Chapter 3: Solid Waste Generation, Collection, and Acceptance Systems

This section addresses all of the solid waste categories contained in COMAR 26.03.03.03.D (a) through (l). A series of data tables are provided with the existing and projected annual generation of each waste category. The section also addresses the collection methods and solid waste acceptance facilities that are available to manage each solid waste category. This chapter is organized into the following subsections:

3.1 Solid Waste Generation
3.2 Solid Waste Collection Methods
3.3 Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

Acronyms and solid waste terms used in this chapter and throughout this document are defined in Appendix A.

3.1 SOLID WASTE GENERATION

Table 3.1 displays CY 2012 solid waste generation measurements by waste type as well as solid waste generation projections for the CYs 2013, 2018, and 2023. Many subsequent sections of this chapter refer back to Table 3.1.

As specified later in this section, most ten-year solid waste generation projections are calculated using M-NCPPC forecasts for County population and employment. These forecasts are included as Table 2.1 and Table 2.3 in Chapter 2 of this Plan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Waste Category</th>
<th>2012 (Actual)</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Residential wastes</td>
<td>309,083</td>
<td>327,568</td>
<td>309,550</td>
<td>296,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Commercial wastes</td>
<td>187,211</td>
<td>184,588</td>
<td>172,008</td>
<td>166,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Industrial (solids, liquid, etc.)</td>
<td>101,419</td>
<td>99,998</td>
<td>93,183</td>
<td>89,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Institutional (schools, hospitals etc.)</td>
<td>17,771</td>
<td>17,522</td>
<td>16,328</td>
<td>15,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Land clearing and demolition debris (rubble)</td>
<td>191,455</td>
<td>193,788</td>
<td>207,982</td>
<td>224,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Controlled hazardous substance (CHS)</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Dead animals (tons included in Items b, c and d)</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Bulky or special wastes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Vehicle tires</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>Wastewater treatment plant sludges</td>
<td>6,034</td>
<td>6,088</td>
<td>6,377</td>
<td>6,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>Septage</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Concrete/brick dirt</td>
<td>2,817</td>
<td>2,851</td>
<td>3,060</td>
<td>3,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Special medical waste</td>
<td>3,089</td>
<td>3,127</td>
<td>3,356</td>
<td>3,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Witness burns</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>15,735</td>
<td>15,927</td>
<td>17,093</td>
<td>18,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total Waste Disposed (Sum of Above)</td>
<td>853,073</td>
<td>869,921</td>
<td>847,435</td>
<td>843,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Total Recycled</td>
<td>699,067</td>
<td>724,786</td>
<td>841,979</td>
<td>945,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7a</td>
<td>MRA Materials Recycled</td>
<td>592,149</td>
<td>616,917</td>
<td>729,972</td>
<td>834,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7b</td>
<td>Non-MRA Materials Recycled</td>
<td>106,918</td>
<td>107,869</td>
<td>112,007</td>
<td>111,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total Waste Managed</td>
<td>1,552,140</td>
<td>1,594,707</td>
<td>1,689,415</td>
<td>1,789,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Total Waste Generated</td>
<td>1,408,438</td>
<td>1,437,639</td>
<td>1,526,037</td>
<td>1,619,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9a</td>
<td>Recycled Ash (Included in Item 7)</td>
<td>135,100</td>
<td>145,896</td>
<td>152,245</td>
<td>158,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9b</td>
<td>Backend Metal (Included in Item 7)</td>
<td>8,602</td>
<td>11,172</td>
<td>11,133</td>
<td>11,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MSW Generated (see Appendix B for Details)</td>
<td>1,080,344</td>
<td>1,117,120</td>
<td>1,185,220</td>
<td>1,260,829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Items a to k: Items based on COMAR Regulations 26.03.03.03
- Items 1 to 5: Items based on MDE instructions
- Item 9: Total Waste Generated = Total Waste (tons) - MSW Ash Recycled (tons) - Backend Scrap Metal (tons)
  = 1,552,140 tons - 135,100 tons - 8,602 tons = 1,408,438 tons
Data included in this Plan are gathered from a variety of sources. Certain solid waste data are obtained directly from scales at County facilities. For example, tons of refuse processed at Shady Grove Processing Facility and Transfer Station and tons of recyclables handled at the MRF are recorded on-site. Other data points are derived from external sources. The County requires private solid waste collectors to report the amount of refuse and recyclables transported to non-County facilities. Periodic studies commissioned by the County provide other key data points such as the changes in per capita or per employee waste generation rates and the relative composition of wastes in the disposal stream.

3.1.1 Municipal Solid Waste (Residential, Commercial, Industrial, & Institutional)

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) consists of solid waste generated at residences, commercial establishments and institutions. MSW does not include land clearing and demolition debris, controlled hazardous substances, automobiles, biosolids or other solid waste streams requiring specialized handling. These other solid waste types are discussed later in this chapter.

The Montgomery County recycling rate calculation report is developed using a comprehensive accounting methodology that incorporates all data available on County MSW flows. For the purposes of a base year for this Plan Update, Appendix B displays the result for the County for CY 2012 in terms consistent with the State of Maryland methodology as stipulated in the MDE Maryland Recycling Act guidelines for CY 2012, dated November 28, 2012. Beginning with CY 2012, and for each subsequent calendar year, Montgomery County will utilize the State of Maryland methodology as stipulated in the MDE guidelines that meet the requirements of the Maryland Recycling Act for measuring its recycling rate, and will include the Source Reduction Credit used to calculate the Waste Diversion Rate by the State of Maryland. See also Sections 3.1.9 and 5.2.4.4.
Table 3.1 also displays MSW recycled and disposed according to four categories specified in COMAR 26.03.03.03.D “residential waste”, “commercial waste”, “industrial waste” and “institutional waste”.

The total County MSW generation follows the methodology detailed in Appendix B which yields 1,080,344 tons. Generation projections for CYs 2013 to 2023 are adjusted for increases in County population and employment only.

The accounting of MSW generated in the County is independent of the location at which the MSW was processed. Refuse generated in the County may be processed at the County’s Transfer Station or at a private facility located outside the County. No privately operated MSW disposal facilities exist within the County. County recycling and composting facilities primarily handle materials generated by the single-family residential sector. Recyclables generated by the multi-family residential and non-residential sectors are processed at both private facilities and the County MRF. Privately operated recycling facilities are located both within the County and in adjacent jurisdictions.

The County validates generation rates by analyzing public and private sector waste disposal and recycling practices. County Executive Regulation 5-13AM requires collectors and haulers transporting solid waste in the County to submit semiannual reports about their activity. Reports must specify the quantities of recyclables by categories of material and the quantities of solid waste disposed, and must indicate whether the material is delivered, including destinations located inside or outside the County, and must distinguish MSW from C&D. See also Section 3.2.7.1.

3.1.1.1 Residential Solid Wastes

Residential solid waste consists of household waste generated both from single-family and multi-family (e.g., apartment, condominium) residences. As shown previously
in Table 3.1, residential solid waste generation in CY 2012 was 309,083 tons. This total residential waste generation figure includes only processed MSW. These data have been derived using a combination of weight reports from the County’s Solid Waste Transfer Station, MRF, and Yard Trim Composting Facility records supplemented with information provided under County Executive Regulation 5-13AM by solid waste collectors and haulers (See Section 3.2.7.1).

3.1.1.2 Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Sources

Commercial, industrial and institutional solid wastes comprise all MSW generated from non-residential sources. Commercial solid waste generally consists of refuse and recyclables generated by offices, bars and restaurants, retail and wholesale establishments, and hotels. Industrial solid waste consists of refuse and recyclables generated by manufacturing, transportation and utility activities. Institutional solid waste consists of refuse and recyclables generated primarily from health service, government and education activities.

The regulation governing this plan’s content requires distinction of “commercial”, “industrial” and “institutional” MSW generation. Montgomery County estimates non-residential waste generation according to eighty-one land use types as recorded by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation. Aggregation of those land uses into commercial, industrial and institutional categories generated the following distribution of non-residential waste generation among the “commercial”, “industrial” and “institutional” categories: Commercial 61.1 percent, Industrial 33.1 percent, and Institutional 5.8 percent.

Non-residential waste generation figures include both waste disposed and waste recycled. As indicated by the sum of lines (b) through (d) in Table 3.1 shown previously, non-residential waste disposed in CY 2012 was 306,401 tons. Commercial, industrial and
institutional waste generation tonnages shown previously reflect an allocation of total non-residential waste generation in proportion to the above distribution. Total non-residential waste generation data have been derived using weight reports from the County’s Solid Waste Transfer Station; along with information provided under County Executive Regulation 5-13AM by solid waste collectors and haulers (See Section 3.2.7.1).

### 3.1.1.3 Recycling at Special Events in Montgomery County

Consistent with Section 9-1712 of Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, Montgomery County already works with the agencies that issue event permit approvals for special events using public streets, public facilities or public parks for their event, serve food or drink, and states that they will have 200 or more persons in attendance, to stipulate the event organizer must do the following:

- Provide a recycling receptacle immediately adjacent to each trash receptacle at the special event;
- Ensure that all recycling receptacles are clearly distinguished from trash receptacles by color or signage; and
- Ensure that all recyclable materials (as mandated by Montgomery County regulation) deposited into recycling receptacles at the special event are collected for recycling.

To the extent feasible, Montgomery County will recommend to the event organizer described above that they consider collecting food scraps for recycling.

Montgomery County may at its discretion:

- Require the event organizer to report to the County on recycling activities; and
• Conduct investigations of special event locations to enforce recycling requirements.

3.1.2 Land Clearing and Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)

Land clearing and demolition debris includes rock fragments, soil, masonry, concrete, asphalt, brick, glass, plastics, mortar, wood, paper and metals. When consolidated from a construction or demolition site, these materials are not MSW.

As indicated in Table 3.1, land clearing and demolition debris generation in the County was 191,455 tons in CY 2012.

Based on County and private sector scale records, private C&D disposal activity is reported to the County pursuant to Executive Regulation 58-92AM. Assuming that generation is proportional with population and employment change, projected total generation of land clearing and C&D for the Year 2023 is 224,849 tons. This is without regard for economic condition influences.

3.1.3 Controlled Hazardous Substances

Controlled Hazardous Substances (CHS)\(^3\) include hazardous waste as defined in COMAR 26.13.01 and special medical wastes as defined in COMAR 26.13.11. These solid wastes require separate collection and disposal from MSW.

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\(^3\) For regulatory definition, see Section 7-201, the Environment Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.
3.1.3.1 Hazardous Waste

A hazardous waste as defined in COMAR 26.13.01 is a solid waste which, because of its quantity, concentrations, or chemical, or physical characteristics, poses a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment. In general, State regulations fully regulate any hazardous waste generator that: generates 100 kilograms or more of hazardous waste per month; generates 1 kilogram or more of acute hazardous waste per month; or, stores 100 kilograms or more of hazardous waste on site.\(^2\)

The estimated 381 tons of hazardous wastes generated in the County are derived from EPA biannual report in 2009 and extrapolated at the same rate as County employment growth. The projected County generation for the Year 2023 is 447 tons.

The MDE regulates Treatment, Storage, or Disposal (TSD) facilities of hazardous waste and requires the certification of drivers and vehicles that transport hazardous waste. There are two facilities in the County with TSD permits to store hazardous waste for up to 90 days: the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda and the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda. All hazardous waste generated and stored in the County is shipped out of the County for treatment, storage and disposal.

Household Hazardous Wastes (HHW) as well as hazardous waste produced in small quantities by non-residential generators are not included in the COMAR 26.13.01 definition of hazardous wastes. See Chapter 5 of this Plan for a description of County efforts to manage household and small quantity generator hazardous wastes.

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\(^2\) For a complete description of State controlled hazardous waste generator requirements, see COMAR 26.13.02.
3.1.3.2 Special Medical Waste

Special medical waste is generated by hospitals, doctors' offices and medical testing and research laboratories. Special medical waste includes utensils, bandages, containers or any other material issuing from all human patient care, diagnosis and surgical areas, animal bedding and feces, disposable laboratory equipment, and their contents, materials resulting from and/or exposed to infectious animal care and laboratory procedures, all disposable needles and syringes, all other disposable materials from out-patient care for human and animal patients, where presence of pathogenic organisms are diagnosed or suspected.

The MDE regulates special medical waste incinerators. At present, no permitted special medical waste incinerator operates in Montgomery County. All special medical waste generated within the County is transported for disposal at private facilities outside of Montgomery County. The MDE licenses special medical waste haulers. As shown in Table 3.1, special medical waste reported by licensed haulers was 3,089 tons for CY 2012.

3.1.4 Animal Carcass

Animal carcasses are a COMAR listed solid waste from various sources including: domestic pets, roadways, County animal shelters, research facilities, farms, restaurants and groceries.

There are no rendering facilities for animal carcasses located in the County. Most farm animal carcasses, bone and fat from restaurants, groceries, and other food services are recycled by rendering facilities in Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Animal shelter and road-kill carcasses are processed at out-of-County special medical waste incinerators or animal
rendering facilities. One privately owned pet crematorium operates under State permit in the County.

In CY 2012, animal carcasses were estimated to comprise 246 tons of solid waste generated in the County (Table 3.1). This is based on approximately 185 tons of dead animals estimated by the contractor to the County Police Department as collected from County roadways, plus 61 tons of dead animal carcasses reported by the Montgomery County Animal Shelter. For the purposes of this Plan, the 2012 animal carcass waste tonnage is projected to increase in the future in proportion to residential population.

### 3.1.5 Vehicle Scrap Tires

Federal guidelines suggest that scrap tire generation is proportional to population and results in one tire scrapped per capita per year.

The State of Maryland Scrap Tire Law\(^3\) prohibits the disposal of tires in landfills. Under the provisions of the Law, scrap tires are collected and managed through a State licensing system for the collection, storage, transportation and disposal of scrap tires. The State also regulates scrap tire recycling facilities. There are no permitted scrap tire recycling facilities located in the County. However, many auto service centers in the County arrange for private recycling of their customers’ tires at facilities outside of the County.

County residents may drop off up to five (5) scrap tires per year at Shady Grove Processing Facility and Transfer Station for recycling. In CY 2012, the County received 193 tons of tires for recycling. Licensed scrap tire companies transport scrap tires from the Transfer Station to one of several State permitted scrap tire recycling facilities.

\(^3\) Section 9-228, the Criminal Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.
3.1.6 Wastewater Treatment Biosolids

Biosolids are a COMAR listed solid waste that refers to municipal wastewater solids, formerly referred to as sewage sludge. Current detailed information on the County management of wastewater is available in the “Ten Year Comprehensive Water Supply and Sewerage Systems Plan.”

Biosolids are generated by the five waste water treatment plants (WWTP) that serve the County. Over 90 percent of the domestic wastewater that is discharged to the public sewerage system in the County is treated at the Blue Plains WWTP. WSSC presently manages its share of biosolids from the Blue Plains WWTP through contracts for beneficial agricultural cropland applications.

WSSC is in the design phase of its Anaerobic Digestion/Combined Heat & Power (AD/CHP) project which will be located at the Piscataway WWTP. This project represents a major change in how biosolids will be dealt with in Montgomery County and Prince George’s County. Details are described in Sections 4.2.8 and 5.2.2.

The four other WWTP facilities in the County are: Seneca, Damascus, Hyattstown, and Poolesville. The total amount of biosolids generated at these WWTP facilities is based on the 2012 average daily flows. The CY 2012 average daily flows of these waste water treatment plants are as follows, in mega gallons per day: Seneca 14.853, Damascus 0.802, Hyattstown 0.047, and Poolesville 0.513.

Current biosolids generation at the four WWTP facilities is estimated at 5,867 dry tons per year and can be estimated for the purposes of this plan to be approximately 6,477 dry tons per year by 2023.

3.1.7 Septage
Approximately 50,000 homes in Montgomery County use a septic system rather than a public WWTP. In addition, about two dozen homes rely on sewage holding tanks. Septic system biosolids and sewage holding tanks are periodically pumped by private haulers permitted by WSSC. Pumped biosolids and sewage is discharged into the sanitary sewerage system at a controlled entry point located at the WSSC Muddy Branch facility.

Using assumed tank capacities and discharge frequencies, the County estimates septage generation at approximately 18,000 wet tons annually. WSSC has a “Septage Discharge Facility Planning & Implementation” project in the CIP which would result in the construction of 3 discharge facilities (the abandoned Rock Creek WWTP, Anacostia Waste Water Pump Station No. 2, and the Piscataway WWTP).

3.1.8 Waste Importation and Exportation

3.1.8.1 Importation of Waste into the County

As a matter of policy, County operated solid waste facilities are used only for solid waste generated in the County (see Section 5.1.2.1.b). As a result, no MSW is imported from other jurisdictions to County operated solid waste facilities. With the exception of three active private recycling facilities, no major private solid waste facilities exist in Montgomery County that would attract waste generated outside the boundaries of the County (See Section 3.3 for complete list of solid waste facilities in County).

3.1.8.2 Exportation of Waste from the County

Approximately 164,000 tons of non-recycled MSW generated within Montgomery County is disposed of at facilities outside the County, as shown on Table 4.3. Based on Table 4.4, approximately 44 percent of the C&D generated in the County is handled by
the County Transfer Station, and 56 percent is exported to private facilities. All other types of solid waste are processed primarily, or exclusively, at out-of-County facilities.

3.1.9 Calculation of MSW Recycling Rate and Waste Diversion Rate

As discussed in Section 3.1.1, Montgomery County is following the State’s method for Recycling and Diversion Rate accounting. The MRA, Section 9-1705 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires each County to document recycling rates. MDE has developed “Tonnage System Reporting Guidelines for CY 2012” for calculating recycling rates for the purpose of compliance with MRA requirements. In addition, the State recognizes specific source reduction activities carried out by a jurisdiction that yields a combined recycling and diversion rate under the MRA by awarding them an additional credit of up to 5 percent.

Montgomery County’s 70 percent recycling goal includes the State’s 5 percent diversion credit. (In adopting the State’s recycling rate method, the County discontinues including back yard composting and grasscycling in its recycling rate calculation, see Appendix H.) The County expects that the State will continue to award its full 5 percent Diversion Rate credit due to the County’s ongoing waste reduction efforts. See also section 5.2.4.4.
Table 3.2
**Municipal Solid Waste Recycling Rate: County Calculation (Tons/Yr)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012 (Actual)</th>
<th>2013 (Estimated)</th>
<th>2018 (Projected)</th>
<th>2023 (Projected)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total MSW Generated</strong></td>
<td>1,080,344</td>
<td>1,117,120</td>
<td>1,185,220</td>
<td>1,260,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Recycled</strong></td>
<td>699,067</td>
<td>724,786</td>
<td>841,979</td>
<td>945,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MRA Materials Recycled</strong></td>
<td>592,149</td>
<td>616,917</td>
<td>729,972</td>
<td>834,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-MRA Materials Recycled</strong></td>
<td>106,918</td>
<td>107,869</td>
<td>112,007</td>
<td>111,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ash Included Above</strong></td>
<td>135,099</td>
<td>145,896</td>
<td>152,245</td>
<td>158,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycling Rate</strong></td>
<td>54.8%</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>61.6%</td>
<td>66.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diversion Rate</strong></td>
<td>59.8%</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tonnage projections provided in Chapter 3 (See Table 3.3) envision the County reaching approximately 61.6 percent recycling in CY 2018, and 66.2 percent in CY 2023, as shown in Table 3.2. Regarding these projections, it should be understood that Montgomery County’s system of finance, requiring a nexus between its system of solid waste charges and tonnages, dictates that published County solid waste tonnage projections be consistent with those of its approved Fiscal Plans. Annually, within its budget process, the County updates the solid waste tonnage projections underlying its proposed Fiscal Plan, and that Fiscal Plan, which encompasses a seven year span, is proposed each March 15.

As a matter of prudent fiscal policy and process, the County’s tonnage projections published in any year may not presume any future-year approvals of new, as yet un-appropriated programs or initiatives other than those proposed for the subject Budget Year. The tonnage projections in this Plan are consistent with the tonnage projections associated with the County Executive’s published Six Year Operating Budget and Fiscal Plan. This Fiscal Plan in any year cannot presume the existence of any future-year recycling initiatives (as they may require future year Council Approval), but rather only business as usual for the five years following the then-next budget cycle fiscal year. In the current instance, the tonnage projections in this Plan are consistent with those of the County’s FY14-19 Fiscal Plan.
3.2 WASTE COLLECTION METHODS

Under the direction of the Director of DEP, the Chief of DSWS is responsible for solid waste collection in the County except as specifically designated. Jobs also include Overseeing the collection of solid waste, responding to inquiries and complaints related to collection services and other County solid waste program activities, and enforcing solid waste laws and regulations.

3.2.1 Single-Family Collection District

Pursuant to County Code, Section 48-29, and implementing regulations, the entire County is a collection and disposal district. Code Sections 48-29, 48-35 and 48-44, the County is authorized to enter into multi-year contracts for the collection of solid wastes within the collection Subdistrict A and to collect charges from the dwelling units that are served. Any city, town, village, special taxing area or community may, by its own initiative, become included in or excluded from the collection district. The County must not collect solid waste from any building with 7 or more dwelling units.

3.2.2 Collection Service Subdistricts

The County (Collection District) is divided into two solid waste collection subdistricts; Subdistrict A and Subdistrict B, as shown in Figure 3.1. DSWS maintains official maps of the subdistricts.

3.2.2.1 Collection Subdistrict A

Within Subdistrict A, the County provides refuse and recycling collection services, through contracts with private collectors one or more times per week, at the discretion of the County Executive. In addition, homeowners or occupants of residences with one or two units in Subdistrict A, may at their own expense, contract
directly with the collection contractor to obtain supplementary solid waste collection services. In CY 2012, Subdistrict A included approximately 90,986 single-family residences.4

Bulky objects generated by single-family residences and residential buildings with six or fewer units in Subdistrict A are collected separately by County-contracted collection services. Certain bulky objects, such as white goods and scrap metal items are collected for recycling. Non-recyclable bulky objects are collected for disposal. Bulky object collection does not include construction and demolition debris.

3.2.2.2 Collection Subdistrict B

The County provides for recycling collection services in Subdistrict B in the same manner as does in Subdistrict A; however refuse collection services in Subdistrict B are provided by private collectors called Independent Collection Contractors. An Independent Collection Contractor must enter into a collection authorization with the County under terms acceptable to the County which allows it to collect solid waste from single-family residences. The Independent Collection Contractor contracts directly with its customers for the collection service. In CY 2012, Subdistrict B included approximately 120,377 single-family residences.

3.2.2.3 Collection Subdistrict Transfer

Under the authority of Subsection 48-29 of the County Code, these service subdistricts may be expanded or reduced by Method 2 regulation.

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4 Single-family residences, in this context, include detached dwellings, duplexes, town homes, and multi-family residences in buildings composed of six or fewer dwelling units.
3.2.3 Residential County Recycling Collection

3.2.3.1 Single-Family Recycling Collection Service

Executive Regulation 15-04AM established the entire County as a recycling service area and bans certain recyclable materials from being set out for collection mixed in with refuse set out for disposal. All single-family residences in the County, with the exception of those in certain incorporated municipalities, receive County-provided curbside collection of mixed paper, glass containers, aluminum cans and foil products, bi-metal cans, plastics, grass, brush, leaves, Christmas trees, and large household appliances (“white goods”) and other scrap metal items. In accordance with Chapter 48 of the County Code, single-family residences in the County Collection district include all single-family detached, townhouses, and residential buildings comprised of six or fewer dwelling units.

The County works with homeowner associations, management groups and other citizens groups to customize, whenever feasible, recycling collection services to meet special needs of particular user groups, including townhouse residents, senior citizens and the disabled. This includes special bins or collection points where needed and feasible.

3.2.3.2 Multi-Family Recycling Collection

The County's multi-family recycling program is set forth in Section 3(b) of Executive Regulation 15-04AM, “Residential and Commercial Recycling” (See Appendix I to this Plan), and is fully compliant with Sections 9-1703(b), (12) and (13) of the Environmental Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. Generally, Montgomery County’s multi-family recycling program mirrors its single-family recycling program, except that privately contracted collectors, rather than County or County-contracted collectors,
provide a separate collection of specified recyclable materials. The same spectrum of recyclable materials collected from the single-family sector is stipulated and includes, among other materials plastic, metal and glass containers. Section 3(b)(3)(c)(8) of Executive Regulation 15-04AM requires, among other things, that “Collectors must collect and deliver to a recycling facility materials that have been source separated from the solid waste stream, unless the recyclable materials are not acceptable. If a collector determines that the recyclable materials are not acceptable then the collector must inform the generator or responsible agent in writing using a form provided by the Department. The collector must indicate the name of the property, name of the responsible agent and specify a collector name and phone number for additional information”.

### 3.2.3.3 Processing, Marketing and Disposition of Recovered Materials

All single-family residential mixed paper and commingled recyclable materials received through the curbside collection program as described in Section 3.2.3.1, above, are transported to the County’s MRF.

At the MRF, residential mixed paper is transferred to trailers and shipped to a private recycling company for grade separations and transport to paper mills and other secondary paper fiber markets.

Commingled glass, aluminum, bi-metal and plastic containers are run through a mechanical and hand separating system. Separated recyclables are shipped to private brokers or dealers in the secondary materials markets. (Regarding the MRF, see also Section 3.3.1.3).
Grass and leaves are shipped by truck and rail to the County Yard Trim Composting Facility where they are composted in an open-air windrow operation using mobile turning and shredding equipment (see Section 3.3.1.4). Finished compost is sold commercially in bulk and bagged form as a soil amendment product. Community agreements limit bagging production at the facility to 500,000 bags per year.

Brush and Christmas trees are chipped at the Transfer Station and provided as free “green” mulch to residents at selected sites around the County. The majority of mulch is sold to commercial vendors as market conditions allow.

White goods and other scrap metals are sold to private scrap metal recyclers. Motor oil, antifreeze, vegetable oil, auto batteries, computers, televisions, usable building materials and textiles are recycled through various outlets. (See Section 4.1.2.5 for a description of the County’s electronics recycling program.)

Section 3.2.3.2, above, describes how recovered materials from multi-family properties are collected for recycling. Collectors may deliver the recovered materials to the County MRF, but generally those materials are delivered to private sector recyclers. Section 3(c) of County Executive Regulation 18-04 requires, among other things, that “Haulers, collectors, and other persons must deliver recyclables acceptable for recycling only to recycling facilities”. Executive Regulation 15-04AM, requires, among other things, that owners of multifamily properties file with the DSWS a plan demonstrating how the property will achieve minimum 50 percent recycling (Section 3(b)(3)(B)(1)). Section 3(b)(3)(C)(2) of Executive Regulation 15-04AM requires those owners to annually report to the DSWS which entities provided recycling collection service, and the related tonnages recycled. Likewise, Executive Regulation 18-04 requires haulers and collectors to report (every six months) to DSWS the number of tons hauled, and to what recycling facilities. For additional details on the provisions of these regulations please see Appendix I.
3.2.3.4 Electronic Recycling

DSWS’ electronics recycling program is consistent with the provisions of the Statewide Electronics Recycling Program Act (Act), which took effect on October 1, 2007. The program is consistent with the Act. It provides for the recycling of computers, including desktop personal computers, laptop computers and computer monitors, and. Additionally the program provides for the recycling of covered electronic devices, which means a computer or video display device with a screen that is greater than 4 inches measured diagonally. Other electronics items are acceptable for recycling under the program.

The County has a drop-off program for computers (CPUs), monitors and related electronic items at the Transfer Station, and it recently expanded this program to include TV sets, computer monitors, cell phones, and virtually any electronic device with a cord. Material is accepted from County residents and businesses. Some computer components in working order are salvaged for reuse; hazardous and toxic materials in unusable components are recovered for proper disposal.

DEP recently began conducting several electronic collection events per year at various, more convenient, locations around the County. For compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) the County will continue to work to expand the number and locations of retailers who accept CFLs for recycling, and will continue to publicize this information through the DEP website and other educational opportunities. Currently, the County accepts CFLs and fluorescent tubes from residents for no fee through its Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program for residents and as Universal Wastes for a small fee from businesses. Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc. is the contractor that provides these services seven days a week at the Shady Grove Processing Facility and Transfer Station. The hours are 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Monday to Friday; 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday; and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday. These extensive hours encourage
greater use of the facility and accommodate almost any schedule for residents and businesses. Clean Harbors processes and separates the glass, metal, and mercury from the bulbs and ships the materials to recycling markets.

3.2.4 County Leaf Collection Service

MCDOT vacuums leaves from public rights-of-way within the Leaf Collection District (see Figure 3.2) from November through January and at such other times as the Department may determine. Leaves collected from public rights-of-way are composted at the Yard Trim Composting Facility. The County has implemented a regulation (Executive Regulation 6-99AM in Appendix F) allowing communities to opt in/out of the leaf collection district.

3.2.5 Waste Collection in Incorporated Municipalities

There are 19 incorporated municipalities within Montgomery County with responsibility for the collection of refuse and recyclables from within their jurisdictions. See Table 2.2 for a list of municipalities. Municipalities have the option of delivering refuse to the County Transfer Station and recyclables to the County MRF.

3.2.6 Independent Waste Collection

The collection and disposal of wastes generated on multi-family residential properties (those with seven or more dwelling units) and non-residential (commercial, industrial and institutional) properties are the responsibilities of the property owner. Wastes from these sources are either collected by a private collection company or self-hauled to a waste acceptance facility.

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5 Citation of any County Executive Regulation in this Plan is for informational purpose only and does not constitute incorporation into the Plan, such that the regulation cannot be amended by County process without amending this Plan.
House Bill 1290 “Environmental-Recycling-Public-School Plans” of the 2009 Maryland General Assembly added a new sub-section (b)(10) to §9-1703 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland setting recycling requirement for public schools. The County’s strategy for the collection, processing, marketing, and disposition of recyclable materials from public schools is described in “Montgomery County Public Schools Recycling Action Plan, June 2013” and “Montgomery County Recycling Plan for Publicly Funded Colleges and Special Schools”. These two documents were prepared by the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) and DEP, respectively, for the purpose of satisfying subsection (b)(10) of §9-1703 and are incorporated herein by reference for that purpose.

Private commercial collectors also provide recycling collection service to multi-family residential and non-residential properties. These collectors deliver recyclable material to private facilities located inside and outside the County.

Private commercial collectors also provide refuse collection service to single-family residences in Subdistrict B, as described above and refuse and recycling collection to single-family residences in some incorporated municipalities.

3.2.6.1 Collection Frequency

Regularly scheduled collection service is mandatory for all sources, except for commercially generated construction and demolition debris.

Refuse removal frequency is to be in accordance with the quantity and type of wastes generated and the on-site storage capacity of the generator. Refuse generators either provide collection services or contract with collectors doing business in the County.
Highly putrescible wastes, such as seafood waste, are removed from commercial premises daily, unless the waste is discharged directly into a sanitary sewer system, or is stored in refrigerated storage. As stated in Section 48-24(e)(2) of the Montgomery County Code, the existence of objectionable odors at the nearest adjoining premises is evidence of insufficient removal frequency.

### 3.2.6.2 Collection of hazardous and special medical wastes

Hazardous and special medical wastes are not put out for regular refuse collection. Hazardous wastes are transported by permitted hazardous waste haulers to permitted TSD facilities. Special medical wastes are to be destroyed by proper incineration on the premises or transported by a permitted special medical waste hauler to a permitted special medical waste disposal facility.
Figure 3.2

Map of Leaf Collection District
3.2.7 Waste Collection and Transportation Conditions

3.2.7.1 Solid Waste Tonnage Reporting

County Executive Regulation 5-13 (superseding Executive Regulation 58-92M) requires a collector or hauler collecting, hauling, or transporting solid waste or recycling must submit semi-annual reports to DEP, on forms provided by DEP. The collector or hauler must describe the amount and type of solid waste or recycling collected, hauled or transported, and to which facility the amounts and types of waste were delivered. Reports are collected due each February 1st and August 1st for the preceding July 1st to December 31st and January 1st to June 30th periods, respectively. These reports are compiled by DEP and, together with County transfer station scale house records, provide an important part of the accounting performed by the County for its solid waste system-wide tonnage accounting.

3.2.7.2 Delivery of Solid Waste from Collection and Disposal District

Solid waste that is collected on behalf of the County may be delivered to the Transfer Station.

Provided that they are not in breach of the Independent Contractor Authorization, Independent Collection Contractors are not required to pay a tip fee at the Transfer Station for residential solid waste collected on behalf of the County from single-family residences\(^6\) in the district. Independent Collection Contractors are prohibited from billing County residences any tip fee for refuse collected at those homes.

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\(^6\) The County charges the tipping fees applicable to that refuse by means of a pre-paid disposal fee charged to the owners of single-family properties generating that waste.
3.2.8 Litter

3.2.8.1 Maryland Litter Control Law

The Maryland Litter Control Law makes it unlawful for any person or persons to dump, deposit, throw or leave, or to cause or permit the dumping, depositing, placing, throwing or leaving of litter on any public or private property in this State, or on any waters in this State, unless it is deposited at a properly permitted waste disposal facility, placed in a proper receptacle, or is lawfully deposited on private property in a manner consistent with public welfare.

All law enforcement agencies, officers, and officials of the State or any political subdivision thereof, or any enforcement agency, officer or any official of any commission of this State or any political subdivision thereof, are authorized, empowered and directed to enforce compliance with the Litter Control Law.

3.2.8.2 County Litter Control Authority

Whenever any readily movable property of any kind, such as, but not limited to, furniture, appliances, personal effects, etc., is abandoned or left in violation of any law, ordinance or order on public or private premises, it may be removed in accordance with Chapter 32-1 of the Montgomery County Code.

3.2.9 Septage Collection

Septage is collected, primarily in those parts of Montgomery County which are not served by sewers, by private contractors operating under a permit from WSSC.
3.3 WASTE ACCEPTANCE FACILITIES

As displayed in Table 3.3, there are several waste management facilities in Montgomery County. In Maryland, landfills, transfer stations, resource recovery facilities and special medical waste incinerators require a solid waste and/or air emissions permits from the MDE. Recycling and publicly-owned natural wood waste composting facilities generally do not require an MDE Refuse Disposal Permit or Air Quality Permit. Solid waste facilities may be subject to other permit requirements (such as storm water runoff control). As discussed in Chapters 2 and 5 of this Plan, private solid waste facilities are subject to County zoning requirements. The State is currently working to establish a comprehensive and centralized regulatory framework to encourage more composting facilities including food waste composting.

7 Section 10-110, the Criminal Law of the Annotated Code of Maryland (2010).
Table 3.3
Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities Located in Montgomery County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type/Name</th>
<th>Location (Maryland Grid Coordinates)</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Permit Type</th>
<th>Operating Status</th>
<th>Remaining Life</th>
<th>Types of Waste</th>
<th>Annual Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction Debris Reclamation Facilities C&amp;D Recovery LLC</td>
<td>24220 Frederick Rd Clarksburg (1226619, 578608)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Environmental Alternatives Reclamation, Inc.</td>
<td>Refuse Disposal Processing Facility Permit</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>indefinite</td>
<td>construction and demolition debris</td>
<td>74,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Stations, Public</td>
<td>16101 Frederick Rd Derwood (1263505, 529641)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Montgomery County</td>
<td>Refuse Disposal Permit</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>indefinite</td>
<td>MSW, nonprocessibles, yard trim and other recyclables</td>
<td>470,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 2 Landfill Site (not constructed; held in reserve, see Section 3.3.1.7)</td>
<td>near Martinsburg Rd &amp; Wasche Rd Dickerson (1183472, 553143)</td>
<td>Montgomery County</td>
<td>permitted (See Subsection 5.2.1.6(c))</td>
<td>820-acre land reserved for possible future need</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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8 Amount loaded on rail to the RRF
9 Non-burnable materials going to recycling
3.3.1 County Solid Waste Facilities

The County's existing solid waste management system is served by several principal facilities, each described below. The locations of each County-owned or County controlled (i.e., by contract) facility, comprising its MSW management system, appear in Figure 3.3.

3.3.1.1 Shady Grove Processing Facility and Transfer Station

Refuse collected by permitted solid waste haulers and collectors is processed at the Shady Grove Processing Facility and Transfer Station. The Transfer Station is located on a 45-acre site adjacent to the MRF site in Derwood. The Transfer Station has been in operation since the spring of 1982 and has a waste operating permit limit of 821,500 tons per year. In 1995, modifications were completed at the Transfer Station as part of the development of the Transportation System to facilitate rail haul of processible waste to the RRF. Further modifications were completed in 2008 to expand the tipping floor area and building, add a fourth compactor, improve on-site roads, increase the number of trucks scales and expand the citizen drop-off area. There are four solid waste compactors each compresses up to 30-ton loads of solid waste into logs that are mechanically discharged into 40-foot containers. Containers of compacted waste are driven to the rail yard for shipment to the RRF. Non-processible waste received at the Transfer Station is transported to the Honeygo Run Reclamation Company Rubble Landfill and Recycling Facility in Perry Hall, Maryland where some of the material (rock, concrete, asphalt, soil, dimensioned lumber, cardboard and metal) is recycled. Processible waste can also be bypassed directly to the County's contracted landfill if necessary. To safeguard the Transfer Station from unacceptable radioactive waste, radiation detectors are located at the entrance to the tipping floor, the inbound truck scale, at the public unloading facility and the contractor's dedicated scale. Inspectors also routinely check waste loads for other types of unacceptable materials.
Figure 3.3
Facilities of the County Solid Waste Management System

Montgomery County Solid Waste Facilities
The Transfer Station provides a public unloading area for unloading refuse and recyclable materials delivered in passenger vehicles. This area receives all of the materials accepted in the County's residential curbside collection program. It also promotes reuse and waste toxicity reduction by accepting materials including computers, electronics, automotive fluids and batteries, household hazardous wastes, rechargeable batteries, building materials, textiles, and tires. In September 2013, bulky rigid plastics were added for recycling drop-off, including toys, playhouses, large buckets, milk/soda crates, landscape items, laundry baskets, lawn furniture, closet organizers, dish drainers, tote boxes/lids, food grade drums, pet carriers, flower pots/trays, large water bottles, garbage cans/baskets, recycling bins, shelving, trays, automotive parts, pallets, traffic signs, composite lumbers, PVC/PET blister packs, and cloth hangers.

The Transfer Station also includes areas for yard trim (grass, leaves, brush, and Christmas trees) collected through the curbside recycling program or delivered to the site by residents and landscapers. Most of the leaves and grass are first ground and then transferred to the County Yard Trim Composting Facility. Brush and Christmas trees are ground on site into mulch and transported to County sites where it is available for no charge to County residents or sold to commercial mulch vendors.

### 3.3.1.2 Resource Recovery Facility

In August 1995, the County began operation of a mass-burn RRF in Dickerson, Maryland. With the exception of occasional bypass as necessary, all non-recycled processible waste delivered to the County's Shady Grove Processing Facility and Transfer Station is consolidated and transported by rail to the RRF for waste-to-energy incineration. In addition to energy recovery, ferrous metal is recovered from RRF residue and sold to scrap metal dealers. To safeguard the RRF from radioactive waste, radiation detectors are located at the entrance to the tipping floor and in the ash handling system area.
The RRF consists of three 600 tons per day mass-burning, refuse-fired boiler units producing high pressure, high temperature steam for electrical power generation. The RRF is located on 34 acres of land adjacent to the electric generation station near Dickerson owned by GenOn Energy, Inc. An Electricity Sales Agreement provides that NMWDA markets all electricity, net of in-plant usage by the RRF.

NMWDA financed the cost of designing and constructing the RRF and related transportation improvements necessary for the project. NMWDA owns the facility, leases the facility property from the County and contracted for the facility design, construction, and operation through a Service Agreement with Covanta Montgomery, Inc., a subsidiary of Covanta Holding Corporation. The County has entered into a Waste Disposal Agreement with NMWDA for the disposal of non-recycled waste.

3.3.1.3 Materials Recovery Facility

The MRF, also known as the Recycling Center, is located on an approximately 10-acre parcel of land in Derwood, Maryland, contiguous to the Transfer Station. Recyclable materials collected at the curb from single-family residences including mixed paper and commingled containers are accepted at the MRF. The MRF also receives recyclables from some multi-family residences and some commercial sources. MES operates the MRF under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement with the County.

Residential mixed paper is transferred at the MRF onto OPS containers and shipped to the OPS mixed paper recycling facility. The MRF has a transfer capacity of 346 tons of mixed paper per shift, and is operated one shift per operating day.

Commingled containers, including glass containers, plastics, tubs and lids, aluminum, ferrous and bi-metal cans and aluminum foil, are sorted and baled at the
MRF through a combination of mechanical and hand separation. Sorted and baled recyclables are sold to various markets for remanufacture. The MRF has a sorting capability of about 115 tons of mixed containers per shift, and is operated generally on the basis of one shift per operating day. The MRF receives materials five days a week and operates the sorting lines four or five days a week depending upon material volumes.

### 3.3.1.4 Yard Trim Composting Facility

In 1983, the former WSSC sewage sludge composting facility on the “Matthews Farm” near Dickerson, Maryland was converted into a County managed leaf composting facility. In 1992, the County began composting both leaves and grass at the facility. Leaves and grass are composted at the facility in an open-air windrow operation using mobile turning and shredding equipment. The facility produces compost that is dried and screened for commercial bulk and bagged markets. Facility operations occur on a 48-acre bituminous pavement pad. The entire facility site covers 118 acres.

The MES operates the Yard Trim Composting Facility under terms of an intergovernmental agreement with the County. Agreements between the County and the Sugarloaf Citizens Association require that the facility accept no greater than 77,000 tons of yard trim per year and that the bagging operation not exceed 500,000 bags per year.

### 3.3.1.5 Beauty Spots: Satellite Drop-off Centers

DEP operates one satellite drop-off facility (also referred to as the convenience center or “Beauty Spot”) for the purpose of citizen disposal of non-putrescible residential solid waste. This convenience center is located at MCDOT the Division of Highway Services (DHS) transportation depot in Poolesville at 19200 Jerusalem Road. Another
facility in Damascus at 26149 Ridge Road was closed in 2010 due to space constraints and traffic concerns. Operating hours for citizens' waste disposal are limited to weekends, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday; and from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Sunday. Typical materials received at the centers are large, bulky items such as home remodeling debris, furniture, and bulky trash.

During operating hours, two DHS employees are present to direct incoming traffic, operate the machinery used to move the waste, and monitor the site. In addition to providing service during the weekend operating hours, the DHS employees work at the site during the week to load remaining waste quantities into stand-by roll-off containers that were not loaded out over the weekend.

The County contracts to provide empty waste containers and transport loaded containers. Generally, the contracted hauler provides empty roll-off containers at the depots prior to 3:00 p.m. on Friday of each week, and hauls loaded containers from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday to remove the waste delivered to the site.

### 3.3.1.6 Private C & D Recovery Processing Facility

In addition to the County’s Transfer Station, there is one large private C&D recovery processing facility located within the County—C&D Recovery, LLC, which is permitted to receive 250,000 tons per year of C&D (not MSW). This major outlet for C&D is supplemented by 32 other private facilities in the region accepting Montgomery County C&D. See Chapter 4 for detailed discussion.

### 3.3.1.7 Out-of-County Contract Landfill

In 1997, the County entered into a contractual agreement to transport RRF ash, non-processible waste and bypass waste for disposal at a private landfill in Brunswick.
County, Virginia, at least until the Year 2017. In 2010, this contract was amended to allow the beneficial reuse or recycling of the ash residue at any landfill facility owned by Republic Services. Ash residue is currently delivered to the Old Dominion Landfill in Henrico County, Virginia where the ash is screened into two grades, one for alternate daily cover and one for road base for internal landfill roads. Additional removal of metals occurs during the RRF ash processing. The County retains the right to use dedicated space at the contracted landfill in Brunswick County, Virginia, if ever required. Non-processible waste is sent to the Honeygo Run Reclamation Company Rubble Landfill and Recycling Facility in Perry Hall, Maryland. The County no longer manages Regulated Asbestos Containing Material (RACM) and does not use the landfill for its disposal. The current contact for out-of-County waste transportation and disposal services was extended until June 2017. Prior to that time, the County will prepare a solicitation to continue similar services.

3.3.1.8 Land Reserved for Potential Future In-County Landfill

The County has acquired approximately 820 acres along Wasche Road near Dickerson, Maryland to be held in reserve for use in the event economic conditions or changes in law render out-of-County waste disposal infeasible. The location reserved for possible future landfill use is known as "Site 2." While the out-of-County landfill option remains viable, the County intends to maintain the current agricultural use of the Site 2 location. With the exception of activities to preserve select historic structures on the former “Chiswell Farm,” the County will not make any improvements to the site as long as the out-of-County landfill option remains viable. (see Appendix D)
3.3.2 Waste Transportation System

The waste transportation system primarily consists of moving wastes from the Transfer Station to the RRF, from the RRF to the out-of-County landfill, and from the Transfer Station to the out-of-County landfill.

3.3.2.1 Transfer Station to RRF: Processible Waste and Yard Trim

Processible waste received at the Transfer Station is hauled 18 miles by rail to the RRF. Processible waste is rail hauled in forty-foot long intermodal containers. Containers are stacked two high on special purpose rail cars and travel via an existing railroad right-of-way between a railroad yard adjacent to the existing Transfer Station and a 1.2 mile access track and rail yard adjacent to the RRF. Trains are pulled by CSX Transportation locomotives using CSX tracks.

In addition, a portion of the yard trim sent to the Yard Trim Composting Facility is transported from the Transfer Station via rail.

3.3.2.2 RRF to Out-of-County Landfill: RRF Ash

Since September 2010, DEP through its out-of-County waste transportation and disposal contract began the recycling and beneficial reuse of all ash from the RRF. The ash is shipped via rail to Petersburg, Virginia and taken by truck to Old Dominion Landfill in Henrico County, Virginia where it is screened into two products; alternative daily cover and road base. These products are used within the confines of modern lined landfill cells at facilities owned by Republic Services. There is also additional metals removal of both ferrous and non-ferrous metals achieved during the ash screening and processing at Old Dominion Landfill. Thus, all ash (residue and metals) emanating from the RRF are recycled.
3.3.2.3 Transfer Station to Out-of-County Landfill: Other Wastes

Brunswick Waste Management transports non-processible waste received at the Transfer Station via over-the-road trailers to the Honeygo Run Reclamation Company Rubble Landfill and Recycling Facility located in Perry Hall, Maryland where some components of the waste including asphalt, concrete, soil, dimensioned lumber, metal, and cardboard are recycled. Bypass waste, if it is ever generated, can be sent to the Republic Services landfill in Brunswick County, Virginia.