998	8,607,578	7,645,512	1.13	5.2%	-3.5%
1996-1997	8,741,727	7,490,812	1.17	9.0%	10.9%
1995-1996	7,722,795	7,336,228	1.05	-1.6%	-0.9%
1994-1995	7,624,144	7,180,525	1.06	-0.8%	6.2%
1993-1994	7,038,505	7,036,927	1.00	-6.5%	0.0%
1992-1993	6,890,818	6,892,673	1.00	-6.6%	-6.6%
1991-1992*	7,257,428	6,781,321	1.07		
1990-1991	7,161,455	6,632,448	1.08		

* Baseline Year

Analysis of Waste into MSW and C&D Landfills

Disposal of municipal solid waste by North Carolina counties totaled 7,861,470 tons for FY 2009-10. Disposal of C&D waste by counties for FY 2009-10 totaled 1,350,859 tons. The difference between the Appendix A1a and A1b totals is accounted for by imported totals 213,197 and 126 tons, respectively. Analysis of the 10 largest MSW landfills indicates a small (1%) increase in disposal when compared to last year's figures. The increase correlates to an increase in population. Analysis of the 10 largest C&D landfills shows a dramatic decrease of 27%. This overall decrease is most likely the result of the recession and corresponding decrease in the construction that has been observed statewide since 2008.

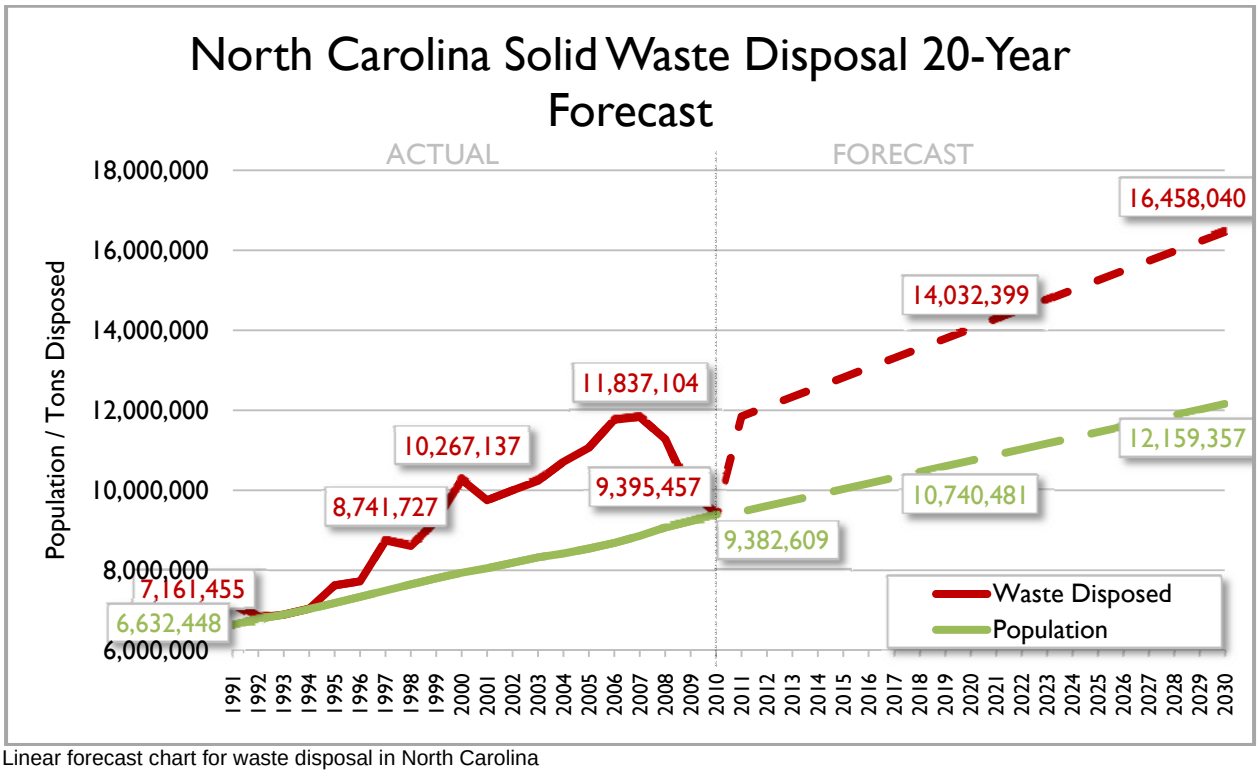


Data for graph of new building permits above provided by U.S. Census Bureau

An analysis of waste disposal tonnage and home building permits, as an indicator of economic trends, showed a strong correlation between waste and the economy. As the economy suffered in the last few years, building construction suffered, resulting in a decline of waste generation and disposal.

Forecast

Using all previous data for disposal, a linear model suggests that the state will continue to see an increase in waste disposed. However, as has been seen in the last three years, this growth was mainly fueled by construction and demolition, which is tied to the economy. There are indications that the economy is beginning to grow again slowly. This growth may cause an increase in waste disposal, but it will not likely be as big as the model suggests. New landfill bans, such as those for electronics, and an increase in recycling program participation may also keep future waste disposal increases to a minimum.



Linear forecast chart for waste disposal in North Carolina

Landfill Capacity

Landfill capacity is a measure of the amount of waste disposed in a permitted volume. Capacity can be shown in tons of waste, cubic yards of permitted volume, or years it would take to fill up the permitted volume based on rate of waste received. Capacity in North Carolina is mainly influenced by three factors: amount of waste disposed, permitted volume and compaction density.

1. The amount of waste disposed is measured in tons. The largest landfill in North Carolina regularly accepts more than one million tons annually. Other landfills may only receive 10,000 tons annually. The average for FY2009-10 was 180,000 tons. The amount of waste disposed influences landfill capacity by determining how fast the permitted volume is filled. A factor governing the amount of waste received is "service area". Service area is a geographically designated area from which a facility may receive waste. Few landfills in North Carolina can receive waste from all counties.

2. Permitted volume is the three-dimensional space (depth x area), as defined in the permit, into which waste can be placed. Permitted volume is measured in cubic yards. When a landfill applies for a permit, permitted volume is determined based on engineering calculations and environmental factors, such as how much volume or "airspace" is available. The airspace can be broken down into two categories: permitted volume and overall volume. Permitted volume is what is allowed under the current permit, whereas overall volume would include the permitted volume plus future envisioned permitted volumes. Permits are issued in five-year increments. When a landfill reaches the defined permitted volume or five years have passed, the landfill will need to request use of more of the overall volume by renewing their permit.

3. Compaction density is a measure of how many tons are placed in a cubic yard of volume. This is determined by dividing the total tons a facility has received by the volume filled. The average is around 0.61 tons/cubic yard. Waste type, cover, and operations are some of the variables for this factor.

Consider the follow examples:

Capacity in Years influenced by tons of waste disposed

Permitted Volume	Avg Annual Tons	Compaction Density	Capacity in Tons	Capacity in Years
100,000	10,000	0.60	60,000	6
100,000	1,000	0.60	60,000	60
100,000	100	0.60	60,000	600

Capacity in Tons and Years influenced by Compaction Density

Permitted Volume	Avg Annual Tons	Compaction Density	Capacity in Tons	Capacity in Years
100,000	10,000	0.60	60,000	6
100,000	10,000	0.50	50,000	5
100,000	10,000	0.40	40,000	4

Capacity in Tons and Years influenced by Permitted Volume

Permitted Volume	Avg Annual Tons	Compaction Density	Capacity in Tons	Capacity in Years
100,000	10,000	0.60	60,000	6
500,000	10,000	0.60	300,000	30
1,000,000	10,000	0.60	600,000	60

Current Status

North Carolina has 41 operational municipal solid waste landfills and one municipal solid waste incinerator. The total remaining capacity of all North Carolina MSW landfills measures approximately 374 million cubic yards, equating to approximately 228 million tons of MSW waste. The estimate was obtained using the state's average utilization factor (average rate of tons of waste per cubic yard) of 0.61 tons of waste per cubic yard of air space and does not include waste exported to out-of-state landfills. If North

Carolina's rate of landfill use remains steady at approximately 7.4 million tons annually, the state would have 30 years of landfill capacity remaining.

Overall statewide capacity is sufficient, although some regions of the state have limited capacity. Regions may experience disruptions and additional costs as facilities close, open, change jurisdictions or alter the average distance waste is transferred. Much of the state's capacity is not widely available due to permit conditions, franchise arrangements, service areas and distance.

In North Carolina, large quantities of waste normally travel less than 100 miles one-way. Many landfills' franchise agreements only allow them to accept waste from a particular distance around the landfill. Examples of other limiting factors affecting capacity are illustrated by the Camp Lejeune landfill, which is exclusively used for waste from the Marine Corps base; the Alamance County landfill, which is permitted to accept only Alamance County waste; and the Upper Piedmont landfill, which is permitted for a maximum of 600 tons per day. Additionally, some landfill owners/operators choose not to accept waste from other jurisdictions, although their permit and franchise allow it. Also, landfill owner/operators may elect not to construct or use all of the permitted space.

Industrial Landfills, including Coal Combustion Power Plants

In North Carolina, there are 15 active landfills serving industry. Seven of the landfills serve the electric power industry; four of the landfills serve the pulp and paper industry, and two of the landfills serve automotive and battery industries. The remaining landfill originally served the automotive industry, but no longer takes waste. This landfill has an active permit because the "waste" involved was automotive metals. These metals, such as steel, aluminum and some precious metals, are of significant value. The waste is being mined from the landfill and processed to recover resources. See Appendix A2 for a listing of all active industrial landfills and corresponding disposal figures.

In the last year, landfills which serve the electric power industry have received attention from the media, environmental groups and the EPA. The main reason for the attention is the December 22, 2008 Tennessee Valley Authority Power Plant disaster, involving a failure of the landfill and surface impoundment system in Kingston, Tennessee. Several square miles of land and homes were impacted with liquefied coal ash. In North Carolina, there are six landfills serving the electric power industry. They are proximal to the power plants and on their property. Duke Power and Progress Energy landfills are in Catawba, Gaston, Rutherford, Stokes (two landfills) and Person Counties. There is an additional landfill under construction in Catawba County which will come on-line this year. Halifax County owns and operates a stand-alone landfill which serves the power industry.

These landfills are designed with liners and leachate control, and all have monitoring systems in place in order to monitor groundwater protection. In addition to coal ash, the landfills are designed to receive flue gas desulfurization (FGD) material, the material which results from air quality control devices at the power plants. A large portion of the ash and FGD (often called coal combustion residuals CCR) is utilized by industry in the production of products such as cement, road beds and sheetrock and is thus diverted from the landfills. Coal fired power plants also dispose of CCR in surface impoundments, which are regulated by DENR's Division of Water Quality and by Division of Land Resources (Dam Safety).

The EPA has generated proposed regulations for the disposal of CCR in response to the TVA disaster. These regulations propose two options for the handling of this waste, one as a solid waste and the other as a hazardous waste. If it is determined that the waste will be managed as solid waste, waste going into a landfill will be handled in a similar fashion as presently, in lined landfills with groundwater controls and monitoring. The Division of Waste Management has commented to the EPA suggesting enhanced regulation under Subtitle D, including adding financial assurance for closure, post-closure, and corrective action.

Household Hazardous Wastes

Household hazardous wastes (HHW) are hazardous household chemicals which are poisonous and/or toxic, ignitable, corrosive or reactive with other chemicals. HHW includes items such as pharmaceuticals, household cleaners, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, pool chemicals, paints, automotive fluids and batteries, among others. These chemicals are dangerous to human health and the environment. The Solid Waste Section recommends that HHW be properly disposed by citizens at a HHW collection site. Local HHW collections sites may be temporary one day events or permanent ongoing collections sites.

To date, of the 100 counties in North Carolina, only 13 have 17 permanent household hazardous waste collection sites. These thirteen counties alone collected 1,930,141 pounds of flammable liquids; 160,164 pounds of flammable solids; 107,000 pounds of poisonous materials; 73,780 pounds of oxidizing substances; 78,082 pounds of various lead-acid, cadmium, lithium, and alkaline batteries and 1,534,624 pounds of electronics containing heavy metals.

County and city governments, as well as local industries such as Cree Inc. in Wake County, hold one-day HHW events which benefit the community. In FY 08, 26 communities held 30 one-day collection events. In FY 09, 28 communities in North Carolina held 37 one-day collection events. In FY 10, 28 communities held 48 temporary collection events.

These one-day events cost an average of $25,468.91, with an average citizen participation rate of 727 citizens. This represents roughly 605 households per event. A complete listing of locations of permanent HHW sites as well as one-day events can be found in Appendix E – Household Hazardous Waste in this report.

Reporting of amounts of household hazardous wastes collected at temporary events is incomplete. Of 48 events held in 28 counties, only 13 events were reported with amounts and types of HHW collected. However, totals among reporting counties lists' of commonly collected hazardous substances include 156,120 pounds of flammable liquids; 142,525 pounds of electronics waste (which contain large amounts of heavy metals known to be harmful to human and animal health); 5,743 pounds of pesticides, herbicides and other poisonous materials and 3,613 pounds of batteries containing acid, lead, cadmium, lithium and alkaline materials.

These are toxic and poisonous materials that were kept out of North Carolina's landfills and waterways. HHW continues to be an area of growing concern by citizens as is demonstrated by the continually growing numbers of events and counties initiating household hazardous waste collection programs.

Medical Waste

Medical waste is defined in statute G.S.130A-290(18) as waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of humans or animals. Radioactive, chemical, pharmaceutical, chemotherapeutic and biohazardous wastes generated at hospitals and other health care facilities fit the statutory definition of medical waste.

The Solid Waste Section is charged with overseeing the segment of the solid waste administrative code (15A NCAC 13B .1200) which addresses the rules for disposal of biohazardous medical waste from commercial healthcare facilities. Health care facilities can include, but are not limited to, hospitals, out-patient clinics, doctor's offices, dentists' offices, veterinarians, and long-term care facilities.

The proper disposal and regulation of potentially infectious hazardous material has important implications for public health. Cosmopolitan travel and North Carolina's hub of medical and research facilities make the proper disposal of infectious material crucial to protecting public health. The manner of disposal of, pathological waste (human tissues, organs, and body parts and carcasses of infected animals), microbiological waste (cultures and stocks of infectious organisms), and blood and body fluids in amounts in excess of 20mls (excluding urine and feces) which are defined as *regulated* medical wastes, is specified by law and regulation. Wastes outside this definition are considered to be *non-regulated (*this includes needles, lancets, and other wastes known as sharps) solid waste only, and for the purposes of this discussion may be classified as municipal solid waste, although some wastes may come under the authority of local government agencies.

Regulation 15A NCAC 13B .1203 requires that pathological and microbiological waste and blood and body fluids receive treatment before disposal to the environment to reduce the risk of infection to the public. Blood and body fluids are usually treated by disposal in a sanitary sewer, which is connected to a waste water treatment facility. Microbiological waste may be treated with steam sterilization, chemical sterilants, or microwave radiation. The only treatment available, by rule, for pathological waste is incineration. It is generally accepted that treatments for pathological waste must render the waste unrecognizable and biologically noninfectious.

Fortunately, less than 10 percent of the infectious waste generated at hospitals and other health care facilities can be considered to be pathological waste. Health care facilities which choose to incinerate non-regulated waste outside the definition of pathological waste do so at their own discretion.

Recently, private firms have innovated and devised alternative methods of treatment for regulated medical waste and for pathological waste in particular. Companies have designed treatment technologies which use shredding to make the waste unrecognizable and uniform in size and shape, which makes it easier to treat and reduces its bulk.

Two firms have applied for and have been given approval to market their treatment technologies in North Carolina. The first, approved in 2006, shreds the waste and then uses a high concentration of ozone as a final treatment, to reduce the potential risk of infection. The second was approved this past year. It, too, uses shredding to reduce the size of the waste and then treatment with a proprietary calcium oxide solution to reduce the risk of infection. These new medical waste treatment systems offer optional methods of treating regulated medical waste.

Solid Waste Management Account

The Solid Waste Management Account was established by the N.C. General Assembly's Solid Waste Management Act. Effective July 1, 2007, all applications for a solid waste management facility permit were assessed a fee. In addition, the act allows an annual permit fee to be charged for facilities. Deadlines, 90-day completion review and one-year final permit actions were also requirements of the new law. The fees collected are used to support the solid waste management program, especially for permitting and compliance of solid waste facilities. Fees are used for the management of solid waste, including permitting costs, compliance and inspection costs, financial assurance investigations, and collection of fees.

In the first year, application fees were collected on all permit applications which were "pending" as specified by the statute. This included numerous applications for permits which were under review on as of that date, or were in the queue. A number of these applications were for new landfills, and because of a moratorium on new landfills between Aug. 1, 2006 and Aug. 1, 2007, these applications were, by law, not processed.

The number of permits issued does not necessarily coincide with the number of permit fees paid. The permit fee is normally paid at the time the application is received, not when it is issued. The fee usually pays for more than one permit decision, such as a permit to construct as well as a permit to operate. The permit decisions may also not always be made within the same fiscal year as the year the fee is paid. Permits issued primarily include permits to continue to operate existing facilities.

Permits Issued and Permit Application Fees Paid	FY07-08			FY08-09			FY09-10		
Facility Type	**Permits Issued**	**Permit Fees Paid**	**Fees Paid**	**Permits Issued**	**Permit Fees Paid**	**Fees Paid**	**Permits Issued**	**Permit Fees Paid**	**Fees Paid**
Construction and Demolition Landfill	14	$214,500	21	13	$240,000	49	16	$86,000	10
Compost Facility	0	$1,250	1	1	$1,000	2	3	$16,000	12
Household Hazardous Waste	20	$0	0	0	$0	0	31	$8,000	6
Incinerators	0	$1,750	2	0	$1,500	1	1	$1,000	2
Industrial Landfills	12	$118,500	10	1	$8,750	5	14	$52,500	6
Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfill	2	$2,500	5	6	$76,000	12	25	$8,750	16
Medical	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	1	$0	0
Mixed Waste Processing	0	$1,750	1	1	$0	0	0	$0	0
Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	34	$569,000	33	19	$92,250	17	32	$229,000	27
Structural Fill	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	1	$0	0
Scrap Tire	0	$0	0	0	$0	0	2	$750	5
Tire Recovery and Processing	0	$1,750	1	0	$0	0	0	$0	0
Tire Landfill	0	$500	1	0	$0	0	0	$0	0
Recovery Processing and Storage Facility	2	$2,500	2	4	$10,750	5	0	$8,500	6
Transfer Stations	18	$56,000	17	21	$163,500	35	23	$72,000	23
TOTALS	**102**	***$970,000**	**94**	**66**	**$593,750**	**126**	**149**	**$482,500**	**113**

* Includes backlog of permits at the passage of Senate Bill 1492

Annual Permit Fee Collections for Fiscal 2009-2010

Facility Types	Annual Permit Collections	Fee Amount	TOTAL
Large Compost	31	$500	$15,500
Industrial Landfills	12	$2,750	$33,000
Incinerators	4	$500	$2,000
Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfills (LCID)	67	$500	$33,500
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (MSWLF)	41	$3,500	$143,500
Mixed Waste Processor	9	$500	$4,500
Tire Landfill	2	$500	$1,000
Recovery, Processing and Storage	22	$500	$11,000
Tire Recovery and Processing	2	$500	$1,000
Transfer Stations	82	$750	$60,750
Construction & Demolition Landfills (CDLF)	52	$2,750	$143,000
MSW Incinerator	1	$500	$500
Post Closure Industrial Landfill	16	$500	$8,000
Post Closure MSWLF	119	$1,000	$119,000
Post Closure CDLF	13	$500	$6,500
TOTAL COLLECTED	**473**		**$582,750**

Facility Fee Collection

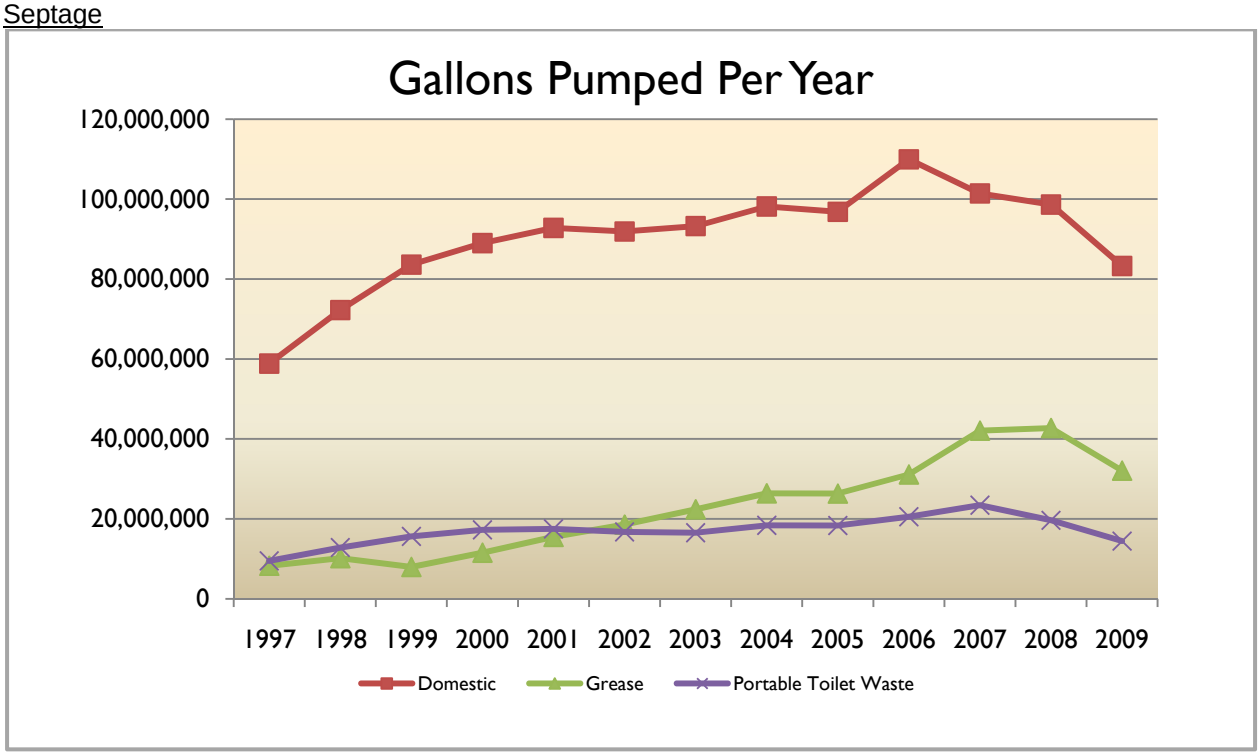
Waste Facilities FY 2009-10	Annual Fee Charged	Number in North Carolina
Closed Landfills which require inspection	Yes, but not all	487
Coal Ash Structural Fills	No	71
Construction & Demolition Landfills	Yes	36
Construction & Demolition Landfills over Municipal Solid Waste	Yes	17
Household Hazardous Waste Collection Sites	No	17
Incinerator - Industrial Waste	Yes	1
Incinerator - Medical Waste	Yes	2
Industrial Landfills	Yes	15
Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfills	Yes	65
Material Recovery Facilities	Yes	11
Municipal Solid Waste - Waste To Energy Facilities	Yes	1
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	Yes	43
Notified - Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfills	No	659
Notified - Treatment and Processing Facilities	No	71
Notified - Yard Waste	No	267
Septage Detention and Treatment Facilities	No	176
Septage Firms	No	519
Septage Land Application Sites	No	148
Solid Waste Compost Facilities (4 different types)	Yes, but not all	45
Tire Monofills	Yes	2
Tire Treatment and Processing/Collection Facilities	Yes	5
Transfer Stations	Yes	88
Treatment and Processing Facilities - Construction & Demolition Waste	Yes	1
Treatment and Processing Facilities - Medical Waste	Yes	3
Treatment and Processing Facilities - Yard Waste or Land Clearing and Inert Debris	Yes	20
TOTAL		**2,770**

State Regulatory Programs

Solid Waste Section – Composting and Land Application Branch

The Composting and Land Application Branch is responsible for assuring that solid wastes are managed in a responsible, consistent manner that will protect public health and the environment across North Carolina. The major areas of emphasis in the program are permitting septage land application sites, septage detention and treatment facilities, septage management firms, solid waste compost facilities, and treatment and processing facilities. The branch is also responsible for determining wastes and by-products that can be land-applied for beneficial uses and the best management practices to be followed for each by-product to assure protection of public health and the environment. In FY 2009-10, the branch managed 40 Solid Waste Compost Facilities, 123 Yard Waste Notifications (small Type I compost facilities), 11 Treatment & Processing Facilities, and 77 Treatment & Processing Notifications (small T&P facilities).

Septage



The volumes of septage pumped in 2009 (134,000,000 gallons total) continue to show an overall decline in septage managed compared to the industry high figures from 2006. The decline in volume of septage managed is a direct result of the recent recession. Portable toilet waste volumes are directly tied to the building market while domestic septage volumes are influenced by a variety of factors including postponement of preventative maintenance of onsite sytems. Grease septage volumes continue to require the industry to look at alternative management options other than discharge at municipal wastewater treatment plants and land application. Grease treatment facilities have been built and permitted to manage this difficult wastestream across the state. Municipalities continue to implement local ordinances to require the pumping of restaurant grease traps on set intervals to prevent sewer system overflows caused by fats,oil and grease discharged into sewers. Dewatering of grease trap waste produces an effluent that can be discharged to the municipal sewer sytem or land applied and a dewatered cake that can be landfilled or composted. There are currently eight septage dewatering facilities permitted within the state with five additional applications pending.

Septage Dewatering Facility

Septage Training Event

Training of septage management firms and septage land application site operators continues to be a core component of the Composting and Land Application Branch. Branch staff participate in ten training events each year across the state where staff from 510 septage firms and 136 land application site operators are trained. Annual training events are coupled with new operator training for individuals who are new to the pumping industry in North Carolina. Advancements in the onsite wastewater sector have

introduced new wastestreams to be managed, such as peat and other media types. These new wastestreams have required specific training on the replacement and disposal of these materials.

Compost Facilities

In Vessel Compost System

Compost Stakeholder Process

In FY 2009-10 there was significant interest in the diversion of organics from the municipal solid waste wastestream. Thirteen solid waste compost facilities accepted food waste in FY 2009-10 for a total reported tonnage of 23,869. An additional 29,000 tons of food processing residuals were accepted by solid waste compost facilities. A compost stakeholder process was concluded in September of 2010. The stakeholder group was comprised of DENR staff, consultants and compost facility operators from throughout the state. This successful collaborative process allowed the industry to comment on stormwater and process wastewater permitting requirements that will be implemented for compost facilities in 2011. The number of permitted facility types in FY 2009-10 did not change significantly from the previous year. 18 additional applications have been filed for small Type I facilities (YWN) to process yard waste.

Solid Waste Section - Field Operations Branch

The Solid Waste Section's Field Operations Branch staff have varying job responsibilities and perform a wide range of duties. The nature of the work involved with regulating solid waste requires that the staff tasked with these duties have a wide range of experience, participate in regular training exercises and stay familiar with new and innovative technologies. All staff members of the branch are required to have a four-year college science degree and undertake an extensive training schedule that includes Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Incident Management System (NIMS) and other training more specific to the individual positions of Hydrogeologist, Environmental Senior Specialist and Environmental Program Supervisor. Branch staff responsibilities include providing technical assistance and oversight to the regulated community and private citizens and, if necessary, initiating enforcement action, and disaster and emergency response. There are more than 22 different types of regulated solid waste management facilities (Table 1).

Solid Waste Management Facilities Inspected by the Field Operations Branch

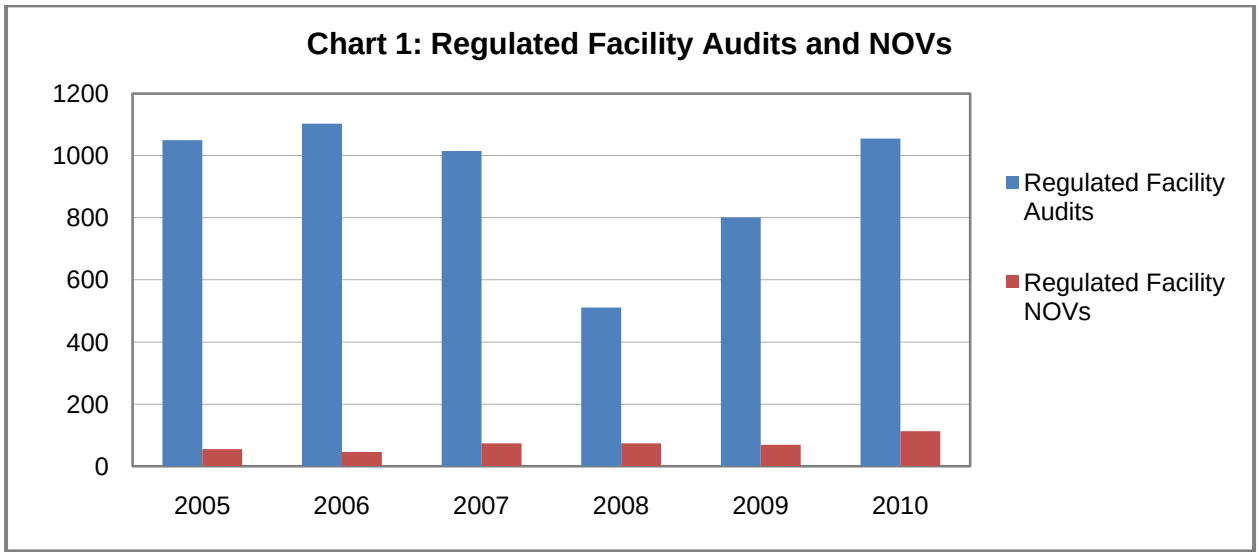
Facility Type	Number of Facilities
Closed Landfills which require inspection	487
Coal Ash Structural Fills	71
Construction & Demolition Landfills	36
Construction & Demolition Landfills over Municipal Solid Waste	17
Household Hazardous Waste Collection Sites	17
Incinerator - Industrial Waste	1
Incinerator - Medical Waste	2
Industrial Landfills	15
Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfills	65
Material Recovery Facilities	11
Municipal Solid Waste - Waste To Energy Facilities	1
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	43
Notified - Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfills	659
Notified - Treatment and Processing Facilities	71
Notified - Yard Waste	267
Solid Waste Compost Facilities (4 different types)	45
Tire Monofills	2
Tire Treatment and Processing/Collection Facilities	5
Transfer Stations	88
Treatment and Processing Facilities - Construction & Demolition Waste	1
Treatment and Processing Facilities - Medical Waste	3
Treatment and Processing Facilities - Yard Waste or Land Clearing and Inert Debris	20
TOTAL	**1,927**

Staff responsibilities at these facilities include: inspecting explosive gas and groundwater monitoring systems, inspecting leachate collection systems, investigating leachate releases, overseeing construction and closure of landfills and ensuring that proper engineering and operational measures are employed at landfills. At an active facility, a routine audit may take as little time as half a day at a transfer facility to multiple days for a full inspection of a Subtitle D landfill and other solid waste units within the facility. Field staff is also responsible for dealing with complaints involving illegal dumps across the state because of the public health and environmental threat these sites can pose for many years.

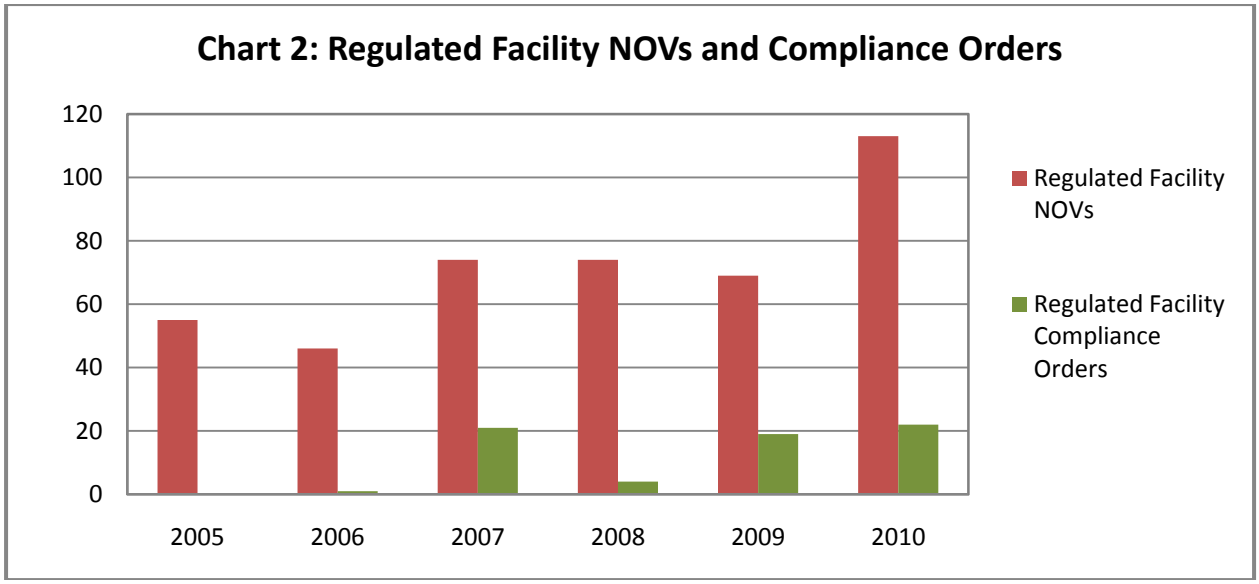
Regulated Facilities

The largest portion of Environmental Senior Specialist time was spent conducting audits and providing technical assistance at regulated facilities during 2010. During 2010, 1055 audits were performed at regulated facilities (Chart 1). Of these audits, only 113 resulted in the issuance of a Notice of Violation (NOV).

Of the 113 NOVs issued, the violations either remained unresolved after a deadline or the severity of the violation necessitated the issuance of 22 compliance orders during 2010 (Chart 2). The number of facility audits showed a downward trend between 2005 and 2008 (Chart 1). The major factors that contributed to the lower number of audits performed during 2007 and 2008 were a high turnover of field staff and special assignments during that period.



During 2007, 2009 and 2010, there was an increase in the number of compliance orders (COs) issued to regulated facilities, mainly for mismanagement of leachate, receiving waste the facility was not permitted to receive, and failure to follow approved disposal processes (Chart 2). There were a lower number of compliance orders issued in 2008 to regulated facilities. Additionally, during 2008, compliance actions were initiated against an increased number of illegal sites (Chart 3). The increased time that was required to deal with compliance action at illegal sites also contributed to the reduction in the number of audits performed at regulated facilities.

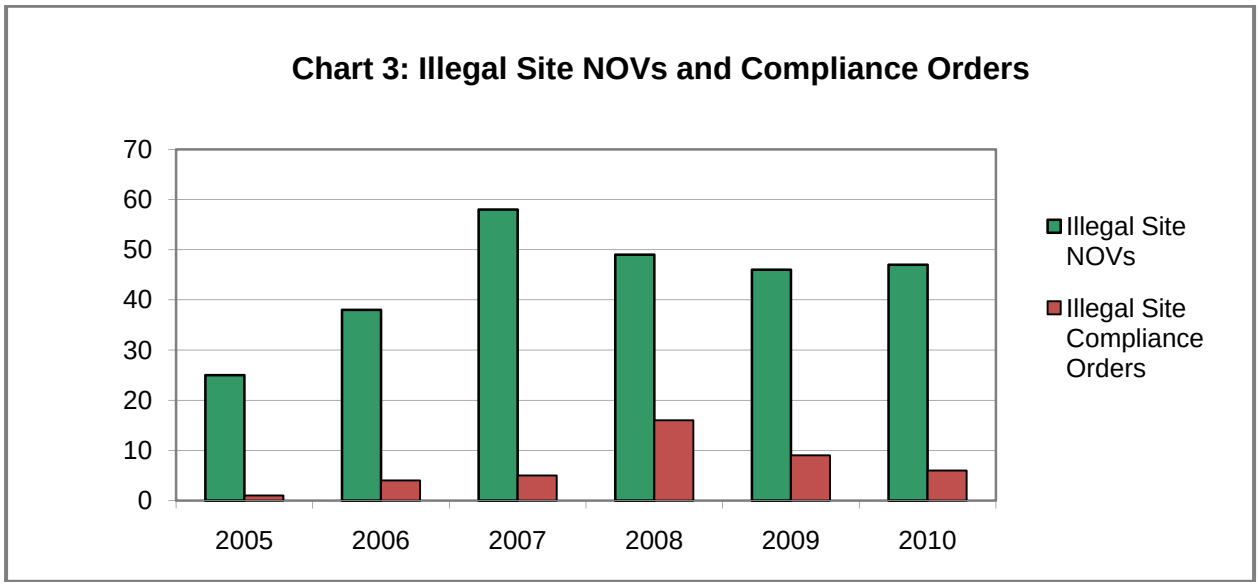


Since 2007, there has been an increased effort to inspect types of solid waste facilities that have had minimal regulatory oversight in previous years. For example, an increased focus on Land Clearing and Inert Debris (LCID) "Notified" sites and structural fills constructed using coal-combustion byproducts has contributed to an increase in the notice of violations (NOVs) issued to these facilities in the past four years (Chart 2). In 2010, 33% of the regularly scheduled audits performed at notified LCIDs resulted in NOVs being issued as compared to all regulated facility audits in 2010, where only 11% resulted in the issuance of an NOV. Due to the high incidence of compliance issues at notified sites, the branch is developing a strategy to change the way in which notified sites are regulated, including proposing rule revisions. A significant amount of time has also been used to provide educational and technical assistance to the owners and operators of these sites. The field staff conducted a total of 23 training events and presentations.

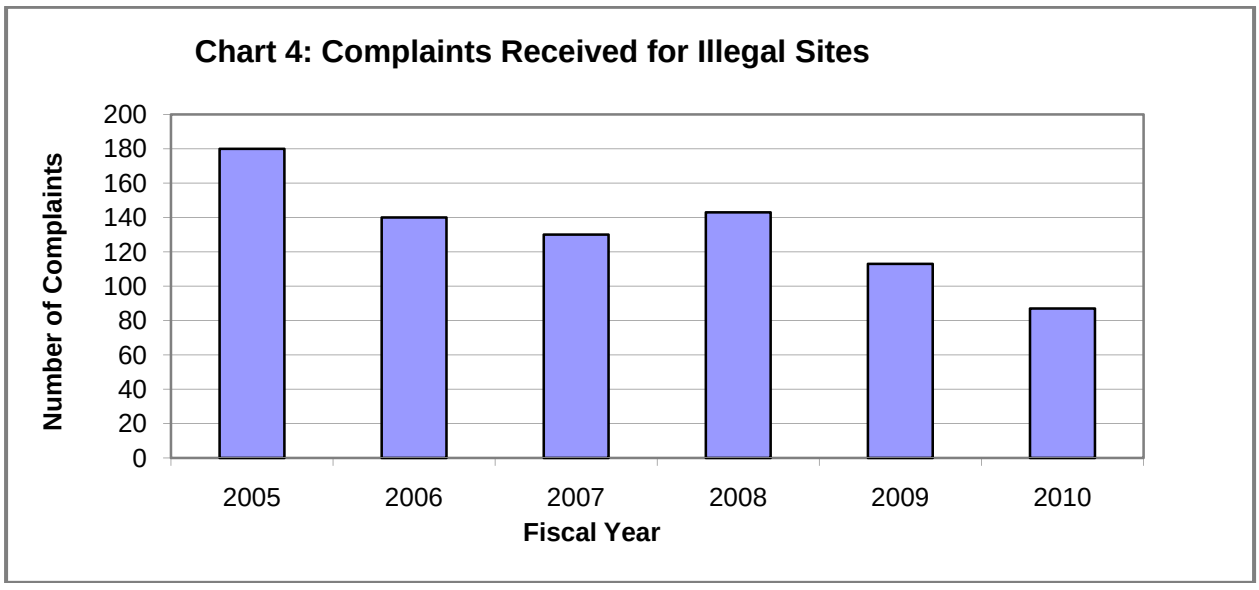
Illegal Dumping

Illegal dumps are an important compliance issue because these sites have the potential to pose a significant threat to surface and groundwater, cause health-related impacts to drinking water, generate explosive gases and pose fire hazards. Enforcement action against an illegal dumper is designed to deter illegal dumping, achieve complete removal of illegally dumped waste and restore the dump area to its original condition. Some dumpsites contain physical and chemical hazards, such as batteries, resins, epoxies, waterproofing agents, asbestos and oil. Because asbestos is used in more than 4,000 building products, including cementitious roofing shingles, ceiling tile, insulation, and vinyl floor coverings, asbestos is frequently found in illegal dumps. The illegal disposal of gypsum drywall, another common material found in illegal dumps, can produce hydrogen sulfide gas, which is offensive in odor, toxic and explosive in high concentrations. Lead-based paint (LBP) is yet another area of concern for illegal dumpsites. Illegal dumps can create other human health risks by providing breeding places for insects, rodents and other vectors and pests. In addition, illegal disposal of waste results in numerous financial losses. The cost imposed by illegal dumping extends to the lost profits of permitted solid waste disposal

facilities and lost county tax revenues, as well as a decline in surrounding property values. For more information about the Field Operations illegal dumping prevention initiative see: http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wm/sw/illegaldumping



The Field Operations Branch typically approaches illegal dumping compliance actions by issuing the violator a notice of violation requiring cleanup of an illegal dump. If the violator responds and complies with the NOV, further enforcement proceedings may be avoided, depending on several factors, including the waste type(s) present, size and location of the dump, financial gain by the violator, impact to the property by the activity, etc. Most NOVs involving land-clearing debris are resolved and therefore do not result in the issuance of a CO. The decline in COs issued to illegal sites in 2009 and 2010 can be explained, in part, as a result of the increased focus on illegal sites enforcement action by compliance staff in recent years (Chart 3). For similar reasons, there has been a decreasing trend in illegal site complaints received by the Field Operations Branch during the past five years (Chart 4).



Coal Ash Combustion By-product Structural Fills

During 2010, branch staff continued efforts to verify compliance for new and existing coal combustion by-products structural fills. Structural fills are defined by 15A N.C. Administrative Code 13B .1701 as “an engineered fill with a projected beneficial end use constructed using coal combustion by-products (CCB) properly placed and compacted.” There are more than 75 properties throughout North Carolina with CCB structural fills. Compliance at CCB structural fills is important because improperly constructed or maintained structural fills have the potential to contaminate groundwater and surface water. Although not required by rule, groundwater monitoring data have been obtained from two structural fills. In both cases,

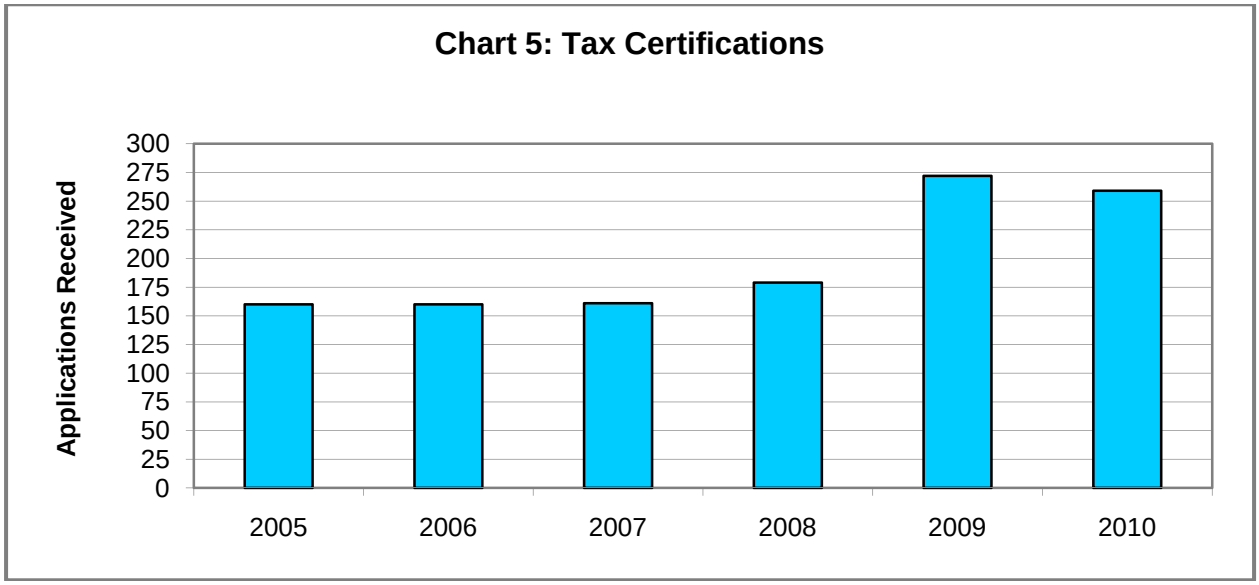
the coal ash used in the structural fills impacted groundwater. One Compliance Order and 15 NOVs were issued in 2010 for structural fills with violations of the rules, which resulted in the responsible parties working to bring the site back into compliance.

Educational and Training Assistance

Educational and training assistance conducted by branch staff are provided to the general public, businesses, consultants, solid waste facility staff, attorneys, the media, and other state, local and federal agencies. A few examples of educational and training assistance provided by staff in 2010 include working with local governments to develop and enhance their environmental enforcement programs, recycling landfill-banned wastes, management of solid waste relating to management of unique waste, stream, disaster debris management training, solid waste management facility operator training, public meetings, and providing technical assistance through telephone calls and emails.

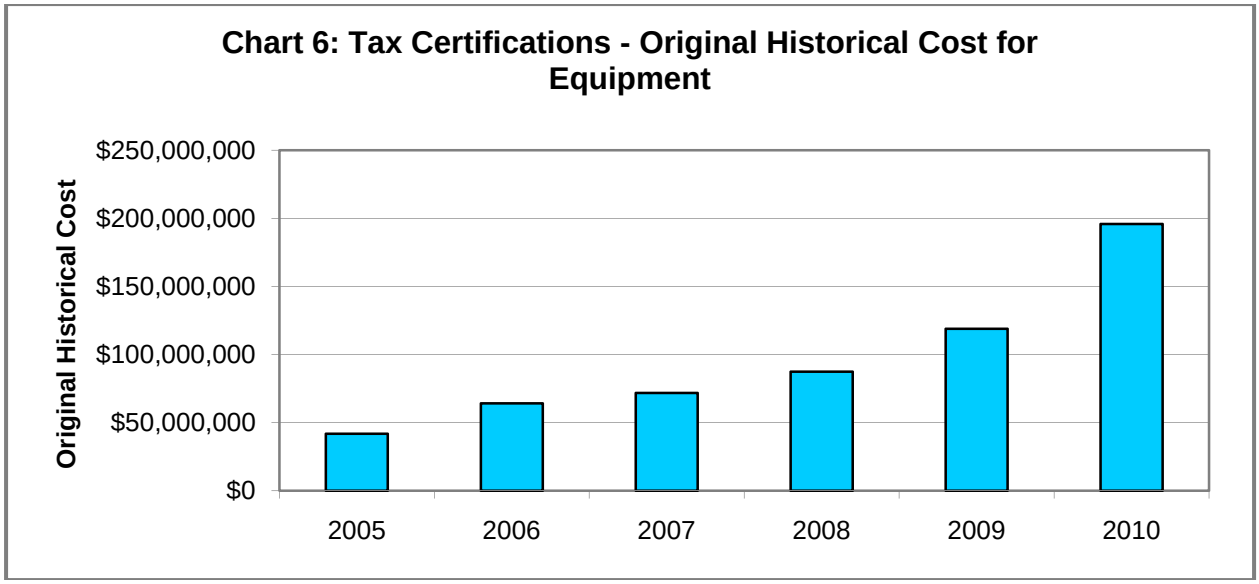
Tax Certification Program

The purpose of the tax certification program is to encourage resource recovery and recycling by making reuse of waste materials more economically desirable for businesses. Equipment and facilities may be approved for an exemption from ad valorem taxes if they are used entirely for recycling purposes or resource recovery. More information about the Tax Certification Program can be found on our Web page, http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wm/sw/taxcert.



Field Operations Branch field staff received 259 tax certification applications in 2010, which appears to reflect leveling of the trend in the number of applications received after a significant increase in 2009 (see Chart 5). Nearly all applications require site inspections/audits, which frequently include facilities with complex industrial processes including: steel production, craft paper production, glass products production, or meat rendering facilities. Field Operations Branch staff must acquire a basic understanding of a wide array of complicated industrial processes before approval of facilities and equipment is granted.

Consistent with the increase in the number of applications received, there has been an increase in the original historical cost of the equipment for which certification is being requested. Although the number of applications received fell slightly during 2010 as compared to 2009, the original historical cost of the equipment which met the criteria for tax certification has continued to steadily climb. During the past six years, the reported value of certified equipment has more than quadrupled (See Chart 6).

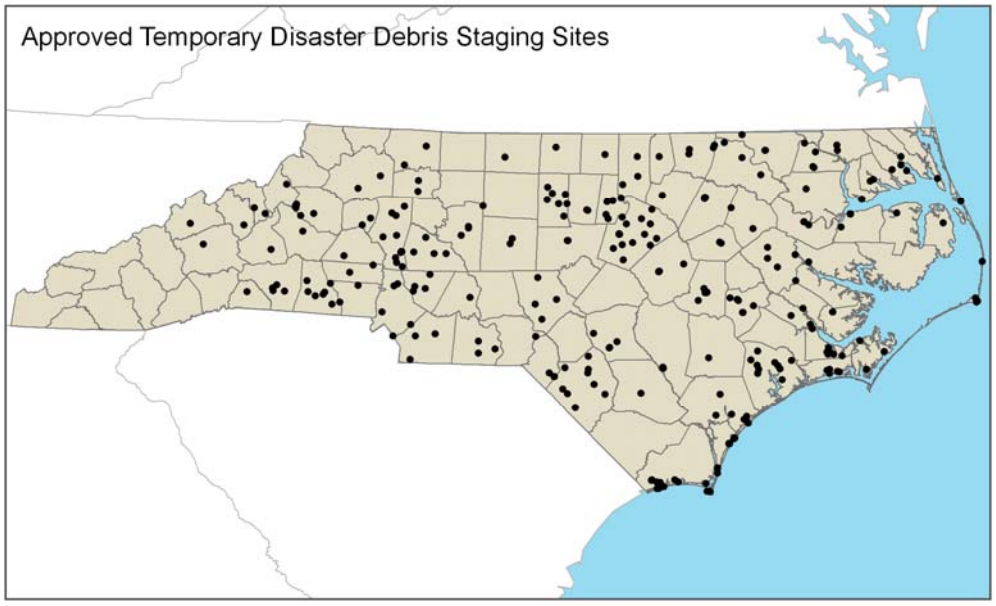


Disaster Response and Emergency Site Selection Evaluations

Field Operations Branch staff is tasked with responding to and assisting local governments in the planning and response to natural and man-made disasters such as tornados, hurricanes, ice storms, floods, landfill fires, etc. Branch staff serves in the N.C. Emergency Management Emergency Operations Center during and after disasters and participates in routine training exercises. Staff has also received training in the National Incident Management System and is qualified to assist in a FEMA response to natural and man-made emergencies. For emergency response situations, branch staff is on call 24 hours a day.

Field Operations Branch staff members assist in the evaluation of staging sites used for disaster debris. These sites must meet requirements depending on the types of waste to be staged, including appropriate distance from residences, wells, surface water, businesses and roadways. The sites must also be evaluated for safety issues (power lines, traffic, etc.) as well as access and potential need for flood or erosion control. For information about disaster debris staging sites, please visit our website at: http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wm/sw/dds

Thirty-three sites were evaluated during 2010, bringing the total of approved disaster debris staging sites to 311 (see map below). After a disaster debris site has been approved, counties or communities can request a six-month activation of the site to aid in the cleanup after the occurrence of a natural or man-made disaster. The approval process is required for FEMA reimbursement eligibility.

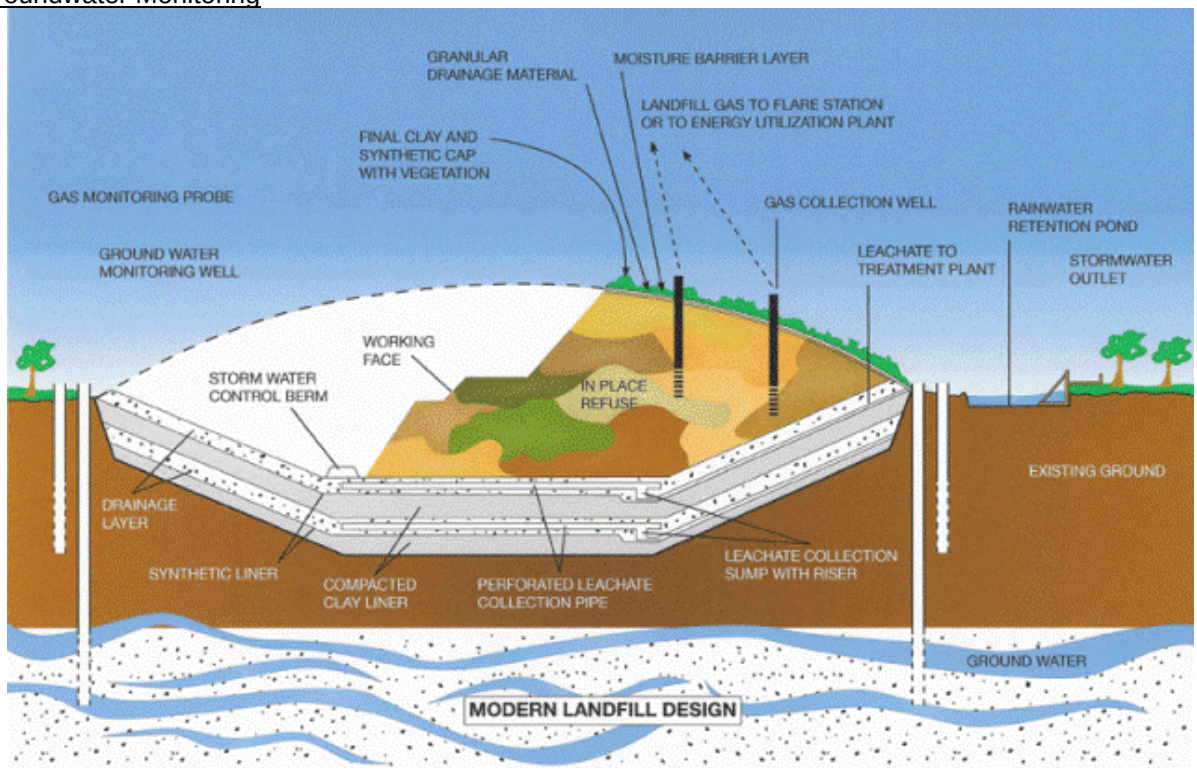


Facility Compliance History and Financial Assurance

Compliance history reviews are required for all solid waste management facilities that apply for a new permit or permit amendment with the Solid Waste Section. Compliance history reviews determine the extent to which the applicant has substantially complied with federal and state laws, regulations and rules for the protection of the environment and may include a review of parents, subsidiaries or other affiliates of the applicant. During 2010, 76 compliance history reviews were performed by the section.

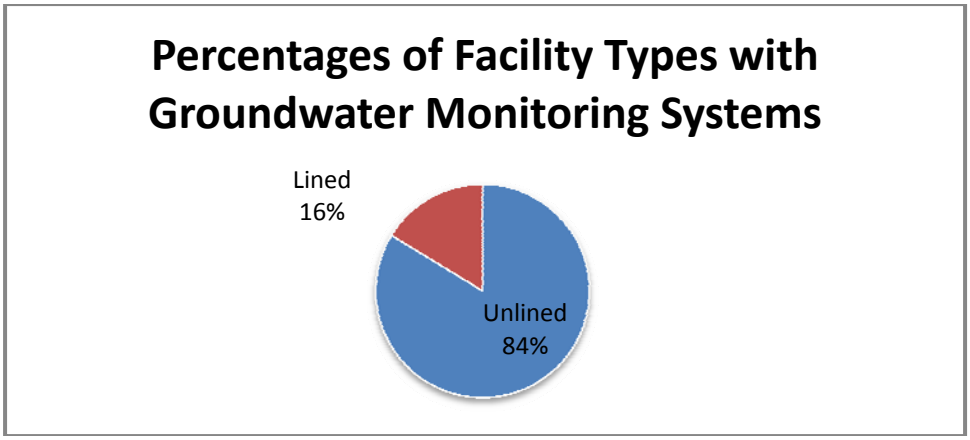
Solid waste management facilities must establish and maintain the appropriate amount of financial assurance. Financial assurance is required by the state to insure that funds are available to cover costs associated with closure, post-closure and corrective action, should a facility be abandoned by the permit holder. The state accepts the following financial assurance mechanisms: Trust Fund, Surety Bond Guaranteeing Payment of Performance, Letter of Credit, Insurance, Local Government Financial Test and Capital Reserve Fund. During 2010, compliance officers reviewed financial assurance for over 200 solid waste management facilities. The number of financial assurance reviews that must be performed by the Section will increase with each new permit that is issued.

Groundwater Monitoring



Landfills contain numerous substances which, if released, could pose a significant threat to human health and the environment. These substances leaking from landfills can migrate, presenting a threat to the environment and to the public. Primary threats are the collection of explosive gases in surrounding buildings and exposure to contaminants via groundwater (e.g. potable wells).

Modern landfill designs include liners and leachate collection systems to contain waste and prevent the release of these dangerous substances. Almost all landfills that opened in North Carolina prior to 1993 were not constructed with liners and leachate collection systems, so groundwater contamination and landfill gas is being detected at a growing number of closed, unlined landfill sites. The following chart outlines the percentages of facilities with groundwater monitoring systems that are lined and unlined.

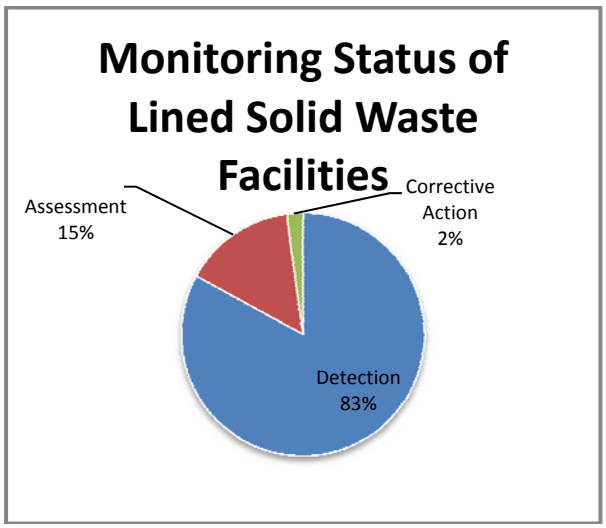


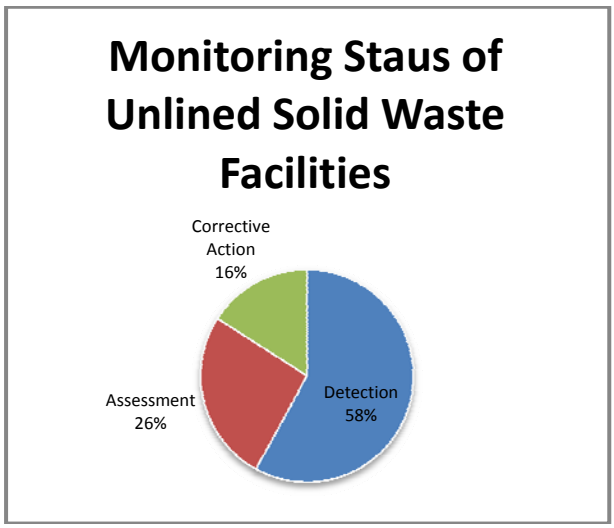
Environmental monitoring is being conducted at 273 solid waste management facilities. The Field Operations and Compliance Branch databases have been developed to enable staff to store, retrieve, and analyze a large amount of environmental data received each year and provide public access to more data via the Internet. To make this possible, the Field Operations Branch is requiring facility owners/operators to submit environmental data reports in electronic format.

Presently, the environmental database has data from approximately 90 percent of the landfills that perform environmental monitoring in North Carolina. Some of the benefits of creating, populating and maintaining the database are 1) the ability to more quickly analyze and respond to contaminant releases, 2) paper and space reductions in report preparation, mailing and filing, 3) increased efficiency in the data submission process, 4) improved long-term data formatting organization and management, and 5) less time and financial expenditures involved in data reporting.

The two Field Operations Branch hydrogeologists assigned to address environmental compliance issues at solid waste management facilities across the state oversee the environmental monitoring, and if required, assessment and remediation of nearly 300 permitted facilities and large illegal dumps each year.

Groundwater monitoring is conducted in three phases at solid waste facilities: detection monitoring, assessment monitoring, and corrective action. Detection monitoring is the initial phase of monitoring, where groundwater is analyzed for a list of contaminants commonly associated with solid waste. Assessment monitoring occurs after groundwater contamination is discovered during detection monitoring, and the nature and extent of contamination is determined in addition to analyzing groundwater for an expanded list of contaminants that are associated with solid waste. Once the nature and extent of contamination has been defined, corrective action is implemented to remedy the contamination, and groundwater is continually monitored to track the progress of the corrective action. The following charts illustrate the percentages of lined and unlined solid waste facilities implementing each monitoring phase.





Based on groundwater monitoring data in the Solid Waste Section's database, 208 out of 237 solid waste facilities have reported volatile organic and/or inorganic compound 2L violations. In addition, eight lined solid waste management facilities, an unlined construction and demolition facility, and one transfer station had leachate releases where untreated leachate was discharged. In accordance with solid waste rules, leachate is required to be contained on-site or properly treated prior to discharge. All facilities are either in the process of assessing the leachate release or have completed the leachate release assessment.

Field operations hydrogeologists are also responsible for protecting human health and are currently evaluating the impact caused by contaminated groundwater that migrated beyond a solid waste management facility's compliance boundary at 12 residential water supply wells. In each of these cases, an alternate source of water has been supplied by the county or the responsible party to the affected residences. Finally, groundwater corrective action is ongoing at 37 solid waste management facilities this year.

N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Chapter 2

Solid Waste Management Trust Fund

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE AND OUTREACH

FISCAL YEAR 2009-10
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT TRUST FUND
ANNUAL REPORT

This report details the activities and expenditures of the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund for FY 10 (July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010). The Trust Fund is administered by the N.C. Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach (formerly the Division of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance) in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The Trust Fund was created by the Solid Waste Management Act of 1989 (SB 111). It is funded primarily by a portion of the revenues from advanced disposal fees on the sale of new tires and white goods (appliances), the tax on solid waste disposal and a tax on virgin newsprint. Additional revenues can come from appropriations and contributions. The purpose of the Trust Fund, as detailed in G.S. 130A-309.12, is to support a range of solid waste management activities including: technical assistance to local governments, businesses, and other entities on solid waste issues; public educational programs; research and demonstration projects; recycling market development, and support of the operational costs of the Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach (DEAO).

As noted in the table below, the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund received $3,794,072 in revenues in FY 10. When added to the beginning balance on July 1, 2009 of $2,450,297, a total of $6,244,369 was managed in the Trust Fund for FY 10. Actual expenditures were $2,235,677, leaving a fund balance at the end of FY 10 of $4,008,692. However, a total of $2,794,733 of that balance was encumbered to cover disbursements for existing grants (grant contracts are paid on a reimbursement basis). The unencumbered balance at the end of FY 10 was $1,213,959. An additional set of grant contracts was awarded and in the process of being encumbered at the end FY10, further reducing the available balance entering FY 11.

FY 10 Trust Fund Expenditures and Revenues

Beginning Balance	$ 2,450,297
+ Revenue	$ 3,794,072
- Expenditures	$ 2,235,677
Ending Balance	$ 4,008,692
Encumbrances	$ 2,794,733
Unencumbered funds on 6/30/09	$ 1,213,959

Breakdown of FY 10 Revenue Sources

Tire Tax	$ 1,144,509
White Goods ADF	$ 303,665
Newsprint Tax	$ 0
Solid Waste Disposal Tax	$ 2,304,650
Appropriations	$ 0
Contributions and Misc.	$ 41,248
Total Revenues	$ 3,794,072

TRUST FUND REVENUE SOURCES - FY 10

As noted in the table above, Trust Fund revenues in FY 10 came from four of the six possible sources identified in the General Statutes. Activity from each revenue source is described below and additional details on the funding sources are available in Attachment A.

2% Tire tax – Trust Fund revenues from the tax on the sale of new tires accounted for $1,144,509 in FY 10, an increase of 2.5 percent from FY 10. Tire revenue accounted for 30 percent of total Trust Fund revenues for FY 10.

White Goods Tax – Proceeds from the advanced disposal fee on white goods accounted for $303,665 or just 8 percent of total revenues for FY 10. White goods proceeds continued a three year downward trend, falling 8 percent from FY 09, reflecting in part the slow recovery of the overall economy.

Virgin Newsprint Tax – North Carolina newspaper publishers who fail to meet state-required purchasing goals for recycled content newsprint must pay a $15 per ton tax on the virgin newsprint they consume. The law allows wide exemptions for companies who are unable to purchase recycled content newsprint due to availability or pricing constraints, or who are actively involved in the recovery of newspaper for recycling. During FY 10, no revenue was received from the virgin newsprint tax. In thirteen years, the annual revenue from the newsprint tax has never been higher than $3,000.

Solid Waste Disposal Tax – The solid waste disposal tax generated $2,304,650 in revenues to the Solid Waste Trust Fund in FY 10, which was the first full fiscal year in which the tax was in place. The disposal tax revenues accounted for 61 percent of all Trust Fund income for FY 10.

General Appropriations - When the Trust Fund was first established in 1989, a one-time appropriation of $300,000 was allocated to provide an initial fund balance. Since that time there have been no further appropriations to the Trust Fund.

Contributions to the Trust Fund and Miscellaneous Revenues – In FY 10, the Division continued its partnerships and cost-sharing arrangements with local governments and the private sector on recycling education and promotion, with a total of $41,248 received in the Trust Fund toward outreach efforts in FY 10. The list of donation and cost-sharing partners is provided in Attachment A to this report. More information on the recycling education campaigns is provided below.

TRUST FUND EXPENDITURES - FY 10

The majority of Trust Fund expenditures in FY 10 went to grants and to the state's recycling outreach efforts. Trust Fund resources were also used to continue delivery of technical assistance to North Carolina communities, recycling businesses and waste generators. For the first time, the Trust Fund was also used to cover operational expenses of the Division. These activities are among the explicit purposes noted for the Trust Fund in G.S. 130A- 309.12, and are described in more detail below.

FY 10 Community Waste Reduction and Recycling Grants

As directed by statute and in particular by provisions of the solid waste disposal tax, the Division offers local governments an annual general grant cycle to fund recycling initiatives and program expansions. The Community Waste Reduction and Recycling Grants for FY10 were initiated by a Request for Proposals released in December 2009 with a due date for proposals in March of 2010.

DEAO received and evaluated a total of 53 proposals requesting $1,278,289 in funding, and selected 51 proposals for a total of $897,697 in grant awards. One community subsequently declined funding after reconsidering its project. Details on the grantees and their projects are provided under Attachment B to this report.

FY 10 Curbside Rollout Cart Grants

From its inception in North Carolina, curbside recycling has been predominantly conducted through the use of open-top bins (generally 18 gallons in size). With the advent of more sophisticated material processing techniques, it has become increasingly possible in North Carolina for communities to switch to the use of larger roll-out carts to enhance or, in some cases, initiate curbside recycling services. The switch to carts typically produces a 30 percent or greater increase in public participation and collected tonnage.

To encourage this trend, DEAO offered a first-come, first-serve grant program for conversion to carts or start-up of new cart-based curbside collection in FY 10. Over the course of the fiscal year, eleven municipalities submitted proposals and ten were funded for a total of $801,265 in grant awards. In many cases, the grants supported the start-up of new recycling programs in small towns. The recipients, funding amounts, and project descriptions are detailed in Attachment C to this report.

FY10 Abandoned Manufactured Home Grants

As directed in statute, DEAO provides grants from the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund toward the clean-up of abandoned manufactured homes. FY 10 marked the first year of this program, which the division initiated through the release of a first-come, first-serve Request for Proposal in the summer of 2009. A total of ten abandoned manufactured home grant projects were funded in FY 10, which are listed in Attachment D to this report. More information about this program can be found in the Abandoned Manufactured Home Program Chapter.

FY 10 Business Recycling Grants

DEAO conducts an annual grant cycle open to for-profit and non-profit recycling businesses to help expand the state's available collection, processing and end-use capacity. The Business Recycling Grant cycle for FY 10 was initiated by the November 2009 release of a Request for Proposal, with proposals due by February 2010. The grant cycle attracted 65 proposals requesting a total of $2,552,180 in funding. Thirty-one of these proposals were awarded grants for $748,675 in overall funding. Details on the grantees and their projects are provided in Attachment E to this report.

Recycling Guys, RE3, and RecycleMore Outreach Campaigns

To implement the Trust Fund statutory provisions aimed at public recycling education, the Division conducted a wide range of education and outreach activities statewide during FY 10. Three campaigns

intended for different demographic ages groups - Recycle Guys, RE3.org, and RecycleMore – were used to boost public recycling participation and to support local government recycling education efforts. Outreach activities covered by the Trust Fund in FY 10 included:

- Development of materials and resources to support the disposal bans on wooden pallets, used oil filters, and plastic bottles, including the production of 595,000 stickers for placement on disposal containers reminding users to recycle the banned materials. These stickers were produced in partnership and through cost-sharing with local governments around the state.
- Creation and launching of the RecycleMore campaign aimed at the 35 and older demographic and designed to increase participation in curbside, drop-off, and away-from-home recycling.
- Continuation of the contract with Time Warner Cable to broadcast RE3.org and Recycle Guys television commercials. Time Warner's system covers the most populous areas of the state and using cable allows demographic targeting through specific channels.
- Coordination of an operational and educational recycling program for the N.C. State Fair.
- Usage of new media outlets such as Blogspot, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and LinkedIn for the RE3.org campaign.
- Production of other miscellaneous promotion materials, distributed directly to the public or through local government recycling programs.
- Workshops for teachers on how to create a school recycling program at the National Science Teachers Association Conference and the Project Learning Tree MSW and Recycling Workshop.

Technical Assistance Activities

The General Statutes direct the Trust Fund to be used to promote waste reduction and recycling generally, and specifically to provide technical assistance to local governments and to build recycling markets. The following section lists a number of activities that DPPEA pursued in FY 10 to accomplish these requirements.

Waste Reduction Partners Program

The Waste Reduction Partners (WRP) is a highly successful program using retired engineers and business professionals to provide environmental technical assistance to companies and local governments in North Carolina. Through two ongoing grant contracts, the Solid Waste Trust Fund continued to support WRP in FY10, including helping to launch a second branch of the program housed at the Triangle J Council of Governments. With this funding and other matching money, WRP helped North Carolina businesses and other entities reduce or recycle 16,755 tons of solid waste in FY10 with an estimated savings to the waste generators of $988,500.

Staff Support

To accomplish the technical assistance, public education and recycling market development requirements in the General Statutes, the Trust Fund was used in FY 10 to support staff positions in the Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach. A total of $624,669 was expended to pay for salaries, benefits and some limited operational support. These positions are described below:

Community Development Specialist – This position is the team leader of the Recycling Business Assistance Center. It organizes and oversees the Center's activities to develop recycling markets, acts as the chief liaison with financing partners such as the Community Center for Self Help (which operates a state-initiated recycling revolving loan program), and focuses on such material streams as carpet and construction and demolition debris.

Recycling Market Development Specialist - As a part of DEAO's Recycling Business Assistance Center, this position is responsible for strengthening recycling capacity for secondary materials collected throughout the state. Among other duties, it manages the recycling markets directory required by state statute. It also works extensively with small recycling collection companies and electronics recyclers.

Recycling Market Development Specialist - This position is shared part-time with the N.C. Department of Commerce and is responsible for working with local and state economic developers to recruit recycling businesses to North Carolina.

Recycling Market Development Specialist - This position focuses on building the recycling infrastructure for the diversion of construction and demolition debris and wood waste, which together constitute one-third of the state's entire waste stream. In addition to managing grants and conducting other technical assistance, this position also produces the *Recycling Works* newsletter, which keeps recycling companies

and community recycling programs abreast of market developments, material prices and news about grants and available assistance.

Environmental Senior Specialist - This position is responsible for leading activities to provide technical assistance to local governments on their waste reduction programs, including solid waste planning and full cost accounting (both statutory requirements for local governments), and for managing the local government general recycling grant cycle. The position also manages recycling program data from state-mandated local waste reduction reports, which in turn allows completion of the State Solid Waste Management Annual Report.

Environmental Specialist - In addition to working with local recycling coordinators, this position is responsible for developing educational materials and programs on solid waste issues for audiences ranging from school children to adult populations. In particular, this position implements the multi-media statewide Recycle Guy, RE3, and RecycleMore campaigns designed to boost recycling participation rates in North Carolina and to make community recycling efforts more efficient.

Environmental Specialist – This position manages the WasteTrader and BiomassTrader waste exchange services, provides direct assistance to commercial and industrial waste generators, helps to manage grants and the local reporting process, and is responsible for many training and outreach activities to local recycling programs.

Environmental Specialist – this position was provided for by the advent of the state disposal tax and is responsible for providing technical assistance to local government recycling programs, administering community recycling grants, assisting with the solid waste annual report process, and conducting the curbside recycling rollout cart grant cycle.

Environmental Specialist – this position is responsible for technical assistance to local government recycling programs, administration of general recycling grants, helping with the annual solid waste report process, and is the staff lead for the Abandoned Manufactured Home program.

Environmental Specialist – this position is the staff lead on recycled content and other environmental purchasing and is also the lead in providing recycling technical assistance to state agencies, community colleges, universities and schools. It also participates on the local government assistance team, with a focus on helping communities with their commercial recycling efforts, including implementation of programs addressing banned materials and the requirements for bars and restaurants to recycle beverage containers.

Organics Recycling Specialist -This position provides technical assistance to local governments, recycling businesses, waste generators and the general public on the reduction and composting of organic waste streams, including yard wastes, which are banned from disposal by state statute.

Graduate Interns
To encourage professional development and to complete technical assistance projects, the Solid Waste Trust Fund supports student interns. Student projects in FY 10 focused on developing the RecycleMore outreach campaign, assisting with the extensive efforts to educate the public about the new disposal bans, conducting research and producing data for the state's new electronics recycling legislation, and providing general assistance to local government recycling programs.

Product Stewardship Initiatives
"Product Stewardship" is a growing movement by state and local governments to increase manufacturer and retailer responsibility for the environmental impacts of products, including the diversion of those products from disposal. Expanding responsibility for end-of-life products is expected to reduce cost and tax burdens on state and local governments. In FY 10, North Carolina participated in product stewardship initiatives by supporting the activities of the Product Stewardship Institute, including continued development of a national agreement with the paint industry on paint disposal and an ongoing PSI project addressing excess phone books. DEAO also continued its participation with the Carpet America Recovery Effort, a national product stewardship program for the carpet industry.

Workshops and Training
To encourage the professional development of local recycling coordinators and solid waste staff, Trust Fund resources supported county and municipal scholarships to the 2010 Carolina Recycling Association conference.

Operational Support for the Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach
For the first time, in FY 10, the General Assembly assigned the general operating costs of the Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach to the Solid Waste Trust Fund, including payment of office rent, cost of vehicle use and other travel, computer and printing equipment purchase and use, and other miscellaneous costs.

PLANNED EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES TO TRUST FUND REVENUES FOR FY 11
In FY 11, the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund will focus grant attention in four main areas: 1) general support for expansion of local recycling programs, 2) cart grants to encourage modernization of curbside recycling programs, 3) local clean-up programs for abandoned manufactured homes, and 4) recycling business grants to grow private sector collection, processing and end-use capacity across the state.

In addition, the Trust Fund will be used to continue to promote widespread public participation in recycling through the Recycle Guys, RE3, and RecycleMore campaigns. The Trust Fund will also be used to support the Waste Reduction Partners program and to support general recycling technical assistance efforts. Technical assistance activities will include helping communities, disposal facilities and waste generators prepare for new legislation restricting the disposal of electronics and fluorescent lights. In addition, North Carolina will continue to participate in national coalitions seeking to promote product stewardship and will work to expand training opportunities for local solid waste and recycling staff. Finally, a portion of the Trust Fund will support the operations of the Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach.

Questions regarding the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Trust Fund may be directed to Scott Mouw, Chief, Community and Business Assistance Section, N.C. Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach, at 919-715-6512.

ATTACHMENT A: TRUST FUND REVENUE SOURCES

The North Carolina Solid Waste Trust Fund receives the bulk of its revenues from four main sources. Details on these sources are provided below.

Scrap Tire Tax – a two percent fee is levied on the purchase of new tires in North Carolina, with revenues distributed to three main purposes. The tire tax allocation is as follows:

- 72% of revenues are distributed to the counties on a per capita basis to pay for the proper management of discarded tires.
- 20% of revenues are credited to the Scrap Tire Disposal Account (administered by the Solid Waste Section) for local government grants and nuisance tire site cleanup.
- 8% of revenues are credited to the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund.

White Goods Tax - a $3 fee is levied on the purchase of major appliance in North Carolina, with revenues distributed to three main purposes. The white goods tax allocation is as follows:

- 72% of revenues are distributed to the counties on a per capita basis to pay for the proper management of discarded white goods.
- 20% of revenues are credited to the White Goods Management Account (administered by the Solid Waste Section) for grants to local governments for managing discarded white goods.
- 8% of revenues are credited to the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund.

Solid Waste Disposal Tax - a $2 per ton fee is levied on disposed solid waste at North Carolina landfills and at transfer stations that send solid waste out-of-state for disposal. The disposal tax revenues are distributed to three main purposes:

- 50% is distributed to the Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites clean-up program.
- 37.5% is distributed directly to municipalities and counties for operation of solid waste and recycling programs.
- 12.5% is distributed to the Solid Waste Trust Fund for local government recycling grants.

Contributions from Funding Partners for the State Recycling Outreach Campaigns – Local governments and private sector partners contribute funds to increase the breadth and reach of the statewide recycling campaigns. In addition, local governments also cost-shared the production of outreach materials for the state plastic bottle and aluminum can bans in FY10. The two tables below provide details on the contributions and the cost sharing.

Campaign Contributing Partners

Partner Name	Amount Given
Alcoa	$4,500
Asheboro Recycling	$60
Brunswick County	$1,000
City of Asheville	$850
Association of Post Consumer Plastics Recyclers	$5,000
Town of Cary	$2,500
Catawba County	$1,000
Chatham County	$1,000
Duke Energy	$4,500
Eastern Carolina Vocational Center	$270
City of Greensboro	$250
Green Pieces Recycling	$125
Johnston County	$5,000
Keep America Beautiful	$1,000
Lee County	$500
Orange County	$1,000
TOTAL	**$28,555**

Materials Cost-Sharing Partners

Partner Name	Amount of Cost-Share
Albemarle Regional Solid Waste Management Authority	$160
Alexander County	$20
Bladen County	$80
Caswell County	$1.98
Catawba County	$32
Chatham County	$16
Cherokee County	$40
City of Charlotte	$800
City of Fayetteville	$4400
City of Jacksonville	$160
City of Mount Holly	$80
City of Wilmington	$1600
Currituck County	$400
Davidson County	$40
Edgecombe County	$4
Guilford County	$40
Henderson County	$40
Henderson County	$40
Jackson County	$20
Keep Durham Beautiful	$80
Macon County	$8
Madison County	$200
Nash County	$80
Orange County	$400
Pender County	$20
Stokes County	$860
Town of Boone	$80
Town of Chapel Hill	$400
Town of Elkin	$160
Town of Matthews	$80
Town of Middlesex	$40
Town of Morehead City	$320
Town of North Topsail Beach	$20
Warren County	$16
Watauga County	$40
West Central Missouri SW Authority	$140
Yadkin County	$40
TOTAL	$10,957.98

ATTACHMENT B: 2010 COMMUNITY WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING GRANTS

GRANTEE	AMOUNT	GRANT DESCRIPTION
Alamance County	$22,000.00	Alamance County will purchase and install a horizontal baler to expand its ability to process recyclables and to increase the efficiency of its public recycling effort.
Alexander County	$6,354.99	Alexander County will purchase and put into service, 12 permanent recycling bins and two mobile recycling containers for special event recycling at recreational facilities.
Brunswick County	$15,000.00	Brunswick County will purchase 200 recycling containers and put them into service at the county's parks.
Cabarrus County	$14,000.00	Cabarrus County will purchase and put into service 63 permanent recycling bins at county parks and recreational facilities.
Cherokee County	$40,000.00	Cherokee County will purchase trailers to initiate recycling collection at eleven public school facilities.
City of Asheville	$10,000.00	The City of Asheville will create an interactive recycling station, purchase recycling containers and print some recycling educational material.
City of Greensboro	$35,000.00	The City of Greensboro will purchase 500 96-gallon carts for commercial recycling and a truck scale for measuring collected commercial and institutional tonnage, and will hold a collection event for leftover pharmaceuticals.
City of Hickory	$11,119.00	The City of Hickory will purchase one 23-yard hook lift container and two 23-yard closed hook lift containers to enhance the efficiency of its drop-off recycling service.
City of Sanford	$20,000.00	The City of Sanford will purchase a one-ton truck with lift gate to conduct curbside collection of electronics and other recyclable materials.
Clay County	$40,000.00	Clay County will enclose and extend its current recycling area to increase its capacity to collect, store, and process recyclables.
Cleveland County	$30,000.00	Cleveland County will purchase nine trailers for the collection of electronics at convenience centers and post instructional signs at each facility.
Cumberland County	$20,000.00	Cumberland County will purchase cardboard recycling dumpsters for its school recycling program.
Currituck County	$13,368.00	Currituck County will purchase and install public recycling stations at fourteen public beach accesses to recover recyclable beverage containers.
Edgecombe County	$20,000.00	Edgecombe County will expand a concrete pad to increase recycling capacity for wooden pallets.
Franklin County	$20,000.00	Franklin County will expand access to and awareness of oil, oil filter and plastic bottle recycling by purchasing two 40-yard roll off containers, seven oil recycling containers and sheds, and by installing signs and conducting publicity to advertise.
Gaston County	$28,992.00	Gaston County will purchase containers for plastics collection, boxes for pharmaceutical waste and swap shops.
Haywood County	$17,242.00	Haywood County will purchase and install recycling bins and bulk collection containers to facilitate away-from-home recycling at select commercial locations and to create shared recycling sites serving businesses and multifamily developments.
Henderson County	$40,000.00	Henderson County will purchase one forklift and one skid steer to be used in the processing of recyclable materials at the Henderson County MRF to be built in 2010.
Hyde County	$20,958.00	Hyde County will purchase signs, promotional materials, roll-off containers and bins to collect glass, electronics and mercury thermostats for recycling at convenience sites.

GRANTEE	AMOUNT	GRANT DESCRIPTION
Jackson County	$11,120.00	Jackson County will construct a cover over a previously existing concrete pad to create a depot to initiate an electronics recycling program.
Land of Sky Regional Council	$15,000.00	Land of Sky will purchase and distribute school recycling bins.
Lee County	$6,200.00	Lee County will purchase recycling containers and educational materials to expand their school recycling program and comply with the new plastic bottle landfill ban.
Macon County	$20,800.00	Macon County will purchase recycling carts, two trailers, and one oil filter crusher to collect recyclables at its parks and recreation facilities, to improve recycling service at two public schools, and to implement efficient oil filter recycling.
Madison County	$12,585.00	Madison County will purchase recycling containers, trailers, decals and brochures.
Mitchell County	$6,600.00	Mitchell County will purchase roll-off containers to initiate plastic bottle recycling at two correctional facilities.
Montgomery County	$20,000.00	Montgomery County will upgrade two convenience centers to initiate separated collection of recyclable materials.
Moore County	$10,000.00	Moore County will purchase a compactor to increase efficiency of recycling plastic bottles.
Onslow County	$7,183.00	Onslow County will purchase two food-oil and grease collection systems and build two oyster shell bunkers to expand drop-off recycling and will purchase bins, carts and container dollies to expand public school recycling efforts.
Pamlico County	$22,576.00	Pamlico County Recycling will purchase three 20-yard open containers and two 40-yard closed containers to increase the efficiency and accessibility of its drop-off recycling program.
Paquotank County	$14,800.00	Pasquotank County will construct a loading dock, repair a collection vehicle, purchase trailers and signs to promote and initiate electronics recycling at various drop-off sites.
PCG Landfill Commission	$19,720.00	Perquimans-Chowan-Gates Landfill Commission will purchase signs, promotional materials, enclosed trailers and fiberglass igloo drum covers to improve oil filter and electronics recycling programs throughout the three counties.
Person County	$16,330.00	Person County will purchase and install a metering drum on the in-feed system at the Person Industries recycling facility to increase the efficiency of their public recycling system.
Pitt County	$38,500.00	Pitt County will purchase a truck, 95 gallon containers, and classroom bins to expand recycling to all Pitt County schools.
Polk County	$6,333.00	Polk County will construct a trailer and eight hoppers to expand recycling drop-off at an elementary school.
Rockingham County	$23,000.00	Rockingham County will purchase two 14-bin recycling trailers for a county-wide mobile recycling program.
Rutherford County	$14,720.00	Rutherford County will purchase carts, bins, and a used box truck to increase the material recycled by the Rutherford County schools.
Town of Beaufort	$13,849.00	The Town of Beaufort will secure and install pedestrian recycling stations and five monofilament fishing line recycling containers, and will purchase and install signs promoting recycling at key locations including the Town Recycling Center.
Town of Glen Alpine	$6,270.00	The Town of Glen Alpine will purchase and put into service a recycling trailer for a mobile household recycling program and recycling roll-out carts for use at special events.
Town of Hayesville	$3,500.00	The Town of Hayesville will purchase a trailer to collect recyclable cardboard at the public school campus in Hayesville and will purchase education and outreach materials for a public outreach campaign to encourage recycling program participation.

GRANTEE	AMOUNT	GRANT DESCRIPTION
Town of Kernersville	$25,000.00	The Town of Kernersville will purchase and put into service 400 recycling rollout containers for commercial recycling and 10 large recycling containers for pedestrian recycling.
Town of Kill Devil Hills	$14,984.00	The Town of Kill Devils Hills will purchase roll-off containers to expand and improve the efficiency of its public recycling operations.
Town of Morehead City	$2,000.00	The Town of Morehead City will purchase and install public recycling stations and signs promoting recycling at six public park facilities.
Town of Ranlo	$13,800.00	The Town of Ranlo will purchase six recycling trailers and conduct public outreach to expand its drop-off recycling program.
Town of Wilkesboro	$40,000.00	The Town of Wilkesboro will purchase a truck and 1,000 recycling containers to implement a curbside recycling program.
Triangle J Council of Governments	$15,000.00	Triangle J Council of Governments will create a website allowing community residents to opt-out of receiving catalogs.
Tyrell County	$6,208.00	Tyrrell County will purchase promotional materials, equipment and supplies and will move, repair and refurbish an existing storage building to initiate an electronics recycling program.
Vance County	$13,416.00	Vance County will purchase 227 95-gallon carts and, 60 18-gallon bins to initiate a school recycling program and will purchase two storage containers to implement an electronics recycling program.
Wake County	$7,800.00	Wake County will purchase recycling containers to expand plastic bottle recycling capabilities at K-12 schools in order to comply with the new legislation.
Watauga County	$20,980.00	Watauga County will purchase school recycling bins and educational material.
Wilkes County	$1,817.00	Wilkes County will purchase an oil filter crusher for the county landfill in order to process oil filters for recycling and to keep them out of the landfill
Yancey County	$30,000.00	Yancey County will purchase a horizontal baler, oil tanks with constructed secondary containment, drums, and trailers to improve recycling operations at its transfer station and convenience centers.

ATTACHMENT C: 2010 CURBSIDE ROLLOUT CART GRANTS

GRANTEE	AMOUNT	GRANT DESCRIPTION
City of Laurinburg	$100,000.00	The City of Laurinburg will purchase 5,800 95-gallon recycling rollout carts to transition its curbside program to a cart-based service.
City of Mt. Holly	$100,000.00	The City of Mt. Holly will purchase and put into use 4,350 95-gallon roll-out carts to implement curbside recycling collection.
City of Rocky Mount	$100,000.00	Rocky Mount will purchase 4,000 carts to initiate single stream curbside recycling collection in the city.
City of Washington	$100,000.00	The City of Washington will purchase 4,000 65-gallon carts to improve its curbside recycling service.
City of Winston-Salem	$100,000.00	The City of Winston-Salem will lease purchase 2,142 95-gallon recycling rollout carts to conduct a single stream pilot collection project.
Town of Aberdeen	$100,000.00	The Town of Aberdeen will initiate a new curbside recycling program for residences and small businesses with the purchase of 2,546 95-gallon rollout carts.
Town of Fuquay-Varina	$32,025.00	The Town of Fuquay-Varina will purchase 854 96-gallon recycling carts to upgrade its curbside collection services.
Town of Mooresville	$100,000	The Town of Mooresville will purchase 4,800 96-gallon recycling carts to expand its pilot curbside recycling program city-wide.
Town of St. Pauls	$35,280.00	The Town of St. Pauls will purchase 1,008 95-gallon roll-out carts to initiate a curbside program for households and businesses.
Town of Troutman	$33,960.00	The Town of Troutman will rent 1,415 96-gallon roll-out carts to initiate a curbside program.

ATTACHMENT D: 2010 ABANDONED MANUFACTURED HOME GRANTS

GRANTEE	AMOUNT	GRANT DESCRIPTION
Bertie County	$40,000.00	Bertie County will implement an Abandoned Manufactured Homes program.
Burke County	$40,000.00	Burke County will implement an Abandoned Manufactured Homes program.
Franklin County	$40,000.00	Franklin County will implement an Abandoned Manufactured Homes program.
Harnett County	$40,000.00	Harnett County will implement an Abandoned Manufactured Homes program.
Henderson County	$40,000.00	Henderson County will implement an Abandoned Manufactured Homes program.
Nash County	$40,000.00	Nash County will implement an Abandoned Manufactured Homes program.
Onslow County	$40,000.00	Onslow County will implement an Abandoned Manufactured Homes program.
Stanly County	$40,000.00	Stanly County will implement an Abandoned Manufactured Homes program.
Vance County	$40,000.00	Vance County will implement an Abandoned Manufactured Homes program.
Warren County	$40,000.00	Warren County will implement an Abandoned Manufactured Homes program.

ATTACHMENT E: 2010 RECYCLING BUSINESS GRANT PROJECTS

GRANTEE	AMOUNT	GRANT DESCRIPTION
A-1 Sandrock, Inc.	$35,000.00	A-1 Sandrock will purchase a loader to increase processing capacity for construction and demolition waste recycling.
Absolute Recycling Contractors, LLC	$17,500.00	Absolute Recycling Contractors will purchase ten 40-cubic yard containers to increase recycling capacity for wood and wooden pallets.
Antique Reclaimed Lumber, LLC	$15,000.00	Antique Reclaimed Lumber will increase their capacity for material handling through the retrofit of an existing building for their processing operation, and construction of additional storage space.
Benfield Sanitation Services, Inc.	$25,000.00	Benfield Sanitation Services will purchase and put into use an automated recycling truck and 95-gallon recycling carts to provide residents of Troutman with a curbside single-stream recycling program.
Boggs Paving, Inc.	$50,000.00	Boggs Paving will purchase and install a Sorting Station Conveyer to separate the non-desirable material from the recyclable asphalt shingles.
Carpenter Design, Inc.	$38,000.00	Carpenter Design will purchase and construct a 70’ x 100’ metal building for the unloading, sorting, and processing of pallets and wood waste.
Clayton & Hurdle Disposal Service, inc.	$30,000.00	Clayton & Hurdle Disposal Service Inc. will purchase a new collection truck and additional rollcarts.
Clear Path Recycling	$50,000.00	Clear Path will install a bale transport, bale de-wiring system and bale breaker to assist in the processing of recyclable bales of PET bottles.
Crowell Farms Composting, Inc.	$13,300.00	Crowell Farms will purchase a used Caterpillar 924G wheeled front end loader .
Curbside Management, Inc.	$20,000.00	Curbside Management will purchase and put into use 8 20-cu. yd. Containers to expand their drop off services to additional locations in Buncombe County and increase efficiencies in collection.
Danny's Dumpster, Inc.	$12,000.00	Danny's Dumpsters to purchase a 20x8x6-foot trailer and a candy cane lift.
Earth Farms, LLC	$30,000.00	Earth Farms LLC, will purchase a front end wheel loader to increase their composting production.
Envision Plastics	$50,000.00	Envision Plastics will install an additional grind and wash line to increase their capacity to recycle HDPE bottles by 15 million lbs/year.
Etowah Lions Services, Inc.	$10,000.00	Etowah Lions Club to purchase a collection body for recycling truck to enhance their recycling capabilities.
Green Coast Recycling, LLC	$25,000.00	Green Coast will purchase a baler and other material handling equipment to improve their efficiency and processing ability in an effort to increase profits
Green Pieces Recycling	$15,000.00	Green Pieces Recycling will purchase and put into use roll-cart containers to expand and improve residential recycling collection in Stanly, Montgomery and Rowan Counties.
Greenway Recycling	$20,000.00	Greenway Recycling will purchase and put into use a roller mill and trammel screen to increase the quality of their recycled gypsum product, enabling them to customize the end product to meet a variety of customer specifications.
Hampstead Trash Service, Inc.	$13,300.00	Hampstead Trash Service will purchase a truck and recycling collection carts to increase recycling collection from local schools, commercial businesses, and residential homes in the Pender County area.
Handle Safe Systems, LLC	$15,000.00	Handle Safe Systems will purchase and install an auger and screening system to assist in the processing of tear-off shingles at their C&D recycling faciltiy in Asheville.
Johnson Bros. Utiltiy & Paving Co. Inc.	$10,000.00	Johnson Brothers Paving will purchase specialized equipment including a polarizing light microscope, a stereoscope, a fume hood, and laboratory items needed to identify asbestos in shingles that will be recycled and used in asphalt production.

GRANTEE	AMOUNT	GRANT DESCRIPTION
Matangira Curbside Recycling, Inc.	$30,000.00	Matangira Curbside is expanding their operations through the development of a processing operation. This grant will help cover building construction costs for a 10,000 sq ft facility.
McMinn Waste Removal	$20,000.00	McMinn will expand its recycling program through the purchase of a new packer-truck with a recycling cage to increase the collection efficiency for their customers.
NC Wasteless Recycling	$6,275.00	NC Wasteless will purchase a commercial truck and recycling containers to increase residential and commercial recycling collection.
PalletOne of NC - Newton Faciltiy	$15,000.00	PalletOne will expand its recycling operations by re-opening its existing Newton facility as a pallet recycling site.
Planet Recycling, Inc.	$13,300.00	Planet Recycling will purchase and put into use an incline conveyor, 95-gallon roll cart containers and 30-yard roll-off containers to increase their recycling collection efficiency.
Recycle Genie, LLC	$10,000.00	Recycle Genie will purchase a collection truck to assist with the growth of their recycling company in the Greensboro area of NC.
Reflective Recycling	$50,000.00	Reflective Recycling Inc. will purchase high technology sorting equipment to process commingled beverage containers.
Resource Reformers, LLC	$20,000.00	Resource Reformers will purchase land and construct a new facility to expand oil filter recycling.
Shimar Recycling, Inc.	$30,000.00	Shimar will purchase an EPS densifier and automation equipment to help sort commingled items more efficiently and increase recycling capacity.
Sonoco Recycling - Charlotte	$50,000.00	Sonoco Recycling will purchase and install a News Sorting Screen that will aid in the processing of materials from their single-stream MRF.
The Recycling Group, LLC	$10,000.00	The Recycling Group will purchase wheeled collection trailers for plastic, and a dump trailer for glass to assist in the expansion and efficiency of their recycling facility developed in 2009.

N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Chapter 3

Government Waste Reduction Activities

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE AND OUTREACH

GOVERNMENT WASTE REDUCTION ACTIVITIES

Annual reports received from local governments provide data on source reduction, reuse, recycling and composting activities statewide as well as other aspects of solid waste management. Data from these reports helps to produce a picture of waste reduction efforts in North Carolina, helps to gauge the relative effectiveness of these programs in diverting materials from disposal and delivering them to industry for reprocessing, and documents the trends in recycling and reuse program implementation.

Source Reduction and Reuse Programs

The number of local governments with source reduction and/or reuse programs grew slightly during FY 09-10, with notable increases in the number of pallet exchange programs and the number of local governments promoting the use of non-toxic alternative products. The growth in pallet exchange programs can be attributed to the wooden pallet disposal ban that became effective on October 1, 2009. Source reduction and reuse programs often involve minimal expense and are easy to promote and popular with citizens. Despite this, these programs remain generally underutilized in North Carolina.

A core group of local governments has shown continued interest in operating swap shop programs which allow for very cost-effective diversion of reusable products from disposal. During FY 09-10, the 78 individual swap shops in place across the state likely resulted in the reuse of more than 2,000 tons of usable items.

Local Reduction/Reuse Programs

Program Type	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Source Reduction Programs							
Backyard Composting	68	59	55	53	48	53	54
Grass Cycling	38	33	33	32	34	33	33
Xeriscaping	14	13	14	12	15	19	21
Junk Mail Reduction	63	59	59	55	59	57	60
Enviroshopping	31	29	25	26	21	23	29
Promotion of Non-toxics	28	30	23	22	17	18	26
Other	1	2	1	3	1	9	14
Reuse Programs							
Swap Shop Programs	31	33	37	32	31	32	29
Paint Exchange	18	18	18	19	18	18	17
Waste Exchange	6	8	3	3	2	2	2
Pallet Exchange	9	9	4	5	3	6	10
Other	7	11	5	4	8	8	6
Local Governments with Programs	**109**	**104**	**102**	**95**	**97**	**96**	**105**

Local Government Recovery

Materials recovery operations by local governments remained strong during FY 10. Most notably, when compared to the amount of materials disposed, the portion of materials recovered and returned to the economy was the highest since this metric has been measured. While net local government recovery, as demonstrated in the table below, shows a slight decrease in the total number of tons captured in FY 09-10 versus FY 08-09, this reduction is exclusively the result of a change in the way that tire recovery has been reported this year. In past years tire recovery has included all tires recovered at the privately operated tire facilities in the state, whereas tire recovery reported for FY 09-10 includes only that portion of tires generated by North Carolina local governments that were recovered. With this exception, most categories of materials grew in FY 09-10 when compared to the previous year.

Local Government Recovery (Tons) and Performance Measures

Material	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05
Total Paper	263,365	267,840	275,538	267,371	303,514
Total Glass	46,936	49,891	51,433	52,117	44,003
Total Plastics	15,062	17,269	16,807	18,679	18,320
Total Metal*	92,634	114,786	109,723	114,097	109,612
Total Organics**	540,582	468,901	689,027	589,124	583,101
Special Wastes***	4,947	5,426	5,926	6,271	6,690
Construction and Demolition Debris	15,406	17,648	20,002	24,084	20,292
Tires	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	113,670
Other	6,120	5,896	4,626	4,773	5,677
Totals	**985,052**	**947,657**	**1,173,082**	**1,076,516**	**1,204,879**
Per Capita Recovery (lbs.)	**243.66**	**231.47**	**281.88**	**255.76**	**282.13**
Recovery Ratio (Recycling:Disposal)	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.11**	**0.10**	**0.11**

Material	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Total Paper	292,641	305,615	321,019	342,008	343,031
Total Glass	45,421	51,883	56,837	69,446	75,124
Total Plastics	18,177	19,373	22,298	23,947	29,206
Total Metal*	108,488	96,884	84,740	69,242	61,251
Total Organics**	619,494	631,393	554,576	593,323	589,482
Special Wastes***	6,955	8,304	7,195	8,433	7,225
Electronics and Televisions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,574
Construction and Demolition Debris	24,001	40,352	59,501	33,209	41,400
Tires****	146,177	187,273	142,160	147,055	119,177
Other	7,743	5,558	6,753	8,474	1,948
Totals	**1,269,097**	**1,346,635**	**1,255,079**	**1,295,173**	**1,272,416**
Per Capita Recovery (lbs.)	**292.35**	**303.97**	**276.77**	**280.73**	**271.23**
Recovery Ratio (Recycling:Disposal)	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.13**	**0.14**

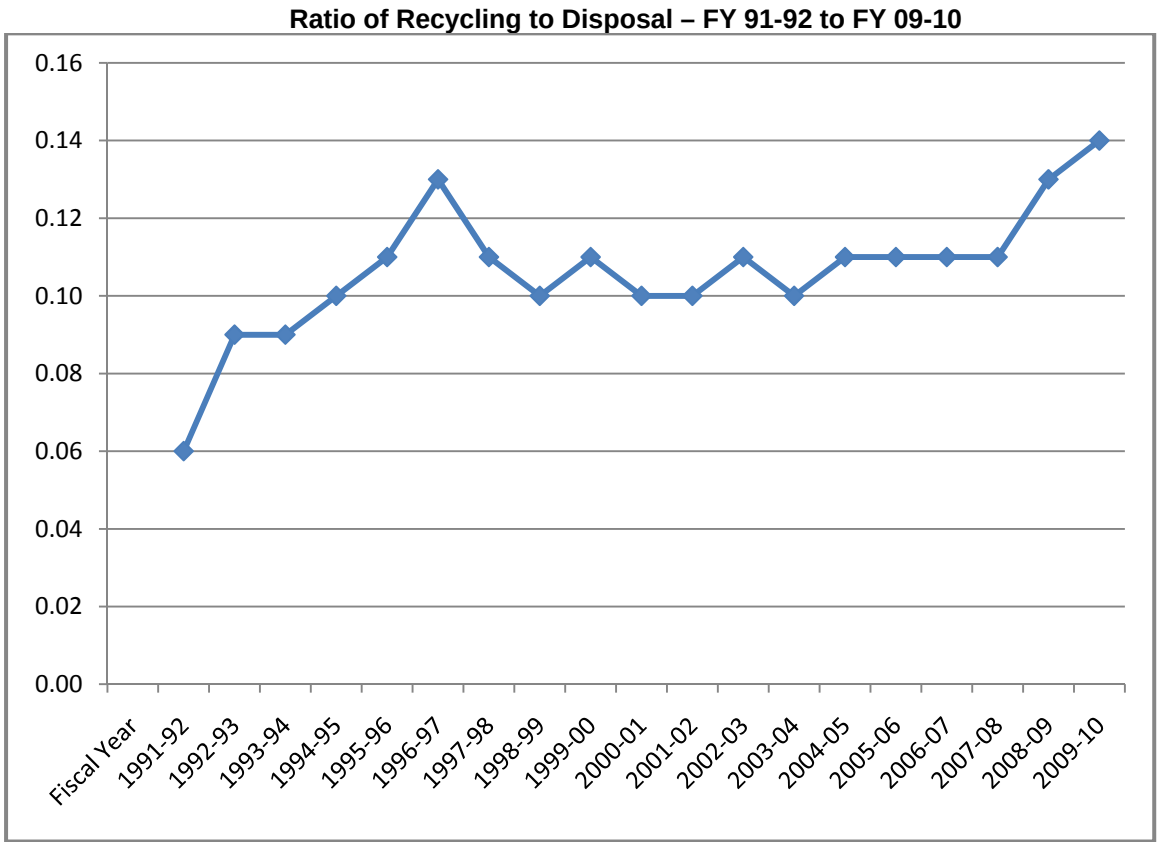
* Includes white goods, aluminum cans, steel cans and other metals.

** Includes yard waste, pallets, wood waste, and food waste.

*** For FY 00-01 through FY 0809 Special Wastes includes electronics, used oil, oil filters, antifreeze, paint and batteries. Beginning in FY 09-10 Special Wastes includes recovery from household hazardous waste programs and excludes Electronics which are now are reported separately.

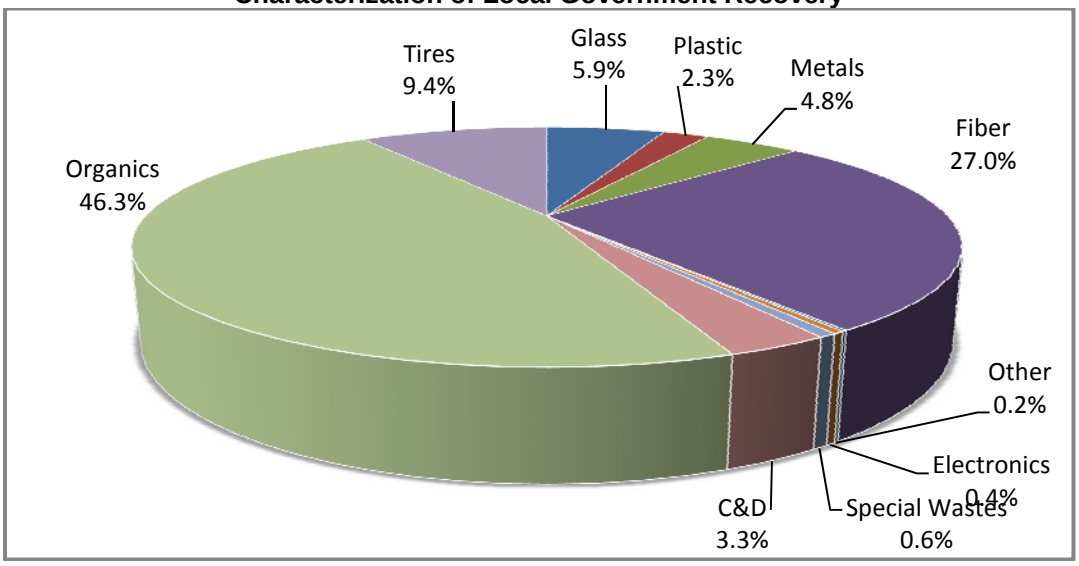
**** For FY 09-10 the tons of tires recovered includes only those tires generated by NC local governments. In prior years the figure has included all tires recovered at the private tire facilities in NC including those tires received from outside of North Carolina.

As mentioned earlier, the ratio of recycling to disposal jumped to an all-time high of 0.14 during FY 09-10. This ratio is used to examine the success of materials recovery from year to year when compared to disposal, and is determined by comparing the amount of materials recovered by local governments to the amount of total waste disposal during any one year. The following chart demonstrates the increasing success of materials recovery programs in North Carolina over the past several years.



Recovery of Particular Materials

There is significant demand in North Carolina and beyond for recovered materials as feed-stock for a wide variety of industries. Although the recovery of organic materials is erratic due to annual weather conditions, the recovery of organics (primarily through mulching and composting, though also from the recovery of food waste and food-based oils) remains the single largest component of local government recycling programs. During FY 09-10 the recovery of organics constituted 46.3 percent of total local government recovery. Fiber and tires were the next two largest categories recovered contributing 27.0 percent and 9.4 percent respectively. Electronics are displayed separately from other special wastes for the first time as a result of the impending disposal ban on these materials that will become effective on July 1, 2011. The following chart provides a material-specific look at local government recovery operations in FY 09-10.

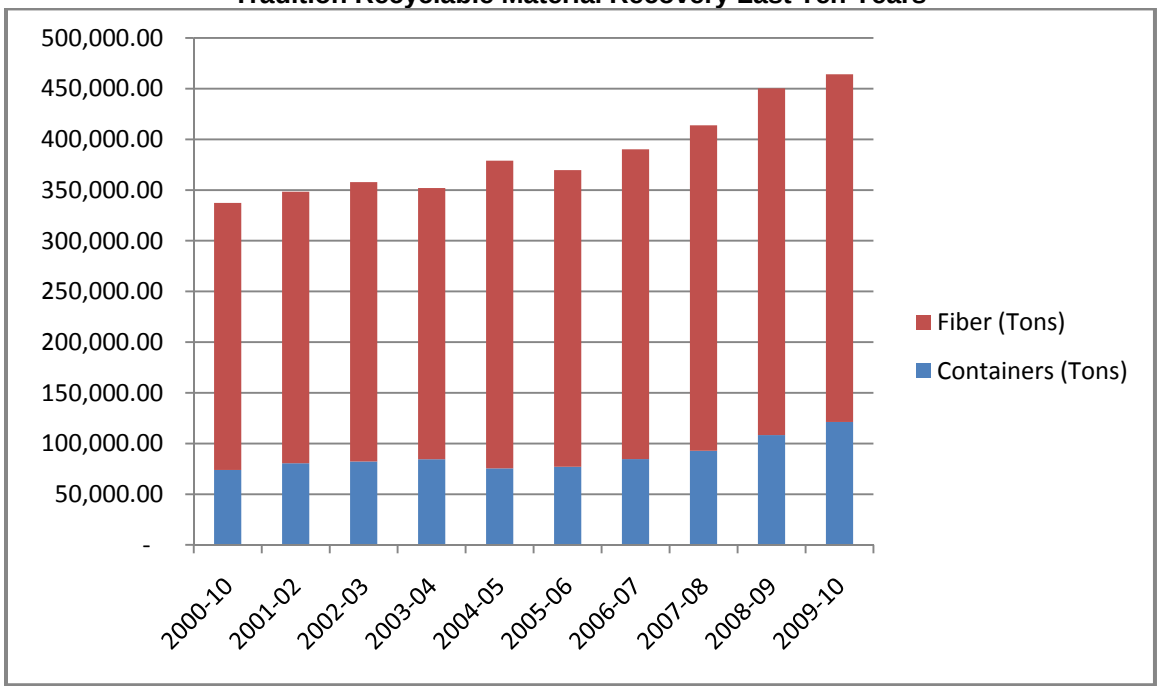


Recovery of Traditional Materials

Traditional recyclable materials include fiber (corrugated cardboard, magazines, newspapers, office fiber and residential mixed paper) and containers (aluminum beverage cans, glass bottles and jars, plastic bottles, and steel food containers).

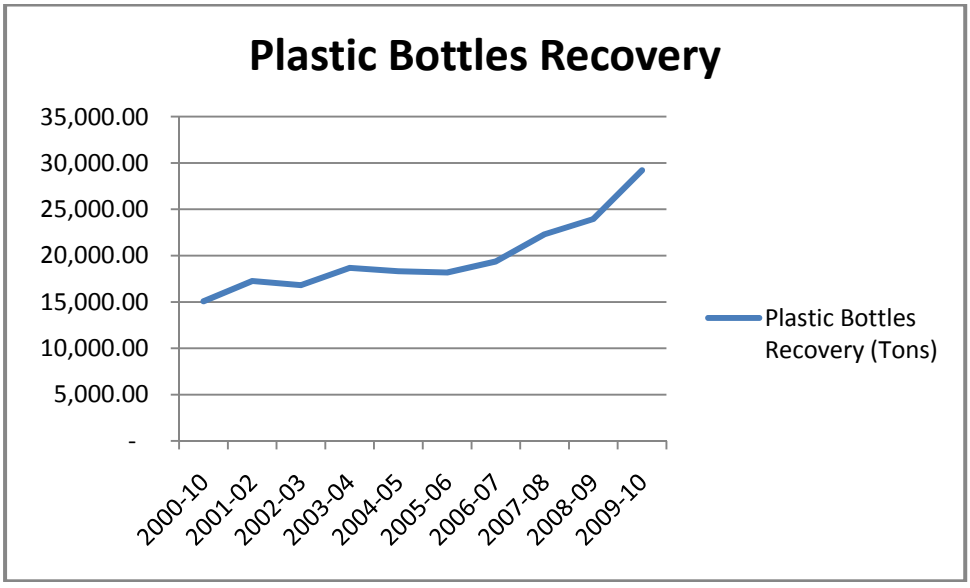
FY 09-10 continued the steady growth in the successful capture of traditional materials despite the trend towards decreased weight of packaging like plastic bottles and metal cans, and despite the continued decrease in the circulation of printed newspapers and the downsizing of those papers still in circulation.

Tradition Recyclable Material Recovery Last Ten Years



Plastic Bottles - A Success Story

North Carolina's disposal ban on plastic bottles became effective last fiscal year on October 1st, 2009. Plastic bottle recovery increased 22% in FY 09-10 when compared to FY 08-09, and this is the sharpest gain on record during the last ten years. The increased capture of plastic bottles helped to deliver more HDPE and PET resin to the growing plastics recovery industry in North Carolina and beyond. The following chart illustrates the increased recovery in plastic bottles over the past ten fiscal years.

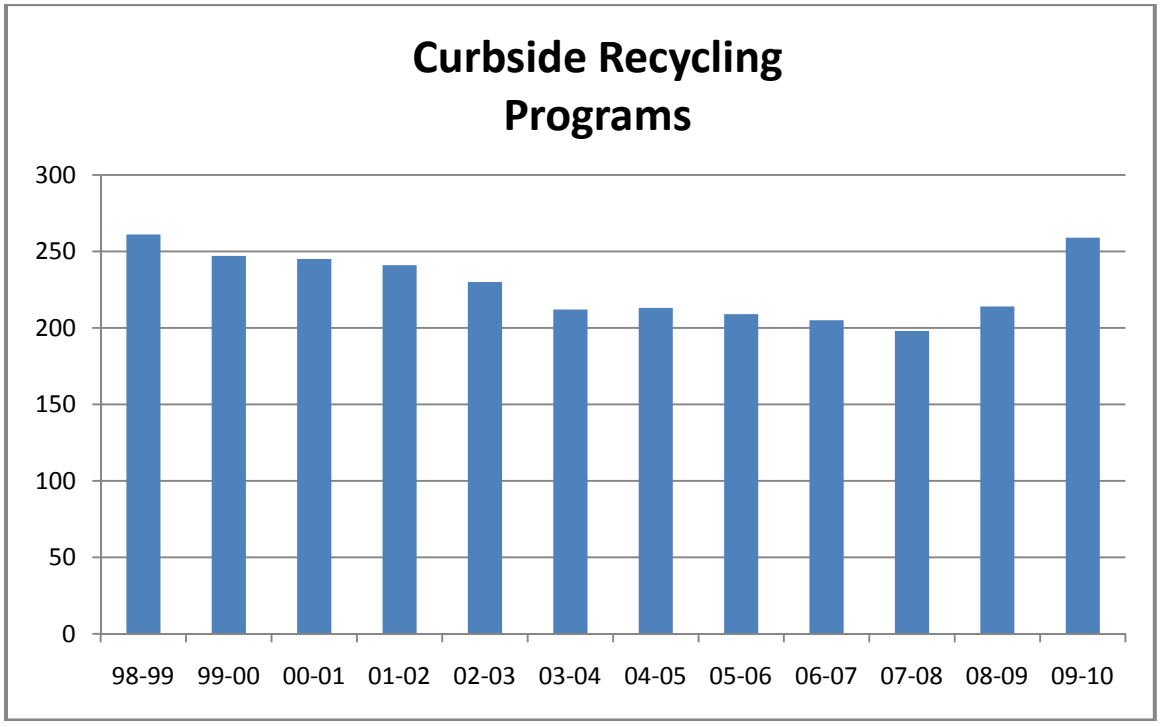


Local Government Recycling Program Management

Publically operated curbside recycling programs continued to see significant growth for the second year in a row during fiscal year 09-10, climbing to 259 programs from 214 the previous year. This continues last year's reversal of a decreasing trend in the number of units served that ran from 1998 to 2007. Given new renewed public attention to environmental issues, strong market values for recyclable materials, and a series of new disposal bans in the state, this trend is expected to continue in the future.

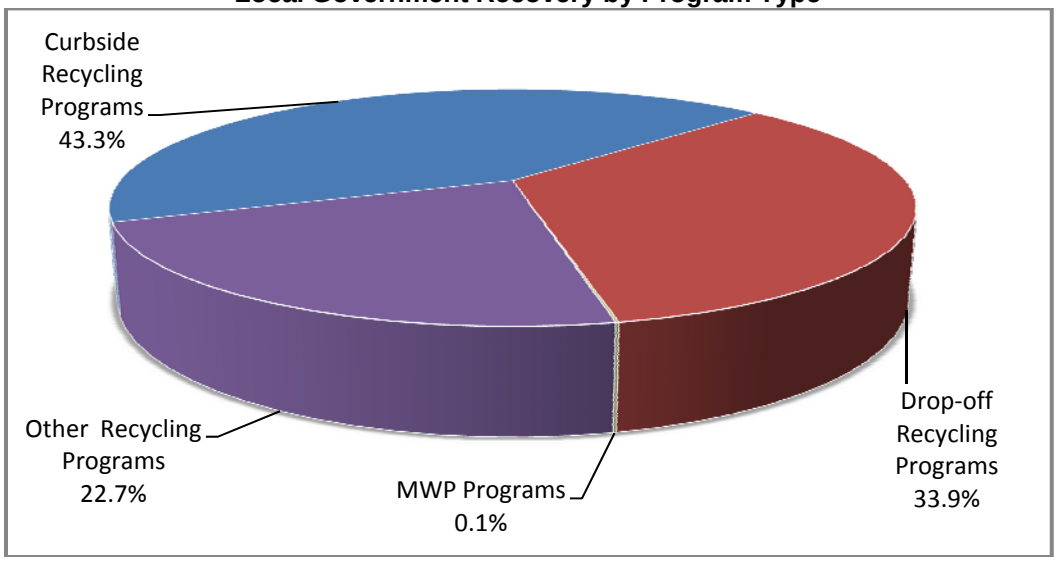
The number of households served by curbside recycling in North Carolina grew to 1.62 million, up from 1.52 million during FY 08-09. According to the US Census 2009 population estimate, there were 4.26 million households in North Carolina, thus over a third or 37.9% of households in the state have access to curbside recycling service. The continued growth in the number of households served by curbside recycling has been an ongoing trend, even during years when the state has experienced a decrease in the number of curbside recycling programs operated by local governments.

New curbside programs implemented in FY 09-10 contributed to the overall growth in the number of households with access to curbside recycling service. Many of the new programs in FY 09-10 were in small communities, though a portion of the growth in the number of households served by curbside recycling is still occurring at least in part due to annexations and growth in communities with existing curbside recycling programs. Seven of the new curbside recycling programs established in FY 09-10 were implemented with the assistance of the Cart Grant Program operated by the Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach.



For the second year in a row curbside recycling programs contributed more towards the recovery of traditional recyclable materials in North Carolina than any other type of recycling effort. Drop-off recycling programs remain a critical component of waste reduction in the state, but the steady expansion of the number of households with curbside recycling services has again contributed to the decreased reliance on drop-off programs for recycling of traditional materials. During FY 09-10, 43.3 percent of the traditional recyclable materials recovered by local governments were collected through curbside programs. This compares to 33.9 percent from drop-off recycling programs, 22.7 percent from "other" recycling programs such as multifamily, commercial, and school recycling efforts, and 0.1 percent of recyclables were recovered by Mixed Waste Processing (MWP) programs where recyclables are sorted from municipal solid waste. The following chart illustrates local government recovery efforts by program sector for FY 09-10:

Local Government Recovery by Program Type



Special Waste Management

For North Carolina local governments, FY 10 saw some general improvement in the collection of special wastes from the previous year. Most dramatic was the jump in the number of oil filter collection programs and the associated tonnage of filters recovered. This increase is attributable directly to the implementation of the state oil filter disposal ban, which engendered a 65 percent rise in local government programs and 160 percent increase in tonnage collected.

Oil collection also rose slightly, perhaps buoyed by the programmatic push on oil filters. By contrast, lead acid battery tonnage dropped by 35 percent as part of a long term trend in fewer and fewer batteries coming through local recycling programs. One explanation may be that the higher recycling value of batteries is leading citizens to recycle them directly with scrap yards rather than community drop-off locations.

The number of household hazardous waste programs went up in FY10, with an accompanying increase in tonnage collected. HHW programs saw the lowest aggregate cost per ton in the past five fiscal years.

Local Government Special Waste Management, FY06 to FY10

	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
Used Motor Oil					
Number of programs	122	126	124	125	131
Gallons collected	933,618	872,399	901,565	822,748	851,136
Oil Filters					
Number of programs	20	32	32	62	102
Tons collected	28.21	35.84	37.94	56.29	146.5
Antifreeze					
Number of programs	58	61	62	68	74
Gallons collected	32,415	35,492	33,393	26,482	28,054
Lead Acid Batteries					
Number of programs	95	93	90	91	98
Number collected	91,947	83,853	67,662	66,880	43,619
Household Haz. Waste					
Number of programs	34	40	34	40	52
Number of permanent sites	16	17	20	21	24
HHW tons collected	2,066.91	2,227.24	2,281.75	2,733.68	3,382.74
Total cost reported	$2,718,980 $1,315/ton	$2,729,511 $1,226/ton	$2,849,781 $1,249/ton	$3,123,480 $1,143/ton	$3,787,369 $1,120/ton

Conversions: Oil, 1 gal = 7.4 lbs; Antifreeze, 1 gal = 8.42 lbs; Lead Acid Battery, 1 battery = 35.9 lbs

Yard Waste Management

Local government yard waste tonnage changed little from FY09 to FY10, with total diverted tons falling by a small fraction. As seen in the figure below, local government yard waste management has been remarkably steady since 1996, with a few anomalies during disaster or drought years. The state's yard waste disposal ban has now kept a cumulative 8.3 million tons out of landfills over the past 15 years.

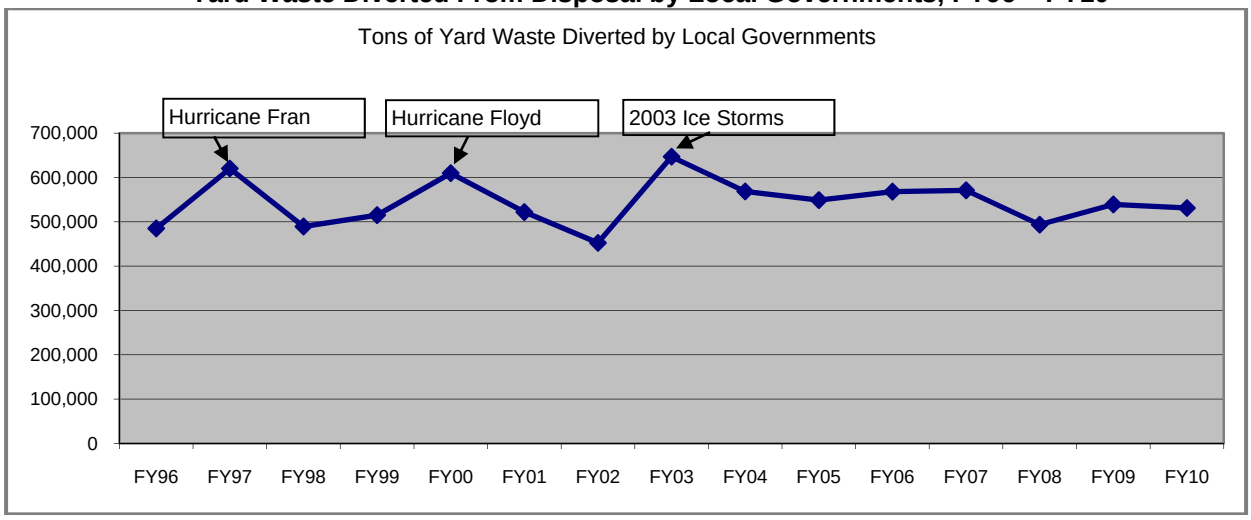
To stay consistent in counting yard waste diversion over the years, local government collected organic materials going to the destination "Private Facility" are not included in the disposal diversion total. However, there is a small growing trend for some jurisdictions to send their collected yard waste materials to commercial composting and mulching facilities – this material is diverted from disposal but not counted in the directly managed diversion total reported in the table below. But some of the total tonnage is very substantial, including Cary's 20,395 tons, Asheville's 12,409 tons, Wilmington's 11,822 tons, and Concord's 8,005 tons. Just the total from these four municipalities alone would increase the amount of successfully disposal-diverted yard waste in FY10 by 10 percent.

Local Government Yard Waste Management FY09 and FY10

Destination of Materials	FY09 Tons Managed	FY10 Tons Managed	Percentage Change
End Users (direct delivery)	61,423	55,768	-9.2%
Local Mulch/Compost Facility	478,339	475,284	-1.1%
TOTAL DISPOSAL DIVERSION*	**539,762**	**531,052**	**-1.6%**
Other Public Facility**	*136,225*	*147,390*	*+8.2%*
Private Facility	88,466	95,270	+7.7%
LCID Landfill	94,367	97,482	+3.3%
YARD WASTE TOTALS	**722,596**	**723,805**	**+0.2%**

* Tonnages under the row for "Total Disposal Diversion" are not included in diversion because of data redundancy, uncertainty about actual disposition of the waste, and actual disposal of noted tonnages.
** Yard Waste Totals exclude tons for "other public facilities" - it is assumed these tons were captured under other categories.

Yard Waste Diverted From Disposal by Local Governments, FY96 – FY10



Recycling Markets and Prices

Market demand for recyclable materials was strong through FY10, as demonstrated by commodity pricing detailed below. Recycling prices have thoroughly rebounded from the dramatic drop experienced in late 2008 brought on by onset of the economic recession. North Carolina also enjoyed critical infrastructure developments addressing a range of materials, further increasing collection, processing, and end-use capacity in the state.

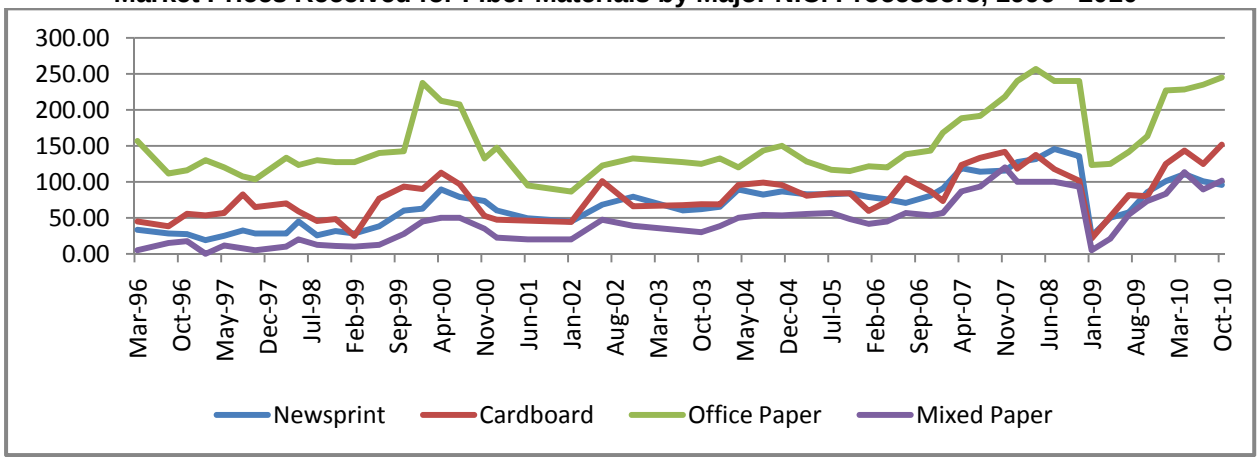
The table below, which reports the results of quarterly surveys of material recovery facilities in three regions in North Carolina, shows that prices rose for most commodities through the course of FY 10 before declining slightly toward the end of the fiscal year. Spring 2010 was a high water mark for the whole range of materials with a doubling or greater of prices for steel cans, PET, newsprint, and mixed paper from the beginning of the year. Glass remained flat in value, which has been the case for many years.

Recycling Market Prices Received by Major N.C. Processors, FY 10

Material	Summer 2009	Fall 2009	Winter 2009/10	Spring 2010	Summer 2010
Aluminum Cans, lbs., loose	$.57	.61	.76	.79	.70
Steel Cans, gross tons, baled	$79	$108	$164	$233	$188
PET, lbs. baled	$.11	$.11	$.13	$.22	$.17
HDPE Natural, lbs., baled	$.22	$.24	$.25	$.30	$.22
Newsprint, ton, baled	$58	$80	$101	$111	$101
Corrugated, ton, baled	$82	$80	$125	$143	$125
Office paper, ton, baled	$141	$163	$227	$228	$235
Mixed paper, ton, baled	$54	$73	$83	$113	$89
Clear glass, ton	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25
Brown glass, ton	$18	$18	$18	$18	$18
Green glass, ton	-$1	-$1	-$1	-$1	-$1

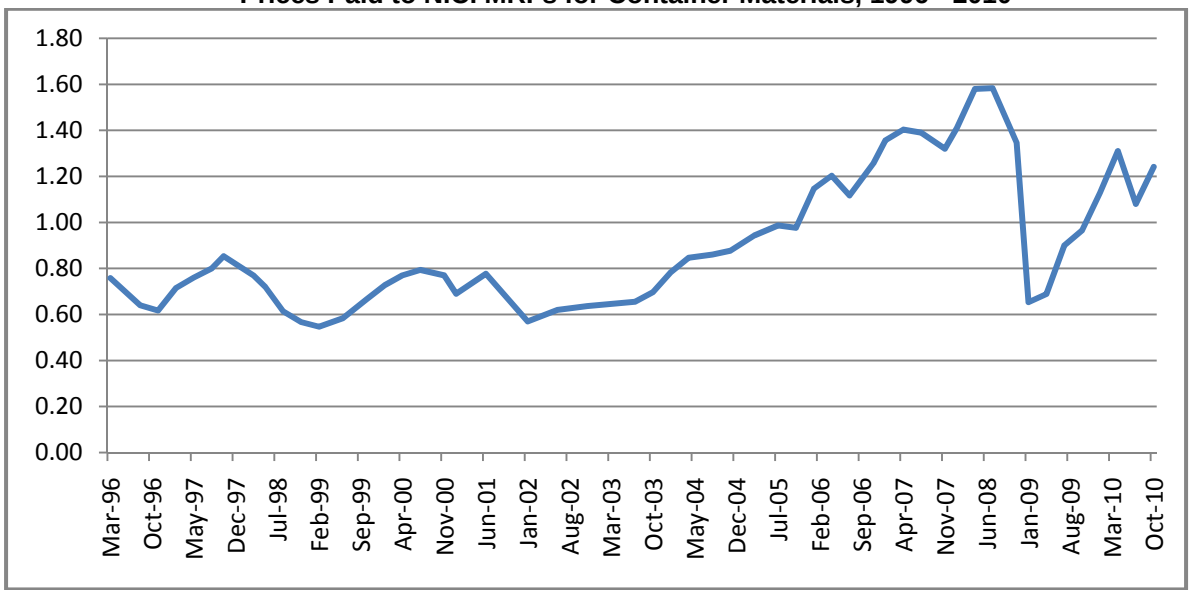
As demonstrated in the graph below, pricing for four major fiber grades (office paper, newsprint, cardboard, and mixed paper) since 1996 has naturally fluctuated over time, largely due to supply/demand issues, the effects of export markets, and the general impacts of economic activity. The 2008-09 recession caused a precipitous fall in pricing, in many ways unprecedented. But the recovery in just two years has been equally astonishing, especially given the lingering effects of the economic downturn. The global appetite for secondary fiber appears to be very strong as pricing reached near historic levels for paper grades in FY 10.

Market Prices Received for Fiber Materials by Major N.C. Processors, 1996 - 2010



The following figure shows composite price per pound received by material recovery facilities in North Carolina for some key container materials (aluminum cans, PET bottles and HDPE Natural) since 1996. In parallel with the experience with fiber, prices for these materials have fluctuated over 14 years, but the dramatic 2008 decline followed by the robust recovery in 2009 and 2010 is perhaps more marked for containers than fiber. FY10 pricing for these container materials again reflected the impact of a rising demand worldwide for recycled resins and metals.

Prices Paid to N.C. MRFs for Container Materials, 1996 - 2010



Recycling Market Developments in FY10

In general, FY10 saw a resurgence of recycling material demand and pricing. As the global and domestic economy slowly emerged from the deep recession, demand for secondary materials resumed the steady growth it had experienced before the downturn. In fact, given the depth of the recession, it is remarkable how fast material demand and pricing got back on track, pushing almost immediately back to historic levels.

Developments within the state's recycling infrastructure reflected the relatively bullish aspects of the recycling industry and again demonstrated the inroads recovered materials have made as core industrial feedstocks. As one significant part of that infrastructure, material recovery facilities (MRFs) provide a critical link between recycling collection efforts and commodity consumption; investments in MRF capacity can be an indicator of the trend-lines of recycling demand growth. North Carolina saw continued MRF expansion in FY 10 with significant upgrades at two major facilities in Raleigh and Charlotte and the commitment of a major processor to build a new MRF in Charlotte (which was completed in late 2010). Smaller MRFs in other parts of the state also made investments to streamline material storage and throughput, including in some cases conversion to single stream processing.

North Carolina also experienced new growth in other key recycling capacity. Chief among these developments was the opening of the Clear Path Recycling facility in Fayetteville, a plant designed in its first phase to convert 160 million pounds of PET plastic bottles into polyester for carpet and new plastic bottle resin. Unifi, a major textile producer, also announced in FY10 its intention to increase consumption of PET-based resin for its Repreve textile line. In May 2010, VSA LLC, a recycler of automotive catalytic converters, announced plans to create 98 jobs and invest $4.5 million in a new plant in Morganton. Also in FY 10, Metech, an electronics firm, opened a new plant focused on CRT glass processing in Creedmoor.

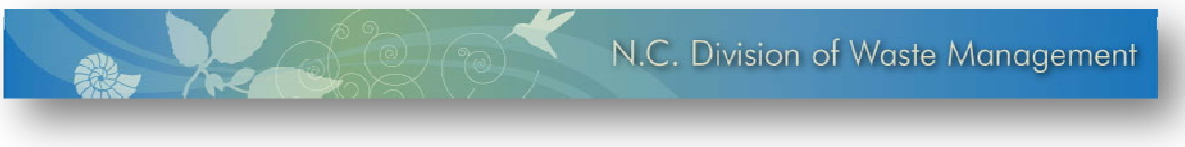
A number of other recycling companies in North Carolina made additional investments in FY 10. These increases in recovery capacity occurred along a broad range of material categories and business types, including composting and organics diversion, construction waste and asphalt shingle recycling, carpet and carpet pad processing, electronics recycling, glass cullet production, plastic processing, small scale commercial and residential collection, and pallet repair. As typically occurs, applications for state recycling grant assistance in FY 10 far outstripped available funding, indicating a consistent appetite among the state's recycling firms to expand and improve their operations.

In general, the state's recycling economy continued a now two decade-long pattern of growth through FY10. The recession provided a dampening effect on pricing but that impact proved temporary. As an indicator of the dynamic nature of the recycling sector and its ability to contribute to the overall growth of the state's economy, recycling employment rose 4.8 percent between 2008 and 2010. The increased diversion of commodities from disposal will only help this trend.

N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Chapter 4

Scrap Tire Management



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

SCRAP TIRE MANAGEMENT

Scrap Tire Disposal Account

The Scrap Tire Disposal Account (STDA) was created by the 1993 General Assembly. For FY 09-10, it received 17 percent of the revenues from the Scrap Tire Disposal Tax.

Starting with the August 1997 distribution, 50 percent of the fund can be used for cost overrun reimbursements to counties, 10 percent for clean-up of nuisance tire sites and 40 percent for processed tire material market development grants.

FY 09-10 Balances

Balance of Funds as of July 1, 2009	$2,351,034.29
Deposits Received FY 2008-2009	$2,608,432.48
Total Funds in Account	$4,959,466.77
Grants to County Scrap Tire Programs	$1,143,216.37
Nuisance Tire Site Cleanup Program	$404,558.10
Processed Tire Material Grants	$0
Balance of Funds as of June 30, 2010	$3,411,692.30
Obligated funds as of June 30, 2010*	$1,860,500.00
Net Balance of Funds as of June 30, 2009	$1,555,192.30

* $1,860,500 obligated: $360,500 for tire cleanup, $1,500,000 for grants to counties

Tire Tax Distribution

Tire Tax Distribution FY09–10

Total Collections	$14,566,151.76
Dept. of Revenue Cost of Collecting	$259,790.40
Scrap Tire Disposal Account	$2,608,320.07
Solid Waste Management Trust Fund	$1,144,508.91
Distributed to Counties	$10,014,452.96
Inactive Haz. Sites Cleanup Fund	$269,539.71
B. Allen Mem. Drinking Water Fund	$269,539.71

Of the state's tire disposal tax revenue, 70 percent is distributed to counties on a per capita basis. In the past year, the total amount distributed was $10,014,452.96. This subsidized tire disposal costs for the counties, but did not cover the total expenses of some counties. The total distributed to the counties represented 91 percent of the total reported direct disposal costs of $10,965,852.38.

Counties whose scrap tire disposal costs exceed the amount they receive in their allocation of the tire tax can apply for a grant from the scrap tire disposal account to cover the deficit. Historically, the amount of grant funds requested by counties has surpassed availability. Scrap tire legislation requires the division to consider county efforts to avoid free disposal of out-of-state tires and other ineligible tires and county program efficiency in using their allocated funds when making decisions about grant awards. For the first grant cycle of this fiscal year, 49 counties requested $873,577 and were awarded $580,913. In the second grant cycle, 57 counties requested $844,495 and were awarded $562,303.

Processed Tire Material Market Development Grants

The goal of the Division of Waste Management's processed tire material market development grant program is to make scrap tire recycling sustainable in North Carolina. Since receiving its first allocation of funds in August 1997, the program has spent $4,475,883 on nine

projects that created new or expanded existing markets for processed tire material. These have included modifications to a boiler system to facilitate the use of tire-derived fuel, expansion of manufacturing capacity of solid rubber wheels, testing for regulatory approval of using tire chips in bed system drain fields, research to increase amount of recycled rubber in manufacture of new tires, expansion of tire-derived fuel production to meet market demand, and assistance in the construction of the first ground-rubber production facility in the state.

The division continues to look at opportunities that promote sustainable scrap tire recycling. Due to the state budget shortfall, some STDA funds have been diverted to the general fund, limiting available funding for potential projects. As the grant program receives future distributions from the scrap tire tax, new projects will be considered.

Tire Cleanup Program

Improper management of scrap tires can result in illegal dump sites. These sites can breed mosquitoes and other vectors which are a fire hazard and pose a public health threat. A tire fire can result in damage to air quality, surface water and ground water.

A total of 388 nuisance tire sites have been identified in North Carolina: 367 have been cleaned and 21 sites have cleanups underway. Counties are encouraged to locate and help facilitate the cleanup of small tire sites through countywide cleanup activities.

Status	Number of Sites	Total Known Tires	Total Tires	Cleared Tires
Cleaned Up	367	9,106,360	96.2%	9,106,360
Under Cleanup	21	361,730	3.8%	101,044
TOTAL	**388**	**9,468,090**	**100%**	**9,207,404**

The law requires the division to first address nuisance tire sites that pose the greatest threat to public health and the environment. For this reason, the largest identified sites have been cleaned up. The section has established and implemented a specific cleanup plan for each known nuisance tire site. As new sites are discovered, prompt investigation leads to a cleanup plan for each site within 30 days. The plan is implemented as soon as possible to minimize potential threats to human health and the environment. The section is committed to the N.C. Big Sweep program and other countywide cleanup efforts, with reimbursements going to counties that request funds to dispose of scrap tires collected by these events.

To date, 188 nuisance tire sites were cleaned using STDA funds. Cost recovery enforcement efforts collected $456,373.30 from responsible parties in 16 of these sites. As a cost-saving measure, minimum-security inmates have been used to help remove tires from numerous nuisance tire sites in 28 counties. A total of 175 nuisance sites have been cleaned up by the responsible person(s) and/or landowner or the county. Four sites burned.

Scrap Tire Generation

The U.S. EPA standard to estimate scrap tire generation is one tire per person, per year.[1] The 2009 N.C. population was about 9.4 million, so it is estimated an equal number of tires were generated. This includes passenger, truck, and tires for special uses, such as off-road equipment and tractors. Counties report tires collected in either tons (most counties report tons collected) or the number of tires. Tons can be converted to number of tires to be compared to the population to determine the state's scrap tire generation rate. Several methods of converting tons to number of tires have been used over the years in

[1] "Markets for Scrap Tires," 1991. U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste. EPA/530-SW-90-074A. Washington, DC

an attempt to be most accurate. An EPA workgroup consisting of state scrap tire regulators, including North Carolina, has developed a conversion method for all states to use that will provide consistency in reporting. This is beneficial by providing greater accuracy in compiling national reports that track trends in scrap tire management and recycling.

During FY 09-10, North Carolina counties reported having disposed of 8,502,165 tires (calculated using the EPA workgroup method). Comparing scrap tire generation using this method to population results in 0.91 scrap tire per person. By comparison, when counties estimated the percent of each type of tire they collected (passenger, heavy truck and off-road), the calculated number of tires disposed was 10,440,215, which is 1.1 tires per person. However, this figure is very heavily weighted towards passenger tires (96% of the total number of tires) with the actual total number likely lower.

Scrap Tire Collection

All counties are required to provide a facility for scrap tire collection and to report on their management programs. In FY 09-10, North Carolina businesses and individuals disposed of approximately 151,339 tons of tires. These tires were managed by county collection facilities and private processing/disposal facilities as follows:

140,448 tons	Managed by counties and shipped to two NC processing firms
265 tons	Managed by counties and shipped to out-of-state processors
10,626 tons	Tires taken directly to processing firms (not managed by counties)
151,339 tons	**Total**

Counties reported receiving approximately 140,773 tons from N.C. scrap tire generators. The counties shipped about 140,448 tons to two private North Carolina recycling facilities; the remaining tons were shipped to an out-of-state processor.

Two private N.C. tire processing firms received 138,714 tons from county tire programs and an additional 10,626 tons directly from disposers not participating in county tire programs. These may be individuals involved in privately-funded cleanups or tire dealers not participating in a county program. In addition, the two N.C. processors received 33,132 tons of tires from other states.

The tire program's success is proven by the number of tires properly disposed at permitted facilities. When free disposal was implemented in 1994 for scrap tires generated in the normal course of business in N.C., a potential problem emerged: the illegal free disposal of out-of-state tires at county collection sites. Counties should be diligent in screening scrap tires brought for disposal to identify out-of-state tires and other tires not eligible for free disposal. Those that do not are likely spending a portion of their tire tax revenues for disposal of out-of-state tires.

The section assists counties in learning how to avoid fraudulent disposal of out-of-state tires. County efforts to deter disposal of out-of-state tires is an eligibility factor when awarding grants from the STDA to cover cost over-runs.

County Tire Disposal

There are 98 county programs, including one regional program [Carteret, Craven and Pamlico (CRSWMA)]. Counties reported spending a total of $11,667,499 for scrap tire management and disposal. Of this total, $10,965,853 was for direct disposal costs and $701,646 was for other costs, such as labor or equipment costs. Counties with unusually low costs may be stockpiling tires during the year rather than sending them for processing. Some of the fluctuation is probably due to recordkeeping errors or county reporting errors. Some counties manage tires more efficiently than others. For example, counties that allow citizens to dispose tires at multiple recycling facilities or provide curbside pickup incur increased labor costs to recover and load tires into trailers.

Tire disposal costs charged by processors are very competitive in North Carolina. North Carolina processors report that county contracts typically charge $70-$85 per ton, including transportation and trailer rental costs. Counties at a distance from processing facilities may pay as much as $85-$100 per ton.

COUNTY REPORTS OF SCRAP TIRE DISPOSAL

County	Total Tons	Total Cost	Tire Tax Rec'd.	Calculated Cost/Ton
Alamance	1948.09	$ 158,390.88	$ 158,359.84	$ 81.31
Alexander	453.66	$ 36,014.96	$ 40,197.52	$ 79.39
Alleghany	227.23	$ 22,104.25	$ 12,116.05	$ 97.28
Anson	287.51	$ 23,436.79	$ 27,641.01	$ 81.52
Ashe	513.5	$ 71,997.90	$ 28,601.42	$ 140.21
Avery	248.42	$ 28,000.00	$ 20,049.29	$ 112.71
Beaufort	845.15	$ 100,318.50	$ 50,641.06	$ 118.70
Bertie	255.98	$ 23,558.44	$ 21,852.39	$ 92.03
Bladen	532	$ 48,223.74	$ 35,140.77	$ 90.65
Brunswick	1,431.13	$ 138,495.03	$ 111,183.25	$ 96.77
Buncombe	2,477.19	$ 265,000.00	$ 247,764.46	$ 106.98
Burke	1,340.73	$ 104,024.96	$ 97,068.13	$ 77.59
Cabarrus	1,923.32	$ 111,702.00	$ 184,102.14	$ 58.08
Caldwell*	1,185.99	$ 90,941.70	$ 87,045.61	$ 76.68
Camden	60.95	$ 17,272.00	$ 10,548.17	$ 283.38
Caswell	160.57	$ 13,309.43	$ 25,553.09	$ 82.89
Catawba	3,280.62	$ 263,574.22	$ 168,465.63	$ 80.34
Chatham	860.35	$ 66,691.92	$ 65,893.52	$ 77.52
Cherokee	361.47	$ 49,687.50	$ 29,541.44	$ 137.46
Chowan	475.56	$ 45,773.00	$ 16,001.30	$ 96.25
Clay*	269.86	$ 24,418.75	$ 11,363.18	$ 90.49
Cleveland	1,445.72	$ 144,925.88	$ 106,533.56	$ 100.24
Columbus	1,222.41	$ 93,416.58	$ 59,604.47	$ 76.42
CRSWMA	3,015.09	$ 295,336.05	$ 189,427.96	$ 97.95
Cumberland	4,561.32	$ 318,071.61	$ 344,535.11	$ 69.73
Currituck	264.74	$ 38,524.90	$ 25,900.85	$ 145.52
Dare	552.16	$ 56,281.00	$ 37,096.77	$ 101.93
Davidson	2,214.87	$ 165,417.14	$ 172,491.09	$ 74.68
Davie	612	$ 44,971.71	$ 44,514.51	$ 73.48
Duplin	893.53	$ 76,781.77	$ 58,158.06	$ 85.93
Durham	3,076.47	$ 288,413.61	$ 282,309.32	$ 93.75
Edgecombe	966.8	$ 75,684.64	$ 56,464.90	$ 78.28
Forsyth	6,035.00	$ 483,080.26	$ 373,266.05	$ 80.05
Franklin	685.57	$ 64,137.70	$ 62,736.26	$ 93.55
Gaston	3,123.07	$ 273,541.09	$ 222,327.92	$ 87.59
Gates	175.8	$ 18,123.00	$ 12,896.46	$ 103.09
Graham	158.21	$ 20,913.28	$ 8,830.23	$ 132.19
Granville	697.12	$ 67,567.46	$ 61,153.20	$ 96.92
Greene	139.97	$ 11,784.03	$ 23,087.35	$ 84.19
Guilford	7,131.92	$ 559,314.69	$ 508,431.37	$ 78.42
Halifax	899.08	$ 93,791.23	$ 60,222.58	$ 104.32
Harnett	1,204.08	$ 76,068.76	$ 118,651.18	$ 63.18
Haywood	1,137.06	$ 164,589.41	$ 62,226.07	$ 144.75
Henderson	1,219.86	$ 119,397.09	$ 112,719.10	$ 97.88
Hertford	369.99	$ 31,012.03	$ 25,893.22	$ 83.82
Hoke	450.07	$ 34,347.61	$ 48,022.26	$ 76.32
Hyde	81	$ 8,020.53	$ 5,993.61	$ 99.02
Iredell	2,832.19	$ 218,965.27	$ 166,994.84	$ 77.31
Jackson	507.38	$ 59,115.83	$ 40,271.04	$ 116.51
Johnston	2,145.72	$ 162,178.12	$ 175,908.44	$ 75.58
Jones	268.9	$ 22,493.69	$ 11,224.41	$ 83.65

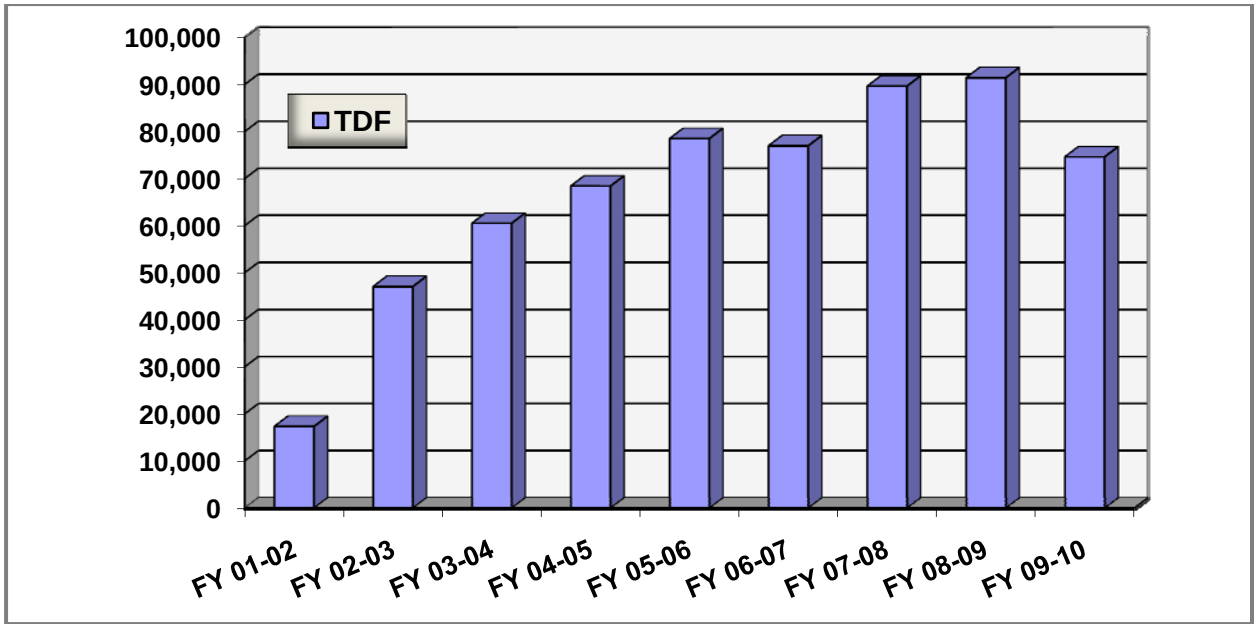
County	Total Tons	Total Cost	Tire Tax Rec'd.	Calculated Cost/Ton
Lee	822.86	$ 43,690.23	$ 62,368.50	$ 53.10
Lenoir	1,206	$ 105,543.71	$ 62,730.10	$ 87.52
Lincoln	1,281	$ 90,410.24	$ 80,766.14	$ 70.58
Macon	860.71	$ 82,729.69	$ 37,143.50	$ 96.12
Madison	132.82	$ 32,298.00	$ 22,596.95	$ 243.17
Martin	377.42	$ 31,523.31	$ 26,027.81	$ 83.52
McDowell	759.4	$ 70,676.00	$ 48,436.54	$ 93.07
Mecklenburg	15,760.64	$ 1,165,213.08	$ 952,156.12	$ 73.93
Mitchell*	457.16	$ 37,702.60	$ 17,454.01	$ 82.47
Montgomery	552.67	$ 38,033.22	$ 30,122.10	$ 68.82
Moore	808.65	$ 55,573.58	$ 92,587.42	$ 68.72
Nash	1,250	$ 109,550.84	$ 102,148.11	$ 87.64
New Hanover	3,251.81	$ 261,401.24	$ 208,904.50	$ 80.39
Northampton	375.1	$ 26,327.00	$ 23,091.09	$ 70.19
Onslow	1,931.78	$ 159,386.36	$ 190,018.90	$ 82.51
Orange	1,305.94	$ 97,441.00	$ 140,399.99	$ 74.61
Pasquotank	785.99	$ 45,126.99	$ 44,926.77	$ 57.41
Pender	806	$ 77,136.81	$ 56,131.99	$ 95.70
Perquimans	165.1	$ 17,195.00	$ 14,063.13	$ 104.15
Person	466.25	$ 49,124.20	$ 40,920.79	$ 105.36
Pitt	2,794.70	$ 213,344.96	$ 168,589.99	$ 76.34
Polk	235.71	$ 23,000.00	$ 20,714.12	$ 97.58
Randolph	2,380	$ 125,389.02	$ 153,242.61	$ 52.68
Richmond	1,010.95	$ 53,580.35	$ 51,010.96	$ 53.00
Robeson	1,559	$ 115,868.00	$ 141,800.43	$ 74.32
Rockingham	1,330.60	$ 109,725.38	$ 99,929.81	$ 82.46
Rowan*	1,272.93	$ 163,509.55	$ 150,425.18	$ 128.45
Rutherford*	1,150.95	$ 99,500.00	$ 69,103.03	$ 86.45
Sampson	944.59	$ 85,345.69	$ 71,043.06	$ 90.35
Scotland	474.75	$ 35,194.03	$ 40,335.64	$ 74.13
Stanly	835.33	$ 76,543.02	$ 64,936.26	$ 91.63
Stokes	541.61	$ 50,282.07	$ 50,731.20	$ 92.84
Surry	1,795.13	$ 130,399.00	$ 79,927.27	$ 72.64
Swain*	209.23	$ 19,475.00	$ 15,214.90	$ 93.08
Transylvania	378.6	$ 44,315.00	$ 33,716.42	$ 117.05
Tyrell	53.08	$ 4,904.00	$ 4,667.87	$ 92.39
Union	2,425.05	$ 174,111.59	$ 205,921.09	$ 71.80
Vance	801.38	$ 64,000.00	$ 47,438.68	$ 79.86
Wake	12,045.81	$ 1,034,536.04	$ 933,555.00	$ 85.88
Warren	280.48	$ 25,630.32	$ 21,710.65	$ 91.38
Washington	383.72	$ 33,079.23	$ 14,368.75	$ 86.21
Watauga	630	$ 45,905.00	$ 49,227.66	$ 72.87
Wayne*	2,331.13	$ 183,528.40	$ 125,979.07	$ 78.73
Wilkes	988.36	$ 112,484.10	$ 73,321.62	$ 113.81
Wilson	2,503.80	$ 165,168.40	$ 85,760.92	$ 65.97
Yadkin	442.7	$ 43,750.75	$ 41,511.23	$ 98.83
Yancey	329.55	$ 34,000.00	$ 20,253.62	$ 103.17
TOTALS	**140,712.82**	**$ 11,651,853.94**	**$ 10,014,452.96**	**$ 82.81**

DNR=Did Not Report

The information in this table was taken from the Dept. of Revenue reports of tire tax distribution and from the Scrap Tire Management Annual Reports submitted by the counties. Calculated cost/ton = total costs / tons collected.

Tire Recycling

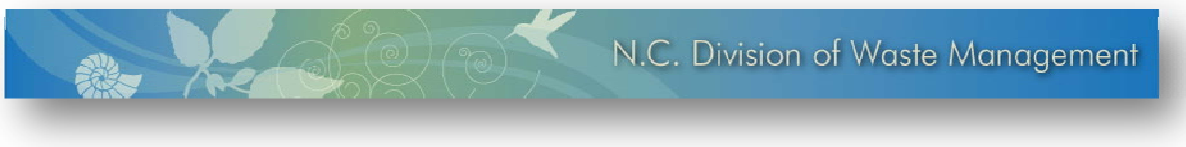
In FY 09-10, 72% of scrap tires received by North Carolina tire recycling companies were recycled. In order of weight recycled, the categories are tire-derived fuel, crumb/ground rubber, civil engineering (including drain field material), recap/resale, and other products. The remaining tires go to the two permitted tire monofills in the state. The market for tire-derived fuel (TDF) has been strong the last few years, but saw an 18% decrease during FY 09/10. Industry sources indicate this was due to a state renewable energy tax credit that favored wood chips, resulting in some businesses replacing TDF with wood chips. However, information from processors indicates the TDF market is coming back strong, due to the higher BTU value in TDF as compared to wood chips. The section continues to pursue new opportunities for sustainable scrap tire recycling.



N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Chapter 5

White Goods



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

WHITE GOODS MANAGEMENT

"White goods" are defined in the General Statute as, "refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, unit air conditioners, washing machines, dishwashers, clothes dryers and other similar domestic and commercial large appliances." In 1993 the North Carolina General Assembly passed the White Goods Management law because white goods were difficult to dispose and contained chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants (CFCs). Counties were mandated to manage them by providing at least one disposal site, at no cost to citizens, and to arrange for the removal of CFCs. To fund this statute, the General Assembly imposed a $3 tax (Advanced Disposal Fee or ADF) on new white goods purchased.

White Goods Management by County Governments

The banning of white goods from landfills in 1989 has encouraged recycling and better management. Comprehensive white goods management laws enacted in 1993 included an ADF. In 1998, Senate Bill 124 extended the fee for three years, but reduced it from $10 to $3. In 2000, the sunset on the fee was removed.

The major accomplishment of the program is a drastic reduction in illegal dumping of white goods. The critical factor was requiring local governments to provide collection sites at no cost to citizens. Grant and ADF funding make it possible to clean up illegal dumpsites. Previously, many counties gave white goods a low priority and under-funded their management. The white goods account makes it possible for counties to hire and train personnel, obtain the specialized equipment or develop collection and loading areas needed to improve white goods management.

In FY 09-10, 57 counties reportedly collected 25,977 tons of white goods. In comparison, in FY 91-92, all 100 counties collected 25,749 tons of white goods. Without the program, large numbers of appliances would have likely been illegally dumped or stockpiled.

CFC Collection

All counties should continue to implement proper management practices to capture and recycle CFCs. This practice avoids the illegal venting of CFCs into the atmosphere and creates a potential revenue source for counties from the sale of CFCs. The release of CFC's into the atmosphere is illegal under both state and federal law because of the damage it causes to the earth's atmosphere.

The accidental and intentional venting of CFCs due to poor management practices may be more widespread than previously thought. Even though gas venting is prohibited under state and federal law and markets exist for reclaimed CFCs, reports from sources in the field indicate that some counties and metal recyclers contracted by counties, accidentally and intentionally vent CFCs on a routine basis into the atmosphere. Proper extraction of CFCs from appliances is considered to be time-consuming, requires trained personnel, specialized equipment and may be given low priority among solid waste programs.

The white goods program is actively encouraging and promoting counties to reclaim more refrigerant gases from appliances. This is being done by emphasizing that the program can provide funding for the purchase of equipment, the training of personnel and supplying information for private sector sources to help counties find markets for reclaimed CFCs. It is hoped that the net result will be a decrease in the amounts of ozone depleting CFCs released into the environment, while at the same time providing a new revenue source for counties through the sale of reclaimed CFCs.

CFC reclamation involves the use of specialized equipment and trained personnel. The CFC extraction equipment shown here is dedicated to the extraction of one type of CFC, R-22. Reclaimed refrigerants have increased market value when uncontaminated by other refrigerants. A good quality CFC recycling program would have several reclamation units, each unit dedicated to a single type of refrigerant.

Appliances use an average of one half pound of refrigerant per unit. Accurate record keeping by one populous county substantiates that on average 90% (ninety percent) of refrigerant-bearing appliances continue to have CFC's in their coolant systems upon disposal. The number of appliances which did not have CFC's upon disposal ranged from 5% to 22% in any particular month. Without county white goods programs, many appliances with CFCs would have been improperly disposed, contributing to the depletion of the earth's ozone layer.

Current Trends in White Goods Management

- Scrap metal prices fell precipitously after the economic crisis, continuing for several months. Afterward, prices began to rebound incrementally. At the time of this writing, scrap metal prices have recovered much of their pre-crisis value. Even though general economic conditions in the U.S. have not greatly improved, the demand for scrap metal has not followed the domestic demand. It would appear that scrap metal prices have completely decoupled from domestic demand and are now dependent on overseas demand. As a result, many counties enjoy good returns on their recycled appliances and other scrap metal sold.

- Due to sparse populations and small tax bases, a few rural counties will continue to require support of their white goods programs with grants from the program.

- Counties should only use the white goods tax money for its intended purpose. The money should not be deposited into the county's general fund.

White Goods Management Costs

Counties can use the white goods ADF proceeds disbursed quarterly by the Department of Revenue for daily expenses incurred to recycle white goods. Expenses for these programs include fuel, labor and the cost of associated items.

Funds can also be used for one-time expenses, such as purchasing specialized equipment and making site improvements for better management. Low or high program costs are not necessarily good indicators of program efficiency. This means that counties with minimal costs are not necessarily more efficient than counties with high costs. Some counties with low program costs are marginally in compliance with the law's intent.

County reporting indicates that 80% of the counties' budgets is spent on daily operations, 15% is for capital improvements, and 5% is spent to clean up illegal disposal sites.

County costs for white goods programs can vary and are dependent on the extent of intra-county collections, the degree of record keeping, the existence of a county cost allocation plan, and the availability of a local market.

Due to the value of scrap metal, some counties have metals recyclers willing to provide free pickup from county collection sites and/or provide CFC recovery in exchange for access to the scrap metal. Despite scrap metal having value, a small number of counties continue to pay private contractors to collect and haul scrap metal with little or no remuneration to the county.

In FY 2009-10, 57 counties said they spent $2,735,423 on daily operational expenses, $246,021 on capital improvements, and $145,317 on illegal white goods dump clean ups.

White Goods Management Account

The White Goods Management Account was established to help counties whose costs exceed their share of Advanced Disposal Fee (ADF) revenue. Although 72 percent of the net disposal fee collections was allotted for distribution, ineligible counties forfeited some of that money. The white goods management account receives 20 percent of net collections as well as these forfeited funds.

Net white goods ADF collections in FY 10 totaled $4,088,576.99.
Funds were disbursed from the Department of Revenue as follows:

$2,732,987.01 Allocated for direct distribution to counties
($2,200,532.87 distributed to counties plus $532,454.14 forfeited by ineligible counties)
$759,163.06 Allocated for the white goods management account
$303,665.23 Solid Waste Management Trust Fund
$292,761.69 NC Revenue Department cost of collections

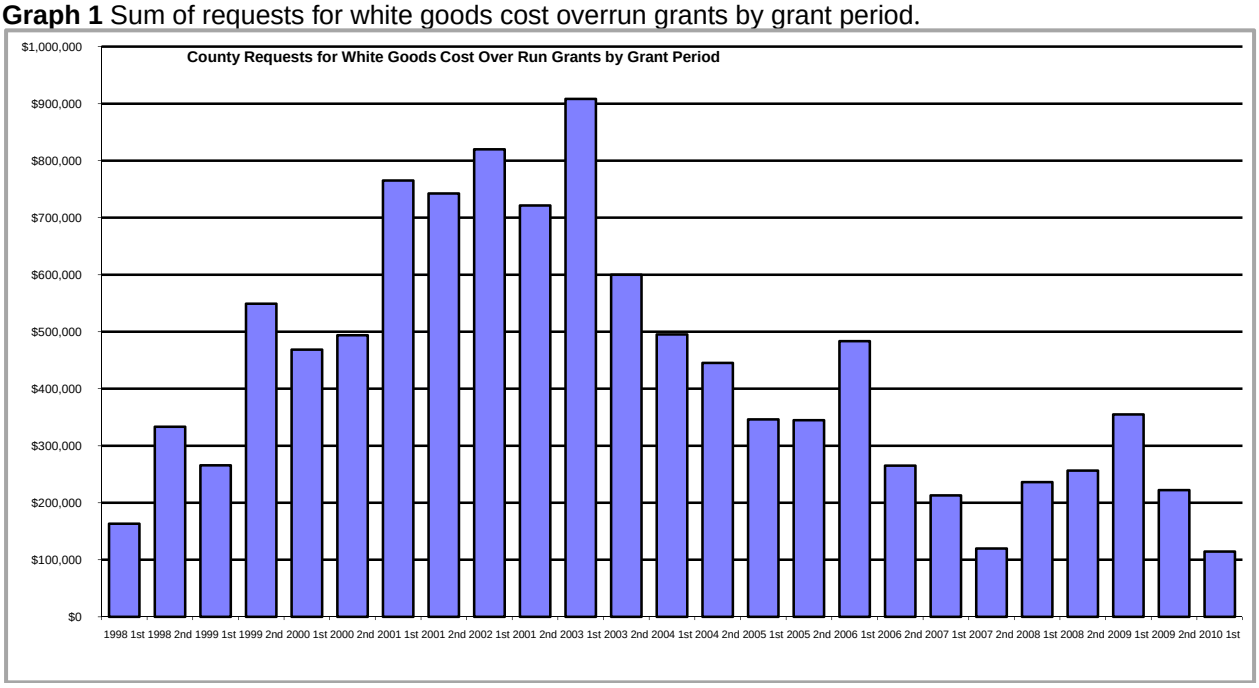
In early 2009, one million dollars was transferred out of the white goods account to the State General Fund to aid with the state budget shortfall.

White Goods Management Account Balance FY 09-10

Beginning Balance (July 1, 2009)	$ 1,421,191.18
Funds Received during FY 09-10*	$ 1,291,617.20
Capital Improvement and Cost Overrun Grants	$ [573,408.00]
Subtotal (June 30, 2010)	$2,139,400.38
Moneys Needed for Future Grant Awards**	[$1,000,000.00]
Ending Balance	**$1,139,400.38**

* $759,163.06 allocated to White Goods Mgmt Acct plus $532,454.14 forfeited by ineligible counties
** $500,000 reserved for capital improvement grants and $500,000 reserved for overrun grants.

Graph 1 Sum of requests for white goods cost overrun grants by grant period.



The above graph shows that the amounts requested by counties during FY 10 fiscal year have decreased. There are two grant periods each year. The first grant period is for July through December and the second is for January through June. This is due to the rebound in the price of scrap metal from the previous year. As the price of scrap metal rises, counties use the added revenue to pay for operational expenditures. When scrap prices fall, counties require cost overrun grants to meet expenditures. The increase in the amounts counties are requesting was due to the decrease in prices paid for scrap metal since the previous fiscal year.

A recession in the early part of the decade saw counties applying for cost overrun grants to meet expenditures due to the low value of scrap metal. Efforts to improve efficiency by providing money for counties to invest in infrastructure somewhat offset falling scrap metal prices.

Utilization of Funds

Counties who are or will be experiencing moderate to high growth rates in the coming years would benefit greatly from upgrades in their facilities in anticipation of the growth in their populations. Improved infrastructure for white goods means that it costs less for counties to manage their white goods,

decreases the environmental impact of white goods, and improves the returns the counties receive for the value of their white goods as scrap metal. This has the effect of easing constraints on limited local funding.

Though the white goods program has had many accomplishments, some problems remain. Some counties ignore the white goods law by not allocating white goods tax distributions to their white goods programs. This means that some county white goods programs are underfunded.

Many local governments are privatizing their white goods management. Privatization does not necessarily mean that programs are more efficient. In many instances, privatized white goods management is incorporated into a more comprehensive solid waste contract between a local government and a private firm, making it more difficult to measure program efficiency and accountability.

As shown in Tables 1 and 2 below two separate rounds of grants were approved during FY 2009-2010 which totaled $396,024.49.Grant period 1 - $262,479.73 to 19 counties and Grant period 2 - $167,537.87 to 22 counties.

Table 1 Grant Requests & Awards from the White Goods Disposal Account July - December 2009

County	Tax Proceeds Reported	Requested Amount	Award
Brunswick	$13,742.87	$22,023.97	$22,023.97
Camden	$1,316.00	$7,240.00	$7,240.00
Chatham	$8,177.17	$35,936.70	$17,968.35
Chowan	$2,026.06	$11,417.12	$11,417.12
Cleveland	$13,425.57	$9,655.92	$9,655.92
Columbus	$7,526.52	$11,630.36	$11,630.36
Edgecombe	$7,160.69	$20,790.73	$20,790.73
Gates	$1,633.42	$12,080.71	$9,060.53
Haywood	$7,881.84	$36,928.42	$18,464.21
Hyde	$752.79	$4,781.21	$4,781.21
McDowell	$6,089.76	$11,550.24	$11,550.24
Iredell	$0.00	$20,788.59	$20,788.59
Nash	$12,841.10	$46,993.29	$23,496.65
Northampton	$2,934.73	$3,502.77	$3,502.77
Orange	$17,599.39	$50,071.41	$12,517.85
Perquimans	$1,758.21	$11,832.83	$11,832.83
Rutherford	$6,697.72	$29,467.38	$29,467.38
Stokes	$6,392.84	$9,556.16	$4,778.08
Transylvania	$4,250.84	$5,431.84	$2,715.92
Tyrrell	$592.89	$6,769.17	$1,692.29
Warren	$2,752.86	$2,852.61	$2,852.61
Washington	$1,826.21	$4,270.12	$4,270.12
Total			**$262,497.73**

Table 2 Disposal Grant Requests & Awards from the White Goods Account January- June 2010.

County	Tax Proceeds Reported	Request	Award
Brunswick	$16,557.64	$9,600.84	$9,600.84
Camden	$1,566.00	$6,224.00	$6,224.00
Chatham	$9,800.00	$34,168.46	$20,501.08
Cleveland	$15,765.47	$4,607.74	$4,607.74
Columbus	$8,814.79	$12,524.56	$5,009.82
Currituck	$3,826.91	$9,195.09	$7,356.07
Duplin	$8,601.18	$7,181.30	$7,181.30
Graham	$1,301.83	$2,160.27	$2,160.27
Iredell	$0.00	$13,222.52	$13,222.52
McDowell	$7,174.00	$11,667.00	$9,333.60
Mitchell	$2,581.11	$15,357.24	$15,357.24
Nash	$15,128.80	$6,241.03	$6,241.03
Orange	$20,088.18	$45,461.62	$18,184.65
Pasquotank	$6,653.19	$4,956.84	$4,956.84
Rutherford	$10,230.91	$18,351.59	$18,351.59
Stanly	$9,612.60	$15,219.88	$6,087.95
Tyrrell	$688.98	$10,320.02	$4,128.01
Warren	$3,206.34	$1,099.29	$1,099.29
Washington	$2,120.39	$7,934.03	$7,934.03
Total			**$167,537.87**

Capital improvement grants totaling $143,372.40 were awarded to four counties as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Capital Improvement Grants Paid to Counties for Fiscal Year 09-10

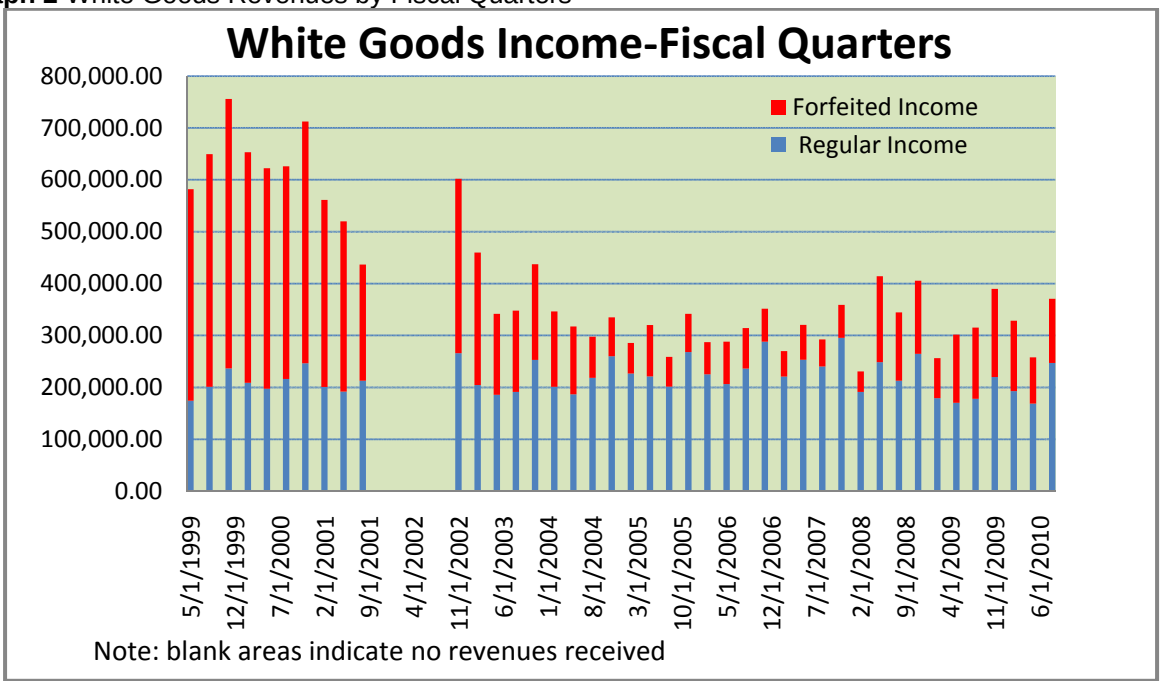
County	Purpose	Amount
Ashe	Partial payment of roll off truck	$59,788.09
Brunswick	Repair to white goods pad	$7,873.39
Stanly	Baler, CFC cylinders, band saw & storage area	$25,556.95
Wilkes	50% cost of track hoe	$50,153.97
Total		**$143,372.40**

Rough handling of CFC-bearing white goods, before CFCs are extracted, leads to damaged coolant systems, resulting in release of CFCs into the atmosphere. Proper care must be maintained in handling CFC-bearing appliances so as not to rupture coolant system coils before CFCs are reclaimed.

The use of capital improvement grants continues to bring necessary upgrades to the county programs. This will help them save money, save the quality of the air and save the esthetic value of NC roads and natural settings.

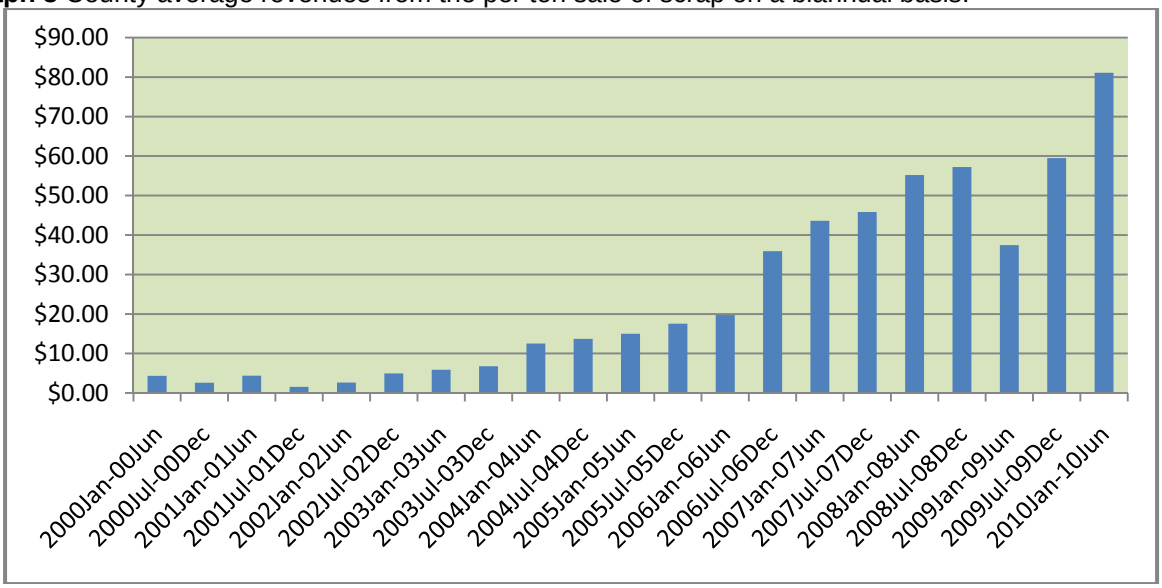
As Graph 1 demonstrated, the total of the amounts requested has decreased gradually and steadily over the decade. As Graph 2 depicts, the amount of available funds has also fallen since the early part of the decade.

Graph 2 White Goods Revenues by Fiscal Quarters



The blue bars indicate the amount of funds the white goods program receives as its share of the advance disposal fee and is a measure of the amount of sales of new white goods in North Carolina. The red bars indicate the revenues the program receives from counties that forfeit their share of the advance disposal fee due to their ineligible status. Counties become ineligible when they fail to submit their Annual Financial Information Reports [AFIR] to the Local Government Commission by March 1st or by exceeding the threshold amount in their AFIRs. Forfeited income remains the secondary source of the white goods program's revenues. Funds are received into the white goods account from the Department of Revenue forty-five days after the end of the fiscal quarter.

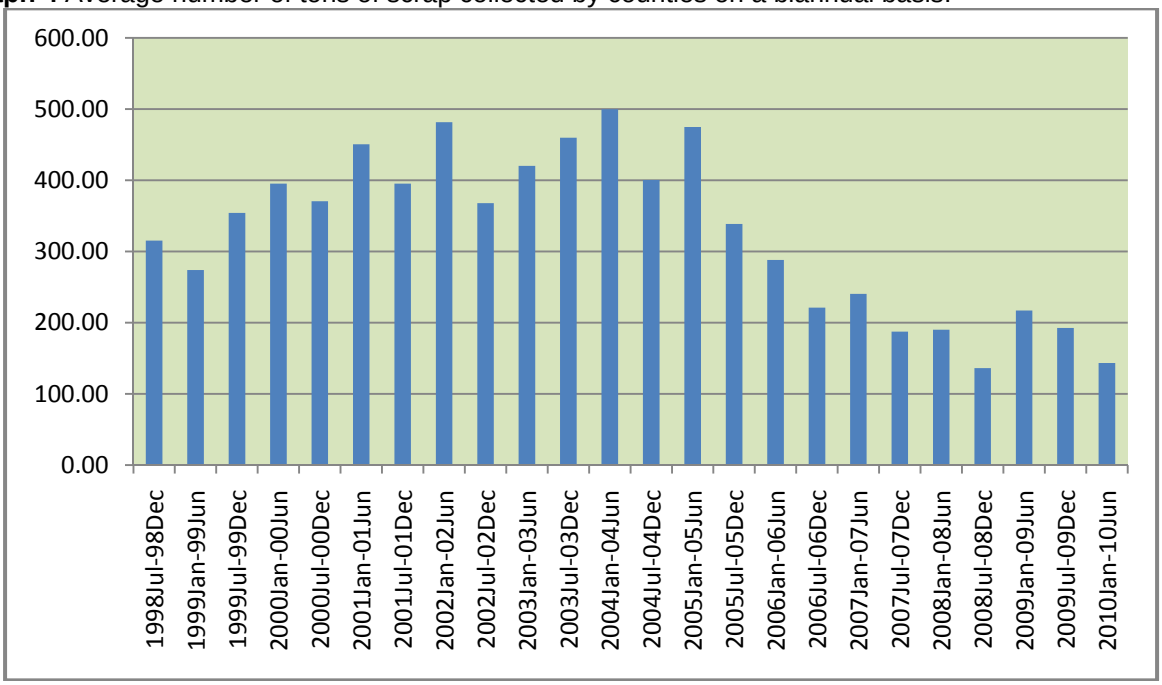
Graph 3 County average revenues from the per ton sale of scrap on a biannual basis.



Graph 3 shows the average revenues collected by counties on the sale of a ton of scrap metal biannually from FY2000 to the early part of FY2010. The graph clearly shows a continuous increase in the value of scrap metal through the decade, with dips in FY2001 and FY2009, coinciding with both national recessions, which occurred during that time. Comparing this graph with Graph 1 shows that as counties have increased revenues from scrap sales they have also decreased grant requests from the White Goods Management Program over that time.

Other factors which may have influenced the value of the scrap metal sold by counties include the increase in efficiencies counties have seen from improvements in funding and infrastructure. However, the overriding factor influencing the value of scrap metal lies in the demand from overseas markets. Strong and sustained demand from overseas markets drives scrap metal values almost entirely. The question remains as to how long the demand from those markets will be maintained. If the demand begins to wane, then it can be expected that the value of the scrap metal will also diminish.

Graph 4 Average number of tons of scrap collected by counties on a biannual basis.



Graph 4 shows that over the decade, the counties' collection of the amount of scrap has changed. Beginning in about FY 2006 counties began to collect roughly 50% less scrap, even as the value of the scrap they did collect, as shown in Graph 3, had increased in value. It is believed that as the value of scrap metal began to increasingly rise, it became more profitable for citizens to bring their scrap metal directly to metal recyclers for cash, bypassing county collection sites.

Economic conditions affect costs related to white goods. When economic conditions are poor, such as in FY 08-09, county solid waste departments collect less white goods and average per ton costs increase because citizens have less to spend and may put off making new white goods purchases. These costs are tied to the general price paid for scrap metals and to the overall amounts of white goods collected. When economic conditions improve more money becomes available and citizens look to replace appliances.

Forfeited Funds

Determination of forfeited funds is based on information supplied by counties' Annual Financial Information Reports (AFIRs). AFIRs are submitted to the Office of the State Treasurer. AFIRs are due by November 1st. Counties that did not submit their AFIR last year became ineligible to receive tax proceeds in March 2010. The forfeited funds were submitted to the White Goods Management Account. (Based on FY 08-09 AFIR Reports)

Alexander	Edgecombe	Macon	Richmond
Anson	Harnett	Martin	Sampson
Ashe	Henderson	Montgomery	Scotland
Avery	Hoke	Moore	Yadkin
Bertie	Iredell	Northampton	
Burke	Jones	Pamlico	
Cherokee	Lincoln	Randolph	

Counties that will not receive ADF distributions in March 2011 because undesignated balances exceed their threshold amounts are as follows. (Based on FY 10 AFIR Reports)

Alexander	Henderson	Martin
Edgecombe	Iredell	Rutherford
Forsyth	Lincoln	

At the time this report was prepared, 57 counties had submitted their AFIRs to the Local Government Commission. Counties that did not report as of January 14, 2011:

Anson	Davie	Madison	Stokes
Avery	Gates	Montgomery	Transylvania
Bertie	Granville	Moore	Union
Bladen	Greene	Northampton	Vance
Burke	Halifax	Pender	Warren
Caswell	Harnett	Pitt	Wayne
Cherokee	Hertford	Richmond	Wilkes
Clay	Hoke	Robeson	Yadkin
Columbus	Hyde	Rowan	Yancey
Currituck	Jackson	Sampson	
Davidson	Jones	Scotland	

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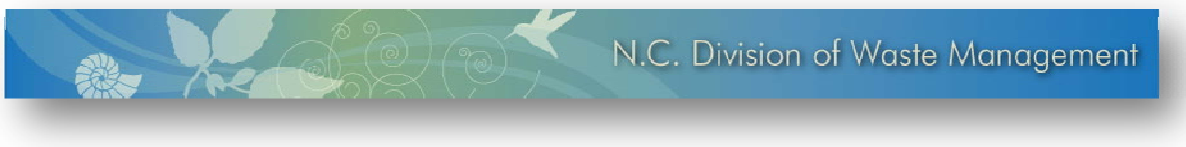
Chapter 6

Electronics Management Program



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Electronics Management Program

The General Assembly passed new legislation, Session Law 2010-67 (SB 887), in the summer of 2010. This established the Electronics Management Program. The law established that manufacturers of electronics, as well as retailers, consumers, and the state must all share responsibility for the responsible recycling and reuse of electronic equipment. Computer equipment includes desktop and laptop computers, monitors and video displays for computers, printers, scanners or combination printer-scanner-fax machines, mice, keyboards and other peripherals. The Electronics Management Fund, which is administered by the Division of Waste Management Solid Waste Section Planning and Programs Branch, consists of computer and television manufacturers' registration and annual fees. The majority of the fund will be used to subsidize local governments' electronics recycling programs.

Manufacturers' Responsibilities

The law established that computer equipment and television manufacturers who sell to consumers must take responsibility for their equipment. A consumer is an occupant of a dwelling who used the equipment for personal or home business use. A nonprofit organization with fewer than 10 employees is also considered to be a consumer. Manufacturer responsibilities under the law include:

- Before selling equipment in North Carolina, a manufacturer must register with the state.
- Equipment manufacturers must pay a fee. Television manufacturers pay an annual fee of $2500. Computer manufacturers pay an initial fee of $10,000 to $15,000 and then an annual fee of $2,500 - $15,000, depending on the level of their plan.
- Computer equipment manufacturers must provide a plan which, at a minimum, will allow a mechanism for consumers to recycle their brands of equipment. The recycling and transportation must be accomplished using environmentally sound management practices. Manufacturers must provide a consumer recycling education program and a toll-free phone number. The plans must provide that the recycling is free and reasonably convenient. There are three levels of computer equipment plans.
    - Level I manufacturers must provide one or more means to take back their equipment. This can be through a mail back program, a physical collection site or a one-time collection event. Manufacturers operating at this level will pay a $15,000 initial registration fee and $15,000 annually.
    - Level II manufacturers must take back all manufacturers' equipment, not just its own brands. Manufacturers must provide 10 physical collection sites in North Carolina's 10 largest cities and must host at least two collection events annually. Manufacturers operating at this level will pay a $10,000 initial registration fee and $7,500 annually.
    - Level Ill manufacturers must take back all manufacturers' equipment. Manufacturers must provide physical collection sites in 50 North Carolina counties. Ten of the collection sites must be in the 10 largest counties. The manufacturer must host at least two collection events annually. Manufacturers operating at this level will pay a $10,000 initial fee and $2,500 annually.
- Equipment must display a label which clearly identifies the manufacturer.
- Manufacturers must report the total weight of equipment which was collected and recycled in the fiscal year to the Department each year by October 1. The Computer equipment manufacturers must also report a summary of the actions taken in compliance with their plans.

Electronics Management Fund

Fees paid into the electronics management fund will be used to implement the provisions within the new law. The television equipment funds and up to 10 percent of the computer equipment funds may be used to administer the program.

As of publication of this report, there is $77,500 attributable to 31 television manufacturers' and $497,500 attributable to 35 computer equipment manufacturers' registration fee generation, for a total of $575,000 in the fund. The Senate Bill 887 Legislative Fiscal Note forecasted that 20 television manufacturers would register, generating $50,000 in funds; we currently have 34 registered thus far. The fiscal note also forecasted that 43 computer equipment manufacturers would register at Level I, generating $645,000 and the total amount of fees generated the first year to be $695,000. In the first six months of the new law's

enactment, this department has received 30 computer manufacturers Level I, four Level II , one Level III and 31 television registration fees. Revenues received thus far amount to $120,000 less than forecasted. The division continues to receive registration fees from manufacturers. It is anticipated that funds will reach the forecasted amount by the end of FY 2011. Income generated in future years is forecasted to decline as Level II and Level III annual fees decrease from the initial registration fee listed below.

	Initial Manufacturer Registration Fee	Annual Fee (due 6/30/11)	Number of Manufacturers SB887 Fiscal Note	Actual Electronics Manufacturer Registered	Actual Number of Manufacturer Paying	Actual Fees Collected
Computer Equipment			43	44	35	$497,500
Exempt	$0	$0		7	0	$0
Level I	$15,000	$15,000		30	30	$447,500
Level II	$10,000	$7,500		5	4	$40,000
Level III	$10,000	$2,500		2	1	$10,000
Television	$2,500	$2,500	20	34	31	$77,500
					Total Collected	**$575,000**

Distributions to Local Governments from the Electronics Management Fund

Local Governments which have eligible Electronics Recycling Plans will receive per capita distributions from the Electronics Management Fund on or before February 15 of each year. Updated Solid Waste Management Local Government Plans with the specified Electronics Recycling components must have been received by the department by December 31, 2010 in order for the local government to be eligible for funding the following year. The distributions must only be used for the collection and recycling of electronics. In October of 2011, local governments which received funding will report to the Division of Waste Management on how these funds were used and with information on operative inter-local agreements executed in conjunction with the funds received, if any.

Retailer's Responsibilities

Effective July 1, 2011 retailers in North Carolina may only sell televisions, desktop computers, laptop computers, printers, scanners, printer-scanner-fax combinations, mice, keyboards, and other computer peripherals which display the manufacturer label of a registered manufacturer who is in compliance with the new electronics management law.

State Agencies and Governmental Entities Responsibilities

State agencies and governmental entities in North Carolina may only buy televisions, desktop computers, laptop computers, printers, scanners, printer-scanner-fax combinations, mice, keyboards, and other computer peripherals which are produced by manufacturers who have registered and are in compliance with the electronics management law. A list of manufacturers who are in compliance, updated whenever a change occurs, can be viewed on the webpage: http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wm/sw/electronics

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Chapter 7

Abandoned Manufactured Homes Program

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE AND OUTREACH

Report on the 2009-2010 Abandoned Manufactured Homes Program (AMHP)

As established in G.S. 130A-309.111, the Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach (DEAO) operates a grant program available to North Carolina counties for the purpose of providing local governments with the funding and guidance needed to provide for the efficient and proper identification, deconstruction, recycling and disposal of abandoned manufactured homes within their communities which are deemed unfit, unsafe, and hazardous. The Abandoned Manufactured Homes Grant Program Request for Proposals (RFP) was developed and made available to North Carolina counties in October 2009. Prospective program applicants must update their comprehensive solid waste management plans to include their individual AMH program management intentions. Counties participating in the grant program are required to document the amount of AMH waste landfilled and the amount recycled in their management of the abandoned manufactured homes, and to properly document and recycle any mercury thermostats identified within each of the units. Each grant program participant must submit an annual report about the status of their AMHP to the state every August. Based on required August 2010 reports from AMH grantees, the following table shows total number of AMH units deconstructed and the resulting amount of waste disposed and recycled in FY 10.

Units Deconstructed	60 Units
Materials Landfilled	632.2 Tons
Materials Recycled (percentage of total tonnage)	84.41 Tons (12%)
Mercury Thermostats	12 Thermostats

Funding for the grantees is based on a county's development tier rating. Tier 1 and 2 counties are eligible for a maximum of $40,000 in funding from the state and Tier 3 counties are eligible for a total of $25,000 per program year. In total, 10 counties received funding in FY 10. During the early stages of the first year of the Abandoned Manufactured Homes Program, it has taken some of the grantees several months to initiate a fully functioning program and therefore they had no activity or accomplishments to report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Programs are beginning to share developed documentation and more established programs have begun sharing successful operating procedures. It is hoped that as programs mature, the processes will become more efficient and effective. The following table lists county participation, funding, costs to county programs, and fees attributed to responsible parties for the first fiscal year of the program.

As of June 30, 2010 there were 10 NC counties participating in the AMH program.

County	Inception	Completion	Funding for 2009/2010	County costs as of 6/30/2010	Responsible Party Fees
Vance	12/1/2009	11/30/2010	$40,000.00	$18,549.10	$2,560.00
Stanly	12/1/2009	11/30/2010	$40,000.00	$25852.71	$2,800.00
Onslow	12/1/2009	11/30/2010	$40,000.00	$5,401.00	$858.00
Nash	1/30/2010	1/29/2011	$40,000.00	$0	n/a
Harnett	2/1/2010	1/31/2011	$40,000.00	$23,189.90	$5,640.40
Henderson	2/26/2010	2/25/2011	$25,000.00	$14900.64	$923.28
Burke	2/26/2010	2/25/2011	$40,000.00	$0	n/a
Franklin	2/26/2010	2/25/2011	$40,000.00	$0	n/a
Warren	2/26/2010	2/25/2011	$40,000.00	$0	n/a
Bertie	5/3/2010	5/2/2011	$40,000.00	$0	n/a

Additional Information on the AMH program and support from the Solid Waste Trust Fund

In addition to providing funding, DEAO has provided technical assistance to county AMH programs on practical aspects of implementing their efforts, including adoption of new contractor bidding processes and forms, conducting publicity and program promotion, establishing program guidelines and AMH identification processes, and recordkeeping and documentation. During the early stage of the program an email list including all grantees was developed so that they can share developing documentation, discuss challenges, and share ideas. This has been very helpful for counties developing brand new programs. AMH grantees are quickly adapting their county programs and have steadily improved their efficiency and operating procedures. The portion of materials recycled from managed homes exceeds 10% and that percentage is improving as the programs mature.

In total, DEAO expended $385,000 from the Solid Waste Trust Fund in establishing the ten AMH grants in FY10. The Fund entered the FY 10 with a cash balance of $2,450,297 and ended the fiscal year with an unencumbered balance of $1,213,959. In addition to funding the AMH program, the Solid Waste Trust Fund is used for a range of other statutory purposes, including providing grant support to general local government recycling programs, recycling outreach and technical assistance, and development of recycling markets.

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Chapter 8

Environmentally Preferred Purchasing

North Carolina Department of Administration

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Environmentally Preferred Purchasing

The Department of Administration continues to promote the purchase and use of sustainable and efficient supplies and products. As the department progresses with this effort, more of these products are being added to statewide term contracts and agency specific term contracts, and are awarded through open market bids. For more information visit the Purchase and Contract Web site: http://www.ncpandc.gov/

Solicitations advertised by the Division to Comply with the Session Laws 1993 {G.S. 130A - 309.14(al)}

Presently, the bids advertised in the Division of Purchase and Contract contain a Recycling and Source Reduction paragraph in item #10 of Instructions to Bidders. When developing bid invitation language, requirements and specifications, purchasers are continuing to look at alternative methods and products that result in waste reduction if their procurement is both practicable and cost-effective.

Recycling and Source Reduction information provided by the contractors on bids received during the 2009 to 2010 fiscal year indicate the sustainable features or criteria of those products. Sustainable attributes include Reduction, More Efficient, More Durable, Longer Lasting, Reusable, Refillable, Repairable, Refurbished, Recyclable, and Less Toxic than their traditional counterparts, and Washable. Efficient resource use includes Energy Star for electric energy demand and reduced water consumption. Refer to the Examples of Sustainable Open Market Awards and the listing of the Statewide Term Contracts with the applicable sustainable features identified.

NC E-Procurement @ Your Service

NC E-Procurement @ Your Service, now in its eighth year of operation, continues to support the goal of "One North Carolina". As of July 4th, 2010, the enterprise-wide system has 69,449 registered vendors, and 15,823 users representing 232 entities across the state. This includes state agencies, hospitals and institutions, community colleges, K-12 public schools, universities and local governments. NC E-Procurement @ Your Service continues to contribute to a sustainable environment through significant reductions in hard copy document reproduction (paper, printers and supplies) through the use of electronic business transactions and electronic documents. NC E-Procurement also continues to support state priorities for environmentally preferable products with over 17,413 catalog items clearly marked as "Recycled."

Purchasing Compliance Reviews

North Carolina Administrative Code (01 NCAC 05B .1605) mandates that the Division of Purchase and Contract conduct compliance reviews on purchasing practices of all state agencies (institutions, hospitals, community colleges, universities, and state agencies). All compliance reviews, except universities, are conducted utilizing data from the NC E-Procurement System. Electronic data reduces the necessity of conducting most phases of the analysis on-site, thereby increasing efficiency, and reducing travel costs, fuel emissions, and operating expenses.

IPS (Interactive Purchasing System) & Vendor Link NC

The Division of Purchase and Contract continues to promote opportunities for vendors to do business with the state through electronic advertisement of goods, services and design/construction in IPS. The entities using this system are state agencies, institutions, universities, community colleges, K-12 public schools, and local governments.

Vendor Link allows vendors to register to receive electronic notification of solicitations. Vendor Link had 25,724 registered vendors as of June 30, 2010. The system continues to grow, with users increasing to 224 agencies, schools and institutions with 779 purchasers, posting 5,901 solicitations using the database from July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010.

EXAMPLES OF SUSTAINABLE OPEN MARKET AWARDS

Refurbished Forklift - A used forklift with 3385 hours of use and a 90-day warranty was purchased for Central Carolina Community College at $14,250. A comparable new unit would cost approximately $36,000.00. Internet research found comparable used units priced at about $22,000.00. This is an example of reuse.

Used Logging Skidder – Equipment was purchased for the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Forest Services. The used equipment was purchased for $65,060, while a new model with similar features would cost $175,000.00. This is an example of reuse.

Virtual Reality Welding Trainer Unit - This educational training tool was purchased for Pitt Community College and is designed to accelerate training for various types of welding equipment through the utilization of virtual reality. The trainer reduces material waste (base welding material, welding consumables, electrodes, shielding gas, consumable parts) and saves energy from the welding process. There are no welding fumes or exhaust of environmentally conditioned air during the simulated welding process. This is an example of reduction in materials and energy consumed.

Vinyl Sheet Piling - Interlocking adjacent vinyl panels with 92% recycled PVC were purchased for erosion control of the Oyster Creek boating access area located in eastern Carteret County. In addition to providing upfront material cost savings, freight and installation costs reductions, the corrosion resistance of the vinyl sheet piling eliminates maintenance costs by replacing steel sheet piling. The N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission's Oyster Creek boating access area won an Outstanding Project award from the States Organization for Boating Access (SOBA) in the small-access category in 2006 for its quality and innovative design. This is an example illustrating how recycled materials can contribute to other cost reductions.

Benchtop Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer – Equipment purchased for the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is used to analyze for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) in bottled drinking water for consumer protection. Service provided verifies product is non-toxic.

Solar Powered Portable Traffic Signal – This portable unit reduces exposure of flag personnel to dangerous road areas during highway construction. Battery operation with a solar charger eliminates a gasoline-powered generator. The traffic signal attached to an articulated arm provides for high visibility for traffic. Multiple units can be deployed, which communicate signal operation by radio, based upon traffic detection. The solar charger and actuation of signal timing based upon demand reduce hydrocarbon fuel consumption.

Asphalt Recycler-Mixer - Equipment purchased for the N.C. Department of Transportation recycles existing pavement for highway repair. Asphalt is produced in batches that can remain usable inside the machine throughout the work day, whereas material transported from other locations may not remain workable upon delivery. The diesel engine meets current EPA Tier requirements. This is an example of material reuse and reduced fuel consumption for aggregate filler transport needed for highway repair.

Used Aerial Platform-Mounted to a 2008 Freightliner Truck – Used equipment determined to be in excellent condition was purchased for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. The unit's purchase price was 47% less than the new equipment price and will be shared by Divisions 1, 2, and 3. This is an example of reuse of equipment.

Refurbished Hill-Rom Medical-Surgical Beds – Nineteen refurbished beds will be used in the Pitt Community College's Nursing School. The recommended model beds are identical to the beds used in the local Pitt County hospital. This is an example of the use of refurbished equipment.

Inductive Light Fixtures – 150 fixtures were purchased as replacements in the Student Parking Deck at Central Piedmont Community College. These lamps are energy efficient and last longer for replacement. This is an example of the use of refurbished equipment.

NEW OR SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED STATEWIDE TERM CONTRACTS

The Division of Purchase and Contract has established new or significantly improved statewide term contracts for the following commodities. These vehicles are considered good additions to agency fleets in

helping to meet petroleum reduction goals.

Neighborhood Electric Vehicles, 070N – Two new items were added: Columbia MG1-VN and MG1-DN, larger electric vehicles (configured as a drop-side truck and van) for maintenance and grounds-keepers.

LED Lighting, 285C – There is a new term contract consisting of PAR 20 Lamps, PAR 30 Lamps, Cove Lighting, Area Lighting, Downlights, Troffers and Wall Packs employing LED illumination for energy savings. Packaging is 60% Recycled. This technology utilizes LED illumination for energy savings.

Energy Saving Devices, 285D – There is a new term contract consisting of T8 Retrofit Kits, LED Exit Signs, LED Exit Sign Retrofit Kits, Occupancy/Vacancy Sensors and Electronic Dimmable Ballasts and Controls. This technology utilizes LEDs and dimmable ballasts for energy savings.

E-85 Tankwagon, 405X - E-85 blended fuel contains 15% unleaded gasoline and 85% ethanol derived from corn production. Tankwagon loads are now less than 6,000 gallons, down to a minimum of 500 gallons. The use of the E-85 blend reduces crude oil consumption.

All Trucks and Off-Road Equipment purchased for the Department of Transportation, Individual Agency Specific Contracts – All equipment offered is required to employ engines meeting the current North Carolina and federal EPA and state regulations indicated by the EPA Clean Air Act for reduced emissions at the time of delivery.

STATEWIDE TERM CONTRACTS

As existing term contracts are re-bid and new term contracts are developed, the Division of Purchase and Contract continues to improve the contracts by offering a wide range of sustainable or environmentally friendly products. Examples of the sustainable features of these term contracts are listed below.

- **Agricultural Tractors, 020A -** Tractors are provided with a standard compression ignition diesel type, liquid cooled engine designed for operation on commercial diesel fuel and B20 or greater bio-diesel. The bio-diesel may be derived from plant matter.

- **Air Conditioners, Room, 031A** - Items available through this contract were awarded based on the lowest energy efficiency cost, meeting specifications. The majority of the items awarded are Energy Star Compliant, containing recycled materials and packaging.

- **Automotive, Industrial Parts and Supplies, 060A** - Some products have recycled materials with 10%-20% post consumer content.

- **Batteries, Storage, 060B** - Battery casings are made from recycled material (96%). Batteries are exchanged as a core and picked up by the vendor. In addition, the contractor will pick up and properly dispose of junk batteries on quantities less than 20. Core (junk) batteries are considered to be an environmental hazard and are otherwise expensive to properly remove.

- **Tire, Automotive, Recapping and Repairing, 060E** – Retread tires extend the life of the original product. The purchase of retreads saves resources used in the production of new tires. The use of retread tires reduces tire disposal. Retread tires cost 30% to 50% less than new tires.

- **2010 Model Passenger Cars, 070A; Law Enforcement Vehicles, 070B** - Passenger car awards included several alternate fuel vehicles (AFV) and two models of gasoline /electric hybrid vehicles. One four cylinder, four door subcompact was also awarded with a bi-fuel capability consisting of compressed natural gas (CNG) and gasoline. Limited availability restricted award of all the AFVs requested for the passenger cars, especially the law enforcement vehicles. According to the Steel Recycling Institute, 67.7% of a vehicle is steel or iron. Of that steel or iron, 26.6% is post consumer material. Therefore, 18% of a vehicle is made from post consumer recycled material.

- **Conventional School and Activity Buses, 070C; Conventional Activity Buses, 070D** – Vehicles typically contain approximately 20% post consumer recycled material by weight and 80% of the vehicle by weight is recovered for reuse. Used school buses are usually sold or are used for spare parts.

- **2010 Model Year Trucks, Vans, Utility Vehicles, Crossovers-Conventional Fuels and AFVs, TC # 070G –** All diesel fueled trucks and vehicles are required to additionally operate using B20 bio-diesel fuel. Gasoline fueled vehicles were also bid with flex fuel as an alternative category. Awarded flex fuel vehicles comply with the intent of Senate Bill 2051. Vehicles noted as Flex Fuel or E85 can use both pure gasoline and E85 fuel. A hybrid "carry all" SUV was a new model type awarded for the new contract. Lightweight crossovers (four and six cylinder) and manual transmission compact pickups were also awarded to potentially achieve greater fuel efficiency.

- **Neighborhood Electric Vehicles, 070N** - Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEV) are battery operated vehicles that are "street legal" for use on roads with a posted speed limit of 35 MPH or less. There are eight different NEV models available from this contract from two suppliers offering GEM and E-Ride vehicles. The contract vehicles are offered with a price range of $11,552 to $25,893 and include an extended warranty. Because these vehicles do not consume hydrocarbon fuel, they produce zero direct emissions. It is estimated that NEVs cost three to five cents per mile to operate. These vehicles are considered good additions to agency fleets to help meet petroleum reduction goals.

- **Golf Cars, 070P – This a new term contract** for golf cars. Fully electric models are available for all categories. Models are made with components of 85-90% recycled steel, plastic and aluminum.

- **Remanufactured Toner Cartridges, 207A** – Currently, common use Hewlett Packard and Lexmark cartridges are remanufactured to equivalency with the original OEM performance. New Brother brand drum assemblies and toner hopper assemblies were also added. Fewer cartridges are added to the waste stream. Product specifications are being transitioned from mandated construction requirements to product and vendor performance requirements. This is expected to allow a wider variety of brands and models to be covered as requested by the contract users.

- **Ballasts, 285B** - Electronic ballasts are more energy efficient, support variable illumination on demand and reduce electromagnetic radiation. A link from the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) website, illustrating a return on investment for retrofitting with more energy efficient lamps and ballasts is provided. Ballasts contain no PCB's and can be disposed of in the trash. Reduced product shape and size also minimizes packaging and metal enclosure requirements.

- **Carpet, 360A** - Recycled content required is either (1) minimum 5% postconsumer content (except that vinyl-backed and other similar hardbacked products contain 20% by weight of postconsumer recycled content) (2) minimum 15% by weight of recovered materials (both preconsumer and postconsumer), or (3) minimum of 25% by weight of recyclable content.

- **Paper, Computer and Labels, 395B** - Computer paper contains 50% recycled with 30% post consumer content.

- **Propane Tankwagon, 405A** – 6,178,665 gallons of this clean burning fuel were purchased last year.

- **Oils, Lubricants, Greases, and Antifreeze, 405H** – The following synthetic, bio-degradable, and recycled lubricants were supplied under this contract: Synthetic Motor Oil (1,647 Gallons), Synthetic/Biodegradable Hydraulic Oil (1,570 Gallons), Synthetic Gear Oil (11,870 Pounds), Synthetic Automatic Transmission Fluid (5,308 Gallons), Synthetic/Biodegradable Grease (1,600 Pounds) and Recycled Antifreeze 50/50 (9,752 Gallons.) Additional synthetic type oils and transmission fluids have been added to the contract to allow increased service life to reduce consumption and decrease maintenance cycles. The State Surplus Property disposes of waste oil and antifreeze under contract.

- **Propane Transport, 405K** – 43,939 gallons of this clean burning fuel were purchased last year.

- **B-20 Transport, 405L** - B20 blended fuel contains 80% diesel fuel and 20% virgin soy or reprocessed vegetable oil. This means that of the 8,436,128 gallons of B20 blended fuel purchased, 1,687,226 gallons were produced from plant mater. This results in a reduction of crude oil consumption.

- **Gasohol, E-10 Transport, 405M** - E-10 blended fuel contains 90% unleaded gasoline and 10% ethanol. This means that of the 12,343,366 gallons of E10 blended fuel purchased, 1,234,337 gallons were derived from ethanol. This results in a reduction of crude oil consumption.

- **Pipeline Natural Gas, 405N** - $20,312,100.00 or 3,978,082 Dekatherms of this clean burning fuel were purchased last year.

- **Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel Transport, 405P** - 405P offers 15 ppm of sulfur content compared to 500 ppm sulfur content on the previous low sulfur diesel contract. Transport loads are over 6,000 gallons per delivery, and are typically used heavily by DPI and DOT. Approximately 47,181,646 gallons were purchased. This will help to provide compliance with clean air mandates.

- **Ultra-Low #2 Sulfur Diesel Tankwagon, 405Q** – This is identical to the 405P contract except in form of delivery, offering 15 ppm sulfur content compared to 500 ppm sulfur content on the previous contract. Tankwagon loads are less than 6,000 gallons, down to a minimum of 500 gallons. Approximately 947,233 gallons were purchased. This will help to provide compliance with clean air mandates.

- **E-85 Flex Fuel, 405R** - E-85 blended fuel contains 15% unleaded gasoline and 85% ethanol derived from corn production. This alternative fuel is provided in transport quantities of 6000 gallons or more. There were no sales to report since the contract just became available for use.

- **E-10 Tankwagon, 405S** - E-10 blended fuel contains 90% unleaded gasoline and 10% ethanol. Tankwagon loads are less than 6,000 gallons down to a minimum of 500 gallons. This means that of approximately 191,243 gallons of the blended E10 fuel purchased, 19,124 gallons were derived from ethanol, reducing crude oil consumption.

- **Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel #2 Emergency Transport, 405T** – This contract offers 15 ppm of sulfur content compared to 500 ppm sulfur. This contract is used in emergency cases when there is a pipeline interruption. The ultra-low sulfur content will help to provide compliance with clean air mandates.

- **E-10 Emergency Transport, 405U** – **405U** This offers 90% unleaded gasoline and 10% ethanol. This contract is used in emergency cases when there is a pipeline interruption. The ethanol blend can reduce crude oil consumption.

- **Bio-Diesel Fuel, B-20 Tankwagon, 405V** – B20 blended fuel contains 80% diesel fuel and 20% virgin soy or reprocessed vegetable oil. Tankwagon loads are less than 6,000 gallons down to a minimum of 500 gallons. This means that of 38,226 gallons purchased, 7,645 gallons are derived from plant mater. This results in a reduction of crude oil consumption.

- **Furniture, Metal, Folding Chairs, Tables, Storage Units, Wood Library Furniture, 420** - **Furniture, Desks (Wood), Credenzas, Conference Tables, Etc. & Bookcases, Furniture, 425B & C** - Contractors support sustainability through different practices. Mechanical parts can be recycled or replaced, thereby extending service of item. Packaging is recyclable. Products may be ground up into particleboard. Packaging may contain up to 40% post consumer waste and is reusable. Wood, plastic and metal contain recycled post consumer content and are recyclable.

- **Bedding Mattress Term Contract, 420E** - Mattresses comprised of innersprings (similar to the type used primarily in the residential and hospitality bedding industries) now require successful evaluation to the 16 CFR Part 1633, the Consumer Product Safety Commission's new mattress flammability testing standard, "Standard for the Flammability (Open Flame) of Mattress Sets". Successful evaluation of products offered continue to require the 16 CFR Part 1632, Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads (directed toward cigarette ignition of mattresses). The revised specifications promote increased safety and durability to extend product life.

- **Furniture, Chairs, Ergonomic, 425E** – Fabric and chair cushions may contain up to 100% post consumer recycled content. Packaging contains post consumer waste, and is reusable and recyclable after use.

- **Lateral and Vertical Filing Cabinets, 425F & 425G** - Cabinets contain from 10% to 30% recycled content. Corrugated boxes contain a minimum of 50% post consumer waste and are recyclable. Contractor will purchase back files at end of their use.

- **Storage, Combination Storage/Wardrobe and Wardrobe Cabinets, 425H** - Cabinets have a minimum of 10% recycled metals. Packaging contains post consumer waste, is reusable and recyclable after use.

- **Industrial, Medical and Specialty Gases, 430A** – These are delivered statewide in reusable cylinders and are exchanged when replacement cylinders are needed.

- **Disinfectants, Janitorial Cleaners, Environmental Cleaners, and Odor Counteractants, 435A –**. The additions of three common-use janitorial products which are certified to the GS-37 (Green Seal), Certified Environmental Standard were awarded to products that have limited toxicity. Premoistened towelettes are available to provide an alternative to chemicals aerosoled or dispensed in the indoor air. Disinfectants included contain various active ingredients and end-use concentrations to allow proper selection for limiting contact and exposure to amounts required to be efficacious for specific pathogens targeted. All disinfectants are EPA-registered for efficacy of pathogens identified by the NC Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology, within health care related facilities. Chemical dilution control equipment for designated products is supported to improve sanitation quality, deliver accurate recommended product dilution and control costs. Contractors are required to provide the product use training and MSDS sheets.

- **Maintenance, Repair & Operation Supplies, 445B –** Items which were offered under the following contracts are now covered under this contract: Lamps, Large & Specialty (285A), Material Handling Carts/Trucks (560A), Low-Flow Plumbing Fixtures (670A), and Safety Equipment, Eye/Face Protectors (345A). Lamps may contain up to 65% recycled content including glass and mercury delivered in packaging that may contain 73% recycled content. Some of the lamps are low mercury (TCLP compliant), non-hazardous. Low-flow plumbing fixtures are offered to reduce consumption.

- **Locks, Locking Devices & Accessories, 450B** – Product metal content includes 26-31% Pre-Consumer recycled materials and 4-6% Post-Consumer recycled materials.

- **External Defibrillators, 465B** - Defibrillators can be refurbished and packaging materials can be recycled.

- **Incontinent Care Products, Disposable, 475C** - Disposable washcloths (wipes) contain a minimum 50% of fully biodegradable paper (cellulose fibers).

- **Indoor And Outdoor Waste Receptacles, Food Prep Containers, Pails, and Related Items, 485F** - Most plastic products contain 15% post consumer recycled content. Packaging contains 10% post consumer recycled content. Some containers are sold to customers to assist with sustainability management. For example, the aluminum can recycle bins support recycling procedures recommended to users. Metal parts contain recycled content.

- **Brooms, Mops, Brushes, and Other Cleaning Implements, 485G** - Products may contain up to 60% post consumer recycled content. Packaging may contain up to 40% post consumer recycled waste. All cotton mops are made of cotton waste. Shipping boxes are recyclable. Broom handles can be used as wooden dowels for multiple purposes, such as garden stakes, hanging banners in classroom, etc. Forty-five percent of broom material is biodegradable.

- **LED Vehicle Traffic Signal Modules, 550A** - Traffic signals and crosswalk notification employing the high efficiency light emitting diode (LED) technology consume 90% less energy than conventional signals, while providing greater reliability, longer life, and low-maintenance performance. Signals are certified for ENERGY STAR for reduced energy consumption.

- **Traffic Cones and Drums, 550F –** Contract includes products with up to 50% reclaimed materials.

- **Musical Instruments and Accessories, 580B** - New designs use recyclable plastics. Band instruments may be traded in to be reconditioned and re-sold. Donations of trade-in instruments to the Links Program for the needy promote music education. Plastic and brass parts may be recycled for future part replacement. Cardboard and pallets are recyclable.

- **Calculators, 600A** - Packaging material may be recycled.

- **Dictation/Transcription Equipment, 600C** - New digital recorders employ internal electronic storage media for constant reuse without cassette tapes. Voice recordings may be easily downloaded for dictation transcription, copied to disc (CD or DVD) and transmitted to distant or remote locations. Only proofed or edited recordings are archived to (CD or DVD). Archived recordings enhance offline lectures and training events. Electronic storage media has a long lifetime before replacement. Contract also offers voice to text digital transcription software that serves the traditional state users or nonprofits for the physically impaired.

- **Office Supplies, 615A** - Contractors are required to the extent feasible and practical, to offer recycled products, including packaging, especially those having post-consumer waste content. Wherever possible and practical, such products should be identified.

- **Napkins, Bathroom Tissue, and Paper Towels**, **640A** – Napkins are biodegradable, with either 95% recycled with 5% post consumer elemental chlorine-free or 100% recycled and chlorine-free. Bathroom Tissue is biodegradable, 100% recycled with 20% post consumer and chlorine-free. Paper Towels are biodegradable, 95% recycled with 40% post consumer content and elemental chlorine-free.

- **Office Paper, 645A** - Various products **c**ontain both 100% and 50% post consumer and chlorine free copy paper. Other recycled and virgin paper products including envelopes are supported.

- **Bags, Plastic, Trash, 665B** - Liners contain a minimum of 10% post-consumer or 10% pre-consumer reprocessed copolymer. All the liners awarded were thoroughly evaluated for strength and performance.

- **Laminators & Laminating Film, 665A** - Some of the film contains 5% post consumer content. Packaging contains 25%-80% post consumer content.

- **Ammunition, 680A** - Brass shell casings can be saved and recycled and others can be reloaded.

- **Vending Machines And Money Changers, 740B** - Packaging, refrigerant and metal components may contain recycled content and are recyclable.

- **Skid Steer Loaders, 760A –** Contract includes models with 24% recycled content.

- **Excavators-20 Metric Ton-143HP, 760C** – The engine must meet the current North Carolina and Federal EPA and regulations indicated by the EPA Clean Air Act for reduced emissions.

- **Aerial Device, Truck Mounted, 765A –** Contract requires trucks be provided with a standard compression ignition diesel type, designed for operation on commercial diesel fuel and B20 or greater bio-diesel. The diesel engine provided is also compliant with the current EPA Tier requirements for emissions control. The bio-diesel fuel may be derived from plant matter.

- **Paper, Drawing and Construction, Newsprint, 785B** - Various products as indicated typically contain 25% to 100% recycled paper fiber.

- **Television/Video Equipment, 840A** - Most video products are certified "Energy Star" to denote efficient energy use.

- **Tires and Tubes, 863A** - Tires depending on manufacturer may contain from 1.55% to 2.5% of recycled materials based on the product attributes, speed rating and performance criteria.

- **Teaching Equipment, Electricity/Electronics Courses, 924A** - Office paper, cardboard and metal enclosures have recycled content. Documentation provided in soft copy instead of hard copy printed materials.

- **Electronic Equipment Recycling Services, 926A** - Assists agencies and local governments with contracted disposal of CRTs. Contract diverts discarded electronic products from landfill disposal.

- **Recycling Services for Fluorescent Lamps, Ballasts & Other Mercury Containing Devices**, **TC# 926B** – **New term contract** assists agencies and local governments with contracted disposal of discarded electronic products that are diverted from landfill disposal.

Items Aiding Waste Reduction Purchased By State Agencies Through Term Contracts and Open Market Purchases

The following items purchased by state agencies meet the criteria for aiding waste reduction by being reusable, refillable, repairable, more durable, and/or less toxic than their traditional counterparts:

Reusable
Refrigerant Recovery System (filters reusable refrigerant)
Musical Instruments
Rechargeable Dry Cell Batteries
Recycled Carpet
Recycled Paper
Recycled Content Furniture (not traditional wood)
Printers
Solvent Degreaser (reuses solvent)
Tire Recapping & Repairing Service
Uniforms, Vacuum Bags, Wiping Cloths

More Durable
Above-Ground Vaulted Fuel Storage Tanks
Classroom Furniture, Electronic Lamps & Ballasts
Vacuum Cleaners, Floor Polish, Grader Blades
Grader Slope Attachment, Kindergarten Furniture
Paint Brushes, Plastic Lumber, Mattresses
Plastic Tableware, Staplers
Vertical File Cabinets, Wood Case goods
Wood library furniture

Energy Star – Reduced Energy Consumption
Audio Visual System,
Changeable Message Signs – Solar Powered
Domestic Appliances
Lighting Fixtures,
Room Air Conditioners,
Sonography Equipment
Television & Video Equipment, Lamps
Traffic Signals – LED,
Ultrasound Scanner
Ultrasound Training Simulator Equipment
Warning Lights - Vehicles Safety
Water Coolers

Flow Plumbing Fixtures for Reduced Water Consumption – 0.5 GPM lavatory faucet nozzles and 1.5 GPM showerheads support the Governor's water conservation initiative during severe water restrictions throughout the state.

Used - Automobiles and trucks

Refillable
Ammunition - Cartridge Refills
Batteries - Vehicle & Storage
Drums – Steel, Fire Extinguishers
Cylinders for Welding, Medical & Specialty Gases
Fuel Tanks,
Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

Repairable
Defibrillators, Musical Instruments
Tire Recapping & Repairing Service

Refurbished/Rebuilt
Aircraft Engines, Ferry Engine Repair Parts
Medical Diagnostic Equipment & Instrumentation
Remanufactured Toner Cartridges for Laser
Scientific Equipment, Sewing Machines

Less Toxic
Alternative Fuel Vehicles, Correction Fluid
Dry Cell Batteries, Electronic Lamps & Ballasts,
Fertilizers/Farm Chemicals, Inks for printing (using non-petroleum based inks) Instructional Art Materials, Markerboard Markers, Mattresses, Scientific Products (eliminating Freon), Refrigeration and A/C Equipment

Longer Lasting
Floor Maintenance Machine Batteries, Library Furniture, Aluminum Nuts and Bolts – non-rusting alloys, Fluorescent electronic ballasts permit longer lamp life

Recyclable
Commodity Packaging, Commodity Metal enclosures & parts, Plastics, Steel & Reinforced Concrete Pipe, Chain Link Fencing, Electrical Wire, Treated Lumber, Motor Oil – refined, HVAC & Refrigeration Equipment - Refrigerants

Washable - HVAC Filters Wiping Cloths

N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Chapter 9

3R Program and Report

North Carolina Department of Transportation

NCDOT 3R PROGRAM

• REDUCE • REUSE • RECYCLE

NCDOT REDUCE/REUSE/RECYCLE REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010

John L. Sharp
Environmental Specialist
General Service Division

EUGENE A. CONTI, JR.
SECRETARY

"It is vitally important for all North Carolinians to preserve and protect our environment for future generations. NCDOT has made a strong commitment to recycle, reduce the amount of waste produced in projects and reuse as many materials as possible, and we continue to make this a central focus in our daily operations."

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

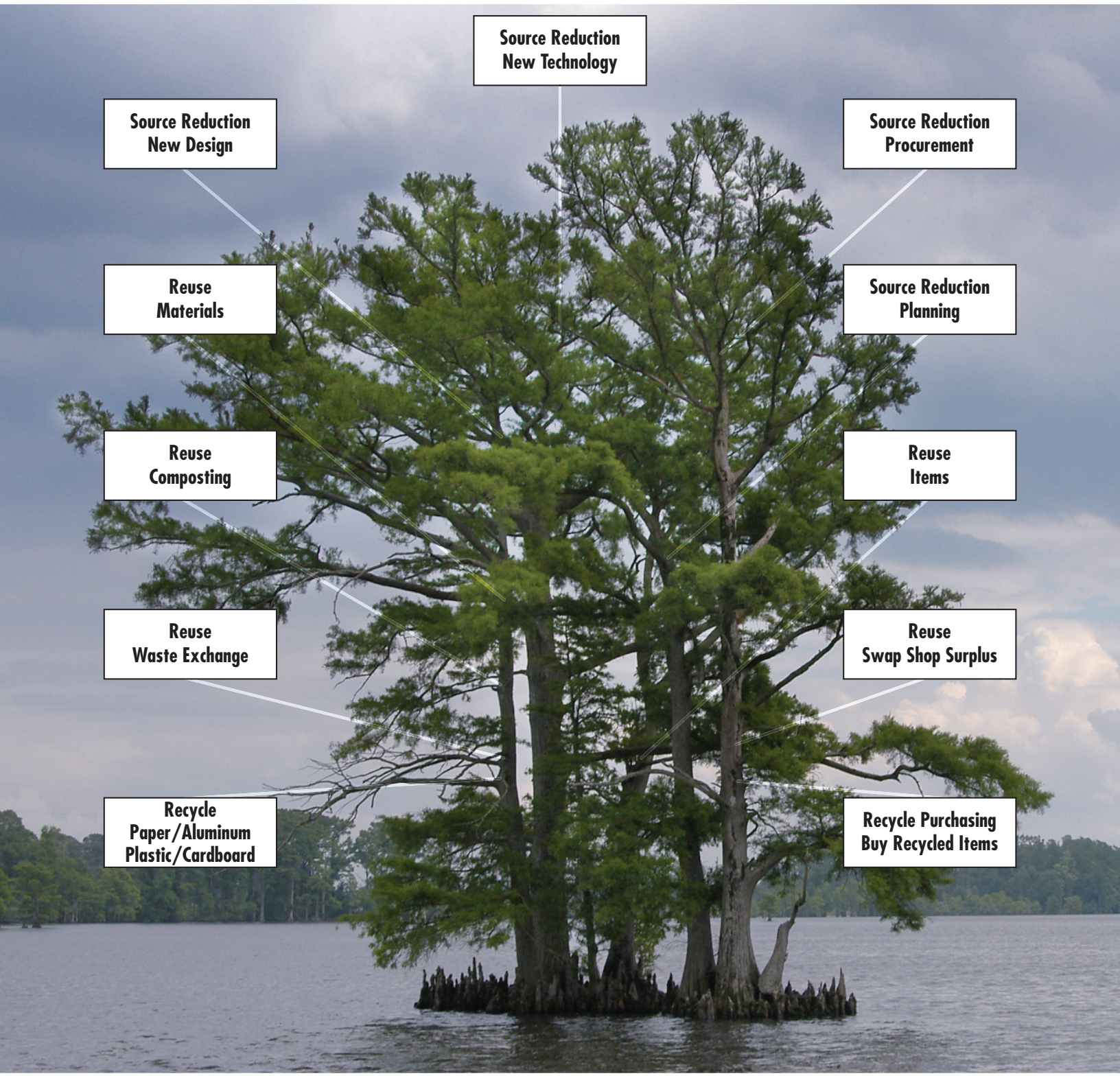
TERRY GIBSON, P.E.
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATOR

"The 3R Program is an important program at NCDOT. Being good stewards of the environment, and keeping a close watch on the larger picture, will help us to be more responsible toward conserving our natural resources today and in the years to come."

MICHAEL D. ROBERTSON
DMV COMMISSIONER

"At the Division of Motor Vehicles, one of our key programs is working with the N.C. Division of Air Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to reduce the pollutants coming from the vehicles we drive. Our safety and emissions inspections help keep our vehicles operating safely and cleanly. We take great pride in doing all we can to preserve the quality of our environment for future North Carolinians."

NCDOT 3R Program Tree



Benefits: • More Efficient Operation • Cost Savings • Environmental Sustainability • Compliance

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

Education on Waste Reduction and Recycling

Effective education is key to a successful waste reduction program.

As of 2009–2010, NCDOT has the following measures in place:

- Top-down support for a recycling program;
- A lead coordinator for waste reduction and recycling efforts;
- Waste reduction and recycling opportunities for visitors at its public facilities such as highway rest stops; and
- Ongoing educational and promotional programs for waste reduction and recycling.

  A majority of the information was communicated and distributed electronically through e-mail and online.

Source Reduction of Waste/ Waste Prevention and Reuse

NCDOT places source reduction of waste/ waste prevention and reuse at the top of the hierarchy of preferred methods for managing solid waste. Executive Order 156 requires state agencies to practice waste reduction.

The following are actions taken by NCDOT in 2009–2010 to practice waste reduction:

- Most employees practiced at least one technique for reducing waste.

- 80 percent of NCDOT facilities took action to reduce office paper such as copy paper, letterhead, envelopes and packaging.

  This was done through:

  - Eliminating unnecessary reports and reducing report size;
  - Eliminating unnecessary forms or converting to electronic format;
  - Making fewer copies;
  - Printing or copying documents on both sides of paper;
  - Using electronic mail and voice mail; and
  - Posting announcements on bulletin boards and in break areas.

In 2009- 2010, NCDOT Construction & Demolition Waste Reduction/ Recycle Program recycled 2,365 tons of waste such as Metal, Brick/Block and Concrete

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

2009- 2010 NCDOT Construction & Demolition Waste Reduction/ Recycle Program

NCDOT is dramatically reducing the amount of material it puts into landfills statewide. One of the ways the department is accomplishing this reduction is by reusing and recycling parts of its old buildings through the Construction Waste Reduction and Recycling Program.

"This program is a great example of our commitment to environmental sensitivity in action," Transportation Secretary Gene Conti said.

Highlighted savings from each of the four pilot projects include:

- The Halifax Prison demolition project in Halifax County recycled scrap metal, copper wire, stainless steel and brass. Sale revenue of this material was $16,342. An additional $53,194 was saved in disposal costs and reuse of materials;
- On the I-77 Visitors Center renovation project in Mecklenburg County, NCDOT recycled materials such as concrete block, ceramic tile and glass block and saved $42,454 in disposal fees. An additional $6,505 was saved through the reuse and sale of recycled materials;
- During the renovation of the NCDOT annex in Wilson, the department purchased the old Watson Electric building across the street from the Division 4 office and replaced the aging modular buildings on site. Ceiling tiles and grid, light fixtures, doors and frames, wood paneling, 2x4 studs, most HVAC ductwork and systems, and all kitchen fixtures were reused, resulting in a savings of $28,121. The carpet and asphalt were recycled, saving an additional $1,633 in disposal costs; and
- Crews on the U.S. 64 Visitors Center renovation project in Tyrrell County recycled 87 tons of concrete, saving $4,851 in disposal fees. NCDOT also reused as much of the original building, and its fittings and fixtures as possible.

NCDOT architects who design the agency's facilities now specify in each set of project plans how they will reduce, reuse and recycle construction waste. All general contractors doing building design for NCDOT are required to create a recycling plan and report for each project.

In addition to being environmentally sensitive, other important aspects of the program include:

- Creating local jobs for processing and manufacturing recycled materials;
- Generating revenue from the sale of unwanted copper, scrap steel, aluminum and stainless steel. Ninety-five percent of the funds received go to the budgets of NCDOT's transportation divisions. The remaining five percent goes to the state surplus office, which supplies recycled office materials to all NCDOT units;
- Saving money on landfill disposal fees and saving valuable landfill space; and
- Preserving/conserving natural resources.

Overall, the program yielded $153,100 in avoided hard costs, savings and revenue and kept 2,371 tons of material out of landfills with its four pilot projects. The overall savings will rise sharply as the department expands the program's reach to the state level. For more information about NCDOT's environmental efforts, visit www.ncdot.gov/programs/environment/3R/.

Recycled Products & Solid Waste Utilization in Construction & Maintenance Projects

Reused Materials 2009-2010	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Aggregate Base Course	14,709	Tons
Concrete Pipe	2,029	Linear Feet
Guardrail	15,038	Linear Feet
Portable Concrete Barrier	4,127	each
Sign Posts	5,917	each
Signal Heads	352	each
Signs	14,897	each
Steel Beams	26,052	Linear Meter / LM

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BEVERLY EAVES PURDUE
GOVERNOR

EUGENE A. CONTI, JR.
SECRETARY

Recycling and Solid Waste Management Report For Highway Construction and Maintenance Projects Fiscal Year 2010

This report is a summary of the recycling and solid waste management efforts on highway construction and maintenance projects within the North Carolina Department of Transportation for fiscal year 2010 (July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010) as required by G.S. 136-28.8(g). This statute mandates the Department prepare an annual report on the amounts and types of recycled materials specified or used in construction and maintenance operations during the previous fiscal year. The types of recycled materials incorporated into the projects noted would normally contribute to the consumer and industrial waste streams, compounding the problem of declining space in landfills.

Efforts to utilize recycled and solid waste materials are in response to the requirements of G.S 136-28.8(b) which mandates the Department to use recycled materials in highway projects, specifically:

(1) Rubber from tires for pavements, subbase materials, and other appropriate applications.

(2) Recycled materials for guardrail posts, right of way fence posts, and sign supports.

(3) Recycling technology including but not limited to hot in-place recycling on roads in highway maintenance.

All applications of recycled materials are to be consistent with economic feasibility and applicable engineering and environmental quality standards.

Highway Construction and Maintenance Projects

Specifications now require that many of the products used in highway construction projects, such as guardrail offset blocks and flexible delineator posts, be manufactured from some quantity of recycled materials. Glass beads used for retroreflective pavement markings are manufactured from 100 % recycled glass. Reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) may constitute up to 50 % of the total material used in most recycled mixtures, and RAP mixtures are used on a majority of projects. Fly ash is sometimes used as a concrete component for up to 20 % by weight of the required cement content. Some of the notable recycled or solid waste materials utilized this fiscal year are listed below.

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
QUALITY ENHANCEMENT UNIT
1502 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC 27699-1502

TELEPHONE: 919-508-1867
FAX: 919-508-1954

WEBSITE: WWW.NCDOT.GOV

LOCATION:
RANEY BUILDING
104 FAYETTEVILLE STREET MALL
RALEIGH NC 27601

Recycling and Solid Waste Management Report
For Highway Construction and Maintenance Projects
Fiscal Year 2010

1. Over 525,000 tons of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) was used as an asphalt mix additive.

2. About 5,000 cubic yards of clearing and grubbing debris was used as mulch for erosion control and roadside environmental applications.

3. Over 8,700 tons of coal combustion fly ash was used in concrete mixes.

4. Approximately 4,500 tons of recycled glass beads were used in pavement marking.

5. Maintenance personnel across the state continue to reuse products including:
    - Aggregate Base Course
    - Concrete pipe
    - Guardrail
    - Signs and posts
    - Steel Beams

See Attachment 1 for quantities of recycled and solid waste materials used during the 2010 fiscal year. Attachment 2 summarizes total quantities, as well as rolling average since 1989.

Website

For up-to-date information on NCDOT's use of recycled materials, visit

http://www.ncdot.org/~adu
or
http://www.ncdot.org/doh/preconstruct/altern/value/recycle/default.html

Attachment 1

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Recycled Products & Solid Waste Utilization in Construction & Maintenance Projects
Fiscal Year July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010

Division: All Divisions

Reporting Location: All Divisions

Completed By: J Scouten (9/13/10)

Choose English **OR** Metric Quantities

Product Category and Description	Usage	English Measure	English Quantity	Metric Measure	Metric Quantity
1-Asphalt:					
Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)	Asphalt Mix Additive	ton	526,849	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles (RAS)	Asphalt Mix Additive	ton	4,321	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)	Shoulder Reconstruction	cubic yard/yd3	24,986	cubic meter/m3	
Hot-In-Place Asphalt Recycling	Pavement	square yard/yd2	0	square meter/m2	
Full-Depth Reclamation	Pavement	cubic yard/yd3	3,400	cubic meter/m3	
Asphalt Shavings From Rumble Strip Install	Driveway Ruts	ton	180		
2-Clearing and Grubbing Debris:					
Mulch	Mulch	acre/acr	23	hectare/hec	
Mulch	Mulch - Roadside Environmental	cubic yard/yd3	5,600	cubic meter/m3	
Mulch	Erosion Control	cubic yard/yd3	166	cubic meter/m3	
3-Coal Combustion Products:					
Fly Ash	Concrete Mix Additive	ton	8,710	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
Fly Ash	Embankment Fill	cubic yard/yd3	0	cubic meter/m3	
Fly Ash	Flowable Fill	cubic yard/yd3	0	cubic meter/m3	
Bottom Ash	Embankment Fill	cubic yard/yd3	0	cubic meter/m3	
4-Concrete:					
Recycled Concrete	Aggregate Base Course (ABC)	ton	264	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
Recycled Concrete	Fill Material	ton	340	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
Crack and Seat	Base Material	ton	75	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
Rubblized Concrete	Base Material	ton	0	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
5-Glass:					
Recycled Glass Beads	Pavement Markings	ton	4,550	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
Crushed Glass	Subdrain Backfill	cubic yard/yd3	0	cubic meter/m3	
Crushed Glass	Aggregate Base	cubic yard/yd3	0	cubic meter/m3	
6-Plastic:					
Recycled Plastic Offset Blocks	Guardrail Offset Blocks	each/ea	22,530	each/ea	
Recycled Plastic Fence Posts (All Sizes)	Fence Posts	each/ea	0	each/ea	
Recycled Plastic Pipe (All Types and Sizes)	Pipe	linear foot/lft	580	linear meter/lm	
Recycled Plastic Sign Supports	Sign Supports	each/ea	0	each/ea	
Recycled Plastic Flexible Delineators	Flexible Delineators	each/ea	50	each/ea	
7-Scrap Tires:					
Chipped Tires	Embankment Fill	cubic yard/yd3	0	cubic meter/m3	
Chipped Tires	Lightweight Aggregate	cubic yard/yd3	0	cubic meter/m3	
Crumb Rubber	Crack Sealant	pound/lb	3,288	kilogram/kg	
Crumb Rubber	Asphalt Mix Additive	pound/lb	0	kilogram/kg	
Rubber Mulch	Mulch	cubic yard/yd3	2,378	cubic meter/m3	
Tire Sidewalls	Traffic Drum Ballast	each/ea	6,297	each/ea	
Whole Tires	Retaining Wall	each/ea	356	each/ea	
Weed Control Matting	Under Guardrail	pound/lb	173,145		
8-Roadside Environmental:					
Animal Waste	Fertilizer/Soil Amendment	ton	0	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
Bioremediated Petroleum Afftected Soils	Soil Amendment	cubic yard/yd3	217	cubic meter/m3	
Sludge	Soil Amendment	ton	0	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
9-Other:					
Paper	Phone Books	pound/lb	19		
Mabey Bridge	Temporary Detour Bridge	each/ea	1		
Chain Link Fence	Reset Existing Fence	linear foot/lft	164		
Cardboard	Boxes	pound/lb	10		
Plastic Bottles	Bottles	pound/lb	40		
Aluminum	Cans	pound/lb	10		
Asphalt From Plants & Roadway Cores	Testing	ton	50		
Tires	Retreads	pound/lb	6,000		
10-Reused Materials:					
Aggregate Base Course	Aggregate Base Course	ton	14,709	metric ton(tonne)/mtn	
Concrete Pipe	Concrete Pipe	linear foot/lft	2,029	linear meter/lm	
Guardrail	Guardrail	linear foot/lft	15,038	linear meter/lm	
Portable Concrete Barrier	Portable Concrete Barrier	each/ea	4,127	each/ea	
Sign Posts	Sign Posts	each/ea	5,917	each/ea	
Signal Heads	Signal Heads	each/ea	352	each/ea	
Signs	Signs	each/ea	14,897	each/ea	
Steel Beams	Steel Beams	linear foot/lft	26,052	linear meter/lm	
40' Class III Wood Signal Post	Signal Pole	each/ea	10		

Attachment 2

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Recycled Products & Solid Waste Utilization in Construction & Maintenance Projects
Summary, January 1989 through June 2010

Product Category and Description	Usage	Quantity	Unit of Measure	1989-2010 Rolling Average
1-Asphalt:				
Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)	Asphalt Mix Additive	4,729,542	Tons	225,216 Tons
Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)	Aggregate Base Course	27,829	Tons	1,325 Tons
Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)	Shoulder Reconstruction	31,033	Cubic Yards	1,478 Cubic Yards
Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles (RAS)	Asphalt Mix Additive	57,824	Tons	2,754 Tons
Hot-In-Place Asphalt Recycling	Pavement	2,413,867	Square Yards	114,946 Square Yards
Full-Depth Reclamation	Pavement	144,444	Cubic Yards	6,878 Cubic Yards
2-Clearing and Grubbing Debris:				
Mulch	Mulch	529	Acres	25 Acres
Mulch	Roadside Environmental	39,032	Cubic Yards	1,859 Cubic Yards
Mulch	Erosion Control	39,751	Cubic Yards	1,893 Cubic Yards
3-Coal Combustion Products:				
Fly Ash	Concrete Mix Additive	102,893	Tons	4,900 Tons
Fly Ash	Embankment Fill	865,186	Cubic Yards	41,199 Cubic Yards
Fly Ash	Flowable Fill	630	Cubic Yards	30 Cubic Yards
Fly Ash	Asphalt Mix Additive	40,800	Tons	1,943 Tons
Bottom Ash	Embankment Fill	2,707	Cubic Yards	129 Cubic Yards
4-Concrete:				
Recycled Concrete	Aggregate Base Course	6,399	Tons	304 Tons
Recycled Concrete	Fill Material	54,047	Tons	2,576 Tons
Crack and Seat	Base Material	260,853	Tons	12,422 Tons
Rubblized Concrete	Base Material	310,917	Tons	14,806 Tons
5-Glass:				
Recycled Glass Beads	Pavement Markings	75,823	Tons	3,611 Tons
Crushed Glass	Subdrain Backfill	130	Tons	6.2 Tons
Crushed Glass	Pipe Foundation	333	Tons	15.86 Tons
Crushed Glass	Aggregate Base	203	Tons	9.67 Tons
6-Plastic:				
Recycled Plastic Offset Blocks	Guardrail Offset Blocks	342,007	Each	16,286 Each
Recycled Plastic Fence Posts (All Sizes)	Fence Posts	8,100	Each	386 Each
Recycled Plastic Pipe (All Types)	Pipe	57,703	Linear Feet	2,748 Linear Feet
Recycled Plastic Flexible Delineators	Flexible Delineator Posts	4,838	Each	230 Each
Recycled Plastic Barricades	Type III Barricades	2,091	Feet	100 Feet
Recycled Plastic Traffic Separators	Railroad Safety Device	2,922	Linear Feet	139 Linear Feet
7 - Scrap Tires:				
Chipped Tires	Embankment Fill	11,695,045	Tires	556,907 Tires
Chipped Tires	Lightweight Aggregate	50,739	Tires	2,416 Tires
Chipped Tires	Sound Wall Panels	8,000	Tires	381 Tires
Crumb Rubber	Crack Sealant	3,413	Tires	163 Tires
Crumb Rubber	Soil Amendment	2,000	Tires	95 Tires
Crumb Rubber	Asphalt Mix Additive	124,512	Tires	5,929 Tires
Rubber Mulch	Mulch	3,603	Tires	172 Tires
Tires Sidewalls	Traffic Drum Ballast	68,500	Tires	3,262 Tires
Whole Tires	Retaining Wall	3,721	Tires	177 Tires
Total Waste Scrap Tires		**11,959,533**	**Tires**	**569,502 Tires**

Attachment 2

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Recycled Products & Solid Waste Utilization in Construction & Maintenance Projects
Summary, January 1989 through June 2010

Product Category and Description	Usage	Quantity	Unit of Measure	1989-2010 Rolling Average
8 - Roadside Environmental:				
Advanced Alkaline Sludge	Soil Amendment	495	Tons	24 Tons
Aged Leaf Mold & Yard Debris	Soil Amendment	2,370	Tons	113 Tons
Ammonium Sulfate Liquid	Fertilizer/Soil Amendment	420,948	Gallons	20,045 Gallons
Bark Mulch	Soil Amendment	10,434	Tons	497 Tons
Bioremediated Petroleum Affected Soils	Soil Amendment	920	Cubic Yards	44 Cubic Yards
Cotton Gin Waste	Soil Amendment	7,130	Cubic Yards	340 Cubic Yards
Hog Waste	Fertilizer/Soil Amendment	25	Cubic Yards	1.2 Cubic yards
Hurricane Fran Mulch	Soil Amendment	200,000	Cubic Yards	9,524 Cubic Yards
Hydromulch	Mulch	89,160	Pounds	4,246 Pounds
Lime Stabilized Municipal Sludge	Soil Amendment	704	Tons	34 Tons
Municipal Sludge	Soil Amendment	8,610	Tons	410 Tons
Poultry Litter	Fertilizer/Soil Amendment	425	Tons	20 Tons
Soil Derived from Demolition Debris	Soil Amendment	1,742	Tons	83 Tons
9 - Other:				
Steel Slag	Base Aggregate	224	Tons	11 Tons
Processed Silica	Embankment Fill	46,072	Cubic Yards	2,194 Cubic Yards
Recycled Polyester Resin	Weedmat	1,152	Square Yards	55 Square Yards
Recycled Bridge Items	Decking & Beams (Wood)	1,500	Linear Feet	71 Linear Feet
Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)	Patching	900	Tons	43 Tons
Used Unclassified Structure	Borrow	3,180	Cubic Yards	151 Cubic Yards
Mabey Bridge	Bridge	1	Each	1 Each
Drainage Ditch Excavation	Borrow	200	Cubic Yards	10 Cubic Yards
Corrugated Metal Pipe	Metal Pipe	2,500	Linear Feet	119 Linear Feet
Erosion Control Stone 'B'	Slope Protection	340	Tons	16 Tons
White Roofing Rock	Mulch, Ditch Liner	250	Cubic Yards	12 Cubic Yards
10-Reused Materials:				
Aggregate Base Course	Aggregate Base Course	55,103	Tons	1,053 Tons
Concrete Pipe	Concrete Pipe	11,334	Linear Feet	540 Linear Feet
Guardrail	Guardrail	49,732	Linear Feet	2,368 Linear Feet
Refurbished Traffic Signal Heads	Traffic Signal Heads	11	Each	0.52 Each
Sign Posts	Sign Posts	16,409	Each	781 Each
Signal Heads	Signal Heads	1,090	Each	52 Each
Signs	Signs	42,845	Each	2,040 Each
Silt Fence and Posts	Silt Fence and Posts	2,550	Linear Feet	121 Linear Feet
Steel Beams	Steel Beams	559,652	Pounds	26,650 Pounds
Double Faced Concrete Barrier	Concrete Barrier	12,168	Linear Feet	579 Linear Feet
Wooden Breakaway Posts	Guardrail Offset Blocks	11,409	Each	543 Each
40' Signal Pole (wood)	Signal Pole Replacement	27	Each	1.28 Each
LED Signal Lamps	Signal Repair	200	Each	9.52 Each
Signal Cabinet	Signal Repair	3	Each	0.14 Each
1" Rigid Pipe	Signal Repair	110	Linear Feet	5.24 Each
Portable Concrete Barrier	Portable Concrete Barrier	11,428	Each	544 Each

End 1989-2010 Summary
End Report

The NCDOT Division of Highways has embraced recycling throughout North Carolina.

The growth of recycling programs throughout NCDOT reflects employees' commitment to conserving resources, saving on operating costs and transforming waste materials into useable resources.

Recycling provides NCDOT and North Carolina with several major benefits:

- Conserves natural resources and landfill space;
- Conserves energy and water;
- Reduces pollution and our overall carbon footprint on the planet; and
- Creates jobs and reduces costs in manufacturing sectors that are an important part of the economy.

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

In 2009-2010, NCDOT recycled 782 tons of paper such as office papers, telephone books and cardboard.

NCDOT has embraced recycling throughout North Carolina.
The growth in recycling programs throughout NCDOT reflects the common-sense instinct of its employees to conserve resources and save on operating costs in their own backyard. Transforming waste materials into useable resources supports our mission of connecting people and places in North Carolina — safely and efficiently, with accountability and environmental sensitivity.

NCDOT 2009–2010 Paper Recycling Program Environmental Impact

- 5,474,000 gallons of water saved
- 3,284,400 kilowatt hours of energy saved
- 304,980 gallons of oil saved
- 2,346 cubic yards of land fill space
- 13,294 trees saved

In 2009-2010, NCDOT recycled 22 tons of plastic such as jugs, buckets and bottles.

NCDOT Rest Areas make recycling opportunities easy for the general public. In 2009-2010, NCDOT recycled more than nine tons of glass bottles.

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

In 2009-2010, NCDOT recycled 531,379 tons of oil, concrete, tires and asphalt.

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

In 2009-2010, NCDOT recycled 3,810 tons of organic material such as wood pallets, beams and mulch.

In 2009-2010, NCDOT recycled 88 tons of electronics such as computers, monitors and printers.

NCDOT also recycled 2461 tons of metal such as highway signs and scrap metal that same year.

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

NCDOT Rail, Ferry and Aviation Divisions

The NCDOT Rail Division leads the way among alternative modes in reuse and recycling of materials. Rail Division reuse programs provided thousands of dollars in cost savings.

Reuse and Recycle programs in the Ferry and Aviation divisions keep their waste stream to a minimum.

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

NCDOT Solid Waste Disposal and Cost Information July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND COST INFORMATION

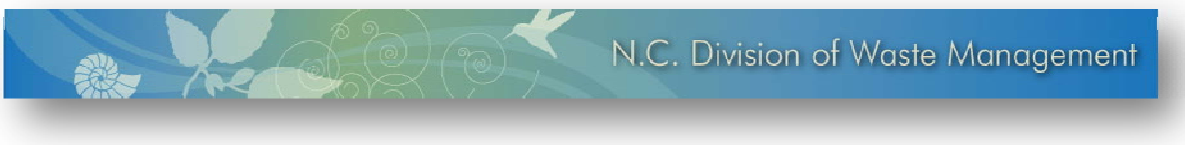
1. Total tons of solid waste disposed of in land fills or by incineration
   78,890
2. Total costs for solid waste collection and disposal
   $ 2,366,707
3. Total tons recycled or composted
   538,551
4. Total solid waste collection and disposal costs avoided through recycling and composting
   $ 16,156,530
5. Total revenues from sale of recycled materials and compost products
   $ 1,303,588

NCDOT's focus on waste management over the past year has moved towards implementing and educating employees on source reduction, reuse, and recycle practices. These practices have resulted in a significant reduction in our waste stream and a large increase in recycling numbers reported.

- **Establishing and implementing a construction and demolition solid waste plan.**
- **Increasing specifications to allow more reuse of asphalt, hot in-place recycling and Highway Construction and Materials System (HiCAMS) reporting.**
- **Eliminating mass printing of several manuals, documents and forms by placing them online for customers and employees.**

N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Appendices A-E

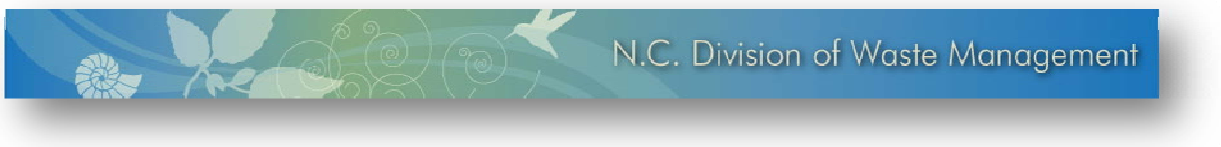


North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management

N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Appendix A

MSW and C&D Landfills, Industrial Waste, Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Appendix A-1: Public and Private Municipal Solid Waste and Construction Demolition Disposal, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	Tons				
		2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006
1304-MSWLF-1992	BFI-CHARLOTTE MTR SPEEDWAY LANDFILL V	1,076,806	1,188,880	1,240,561	1,248,755	1,255,717
8202-MSWLF-2000	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY DISPOSAL INC	1,070,441	1,054,305	1,073,936	981,779	866,528
6204-MSWLF-1995	UWHARRIE ENV. REG. LANDFILL	730,173	817,244	968,212	729,708	760,704
0803-MSWLF-1993	EAST CAROLINA REG LANDFILL	591,537	478,571	511,882	556,607	519,758
9222-MSWLF-2008	WAKE COUNTY SOUTH WAKE MSWLF	439,069	463,126	95,471		
1403-MSWLF-1998	FOOTHILLS ENVIRONMENTAL LANDFILL	313,535	240,485	326,026	379,118	219,353
7304-MSWLF-1997	UPPER PIEDMONT REG LANDFILL	256,643	225,184	226,710	198,233	244,695
3402-MSWLF-1997	HANES MILL ROAD LANDFILL	242,211	239,490	250,627	276,116	266,504
0403-MSWLF-2010	CHAMBERS DEVELOPMENT MSWLF	220,555	156,380	208,982	273,112	262,093
U0017-MSWLF-	PALMETTO LANDFILL AND RC #422401-1101	200,658	224,314	254,661	435,098	538,508
2509-MSWLF-1999	CRSWMA - LONG TERM REGIONAL LANDFILL	175,369	196,418	217,483	232,555	236,436
U0024-MSWLF-	BRUNSWICK WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY	157,019	293,981	378,178	448,053	411,107
6504-MSWLF-1981	NEW HANOVER COUNTY LANDFILL	154,614	119,808	155,311	199,633	245,781
4903-MSWLF-1993	IREDELL COUNTY SANITARY LF	152,636	187,177	162,208	167,950	162,637
2601-MSWLF-1997	CUMBERLAND COUNTY LANDFILL	140,176	168,473	164,214	177,756	171,151
3606-MSWLF-1997	GASTON COUNTY LANDFILL	136,012	146,775	156,983	108,616	97,159
8003-MSWLF-1988	ROWAN COUNTY LANDFILL	133,523	136,751	86,548	94,642	98,548
6709-MSWLF-1997	ONSLOW COUNTY SUBTITLE D LANDFILL	124,027	124,025	134,127	142,155	141,239
1803-MSWLF-1997	CATAWBA COUNTY LANDFILL	122,938	132,901	151,007	165,384	167,988
U0038-MSWLF-	R & B LANDFILL	122,563	126,844	132,973	139,763	38,676
1107-MSWLF-1996	BUNCOMBE COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	115,083	131,895	143,994	117,215	122,034
6013-CDLF-1993	NORTH MECKLENBURG C&D LANDFILL	103,073	138,359	115,678	129,209	119,795
5103-MSWLF-	JOHNSTON COUNTY LANDFILL	99,372	103,501	116,086		
9231-CDLF-	MATERIAL RECOVERY/ BROWNFIELD RD C&D	91,994	124,986	177,563	154,814	148,244

Appendix A-1: Public and Private Municipal Solid Waste and Construction Demolition Disposal, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	Tons				
		2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006
4104-MSWLF-1991	HIGH POINT CITY OF - LANDFILL	89,970	81,676	84,843	99,820	85,889
2906-MSWLF-2008	DAVIDSON COUNTY MSW LINED LANDFILL	86,905	57,458			
2608-CDLF-1998	FORT BRAGG C&D LANDFILL	85,620	100,423	93,460	105,986	218,565
7803-MSWLF-1997	ROBESON COUNTY LANDFILL	84,775	88,329	86,534	90,005	89,296
7904-MSWLF-1995	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY LANDFILL	83,331	83,878	89,844	90,072	89,212
9226-CDLF-2001	SHOTWELL LANDFILL INC.	81,705	87,513	85,871	56,192	36,600
1306-CDLF-2000	HIGHWAY 49 C&D LANDFILL AND RECYCLING	78,247	81,863	97,422	116,544	112,072
0104-MSWLF-1994	AUSTIN QUARTER SWM FACILITY	74,956	78,476	82,929	84,078	74,163
9228-CDLF-2001	RED ROCK DISPOSAL, LLC	72,831	98,962	201,597	200,361	183,704
8606-MSWLF-1998	SURRY COUNTY MSWLF	72,384	64,551	75,717	79,601	80,985
U0048-MSWLF-	UNION COUNTY (SC) LANDFILL #442441-1101	67,548	44,402	52,871	170,712	136,450
9606-MSWLF-1998	WAYNE COUNTY LANDFILL	62,296	73,201	83,682	81,030	92,481
2301-MSWLF-2009	CLEVELAND COUNTY LANDFILL SELF-MCNEIL	62,228				
6019-MSWLF-2000	MECKLENBURG COUNTY LANDFILL	56,384	79,173	129,780	165,239	158,035
4116-CDLF-	WCA OF HIGHPOINT, LLC	54,320	78,211	56,947	37,018	114,093
8401-MSWLF-1999	ALBEMARLE, CITY OF-LANDFILL	52,339	46,047	45,564	46,614	49,424
9230-CDLF-	HWY 55 C & D LANDFILL, LLC	51,863	66,174	80,195	92,916	69,182
9704-MSWLF-1993	WILKES COUNTY MSWLF	49,571	57,484	58,220	58,121	57,391
5503-MSWLF-1986	LINCOLN COUNTY LANDFILL	48,496	45,508	44,680	45,090	45,935
6708-MSWLF-1997	CAMP LEJEUNE MSW LANDFILL	48,272	45,920	40,672	46,612	50,802
3412-CDLF-1995	OLD SALISBURY ROAD CDLF	47,431	59,137	84,880	101,390	102,059
6801-MSWLF-1993	ORANGE COUNTY MSWLF	47,167	50,760	55,421	57,301	57,570
4103-CDLF-1998	GREENSBORO, CITY OF	46,914	72,124	95,755	130,951	145,871
4407-MSWLF-1993	HAYWOOD CO WHITE OAK LANDFILL	46,329	50,881	56,368	58,455	42,790
2301-CDLF-1997	CLEVELAND COUNTY CDLF	45,957	41,273	50,425	60,056	25,155

Appendix A-1: Public and Private Municipal Solid Waste and Construction Demolition Disposal, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	Tons				
		2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006
U0050-MSWLF-	RICHLAND LANDFILL, INC.	41,222	49,919	66,652	5,946	
3606-CDLF-1995	GASTON COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	38,619	35,112	48,802	52,869	47,529
7407-CDLF-2009	C & D LANDFILL INC	38,516				
5703-MSWLF-1992	MACON COUNTY LANDFILL OPEN	31,454	32,706	27,999	27,517	27,783
9601-CDLF-1997	WAYNE COUNTY CDLF	29,736	22,501	36,067	30,382	28,569
1302-CDLF-2006	CABARRUS COUNTY CDLF	29,511	45,090	55,637	67,811	158,626
2601-CDLF-1997	CUMBERLAND COUNTY C&D UNIT	27,829	17,911	44,143	46,198	40,163
U0039-MSWLF-	ATLANTIC WASTE DISPOSAL, INC.	26,456	21,810	4,523	99	32
5103-CDLF-	JOHNSTON COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	23,498	29,517	36,159		
5409-MSWLF-	LENOIR COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	22,951	47,910	50,728	56,692	43,600
1803-CDLF-	CATAWBA COUNTY C&D UNIT	22,570	32,911	38,745	49,733	40,246
8807-MSWLF-1990	TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY LANDFILL	22,328	23,828	28,912	28,090	26,732
4117-CDLF-2008	A-1 SANDROCK C&D LANDFILL	21,517				
5504-CDLF-1999	BFI-LAKE NORMAN LANDFILL	21,095	31,303	79,992	89,781	112,369
6301-CDLF-1992	MOORE COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	19,839	23,407	36,469	36,125	36,406
7803-CDLF-1997	ROBESON COUNTY CDLF	17,473	19,233	17,709	25,529	31,801
U0101-CDLF-	WCA SHILOH LANDFILL	16,532				
2301-MSWLF-1998	CLEVELAND COUNTY LANDFILL EAST MSWLF	16,262	82,027	88,344	91,211	90,761
2906-MSWLF-1994	DAVIDSON CO MSW LINED LANDFILL	16,100	54,298	114,485	103,997	100,574
1107-CDLF-1998	BUNCOMBE COUNTY C&D UNIT	15,817	32,529	62,750	66,388	58,730
U0035-MSWLF-	BRISTOL LANDFILL	15,749	16,879	16,814	14,486	14,208
1007-CDLF-1997	BRUNSWICK COUNTY CDLF	15,054	26,684	45,168	71,402	76,390
9809-CDLF-	WILSON COUNTY WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL	14,917	12,419	26,888	28,725	31,442
2002-MSWLF-1998	CHEROKEE COUNTY MSW FACILITY	14,453	16,096	20,558	19,687	20,113
8202-CDLF-1996	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY C&D UNIT	14,166	739	942	1,087	2,357

Appendix A-1: Public and Private Municipal Solid Waste and Construction Demolition Disposal, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	Tons				
		2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006
2803-CDLF-1995	DARE COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	14,022	14,881	21,282	28,608	15,368
4302-CDLF-1998	HARNETT COUNTY CDLF	13,954	16,566	20,798	20,312	20,115
3901-CDLF-1997	GRANVILLE COUNTY CDLF	13,151	15,160	20,630	25,446	31,260
5503-CDLF-1999	LINCOLN COUNTY C&D UNIT	12,798	11,265	7,809	10,787	10,351
0105-CDLF-1998	COBLES C&D LANDFILL	12,769	14,488	40,428	49,981	55,849
8401-CDLF-1997	ALBEMARLE, CITY OF, CDLF	12,308	16,363	22,397	27,324	28,413
0501-MSWLF-1993	ASHE COUNTY LANDFILL	12,030	18,075	24,346	22,922	22,643
6403-CDLF-2000	NASH COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	11,969	11,028	14,525	15,692	18,690
U0033-MSWLF-	PINEBLUFF LANDFILL	11,265	11,590	12,549	13,410	13,010
4303-CDLF-1997	HARNETT CO ANDERSON CRK C&D LANDFILL	11,162	9,313	10,323	13,160	13,237
9001-CDLF-1998	UNION COUNTY C&D	10,646	15,771	13,691	27,989	27,859
7002-CDLF-1996	PASQUOTANK COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	10,379	13,268	13,858	18,029	23,710
7606-CDLF-2001	GOLD HILL ROAD C&D DEBRIS LANDFILL	10,344	10,807	12,180	12,913	13,327
3301-CDLF-1997	EDGCOMBE COUNTY CDLF	10,065	13,377	14,272	9,254	7,670
2906-CDLF-	DAVIDSON COUNTY CDLF	9,556	9,314	11,949	12,725	7,999
U0105-CDLF-	SANDLANDS C&D LANDFILL #342729-1201	9,424				
U0051-MSWLF-	LAKEWAY RECYCLING & SANITATION, INC. SN	9,381	9,636	8,852	5,061	
5403-CDLF-1997	LENOIR COUNTY CDLF	9,100	13,581	12,720	15,009	19,191
U0034-MSWLF-	LEE COUNTY LANDFILL SC, LLC #312411-1101	8,803	4,428	4,878	7,066	10,194
U0047-MSWLF-	EAGLE POINT MSWLF	8,611	8,452	9,157	9,137	8,744
1203-CDLF-1998	BURKE COUNTY CDLF	8,499	9,298	15,376	19,742	19,339
6804-CDLF-2005	ORANGE COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	8,347	10,991	16,756		
4112-MSWLF-1997	GREENSBORO, CITY OF	8,240	7,766	9,615	101,965	201,396
8301-CDLF-1997	SCOTLAND COUNTY CDLF	8,057	8,483	12,755	14,971	16,078
8103-CDLF-2002	RUTHERFORD COUNTY C&D	7,961	12,953	19,650	19,291	21,768

Appendix A-1: Public and Private Municipal Solid Waste and Construction Demolition Disposal, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	Tons				
		2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006
4204-CDLF-1998	HALIFAX COUNTY CDLF	5,701	4,445	5,861	5,267	6,957
5901-CDLF-1995	MARTIN COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	4,484	5,449	8,443	5,957	9,518
0104-CDLF-1993	AUSTIN QUARTER C&D UNIT	4,005	3,990	4,539	4,694	5,102
0201-CDLF-1997	ALEXANDER COUNTY CDLF	1,914	1,688	2,167	2,474	2,444
5803-CDLF-1995	MADISON COUNTY C&D UNIT	1,524	4,034	5,766	4,647	6,327
U0030-MSWLF-	IRIS GLENN LANDFILL	1,452	48,689	54,760	56,595	53,706
U0106-CDLF-	EARTH RESOURCES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, L	1,014				
9404-CDLF-1996	WASHINGTON COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	719	1,334	1,122	1,512	1,856
4002-CDLF-1997	GREENE COUNTY CDLF	463	750	1,774	2,311	2,635
Total	**All Landfills**	**9,425,644**	**9,885,352**	**10,686,813**	**10,928,442**	**10,895,564**

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Appendix A-1a: Public and Private Municipal Solid Waste, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	Tons				
		2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006
1304-MSWLF-1992	BFI-CHARLOTTE MTR SPEEDWAY LANDFILL V	1,076,806	1,188,880	1,240,561	1,248,755	1,255,717
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9222-MSWLF-2008	WAKE COUNTY SOUTH WAKE MSWLF	439,069	463,126	95,471		
1403-MSWLF-1998	FOOTHILLS ENVIRONMENTAL LANDFILL	313,535	240,485	326,026	379,118	219,353
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U0017-MSWLF-	PALMETTO LANDFILL AND RC #422401-1101	200,658	224,314	254,661	435,098	538,508
2509-MSWLF-1999	CRSWMA - LONG TERM REGIONAL LANDFILL	175,369	196,418	217,483	232,555	236,436
U0024-MSWLF-	BRUNSWICK WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY	157,019	293,981	378,178	448,053	411,107
6504-MSWLF-1981	NEW HANOVER COUNTY LANDFILL	154,614	119,808	155,311	199,633	245,781
4903-MSWLF-1993	IREDELL COUNTY SANITARY LF	152,636	187,177	162,208	167,950	162,637
2601-MSWLF-1997	CUMBERLAND COUNTY LANDFILL	140,176	168,473	164,214	177,756	171,151
3606-MSWLF-1997	GASTON COUNTY LANDFILL	136,012	146,775	156,983	108,616	97,159
8003-MSWLF-1988	ROWAN COUNTY LANDFILL	133,523	136,751	86,548	94,642	98,548
6709-MSWLF-1997	ONSLOW COUNTY SUBTITLE D LANDFILL	124,027	124,025	134,127	142,155	141,239
1803-MSWLF-1997	CATAWBA COUNTY LANDFILL	122,938	132,901	151,007	165,384	167,988
U0038-MSWLF-	R & B LANDFILL	122,563	126,844	132,973	139,763	38,676
1107-MSWLF-1996	BUNCOMBE COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	115,083	131,895	143,994	117,215	122,034
5103-MSWLF-	JOHNSTON COUNTY LANDFILL	99,372	103,501	116,086		
4104-MSWLF-1991	HIGH POINT CITY OF - LANDFILL	89,970	81,676	84,843	99,820	85,889
2906-MSWLF-2008	DAVIDSON COUNTY MSW LINED LANDFILL	86,905	57,458			

Appendix A-1a: Public and Private Municipal Solid Waste, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	Tons				
		2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006
7803-MSWLF-1997	ROBESON COUNTY LANDFILL	84,775	88,329	86,534	90,005	89,296
7904-MSWLF-1995	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY LANDFILL	83,331	83,878	89,844	90,072	89,212
0104-MSWLF-1994	AUSTIN QUARTER SWM FACILITY	74,956	78,476	82,929	84,078	74,163
8606-MSWLF-1998	SURRY COUNTY MSWLF	72,384	64,551	75,717	79,601	80,985
U0048-MSWLF-	UNION COUNTY (SC) LANDFILL #442441-1101	67,548	44,402	52,871	170,712	136,450
9606-MSWLF-1998	WAYNE COUNTY LANDFILL	62,296	73,201	83,682	81,030	92,481
2301-MSWLF-2009	CLEVELAND COUNTY LANDFILL SELF-MCNEIL	62,228				
6019-MSWLF-2000	MECKLENBURG COUNTY LANDFILL	56,384	79,173	129,780	165,239	158,035
8401-MSWLF-1999	ALBEMARLE, CITY OF-LANDFILL	52,339	46,047	45,564	46,614	49,424
9704-MSWLF-1993	WILKES COUNTY MSWLF	49,571	57,484	58,220	58,121	57,391
5503-MSWLF-1986	LINCOLN COUNTY LANDFILL	48,496	45,508	44,680	45,090	45,935
6708-MSWLF-1997	CAMP LEJEUNE MSW LANDFILL	48,272	45,920	40,672	46,612	50,802
6801-MSWLF-1993	ORANGE COUNTY MSWLF	47,167	50,760	55,421	57,301	57,570
4407-MSWLF-1993	HAYWOOD CO WHITE OAK LANDFILL	46,329	50,881	56,368	58,455	42,790
U0050-MSWLF-	RICHLAND LANDFILL, INC.	41,222	49,919	66,652	5,946	
5703-MSWLF-1992	MACON COUNTY LANDFILL OPEN	31,454	32,706	27,999	27,517	27,783
U0039-MSWLF-	ATLANTIC WASTE DISPOSAL, INC.	26,456	21,810	4,523	99	32
5409-MSWLF-	LENOIR COUNTY MSW LANDFILL	22,951	47,910	50,728	56,692	43,600
8807-MSWLF-1990	TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY LANDFILL	22,328	23,828	28,912	28,090	26,732
2301-MSWLF-1998	CLEVELAND COUNTY LANDFILL EAST MSWLF	16,262	82,027	88,344	91,211	90,761
2906-MSWLF-1994	DAVIDSON CO MSW LINED LANDFILL	16,100	54,298	114,485	103,997	100,574
U0035-MSWLF-	BRISTOL LANDFILL	15,749	16,879	16,814	14,486	14,208
2002-MSWLF-1998	CHEROKEE COUNTY MSW FACILITY	14,453	16,096	20,558	19,687	20,113
0501-MSWLF-1993	ASHE COUNTY LANDFILL	12,030	18,075	24,346	22,922	22,643
U0033-MSWLF-	PINEBLUFF LANDFILL	11,265	11,590	12,549	13,410	13,010

Appendix A-1a: Public and Private Municipal Solid Waste, FY 2009-2010

		Tons				
Permit #	**Facility**	**2009-2010**	**2008-2009**	**2007-2008**	**2006-2007**	**2005-2006**
U0051-MSWLF-	LAKEWAY RECYCLING & SANITATION, INC. SN	9,381	9,636	8,852	5,061	
U0034-MSWLF-	LEE COUNTY LANDFILL SC, LLC #312411-1101	8,803	4,428	4,878	7,066	10,194
U0047-MSWLF-	EAGLE POINT MSWLF	8,611	8,452	9,157	9,137	8,744
4112-MSWLF-1997	GREENSBORO, CITY OF	8,240	7,766	9,615	101,965	201,396
U0030-MSWLF-	IRIS GLENN LANDFILL	1,452	48,689	54,760	56,595	53,706
Total	**All Landfills**	**8,074,667**	**8,358,378**	**8,686,476**	**8,808,879**	**8,570,534**

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Appendix A-1b: Public and Private Construction Demolition Disposal, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	Tons				
		2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006
6013-CDLF-1993	NORTH MECKLENBURG C&D LANDFILL	103,073	138,359	115,678	129,209	119,795
9231-CDLF-	MATERIAL RECOVERY/ BROWNFIELD RD C&D	91,994	124,986	177,563	154,814	148,244
2608-CDLF-1998	FORT BRAGG C&D LANDFILL	85,620	100,423	93,460	105,986	218,565
9226-CDLF-2001	SHOTWELL LANDFILL INC.	81,705	87,513	85,871	56,192	36,600
1306-CDLF-2000	HIGHWAY 49 C&D LANDFILL AND RECYCLING	78,247	81,863	97,422	116,544	112,072
9228-CDLF-2001	RED ROCK DISPOSAL, LLC	72,831	98,962	201,597	200,361	183,704
4116-CDLF-	WCA OF HIGHPOINT, LLC	54,320	78,211	56,947	37,018	114,093
9230-CDLF-	HWY 55 C & D LANDFILL, LLC	51,863	66,174	80,195	92,916	69,182
3412-CDLF-1995	OLD SALISBURY ROAD CDLF	47,431	59,137	84,880	101,390	102,059
4103-CDLF-1998	GREENSBORO, CITY OF	46,914	72,124	95,755	130,951	145,871
2301-CDLF-1997	CLEVELAND COUNTY CDLF	45,957	41,273	50,425	60,056	25,155
3606-CDLF-1995	GASTON COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	38,619	35,112	48,802	52,869	47,529
7407-CDLF-2009	C & D LANDFILL INC	38,516				
9601-CDLF-1997	WAYNE COUNTY CDLF	29,736	22,501	36,067	30,382	28,569
1302-CDLF-2006	CABARRUS COUNTY CDLF	29,511	45,090	55,637	67,811	158,626
2601-CDLF-1997	CUMBERLAND COUNTY C&D UNIT	27,829	17,911	44,143	46,198	40,163
5103-CDLF-	JOHNSTON COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	23,498	29,517	36,159		
1803-CDLF-	CATAWBA COUNTY C&D UNIT	22,570	32,911	38,745	49,733	40,246
4117-CDLF-2008	A-1 SANDROCK C&D LANDFILL	21,517				
5504-CDLF-1999	BFI-LAKE NORMAN LANDFILL	21,095	31,303	79,992	89,781	112,369
6301-CDLF-1992	MOORE COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	19,839	23,407	36,469	36,125	36,406
7803-CDLF-1997	ROBESON COUNTY CDLF	17,473	19,233	17,709	25,529	31,801
U0101-CDLF-	WCA SHILOH LANDFILL	16,532				
1107-CDLF-1998	BUNCOMBE COUNTY C&D UNIT	15,817	32,529	62,750	66,388	58,730

Appendix A-1b: Public and Private Construction Demolition Disposal, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	Tons				
		2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006
1007-CDLF-1997	BRUNSWICK COUNTY CDLF	15,054	26,684	45,168	71,402	76,390
9809-CDLF-	WILSON COUNTY WESTSIDE C&D LANDFILL	14,917	12,419	26,888	28,725	31,442
8202-CDLF-1996	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY C&D UNIT	14,166	739	942	1,087	2,357
2803-CDLF-1995	DARE COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	14,022	14,881	21,282	28,608	15,368
4302-CDLF-1998	HARNETT COUNTY CDLF	13,954	16,566	20,798	20,312	20,115
3901-CDLF-1997	GRANVILLE COUNTY CDLF	13,151	15,160	20,630	25,446	31,260
5503-CDLF-1999	LINCOLN COUNTY C&D UNIT	12,798	11,265	7,809	10,787	10,351
0105-CDLF-1998	COBLES C&D LANDFILL	12,769	14,488	40,428	49,981	55,849
8401-CDLF-1997	ALBEMARLE, CITY OF, CDLF	12,308	16,363	22,397	27,324	28,413
6403-CDLF-2000	NASH COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	11,969	11,028	14,525	15,692	18,690
4303-CDLF-1997	HARNETT CO ANDERSON CRK C&D LANDFILL	11,162	9,313	10,323	13,160	13,237
9001-CDLF-1998	UNION COUNTY C&D	10,646	15,771	13,691	27,989	27,859
7002-CDLF-1996	PASQUOTANK COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	10,379	13,268	13,858	18,029	23,710
7606-CDLF-2001	GOLD HILL ROAD C&D DEBRIS LANDFILL	10,344	10,807	12,180	12,913	13,327
3301-CDLF-1997	EDGCOMBE COUNTY CDLF	10,065	13,377	14,272	9,254	7,670
2906-CDLF-	DAVIDSON COUNTY CDLF	9,556	9,314	11,949	12,725	7,999
U0105-CDLF-	SANDLANDS C&D LANDFILL #342729-1201	9,424				
5403-CDLF-1997	LENOIR COUNTY CDLF	9,100	13,581	12,720	15,009	19,191
1203-CDLF-1998	BURKE COUNTY CDLF	8,499	9,298	15,376	19,742	19,339
6804-CDLF-2005	ORANGE COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	8,347	10,991	16,756		
8301-CDLF-1997	SCOTLAND COUNTY CDLF	8,057	8,483	12,755	14,971	16,078
8103-CDLF-2002	RUTHERFORD COUNTY C&D	7,961	12,953	19,650	19,291	21,768
4204-CDLF-1998	HALIFAX COUNTY CDLF	5,701	4,445	5,861	5,267	6,957
5901-CDLF-1995	MARTIN COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	4,484	5,449	8,443	5,957	9,518
0104-CDLF-1993	AUSTIN QUARTER C&D UNIT	4,005	3,990	4,539	4,694	5,102

Appendix A-1b: Public and Private Construction Demolition Disposal, FY 2009-2010

		Tons				
Permit #	**Facility**	**2009-2010**	**2008-2009**	**2007-2008**	**2006-2007**	**2005-2006**
0201-CDLF-1997	ALEXANDER COUNTY CDLF	1,914	1,688	2,167	2,474	2,444
5803-CDLF-1995	MADISON COUNTY C&D UNIT	1,524	4,034	5,766	4,647	6,327
U0106-CDLF-	EARTH RESOURCES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, L	1,014				
9404-CDLF-1996	WASHINGTON COUNTY C&D LANDFILL	719	1,334	1,122	1,512	1,856
4002-CDLF-1997	GREENE COUNTY CDLF	463	750	1,774	2,311	2,635
Total	**All Landfills**	**1,350,977**	**1,526,974**	**2,000,337**	**2,119,563**	**2,325,030**

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT
Appendix A-2: Industrial Waste Disposal, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	Tons				
		2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006
7302-INDUS-1988	PROGRESS ENERGY	818,544	632,738	703,629	420,957	366,747
4406-INDUS-1984	BLUE RIDGE PAPER PRODUCTS, INC.	396,008	415,884	338,040	315,997	304,512
8505-INDUS-	DUKE ENERGY CORP.- BELEWS CREEK FGD R	278,795	139,996	54,613	0	
8504-INDUS-	DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION- BELEWS CRE	277,514	165,476	1,802	0	
3612-INDUS-2008	DUKE ENERGY-ALLEN STEAM STATION RAB A	194,232				
2402-INDUS-1972	INTERNATIONAL PAPER	144,543	87,486	102,038	137,899	
1809-INDUS-	DUKE POWER/MARSHALL STEAM PLT FGD	125,032	30,937	22,274	2,548	
4204-INDUS-1994	HALIFAX COAL ASH LANDFILL	75,314	2,332	2,035	5,453	3,232
9401-INDUS-2008	DOMTAR PAPER COMPANY LANDFILL	37,749		58,963	85,423	129,729
9703-INDUS-1981	LOUISANA-PACIFIC CORPORATION	8,960	5,036	4,838	3,130	2,568
6004-INDUS-1981	DUKE POWER COMPANY MCGUIRE	5,508	3,152	3,950	2,333	2,327
3209I-INCIN-I-	GLAXOSMITHKLINE	701			905	848
7602-INDUS-1983	EVEREADY BATTERY	157	347	632	956	590
Total		**2,363,056**	**1,483,385**	**1,292,814**	**975,601**	**810,553**

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Appendix A-3: Transfer and Mixed Waste Processing Facilities, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	2009-2010	Disposal Destination	Permit #
0202T-TRANSFER-1998	ALEXANDER CO. TRANSFER STATION	18,147	FOOTHILLS ENVIRONMENTAL	1403-MSWLF-1998
0303T-TRANSFER-1994	ALLEGHANY COUNTY TRANSFER FACILIT	8,101	FOOTHILLS ENVIRONMENTAL	1403-MSWLF-1998
0602T-TRANSFER-1995	AVERY COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	15,709	BRISTOL VA LANDFILL	U0035-MSWLF-
0703T-TRANSFER-1994	ARS - BEAUFORT TRANSFER STATION	36,042	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
0904T-TRANSFER-1995	BLADEN COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	18,523	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
10003T-TRANSFER-199	YANCEY-MITCHELL TRANSFER STATION	24,043	FOOTHILLS ENVIRONMENTAL	1403-MSWLF-1998
1010T-TRANSFER-1997	BRUNSWICK COUNTY TRANSFER STATIO	76,590	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
1104-TRANSFER-1993	WASTE MANAGEMENT OF ASHEVILLE	109,418	PALMETTO LANDFILL	U0017-MSWLF-
1108T-TRANSFER-1996	BUNCOMBE COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	65,761	BUNCOMBE COUNTY MSWLF	1107-MSWLF-1996
1116T-TRANSFER-2010	CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION RECYCLI	3	BUNCOMBE COUNTY MSWLF	1107-MSWLF-1996
1116T-TRANSFER-2010	CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION RECYCLI	251	WCA SHILOH LANDFILL	U0101-CDLF-
1205T-TRANSFER-1998	BURKE COUNTY TRANSFER FACILITY	48,599	FOOTHILLS ENVIRONMENTAL	1403-MSWLF-1998
1604-TRANSFER-1993	CARTERET COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	88,259	CRSWMA	2509-MSWLF-1999
1805-TRANSFER-	GDS RECYCLING SERVICES	8,499	BLACKBURN LANDFILL	1803-MSWLF-1997
1808T-TRANSFER-	CITY OF HICKORY TRANSFER STATION	25,636	BLACKBURN LANDFILL	1803-MSWLF-1997
1903T-TRANSFER-1993	WASTE MAN. - CHATHAM CO TRANSFER	21,714	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
2101T-TRANSFER-2001	TOWN OF EDENTON TRANSFER STATION	3,053	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
2202T-TRANSFER-1997	CLAY COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	4,575	PINE BLUFF LANDFILL	U0033-MSWLF-
2403T-TRANSFER-1997	COLUMBUS COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	38,291	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
2510T-TRANSFER-1997	CHERRY POINT TRANSFER STATION	4,887	CRSWMA	2509-MSWLF-1999
2606T-TRANSFER-1998	FORT BRAGG TRANSFER STATION	3,977	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL	6204-MSWLF-1995
2606T-TRANSFER-1998	FORT BRAGG TRANSFER STATION	22,491	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
2609-TRANSFER-	CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE/ WASTE INDUSTR	82,936	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
2611T-TRANSFER-	RIVER CITY TRANSFER STATION	3,866	CUMBERLAND COUNTY C&D	2601-CDLF-1997

Appendix A-3: Transfer and Mixed Waste Processing Facilities, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	2009-2010	Disposal Destination	Permit #
2611T-TRANSFER-	RIVER CITY TRANSFER STATION	32	ROBESON COUNTY CDLF	7803-CDLF-1997
2703T-TRANSFER-1996	CURRITUCK TRANSFER STATION	24,602	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
2705-MWP-	SOUNDSIDE RECYCLING & MATERIALS, IN	362	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
2805T-TRANSFER-	DARE COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	49,981	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
3103T-TRANSFER-	DUPLIN COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	27,394	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
3212T-TRANSFER-1999	CITY OF DURHAM TRANSFER STATION	139,386	BRUNSWICK LANDFILL	U0024-MSWLF-
3214T-TRANSFER-2001	STONE PARK COURT TRANSFER STATIO	18,854	RED ROCK DISPOSAL	9228-CDLF-2001
3214T-TRANSFER-2001	STONE PARK COURT TRANSFER STATIO	103,225	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
3302T-TRANSFER-1998	EDGCOMBE COUNTY TRANSFER STATIO	23,379	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
3416T-TRANSFER-	OVERDALE ROAD TRANSFER STATION	113,324	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL	6204-MSWLF-1995
3503-TRANSFER-	FRANKLIN COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	30,454	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
3608-TRANSFER-1993	WASTE MANAGEMENT OF CAROLINAS	52,454	PALMETTO LANDFILL	U0017-MSWLF-
3803-TRANSFER-	GRAHAM COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	6,667	PINE BLUFF LANDFILL	U0033-MSWLF-
4116-MWP-	WCA OF HIGHPOINT	44,666	WCA HIGH POINT	4116-CDLF-
4118T-TRANSFER-	BISHOP ROAD TRANSFER STATION	127,529	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL	6204-MSWLF-1995
4120T-TRANSFER-	GREENSBORO TRANSFER STATION	233,521	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL	6204-MSWLF-1995
4205T-TRANSFER-1997	WELDON, TOWN OF, TRANSFER STATION	53,575	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
4305T-TRANSFER-1994	HARNETT COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	16,675	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
4307T-TRANSFER-1997	HARNETT CNTY-DUNN/ERWIN TRANSFER	34,560	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
4408-MWP-	HAYWOOD COUNTY MWP FACILITY	26,884	HAYWOOD COUNTY LANDFILL	4407-MSWLF-1993
4504T-TRANSFER-1998	HENDERSON COUNTY TRANSFER FACILIT	48,532	R&B LANDFILL	U0038-MSWLF-
4504T-TRANSFER-1998	HENDERSON COUNTY TRANSFER FACILIT	24,777	PALMETTO LANDFILL	U0017-MSWLF-
4602T-TRANSFER-1995	HERTFORD COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	2,766	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
4702-TRANSFER-1994	HOKE COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	23,856	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
4904T-TRANSFER-1998	IREDELL COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	38,679	IREDELL COUNTY MSWLF	4903-MSWLF-1993

Appendix A-3: Transfer and Mixed Waste Processing Facilities, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	2009-2010	Disposal Destination	Permit #
5003T-TRANSFER-	JACKSON COUNTY SCOTT CREEK TRANS	28,111	R&B LANDFILL	U0038-MSWLF-
5304T-TRANSFER-1993	WASTE MAN. - LEE CO.TRANSFER STATIO	48,767	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
5405T-TRANSFER-1998	LENOIR COUNTY TRANSFER FACILITY	18,843	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
5408T-TRANSFER-2001	ONSLOW CONTAINER SERVICE, INC.	31,321	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
5602T-TRANSFER-1995	MCDOWELL CO TRANSFER FACILITY	30,723	FOOTHILLS ENVIRONMENTAL	1403-MSWLF-1998
5704T-TRANSFER-2008	HIGHLANDS TRANSFER STATION	4,651	MACON COUNTY MSWLF	5703-MSWLF-1992
5803T-TRANSFER-2002	MADISON COUNTY TRANSFER	9,970	LAKEWAY RECYCLE & SANITATION	U0051-MSWLF-
6014-TRANSFER-1996	QUEEN CITY TRANSFER STATION	45,372	RICHLAND COUNTY LANDFILL	U0050-MSWLF-
6014-TRANSFER-1996	QUEEN CITY TRANSFER STATION	95,465	CHAMBERS DEVELOPMENT ANSON C	0403-MSWLF-2010
6026-CDP-2008	RUSSO DUMPSTER SERVICE	320	FOXHOLE LANDFILL	6019-MSWLF-2000
6026-CDP-2008	RUSSO DUMPSTER SERVICE	990	NORTH MECKLENBURG LANDFILL	6013-CDLF-1993
6202MRF-MWP-	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL MRF	13,931	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL	6204-MSWLF-1995
6302-TRANSFER-1994	UWHARRIE ENV INC/MOORE CTY TRANSF	50,114	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL	6204-MSWLF-1995
6405T-TRANSFER-2001	CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT TRANSFER STATI	78,877	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
6505I-MSWLF-1984	NEW HANOVER WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACI	42,499	NEW HANOVER COUNTY LANDFILL	6504-MSWLF-1981
6903T-TRANSFER-1993	PAMLICO COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	9,424	CRSWMA	2509-MSWLF-1999
7003T-TRANSFER-1994	PASQUOTANK COUNTY TRANSFER STATI	23,933	ATLANTIC WASTE DISPOSAL	U0039-MSWLF-
7103T-TRANSFER-1990	PENDER CO TRANSFER STATION	5,873	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY CDLF	8202-CDLF-1996
7103T-TRANSFER-1990	PENDER CO TRANSFER STATION	22,814	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
7202T-TRANSFER-1995	PERQUIMANS-CHOWAN-GATES TRANSFE	19,517	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
7404T-MWP-1996	PITT COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	17,539	C&D LANDFILL INC	7407-CDLF-2009
7404T-MWP-1996	PITT COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	98,171	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
7406T-TRANSFER-2001	EJE RECYCLING TRANSFER STATION	2,161	C&D LANDFILL INC	7407-CDLF-2009
7406T-TRANSFER-2001	EJE RECYCLING TRANSFER STATION	15,250	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
7504T-Transfer-2005	POLK COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	17,893	UNION COUNTY LANDFILL	U0048-MSWLF-

Appendix A-3: Transfer and Mixed Waste Processing Facilities, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	2009-2010	Disposal Destination	Permit #
7603T-TRANSFER-1997	RANDOLPH COUNTY TRANSFER FACILITY	44,160	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL	6204-MSWLF-1995
7605T-TRANSFER-2002	CITY OF ASHEBORO RECYCLING/SOLID W	15,964	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL	6204-MSWLF-1995
7703T-TRANSFER-1994	RICHMOND COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	34,771	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL	6204-MSWLF-1995
7902T-TRANSFER-1991	REIDSVILLE, CITY OF TRANSFER FACILITY	3,745	UPPER PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL	7304-MSWLF-1997
7902T-TRANSFER-1991	REIDSVILLE, CITY OF TRANSFER FACILITY	2,120	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY LANDFILL	7904-MSWLF-1995
7903T-TRANSFER-1991	EDEN, CITY OF TRANSFER STATION	4,824	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY LANDFILL	7904-MSWLF-1995
8104T-TRANSFER-1998	RUTHERFORD COUNTY TRANSFER FACILI	39,559	R&B LANDFILL	U0038-MSWLF-
8104T-TRANSFER-1998	RUTHERFORD COUNTY TRANSFER FACILI	2,561	PALMETTO LANDFILL	U0017-MSWLF-
8302T-TRANSFER-1997	SCOTLAND COUNTY T.S.	24,818	UWHARRIE ENVIRONMENTAL	6204-MSWLF-1995
8603T-TRANSFER-2001	SURRY COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	699	SURRY COUNTY MSWLF	8606-MSWLF-1998
9005T-TRANSFER-1999	UNION COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	80,460	BFI-CMS LANDFILL	1304-MSWLF-1992
9102T-TRANSFER-1997	WASTE INDUSTRIES-VANCE COUNTY	44,661	UPPER PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL	7304-MSWLF-1997
9102T-TRANSFER-1997	WASTE INDUSTRIES-VANCE COUNTY	2,178	BRUNSWICK COUNTY LANDFILL	U0024-MSWLF-
9211T-TRANSFER-1990	CARY TOWN OF - TRANSFER STATION	4	HIGHWAY 55 LANDFILL	9230-CDLF-
9211T-TRANSFER-1990	CARY TOWN OF - TRANSFER STATION	3,037	WAKE COUNTY SOUTH LANDFILL	9222-MSWLF-2008
9215T-TRANSFER-1994	WASTE MANAGEMENT OF RAL-DUR	24,588	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
9215T-TRANSFER-1994	WASTE MANAGEMENT OF RAL-DUR	31,741	UPPER PIEDMONT ENVIRONMENTAL	7304-MSWLF-1997
9217-TRANSFER-1994	WASTE INDUSTRIES GARNER TRANSFER	85,458	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
9224-MWP-2008	WCA MATERIAL RECLAMATION	46,704	WCA BROWNFIELD ROAD	9231-CDLF-
9227T-TRANSFER-2008	THORNTON ROAD TRANSFER STATION	14,964	SHOTWELL LANDFILL	9226-CDLF-2001
9229T-TRANSFER-2009	APEX C&D WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY	29,136	SHOTWELL LANDFILL	9226-CDLF-2001
9233T-TRANSFER-	CITY OF RALEIGH TRANSFER STATION	256,653	WAKE COUNTY SOUTH LANDFILL	9222-MSWLF-2008
9234-TRANSFER-	WCA WAKE TRANSFER STATION	18,770	WCA BROWNFIELD LANDFILL	9231-CDLF-
9237T-TRANSFER-2010	CAPITAL WASTE C&D TRANSFER STATIO	12,141	SHOTWELL LANDFILL	9226-CDLF-2001
9302T-TRANSFER-1995	WARREN COUNTY TRANSFER STATION	8,182	BRUNSWICK COUNTY LANDFILL	U0024-MSWLF-

Appendix A-3: Transfer and Mixed Waste Processing Facilities, FY 2009-2010

Permit #	Facility	2009-2010	Disposal Destination	Permit #
9503T-TRANSFER-1996	WATAUGA CO TRANSFER FACILITY	42,603	FOOTHILLS ENVIRONMENTAL	1403-MSWLF-1998
9607T-TRANSFER-1997	GOLDSBORO TRANSFER STATION	10,692	WAYNE COUNTY LANDFILL	9606-MSWLF-1998
9808T-TRANSFER-2000	WASTE INDUSTRIES- BLK. CRK. RD. TRAN	83,228	WI-SAMPSON COUNTY	8202-MSWLF-2000
9808T-TRANSFER-2000	WASTE INDUSTRIES- BLK. CRK. RD. TRAN	34,395	EAST CAROLINA ENVIRONMENTAL	0803-MSWLF-1993
9903T-TRANSFER-1994	YADKIN COUNTY TRANSFER FACILITY	25,758	FOOTHILLS ENVIRONMENTAL	1403-MSWLF-1998
9903T-TRANSFER-1994	YADKIN COUNTY TRANSFER FACILITY	64	BFI-CMS LANDFILL	1304-MSWLF-1992
U0045-TRANS-	FORT MILL TRANSFER STATION (CONTAI	103,419	BFI-CMS LANDFILL	1304-MSWLF-1992
Total		**3,860,091**		

Permit #'s beginning with "U" represent unpermitted or out-of-state facilities.

N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
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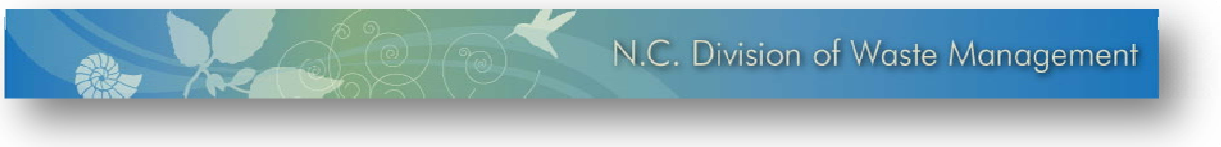
Appendix B

County Population, Waste Disposal, Per Capita Rate and Percent Reduction



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Appendix B: County Population, Waste Disposal, Per Capita Rate and Percent Reduction, FY 2009-2010

County	Population	MSW Tons Managed	MSW Tons Disposed					Base Year Per Capita	Per Capita Rate	% Change from 1991-1992
	July 2009	**1991-1992**	**2005-2006**	**2006-2007**	**2007-2008**	**2008-2009**	**2009-2010**	**1991-1992**	**2009-2010**	**2009-2010****
Alamance	148,338	99,302	166,815	156,903	154,442	129,825	118,854	0.91	0.80	-12%
Alexander	37,316	25,716	24,614	24,082	23,606	21,166	20,202	0.90	0.54	-40%
Alleghany	11,258	14,131	9,594	9,804	9,707	8,689	8,390	1.45	0.75	-49%
Anson	25,193	14,229	23,580	23,919	21,757	21,601	19,200	0.61	0.76	25%
Ashe	26,491	18,089	22,798	23,188	24,445	22,011	19,756	0.81	0.75	-8%
Avery	18,303	11,130	18,045	20,042	21,628	17,351	16,078	0.74	0.88	19%
Beaufort	47,393	41,796	60,670	66,996	57,753	50,768	49,334	0.99	1.04	5%
Bertie	20,114	17,372	27,474	22,230	19,017	17,090	15,136	0.86	0.75	-12%
Bladen	32,043	25,048	30,666	36,815	41,137	35,536	38,487	0.86	1.20	40%
Brunswick	107,127	78,123	172,389	188,573	168,476	127,664	120,361	1.48	1.12	-24%
Buncombe	230,421	159,040	301,430	322,738	331,932	259,216	232,304	0.90	1.01	12%
Burke	89,653	78,006	87,160	90,757	83,439	74,283	69,026	1.02	0.77	-25%
Cabarrus	174,255	95,215	434,268	361,884	307,502	270,153	239,988	0.94	1.38	47%
Caldwell	80,130	65,532	96,882	95,174	94,939	79,437	92,882	0.92	1.16	26%
Camden	9,732	1,850	5,070	5,365	4,582	4,022	4,007	0.31	0.41	33%
Carteret	64,712	86,894	122,886	119,201	105,340	95,698	89,385	1.62	1.38	-15%
Caswell	23,571	5,136	5,879	6,795	8,153	9,864	9,344	0.25	0.40	59%
Catawba	157,002	151,559	208,837	215,196	190,014	166,138	146,368	1.26	0.93	-26%
Chatham	62,482	33,235	40,117	34,849	38,544	32,619	38,398	0.84	0.61	-27%
Cherokee	27,090	16,020	20,113	19,687	20,558	16,096	14,453	0.78	0.53	-32%

North Carolina July 2009 to June 2010 Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report

Appendix B: County Population, Waste Disposal, Per Capita Rate and Percent Reduction, FY 2009-2010

County	Population	MSW Tons Managed	MSW Tons Disposed					Base Year Per Capita	Per Capita Rate	% Change from 1991-1992
	July 2009	**1991-1992**	**2005-2006**	**2006-2007**	**2007-2008**	**2008-2009**	**2009-2010**	**1991-1992**	**2009-2010**	**2009-2010****
Chowan	14,818	13,692	20,655	16,356	17,262	15,742	11,926	0.99	0.80	-19%
Clay	10,538	4,172	5,269	5,924	5,357	4,934	4,597	0.57	0.44	-23%
Cleveland	98,628	73,138	117,031	154,382	140,099	124,349	128,103	0.86	1.30	51%
Columbus	56,309	45,199	45,299	44,529	46,415	41,315	41,828	0.91	0.74	-18%
Craven	100,261	86,549	105,031	101,074	104,319	96,408	80,074	1.05	0.80	-24%
Cumberland	321,071	227,302	560,404	449,386	425,481	404,787	369,794	0.81	1.15	42%
Currituck	23,815	13,792	37,085	31,288	36,496	24,769	22,565	1.00	0.95	-5%
Dare	34,355	51,300	99,299	110,980	93,059	70,064	67,041	2.23	1.95	-12%
Davidson	159,947	139,617	141,205	133,739	164,145	138,527	131,437	1.08	0.82	-24%
Davie	41,752	19,348	39,046	39,052	39,667	35,233	35,419	0.68	0.85	25%
Duplin	53,659	33,310	46,833	48,311	50,038	56,222	54,878	0.82	1.02	25%
Durham	266,132	218,972	292,730	310,443	307,725	301,975	270,240	1.17	1.02	-13%
Edgecombe	51,327	71,471	47,224	60,042	51,712	61,733	57,086	1.25	1.11	-11%
Forsyth	355,575	304,290	564,037	538,108	508,310	412,824	438,807	1.14	1.23	8%
Franklin	59,191	28,702	38,476	38,866	42,064	33,941	33,391	0.76	0.56	-26%
Gaston	207,234	165,100	239,157	250,611	241,022	224,543	251,134	0.93	1.21	30%
Gates	11,814	5,897	7,028	5,969	6,790	5,536	5,473	0.63	0.46	-26%
Graham	8,327	4,508	7,161	7,498	7,357	6,780	6,684	0.62	0.80	29%
Granville	57,434	54,548	74,764	71,823	62,550	54,204	52,922	1.39	0.92	-34%
Greene	21,384	7,428	7,685	6,560	7,595	5,275	5,780	0.48	0.27	-44%
Guilford	475,953	471,541	703,606	701,461	629,665	624,762	571,202	1.35	1.20	-11%

North Carolina July 2009 to June 2010 Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report

Appendix B: County Population, Waste Disposal, Per Capita Rate and Percent Reduction, FY 2009-2010

County	Population	MSW Tons Managed	MSW Tons Disposed					Base Year Per Capita	Per Capita Rate	% Change from 1991-1992
	July 2009	**1991-1992**	**2005-2006**	**2006-2007**	**2007-2008**	**2008-2009**	**2009-2010**	**1991-1992**	**2009-2010**	**2009-2010****
Halifax	55,173	54,907	55,944	58,047	61,308	55,712	55,456	0.98	1.01	3%
Harnett	112,844	69,073	90,784	91,232	92,540	84,342	82,262	1.01	0.73	-28%
Haywood	58,028	57,842	60,800	72,186	70,620	50,967	46,631	1.21	0.80	-34%
Henderson	105,221	81,498	133,618	123,284	116,850	97,342	101,496	1.14	0.96	-15%
Hertford	24,010	14,288	30,577	47,109	35,706	21,630	24,755	0.63	1.03	64%
Hoke	46,134	18,331	29,925	28,441	28,394	28,114	25,670	0.80	0.56	-30%
Hyde	5,391	2,762	7,219	6,864	6,461	5,658	4,831	0.50	0.90	79%
Iredell	157,013	114,539	231,821	237,068	216,957	198,155	163,932	1.19	1.04	-12%
Jackson	37,990	18,661	52,674	41,461	40,621	36,087	29,633	0.68	0.78	15%
Johnston	168,217	74,169	170,051	189,642	250,139	201,537	197,464	0.88	1.17	33%
Jones	10,150	4,360	2,803	3,788	2,884	1,644	2,189	0.47	0.22	-54%
Lee	58,563	48,341	70,320	76,856	66,949	54,776	54,964	1.16	0.94	-19%
Lenoir	57,221	67,693	77,513	96,192	74,618	69,969	62,056	1.17	1.08	-7%
Lincoln	75,702	44,442	101,878	93,816	75,557	70,251	71,478	0.87	0.94	9%
Macon	34,494	19,738	37,167	37,318	37,463	32,706	31,454	0.82	0.91	11%
Madison	20,846	11,676	15,677	14,775	14,625	13,912	11,032	0.68	0.53	-22%
Martin	23,855	30,112	28,121	24,630	25,159	22,982	21,262	1.19	0.89	-25%
McDowell	44,742	29,180	39,325	39,670	38,972	34,794	33,707	0.82	0.75	-8%
Mecklenburg	894,290	677,573	1,506,405	1,543,924	1,442,987	1,200,636	1,046,570	1.29	1.17	-9%
Mitchell	15,976	15,768	18,008	16,983	15,119	14,475	13,436	1.11	0.84	-24%
Montgomery	27,983	28,873	47,145	32,124	32,324	25,714	23,757	1.23	0.85	-31%

North Carolina July 2009 to June 2010 Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report

Appendix B: County Population, Waste Disposal, Per Capita Rate and Percent Reduction, FY 2009-2010

County	Population	MSW Tons Managed	MSW Tons Disposed					Base Year Per Capita	Per Capita Rate	% Change from 1991-1992
	July 2009	**1991-1992**	**2005-2006**	**2006-2007**	**2007-2008**	**2008-2009**	**2009-2010**	**1991-1992**	**2009-2010**	**2009-2010****
Moore	86,945	74,062	99,097	101,009	98,820	82,221	77,101	1.23	0.89	-28%
Nash	95,804	84,594	116,431	105,847	112,341	86,023	83,496	1.09	0.87	-20%
New Hanover	194,054	157,647	333,313	322,844	267,292	242,696	270,491	1.28	1.39	9%
Northampton	21,018	19,528	16,806	14,714	15,332	14,004	12,871	0.94	0.61	-35%
Onslow	179,455	158,344	200,160	190,664	178,092	184,852	184,777	1.04	1.03	-1%
Orange	132,272	131,067	93,805	88,060	86,300	80,864	79,886	1.36	0.60	-56%
Pamlico	12,838	8,541	10,195	11,790	11,613	10,285	9,591	0.75	0.75	0%
Pasquotank	41,845	30,150	41,734	38,834	34,155	42,609	42,933	0.97	1.03	6%
Pender	53,095	18,188	36,448	39,082	38,396	34,675	33,216	0.60	0.63	4%
Perquimans	12,980	7,520	12,743	12,561	10,819	8,036	10,797	0.73	0.83	14%
Person	38,272	24,249	34,837	37,856	38,464	32,203	30,447	0.80	0.80	-1%
Pitt	158,541	132,896	168,957	167,721	155,082	135,761	132,093	1.21	0.83	-31%
Polk	19,355	9,327	18,818	23,234	22,119	20,173	18,275	0.63	0.94	50%
Randolph	142,467	78,663	119,466	113,624	110,920	96,065	96,641	0.73	0.68	-7%
Richmond	46,847	60,752	71,854	71,727	59,407	55,275	50,077	1.35	1.07	-21%
Robeson	131,080	104,700	133,002	130,578	116,303	121,612	118,264	0.99	0.90	-9%
Rockingham	91,878	71,481	98,604	99,472	97,694	92,631	89,481	0.83	0.97	17%
Rowan	140,495	90,081	141,922	155,407	138,954	116,942	111,335	0.80	0.79	-1%
Rutherford	63,821	89,175	67,036	84,300	65,238	59,619	50,157	1.56	0.79	-50%
Sampson	65,406	33,545	52,238	52,671	59,464	56,177	49,501	0.70	0.76	8%
Scotland	36,926	39,867	34,703	33,609	31,359	29,697	25,017	1.17	0.68	-42%

North Carolina July 2009 to June 2010 Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report

Appendix B: County Population, Waste Disposal, Per Capita Rate and Percent Reduction, FY 2009-2010

County	Population	MSW Tons Managed	MSW Tons Disposed					Base Year Per Capita	Per Capita Rate	% Change from 1991-1992
	July 2009	**1991-1992**	**2005-2006**	**2006-2007**	**2007-2008**	**2008-2009**	**2009-2010**	**1991-1992**	**2009-2010**	**2009-2010****
Stanly	60,079	69,288	80,912	75,409	71,700	66,036	71,393	1.32	1.19	-10%
Stokes	46,792	17,976	11,176	11,112	11,054	10,524	13,353	0.47	0.29	-39%
Surry	73,881	73,595	100,363	94,096	83,132	66,997	75,241	1.18	1.02	-14%
Swain	13,851	5,651	8,774	9,137	9,157	8,452	8,669	0.50	0.63	25%
Transylvania	31,091	30,072	40,073	34,574	34,814	35,562	34,833	1.16	1.12	-3%
Tyrrell	4,251	2,985	2,853	2,561	2,883	2,725	2,651	0.79	0.62	-21%
Union	196,322	77,842	205,251	264,469	241,045	185,067	183,921	0.90	0.94	4%
Vance	43,614	43,267	40,809	48,550	41,926	49,269	39,941	1.11	0.92	-17%
Wake	892,409	569,622	1,071,971	1,140,478	1,151,050	976,762	886,814	1.29	0.99	-23%
Warren	19,932	10,978	10,310	11,014	10,442	9,857	9,435	0.63	0.47	-25%
Washington	13,000	11,699	14,410	11,363	10,535	9,342	10,617	0.84	0.82	-3%
Watauga	45,377	36,755	62,503	63,456	67,510	67,431	48,699	0.99	1.07	8%
Wayne	116,554	106,149	123,445	119,681	130,740	107,557	112,647	1.00	0.97	-3%
Wilkes	67,519	58,818	57,391	58,124	58,637	57,484	49,575	0.97	0.73	-24%
Wilson	80,005	120,870	115,018	119,086	113,545	93,185	126,309	1.82	1.58	-13%
Yadkin	37,996	20,779	20,157	19,183	24,160	24,465	26,579	0.67	0.70	4%
Yancey	18,551	15,576	12,179	13,195	13,866	12,347	11,966	1.01	0.65	-36%
State Totals	**9,382,609**	**7,257,428**	**11,765,855**	**11,837,104**	**11,284,712**	**9,910,031**	**9,395,457**	**1.07**	**1.00**	**-6%**

Total Adjusted for Hurricane Debris (e.g. Fran, Floyd)

***** Percent Change formula: (current year per capita minus base year per capita) divided by base year per capita***

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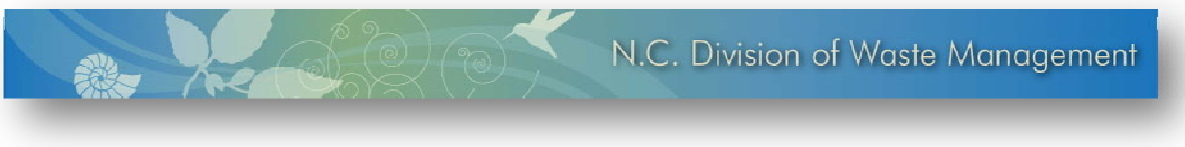
Appendix C

Waste Import and Export



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT
Appendix C
Imports and Exports
FY 1995-1996 through FY 2009-2010

Fiscal Year	Total Tons Exported	Receiving Facility	Tons Received		Total Tons Imported	Receiving Facility	Tons Received
2009-2010	**788,834**	Atlantic Waste Disposal, VA	26,456		**213,323**	BFI-Charlotte Motor Speedway LF	110,972
		Bristol Landfill, VA	15,749			BFI-Lake Norman Landfill	4
		Brunswick Landfill, VA	157,019			Boggs Paving Asphalt Recycling	8
		Eagle Point Landfill, GA	8,611			Chambers Development MSW Landfill	8,243
		Earth Resources Landfill, GA	1,014			Currituck Transfer Station	3
		First Piedmont Co. Transfer, VA	7,572			GDS Recycling Services	173
		Fort Mill Transfer, SC	79,128			Mecklenburg County Landfill	568
		Iris Glenn Landfill, TN	1,452			Scotland County C&D Landfill	114
		Lakeway Landfill, TN	9,381			Scotland County Transfer	301
		Lee County Landfill, SC	8,803			Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill	89,333
		Palmetto Landfill, SC	200,612			Waste Management of Carolinas Transfer	3,604
		Pinebluff Landfill, GA	11,265				
		R&B Landfill, GA	122,563				
		Richland Landfill, SC	41,222				
		Sandlands Landfill, SC	9,424				
		Union County Landfill, SC	67,548				
		Waterway Recycling, VA	4,483				
		WCA Shiloh Landfill, SC	16,532				
2008-2009	**863,604**[7]	Atlantic Waste Disposal, VA	21,810		**139,446**[7]	BFI- Charlotte Motor Speedway LF	43,256
		Bristol Landfill, VA	16,879			Chambers Development MSW Landfill	10,779
		Brunswick Landfill, VA	293,981			Gaston County MSW Landfill	26
		Eagle Point Landfill, GA	8,452			Mecklenburg County Landfill	1,296
		Iris Glenn Landfill, TN	48,689			New Hanover WASTEC	74
		Lee County Landfill, SC	4,428			Scotland County Transfer Station	996
		Palmetto Landfill, SC	224,314			Scotland County C&D Landfill	216
		Pinebluff Landfill, GA	11,590			Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill	79,230
		R&B Landfill, GA	126,844			Waste Management of Carolinas Transfer	3,573
		Richland Landfill, SC	49,919				
		Southeastern Regional, SC	2,661				
		TIDI1 Waste Landfill, TN	9,636				
		Union County Landfill, SC	44,402				
2007-2008	**1,069,428**[6]	Amelia Landfill, VA	442		**145,551**[6]	BFI- Charlotte Motor Speedway LF	40,577
		Atlantic Waste Disposal	4,523			C & D Landfill Inc.	116
		Bristol Landfill, VA	16,814			Chambers Development MSW Landfill	20,169
		Brunswick Landfill, VA	368,178			Currituck Transfer Station	3
		Eagle Point Landfill, GA	9,157			Gaston County C&D landfill	25
		First Piedmont Landfill, VA	3,420			Gaston County MSW Landfill	68
		Iris Glenn Landfill, TN	54,740			Griffin Farms C&D Landfill	485
		John Holland CDLF, VA	977			Mecklenburg County Landfill	2,885
		Lee County Landfill, SC	4,878			New Hanover WASTEC	8
		Palmetto Landfill, SC	254,661			Scotland County Transfer Station	65
		Pinebluff Landfill, GA	12,549			Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill	77,567
		R&B Landfill, GA	132,973			Waste Management of Carolinas Transfer	3,574
		Richland Landfill, SC	66,652				
		Screaming Eagle Landfill	56,314				
		Southeastern Regional, SC	18,023				
		TIDI1 Waste Landfill, TN	8,852				
		Union County Landfill, SC	52,871				
		WM of Hampton Roads	3,385				

2006-2007	**1,329,202**[5]	Atlantic Waste Disposal, VA	99	**129,906**[5]	BFI- Charlotte Motor Speedway	25,893
		BFI, Carter Valley, TN	5044		Chambers Development MSWLF	17,235
		Bristol Landfill, VA	14,486		Gaston County Landfill	163
		Brunswick Landfill, VA	448,053		Griffin Farms CDLF	301
		Eagle Point Landfill, GA	9,137		Mecklenburg County Landfill	2752
		Iris Glenn Landfill, TN	56,595		Scotland County CDLF	132
		Lee County Landfill, SC	7,066		Scotland County Transfer Station	109
		Maplewood Landfill, VA	261		Upper Piedmont Regional LF	79,776
		Palmetto Landfill, SC	435,098		Waste Management of Carolinas	3,545
		Pinebluff Landfill, GA	13,410			
		R&B Landfill, GA	139,763			
		Richland Landfill, SC	5,946			
		Southeastern Regional, VA	16,426			
		TIDI Waste Systems, TN	5,061			
		Union County Landfill, SC	170,712			
		WM of Hampton Roads, VA	2,046			
2005-2006	**1,234,307**	Atlantic Waste, VA	32	**137,307**[4]	BFI- Lake Norman	18,403
		BFI, Carter Valley, TN	9,311		Chambers Development	55,869
		Bristol Landfill, VA	14,208		Gaston County C&D Landfill	30
		Brunswick Landfill, VA	411,107		Gaston County Landfill	239
		Eagle Point Landfill, GA	8,744		Griffin Farms C&D	510
		Iris Glenn Landfill, TN	53,706		Mecklenburg County Landfill	1944
		Lee County Landfill, SC	10,194		New Hanover Waste to Energy	9
		Maplewood Landfill, VA	361		Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill	56,428
		Palmetto Landfill, SC	538,508		Waste Management of the Carolinas	3,875
		Pinebluff Landfill, GA	13,010			
		R&B Landfill, GA	38,676			
		Union County Landfill, SC	136,450			
2004-2005	**1,161,926**[3]	Atlantic Waste, VA	44,864	**119,202**[3]	Chambers Development Landfill	82,535
		BFI- Carter Valley, TN	9,500		Gaston County Landfill	75
		Bristol Landfill, VA	14,314		Griffin Farms C&D Landfill	373
		Brunswick Landfill, VA	370,810		Mecklenburg County Landfill	584
		Eagle Point Landfill, GA	8,398		Piedmont Sanitary Landfill	1,754
		Fort Mill Transfer, SC[3]	52,731		Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill	30,163
		Iris Glenn Landfill, TN	53,126		Waste Management of the Carolinas Transfer	3,230
		Maplewood Landfill, VA	364			
		Palmetto Landfill, SC	507,307			
		Pinebluff Landfill, GA	14,414			
		R&B Landfill, GA	34,748			
		Union County, SC	51,338			
2003-2004	**1,048,111**	Atlantic Waste Disposal, ,VA	53,898	**108,803**	Charlotte Motor Speedway Landfill	3,567
		Carter Valley, TN	9,356		Lake Norman Landfill	6,452
		Bristol Landfill, VA	13,768		Chambers Development Landfill	61,301
		Brunswick Landfill, VA	377,250		Gaston County Landfill	106
		Eagle Point Landfill, GA	3,046		Griffin Farms C&D Landfill	197
		Iris Glenn Landfill, TN	10,608		Mecklenburg County Landfill	855
		Maplewood Landfill, VA	1,321		New Hanover Waste to Energy	3
		Palmetto Landfill, SC	479,650		Upper Piedmont Landfill	33,733
		Pinebluff Landfill, GA	12,788		Waste Management of the Carolinas Transfer	2,589
		R&B Landfill	22,216			
		Hampton Roads, VA	4,072			
		Union County Landfill, SC	14,453			

2002-2003	**971,286**[2]	Maplewood Landfill, VA Atlantic Waste, VA BFI, Carter Valley, TN Bristol Landfill, VA Brunswick Landfill, VA Iris Glenn Landfill, TN Lee Co. Landfill, SC Palmetto Landfill, SC Pinebluff Landfill, GA R&B Landfill, GA John C. Holland Enterprises	10,887 61,912 8,746 13,000 396,386 41,384 31,084 395,418 9,839 2,030 600		**144,116**[2]	BFI- Charlotte Motor Speedway[2] Chambers Development, Anson Co.[2] Gaston Co. Landfill Griffin Farms C&D Landfill, Union Co. Mecklenburg Co. Landfill New Hanover Waste to Energy Piedmont Sanitary Landfill, Forsyth Co. Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill, Person Co Waste Management of Carolinas, Gaston Co.	66,246 91,990 127 201 1,181 1 37,264 10,949 2,403
2001-2002	**882,247**[1]	Maplewood Landfill, VA Atlantic Waste, VA BFI, Carter Valley, TN Bristol Landfill, VA Brunswick Landfill, VA Danville Transfer, VA Iris Glenn Landfill, TN Lee Co. Landfill, SC Palmetto Landfill, SC Pinebluff Landfill, GA R&B Landfill, GA	8,844 36,290 4,789 12,584 420,627 5,327 44,548 28,515 312,013 6,683 2,027		**117,981**	BFI- Charlotte Motor Speedway Chambers Development, Anson Co. Gaston Co. Landfill GDS Recycling Services, Catawba Co. Griffin Farms C&D Landfill, Union Co. Mecklenburg Co. Landfill Piedmont Sanitary Landfill, Forsyth Co. Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill, Person Co Waste Management of Carolinas, Gaston Co.	11,645 48,368 199 486 60 888 49,305 2,784 4,246
2000-2001	**900,743**	Brunswick Landfill, VA Palmetto Landfill, SC Iris Glenn Landfill, TN Atlantic Waste, VA Maplewood Landfill, VA Bristol Landfill, VA Lee Co. Landfill, SC Pinebluff Landfill, GA R & B Landfill, GA	436,264 340,782 44,863 30,275 18,541 13,121 9,912 6,809 176		**21,614**	Chambers Development Landfill, Anson Co. Waste Management, Gaston Co. (transfer) Addington Upper Piedmont Landfill, Person Mecklenburg Co. Landfill (CDLF) Gaston Co. Landfill Griffin Farms C&D Landfill, Union Co. GDS Recycling Services, Catawba Co. Uwharrie Env. MRF, Montgomery Co.	10,328 4,659 2,417 2,407 664 639 441 59
1999-2000	**1,106,897**	Palmetto Landfill, SC Brunswick Landfill, VA Lee Co. Landfill, SC Iris Glenn Landfill, TN Bristol Landfill, VA Pinebluff Landfill, GA	463,587 432,645 148,412 43,680 14,001 4,572		**41,840**	Addington Upper Piedmont Landfill, Person Co. Piedmont Sanitary Landfill, Forsyth Co. Gaston Co. Landfill Griffin Farms C&D Landfill, Union Co. GDS Recycling Services, Catawba Co. Uwharrie Env. MRF, Montgomery Co Mecklenburg Co. Landfill Uwharrie Env. Landfill, Montgomery Co.	32,976 (VA) 7,158 (VA) 640 (SC) 565 (SC) 377 (SC) 101 (SC) 15 (SC) 8 (SC)
1998-1999	**1,166,875**	Palmetto Landfill, SC Brunswick Landfill, VA Lee Co. Landfill, SC Iris Glenn Landfill, TN Bristol Landfill, VA Pinebluff Landfill, GA	446,858 382,479 277,246 41,612 14,766 3,914		**74,185**	Addington Upper Piedmont Landfill, Person Piedmont Sanitary Landfill, Forsyth Co. Griffin Farms C&D, Union Co. Gaston Co. Landfill Uwharrie Env. MRF, Montgomery Co. New Hanover Waste to Energy	53,798 (VA) 19,251 (VA) 594 (SC) 418 (SC) 67 (SC) 57 (MD)
1997-1998	**629,415**	Palmetto Landfill, SC Brunswick Landfill, VA Lee Co. Landfill, SC	422,248 190,890 16,277		**87,393**	Piedmont Sanitary Landfill, Forsyth Co. Addington Upper Piedmont Landfill, Person Co. Union Co. Landfill	80,570 (VA) 6,194 (VA) 629 (SC)
1996-1997	**280,400**	Palmetto Landfill, SC	280,400		**103,510**	Piedmont Sanitary Landfill, Forsyth Co. Union County Landfill	103,120 (VA) 390 (SC)
1995-1996	**111,097**	Palmetto Landfill, SC	111,097		**88,982**	Piedmont Sanitary Landfill, Forsyth Co.	88,982 (VA)

[1] This does not include 73,911 tons from Mecklenburg County that were exported to the Fort Mill Transfer Station in South Carolina and then imported to a landfill in North Carolina.

(2) This does not include 77,217 tons from Mecklenburg County that was exported to the Fort Mill Transfer Station in South Carolina and imported back to landfills in North Carolina.

(3) This does not include 99,065 tons of Municipal Solid Waste from Mecklenburg County that was exported to the Fort Mill Transfer Station in South Carolina and then imported back into North Carolina to the BFI- Charlotte Motor Speedway Landfill. The total also does not include an additional 16,847 tons of construction and demolition material from Mecklenburg County sent to the Fort Mill Transfer Station and imported back to North Carolina to the BFI- Lake Norman Construction and Demolition Landfill.

(4)This does not include 107,888 tons from Mecklenburg County that was exported to the Fort Mill Transfer station in South Carolina and then imported back into NC to the Charlotte Motor Speedway Landfill.

(5) This does not include 113,360 tons from Mecklenburg County that was exported to the Fort Mill Transfer station in South Carolina and then imported back into NC to the Charlotte Motor Speedway Landfill and Chambers Development Landfill .and the Lake Norman C&D Landfill.

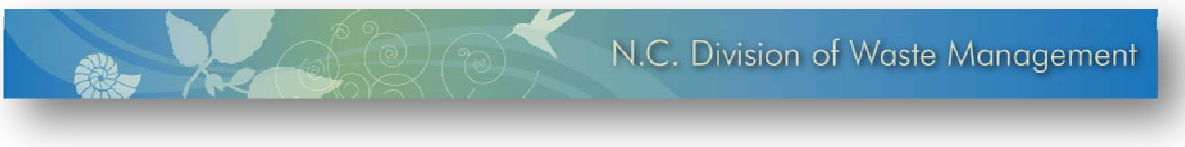
(6) This does not include tons of Mecklenburg County Waste that was exported to the Fort Mill Transfer Station in SC but, was returned and sent to BFI- Charlotte Motor Speedway Landfill and Chambers Development Landfill in NC.

(7) This does not include tons of Mecklenburg, Gaston, and Union county waste that was exported to the Fort Mill Transfer Station in SC but was returned to BFI- Charlotte Motor Speedway Landfill. The total listed also does not include Caswell and Rockingham county waste that went to the First Piedmont Transfer station in VA and then was imported back into NC to the Upper Piedmont Landfill.

N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Appendix D

C&D and MSW Landfill Capacity



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Austin Quarter C&D Unit **01-04**

2701 Austin Quarter Road
Graham, NC 27253
phone: (336) 376-8902
http://www.alamance-nc.com/d/landfill

County
Alamance

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	11/1/1993	3/18/2010	16.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	4,005.43	112,342.93	6,860.60

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	215,334.00	78,389.00	293,723.00
Used	202,587.00	0.00	202,587.00
Remaining	12,747.00	78,389.00	91,136.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	112,342.93	202,587.00	0.55

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	7,068.74	43,469.97	50,538.71
Years (Avg TPY)	1.03	6.34	7.37
Years (FY TPY)	1.76	10.85	12.62

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Coble's C&D Landfill **01-05**

5833 Foster Store Road
Liberty, NC 27298
phone: (336) 565-4750

County
Alamance

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	9/25/1998	6/7/2010	11.7

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	12,769.32	600,523.00	51,331.86

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	940,446.00	5,995,460.00	6,935,906.00
Used	853,861.00	0.00	853,861.00
Remaining	86,585.00	5,995,460.00	6,082,045.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	600,523.00	853,861.00	0.70

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	60,895.49	4,216,624.98	4,277,520.47
Years (Avg TPY)	1.19	82.14	83.33
Years (FY TPY)	4.77	330.22	334.98

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Alexander County C&D Landfill **02-01**

2500 Payne Dairy Road
Taylorsville, NC 28681
phone: (828) 632-1101
http://www.alexandercountync.gov/solid-waste.php

County
Alexander

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	6/8/2010	12.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	1,914.49	36,385.00	2,926.58

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	130,296.00	113,236.00	243,532.00
Used	87,348.00	0.00	87,348.00
Remaining	42,948.00	113,236.00	156,184.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	36,385.00	87,348.00	0.42

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	17,890.08	47,168.70	65,058.79
Years (Avg TPY)	6.11	16.12	22.23
Years (FY TPY)	9.34	24.64	33.98

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Brunswick County C&D Landfill **10-07**

172 Landfill Road NE
Bolivia, NC 28422
phone: (910) 253-2524
http://www.brunsco.net

County
Brunswick

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	7/1/1998	9/28/2009	11.2

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	15,053.63	521,654.00	46,392.53

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,045,235.00	100,865.00	1,146,100.00
Used	964,736.00	0.00	964,736.00
Remaining	80,499.00	100,865.00	181,364.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	521,654.00	964,736.00	0.54

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	43,527.58	54,539.93	98,067.51
Years (Avg TPY)	0.94	1.18	2.11
Years (FY TPY)	2.89	3.62	6.51

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Buncombe County Solid Waste Management Facility **11-07**

85 Panther Branch Road
Alexander, NC 28701
phone: (828) 250-5467
http://www.buncombecounty.org

County
Buncombe

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/21/1998	4/21/2010	12.2

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	15,816.72	469,064.00	38,302.17

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	909,100.00	1,521,200.00	2,430,300.00
Used	727,226.00	0.00	727,226.00
Remaining	181,874.00	1,521,200.00	1,703,074.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	469,064.00	727,226.00	0.65

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	117,309.54	981,180.76	1,098,490.29
Years (Avg TPY)	3.06	25.62	28.68
Years (FY TPY)	7.42	62.03	69.45

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Burke County CDLF **12-03**

2500 Marsh Trail
Morganton, NC 28655
phone: (828) 439-4394
http://co.burke.nc.us

County
Burke

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/7/1998	4/30/2010	12.3

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	8,499.43	171,804.92	13,957.24

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	322,496.00	0.00	322,496.00
Used	246,502.00	0.00	246,502.00
Remaining	75,994.00	0.00	75,994.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	171,804.92	246,502.00	0.70

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	52,965.67	0.00	52,965.67
Years (Avg TPY)	3.79	0.00	3.79
Years (FY TPY)	6.23	0.00	6.23

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Cabarrus County Solid Waste **13-02**

4441 Irish Potato
Concord, NC 28026
phone: (704) 920-2951
http://www.cabarruscounty.us/solidwaste

County
Cabarrus

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/5/2006	5/14/2010	3.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	29,510.76	145,310.67	42,256.94

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	352,000.00	59,564.00	411,564.00
Used	327,559.00	0.00	327,559.00
Remaining	24,441.00	59,564.00	84,005.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	145,310.67	327,559.00	0.44

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	10,842.44	26,423.59	37,266.03
Years (Avg TPY)	0.26	0.63	0.88
Years (FY TPY)	0.37	0.90	1.26

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Highway 49 C&D Landfill and Recycling **13-06**

2105 Speedrail Court
Concord, NC 28025
phone: (704) 895-0329
http://www.griffinbrothers.com/reclamation/hwy49.html

County
Cabarrus

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	4/4/2000	4/9/2010	10.0

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	78,246.56	816,483.00	81,547.83

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,370,000.00	1,274,567.00	3,644,567.00
Used	1,095,433.00	0.00	1,095,433.00
Remaining	1,274,567.00	1,274,567.00	2,549,134.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	816,483.00	1,095,433.00	0.75

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	950,000.86	950,000.86	1,900,001.71
Years (Avg TPY)	11.65	11.65	23.30
Years (FY TPY)	12.14	12.14	24.28

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Catawba County Landfill **18-03**

3993 Rocky Ford Road
Newton, NC 28658
phone: (704) 462-1348
http://www.co.catawba.nc.us/depts/u&e/solwasmg.asp

County
Catawba

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/1/2002	5/13/2010	7.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	22,569.83	260,148.44	34,167.28

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,449,000.00	0.00	1,449,000.00
Used	423,030.00	0.00	423,030.00
Remaining	1,025,970.00	0.00	1,025,970.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	260,148.44	423,030.00	0.61

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	630,935.15	0.00	630,935.15
Years (Avg TPY)	18.47	0.00	18.47
Years (FY TPY)	27.95	0.00	27.95

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Cleveland County CDLF **23-01**

1609 Airport Road
Shelby, NC 28150
phone: (704) 447-8204
http://clevelandcounty.com

County
Cleveland

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	6/16/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	45,957.21	534,302.44	42,900.41

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	789,550.00	339,088.00	1,128,638.00
Used	595,914.00	0.00	595,914.00
Remaining	193,636.00	339,088.00	532,724.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	534,302.44	595,914.00	0.90

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	173,615.97	304,029.69	477,645.66
Years (Avg TPY)	4.05	7.09	11.13
Years (FY TPY)	3.78	6.62	10.39

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Cumberland County C&D Unit **26-01**

698 Ann Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
phone: Karen Hall
http://co.cumberland.nc.us/solid_waste_mgmt/container_sites/ann_st_landfill.aspx

County
Cumberland

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	7/2/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	27,829.27	340,612.00	27,252.69

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,052,284.00	921,300.00	1,973,584.00
Used	527,007.00	0.00	527,007.00
Remaining	525,277.00	921,300.00	1,446,577.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	340,612.00	527,007.00	0.65

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	339,493.88	595,449.08	934,942.96
Years (Avg TPY)	12.46	21.85	34.31
Years (FY TPY)	12.20	21.40	33.60

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Fort Bragg C&D Landfill **26-08**

Bldg #O-3454, Lamont Road
Fort Bragg, NC 28310
phone: (910) 977-2502

County
Cumberland

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/27/1998	7/19/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	85,619.81	1,319,925.72	105,817.14

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,214,157.00	2,116,700.00	4,330,857.00
Used	2,144,652.50	0.00	2,144,652.50
Remaining	69,504.50	2,116,700.00	2,186,204.50

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,319,925.72	2,144,652.50	0.62

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	42,776.52	1,302,722.36	1,345,498.89
Years (Avg TPY)	0.40	12.31	12.72
Years (FY TPY)	0.50	15.22	15.71

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Dare County C&D Landfill **28-03**

1603 Cub Road
Manns Harbor, NC 27953
phone: (252) 475-5880

County
Dare

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	11/15/1995	7/27/2010	14.7

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	14,021.74	247,848.97	16,864.16

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,244,900.00	326,900.00	1,571,800.00
Used	829,477.00	0.00	829,477.00
Remaining	415,423.00	326,900.00	742,323.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	247,848.97	829,477.00	0.30

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	124,129.01	97,678.21	221,807.22
Years (Avg TPY)	7.36	5.79	13.15
Years (FY TPY)	8.85	6.97	15.82

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Davidson County CDLF **29-06**

220 Davidson County Landfill Road
Lexington, NC 27292
phone: (336) 240-0303
http://www.co.davidson.nc.us/government/department_portal.aspx?cd=10

County
Davidson

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/4/2001	5/27/2010	8.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	9,555.52	84,339.00	9,949.88

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	244,324.00	76,006.00	320,330.00
Used	164,857.00	0.00	164,857.00
Remaining	79,467.00	76,006.00	155,473.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	84,339.00	164,857.00	0.51

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	40,654.43	38,883.82	79,538.25
Years (Avg TPY)	4.09	3.91	7.99
Years (FY TPY)	4.25	4.07	8.32

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Edgecombe County Solid Waste **33-01**

2872 Colonial Road
Tarboro, NC 27886
phone: (252) 827-4253
http://www.edgecombecountync.gov

County
Edgecombe

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/30/1997	7/21/2010	12.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	10,065.05	367,118.00	29,238.96

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	717,000.00	983,000.00	1,700,000.00
Used	671,192.00	0.00	671,192.00
Remaining	45,808.00	983,000.00	1,028,808.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	367,118.00	671,192.00	0.55

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	25,055.34	537,665.82	562,721.15
Years (Avg TPY)	0.86	18.39	19.25
Years (FY TPY)	2.49	53.42	55.91

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Old Salisbury Road Landfill **34-12**

3336 Old Salisbury Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27127
phone: (336) 747-7310

County
Forsyth

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	8/1/1996	1/1/2010	13.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	47,431.48	1,184,904.00	88,305.69

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	3,808,973.00	0.00	3,808,973.00
Used	2,526,363.00	0.00	2,526,363.00
Remaining	1,282,610.00	0.00	1,282,610.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,184,904.00	2,526,363.00	0.47

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	601,564.27	0.00	601,564.27
Years (Avg TPY)	6.81	0.00	6.81
Years (FY TPY)	12.68	0.00	12.68

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Gaston County C&D Landfill **36-06**

3155 Philadelphia Church Road
Dallas, NC 28034
phone: (704) 922-0267
http://www.co.gaston.nc.us/solidwaste

County
Gaston

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	2/5/1999	3/24/2010	11.1

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	38,618.78	437,120.97	39,276.37

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	910,000.00	0.00	910,000.00
Used	629,441.00	0.00	629,441.00
Remaining	280,559.00	0.00	280,559.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	437,120.97	629,441.00	0.69

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	194,836.72	0.00	194,836.72
Years (Avg TPY)	4.96	0.00	4.96
Years (FY TPY)	5.05	0.00	5.05

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Granville County CDLF **39-01**

6584 Landfill Road
Oxford, NC 27565
phone: (919) 603-1355

County
Granville

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	3/3/2010	12.2

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	13,151.00	81,227.00	6,676.00

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	349,500.00	0.00	349,500.00
Used	106,058.00	0.00	106,058.00
Remaining	243,442.00	0.00	243,442.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	81,227.00	106,058.00	0.77

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	186,445.75	0.00	186,445.75
Years (Avg TPY)	27.93	0.00	27.93
Years (FY TPY)	14.18	0.00	14.18

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

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DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Greene County **40-02**

105 Landfill Road
Walstonburg, NC 27888
phone: (252) 747-5720

County
Greene

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	5/6/2010	12.3

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	462.60	32,240.79	2,612.23

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	352,500.00	42,938.00	395,438.00
Used	123,564.00	0.00	123,564.00
Remaining	228,936.00	42,938.00	271,874.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	32,240.79	123,564.00	0.26

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	59,734.85	11,203.55	70,938.40
Years (Avg TPY)	22.87	4.29	27.16
Years (FY TPY)	129.13	24.22	153.35

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

White Street Landfill **41-03**

2503 White Street
Greensboro, NC 27405
phone: (336) 373-2787
http://www.greensboro-nc.gov

County
Guilford

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	7/27/2010	12.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	46,914.41	1,490,581.28	118,613.25

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,315,800.00	0.00	2,315,800.00
Used	1,214,196.00	0.00	1,214,196.00
Remaining	1,101,604.00	0.00	1,101,604.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,490,581.28	1,214,196.00	1.23

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	1,352,360.16	0.00	1,352,360.16
Years (Avg TPY)	11.40	0.00	11.40
Years (FY TPY)	28.83	0.00	28.83

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

WCA of High Point **41-16**

5830 Riverdale Drive
Jamestown, NC 27282
phone: (336) 886-3560
http://wcawaste.com

County
Guilford

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	2/4/2004	2/11/2010	6.0

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	54,320.00	676,004.00	112,283.07

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,187,267.00	3,719,593.00	4,906,860.00
Used	948,453.00	0.00	948,453.00
Remaining	238,814.00	3,719,593.00	3,958,407.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	676,004.00	948,453.00	0.71

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	170,213.20	2,651,116.87	2,821,330.07
Years (Avg TPY)	1.52	23.61	25.13
Years (FY TPY)	3.13	48.81	51.94

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

A-1 Sandrock, Inc. **41-17**

2091 Bishop Road
Greensboro, NC 27282
phone: (336) 855-8195
http://a1sandrockinc.com

County
Guilford

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	4/19/2009	7/20/2010	1.3

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	21,516.91	24,754.51	19,784.65

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	56,974.00	1,953,630.00	2,010,604.00
Used	39,502.00	0.00	39,502.00
Remaining	17,472.00	1,953,630.00	1,971,102.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	24,754.51	39,502.00	0.63

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	10,949.09	1,224,271.01	1,235,220.09
Years (Avg TPY)	0.55	61.88	62.43
Years (FY TPY)	0.51	56.90	57.41

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Halifax County Landfill **42-04**

921 Liles Road
Littleton, NC 27850
phone: (252) 586-7516

County
Halifax

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	7/23/2010	12.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	5,701.42	63,029.00	5,019.92

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	131,267.00	0.00	131,267.00
Used	90,868.00	0.00	90,868.00
Remaining	40,399.00	0.00	40,399.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	63,029.00	90,868.00	0.69

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	28,022.06	0.00	28,022.06
Years (Avg TPY)	5.58	0.00	5.58
Years (FY TPY)	4.91	0.00	4.91

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Harnett County CDLF **43-02**

449 Daniels Road
Dunn, NC 27546
phone: (910) 893-7536

County
Harnett

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	6/28/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	13,953.60	195,245.26	15,635.46

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	280,000.00	500,000.00	780,000.00
Used	255,100.00	0.00	255,100.00
Remaining	24,900.00	500,000.00	524,900.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	195,245.26	255,100.00	0.77

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	19,057.65	382,683.77	401,741.42
Years (Avg TPY)	1.22	24.48	25.69
Years (FY TPY)	1.37	27.43	28.79

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Harnet County Anderson Creek C&D Landfill **43-03**

1086 Poplar Drive
Lillington, NC 27546
phone: (910) 893-7536

County
Harnett

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/1/1996	6/25/2010	13.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	11,162.44	108,557.00	8,003.72

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	294,600.00	500,000.00	794,600.00
Used	284,400.00	0.00	284,400.00
Remaining	10,200.00	500,000.00	510,200.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	108,557.00	284,400.00	0.38

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	3,893.39	190,852.67	194,746.07
Years (Avg TPY)	0.49	23.85	24.33
Years (FY TPY)	0.35	17.10	17.45

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Johnston County C&D Landfill **51-03**

680 County Home Road
Smithfield, NC 27577
phone: (919) 938-4750

County
Johnston

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	7/18/2007	6/11/2010	2.9

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	23,497.63	87,803.00	30,283.33

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	231,198.00	693,856.00	925,054.00
Used	179,478.00	0.00	179,478.00
Remaining	51,720.00	693,856.00	745,576.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	87,803.00	179,478.00	0.49

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	25,302.10	339,443.49	364,745.59
Years (Avg TPY)	0.84	11.21	12.04
Years (FY TPY)	1.08	14.45	15.52

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Lenoir County Landfill **54-03**

2949 Hodges Farm Road
LaGrange, NC 28551
phone: (252) 566-4194

County
Lenoir

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	5/4/2010	12.3

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	9,100.27	292,535.86	23,712.54

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	85,799.00	3,164,068.00	3,249,867.00
Used	420,965.00	0.00	420,965.00
Remaining	-335,166.00	3,164,068.00	2,828,902.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	292,535.86	420,965.00	0.69

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	-232,912.65	2,198,765.58	1,965,852.93
Years (Avg TPY)	-9.82	92.73	82.90
Years (FY TPY)	-25.59	241.62	216.02

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Lincoln County Solid Waste **55-03**

5291 Crouse Road
Crouse, NC 28033
phone: (704) 732-9030

County
28033

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	7/1/1993	7/4/2010	17.0

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	12,798.00	702,821.00	41,324.11

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,176,100.00	2,261,600.00	4,437,700.00
Used	1,517,916.00	0.00	1,517,916.00
Remaining	658,184.00	2,261,600.00	2,919,784.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	702,821.00	1,517,916.00	0.46

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	304,750.42	1,047,159.38	1,351,909.80
Years (Avg TPY)	7.37	25.34	32.71
Years (FY TPY)	23.81	81.82	105.63

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Lake Norman C&D Landfill **55-04**

7099 Quarry Lane
Stanley, NC 28164
phone: (704) 262-6002
http://www.republicservices.com

County
Lincoln

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	3/25/1999	2/11/2010	10.9

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	21,094.93	938,826.35	86,244.05

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,840,960.00	1,215,060.00	3,056,020.00
Used	1,549,870.00	0.00	1,549,870.00
Remaining	291,090.00	1,215,060.00	1,506,150.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	938,826.35	1,549,870.00	0.61

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	176,326.38	736,016.79	912,343.17
Years (Avg TPY)	2.04	8.53	10.58
Years (FY TPY)	8.36	34.89	43.25

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Madison County Solid Waste Dept. **58-03**

271 Craig Rudisill Road
Marshall, NC 28753
phone: (828) 649-2311
http://madisoncountync.org

County
Madison

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	11/1/2006	6/25/2010	3.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	1,523.65	12,591.00	3,452.60

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	131,600.00	0.00	131,600.00
Used	31,000.00	0.00	31,000.00
Remaining	100,600.00	0.00	100,600.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	12,591.00	31,000.00	0.41

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	40,859.83	0.00	40,859.83
Years (Avg TPY)	11.83	0.00	11.83
Years (FY TPY)	26.82	0.00	26.82

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Martin County C&D Landfill **59-01**

1445 Landfill Road
Williamston, NC 27892
phone: (252) 792-1240
http://www.martincountyncgov.com

County
Martin

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	3/23/1994	2/2/2010	15.9

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	4,484.00	84,676.00	5,337.00

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	132,000.00	0.00	132,000.00
Used	96,008.95	0.00	96,008.95
Remaining	35,991.05	0.00	35,991.05

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	84,676.00	96,008.95	0.88

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	31,742.65	0.00	31,742.65
Years (Avg TPY)	5.95	0.00	5.95
Years (FY TPY)	7.08	0.00	7.08

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

North Mecklenburg C&D Landfill **60-13**

15300 Holbrooks Road
Huntersville, NC 28078
phone: (704) 895-0329
http://www.griffinbrothers.com/reclamation/northmeck.html

County
Mecklenburg

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	3/12/2006	4/2/2010	4.1

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	103,073.21	499,586.12	123,126.74

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,100,000.00	442,178.00	1,542,178.00
Used	657,822.00	0.00	657,822.00
Remaining	442,178.00	442,178.00	884,356.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	499,586.12	657,822.00	0.76

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	335,814.23	335,814.23	671,628.47
Years (Avg TPY)	2.73	2.73	5.45
Years (FY TPY)	3.26	3.26	6.52

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Moore County C&D Landfill **63-01**

456 Turning Leaf Way (Landfill Road)
Aberdeen, NC 28315
phone: (910) 947-6315

County
Moore

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/1/1993	4/15/2010	16.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	19,839.29	415,366.32	25,117.97

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,130,000.00	205,396.00	1,335,396.00
Used	924,604.00	0.00	924,604.00
Remaining	205,396.00	205,396.00	410,792.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	415,366.32	924,604.00	0.45

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	92,271.48	92,271.48	184,542.96
Years (Avg TPY)	3.67	3.67	7.35
Years (FY TPY)	4.65	4.65	9.30

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Nash County C&D Landfill **64-03**

3057 Duke Road
Nashville, NC 27856
phone: (252) 459-9899

County
27856

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/3/2000	3/19/2010	10.2

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	11,969.00	185,415.00	18,165.99

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	731,600.00	0.00	731,600.00
Used	480,568.00	0.00	480,568.00
Remaining	251,032.00	0.00	251,032.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	185,415.00	480,568.00	0.39

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	96,854.34	0.00	96,854.34
Years (Avg TPY)	5.33	0.00	5.33
Years (FY TPY)	8.09	0.00	8.09

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Orange County Landfill **68-04**

1514 Eubanks Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
phone: (919) 968-2800
http://www.co.orange.nc.us/landfill

County
Orange

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	5/31/2005	3/19/2010	4.8

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	8,347.06	64,572.00	13,454.03

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	253,380.00	521,658.00	775,038.00
Used	115,314.00	0.00	115,314.00
Remaining	138,066.00	521,658.00	659,724.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	64,572.00	115,314.00	0.56

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	77,312.36	292,111.11	369,423.47
Years (Avg TPY)	5.75	21.71	27.46
Years (FY TPY)	9.26	35.00	44.26

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Pasquotank County Landfill **70-02**

983 Simpson Ditch Road
Elizabeth City, NC 27909
phone: (252) 335-4105

County
Pasquotank

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	4/1/1996	7/17/2010	14.3

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	10,378.90	180,592.00	12,636.25

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	687,458.00	0.00	687,458.00
Used	645,280.00	0.00	645,280.00
Remaining	42,178.00	0.00	42,178.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	180,592.00	645,280.00	0.28

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	11,804.19	0.00	11,804.19
Years (Avg TPY)	0.93	0.00	0.93
Years (FY TPY)	1.14	0.00	1.14

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

C&D Landfill, Inc. **74-07**

802 Recycling Lane
Greenville, NC 27834
phone: (252) 752-8274

County
Pitt

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	6/1/2001	3/1/2010	8.7

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	38,515.91	420,520.00	48,073.53

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,155,044.00	733,112.00	1,888,156.00
Used	863,593.00	0.00	863,593.00
Remaining	291,451.00	733,112.00	1,024,563.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	420,520.00	863,593.00	0.49

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	141,919.83	356,983.28	498,903.11
Years (Avg TPY)	2.95	7.43	10.38
Years (FY TPY)	3.68	9.27	12.95

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

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DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Gold Hill Road C&D Debris Landfill **76-06**

385 Gold Hill Road
Asheboro, NC 27203
phone: (336) 629-7175
http://goldhillroad.com

County
Randolph

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/19/2001	5/12/2010	8.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	10,343.65	115,476.65	13,488.28

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	290,162.00	159,838.00	450,000.00
Used	181,463.00	0.00	181,463.00
Remaining	108,699.00	159,838.00	268,537.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	115,476.65	181,463.00	0.64

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	69,172.21	101,715.26	170,887.47
Years (Avg TPY)	5.13	7.54	12.67
Years (FY TPY)	6.69	9.83	16.52

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Robeson County **78-03**

246 Landfill Road
Saint Pauls, NC 28384
phone: (910) 865-3348

County
Robeson

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/2/1998	7/2/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	17,473.00	217,422.00	17,399.95

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	390,935.00	332,899.00	723,834.00
Used	434,372.00	0.00	434,372.00
Remaining	-43,437.00	332,899.00	289,462.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	217,422.00	434,372.00	0.50

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	-21,742.10	166,630.37	144,888.27
Years (Avg TPY)	-1.25	9.58	8.33
Years (FY TPY)	-1.24	9.54	8.29

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

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DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Rutherford County Central C&D Landfill (Phase 1A) **81-03**

656 Laurel Hill Drive
Rutherfordton, NC 28139
phone: (828) 287-6002

County
Rutherford

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/2001	4/20/2010	9.3

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	7,961.17	148,383.44	15,959.08

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	262,787.00	0.00	262,787.00
Used	340,840.46	0.00	340,840.46
Remaining	-78,053.46	0.00	-78,053.46

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	148,383.44	340,840.46	0.44

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	-33,980.24	0.00	-33,980.24
Years (Avg TPY)	-2.13	0.00	-2.13
Years (FY TPY)	-4.27	0.00	-4.27

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

WI - Sampson County Disposal **82-02**

7434 Roseboro Highway
Roseboro, NC 28382
phone: (910) 990-0141

County
Sampson

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	9/16/1996	2/11/2010	13.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	14,165.69	251,218.00	18,741.29

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,148,941.00	1,871,059.00	3,020,000.00
Used	555,862.00	0.00	555,862.00
Remaining	593,079.00	1,871,059.00	2,464,138.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	251,218.00	555,862.00	0.45

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	268,037.97	845,612.22	1,113,650.19
Years (Avg TPY)	14.30	45.12	59.42
Years (FY TPY)	18.92	59.69	78.62

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Scotland County CDLF **83-01**

10701 Patterson Road
Laurinburg, NC 28352
phone: (910) 844-9206

County
Scotland

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	4/7/2010	12.3

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	8,057.13	250,483.00	20,426.19

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,146,118.00	0.00	1,146,118.00
Used	483,492.00	0.00	483,492.00
Remaining	662,626.00	0.00	662,626.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	250,483.00	483,492.00	0.52

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	343,287.06	0.00	343,287.06
Years (Avg TPY)	16.81	0.00	16.81
Years (FY TPY)	42.61	0.00	42.61

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

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DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

City of Albemarle Landfill **84-01**

40592 B Stony Gap Road
Albemarle, NC 28001
phone: (704) 984-9667

County
Stanly

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	5/31/1998	5/11/2010	11.9

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	12,307.64	307,125.00	25,711.07

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	864,477.00	471,900.00	1,336,377.00
Used	605,880.00	0.00	605,880.00
Remaining	258,597.00	471,900.00	730,497.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	307,125.00	605,880.00	0.51

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	131,084.71	239,209.56	370,294.27
Years (Avg TPY)	5.10	9.30	14.40
Years (FY TPY)	10.65	19.44	30.09

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
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- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

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DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Union County C&D Landfill **90-01**

2125 Austin Chaney Road
Wingate, NC 29174
phone: (704) 296-4215
http://ucpw.co.union.nc.us

County
Union

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	7/15/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	10,645.68	278,131.00	22,190.33

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	726,956.00	726,956.00	1,453,912.00
Used	399,238.00	0.00	399,238.00
Remaining	327,718.00	726,956.00	1,054,674.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	278,131.00	399,238.00	0.70

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	228,306.26	506,437.26	734,743.52
Years (Avg TPY)	10.29	22.82	33.11
Years (FY TPY)	21.45	47.57	69.02

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Shotwell Landfill, Inc. **92-26**

4724 Smithfield Road
Wendell, NC 27591
phone: (919) 795-0599

County
Wake

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/13/1997	7/15/2010	12.8

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	81,704.57	460,016.00	36,071.46

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	813,000.00	212,000.00	1,025,000.00
Used	798,906.00	0.00	798,906.00
Remaining	14,094.00	212,000.00	226,094.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	460,016.00	798,906.00	0.58

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	8,115.43	122,071.17	130,186.60
Years (Avg TPY)	0.22	3.38	3.61
Years (FY TPY)	0.10	1.49	1.59

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Red Rock Disposal, LLC **92-28**

7130 New Landfill Drive
Holly Springs, NC 27540
phone: (919) 557-9583
http://www.wasteindustries.com

County
Wake

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	11/19/2001	2/11/2010	8.2

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	72,830.55	985,619.00	119,759.59

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	4,525,265.00	0.00	4,525,265.00
Used	2,179,555.00	0.00	2,179,555.00
Remaining	2,345,710.00	0.00	2,345,710.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	985,619.00	2,179,555.00	0.45

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	1,060,756.14	0.00	1,060,756.14
Years (Avg TPY)	8.86	0.00	8.86
Years (FY TPY)	14.56	0.00	14.56

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Highway 55 C&D Landfill, LLC **92-30**

5940 Old Smithfield Road

Apex, NC 27502

phone: (704) 895-0329

http://www.griffinbrothers.com/reclamation/hwy55.html

County
Wake

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/1/2002	5/5/2010	7.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	51,863.01	641,539.37	84,501.35

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,142,475.00	278,205.00	1,420,680.00
Used	864,270.00	0.00	864,270.00
Remaining	278,205.00	278,205.00	556,410.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	641,539.37	864,270.00	0.74

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	206,508.92	206,508.92	413,017.83
Years (Avg TPY)	2.44	2.44	4.89
Years (FY TPY)	3.98	3.98	7.96

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

WCA / Material Recovery/Brownfield C&D Landfill **92-31**

2600 Brownfield Road
Raleigh, NC 27610
phone: (919) 866-1211

County
Wake

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/1/2003	2/11/2010	6.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	91,994.35	893,361.00	140,344.13

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,632,050.00	5,705,474.00	7,337,524.00
Used	1,227,708.00	0.00	1,227,708.00
Remaining	404,342.00	5,705,474.00	6,109,816.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	893,361.00	1,227,708.00	0.73

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	294,225.80	4,151,677.73	4,445,903.53
Years (Avg TPY)	2.10	29.58	31.68
Years (FY TPY)	3.20	45.13	48.33

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Washington County Landfill **94-04**

718 Landfill Road
Roper, NC 27970
phone: (252) 793-5615

County
Washington

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1996	3/1/2010	14.2

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	718.80	20,501.00	1,447.51

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	45,000.00	79,484.00	124,484.00
Used	55,355.00	0.00	55,355.00
Remaining	-10,355.00	79,484.00	69,129.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	20,501.00	55,355.00	0.37

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	-3,835.03	29,437.30	25,602.27
Years (Avg TPY)	-2.65	20.34	17.69
Years (FY TPY)	-5.34	40.95	35.62

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Wayne County Solid Waste Department **96-01**

460 B South Landfill Road

Dudley, NC 28333

phone: (919) 689-2994

http://www.waynegov.com/16581031616472569 3/site/default.asp

County
28333

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	5/10/2010	12.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	29,735.67	410,066.34	33,195.20

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	209,230.00	2,095,060.00	2,304,290.00
Used	636,858.00	0.00	636,858.00
Remaining	-427,628.00	2,095,060.00	1,667,432.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	410,066.34	636,858.00	0.64

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	-275,345.29	1,348,987.66	1,073,642.38
Years (Avg TPY)	-8.29	40.64	32.34
Years (FY TPY)	-9.26	45.37	36.11

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction and Demolition Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Wilson County Solid Waste C&D Landfill **98-09**

4537 Landill Road
Wilson, NC 27893
phone: (252) 399-2823
http://www.wilson-co.com

County
Wilson

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/4/2004	4/7/2010	5.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	14,917.00	136,745.00	24,836.46

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	432,000.00	193,700.00	625,700.00
Used	187,000.00	0.00	187,000.00
Remaining	245,000.00	193,700.00	438,700.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	136,745.00	187,000.00	0.73

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	179,157.89	141,644.42	320,802.31
Years (Avg TPY)	7.21	5.70	12.92
Years (FY TPY)	12.01	9.50	21.51

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Austin Quarter SWM Facility **01-04**

2701 Austin Quarter Road
Graham, NC 27253
phone: (336) 376-8902
http://www.alamance-nc.com/d/landfill

County
Alamance

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	3/18/1994	3/18/2010	16.0

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	74,956.01	1,284,259.28	80,266.21

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,875,600.00	7,124,400.00	10,000,000.00
Used	1,881,313.00	0.00	1,881,313.00
Remaining	994,287.00	7,124,400.00	8,118,687.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,284,259.28	1,881,313.00	0.68

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	678,739.96	4,863,399.56	5,542,139.52
Years (Avg TPY)	8.46	60.59	69.05
Years (FY TPY)	9.06	64.88	73.94

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Chambers Development MSWLF **04-03**

375 Dozer Drive
Polkton, NC 28135
phone: (704) 694-6900
http://www.wasteconnections.com

County
Anson

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/12/2000	3/5/2010	9.2

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	220,555.14	2,364,496.78	256,270.76

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	3,287,827.00	17,625,308.00	20,913,135.00
Used	2,826,982.00	0.00	2,826,982.00
Remaining	460,845.00	17,625,308.00	18,086,153.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	2,364,496.78	2,826,982.00	0.84

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	385,452.23	14,741,863.94	15,127,316.17
Years (Avg TPY)	1.50	57.52	59.03
Years (FY TPY)	1.75	66.84	68.59

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Ashe County Landfill **05-01**

739 Fred Pugh Road
Crumpler, NC 28617
phone: (336) 846-3721
http://ashecountygov.com

County
Ashe

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	11/1/1993	5/13/2010	16.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	12,029.69	288,704.96	17,467.20

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	629,404.00	1,685,251.00	2,314,655.00
Used	582,065.00	0.00	582,065.00
Remaining	47,339.00	1,685,251.00	1,732,590.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	288,704.96	582,065.00	0.50

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	23,480.20	835,886.58	859,366.78
Years (Avg TPY)	1.34	47.85	49.20
Years (FY TPY)	1.95	69.49	71.44

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

East Carolina Regional Landfill **08-03**

1922 Republican Road
Aulander, NC 27805
phone: (252) 348-3322

County
Bertie

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	8/6/1993	3/4/2010	16.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	591,536.55	7,517,816.00	453,564.96

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	11,943,234.00	12,050,127.00	23,993,361.00
Used	9,196,620.00	0.00	9,196,620.00
Remaining	2,746,614.00	12,050,127.00	14,796,741.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	7,517,816.00	9,196,620.00	0.82

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	2,245,231.26	9,850,427.39	12,095,658.65
Years (Avg TPY)	4.95	21.72	26.67
Years (FY TPY)	3.80	16.65	20.45

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Buncombe County Solid Waste Management Facility **11-07**

85 Panther Branch Road
Alexander, NC 28701
phone: (828) 250-5467
http://www.buncombe.org

County
Buncombe

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	9/29/1997	4/21/2010	12.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	115,082.82	1,694,192.00	134,903.78

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	4,598,914.00	4,986,501.00	9,585,415.00
Used	3,391,359.00	0.00	3,391,359.00
Remaining	1,207,555.00	4,986,501.00	6,194,056.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,694,192.00	3,391,359.00	0.50

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	603,247.85	2,491,063.35	3,094,311.20
Years (Avg TPY)	4.47	18.47	22.94
Years (FY TPY)	5.24	21.65	26.89

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

BFI-Charlotte Mtr Speedway Landfill V **13-04**

5105 Morehead Road
Concord, NC 28027
phone: (704) 262-6002
http://www.republicservices.com

County
Cabarrus

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	3/6/1992	2/11/2010	17.9

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	1,076,806.29	25,087,394.00	1,398,743.80

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	28,180,250.00	18,535,000.00	46,715,250.00
Used	25,598,330.00	0.00	25,598,330.00
Remaining	2,581,920.00	18,535,000.00	21,116,920.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	25,087,394.00	25,598,330.00	0.98

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	2,530,385.55	18,165,046.23	20,695,431.78
Years (Avg TPY)	1.81	12.99	14.80
Years (FY TPY)	2.35	16.87	19.22

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Foothills Environmental Landfill **14-03**

2800 Cheraw Road
Lenoir, NC 28645
phone: (828) 757-0965

County
Caldwell

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	8/26/1998	3/6/2010	11.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	313,534.58	2,036,301.00	176,664.83

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	5,043,248.00	12,775,992.00	17,819,240.00
Used	4,377,114.00	0.00	4,377,114.00
Remaining	666,134.00	12,775,992.00	13,442,126.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	2,036,301.00	4,377,114.00	0.47

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	309,895.82	5,943,588.69	6,253,484.51
Years (Avg TPY)	1.75	33.64	35.40
Years (FY TPY)	0.99	18.96	19.95

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Catawba County Landfill **18-03**

3993 Rocky Ford Road
Newton, NC 28658
phone: (704) 462-1348
http://www.co.catawba.nc.us/depts/u&e/solwasmg.asp

County
Catawba

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/30/1997	5/13/2010	12.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	122,938.29	1,982,753.77	160,327.83

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	6,265,000.00	38,390,000.00	44,655,000.00
Used	3,797,813.00	0.00	3,797,813.00
Remaining	2,467,187.00	38,390,000.00	40,857,187.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,982,753.77	3,797,813.00	0.52

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	1,288,063.51	20,042,565.87	21,330,629.38
Years (Avg TPY)	8.03	125.01	133.04
Years (FY TPY)	10.48	163.03	173.51

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Cherokee County MSW Facility **20-02**

10160 US 19/74
Marble, NC 28905
phone: (828) 837-2621

County
Cherokee

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/9/1998	6/25/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	14,452.59	231,507.00	18,584.16

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	506,705.00	733,903.00	1,240,608.00
Used	412,498.00	0.00	412,498.00
Remaining	94,207.00	733,903.00	828,110.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	231,507.00	412,498.00	0.56

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	52,871.97	411,889.71	464,761.68
Years (Avg TPY)	2.85	22.16	25.01
Years (FY TPY)	3.66	28.50	32.16

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Cleveland County Landfill Self McNeilly **23-01**

250 Fielding Road
Cherryville, NC 28021
phone: (704) 447-8204
http://clevelandcounty.com

County
Cleveland

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	5/15/2009	2/10/2010	0.7

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	62,227.84	62,227.84	83,869.81

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,017,484.00	8,452,525.00	9,470,009.00
Used	136,985.00	0.00	136,985.00
Remaining	880,499.00	8,452,525.00	9,333,024.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	62,227.84	136,985.00	0.45

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	399,982.12	3,839,707.80	4,239,689.92
Years (Avg TPY)	4.77	45.78	50.55
Years (FY TPY)	6.43	61.70	68.13

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Cleveland County Landfill East MSWLF **23-01**

1609 Airport Road
Shelby, NC 28150
phone: (704) 447-8204
http://clevelandcounty.com

County
Cleveland

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	7/27/1998	6/16/2010	11.9

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	16,262.25	918,875.53	77,296.01

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,904,745.00	0.00	1,904,745.00
Used	1,839,514.00	0.00	1,839,514.00
Remaining	65,231.00	0.00	65,231.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	918,875.53	1,839,514.00	0.50

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	32,584.24	0.00	32,584.24
Years (Avg TPY)	0.42	0.00	0.42
Years (FY TPY)	2.00	0.00	2.00

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

CRSWMA Long-term Regional Landfill **25-09**

7400 Old US 70 West
New Bern, NC 28562
phone: (252) 633-1564
http://www.coastalenvironmentalpartnership.com

County
Craven

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	8/25/1999	7/1/2010	10.9

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	175,368.79	2,113,933.00	194,830.69

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	5,198,300.00	10,301,700.00	15,500,000.00
Used	3,154,636.00	0.00	3,154,636.00
Remaining	2,043,664.00	10,301,700.00	12,345,364.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	2,113,933.00	3,154,636.00	0.67

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	1,369,466.64	6,903,206.45	8,272,673.09
Years (Avg TPY)	7.03	35.43	42.46
Years (FY TPY)	7.81	39.36	47.17

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Cumberland County Landfill **26-01**

698 Ann Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
phone: (910) 321-6929
http://co.cumberland.nc.us/solid_waste_mgmt/container_sites/ann_st_landfill.aspx

County
Cumberland

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/17/1997	7/2/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	140,176.40	1,889,703.00	150,701.75

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	4,167,834.00	2,692,007.00	6,859,841.00
Used	2,926,601.00	0.00	2,926,601.00
Remaining	1,241,233.00	2,692,007.00	3,933,240.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,889,703.00	2,926,601.00	0.65

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	801,462.76	1,738,225.92	2,539,688.68
Years (Avg TPY)	5.32	11.53	16.85
Years (FY TPY)	5.72	12.40	18.12

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Davidson County MSW Lined Landfill / Phase II **29-06**

1160 Old Hwy 29
Thomasville, NC 27360
phone: (336) 240-0303
http://www.co.davidson.nc.us/government/Department_Portal.aspx?cd=10

County
Davidson

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/10/2008	5/27/2010	1.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	86,905.09	134,090.00	91,888.13

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	624,083.00	5,360,688.00	5,984,771.00
Used	240,240.00	0.00	240,240.00
Remaining	383,843.00	5,360,688.00	5,744,531.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	134,090.00	240,240.00	0.56

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	214,242.04	2,992,068.99	3,206,311.03
Years (Avg TPY)	2.33	32.56	34.89
Years (FY TPY)	2.47	34.43	36.89

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Hanes Mill Road Landfill **34-02**

325 West Hanes Mill Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27105
phone: (336) 747-7310
http://www.cityofws.org

County
Forsyth

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	4/7/1997	1/1/2010	12.7

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	242,211.39	3,538,445.00	277,819.66

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	6,627,216.00	9,536,000.00	16,163,216.00
Used	5,661,716.00	0.00	5,661,716.00
Remaining	965,500.00	9,536,000.00	10,501,500.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	3,538,445.00	5,661,716.00	0.62

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	603,415.76	5,959,785.25	6,563,201.01
Years (Avg TPY)	2.17	21.45	23.62
Years (FY TPY)	2.49	24.61	27.10

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Gaston County Landfill **36-06**

3155 Philadelphia Church Road
Dallas, NC 28034
phone: (704) 922-0267
http://www.co.gaston.nc.us/solidwaste

County
Gaston

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	7/1/1997	4/21/2010	12.8

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	136,011.76	1,268,864.52	99,091.89

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,541,872.00	7,553,000.00	10,094,872.00
Used	2,421,473.00	0.00	2,421,473.00
Remaining	120,399.00	7,553,000.00	7,673,399.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,268,864.52	2,421,473.00	0.52

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	63,089.71	3,957,811.51	4,020,901.22
Years (Avg TPY)	0.64	39.94	40.58
Years (FY TPY)	0.46	29.10	29.56

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

City of High Point MSW Landfill **41-04**

3748 East Kivett Drive
High Point, NC 27260
phone: (336) 883-3433
http://www.high-point.net

County
Guilford

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/1/1993	5/26/2010	16.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	89,970.08	1,876,577.00	112,714.97

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	3,114,769.00	0.00	3,114,769.00
Used	3,080,220.00	0.00	3,080,220.00
Remaining	34,549.00	0.00	34,549.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,876,577.00	3,080,220.00	0.61

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	21,048.45	0.00	21,048.45
Years (Avg TPY)	0.19	0.00	0.19
Years (FY TPY)	0.23	0.00	0.23

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

White Street Landfill **41-12**

2503 White Street
Greensboro, NC 27405
phone: (336) 373-2787
http://www.greensboro-nc.gov

County
Guilford

This facility's large capacity is due to reduced intake of waste.

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/9/1997	6/27/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	8,239.95	2,366,148.17	188,574.21

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	5,140,000.00	0.00	5,140,000.00
Used	3,530,000.00	0.00	3,530,000.00
Remaining	1,610,000.00	0.00	1,610,000.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	2,366,148.17	3,530,000.00	0.67

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	1,079,178.06	0.00	1,079,178.06
Years (Avg TPY)	5.72	0.00	5.72
Years (FY TPY)	130.97	0.00	130.97

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Haywood County Solid Waste **44-07**

3898 Fines Creek Road
Waynesville, NC 28785
phone: (828) 627-8042
http://haywoodnc.net

County
Haywood

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/15/1993	6/9/2010	16.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	46,328.69	768,727.00	46,172.92

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,549,000.00	4,117,000.00	5,666,000.00
Used	1,422,055.00	0.00	1,422,055.00
Remaining	126,945.00	4,117,000.00	4,243,945.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	768,727.00	1,422,055.00	0.54

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	68,623.26	2,225,546.17	2,294,169.43
Years (Avg TPY)	1.49	48.20	49.69
Years (FY TPY)	1.48	48.04	49.52

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Iredell County Solid Waste **49-03**

354 Twin Oaks Road
Statesville, NC 28625
phone: (704) 878-5430

County
Iredell

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/8/1993	5/28/2010	16.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	152,636.14	2,277,670.07	136,918.86

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	5,167,570.00	1,493,810.00	6,661,380.00
Used	3,989,912.00	0.00	3,989,912.00
Remaining	1,177,658.00	1,493,810.00	2,671,468.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	2,277,670.07	3,989,912.00	0.57

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	672,274.57	852,752.22	1,525,026.79
Years (Avg TPY)	4.91	6.23	11.14
Years (FY TPY)	4.40	5.59	9.99

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Johnston County MSW Landfill **51-03**

680 County Home Road
Smithfield, NC 27577
phone: (919) 938-4750

County
Johnston

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/9/2003	6/11/2010	7.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	99,372.22	796,974.00	107,415.04

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,749,958.00	16,516,714.00	18,266,672.00
Used	1,528,471.00	0.00	1,528,471.00
Remaining	221,487.00	16,516,714.00	16,738,201.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	796,974.00	1,528,471.00	0.52

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	115,487.56	8,612,130.44	8,727,617.99
Years (Avg TPY)	1.08	80.18	81.25
Years (FY TPY)	1.16	86.67	87.83

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Lenoir County Landfill **54-09**

2949 Hodges Farm Road
LaGrange, NC 28551
phone: (252) 566-4194

County
Lenoir

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	7/1/2004	5/4/2010	5.8

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	22,950.89	584,637.12	100,111.91

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	635,000.00	2,365,000.00	3,000,000.00
Used	553,357.00	0.00	553,357.00
Remaining	81,643.00	2,365,000.00	2,446,643.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	584,637.12	553,357.00	1.06

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	86,258.11	2,498,688.53	2,584,946.64
Years (Avg TPY)	0.86	24.96	25.82
Years (FY TPY)	3.76	108.87	112.63

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Lincoln County Solid Waste **55-03**

5291 Crouse Road
Crouse, NC 28033
phone: (704) 732-9030
http://www.lincolncounty.org

County
Lincoln

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	7/1/1993	7/4/2010	17.0

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	48,496.00	702,821.00	41,324.11

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,176,100.00	2,261,600.00	4,437,700.00
Used	1,517,916.00	0.00	1,517,916.00
Remaining	658,184.00	2,261,600.00	2,919,784.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	702,821.00	1,517,916.00	0.46

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	304,750.42	1,047,159.38	1,351,909.80
Years (Avg TPY)	7.37	25.34	32.71
Years (FY TPY)	6.28	21.59	27.88

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Macon County Landfill **57-03**

1448 Lakeside Drive
Franklin, NC 28734
phone: (828) 349-2100

County
Macon

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	5/1/1992	6/21/2010	18.1

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	31,454.18	506,239.71	27,910.05

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,210,525.00	1,405,600.00	2,616,125.00
Used	892,132.00	0.00	892,132.00
Remaining	318,393.00	1,405,600.00	1,723,993.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	506,239.71	892,132.00	0.57

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	180,671.90	797,606.79	978,278.68
Years (Avg TPY)	6.47	28.58	35.05
Years (FY TPY)	5.74	25.36	31.10

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Mecklenburg County Landfill **60-19**

17131 Lancaster Highway
Charlotte, NC 28277
phone: (704) 336-6513
http://wipeoutwaste.com

County
Mecklenburg

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	4/1/2000	3/6/2010	9.9

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	56,384.00	1,151,175.00	115,958.82

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,866,238.00	17,858,312.00	20,724,550.00
Used	2,030,935.00	0.00	2,030,935.00
Remaining	835,303.00	17,858,312.00	18,693,615.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,151,175.00	2,030,935.00	0.57

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	473,466.62	10,122,452.13	10,595,918.75
Years (Avg TPY)	4.08	87.29	91.38
Years (FY TPY)	8.40	179.53	187.92

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Uwharrie Environmental **62-04**

500 Landfill Road
Mount Gilead, NC 27306
phone: (910) 576-3697

County
Montgomery

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/11/1995	3/5/2010	14.2

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	716,241.82	8,516,854.00	598,457.28

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	15,943,711.00	17,842,004.00	33,785,715.00
Used	11,920,556.00	0.00	11,920,556.00
Remaining	4,023,155.00	17,842,004.00	21,865,159.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	8,516,854.00	11,920,556.00	0.71

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	2,874,414.90	12,747,538.21	15,621,953.11
Years (Avg TPY)	4.80	21.30	26.10
Years (FY TPY)	4.01	17.80	21.81

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

New Hanover County Landfill **65-04**

5210 US Highway 421 North
Wilmington, NC 28401
phone: (910) 798-4403
http://www.nhcgov.com

County
New Hanover

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	8/24/1981	5/1/2010	28.7

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	154,613.91	4,367,400.00	152,256.64

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	7,843,310.00	1,060,790.00	8,904,100.00
Used	5,976,854.00	0.00	5,976,854.00
Remaining	1,866,456.00	1,060,790.00	2,927,246.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	4,367,400.00	5,976,854.00	0.73

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	1,363,854.62	775,139.27	2,138,993.89
Years (Avg TPY)	8.96	5.09	14.05
Years (FY TPY)	8.82	5.01	13.83

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Camp Lejeune MSW Landfill **67-08**

Building 982 Piney Green Road
Camp Lejeune, NC 28542
phone: (910) 451-5003

County
Onslow

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	6/11/2010	12.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	48,271.91	568,967.00	45,733.98

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,996,665.00	2,092,335.00	4,089,000.00
Used	1,356,682.00	0.00	1,356,682.00
Remaining	639,983.00	2,092,335.00	2,732,318.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	568,967.00	1,356,682.00	0.42

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	268,396.87	877,486.08	1,145,882.95
Years (Avg TPY)	5.87	19.19	25.06
Years (FY TPY)	5.56	18.18	23.74

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Onslow County Subtitle D **67-09**

415 Meadowview Road
Jacksonville, NC 28540
phone: (910) 989-2107
http://www.onslowcountync.gov/landfill

County
Onslow

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	6/23/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	124,026.71	1,498,107.00	120,101.75

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	3,779,568.00	1,438,477.00	5,218,045.00
Used	2,393,723.00	0.00	2,393,723.00
Remaining	1,385,845.00	1,438,477.00	2,824,322.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,498,107.00	2,393,723.00	0.63

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	867,328.47	900,268.10	1,767,596.57
Years (Avg TPY)	7.22	7.50	14.72
Years (FY TPY)	6.99	7.26	14.25

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Orange County Landfill **68-01**

1515 Eubanks Road
Chapel Hill Road, NC 27516
phone: (919) 968-2788
http://www.co.orange.nc.us

County
Orange

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	7/1/1995	3/19/2010	14.7

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	47,166.58	833,850.00	56,663.02

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,604,000.00	0.00	1,604,000.00
Used	1,350,000.00	0.00	1,350,000.00
Remaining	254,000.00	0.00	254,000.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	833,850.00	1,350,000.00	0.62

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	156,887.33	0.00	156,887.33
Years (Avg TPY)	2.77	0.00	2.77
Years (FY TPY)	3.33	0.00	3.33

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Upper Piedmont Regional Landfill **73-04**

9650 Oxford Road
Rougemont, NC 27572
phone: (336) 364-3699

County
Person

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	7/30/1997	3/6/2010	12.6

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	256,643.35	2,809,907.33	223,015.79

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	5,305,544.00	2,577,115.00	7,882,659.00
Used	4,155,282.00	0.00	4,155,282.00
Remaining	1,150,262.00	2,577,115.00	3,727,377.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	2,809,907.33	4,155,282.00	0.68

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	777,836.41	1,742,710.68	2,520,547.09
Years (Avg TPY)	3.49	7.81	11.30
Years (FY TPY)	3.03	6.79	9.82

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Robeson County MSW Landfill **78-03**

246 Landfill Road
Saint Pauls, NC 28384
phone: (910) 865-3348

County
Robeson

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/1/1998	7/2/2010	12.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	84,775.00	1,146,274.00	91,714.48

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,642,164.00	3,482,134.00	6,124,298.00
Used	1,987,328.00	0.00	1,987,328.00
Remaining	654,836.00	3,482,134.00	4,136,970.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,146,274.00	1,987,328.00	0.58

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	377,703.87	2,008,465.47	2,386,169.34
Years (Avg TPY)	4.12	21.90	26.02
Years (FY TPY)	4.46	23.69	28.15

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Rockingham County Landfill **79-04**

281 Shuff Road
Madison, NC 27025
phone: (336) 342-8276
http://co.rockingham.nc.us

County
Rockingham

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	5/5/1995	1/13/2010	14.7

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	83,330.66	1,145,691.00	77,969.75

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	3,142,755.00	4,920,410.00	8,063,165.00
Used	2,196,754.00	0.00	2,196,754.00
Remaining	946,001.00	4,920,410.00	5,866,411.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,145,691.00	2,196,754.00	0.52

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	493,375.60	2,566,181.49	3,059,557.09
Years (Avg TPY)	6.33	32.91	39.24
Years (FY TPY)	5.92	30.80	36.72

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
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Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Rowan County **80-03**

789 Campbell Road
Woodleaf, NC 27054
phone: (704) 798-6025

County
Rowan

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/1/1989	6/7/2010	20.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	133,523.16	1,668,521.00	81,332.88

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	3,451,834.00	15,071,000.00	18,522,834.00
Used	3,003,661.00	0.00	3,003,661.00
Remaining	448,173.00	15,071,000.00	15,519,173.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,668,521.00	3,003,661.00	0.56

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	248,958.21	8,371,876.85	8,620,835.06
Years (Avg TPY)	3.06	102.93	105.99
Years (FY TPY)	1.86	62.70	64.56

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

WI - Sampson County MSW Unit **82-02**

7434 Roseboro Highway
Roseboro, NC 28382
phone: (910) 990-0141

County
Sampson

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	2/22/1999	2/11/2010	11.0

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	1,070,440.67	8,758,332.00	798,348.08

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	16,800,936.00	39,799,064.00	56,600,000.00
Used	10,717,341.00	0.00	10,717,341.00
Remaining	6,083,595.00	39,799,064.00	45,882,659.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	8,758,332.00	10,717,341.00	0.82

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	4,971,582.48	32,524,244.19	37,495,826.68
Years (Avg TPY)	6.23	40.74	46.97
Years (FY TPY)	4.64	30.38	35.03

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

City of Albemarle Landfill **84-01**

40592 B Stony Gap Road
Albemarle, NC 28001
phone: (704) 984-9667

County
Stanly

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	5/20/1999	5/11/2010	11.0

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	52,339.30	491,730.00	44,800.29

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	1,449,190.00	3,489,077.00	4,938,267.00
Used	818,379.00	0.00	818,379.00
Remaining	630,811.00	3,489,077.00	4,119,888.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	491,730.00	818,379.00	0.60

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	379,028.17	2,096,441.66	2,475,469.83
Years (Avg TPY)	8.46	46.80	55.26
Years (FY TPY)	7.24	40.05	47.30

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Surry County Municipal Solid Waste Landfill **86-06**

237 Landfill Road
Mount Airy, NC 27030
phone: (336) 401-8375

County
Surry

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	12/1/1998	6/19/2010	11.5

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	72,383.56	785,359.00	68,006.73

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,135,568.00	3,257,183.00	5,392,751.00
Used	1,416,190.00	0.00	1,416,190.00
Remaining	719,378.00	3,257,183.00	3,976,561.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	785,359.00	1,416,190.00	0.55

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	398,936.57	1,806,295.75	2,205,232.33
Years (Avg TPY)	5.87	26.56	32.43
Years (FY TPY)	5.51	24.95	30.47

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Transylvania County Landfill **88-07**

500 Howell Road
Brevard, NC 28712
phone: (828) 884-6830
http://www.transylvaniacounty.org

County
Transylvania

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	6/13/1990	4/9/2010	19.8

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	22,328.00	361,915.00	18,258.21

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	878,782.00	508,308.00	1,387,090.00
Used	643,480.00	0.00	643,480.00
Remaining	235,302.00	508,308.00	743,610.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	361,915.00	643,480.00	0.56

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	132,341.83	285,889.68	418,231.51
Years (Avg TPY)	7.25	15.66	22.91
Years (FY TPY)	5.93	12.80	18.73

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Wake County South Wake MSWLF **92-22**

6300 Old Smithfield Road

Apex, NC 27502

phone: (919) 856-7444

County
Wake

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	2/7/2008	7/4/2010	2.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	439,069.00	1,001,555.00	416,649.16

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	4,823,781.00	26,056,640.00	30,880,421.00
Used	1,814,516.00	0.00	1,814,516.00
Remaining	3,009,265.00	26,056,640.00	29,065,905.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,001,555.00	1,814,516.00	0.55

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	1,661,018.37	14,382,434.81	16,043,453.18
Years (Avg TPY)	3.99	34.52	38.51
Years (FY TPY)	3.78	32.76	36.54

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

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DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Wayne County Landfill **96-06**

460 B South Landfill Road
Dudley, NC 28333
phone: (919) 689-2994
http://www.waynegov.com/16581031616472569 3/site/default.asp

County
Wayne

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	1/26/1998	5/10/2010	12.3

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	62,296.31	1,018,846.40	82,935.96

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	352,153.00	3,313,091.00	3,665,244.00
Used	1,626,907.00	0.00	1,626,907.00
Remaining	-1,274,754.00	3,313,091.00	2,038,337.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	1,018,846.40	1,626,907.00	0.63

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	-798,311.47	2,074,814.87	1,276,503.40
Years (Avg TPY)	-9.63	25.02	15.39
Years (FY TPY)	-12.81	33.31	20.49

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)
Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)
Remaining Airspace
- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)
Remaining Capacity
- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:
These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Capacity
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Wilkes County Landfill **97-04**

9219 Elkin Highway
Roaring River, NC 28669
phone: (336) 696-5806
http://wilkescounty.net

County
Wilkes

DATES	Opened	Surveyed	Years Open
	10/7/1993	3/19/2010	16.4

DISPOSAL (tons)	Fiscal Year 09-10	Total	Average per Year
	49,571.30	835,217.37	50,784.61

AIRSPACE (cubic yards)	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Permitted	2,342,380.00	2,110,100.00	4,452,480.00
Used	1,825,596.00	0.00	1,825,596.00
Remaining	516,784.00	2,110,100.00	2,626,884.00

COMPACTION DENSITY (tons/cy)	Total Tons	Airspace Used	Compaction Density
	835,217.37	1,825,596.00	0.46

REMAINING CAPACITY	Constructed Cells	Unconstructed Cells	Facility Total
Tons of Waste	236,430.72	965,379.07	1,201,809.79
Years (Avg TPY)	4.66	19.01	23.66
Years (FY TPY)	4.77	19.47	24.24

Calculated Values:

Average Tons = (Total Tons Received) / (Years Open)

Unconstructed Airspace = (Facility Total) - (Constructed)

Remaining Airspace

- Constructed = (Constructed) - (Used)
- Unconstructed = (Unconstructed) - (Used)
- Facility Total = (Facility Total) - (Used)

Compaction Density = (Total Tons Received) / (Total Airspace Used)

Remaining Capacity

- Tons of Waste (Constructed) = (Remaining Constructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Unconstructed Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Tons of Waste (Facility Total) = (Remaining Facility Total Airspace) x (Compaction Density)
- Years Avg TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Average Tons)
- Years Avg TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Average Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Constructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Constructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Unconstructed) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Unconstructed)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)
- Years FY TPY (Facility Total) = (Remaining Capacity-Tons of Waste (Facility Total)) / (Fiscal Year Tons)

Note:

These figures are based on current tonnage and compaction density and do not account for future growth or changes in operations.

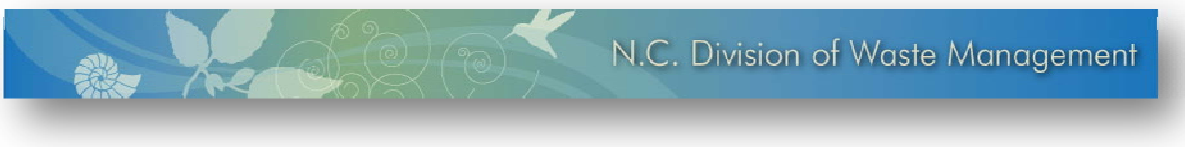
Data provided by Facility.
Analysis by Solid Waste Section.

Printed:2/8/2011

N.C. Solid Waste and Materials Management Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Appendix E

Household Hazardous Waste



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Appendix E – FY 2009-10 Household Hazardous Waste

Permanent Collection Sites

Permit	Name	County	Tons of Waste
0502TP-HHW-	ASHE COUNTY HHW FACILITY	Ashe	14.75
1107-HHW-	BUNCOMBE COUNTY HHW	Buncombe	200.54
1308-HHW-	CABARRUS COUNTY HHW COLLECTION FACILITY	Cabarrus	92.27
1904TP-HHW-	CHATHAM CO HHW COLLECTION FACILITY	Chatham	28.09
26FH-HHW-	CUMBERLAND CO HHW	Cumberland	22.90
2906-HHW-	DAVIDSON COUNTY HHW	Davidson	30.15
3210-HHW-	DURHAM CITY OF HHW FACILITY	Durham	220.80
3415-HHW-2010	RESOURCE RECOVERY AND REDUCTION, CO.	Forsyth	523.04
3609TP-HHW-	GASTON COUNTY HHW COLLECTION FACILITY	Gaston	99.47
	GREENSBORO HHW	Guilford	698.50
5803-HHW-	MADISON COUNTY SOLID WASTE HHW	Madison	0.85
6016TP-HHW-	NORTH MECKLENBURG HHW FACILITY	Mecklenburg	119.32
6017TP-HHW-	HICKORY GROVE HHW FACILITY	Mecklenburg	123.72
6019-HHW-	MECKLENBURG COUNTY LANDFILL	Mecklenburg	153.20
6023-HHW-	MECKLENBURG CO. HHW COLLECTION FACILITY	Mecklenburg	75.57
6803TP-HHW-	ORANGE CO HHW COLLECTION FACILITY	Orange	116.07
7905TP-HHW-	EDEN, CITY OF, HHW COLLECTION FACILITY	Rockingham	0.71
9203-HHW-2009	SOUTH WAKE CO FELTONSVILLE HHW FACILITY	Wake	222.86
9218-HHW-2009	NORTH WAKE CO HHW COLLECTION FACILITY	Wake	386.21
		TOTAL	**3,129.02**

Appendix E – FY 2009-10 Household Hazardous Waste

Temporary Events

Event Host	County	Date of Event
Pembroke Hardware	Robeson	July 6, 2009
Wake County Solid Waste	Wake	August 22, 2009
Avery County	Avery	August 29, 2009
Brunswick County Solid Waste Disposal	Brunswick	September 19, 2009
Coastal Regional Solid Waste Management Authority	Carteret	September 26, 2009
Iredell county Solid Waste Facility	Iredell	September 26, 2009
Watauga County HHW Collection	Watauga	October 3, 2009
Alamance County	Alamance	October 17, 2009
Montgomery County	Montgomery	October 17, 2009
Lee County	Lee	October 17, 2009
Coastal Regional Solid Waste Authority	Pamlico	October 17, 2009
Coastal Regional Solid Waste Authority	Craven	October 17, 2009
Surry County	Surry	October 24, 2009
Catawba County	Catawba	November 7, 2009
City of Reidsville Public Works	Rockingham	November 14, 2009
Moore County	Moore	November 21, 2009
Currituck County Outerbanks	Currituck	December 5, 2009
Currituck County Mainland	Currituck	December 5, 2009
Haywood County Solid Waste	Haywood	March 13, 2010
Stanly County Solid Waste Division	Stanly	April 10, 2010
City of Greensboro	Guilford	April 16, 2010
Alamance County	Alamance	April 17, 2010
Union County Solid Waste Department	Union	April 17, 2010
Town of Hope Mills	Cumberland	April 17, 2010
Brunswick County Solid Waste	Brunswick	April 17, 2010
Cree, Inc	Durham	April 22, 2010
New Hanover County	New Hanover	April 24, 2010
Iredell County Solid Waste Facility	Iredell	April 24, 2010
Catawba County	Catawba	May 1, 2010
Town of Spring Lake	Cumberland	May 1, 2010
Nucor Steel	Hertford	May 8, 2010
Cleveland County	Cleveland	May 15, 2010
Watauga County	Watauga	May 22, 2010
Wake County Solid Waste	Wake	May 22, 2010
Wayne County Landfill	Wayne	May 29, 2010
Avery County	Avery	August 28, 2010
Brunswick County	Brunswick	September 18, 2010
Carteret County	Carteret	September 25, 2010
Iredell County Solid Waste Facility	Iredell	September 25, 2010
Montgomery County	Montgomery	October 2, 2010
Consolidated Diesel	Nash	October 2, 2010
Watauga County	Watauga	October 2, 2010
Alamance County	Alamance	October 16, 2010
Lee County Public Works	Lee	October 16, 2010
Surry County	Surry	October 23, 2010
Catawba County	Catawba	November 6, 2010
Wake County Solid Waste Department	Wake	November 13, 2010
Moore County	Moore	November 13, 2010