QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE PLAN
2004 – 2014

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

OCTOBER 2004

Public Hearing Date: **September 14, 2004 7:00 pm**

Official Adoption Date: **October 5, 2004**

Thawte Freemail Member

Digitally signed by Thawte Freemail Member
DN: CN = Thawte Freemail Member
Reason: I attest to the accuracy and integrity of this document
Location: Centreville
Date: 2004.10.06 09:55:46 -04'00'

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QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
2004 – 2014

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

BENJAMIN F. CASSELL, JR., PRESIDENT
JOSEPH F. CUPANI, VICE-PRESIDENT
R. O. "NEMO" NIEDOMANSKI
GENE M. RANSOM III
MICHAEL S. KOVAL

PAUL W. COMFORT, ESQ., COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

MARGIE HOUCK, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONERS

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY OFFICIALS

D. STEVEN WALLS, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
TODD R. MOHN, P.E., DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
ALAN L. QUIMBY, P.E., CHIEF SANITARY ENGINEER
R. SHANE MOORE, P.E., CHIEF ROADS ENGINEER
FAITH ELLIOTT-ROSSING, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING & ZONING
JOHN E. NICKERSON, DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
MARK KEELEY, LAND-USE PLANNER IV, PLANNING & ZONING
JAMES D. WOOD, MIDSHORE REGIONAL RECYCLING PROGRAM COORDINATOR
CHARLES L. BROWN, SOLID WASTE SUPERVISOR

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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LIST OF FIGURES, TABLES & MAPS

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Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 04-60

RESOLUTION ADOPTING A COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

WHEREAS, Queen Anne's County, ("the County") pursuant to COMAR TITLE 26 SUBTITLE 03 CHAPTER 03 titled "Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans", is required to develop and implement a decennial Solid Waste Plan; and

WHEREAS, the County desires to promote sound and ecologically-friendly solid waste management practices which give due consideration to the future solid waste requirements of the County; and

WHEREAS, the County has conducted a community needs assessment and has solicited and reviewed citizen comments and concerns and has addressed such with due diligence; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held with respect to the proposed plan on September 14, 2004.

NOW, THEREFORE, the County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County hereby adopt the attached 2004 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan in accordance with the provisions of COMAR TITLE 26 SUBTITLE 03 CHAPTER 03, and submit to the Maryland Department of the Environment for their consideration and approval.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY

Benjamin F. Cassell, Jr.

Joseph F. Cupani

Gene Ransom, III

Michael S. Koval

R.O. "Nemo" Niedomanski

Margie A. Houck
Margie A. Houck
Executive Assistant

10-5-04
Date

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BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

THE LIBERTY BUILDING
107 NORTH LIBERTY STREET
CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND 21617
410-758-4098 FAX: 410-758-1170
TDD: 410-758-2126
E-Mail: qacc@qac.org

October 5, 2004

Mr. Horacio Tabalda, Director
Waste Management Administration
Maryland Department of the Environment
1800 Washington Boulevard
Baltimore, MD 21230-1719

Dear Mr. Tabalda:

RE: STATEMENT OF OFFICIAL ADOPTION, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

We hereby submit seven (7) copies of the Queen Anne's County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. This document has been prepared in accordance with the Administration's regulations as contained in COMAR TITLE 26 SUBTITLE 03 CHAPTER 03 titled "Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans."

A formal public hearing on the proposed Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan was held by the County Commissioners on September 14, 2004. Notice of this public hearing was given by publication in a local newspaper for three weeks preceding the hearing. Written notice of the hearing was also provided to the Waste Management Administration. A written discussion and summary of the substantive issues raised at the public hearing is included in Appendix N of this plan. This Plan has been officially adopted by the County Commissioners on this date.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

Benjamin F. Cassell, Jr. President

Gene M. Ransom III

Joseph F. Cupani

Michael S. Koval

R. O. "Nemo" Niedomanski

ATTEST:

Executive Assistant to the Commissioners

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LETTER OF APPROVAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(to be added)

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INTRODUCTION

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Definition: The Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

"Solid waste management" as used in this Plan means those activities that provide for the collection, separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, re-use, or disposal of solid waste. "Solid waste" is the formal term for what we refer to as "garbage" or "trash" in our daily lives. However, solid waste has a broader meaning, which encompasses many of the unwanted by-products of our modern society. In addition to the trash and garbage produced in our homes, solid waste includes any refuse, sludge, or liquid from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or community activities.

Solid waste is material that has served its useful purpose and now has been, or soon will be, discarded. At this point it enters into the "waste stream." It may be temporarily stored, but will ultimately flow to a final end such as burial in a landfill, incineration, or recycling into a new product.

The purpose of this Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan is to provide a comprehensive strategy for managing the solid waste stream in Queen Anne's County during the next 10 years. The Plan includes the following major items:

- Queen Anne's County goals regarding solid waste management.
- The objectives and policies necessary to achieve these goals.
- Discussion of relevant Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.
- Present and projected population.
- Current zoning requirements as they relate to solid waste management.
- Discussion of the current status of the County Comprehensive Land Use Plan.
- Solid waste generation, existing and 10 year projected, by type of waste.
- Types and quantities of waste entering and leaving the County.
- Description of existing solid waste collection systems.
- Description of existing public and private solid waste acceptance facilities.
- Assessment of needs for solid waste disposal systems during the next 10 years.
- Constraints imposed by topography, soils, wetlands, growth patterns, etc.
- Recycling options, including source separation, reduction, and recovery.
- Ten-year plan of action for all types of solid waste and facilities.
- Mechanisms for managing the waste stream.
- Schedule for new or improved solid waste facilities.
- Provisions and methods for financing proposed systems.
- Procedures for updating and amending this Plan on a three-year cycle.

Legal Requirements and Authority

Maryland law requires that each county maintain a current, comprehensive solid waste management plan that covers at least the following 10-year period. The regulations of the Department of the Environment establish detailed requirements for the plan.

A comprehensive solid waste management plan would be important to Queen Anne's County even if not required by State law. Solid waste collection and disposal is a critical and costly public service. Protection of the environment and community values require that solid waste be properly handled, transported, and disposed. Recycling and utilizing other management techniques can accomplish conservation of resources, energy, and disposal capacity.

The original Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for Queen Anne's County was adopted in 1974. Supplements were prepared in 1976 and again in 1985. These plans are now dated. A subsequent Plan was drafted in 1996, however it was never formally adopted. There have been major changes in State and Federal laws governing solid waste disposal and environmental protection in general. New cooperative regional programs have been created such as the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility and the Midshore Regional Recycling Program.

Previous Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans

The original Queen Anne's County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared by Nassaux-Hemsley, Inc. of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania and adopted in 1974. Among the recommendations of this original plan was that the County establish a "green box" system with bulk containers placed within a three (3) mile radius of population centers.

The Master Solid Waste Plan, 1976 Supplement, was the next update. It was prepared by the Queen Anne's County Department of Public Works and was adopted by the County Commissioners on April 5, 1977. The Plan recommended that the County contract with private haulers for curbside-type collection of domestic solid wastes in special solid waste subdistricts where the density of population justified the establishment of such services. This service has not been established and continues to be an issue as identified by the County staff.

Concurrently with the adoption of the 1976 supplement, several ordinances were also enacted: Ordinance No. 76 provided for establishing solid waste subdistricts and Ordinance No. 77 provided for registration and regulation of refuse collectors (these Ordinances have since been re-codified as our new Title 25). These two ordinances were developed specifically to assist the County in implementing curbside collection service.

At the time of the 1976 supplement, there were six (6) existing county landfills in operation in Queen Anne's County. The supplement recommended phasing out these existing landfills due to the need to comply with State permit regulations, the high cost of operations, and hydrogeology issues. It was recommended that the County establish one central landfill in the vicinity of Queenstown, and to provide transfer stations at Grasonville, Batts Neck, Sudlersville and Church Hill.

In 1985 the Department of Public Works prepared the draft Queen Anne's County Master Solid Waste Plan supplement. There is no record that this document was ever officially adopted or approved.

An amendment to the Master Solid Waste Plan was approved in 1991. It included both the 124 acres purchased by the County Commissioners adjacent to the former Centreville Landfill and describes the proposed R. B. Baker and Sons, Inc. rubble landfill located near Queenstown. At that time, the Phase II report had been prepared and submitted to the Department of the Environment for approval. The facility has since been permitted (September 4, 1992) and opened in October 1992.

On November 1, 1994, the Plan was amended to include the proposed Springview Land Partnership property as a potential candidate for rubble disposal use. This property is located at the intersection of Glanding and Peters Corner Roads, approximately one mile from MD Route 313 and southwest of the Town of Millington. The current owners of the 53-acre property, Springview Inc., and the Days Cove Reclamation Company are currently active in the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) permit process to operate a rubble landfill. This project has been intensely contested since 1996 by citizens and subsequent elected officials. A detailed history of the permitting details involving this proposal is included in Appendix J.

In 1996, the Department of Public Works prepared the draft Queen Anne's County Master Solid Waste Plan update. This document was never officially adopted or approved due to pending litigation involving the Springview Inc. / Days Cove Reclamation Company's proposed rubble landfill noted above.

This current Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan was developed in accordance with the requirements of COMAR 26.03.03.03A and has been officially adopted by the governing body of the County. This plan supersedes all previous plans and amendments.

Public Input Process

Three open meetings utilizing a "work session" format were held in the months that preceded the adoption of this Plan. Two of these work sessions were held with the County Commissioners and one with the County Planning Commission. These meetings were scheduled and published on the County website. Copies of the draft plan were sent to all of the incorporated towns for review and comment. The

draft plan was also available for the general public to access and review on the County Web Site prior to adoption.

A formal public hearing was held by the County Commissioners on this Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. Notice of this public hearing was given by publication in local newspapers for two weeks preceding the hearing. Written notice of the hearing was also provided to the Maryland Department of the Environment and the incorporated Towns in Queen Anne's County.

CHAPTER ONE: GOALS AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Goals and Objectives

It is the intent of the Queen Anne's County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan to fulfill the following goals:

1. Protect the overall public health, natural resources and environmental quality of Queen Anne's County.

2. Promote the provision of solid waste collection and disposal services in an economical and efficient manner.

3. Continue an active recycling program with emphasis on the maximum diversion of materials from the waste stream that is economically feasible.

4. Provide planning so that adequate solid waste management facilities will be available during the next 10 years.

5. Comply with State and Federal laws and regulations governing solid waste management.

6. Be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan for Queen Anne's County.

7. Encourage and continue regional cooperation for development of solutions to solid waste and recycling management problems.

Specific objectives and policies to accomplish these goals will be developed and discussed in Chapter Five, which will contain the County Plan of Action.

Comprehensive Land Use Plan Conformance

The Queen Anne's County Commissioners adopted the 2002 Comprehensive Plan for Queen Anne's County on May 21, 2002. Planning staff has participated in the staff management group overseeing this Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan update. It is one of the explicit goals of this Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan to ensure conformance with the Queen Anne's County Comprehensive Plan.

County Government Organization

The Queen Anne's County Department of Public Works (DPW) has primary responsibility for solid waste management within Queen Anne's County. The Solid Waste Division of the Department of Public Works operates all five residential transfer stations located within Queen Anne's County. This includes administration, supervision, collection and transport of materials to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility, the R.B. Baker Rubble Landfill, and recycling operations. DPW operates trucks which service igloo recycling centers located throughout Caroline, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties.

The Maryland Environmental Service is an independent State authority (effective July 1, 1993), which operates the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility and Midshore Recycling Consolidation Facility near Easton.

The Midshore Regional Recycling Program is a cooperative program between Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties to promote recycling by sharing equipment and technical, financial, and other resources on a regional basis. It is funded through a $4.00 per ton surcharge on the base tipping fee at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility.

The following organizational chart shows the structure of Queen Anne's County government and related organizations relative to solid waste management. An additional chart is provided of the Solid Waste Division organization (see Figures 1-1 and 1-2, Pages 12 and 13).

Laws and Regulations Affecting the Solid Waste Plan

The Maryland General Assembly has enacted laws that govern all aspects of solid waste management including planning, disposal, and recycling. The laws are found in the Annotated Code of Maryland. After the enactment of these laws, the administrative agencies (usually the Department of the Environment), adopt regulations that spell out the specific requirements and procedures for each program. These regulations are found in the Code of Maryland Regulations, or COMAR.

State law that requires the adoption of this Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan is found in the Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The specific requirements of the plan are detailed in COMAR 26.03.03, "Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans."

Title 9 also establishes the State law governing many other aspects of solid waste management including landfill permits (9-204.2), scrap tire recycling program (9-288), sewage sludge (9-230), and recycling (9-1701).

Section 9-211 establishes financial assurance and security requirements for solid waste acceptance facilities. For both sanitary and rubble landfills, a bond or cash guarantee of $5,000 per acre (minimum $125,000) is required. For a landfill that accepts only land clearing debris, the bond required is $2,000 per acre (minimum $25,000). The term of the bond is the duration of operation of the landfill, plus an additional five years after closing.

COMAR 26.04.07, "Solid Waste Management" contains the detailed regulations on the construction and operation of all solid waste acceptance facilities. This includes municipal landfills, land clearing debris landfills, rubble landfills, industrial waste landfills, processing facilities, transfer stations, and incinerators.

Section 9-228 of the Annotated Code of Maryland prohibits the disposal of scrap tires in a landfill after January 1, 1994. A fee of $1.00 per tire is paid into a fund for establishing tire clean up and recycling programs. This fee is collected at the retail level and transferred to the Maryland Comptroller of the Treasury. The Maryland Department of the Environment was charged with identifying tire stockpiles and requiring them to be recycled. The fees collected were used for grants to counties for clean up of existing tire stockpiles.

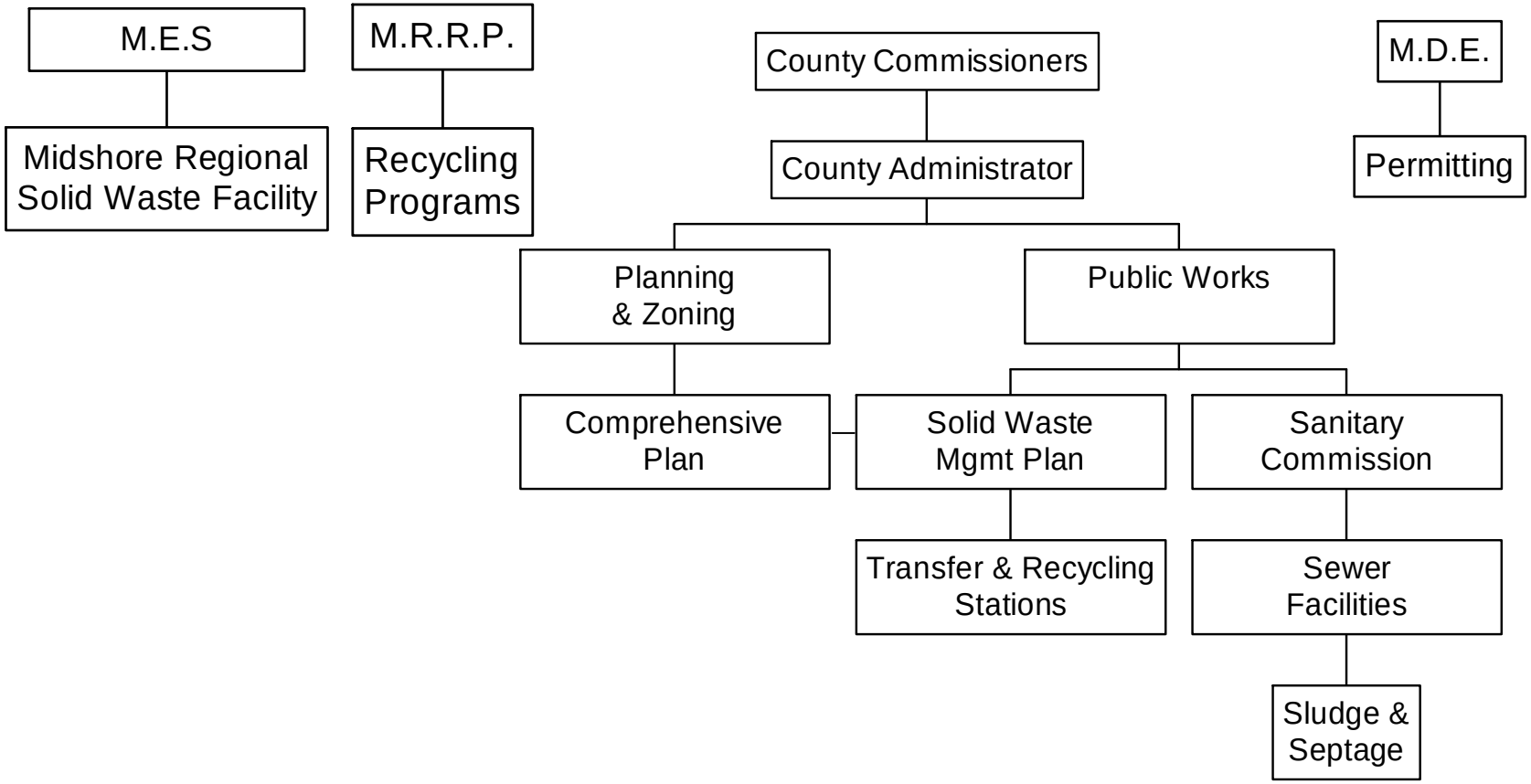
The Maryland Recycling Act mandates recycling targets for all counties. Counties with populations less than 150,000, such as Queen Anne's County, were required to recycle at least 15 percent of their solid waste stream by weight by January 1, 1994. Section 9-512 states that a local authority may not issue building permits (except for essential public services) after January 1, 1992 unless the county has an approved recycling plan.

Queen Anne's County developed County Code Title 25, which is applicable to solid waste management. Title 25 gives the Department of Public Works authority to permit and regulate solid waste collection and disposal in the county. Title 25 further authorizes creation of solid waste subdistricts (within the sanitary district) to establish "public collection of household refuse" or a curbside collection program. Regulations are included for setting rates and billing.

Title 25 also provides standards for general collection practices and registering private refuse collectors for hauling solid waste in Queen Anne's County. It establishes minimum criteria for equipment and operating procedures and authority for inspections, violations, and penalties.

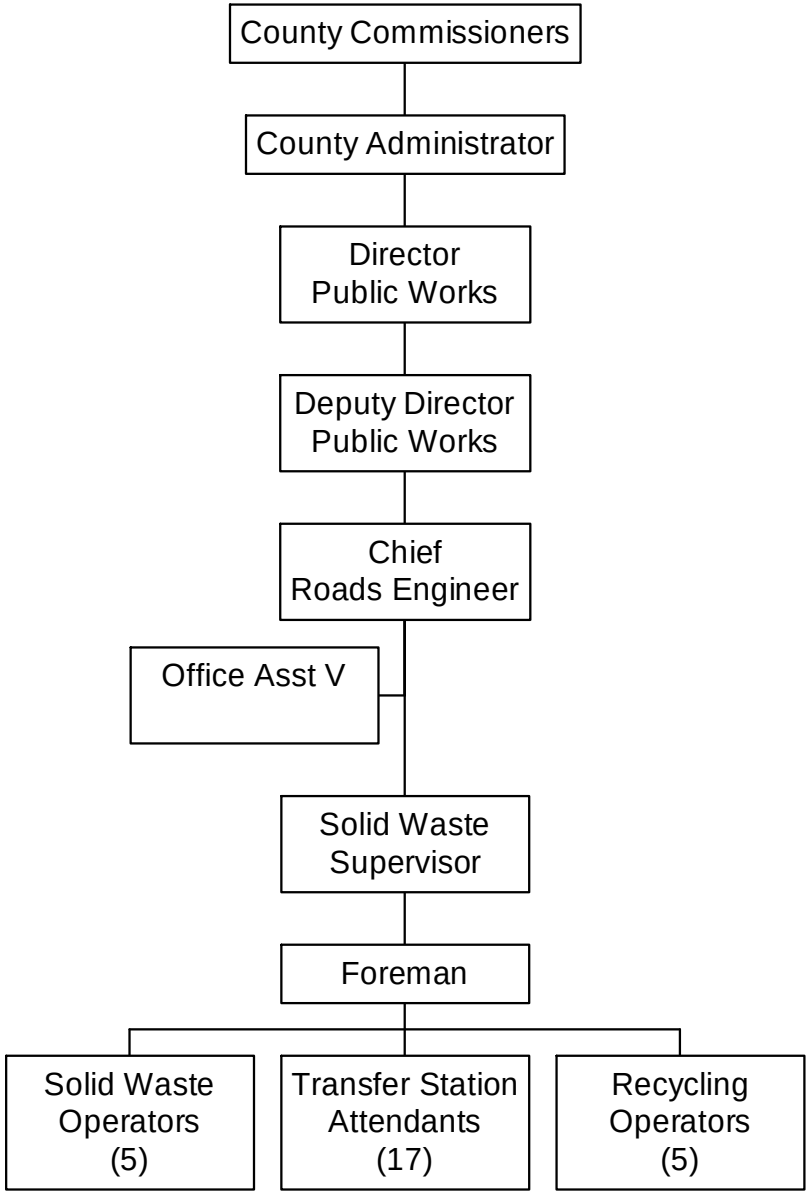
The Federal government also has laws that affect solid waste management, chiefly the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Subtitle D, "Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Rules," sets forth many regulations governing the design, construction, operation, closure, and monitoring of "municipal solid waste units". These are defined as facilities that receive "household wastes." Household waste is defined as "any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sewage waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreational areas)." The Federal closure standards do not generally apply if the landfill stopped receiving household waste prior to October 9, 1991. The 30-year monitoring standards do not generally apply if the landfill stopped receiving household waste prior to October 9, 1993.

Figure 1-1: Organization Chart: Solid Waste Management in Queen Anne's County



MES: Maryland Environmental Service
MRRP: Midshore Regional Recycling Program
MDE: Maryland Department of the Environment

Figure 1-2: Organization Chart: Solid Waste Management Employees



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CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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Present and Projected Population

The Maryland Department of Planning is required to produce population forecasts for State agencies at a minimum of every three years. The most recent population projections that will be used in this Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan are derived from the 2000 census, unless otherwise noted. These projections are shown on Tables 2-1 through 2-4 and include total population, household growth, household size and household projections by election district. The Queen Anne's County Department of Planning and Zoning has assessed the growth trends within the County and has projected population by each election district.

Queen Anne's County has experienced significant population growth since 1970. A continuation of this trend is expected, as shown below using the Maryland Department of Planning projections. As the total population of Queen Anne's County increases, the percentage increase will decline. After 2010, total population increase is also expected to be less.

Table 2-1: Historic and Projected Population Growth

Census	Total Population	Increase	Delta
1970	18,422		
1980	25,508	7,086	38.5%
1990	33,953	8,445	33.1%
2000	40,563	6,610	19.5%
2010	48,500	7,937	19.6%
2020	55,800	7,300	15.1%
2030	59,800	4,000	7.2%

From 2000 to 2030, Queen Anne's County is projected to have a population increase of 19,237 persons, or 47.4 percent.

Table 2-2: Historical and Projected Household Growth

Census	Total Households	Increase	Delta
1970	5,795		
1980	8,850	3,055	52.7%
1990	12,489	3,639	41.1%
2000	15,315	2,826	22.6%
2010	18,725	3,410	22.3%
2020	21,850	3,125	16.7%
2030	23,825	1,975	9.0%

From 2000 to 2010, total households in Queen Anne's County (including municipalities) are projected to increase by 3,410 or 22.3 percent. This is slightly greater than the projected percentage increase for total population (19.6 percent). This is due to an anticipated decrease in the average household size from 2.62 in 2000 to 2.56 in 2010 (See Table 2-3 below):

Table 2-3: Historical and Projected Household Size for Queen Anne's County

Census	Household Size	Decrease	Delta
1970	3.13		
1980	2.84	-0.29	-9.3%
1990	2.69	-0.15	-5.3%
2000	2.62	-0.07	-2.6%
2010	2.56	-0.06	-2.3%
2020	2.52	-0.04	-1.6%
2030	2.48	-0.04	-1.6%

Table 2-4: Population Projections by Election District, 2000 – 2030, Queen Anne's County[1]

Election District	2000 Census	2010 Projection	2020 Projection	2030 Projection	2000-2030 Change No.	2000-2030 Change %
ED-1 Sudlersville CT8102	2,417	2,663	2,890	3,013	596	24.7%
ED-2 Church Hill CT8103	3,750	4,417	5,030	5,366	1,616	43.1%
ED-3 Centreville CT8104	5,545	6,751	7,861	8,470	2,925	52.8%
ED-4 Kent Island CT8108-8110	16,812	19,749	22,450	23,930	7,118	42.3%
ED-5 Queenstown/Grasonville CT 8106-8107	7,773	9,654	11,384	12,332	4,559	58.7%
ED-6 Ruthsburg CT8105	1,507	2,047	2,543	2,815	1,308	86.8%
ED-7 Crumpton CT8101	2,759	3,219	3,642	3,874	1,115	40.4%
Total	**40,563**	**48,500**	**55,800**	**59,800**	**19,237**	

[1] The total population figures shown above are based on the 2000 census data. The population projections shown by election district are based on forecasts produced by the Maryland Department of Planning and Queen Anne's County permit data.

Municipalities and Federal Facilities

Queen Anne's County has eight incorporated municipalities. Three towns (Millington, Queen Anne and Templeville) are partly located in Queen Anne's County and partly in the adjoining counties of Kent, Talbot and Caroline, respectively. These towns and their 2000 Census population are shown in Table 2-5, below:

Table 2-5: Populations of Queen Anne's County Municipalities (2000 Census)

Incorporated Town	2000 Census
Barclay	143
Centreville	1,970
Church Hill	530
Millington	416
Sudlersville	391
Queen Anne	176
Queenstown	617
Templeville	80

In addition to the municipalities shown above, there are several unincorporated Census Designated Places (CDP) in Queen Anne's County. The CDPs were created for the purpose of presenting census data for an area with a concentration of population, housing, and commercial structures that is identified by name, but is not within an incorporated municipality. The CDPs also do not necessarily correspond to census tract boundaries or block groups. These areas include the Grasonville CDP with a 2000 population of 2,439 and the Stevensville/Stevensville South CDP with 2000 populations of 1,862 and 1,751, respectively.

COMAR 26.03.03.02B requires that the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan reference the subsidiary plans of the incorporated municipalities or other entities within the County. Each of the municipalities listed above has its own planning and zoning authority. The subsidiary comprehensive plans of the municipalities are hereby incorporated by reference. However, none of these municipalities has a plan for solid waste management services or facilities. The municipalities provide for residential solid waste collection services only and operate no solid waste acceptance or disposal facilities. A detailed description of each town's solid waste collection service is included in Chapter Three. The following map shows the location of municipalities within Queen Anne's County. There are no federal facilities within Queen Anne's County.

Zoning Requirements

The Queen Anne's County Land Use and Development Code (Title 18) was adopted in January 2004. The current Land Use and Development Code does not permit solid waste disposal uses in any zoning district in Queen Anne's County. Title 18 does however, outline a process to allow exemptions for "public service uses". This solid waste plan identifies solid waste management as a public necessity along with the goals and objectives necessary to provide the best system or land use alternatives for meeting federal, state, and

local regulations. The County Administrator, Planning Commission Chairperson, and the Director of Planning and Zoning have joint authority to grant exemptions for specific "public service uses" such as the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility and County-operated transfer/recycling facilities from the requirements of Title 18 based on these criteria.

Status of Comprehensive Land Use Plan

The current Comprehensive Plan for Queen Anne's County was adopted in May 2002 in accordance with Article 66B of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The document contains two volumes. "Volume One: County Profile" describes existing conditions and trends in the County. "Volume Two: Policies, Implementation Strategies and Priorities" provides implementation strategies, policies and procedures.

The role and purpose of the 2002 Comprehensive Plan is described in Section One of Volume Two:

> "The Comprehensive Plan is a guide for the location, character, and extent of proposed public and private development in Queen Anne's County. The Plan's policies and recommendations will be implemented over time through many distinct decisions including the rezoning and subdivision of land and the location and construction of public improvements. The Plan provides the policy basis for the integration and coordination of these decisions and actions. The County's land use ordinances are to be amended to be consistent with the Plan."

Additionally, the recommendations of the Community Plans (Growth Areas) will remain valid and are included as a part of the 2002 Comprehensive Plan.

The 2002 Comprehensive Plan Update includes the following Plan Elements as required under State law (Article 66B): Land use, Transportation, Community Facilities, Sensitive Areas and Mineral Resources, and Plan Implementation. Other elements addressed in the plan include Business Development and Tourism, and Fiscal Health.

The 2002 Comprehensive Plan seeks to address two major themes that reaffirm the County's growth management policies and recommendations that were outlined in the 1987 Comprehensive Plan. The two major themes are to encourage and direct growth to existing communities and within designated growth areas to continue to keep rural lands rural and to preserve agricultural lands.

Relative to solid waste management, the 2002 Comprehensive Plan identifies the following issues, policies, and strategies:

Solid Waste Issue 1: The solid waste payment system may contribute to the disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) through unauthorized avenues and the loss of revenue for the County.

There is no County curbside trash or recycling service. Approximately one-third of the County households hire private contractors for curbside pick-up. The County operates a number of centers where residents may deposit all solid waste after paying for a book of tickets. In addition, one-third of the County households purchase ticket books rather than utilize private curbside services. Together these households who purchase County permits and those who contract for private service account for approximately 66 percent of all County households. The remaining one-third of households dispose of their trash by either utilizing municipal curbside services or by using other undisclosed means.

Solid Waste Policy 1A: Provide solid waste and recycling services that promote lawful and environmentally sound waste disposal by County residents.

Implementation Strategies:

1. Update the County's solid waste master plan.
2. Consider encouraging new private development to include curbside pick-up.

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CHAPTER THREE: EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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Existing and Projected Solid Waste Generation

The waste stream for Queen Anne's County is defined by many complex relationships between the parties that generate, collect, transport, dispose and/or recycle waste. Defining the exact quantity and composition of the waste stream is difficult, a problem which has become more complex as a result of increasing regionalization of disposal sites, waste haulers, and recycling activities. Data on waste origin must be obtained from the acceptance facility, and is subject to the accuracy of record keeping both in the field and in administrative offices. In many cases the only primary source of information on the origin of a waste load is the vehicle driver, who may not have accurate details. As a result, waste stream data must not be viewed as absolute data. Apportioning regional information based on population is another approach that can be used to estimate County activities.

As Queen Anne's County has participated in regional solutions to solid waste management, the distinction between local and other regional solid waste has become obscured. Each truck arriving at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility is weighed and the origin of its load is requested. For loads such as the Transfer Station containers transported by the Queen Anne's County Department of Public Works, the origin is simple and accurate. However, for commercial haulers, origin may be more difficult to determine when loads originate from more than one county. Maryland Environmental Service (MES) generally accounts for this problem by dividing multi-county loads according to the relative population of each county.

The Midshore Regional Recycling Program (MRRP) has had to identify the total amounts of generated, disposed, and/or recycled refuse as defined in the Maryland Recycling Act (MRA). For 2003, the MRRP reported that 38,524 tons of MRA[2] defined municipal solid wastes were generated in Queen Anne's County, of which 30,874 tons were disposed at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility's Landfill and 7,650 tons were transferred to other regional landfills in Virginia. MRRP also reported disposal of 21,946 tons of non-MRA waste, of which 21,627 tons were disposed at the R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. rubble landfill. Recycling of 42,496 tons of MRA waste was reported (including recycling of 28,868 tons of corn ensilage, also considered MRA waste).

The figures for existing solid waste generation presented in Table 3-2 are based on all available sources including the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility and the analysis by the Midshore Regional Recycling Program (MRRP) of generated, disposed, and/or recycled refuse under the Maryland Recycling Act (MRA).

There are some minor differences between the figures used in this Plan and those developed by the MRRP, due to different definitions of waste in the MRA and multi-county load allocations.

[2] See Glossary

In 2003, residential and commercial solid waste generated in Queen Anne's County totaled 81,020 tons, based on the MRRP annual accounting forms, surveys from commercial recyclers, and the Maryland Environment Service (MES), who operates the Midshore Regional Landfill. This was 10.4 pounds per person per day. This includes 20,061 tons of residential and 18,463 tons of commercial municipal solid waste disposed at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility (and other regional landfills) and 42,496 tons of [MRA] recycled materials. Commercial solid waste also includes industrial and institutional wastes.

The next largest category of solid waste was construction, demolition, land-clearing debris, and general rubble with 28,227 tons disposed in 2003. About 77 percent of this (21,627 tons) was disposed at the R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. rubble landfill near Queenstown. About 23 percent (6,505 tons) of rubble waste was recycled.

Dead animals include 880 tons of animal carcasses as estimated by the MD Department of Agriculture's Animal Health Lab near Centreville in 2003.

According to data compiled by the MRRP, Queen Anne's County generated 60 tons of waste tires in 2003, all of which were recycled. This total does not include tires collected at other collection facilities, such as service stations, unless their end-use consumer provided tonnage information back to MRRP. Tires are accepted for recycling at all five Queen Anne's County transfer stations plus the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility. After 1994, tires were not permitted to be disposed in landfills (Title 9-228, Annotated Code of Maryland).

Sludge generation data in wet tons was available from the Maryland Department of the Environment for 2002. This data indicates 1,555 wet tons of sludge generated within Queen Anne's County for 2002 (see Table 3-1 – and detailed report in Appendix A). Of this sludge, 17 tons were hauled to the Kent Narrows / Stevensville / Grasonville Wastewater Treatment Plant and 1,439 tons were applied to agricultural lands. The Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility accepted 99 tons of sludge from Queen Anne's County in 2002. Sludge generation from small municipal treatment systems such as exist in Queen Anne's County is highly variable and depends largely on factors such as drying weather and cleanout schedules for digesters and lagoons. Therefore, individual treatment plants may not generate sludge every year. However, total Queen Anne's County sludge generation has remained in a consistent range over the past three years.

Table 3-1: 2002 Sludge Generation in Queen Anne's County

Wastewater Treatment Plant	Sludge Wet Tons	Disposal Method
Centreville	53	Hauled to MRL
Chesapeake College	17	Hauled to KNSG
Church Hill	0	* None
Eastern Correct. Camp	0	* None
Millington	23	Hauled to MRL
QA – KNSG	1,439	Applied to Marginal Land
Queenstown	23	Hauled to MRL
Sudlersville	0	* None
Total	1,555	

* Sewage treatment plant lagoon systems that do not generate large quantities of sludge annually.

Septage (primarily septic tank pumpings) was estimated to be 8,673 wet tons in 2003. Although classified as a solid waste, this material is mostly water. Most septage generated in Queen Anne's County is disposed at the Kent Narrows/Stevensville/Grasonville (KNSG) wastewater treatment facility, run by the Queen Anne's County Sanitary District. No land disposal of septage is allowed in Queen Anne's County, and no municipal sewage treatment plants in Queen Anne's County will accept septage. The KNSG wastewater treatment facility received 1,890,815 gallons of septage in 2003. A small portion of septage generated in Queen Anne's County is probably exported to Mansfield & Sons, Inc., a permitted septage land application site in Talbot County. Septage that is processed at the KNSG WWTP is included in Appendix B. There are presently 24 licensed liquid waste haulers in Queen Anne's County, some of which are based in neighboring counties. Therefore, an additional 10 percent is added to account for this estimated exportation.

According to the University of Maryland Extension Office in Centreville, there are 90 chicken houses within Queen Anne's County. Each house produces approximately 125 tons of chicken manure or a total of 11,250 tons annually. All of this material is analyzed in accordance with the specifications set forth in the Maryland Nutrient Management Plan and land applied to farmland within the County. The typical recommended application rate of 2.5 tons per acre covers approximately 4,500 acres of farmland per year. The County has approximately 100,000 tillable farmland acres with the County.

The amount of poultry litter produced is a direct function of the number of chicken houses, which has remained fairly constant over the past five years. Estimated future production of poultry litter is likewise expected to be fairly constant. It was estimated one percent of the annual poultry litter that is produced in the County is exported out. Importation of chicken litter is estimated to be about the same quantity.

The total of all solid waste in 2003 (including residential, commercial, debris, dead animals, tires, sludge and septage) was 135,981 tons. This is equivalent to 17.4 pounds per person per day. Table 3-2 depicts existing and projected solid waste generation for Queen Anne's County.

Maryland Department of Planning population projections are used for projecting the amount of solid waste. Per capita generation rates are assumed to remain constant during the projection period. Increases in the recycling rate may divert more material from disposal, but should not alter overall solid waste generation rates.

Table 3-2: Existing and Projected Solid Waste Generation in Tons - Queen Anne's County, Maryland

	Year	Population[1]	Type of Solid Waste Generated														Total
			MSW[2]		Landfilled		Recycled		Recycled		Controlled	Dead	Appli-				
			Res.	Com.[3]	C&D[4]	LCD[4]	C&D[4]	LCD[4]	Other[5]	Tires[6]	Haz. Mat.[7]	Animals[8]	ances[9]	Sludge[10]	Septage[11]	Agricult. Waste[12]	
Actual Tons	1999	*39,846*	15,673	16,986	10,960	1,218	11,912	1,385	40,432	47	---	830	- 0 -	---	---	11,250	**110,693**
	2000	40,563	19,039	24,342	6,170	806	4,153	727	41,875	80	---	840	- 0 -	---	---	11,250	**109,283**
	2001	*41,294*	15,978	23,485	15,576	0	2,309	3,274	39,871	160	---	860	- 0 -	*1,524*	---	11,250	**114,288**
	2002	*42,039*	18,339	18,343	18,517	3	2,140	2,592	40,506	156	---	870	- 0 -	1,555	5,403	11,250	**119,674**
	2003	*42,797*	22,341	18,396	21,708	14	2,350	4,154	45,360	60	---	880	- 0 -	*1,583*	7,885	11,250	**135,981**
Lbs per cap per day (2003)			2.9	2.4	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	5.8	0.0	---	0.1	- 0 -	0.2	1.0	1.4	**17.4**
Projected Tons	*2004*	*43,569*	*22,744*	*18,727*	*22,099*	*14*	*2,392*	*4,229*	*46,178*	*62*	---	*896*	*- 0 -*	*1,612*	*8,027*	*11,250*	***138,231***
	2005	*44,354*	*23,154*	*19,065*	*22,498*	*15*	*2,436*	*4,306*	*47,011*	*63*	---	*912*	*- 0 -*	*1,641*	*8,172*	*11,250*	***140,520***
	2006	*45,154*	*23,571*	*19,409*	*22,904*	*15*	*2,480*	*4,383*	*47,858*	*64*	---	*928*	*- 0 -*	*1,670*	*8,319*	*11,250*	***142,851***
	2007	*45,968*	*23,996*	*19,759*	*23,317*	*15*	*2,524*	*4,462*	*48,721*	*65*	---	*945*	*- 0 -*	*1,700*	*8,469*	*11,250*	***145,224***
	2008	*46,797*	*24,429*	*20,115*	*23,737*	*15*	*2,570*	*4,543*	*49,600*	*66*	---	*962*	*- 0 -*	*1,731*	*8,622*	*11,250*	***147,640***
	2009	*47,641*	*24,870*	*20,478*	*24,165*	*16*	*2,616*	*4,625*	*50,494*	*67*	---	*980*	*- 0 -*	*1,762*	*8,777*	*11,250*	***150,099***
	2010	*48,500*	*25,318*	*20,847*	*24,601*	*16*	*2,663*	*4,708*	*51,405*	*69*	---	*997*	*- 0 -*	*1,794*	*8,935*	*11,250*	***152,603***
	2011	*49,185*	*25,676*	*21,142*	*24,948*	*16*	*2,701*	*4,775*	*52,131*	*69*	---	*1,011*	*- 0 -*	*1,819*	*9,062*	*11,250*	***154,599***
	2012	*49,880*	*26,038*	*21,440*	*25,300*	*16*	*2,739*	*4,842*	*52,867*	*70*	---	*1,026*	*- 0 -*	*1,845*	*9,190*	*11,250*	***156,623***
	2013	*50,584*	*26,406*	*21,743*	*25,658*	*17*	*2,778*	*4,910*	*53,613*	*71*	---	*1,040*	*- 0 -*	*1,871*	*9,319*	*11,250*	***158,676***

Italicized figures are based on population projections.

[1]Source: Year 2000 population is Year 2000 U.S. Census Data, italicized years are based on MD Dept of Planning projections, Oct. 2002.

[2]Municipal Solid Waste. Source: MES, Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility Inbound Product Summary for years 1999 - 2003.

[3]Industrial and Institutional Waste categories are included in the Commercial MSW category.

[4]C&D is Construction & Demolition Debris; LCD is Land-Clearing Debris. Source: MES, Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility Inbound Product Summary for years 1999 - 2003; R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc., Annual Report to MDE for years 1999 - 2003.

[5]This is all recycling (including both MRA & Non-MRA recyclables) except for C&D, LCD and Tires, which are shown separately in this table (includes ensilage).

[6]Source: MRRP Solid Waste Accounting Forms, 1999 - 2003. Includes recycled tires (MRA) and tires used for fuel (Non-MRA)

[7]Information not available.

[8]Source: MD Dept of Agriculture Animal Health Lab, Centreville.

[9]Included in residential and commercial waste - all are recycled.

[10]Source: MDE, QAC 2002 Sewage Sludge Generation Report.

[11]Source: Queen Anne's County Sanitary Commission.

[12]Included cornn husks and poultry manure. Annual Agricultural Waste Totals have remained fairly consistent in prior years and are expected to remain relatively constant. Agricultural wastes are not typically directly related to population statistics.

Solid Waste Entering/Leaving Queen Anne's County

As discussed above, the waste steam in the Midshore region, including Queen Anne's County, is becoming less local and more regional in character. The Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility, the Midshore Regional Recycling Program, a reduced number of rubble landfills, and fewer but larger private waste haulers are all factors in this change.

There are presently significant flows of solid waste into and out of Queen Anne's County, as shown below for 2003:

Type of Solid Waste	Tons	Destination
ENTERING COUNTY:		
Sewage Sludge	14,650	Land Application
Construction Debris	12,520	R. B. Baker & Sons, Inc.
SUBTOTAL, ENTERING:	27,170	
LEAVING COUNTY:		
Municipal Solid Waste	38,524	Midshore Regional SWF & OS[3]
Construction Debris	81	Midshore Regional SWF
Sewage Sludge	76	Midshore Regional SWF
Tires	60	MRRP/Commercial Recycling
Recyclables	17,315	MRRP/Commercial Recycling
Septage	788	Neighboring Counties
Household Hazardous Waste	5	OS treatment & disposal
SUBTOTAL, LEAVING:	56,849	

The single largest category of solid waste entering Queen Anne's County is sewage sludge from Western Shore sewage treatment plants. In 2002 the MDE reported 14,650 wet tons of sludge were imported into Queen Anne's County, all of which was applied to agricultural land. Of the 14,650 wet tons, 5,419 wet tons were from other Maryland Counties and 9,231 wet tons were transported from other states (See Appendix A).

The quantity of sewage sludge imported into Queen Anne's County for agricultural application has dropped from 115,382 wet tons in 2000 to 14,650 wet tons in 2002. This reduction in the amount of imported sludge may be due to changes in the contracts available to private haulers that utilize Queen Anne's County and more stringent enforcement at the local level. Currently there are two companies permitted to apply sludge to agricultural land in Queen Anne's County: SynAgra and BFI/Ad Soil.

[3] OS = Out-of-State

Generators pay a $1.00 per wet ton fee for Class I sludge generated in Maryland, and $2.00 per wet ton for out-of-state Class I sludge. Class I sludge is suitable for application to agricultural land. The Queen Anne's County Health Department receives 45 percent of these generator fees for its monitoring program. The largest sources of sludge imported into Queen Anne's County in 2002 were from the District of Columbia's Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission's Piscataway WWTP.

There is also a substantial quantity of rubble waste from the other Midshore Counties, which is disposed at the R. B. Baker & Sons, Inc. rubble landfill near Queenstown.

Presently all municipal solid waste generated in Queen Anne's County leaves the county for disposal at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County. This is the largest category of solid waste leaving Queen Anne's County. It is assumed that all recyclables collected in Queen Anne's County leave the County for processing, except for mixed cans processed in Queen Anne's County by Infinity Recycling and then sold to markets outside of Queen Anne's County, composted and/or mulched yard waste and recycled corn ensilage. According to the MRRP, there were 5,482 tons of yard waste recycled in 2003, of which 4,903 tons of yard waste is estimated to remain in Queen Anne's County. Of the 28,868 tons of corn ensilage recycled in 2003, 14,809 tons are estimated to be used in Queen Anne's County. Of the 11,250 tons of poultry manure recycled in Queen Anne's County, 99 percent (11,138 tons) are estimated to be used in Queen Anne's County.

Existing Solid Waste Collection Systems

Municipal Solid Waste Collection Programs

Existing municipal solid waste collection systems operating in Queen Anne's County are described below. The service areas for these collection systems are the respective Town's corporate limits. None of these towns provide curbside collection service using its own equipment and employees (except for bulky item pickup). All towns contract with private companies for their collection service. All towns pay a fee based on the number of households served, plus landfill tipping fees.

1. Town of Barclay - The town contracts with BFI Waste Services, Inc. for one day per week (Wednesday) residential curbside trash collection. Approximately 55 households are served. All waste collected by the contractor is transported to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County, although this is not a contract requirement and some exportation may occur. Pick-up service includes yard waste and bulky item collection.

2. Town of Centreville – The town contracts with Island Disposal, Inc. for one day per week (Monday) residential curbside trash collection. Approximately 850 households are served. Solid waste collected is hauled by the contractor to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County, although this is not a contract requirement and some exportation may occur. Centreville Public Works Department picks up bulky items and yard waste one day per week, on Tuesday. Refuse collected by the Town is delivered to the R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. rubble landfill (rubble and yard waste), or the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility. The Town of Centreville currently has no recycling curbside pickup program. The town had previously provided curbside recycling using Town equipment and employees and delivered recyclables to the Centreville Transfer Station. The town stopped this service in June 2001. The MRRP provides a recycling drop-off station on Banjo Lane. Additional materials are accepted for recycling and disposal at the Centreville Transfer Station on Harper Road.

3. Town of Church Hill - The Town contracts with Island Disposal, Inc. for one day per week (Tuesday) residential curbside trash collection. Approximately 232 households are served. This waste is transported by the contractor to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility, which is a contract requirement. The Town has no scheduled pickup for yard waste or bulky items. The Town also has no curbside recycling program. The nearest drop-off recycling station is at the Church Hill Transfer Station.

4. Town of Millington - Most of the Town of Millington is located in Kent County. All parts of the town have residential curbside trash collection that is contracted to BFI Waste Services, Inc. Approximately 23 households in the Queen Anne's County portion of the town receive this service. Collection is one day per week, on Wednesdays. Refuse collected is transported by the contractor to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility, although this is not a contract requirement and some exportation may occur. The Town has no scheduled pickup for yard waste or bulky items. Kent County residents within the Town of Millington benefit from a County recyclable curbside pickup service, while Queen Anne's County residents do not have recyclable curbside pickup service.

5. Town of Queen Anne - This town is located in both Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties. The town contracts residential curbside trash collection to BFI Waste Services, Inc. for one day per week (Tuesday) pickup service. Approximately 60 households in town receive this service. Waste collected by the contractor is transported to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility, although this is not a contract requirement and some exportation may occur. BFI also accepts separately bundled yard waste. Queen Anne provides a curbside recycling program that is contracted to Infinity Recycling.

6. Town of Queenstown - The Town contracts with Island Disposal, Inc. for one day per week (Wednesday) residential curbside trash collection. Approximately 295 households are served. Queenstown's solid waste is transported by the contractor to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste

Facility, which is a contract requirement. The Town staff makes a separate pick up of yard waste and bulky items every Monday and hauls it to the Grasonville Transfer Station or the R.B. Baker rubble landfill. Also, Queenstown provides a curbside recycling pickup service for residents that is contracted to Infinity Recycling. The MRRP provides a recycling drop-off station at Friel Lumber Company.

7. Town of Sudlersville – The Town contracts with BFI Waste Services, Inc. for one day per week (Thursday) residential curbside trash collection. Approximately 180 households are served. Waste collected by the contractor is transported to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility, although this is not a contract requirement and some exportation may occur. The Town does not provide any separate yard waste or bulky item pickup. Residents with large items or yard waste must transport these to the nearest transfer station (Glanding or Church Hill). The Town has no curbside recycling program. The MRRP provides a recycling drop-off station at Southern States.

8. Town of Templeville - This town is located in both Queen Anne's County and Caroline County. The Town contracts with BFI Waste Services, Inc. for one day per week (Tuesday) residential curbside trash collection. A total of 25 households are served in both parts of town. All waste collected is transported to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility, although this is not a contract requirement and some exportation may occur. The Town neither provides any separate yard waste or bulk item pickup service, nor do they have a curbside recycling program. The MRRP provides a recycling drop-off station on Route 454.

Private Solid Waste Haulers

Eleven private companies are known to operate solid waste collection systems within Queen Anne's County:

1. Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) – This company operates from Felton, Delaware and serves the Midshore region. BFI holds five of the eight current contracts for municipal solid waste curbside collection in Queen Anne's County, and presently serves the following towns: Barclay, Millington, Queen Anne, Sudlersville, and Templeville. The company provides complete dumpster and roll-off container service for commercial customers in all of Queen Anne's County. BFI also provides bulky item collection, front-end dumpster services, and large container cardboard recycling pick-up. Municipal solid waste and rubble collected is transported to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County.

2. Island Disposal, Inc. – Operating out of Queenstown, Island Disposal serves all of Queen Anne's County and has current curbside pickup contracts with the towns of Centreville, Church Hill and Queenstown. Island Disposal provides curbside collection and roll-off container services to both residential and commercial customers. Island Disposal does not offer a curbside recycling pick-up service. Municipal solid waste collected is transported to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County. Rubble is disposed at the R.B. Baker Rubble Landfill.

3. Waste Management, Inc. – Waste Management, Inc., is based in Cambridge and serves both residential and commercial customers in the Midshore region. Although currently holding no collection contracts with any of the municipalities, Waste Management does provide curbside pickup for approximately 255 households in unincorporated Queen Anne's County. Other services offered by Waste Management include bulky item pickup (for an extra fee), roll-off container and front-end dumpster services, and cardboard recycling pickup. Most municipal solid waste is transported to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility, while a small amount is exported to the RESCO Facility in Baltimore City or to the Dorchester County Landfill. Rubble is disposed at the R. B. Baker Rubble Landfill.

4. Donald Sparks – Mr. Sparks' solid waste collection business is located in Crumpton and serves the region between Church Hill and the Delaware State Line (Marydel area). Mr. Sparks has no municipal collection contracts, but serves 80 customers within unincorporated Queen Anne's County. Services provided include curbside, bulky item, and rubble collection. Municipal solid waste is delivered to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility and rubble is transferred to the R.B. Baker Rubble Landfill.

5. Richard Dill – Mr. Dill operates a solid waste collection service from Centreville and serves all of Queen Anne's County. No collection contracts are held with any of the municipalities however, Mr. Dill provides curbside and bulky item collection services to fifty customers within the County. Recycling collection is also provided. Municipal solid waste is delivered to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility and rubble is transferred to the R.B. Baker Rubble Landfill.

6. "Eight Days a Week," John Black (Proprietor) – Operating from Goldsboro, "Eight Days a Week" currently provides curbside pickup, to include bulky items, to five customers in Queen Anne's County. No municipal collection contracts are currently in force. "Eight Days a Week" serves residential and commercial customers in the Midshore area. Municipal solid waste is transferred to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility. There is no rubble pickup service.

7. Chris Lee Roll-Off Service, Inc. – This company is located in Easton, Maryland and provides commercial roll-off services to all areas of Queen Anne's County. Both residential and commercial customers are served. Municipal solid waste is delivered to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility and rubble is transferred to the R.B. Baker Rubble Landfill.

8. Pat's Pride Hauling – Pat's Pride is based in Rock Hall and provides residential and commercial roll-off container collection services to all of Queen Anne's County. Municipal solid waste is delivered to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility and rubble is transferred to the R.B. Baker Rubble Landfill.

9. Schultz and Cahall Enterprises, LLC – Schultz and Cahall Enterprises provides residential and commercial roll-off container collection services to all of Queen Anne's County. Municipal solid waste

is delivered to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility and rubble is transferred to the R.B. Baker Rubble Landfill.

10. Norris E. Taylor Contractors, Inc. – Located in Easton, Taylor Contractors serves all of Queen Anne's County and collects rubble, yard waste and construction / demolition wastes only. Roll-off container services are provided to both residential and commercial customers. No municipal solid waste is collected; rubble is transferred to the R. B. Baker Rubble Landfill in Queenstown.

11. Bridges Waste Management, Inc. – A St. Michael's based company, Bridges Waste Management serves all of Queen Anne's County and collects rubble and construction / demolition wastes only. Roll-off container and front-end dumpster services are provided to both residential and commercial customers. No municipal solid waste is collected; rubble is transferred to the R. B. Baker Rubble Landfill in Queenstown.

Existing Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

The locations of all existing solid waste acceptance facilities in Queen Anne's County are shown on a map included as a fold-out in the back of this plan.

Queen Anne's County Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

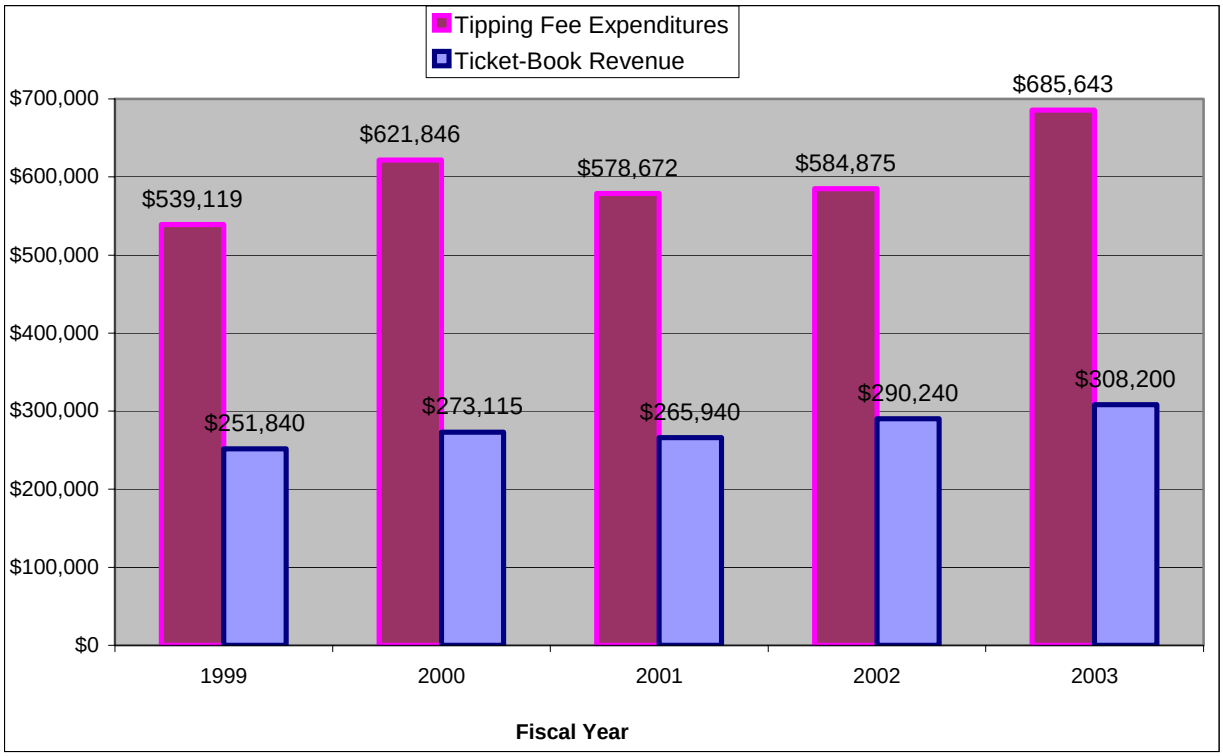
The Queen Anne's County Department of Public Works operates a system of five residential transfer stations and recycling centers. These facilities are located throughout the County. They are intended to provide a location for residents and property owners in Queen Anne's County to dispose of their solid waste, and to recycle materials. Each Transfer Station is located at a former landfill site. Although the Price Chapel Landfill is closed, there is not a Transfer Station at that location at this time.

Pursuant to its Consent Order from the Maryland Department of the Environment, Queen Anne's County has completed the placement of impervious caps on three former landfills as a part of the closure process: Centreville Landfill, Glanding Road (Millington) Landfill and Price Chapel Landfill. These closure requirements were a result of State of Maryland regulations. All three landfills ceased receiving household waste prior to October 9, 1991. Therefore, they are not subject to Federal RCRA Subtitle D closure and monitoring requirements.

Queen Anne's County has used several fee systems to help offset the cost of the Transfer Station system. The annual permit and coupon system was discontinued at the end of FY1996 and was replaced by a new ticket book system. This new system was intended to accommodate the needs of citizens without a significant increase in the annual permit fee, and to offer a "pay per trip" system. This provides an incentive for users to reduce their number of trips to the transfer stations. A 15-ticket book is priced at $20. FY2003 revenue for the system was $308,200. Each ticket is good for one admittance of a car or light truck into a

Transfer Station. Additional tickets are required for oversize loads and for the disposal of certain items: 1 ticket per car or light truck tire, and 10 tickets per refrigerator or appliance containing CFCs. A ticket is not required to drop off recyclables at the igloos. Currently these ticket book fees collected at the Transfer Stations for solid waste that is landfilled do not cover annual tipping fee expenditures. The ticket book system was originally designed to be a self-sufficient "pay-as-you-throw" program. Ticket book sales were intended to cover all tipping fees associated with disposal of residential municipal solid waste. Chart 3-3 shows ticket book sales versus tipping fees since 1999 on a fiscal year basis. Revenues collected from ticket book sales have never been enough to cover expended transfer fees. The table shows a significant loss over the past five years, ranging from a loss of $287,279 in 1999 to a loss of $377,443 in 2003. One of the primary problems with this type of system is in the area of enforcement. It is difficult to keep non-county residents from purchasing the ticket books and disposing of their refuse out of their home County. In addition, there are numerous small businesses and contractors that illegally use the transfer stations for dumping of commercial waste. As mentioned in Chapter 5, serious consideration concerning the rate structure of the program needs to be embarked upon.

Chart 3-3: Ticket Book Sales versus Tipping Fees – FY1999 to FY2003



Queen Anne's County currently does not have a formal policy that prohibits employees or citizens from scavenging solid waste from the Transfer Stations. This practice, which reduces the amount of materials that are landfilled or recycled, has the potential to create liability concerns for the County. For example, a citizen or employee could be injured or claim to be injured by the act of retrieving materials or by the refuse material

actually recovered from one of the sites. The Midshore Regional Recycling Program is developing a Reuse Directory to help encourage reuse of materials that can avoid some of these issues.

County transfer stations are open every Monday thru Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., with the exception of Christmas, New Years, Thanksgiving, Labor Day, and July 4th. Yard waste and tires are accepted during all open hours.

The following waste materials are accepted at the transfer stations:

1. Household trash in bags or garbage cans.
2. Construction and Demolition Debris (small amounts) – brick, wood shingles, concrete, etc.
3. Washers, dryers, and other appliances – refrigerator lines must not be cut.
4. Passenger car and light truck tires less than 17" in diameter. Rims must be removed.
5. Furniture and other bulky items.
6. Glass bottles and jars.
7. Plastic (No. 1 and No. 2) bottles and containers.
8. Aluminum & tin cans.
9. Newspaper.
10. Corrugated cardboard.
11. Magazines & catalogs.
12. Used motor oil & antifreeze.
13. Yard waste – brush less than 4" in diameter.
14. Used clothing.
15. Scrap metals.

The following waste materials are not accepted at the transfer stations:

1. Commercial or contractor waste of any kind.
2. Farm waste.
3. Animal carcasses.

4. Hazardous substances.

5. Firearms.

6. Gas cans or tanks, propane containers.

7. Stumps and wood over 6' long and 4" in diameter.

8. Burned material.

During calendar year 2003, the five transfer stations collected a total of 11,366 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) and 4,682 tons of rubble. Since 1999, the amount of MSW collected at the transfer stations has increased by 2,153 tons or 23 percent. During this same period, rubble collected at the transfer stations has increased by 639 tons or 16 percent. Recent MSW and rubble collections at the transfer stations are shown on Tables 3-4 and 3-5 below.

Table 3-4: MSW Collected by Individual County Transfer Stations (in Tons)

Transfer Station	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Batts Neck	3,452	3,239	3,287	3,774	3,193
Grasonville	2,778	2,296	2,161	2,860	2,110
Centreville	1,484	1,261	1,217	1,349	1,115
Church Hill	1,234	1,071	1,033	1,132	1,076
Glanding	2,132	1,895	1,801	2,042	1,719
Other	286	113	137	99	N/A
Total	11,366[4]	9,875	9,637	11,256	9,213

Table 3-5: Rubble Collected by Individual County Transfer Stations (in Tons)

Transfer Station	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Batts Neck	1,540	1,079	1,169	779	1,402
Grasonville	1,218	1,019	876	686	959
Centreville	587	494	473	296	478
Church Hill	541	459	458	245	384
Glanding	796	726	810	451	820
Other	0	0	43	N/A	N/A
Total	4,682[5]	3,777	3,829	2,457	4,043

[4] Total MSW collected includes 519 tons from Hurricane Isabel.
[5] Total rubble collected includes 307 tons from Hurricane Isabel.

During calendar year 2003, the five transfer stations served an average of 3,797 vehicles per week based on ticket collection tallies. Vehicle traffic was heaviest at the Batts Neck and Grasonville centers, and lowest at the Glanding, Centreville, and Church Hill centers. All of the transfer stations are either operating at or near maximum capacity based on current site configurations and equipment. Monthly ticket collection data for 2003 is included in Appendix C.

The public solid waste acceptance facilities in Queen Anne's County are described below:

1. Batts Neck Transfer Station – Located on Kent Island on Batts Neck Road. The site is reached by taking Maryland Route 8 south for 3.5 miles from U.S. 50 at Stevensville.

Tax Description:	Tax Map 63, Grid 14, Parcel 88
Ownership:	Queen Anne's County Commissioners
Size:	29 acres
Current Zoning:	CS – Countryside
MD Grid Coordinates:	401100 N, 986300 E
Service Life Remaining:	Undetermined
Permit Status:	Permitted

The Batts Neck Transfer Station was opened in 1979 at the front of the old Batts Neck Landfill site. Closure of the old landfill has been completed. The site now serves as a residential transfer station and recycling center. Current estimated traffic is about 1,419 vehicles per week, which makes Batts Neck the busiest of the five transfer stations in Queen Anne's County. In 2003, this center received 31 percent of the MSW and 33 percent of the rubble collected at all Queen Anne's County transfer stations.

This site is equipped with the following disposal facilities:

Six self-contained roll-off compactors
Three 40 cubic yard open top roll-off containers for furniture
Five 40 cubic yard open top roll-off containers for rubble

The roll-off containers are for household refuse. When full, these containers are transported by Queen Anne's County Solid Waste Division trucks to the Midshore Solid Waste Facility for disposal. Brush and yard wastes are stockpiled and periodically chipped by an outside contractor.

Recycling facilities at Batts Neck include:

Two self-contained roll-off compactors for cardboard
Three open top roll-off containers for metal/white goods
One open top roll-off container for used tires under 17"

One igloo for magazines
Two igloos for green glass
Two igloos for clear glass
Two igloos for brown glass
Four igloos for aluminum/tin cans
Four igloos for plastic
Six igloos for newspaper (Retrieved by Southeast Paper)
Two waste oil tanks
Two antifreeze barrels
Trailer for clothing
White goods storage area

2. Grasonville Transfer Station – Located at the end of Gravel Run Road. The site is reached by traveling south from Maryland Route 18 (Main Street) in Grasonville.

Tax Description:	Tax Map 58, Grid 23, Parcel 494 & 489
Ownership:	Queen Anne's County Commissioners
Size:	35 acres
Current Zoning:	SR – Suburban Residential
MD Grid Coordinates:	409200 N, 1037700 E
Service Life Remaining:	Undetermined
Permit Status:	Permitted

This transfer station is also a converted landfill site. Closure of this landfill has been completed. Grasonville was the first transfer station built in Queen Anne's County when it was opened in 1977. Current estimated traffic volume is about 1,017 vehicles per week. Grasonville is the second busiest of the 5 transfer stations. In 2003 this center received 24 percent of the MSW and 26 percent of the rubble collected at all Queen Anne's County transfer stations.

This site is equipped with the following waste disposal facilities:

Four self-contained roll-off compactors
Four open top roll-off containers for furniture
Four open top roll-off containers for rubble

The roll-off compactors are for household refuse. When full, these containers are transported by Queen Anne's County Solid Waste Division trucks to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility for disposal. Brush and yard waste are stockpiled and periodically chipped by an outside contractor.

Recycling facilities at Grasonville include:

Four open top roll-off containers for metal/white goods

One open top roll-off container for used tires under 17”
One baler for corrugated cardboard
One igloo for magazines/catalogs
Two igloos for plastics
Two igloos for aluminum/tin cans
Two igloos for clear glass
Two igloos for brown glass
Two igloos for green glass
Two igloos for newspaper (for retrieval by Southeast Paper)
One waste oil tank
Two antifreeze barrels
Shed for clothing
White goods storage area

Corrugated cardboard is baled at this site by County Transfer Station Attendants. The bales must be stored outdoors until a full truckload is ready.

This site also serves as a stockpile staging area as part of the Department of Natural Resources' Oyster Re-seeding Program. The program provides a location for local oyster packinghouses to temporarily stockpile oyster shells for re-planting oyster spat in local oyster beds. This operation has been in place for over 20 years and is expected to continue.

3. Centreville Transfer Station – Located north of Centreville on the northwest side of Harper Road. The site is reached from Maryland Route 213, to Purple Martin Road, to Burrisville Road, to Harper Road.

Tax Description:	Tax Map 28, Grid 24, Parcel 42, 138 & 140
Ownership:	Queen Anne's County Commissioners
Size:	44.23 acres
Current Zoning:	AG - Agricultural
MD Grid Coordinates:	457000 N, 1068500 E
Service Life Remaining:	Undetermined
Permit Status:	Permitted

Part of this site was formerly the largest landfill in Queen Anne's County. It ceased receiving household waste in March 1991, but continued to accept selected construction and demolition materials until July 1, 1993. Pursuant to the Consent Order with the Maryland Department of the Environment, this landfill was closed with an impervious cap.

Current estimated traffic volume at the transfer station is about 497 vehicles per week. In 2003, this center received 13 percent of the MSW and 13 percent of the rubble collected at all Queen Anne's County transfer stations.

This site is equipped with the following waste disposal facilities:

Three self-contained roll-off compactors
Two open top roll-off containers for furniture
Three open top roll-off containers for rubble

The roll-off compactors are for household refuse. When full, these containers are transported by Queen Anne's County Solid Waste Division trucks to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility for disposal. Brush and yard waste are stockpiled and periodically chipped by an outside contractor. The Centreville Transfer Station serves as a central consolidation point for recycled materials collected in Queen Anne's County. Queen Anne's County's igloo service trucks deliver their loads to either this site or to the new Midshore Recycling Consolidation Facility near Easton, depending on routing and trucking distance. The consolidation facilities consist of open top roll-off containers into which the igloo truck dumps its load. Recycling facilities at this site include:

One open top roll-off container for used tires under 17"
Two open top roll-off containers for newspaper
Two open top roll-off containers for plastic
One van trailer for clothing
One van trailer for mixed paper
Three open top roll-off containers for aluminum/tin cans
One open top roll-off container for green glass
One open top roll-off container for brown glass
One open top roll-off container for clear glass
One open top roll-off container for corrugated cardboard
Two spare open top roll-off containers for glass; used as needed
One igloo for aluminum/tin cans
One igloo for plastic
One igloo for newspaper
One igloo for magazines/catalogs
One igloo for brown glass
One igloo for clear glass
One igloo for green glass
One waste oil tank
Three antifreeze barrels
Two containers for metal/white goods

White goods storage area

Adjoining this existing facility at the end of Harper Road is a 124-acre parcel that the County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County purchased for use as the future site of the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility.

4. Church Hill Transfer Station – Located southeast of Church Hill at the intersection of Maryland Routes 19 and 405.

Tax Description	Tax Map 23, Grid 7, Parcel 134 & 135
Ownership:	Queen Anne's County Commissioners
Size:	21 acres
Current Zoning:	AG – Agricultural
MD Grid Coordinates:	473600 N, 1088800 E
Service Life Remaining:	Undetermined
Permit Status:	Permitted

Another former landfill site, this facility is now operated as a residential transfer station. Landfill closure has been completed. Current estimated traffic volume is about 414 vehicles per week. This is the lowest volume transfer station operated by Queen Anne's County. In 2003, this center received 11 percent of the MSW and 11 percent of the rubble collected at all Queen Anne's County transfer stations.

This site is equipped with the following waste disposal facilities:

Two self-contained roll-off compactors
Three open top roll-off containers for furniture
Two open top roll-off containers for rubble

The roll-off compactors are for household refuse. When full, these containers are transported by Queen Anne's County Solid Waste Division trucks to the Midshore Landfill for disposal. Brush and yard waste are stockpiled and periodically chipped by an outside contractor.

Recycling facilities at Church Hill include:

Two open top roll-off containers for metal/white goods
One open top roll-off container for used tires under 17"
One baler for corrugated cardboard
One igloo for newspaper

One igloo for magazines/catalogs
One igloo for clear glass
One igloo for brown glass
One igloo for green glass
One igloo for aluminum/tin cans
Two igloos for plastic
One waste oil tank
One antifreeze barrel
Shed for clothing
White goods storage area

A four-man inmate detail crew bales corrugated cardboard at this site. This site serves as the main cardboard acceptance facility for the County. At peak times of the year, cardboard baling operations exceed site storage capacity creating congestion and mobility problems for the public. The bales must be stored outdoors until a full truckload is ready.

5. Glanding Road Transfer Station – Located southwest of Millington on Glanding Road.

Tax Description:	Tax Map 7, Grid 1, Parcel 46
Ownership:	Queen Anne's County Commissioners
Size:	35 acres
Current Zoning:	AG – Agricultural
MD Grid Coordinates:	514300 N, 1125200 E
Service Life Remaining:	Undetermined
Permit Status:	Permitted

Part of this site was the former Glanding Road (Millington) Landfill. It ceased receiving any waste in March 1991, and has received final cover. Pursuant to the Consent Order with the Maryland Department of the Environment, this landfill was closed with an impervious cap.

Current estimated traffic volume for the Transfer Station is about 450 vehicles per week. In 2003, this center received 19 percent of the MSW and 17 percent of the rubble collected at all Queen Anne's transfer stations.

This site is equipped with the following waste disposal facilities:

Three self-contained roll-off compactors
Three open top roll-off containers for furniture
Two open top roll-off containers for rubble

The roll-off compactors are for household refuse. When full, these containers are transported by Queen Anne's County Solid Waste Division trucks to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility for disposal. Brush and yard waste are stockpiled and periodically chipped by an outside contractor.

Recycling facilities at Glanding include:

Two open top roll-off containers for metal/white goods
One open top roll-off container for used tires under 17"
One open top roll-off container for corrugated cardboard
One igloo for plastic
One igloo for newspaper
One igloo for aluminum/tin cans
One igloo for clear glass
One igloo for brown glass
One igloo for green glass
One igloo for magazines
One waste oil tank
Two antifreeze barrels
Shed for clothing
White goods storage area

6. Price Chapel – Located on Duhamel Corner Road, approximately 5 miles southeast of Sudlersville.

Tax Description:	Map 19, Parcels 11, 17 & 73
Ownership:	Queen Anne's County Commissioners
Size:	79.5 acres
Current Zoning:	AG – Agricultural
MD Grid Coordinates:	487000 N, 1140400 E
Service Life Remaining:	Not applicable
Permit Status:	Expired, site is inactive

Formerly known as "Landfill #1," this site was permitted by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and opened as a landfill in 1973. During most of its active period, this landfill was only open one day per week. At the time the 1985 Supplement was prepared, this facility was accepting only 2,900 tons per year, or about 13 percent of the total solid waste accepted at Queen Anne's County landfills. The site ceased receiving any waste material in October 1990, and has received final cover. Pursuant to the Consent Order with the Maryland Department of the Environment, the Price Chapel Landfill was closed with an impervious cap. The site is currently being utilized by the Sudlersville Gun Club as a shooting range.

There are no current plans for this site to be used again as a solid waste acceptance facility. However, the property is available if required for future needs.

7. Centreville Future Regional Solid Waste Facility – Located at the end of Harper Road, adjacent to the Centreville Transfer Station, and north of the Town of Centreville.

Tax Description:	Tax Map 28, Grid 24, Parcel 40
Ownership:	Queen Anne's County Commissioners
Size:	124 acres
Current Zoning:	AG – Agricultural
MD Grid Coordinates:	458000 N, 1070000 E
Service Life Remaining:	Not applicable
Permit Status:	None, future permit application is required.

The County Commissioners have designated this site as Queen Anne's County's future Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility (MRSWF) site, pursuant to their obligation under the MRSWF agreement. The site will not be used for this purpose until after closure of the current MRSWF in Talbot County, and closure of the next MRSWF location in Caroline County. This should occur in about 2030.

8. Days Cove Reclamation Co. – A proposed rubble landfill located at the junction of Glanding and Peters Corner Roads approximately one mile south of the Town of Millington in northwestern Queen Anne's County.

Tax Description:	Tax Map 7, Grid 1, Parcel 81
Ownership:	Springview, Inc.
Size:	58 acres
Current Zoning:	AG – Agricultural
MD Grid Coordinates:	574000 N, 1638000 E
Service Life Remaining:	Not applicable
Permit Status:	None, future permit application is required.

The owners of this property in conjunction with the Days Cove Reclamation Company are proposing to construct a new rubble landfill at the referenced location. The Phase I preliminary report was submitted to MDE in June 1996. The Phase I public informational meeting was held in April 2004 after numerous court trials and appeals. A detailed history of the permit process is included in Appendix J.

Regional Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

These solid waste acceptance facilities are located outside of Queen Anne's County but have been identified as accepting solid waste generated in the County.

1. **Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility** – This facility is not physically located in Queen Anne's County at this time. However, it is a critical element in the solid waste management system for Queen Anne's County. The original Midshore regional agreement was between three counties (Caroline, Queen Anne's and Talbot) and the Maryland Environmental Service (MES). Kent County joined the agreement in May 1992.

   The Midshore project has its origins in the early 1980s when Caroline, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties asked MES to investigate a waste-to-energy facility. Rising energy prices and new State and Federal landfill regulations were motivating factors. MES conducted a feasibility and economic study which determined that a solid waste incinerator generating electricity was not economically feasible. However, each county still faced the impending closure of its existing landfills, and the need to design and construct a modern lined, leachate controlled landfill.

   Further investigation by MES determined that a regional approach to solid waste management would allow economies of scale that were impossible for individual rural counties to achieve on their own. This produced the agreement to develop the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility (MRSWF), which is owned and operated by MES. Land adjacent to the Easton Landfill in Talbot County was selected as the first site, with an initial planned life of 20 years. Under the agreement, each county is obligated to designate its site for the MRSWF. When the Easton site is closed, Caroline County will host the MRSWF. Caroline County's site will also be designed for a 20-year life. When it is closed, Queen Anne's County will be the next host. This will occur in about 2030.

   If tipping fees are inadequate to support the facility operation, MES can require the counties to make supplemental payments, which has not been required to date. The four counties have a right to take over and pay off the MES bonds, and assume operation of the facility themselves.

   The MRSWF opened in March 1991. It is located on a 76-acre site at 7351 Barkers Landing Road, east of Easton in Talbot County. With the addition of Kent County, the construction of an unanticipated transfer station in 1997, and an increase in inbound tonnages, the Midshore Regional Landfill (MRL) life expectancy is expected to be reduced by several years. MES is currently evaluating options to keep the facility open until its original design life which is scheduled for December 2010. Options include increasing the landfill footprint or height to accommodate the increased projected volume. MES regularly reports to and meets with County officials regarding MRSWF operations.

The original tipping fee at the MRL was $25.00 per ton, plus a 10 percent recycling surcharge of $2.50. The current tipping fee at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility (as of 7/1/03) is $47.50 per ton that includes a $4.00 per ton recycling surcharge and a $1.00 per ton surcharge for the landfill closure fund. The tipping fee for yard waste is $12.50 per ton for clean and segregated loads. For commingled loads, the tipping fee is the standard $47.50 per ton. There are also tire surcharge fees in addition to the base tipping fee which are $1.00 per clean passenger tire ($2.00 non-clean), $1.50 per clean light truck tire ($3.00 non-clean), $2.00 per clean heavy truck tire ($4.00 non-clean) and $300 per ton for off-road/equipment tires. The current tipping fee schedule is included in Appendix H for this facility.

In December 1998 waste transfer operations were initiated in addition to the landfill operations. This was undertaken through an agreement with one of the waste haulers in order to recapture waste that was being lost to exportation to other states and destabilizing the waste disposal systems in the region. For the first time, waste from outside the four Midshore Counties was accepted at the Transfer Station.

MES reports solid waste data for the MRL on a fiscal year basis. Data is shown in Table 3-6 for fiscal years 1999 to 2003. The MRL opened in March 1991. Detailed MDE reports for CY2003 prepared by MES are included in Appendix D, which provide monthly data also including sludge, clean earth, construction debris, land clearing debris, tires and recyclables.

Table 3-6: Solid Waste Data for Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility Generated From the Midshore Region (includes total waste landfilled at MRSWF and transferred to other landfills out of the Midshore Region) – FY1999 to FY2003

Year	MSWC	MSWR	Total MSW	Total Rubble	Total Xfer-Out
1999	56,528	50,186	106,714	12,609	33,901
2000	74,020	57,893	131,913	8,314	36,788
2001	71,414	48,587	120,001	9,357	33,475
2002	73,308	50,631	123,939	7,458	32,567
2003	72,232	65,288	137,520	11,785	33,137

MSWC – Municipal solid waste, commercial, in tons

MSWR - Municipal solid waste, residential, in tons

Rubble – Construction debris, land clearing debris & brush, in tons

For 2003, MES records show that 40,737 tons of municipal solid waste (both residential and commercial) was received at the MRL from Queen Anne's County. This is about 29.6 percent of the total municipal solid waste received at the MRL. As discussed above under Existing and Projected

Solid Waste Generation, the regionalization of solid waste management in the Midshore Region has made such data somewhat less reliable. This is because regional solid waste acceptance facilities must rely on the vehicle driver to accurately identify the county of origin of each waste load.

Rubble waste was originally accepted in a separate rubble cell at the MRL. That section was filled and closed in December 1994. MES continues to accept rubble waste that is commingled with municipal waste in cell #2A. The tipping fee for rubble waste is the same as for municipal solid waste, currently $47.50 per ton including the recycling surcharge. For 2003, about 90 percent of the rubble waste received at the MRL originated in Talbot County. MES records indicate that 95 tons of construction debris, or about 0.8 percent of the total received at the MRL, originated in Queen Anne's County.

Prior to January 1993, brush was accepted in the rubble cell. Since then brush has been separated, chipped and recycled. In 2003 chipped brush totaled 4,734 tons. Clean, separated brush is charged the $12.50 per ton tipping fee for yard waste.

In 2003, the MRL accepted 902 tons of tires. There is a special surcharge for tires in addition to the regular tipping fee, as shown on the tipping fee schedule (Appendix H). The MRL permit allows storage of up to 1,500 tires on site. Tires are hauled offsite by a contractor regularly for recycling or to waste to energy facilities depending on the type of tires and market conditions.

2. **Midshore Recycling Consolidation Facility** – This facility opened in October 1993 and is located at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility site at 7341 Barkers Landing Road in Talbot County. It serves as one of four locations in the Midshore Region used to consolidate recyclable materials until they are shipped to processors or end-users. The other facilities where recyclables are consolidated are at the Centreville and Church Hill Transfer Stations and the Nicholson Transfer Station in Kent County. The Midshore Regional Recycling Program (MRRP), using funds from the surcharge on the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility tipping fees, operates the consolidation facility in Easton.

   The facility includes an 18,000 square foot surface area with a system of retaining walls and consolidation bays to accept recyclable materials. The materials accepted include glass, newspaper, corrugated cardboard, metal food and beverage containers, and plastic bottles. Appendix I presents total tonnages for both MRA and Non-MRA wastes and recyclables that are received at the MRSWF.

Private Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

Privately owned and operated solid waste acceptance facilities in Queen Anne's County are:

1. **R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. Rubble Landfill** – This is currently the only permitted private solid waste acceptance and disposal facility in Queen Anne's County. It is owned and operated by R.B. Baker and Sons, Inc. and is located northeast of Queenstown on the southeast side of Maryland Route 18.

Tax Description:	Tax Map 43, Parcel 4
Current Zoning:	SI – Suburban Industrial
Size:	264 acres
MD Grid Coordinates:	427000 N, 1045500 E
Service Life Remaining:	Full capacity estimated for 2011-2014
Permit Status:	Permitted on September 4, 1992

This site was incorporated in the 1991 Supplement to the Queen Anne's County Master Solid Waste Plan. The original facility opened in October 1992 and operated an unlined seven-acre cell (cell #1). Cell #1 reached capacity and was closed in July 2000. The owners reopened the facility in late November 2000 with a new seven-acre lined cell (cell #2), which is currently in operation. Monthly data is available on the tons of rubble waste (construction and demolition, land clearing debris, general rubble, etc.) received. The truck driver at the scale reports the origin of waste, and this information is subject to the same accuracy problems that also occur at all other solid waste acceptance facilities in the Midshore region. The figures below for Queen Anne's County, other local (Midshore Region) and other generators (mostly out of state) were derived from the annual report submitted to MDE by R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. This facility has received the following annual waste quantities including construction and demolition and land clearing debris (in tons) since 1999:

Table 3-7: R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. Rubble Landfill Receipts – 1999 to 2003

Year	Q.A.C.	Other Local	Other Generators	Annual Total
1999	12,141	7,442	486	20,069
2000	6,976	5,713	522	13,211
2001	17,682	7,354	415	25,451
2002	20,130	7,699	1,076	28,905
2003	24,178	9,667	2,853	36,698

During 2003 about 92 percent of the rubble waste accepted at this facility was local waste from the Midshore counties of Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot. About 8 percent of the waste accepted was from other generators, largely from out of state. The owners have indicated their intention is to continue to limit the amount of out-of-state waste accepted contingent upon operational and economic matters.

In addition to the limitations imposed by the MDE permit, the Queen Anne's County Conditional Use Permit establishes other requirements and restrictions. These include limitations on operating hours (7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. on Saturday with no activity on Sundays or legal holidays) and a landscaping plan approved by the Queen Anne's County Department of Planning and Zoning which effectively screens the existing and proposed landfill from Maryland Route 18.

The Queen Anne's County Conditional Use Permit authorizes R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. to accept any rubble waste allowable under State or Federal law, except for the following: hazardous waste, infectious waste, radioactive materials, automobiles, animal carcasses, septage or sewage, and asbestos related materials. State allowable wastes are authorized by COMAR 26.04.07 13B and include: land clearing debris, demolition debris, construction debris, asbestos waste, and household appliances and white goods. COMAR also includes specific conditions and limitations relating to many of these waste categories.

The owners have expressed interest for additional expansions of this facility commensurate with the closure of cell #2. The site is large enough for several additional expansions and could serve the County's rubble disposal needs for a time period well beyond the 10-year planning period. Cell #2 has enough capacity for an additional 7 to 10 years.

The current tipping fee at the R.B. Baker rubble landfill is $40.70 per ton, which includes a $3.70 County recycling surcharge. Queen Anne's County receives a 25 percent reduction in the tipping fee.

Materials accepted are limited to land clearing waste, demolition debris, and construction debris. Broken concrete is accepted outside of the landfill. It is stockpiled and periodically crushed for use as road fill. Brush, stumps, and yard waste are accepted and ground for use as landscaping mulch.

Detailed MDE reports for CY2003 prepared by R.B. Baker & Sons are included in Appendix K, which provide monthly data including construction debris, land clearing debris, yard waste, and white good receipts.

2. **Infinity Recycling, Inc.** – This is a non-profit organization which operates recycling programs throughout the Midshore region, including Queen Anne's County. Infinity has an office/processing center at McGinnes Corner in northern Queen Anne's County, and employs 6 persons. Infinity picks up materials from four public schools, offices, taverns, restaurants and other locations in Queen Anne's County. Materials received include mixed cans, newspaper, office paper, cardboard, glass and plastic. In 2003, Infinity collected 47 tons of recyclables in Queen Anne's County. Infinity also operates a curbside collection service for the Town of Queenstown and the Town of Queen Anne.

Individual subscription curbside collection is provided elsewhere in Queen Anne's County and the Midshore Region.

Drop-Off (Igloo) Recycling Centers

There are 11 drop-off centers in Queen Anne's County in addition to the County's five transfer stations. Each drop-off center is equipped with igloo containers. Most centers accept clear glass, green glass, brown glass, metal food and beverage cans, newspapers, magazines, and plastic bottles and jugs. A list of the drop-off centers is included in Appendix F. These sites are also shown on the fold-out map located at the back of this plan.

All igloo-recycling stations are operated by the Queen Anne's County Department of Public Works as part of the Midshore Regional Recycling Program, which is funded by the recycling surcharge derived from the tipping fee at the MRSWF. Planning for new igloo station sites continues on a regional basis.

CHAPTER FOUR: ASSESSMENT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

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Assessment of Solid Waste Management Needs

Disposal – Municipal Waste

The Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility near Easton currently provides for all of Queen Anne's County's municipal waste disposal needs. We define "municipal waste" as residential, commercial, industrial (non-hazardous), institutional, and litter wastes. This facility was designed for a 20-year life, with waste acceptance beginning in March 1991. Current agreements provide for waste disposal at the MRSWF in Easton through late 2010. Transition to the Caroline County facility will likely occur in late 2010 to provide for a layer of "soft trash" to help protect the liner before the Caroline County facility is fully open to all wastes in 2011. The Midshore agreement provides for rotation of the regional landfill site to each participating county. Therefore, upon closure of the regional landfill in Talbot County, Caroline County will host the next regional solid waste disposal facility. Queen Anne's County will follow Caroline County and host the disposal facility beginning in approximately 27 years.

As long as each county and MES uphold their obligations under the Midshore agreement, the project will meet all of the long term municipal waste disposal needs of Queen Anne's County for well past the 10 year period covered by this Plan. If MES is not able to perform satisfactorily, the four participating counties have an option to take over operation of the facility. Only if the counties also fail in operation of the facility would Queen Anne's County be forced to locate, design, permit, finance, construct, and operate its own landfill before the currently scheduled timeline.

Disposal – Rubble

There is presently one permitted rubble landfill (R.B. Bakers & Sons, Inc.) that is within Queen Anne's County. Further, rubble is also accepted at the MRSWF in Talbot County.

The R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. Rubble Landfill on 4-H Park Road (MD Route 18) near Queenstown is currently the only permitted rubble disposal site in Queen Anne's County. The current tipping fees are $40.70 per ton for construction and demolition debris and $35.20 per ton for land-clearing debris. The owners estimate that the current cell has a remaining life of approximately 7 to 10 years. This facility is conveniently located relative to the population centers of Queen Anne's County. The owners are planning for additional future expansions of this facility that will provide the County with rubble disposal capacity for a time period beyond the 10-year planning period.

Dependable Recycling Company operates a recycling facility on U.S. 50 near Wye Mills that accepts some rubble materials. There are no tipping fees for clean concrete, asphalt, brick, block and rocks, which are recycled into road base material. Raw natural wood, brush, stumps, leaves, grass, woodchips and clean dirt are also accepted at a current tipping fee of $15.90 per ton.

Collection Systems

Queen Anne's County operates a system of five transfer stations. These transfer stations are intended to serve as collection and recycling centers for residents and property owners who do not have curbside collection. The transfer stations are located near population centers throughout the County. Virtually all areas of Queen Anne's County are located within 10 driving-miles of a transfer station. Areas further than a 10 driving-mile radius are Wye Island, areas southeast of Starr and Ruthsburg, a small area near Ducks Neck, and areas east of Barclay and Peters Corner. All of these areas have either a low population density, or are served by existing municipal or private curbside collection.

The areas with the greatest driving distance to a Transfer Station include the town of Queen Anne, which is approximately 14 miles from the Grasonville and Centreville transfer stations. The town has municipal collection, which is contracted to a private hauler. Furthermore, the area along Maryland Route 302 at the Delaware state line, east of Templeville, is about 15 miles from both the Church Hill and Glanding transfer stations.

The County operated transfer stations currently meet the demands for residential MSW disposal. Without the implementation of a curbside program, transfer station expansions will need to be considered.

Constraints on New Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

Topography

Queen Anne's County lies on the Atlantic Coastal Plain and has elevations ranging from sea level in the western portion of the County, to approximately 87 feet northwest of Starr. The western portion is a low, almost level plain that is less than 20 feet above sea level in most places. Small bays and tributaries branching off the Chesapeake Bay indent the shores and create many narrow peninsulas, locally known as necks. The western part of the County, including Kent and Wye Islands, are part of the Talbot Plain with elevations from sea level to 45 feet.

The central portion of the County is part of the Wicomico Plain and ranges in elevation from 45 to 80 feet. This is an upland plain that is mostly very gently sloping but in places is moderately rolling. It is well dissected and well or moderately drained in most places. On the eastern side of the County adjoining Caroline County and Kent County, Delaware is a nearly level area marked by a number of depressions locally known as "Delmarva Bays." This area is wet, in some places is swampy, and is very poorly drained.

As a general rule, topography creates few constraints on the location of solid waste facilities in Queen Anne's County. Steep slopes are uncommon, and are usually found adjacent to waterways. The central Wicomico Plain area is best suited for disposal sites, including sanitary landfills, rubble landfills, and land application. Individual sites in most areas, other than the eastern poorly drained region, may be suitable for transfer

stations and other similar uses. On-site soils, wetlands, proximity to surface water and similar factors may be more significant as site constraints.

Soil Types

One of the important criteria for the selection of a site for a particular facility is the suitability of soils for the intended use. General soil association information can indicate areas that may be more or less suitable for a use. However, the suitability of a specific site for a specific use may be determined only after an investigation and evaluation of the actual soil types present.

Soils in Queen Anne's County were formed from sediment that was transported by waters of the Susquehanna, Potomac and Delaware Rivers. This sediment was deposited during two stages of the Pleistocene Period, forming the Wicomico Plain and Talbot Plain. The USDA Soil Survey of Queen Anne's County describes six major soil associations:

1. Galestown-Lakeland Downer Association – This association consists of broad areas of nearly level to sloping soils that are generally the most sandy in the County. It occurs in a narrow band along the Chester River in the northern part of the County. It occupies only about 4,800 acres, or 2 percent of the County. The soils are somewhat excessively drained sands and loamy sands that are underlain by a clay water-bearing substratum at a depth of 4 to 6 feet. Most of these soils are located on or near tidal waters.

2. Sassafras-Woodstown Association – This is the most common soil association in the County, occupying more than 110,000 acres, or 46 percent of the County. It consists mainly of level to moderately sloping soils and is found in scattered areas throughout nearly all of Queen Anne's County. The largest area of this association extends north from Centreville. The Sassafras soils account for about three-fourths of the acreage and are deep and well drained. They have a surface layer of friable loam or sandy loam and a thick subsoil of friable sandy clay loam. Except for slope and susceptibility to erosion in small areas, they have practically no limitations that affect their use. The Woodstown soils are generally less sloping and not as well drained. The water table may be high in wet periods for the Woodstown soils.

3. Matapeake-Butlertown Association – This association is made up chiefly of level to strongly sloping areas of deep, silty soils. About half of the association is well drained and the rest is moderately well drained. These soils cover 44,000 acres, or about 19 percent of the County. Because the subsoil restricts drainage, especially in level and nearly level areas, the soils tend to remain wet.

4. Mattapex-Keyport Association – This soil association is mainly nearly level to moderately sloping. Most of the association covers about 38,000 acres, or 16 percent of the County. The major soils in this association are moderately well drained. Due to the characteristic drainage impediments and

slow permeability, the Keyport soils are likely to have excessive runoff and are particularly susceptible to erosion.

5. Elkton-Othello Association – Almost all of this association is level or nearly level. It occurs in areas that are fairly well distributed in all parts of the County except the extreme northern and northwestern parts. The association covers about 31,500 acres, or 13 percent of the County. Elkton soils occupy about two-thirds of the total acreage of the association. All the major soils in this association are poorly drained.

6. Fallingston-Pocomoke Association – This association occupies upland flats and slightly depressional areas. Soils are poorly and very poorly drained. The largest area of the association is between Barclay and the Delaware line. The association covers 10,500 acres, or 4 percent of the County.

Geologic Conditions

Queen Anne's County is part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, a wedge shaped mass of unconsolidated sedimentary deposits. The nearly flat deposits consist of layers of sand, gravel, silt and clay that generally slope toward the southeast. These overlie older crystalline rock.

Known minerals are limited to wide spread deposits of sand, clay and gravel. There is minimal local use of these resources.

Geological considerations for the siting of solid waste acceptance and disposal facilities are specifically defined in COMAR 26.04.07. The geologic conditions existing in Queen Anne's County do not create any general constraints to the location of solid waste acceptance or disposal facilities. However, geologic conditions must be evaluated on a site-specific basis.

Location

The importance of location varies with the type of solid waste acceptance facility being considered. For residential transfer stations and recycling stations convenient location to residential areas is critical. In Queen Anne's County almost all parts of the County are within 10 miles of an existing Transfer Station. Additional recycling drop-off (igloo) stations provide additional convenience to the public.

Rubble landfills should be located to minimize hauling distances from major population centers and from areas with high construction activity. Because rubble waste is often bulky, greater distances to disposal sites can greatly increase transportation costs.

Sanitary landfills are the least sensitive solid waste acceptance facility to location constraints. Virtually all waste delivered to these facilities is in compactor trucks. The Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County currently services the entire four-county Midshore region.

Aquifers

All municipal, industrial and private residential water supplies in Queen Anne's County are obtained from groundwater. Over 70 percent of homes are supplied by individual wells, one of the highest percentages in Maryland.

There are seventeen geologic formations underlying Queen Anne's County. The following are the principal aquifers used for water supply (listed in order of increasing age and depth):

Columbia Group (Pleistocene-Pliocene)
Chesapeake Group (Miocene)
Piney Point Formation (Eocene)
Aquia Greensand Formation (Eocene-Paleocene)
Monmouth-Matawan Aquifers (Upper Cretaceous)
Raritan-Patapsco Formation (Lower Cretaceous)
Patuxent Formation (Lower Cretaceous)

The aquifers underlying Queen Anne's County are layers of sand and gravel, which are saturated with water. Silt and clay deposits lying between these formations, being less permeable, do not allow the ready accumulation or movement of groundwater. Therefore they act as barriers, known as aquicludes, which may confine and separate the aquifers.

The shallow or water table aquifers of the Columbia Group are used in Queen Anne's County for domestic and agricultural wells. The Columbia Group aquifers are readily recharged by surface streams and percolating rainfall. They are also referred to as unconfined aquifers. This recharge makes them easily contaminated by a variety of pollution sources including agricultural applications and septic tanks.

The Miocene deposits of the Chesapeake Group, including Calvert Formation, frequently act as an aquiclude separating the water table aquifers from deeper confined aquifers. These deep or confined aquifers are less subject to contamination, however, may still be contaminated by leaky casings, poor grouting, natural hydraulic connection with a contaminated aquifer, or contaminated recharge areas. The Aquia Greensand Formation is an important source of supply for many municipal, agricultural, and domestic wells in Queen Anne's County.

In Queen Anne's County, the depth below the surface to all depths of confined aquifers increases towards the southeast. For example, the depth of the Monmouth Aquifer is about 130 feet near Kingstown, and increases

to over 600 feet at the town of Queen Anne. The Aquia Greensand Aquifer is near the surface in Chestertown, from 50 to 100 feet deep under Love Point on Kent Island, and over 400 feet deep at the town of Queen Anne.

COMAR 26.04.07.07 establishes standards for groundwater depth below the liner of a municipal landfill. In Caroline, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties, this minimum buffer is 1.5 feet unless the Department of the Environment determines that the site can provide additional buffer.

Wetlands

Queen Anne's County has 7,912 acres of tidal wetlands. It is very unlikely that a new solid waste acceptance facility will be proposed in a location that directly impacts tidal wetlands. However, non-tidal wetlands occur throughout Queen Anne's County and may be a factor in almost any solid waste acceptance facility siting. The presence of non-tidal wetlands on a site will not necessarily prohibit development of that site. However, it will likely require protection of all or most non-tidal wetland areas and/or mitigation.

Non-tidal wetlands in Queen Anne's County typically have saturated soils or periods of high groundwater level (hydric soils). Vegetation established in these wetlands is adapted to wet conditions and periodic flooding. Queen Anne's County has approximately 86,000 acres of hydric soils; therefore about 36 percent of the County is potentially non-tidal wetlands.

Non-tidal wetlands now receive extensive protection from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Maryland Department of Environment. The 2002 Comprehensive Plan Update for Queen Anne's County states that:

> "Therefore, minimal disturbance will be allowed with proper State and Federal Approvals. Any significant disturbance will still be prohibited under County Regulations."

Surface Waters, Flood Plains, and Water Quality

Natural drainage ways in Queen Anne's County can generally be characterized as areas of somewhat steeper slopes, with vegetation along their edges. These areas were not usually cleared because they were not suitable for farming.

Queen Anne's County has both coastal floodplains and riverine floodplains. Coastal floodplains in some areas extend inland for large distances. Riverine floodplains form natural flood conveyance areas and store floodwaters, slowly releasing them to downstream areas, which lowers the flood peak.

The Queen Anne's County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance call for the protection of streams, stream buffer areas, and floodplains.

Detailed Procedures for Siting New Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

The siting process for selecting a solid waste disposal facility site involves the interaction of many complex and inter-related factors. These factors include environmental, technical, economic, social and public policy considerations at both the local and state levels of government. The following site selection objectives provide a hierarchy of these factors that should be used to influence the siting decision while incorporating both quantitative and qualitative considerations into the site evaluation phase through a multi-level screening process.

Environmental Objectives: Evaluation of the effect that the facility will have on the ecosystem of the site, the surrounding area, and the permitting requirements. It includes impacts on wetlands, groundwater, surface water, endangered species, archaeological sites, historical sites, and environmentally sensitive areas.

Technical Objectives: Evaluation of the physical location and daily operational requirements such as access to roads, traffic management, buffers, size and type of facility, soils, easements, sediment and erosion controls, noise, dust, fumes, and odor controls, stormwater management and site utilization.

Economic Objectives: Evaluation of the economics involved to establish the site and the financial impacts on near-by neighbors of the facility.

Social and Public Policy Objectives: Evaluation of the impact to and reaction of local citizens, industry, and others to the siting process and final decision. In order for the siting process to be effective, the methodology must consider the future impacts of the decision, involve the public, and take conflicting views into consideration providing appropriate feedback to the County decision makers.

Site selection for a solid waste disposal facility is one of the most volatile issues that local governments must face. This type of public policy position, no matter how sensitive to the concerns for residents, will make some people feel they will be negatively impacted. If a solid waste disposal facility is to be successfully sited, the aforementioned objectives must be identified and addressed in order to find a means to resolve controversial community issues. The burden of proof to address these objectives and demonstrate the need is the responsibility of the applicant. To accomplish this overall goal an evaluation of alternative sites must be performed for any proposed solid waste disposal facility. The initial application requesting consideration must include a written narrative that addresses each of the objectives outlined above. The formal written application to County Officials will set the review process in motion.

The siting process for solid waste disposal facilities involves a three-level evaluation using the various objectives and constraints as screening criteria as described below. The first level screening process identifies constraints that would render a particular solid waste disposal site as unsuitable based on general environmental, land use and technical criteria. The second level screening involves development of a ranking system based on impacts to recommended buffer zones and other required or specifically designed objectives and constraints that may not eliminate a particular site from consideration. The third and final level screening provides a formal process for the review of preferred sites as recommended by a Solid Waste Advisory Committee and engages the general public for review and comment. The concluding acceptability of a facility siting decision resulting from this phase rests with the Board of County Commissioners.

The process of site selection shall be evaluated in three levels by which potential sites are screened and reduced to a few probable sites. Involvement of and communication with a Solid Waste Advisory Committee and the general public during the evaluation process is essential to gather input, consider opposing views and to determine which sites are most appropriate for a solid waste disposal facility. The Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the County Commissioners to serve as required based on the need demanded by specific proposals.

First Level Screening for Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

First Level Screening identifies all inherent constraints, which would not allow a solid waste management site at a particular location due to conditions that render the site unacceptable for further investigation. First level screening criteria shall include all of the constraints identified below in Table A.

Table A: Level I Screening for Solid Waste Disposal Facility Sites Probable Exclusionary Constraints

1. The minimum road frontage for any solid waste disposal facility shall be 80 feet.

2. The minimum gross acreage for any solid waste disposal facility shall be 100 acres.

3. Solid waste disposal facilities shall have a commercial entrance and be located on a major collector/highway or higher classification roadway.

4. A demonstrated need within Queen Anne's County shall be a prerequisite for considering the potential siting of any solid waste disposal facility.

5. New solid waste disposal facilities shall be horizontally located a minimum of 1,500 feet from the nearest home or institutional building, 2,500 feet from a potable water supply or well head that is used for human or animal consumption and 500 feet from any church, public library, public parkland or other public facility as measured from the site property lines.

6. Proposed facilities shall comply with specific requirements of development districts, village centers, and town centers.

7. Areas within a one-half mile radius of any public or private school or hospital as measured from the centroid of the property.

Second Level Screening for Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

Second Level Screening involves assessing the constraints, which, by virtue of their nature, do not absolutely disqualify a particular site from further consideration. Second level screening is an evaluative process in qualitative and quantitative terms. Criteria for this level shall include all of the constraints listed in Table B. The Solid Waste Advisory Committee may incorporate additional constraints at this screening level if they are determined to be of value to the overall site selection and decision making process by majority committee consensus.

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee develops a "Site Feasibility Matrix" to rank and compare the sites based on the overall second level screening criteria. The site comparison will provide documented reasons for elimination of non-feasible sites from further investigation. The end result of second level screening will be a list of potential sites for third level screening involving public review and further investigation.

Each of the criteria within the screening categories in Table B and others as recommended by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee will be assigned a numerical "acceptance value" (1-acceptable, 2-marginal, 3-unsatisfactory). The respective acceptance values are then multiplied by a corresponding numeric "impact value" (1-no impact, 2-negligible impact, 3-moderate impact and 4-significant impact) to provide a weighted "acceptance impact" rating.

The acceptance impact ratings are tallied to obtain the overall score of each site. The lesser overall total score being a site with better attributes for consideration. The sites will be ranked in order of their respective scoring to determine the preferred location(s) for the proposed solid waste disposal facility. A short list of preferred sites based on the results of the above evaluation may be developed for further analysis.

Table B: Level II Screening Constraints for Solid Waste Disposal Facility Sites Qualitative and Quantitative Constraints

1. Recommended Undisturbed Property Line Buffer Zone Requirements:

Type of Solid Waste Disposal Facility	**Buffer**
Incinerator	650’
Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	500’
Construction & Demolition Rubble Landfill	500’
Land Clearing Debris Landfill	500’
Sludge Disposal or Sludge Storage	300’

2. Water Source Protection Areas
3. Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas
4. Natural Resource Areas (includes rivers, streams, springs, wetlands and their buffers)
5. Tidal, Non-Tidal and Riverine Floodplains
6. Other known habitats of Federal and State protected animals and plants
7. Natural Heritage Registered Sites
8. Historic Districts and Historic Sites
9. Areas in close proximity to Federal, State, and local parks, and conservation areas
10. Exclusion areas surrounding airports
11. Existing and planned residential developments, including rural subdivisions and village centers
12. Existing and planned institutional land uses
13. Areas dominated by hydric soils, highly erodable soils, steep side slopes (>15 percent), or unsuitable geology
14. When possible, solid waste disposal facilities should be located on land degraded by previous industrial activities.
15. Areas of commercially significant mineral deposits

Third Level Screening for Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

County Staff and the applicant will conduct field inspections of the potential short listed site(s) with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee and County officials as determined by the second level screening.

County Staff and/or the applicant will conduct final investigations and prepare a conceptual engineering and operational analysis of the site(s) selected for a concept plan review. The minimum site-specific criteria that shall be addressed for this analysis are outlined in Table C.

Table C: Site Specific Criteria

1. All applicable buffers, setbacks and constraints identified in the level I and level II site screening process
2. Boundary survey and topography
3. Proposed landscape features, screening and site aesthetics
4. Site access and internal circulation plan including a description of proposed construction materials
5. Infrastructure improvements to roads, sewer systems, water systems and other required public utilities
6. Prevention Plans to avoid Nuisances and Unsanitary Conditions
7. Site geology and soil conditions
8. Hauling routes to and from the proposed facility
9. Any available groundwater data and/or aquifer data
10. Drainage and stormwater management
11. Operations Plan
12. Leachate Disposal Plans
13. A Host Community Plan
14. Site End Use Plan
15. Estimated Facility Capacity and Developmental Costs

County Staff and the Solid Waste Advisory Committee will conduct a joint work session with the Planning Commission and County Commissioners to present the findings and a ranked list of preferred sites and their recommendations for any further analysis or evaluation refinements.

County Staff and/or the applicant will conduct an open public participation meeting to obtain community input into the decision-making process and to present site-specific data obtained in the final site investigation. The County Commissioners and the Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall arrange and oversee this meeting.

The final site selection shall be made by the County Commissioners, based on the overall evaluation outlined herein, any and all field or site investigation data obtained for the record, the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Solid Waste Advisory Committee and public opinion.

Land Use and Growth Patterns

As discussed in Chapter Two, the Queen Anne's County Land Use and Development Code (Title 18) does not permit solid waste facilities in any of the zoning districts, unless it is jointly determined by the County Administrator, the Planning Commission Chairperson and the Director of Planning and Zoning to be a public necessity or public service use.

Asbestos Disposal Capacity

The Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County is authorized to accept friable and non-friable asbestos waste. This facility provides adequate disposal capacity for asbestos waste for Queen Anne's County.

Hazardous Waste Accident Response

The Queen Anne's County Department of Emergency Services and the Fire Chief's Association has a Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) for hazardous materials incidents and chemical spills. When a potential incident call is received, the SOG mandates the immediate dispatch of the closest fire department, ambulance, paramedic, and law enforcement body. Based on information received, the Department of Emergency Services has the option of dispatching additional resources.

The SOG was developed and updated by the Department of Emergency Services and the Fire Chief's Association. COMAR 26.03.03.03E 4e requires an assessment of the programs and procedures necessary to respond to an emergency spill of hazardous materials within the County. It is hereby determined that the existing programs and procedures as outlined in the Queen Anne's County SOG are adequate, but that they shall be subject to regular review and refinement by the Queen Anne's County Department of Emergency Services and the Fire Chief's Association.

Non-hazardous, petroleum contaminated soils and other materials resulting from spills and site mitigations cannot be disposed at any facility located within Queen Anne's County. Current practice is to dispose of such

materials at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County. Cleanup efforts are coordinated with the Maryland Department of the Environment's Emergency Response Program.

The Midshore Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Project provides residents with an opportunity to dispose of household hazardous waste that otherwise may pose environmental, health and safety risks. While the household status makes HHW exempt from most of the regulations governing hazard, proper and professional management of these materials is still prudent. Currently HHW collections are offered in the four-county Midshore Region to all Midshore residents twice a year, typically in the spring and fall. The collection location rotates among the four Midshore counties, therefore is held in Queen Anne's County every two years. Since September 1998, twelve HHW collections have been conducted where a total of 86.17 tons of HHW have been received from 2,730 residents. This relatively new program has been well received by Queen Anne's County citizens. Participation by Queen Anne's County residents represents 33% of these totals.

Recycling Programs

The Maryland Recycling Act of 1988 (MRA) mandates recycling targets for all counties. Counties with populations less than 150,000, such as Queen Anne's County, must have achieved a recycling rate of at least 15 percent by weight of their municipal solid waste stream by January 1, 1994. Only certain materials can be used as the basis for determining the amount of recyclables retrieved from the total waste stream. These materials are designated as "MRA Wastes" and include municipal and commercial solid waste, yard waste, white goods, and metals from homeowners. Excluded from the definition of MRA Wastes are: hospital waste, rubble, scrap metal (except scrap metal that is collected at disposal facilities), land clearing debris, sewage sludge, and waste deposited in a facility dedicated solely for waste from a single generator. These materials are designated as "non-MRA wastes." Therefore, recycling of any of the excluded materials does not count toward the County's 15 percent target. White goods and metal cans are considered as MRA wastes, even if collected by junkyards. Tires are considered MRA waste if they are recycled in some fashion. Tires that are used as a fuel source by incineration are defined as non-MRA waste.

The 2000 Maryland General Assembly adopted Senate Joint Resolution 6, which enacted a voluntary state waste diversion goal of 40% by 2005. The waste diversion rate is a combination of the MRA recycling rate and a source reduction credit. A source reduction credit of up to 5 percent can be earned by Counties for waste diversion activities such as utilizing Internet resources, demonstration sites (e.g., backyard composting), publications on reuse practices and yard waste reduction and other activities. Appendix L provides facts about recycling and source reduction credit for 2002 in Maryland. One aspect related to source reduction in Queen Anne's County and the Midshore Region is the development currently underway by the MRRP of a Reuse Directory and other techniques to divert reusable commodities from the waste stream and even prior to recycling activities.

In July 1990, the Maryland Environmental Service (MES) prepared and submitted separate recycling plans for Caroline, Queen Anne's, and Talbot Counties. Kent County prepared and submitted its own separate recycling plan. This Recycling Plan is incorporated into this Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by reference.

In 1993 all four counties executed an agreement and formally joined together to form a regional consortium, the Midshore Regional Recycling Program (MRRP). Its goal is to share equipment, technical, financial, recycling, and other resources in order to achieve the greatest recycling outcome throughout the region at the least cost. The MRRP has been able to secure guaranteed outlets for recyclables during a time when these markets began to close their doors to smaller, individual programs in favor of larger programs or those who could afford to meet more restrictive specifications. A copy of this agreement is incorporated by reference. In 1994, the MRRP prepared a draft Regional Recycling Plan. Due to staff turnover at MRRP and shifting of priorities to the Midshore HHW collection and eCycle projects, equipment replacement and recycling collection and marketing operations, this draft Plan was not completed or adopted. This effort will be resumed and it is hoped that the new Regional Recycling Plan will be completed and adopted before the end of FY2005.

To fund the regional recycling program, a surcharge is collected on the base tipping fee for each ton of waste disposed at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility. This surcharge is currently set at $4.00 per ton. The Recycling Surcharge Fund (RSF) earns approximately $400,000 per year. The fund is used for capital and operating budgets, and provides about 70 percent of the MRRP funds. For FY2004, the total MRRP budget is $533,644. This amount includes $55,000 for the Household Hazardous Waste Collection project that is currently funded by the Midshore Counties.

The MRRP has recommended focus areas in which program development is anticipated to yield either greater cost savings to the regional solid waste/recycling management or improvement in current programs for a sounder environmental outcome. These include Source Reduction of Solid Waste:

- Stimulate home composting among regional residents.
- Develop waste reduction/recycling incentive policies.
- Examine opportunities for operating or encouraging reuse and waste exchange programs.

Residential recycling programs in the region are typically publicly operated. Chapter Three, "Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities", describes the recycling centers in Queen Anne's County. These include the five transfer stations operated by the Department of Public Works, plus 18 drop-off centers equipped with igloos (See Appendix F). Recyclables collected throughout the region by MRRP are consolidated at three primary sites: the Centreville Transfer Station; the Midshore Recycling Consolidation Facility located at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County; and the Nicholson Transfer facility in Kent County. These facilities allow smaller loads to be consolidated and then shipped in bulk to processors and markets.

The Queen Anne's County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Division provides a recycling collection service to government facilities, schools and some businesses. The current collection program includes pick-up of white office paper and cardboard from approximately 90 locations. These materials are consolidated at the Centreville, Church Hill and other Transfer Stations. Inmate labor crews have been enlisted to process and bale cardboard for market delivery. A listing of the offices and businesses serviced is included in Appendix G.

The above mentioned recycling consolidation facilities in Queen Anne's County are currently overburdened in terms of processing and storage capacity. All of these activities must be completed outside and therefore workers and processed materials are exposed to the weather. Plans are underway to construct a more suitable and centralized Materials Consolidation Facility (MCF) at the Centreville Transfer Station.

In 2003, Queen Anne's County exceeded its recycling target of 15 percent by recycling 48.6 percent of its MRA solid waste. This figure includes recycling of 28,868 tons of corn ensilage, which is counted as MRA waste. Without the corn ensilage, the 2003 recycling rate for Queen Anne's County was 25.8 percent. Recycling data and rates are shown in Appendix I for CY1999-CY2003.

As described by in the 1992 Annual Report for the MRRP, the economics of recycling are an important issue. From design to implementation, collection to marketing, recycling programs rarely break even let alone turn a profit. Cost-avoidance studies prove to be valuable in streamlining existing programs and making the most of available funds while acknowledging the future dividends of keeping trash out of landfills. The real factor in deciding to maintain or modify a program depends on the price tag of other available disposal methods: on the Eastern Shore, this would be landfilling. Many recycling programs try to justify their costs by demonstrating the program's ability to help avoid the costs of otherwise disposing of these materials. However, many analyses of cost avoidance fail to account for the whole cost of disposal, reporting tipping fees but not costs for collection and transportation, transfer site operation, hidden operating costs, or the value of delaying capital outlay for infrastructure associated with landfills such as new roads, electrical upgrades, the rising costs to meet new facility mandates, and the financing, consulting, engineering and infrastructure costs that go with siting a new landfill.

When evaluating the costs of recycling compared with disposal, it is necessary to quantify the environmental and economic impact of both options. With recycling, this includes the savings from avoided groundwater contamination, avoided landfill tipping fees, development of jobs and the local economy, and communal energy savings and greenhouse gas emission reductions. One of the Midshore Region's primary markets for newspaper is located within the region in Kent County. The Midshore Region is this company's primary supplier of raw material for their products. This locally owned company currently employs 25 people that provide a wide range of value-added products to their customers. This decade-long public-private partnership is described in an Article that was published in the April 2004 Chesapeake Business Ledger, which is

included in Appendix L. Had this same 2,000 tons of paper been delivered to the MRSWF landfill it would have been a communal expense for the life of the landfill and post-closure monitoring.

A serious consideration in long range planning for recycling is the volatility of commodity prices for recyclables. For example, 2003, corrugated cardboard has had a market price ranging from a low of $45 per ton to a high of $75 per ton. Recycling programs continue to mature and supply and demand have become less volatile than in the mid-1990's when a $225 fluctuation was observed in one year. Table 4-1 below presents pricing history in recent years for OCC (Old Corrugated Cardboard) from an industry standard source for the Southeast region that is the basis for most of the markets available to Queen Anne's County.

Table 4-1: Prices for OCC - SE Region

	Low	High	Average
Aug to Dec 2000	$40	$55	$44
2001	$30	$45	$38
2002	$30	$130	$62
2003	$45	$75	$69
Jan - May 2004	$60	$90	$81

OCC Old Corrugated Cardboard

as reported by "Yellow Sheet" Official Board Markets

Old Corrugated Cardboard (OCC) Prices for SE Region presented with permission from Official Boards Market, aka the "The Yellow Sheet", © Advanstar Communications, Inc. All rights reserved.

Staff has identified the following points and key recycling issues:

1. Recycling programs and a 15 percent diversion of recyclables materials from the waste stream is mandatory in Maryland.

2. Queen Anne's County and regional recycling rates exceed the 15 percent requirement.

3. People enjoy recycling once they become accustomed to it and consider it an important social and environmental goal.

4. All commodities collected by recycling programs are not presently self-sufficient, but recycling protects long-term goals and resources of our society. "Recycling doesn't make money, but it does make sense." When avoided landfill costs are considered, recycling provides significant communal savings (in the hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars) in terms of avoided tip fees representing avoided use of landfill space and other disposal costs related to avoided landfill fees. Roadside litter pickup is extraordinarily costly in terms of cost per ton. Does that mean that we should not provide this service? In this case the communal benefit of collecting litter within the means of available

resources is a worthwhile effort. This same line of thought could be applied to recycling commodities of marginal economic value that may provide additional benefits.

5. Tools such as an Environmental Benefits Calculator may prove to be a useful tool to further make the case for recycling.

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CHAPTER FIVE: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN OF ACTION: 2004 - 2014

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Plan of Action

Solid Waste Disposal and Acceptance Facilities

The following solid waste disposal and acceptance facilities will be in use for Queen Anne's County during the 10-year planning period:

Sanitary Landfills:

Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility – This facility currently located in Talbot County will continue to be the primary disposal site for municipal solid waste during the planning period. This facility will reach capacity and close no later than 2011. A new solid waste facility will be opened in Caroline County at the Holly Road site consistent with the Midshore County Regional Agreement. This facility will have a capacity for approximately 20 years or until about 2030.

Rubble Landfills:

Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility – This facility in Talbot County is operated by MES and is continuing to accept rubble waste in the regular lined cell. Continuation of this practice reduces the amount of landfill capacity available for municipal solid waste, and ultimately shortens the life of the facility.

R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. – This facility located near Queenstown will continue to provide the main rubble disposal capacity for Queen Anne's County. The owners estimate that the capacity of the current cell will be fully utilized in 7 to 10 years. The owners anticipate filing a second expansion permit for additional cell(s) that would add approximately 10 additional years of capacity per cell. Provided the owners continue to expand, this facility can provide adequate rubble disposal needs for both Queen Anne's and the other Mid-Shore Counties well beyond the 10-year planning period.

Rubble Recycling Facilities:

Dependable Recycling Co. – This facility on U.S. 50 near Wye Mills accepts some rubble materials for recycling, including concrete, asphalt, brick, block, rocks, raw natural wood, brush, stumps, leaves, grass, woodchips, and clean dirt. It is well located to serve most of Queen Anne's County.

Residential Transfer Stations:

All five existing transfer stations will continue in operation to accept residential solid waste and recyclables. These facilities are: Batt's Neck, Centreville, Church Hill, Glanding Road, and Grasonville.

It is possible that the number of transfer stations will be reduced as part of a comprehensive curbside program initiative.

Recycling Drop-Off Centers:

The 18 existing igloo recycling stations will be continued in operation (subject to agreement by the property owners). Additional stations may be added as needed to improve convenience and program success.

Management of Waste Streams

The following mechanisms will be used for managing each of the waste streams identified in Table 3-2 (Existing and Projected Solid Waste Generation). The permittee of all solid waste acceptance facilities within Queen Anne's County is also subject to the requirements of COMAR 26.04.07 "Solid Waste Management" as well as applicable local ordinances and regulations.

Commercial, Residential, Industrial & Institutional Waste:

All waste in these categories is currently disposed of at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County[6]. This facility will continue to be the sole waste disposal facility for these wastes during the planning period. However, Queen Anne's County should keep other options open for consideration during the next 10 years.

The available options include diversion of municipal solid waste, if economical, to out-of-state landfills. This has some potential due to the recent development of several large commercial municipal landfills in Virginia. These facilities now contract to receive the municipal solid waste from several Maryland counties. They have a lower tipping fee than the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility, presumably due to the very large economy of scale. This option would require agreement by all four Midshore counties. The transfer station located at the facility could serve the purpose of exporting solid waste to landfills outside the region. A comprehensive financial analysis to evaluate hauling costs, tipping fees and the on-going costs for servicing bonds and maintenance of a "mothballed" Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility would be needed as part of the decision process.

Other options include: 1) Expansion of the Midshore group to include other Eastern Shore counties. Currently Dorchester County owns and operates a 27-acre municipal solid waste landfill with room for

[6] Until approximately 2011, and thereafter will be disposed at the new MRSWF in Caroline County.

expansion; and, 2) Cooperation with the Delaware Solid Waste Authority to potentially develop a solid waste management system for the entire Delmarva Peninsula.

An increase in the percentage of the waste stream that is recycled will conserve landfill capacity and thereby extend the life of the MRSWF. However, reducing the tonnage of waste received will increase the unit cost of disposal per ton, since fixed and operating costs are somewhat constant. Currently, MES is considering several options to improve the efficiency of the facility and reduce operating costs. Potential solutions that have been identified include requesting a waiver from MDE to raise the maximum permitted landfill height from 110 feet to 134 feet or building an additional 10-acre and/or 17-acre cell(s).

Brush, Land Clearing, Construction, Demolition, and General Rubble:

Most of this waste is currently disposed or recycled at the R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. rubble landfill near Queenstown. A small amount of this waste is also disposed or recycled at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County. The recycled materials primarily consist of the Brush and Land Clearing waste streams.

R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc., will continue to be the main disposal site for rubble waste in Queen Anne's County. The current cell capacity will last for approximately 7 to 10 years. If the owners continue to expand this facility as planned, this site will meet Queen Anne's County's rubble disposal needs well beyond the next 10 years. With proceeds from the recycling surcharge fund, the owners of the facility acquired a tub grinder and stump splitter in order to divert these materials from the landfill. The wood waste is mulched and sold as a landscaping product to local distributors.

Most rubble waste generated within Queen Anne's County and the Midshore region is potentially recyclable, although these recycling programs are expensive. If recycling of rubble waste becomes more economical, then increased recycling at all rubble acceptance sites, including County transfer stations and private facilities, could reduce the future rubble disposal requirement.

The County accepts grass, leaves and general yard waste less than 3 inches in diameter at all of the transfer stations. These materials are periodically ground for use as landscaping material by MES through a program sponsored by MRRP. The end product mulch is available to the general public for a modest fee. In addition, this material has been distributed free of charge during annual special events.

Controlled Hazardous Substances:

Hazardous wastes generated in Queen Anne's County are presently disposed at permitted sites outside the County. This practice will continue, as there is insufficient demand or need for such a facility in the County.

There are a number of private commercial firms on the Eastern Shore that are licensed to collect and transport hazardous wastes from Queen Anne's County. There are limited hazardous waste disposal or storage facilities located in Maryland. According to MDE, about 75 percent of all hazardous wastes generated in Maryland are shipped out of the state. Much of the remaining hazardous waste treated or disposed within Maryland is handled at facilities dedicated to a specific industry, and not open to general public use. The only open hazardous waste treatment facility in Maryland is Clean Harbor of Baltimore, Inc., which specializes in wastewater treatment and solvent processing. All other Maryland hazardous waste facilities are storage or transfer facilities.

Other out-of-state facilities, which are common disposal points for Maryland hazardous wastes, include:

Midland Disposal, Michigan	Large quantities of hazardous waste
Chemical Conservation, Georgia	Gasoline, paint, contaminated oil
Republic Environmental, Hatsfield, PA	Restricted industrial wastes
Laidlaw, North Carolina	Restricted industrial wastes
Culver City, Kentucky	Hazardous waste incinerator

Dead Animals:

Much of this material is now recycled through commercial rendering facilities outside of Queen Anne's County. Valley Proteins in Baltimore is the only rendering plant known to be currently accepting animal wastes from Queen Anne's County. Other animal waste material is incinerated at the Maryland Department of Agriculture's Animal Health Lab near Centreville. These current management practices are adequate.

Appliances and Junk Cars:

Federal Environmental Protection Agency regulations under the Clean Air Act, Section 608, establish a mandatory recycling program for ozone depleting refrigerants such as chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) during disposal of all air conditioning and refrigeration equipment. The following appliances must be segregated for appropriate disposal by a certified recycling contractor:

- Refrigerators
- Freezers

- Air conditioners
- Water coolers
- Dehumidifiers
- Any other appliances that contain Freon, etc.

These materials are currently recycled through a MRRP contract with MES to evacuate all CFC or PCB toxins. These current practices are adequate.

Junk cars are recycled through private commercial salvage yards. Queen Anne's County does not license junkyards or auto salvage yards.

Tires:

Section 9-228 of the Annotated Code of Maryland prohibits disposal of scrap tires in a landfill after January 1, 1994. Queen Anne's County currently does not operate any tire landfill.

Passenger and light truck tires less than 17 inches in diameter are accepted at the County transfer stations and loaded into 40-yard roll-off containers. Tires from County vehicles are collected at the Roads Yard. The collected tires are then transported to the MES Tire Recycling and Crumb Rubber Production Facility in Baltimore or to Magnus Environmental in Wilmington, Delaware for recycling. Commercially generated tires, truck tires, and farm equipment tires are no longer accepted by Queen Anne's County.

Antifreeze & Waste Oil:

The Maryland Environmental Service (MES) operates the waste antifreeze and oil-recycling program. MES currently contracts with U.S. Filter to pick up oil and antifreeze from collection tanks at recycling stations throughout the region. Most of this waste oil is refined for use as heating oil. Most of the used antifreeze is reused and returned to market as recycled antifreeze.

Sewage Sludge:

Sewage sludge generated in Queen Anne's County is currently disposed of by a variety of practices, including land application, composting, and transport to the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility. These current management practices are adequate and are expected to continue.

It is the responsibility of each sludge generator to provide adequate storage and management of sludge during the winter months when weather conditions prohibit land application. The Maryland

Department of the Environment recommends that a minimum of four months of storage be considered.

Septage:

Most septage generated in Queen Anne's County is disposed at the Kent Narrows/Stevensville/Grasonville Wastewater Treatment Plant. However, companies based in those counties are probably transporting some septage collected in Queen Anne's County to disposal sites in neighboring counties.

Current septage management practices in Queen Anne's County are adequate.

Poultry Manure:

All of the poultry litter or chicken manure generated in Queen Anne's County is land applied to farmland as a nutrient source for the soil. These current management practices are adequate and expected to continue.

Sizing, Staging, and Capacity of Solid Waste Facilities

See Chapters Three, Four, and previous sections of Chapter Five.

Collection Systems

Due to the high cost of establishing and operating transfer stations, it is not recommended that additional transfer station sites be established to serve outlying areas of Queen Anne's County. The County may consider consolidating existing transfer stations as part of a comprehensive curbside collection program.

As derived from the population forecasts in Chapter 2, 29,403 persons (60% of the total County population) will reside in the Kent Island/Queenstown/Grasonville area by in 2010. This will require either the continued expansion of transfer stations (Batts Neck and Grasonville) and their associated operating costs, or alternative solid waste collection services. The increasing population density in some areas of the County may make it desirable for the County to begin a system of residential curbside collection. Potential service areas include: Kingstown, Bennett's Point, Prospect Bay, Grasonville, and all of Kent Island (including subdivisions such as Cloverfields, Bay City, Kent Island Estates, Romancoke, Chester Harbor, Dominion, etc.). In addition, the County could work with and encourage the Towns to expand their curbside collection contracts to serve areas outside of their respective corporate limits.

Currently many neighboring residents in large subdivisions and population centers are receiving curbside service from two or more different private waste haulers, while others in the community use the transfer stations. This is a wasteful system that eliminates economies of scale.

A County-administered system of contract districts for curbside collection is a desirable service that may yield a host of benefits to the general public. These include:

- Lower Costs to Residents – Residents may pay less than current rates offered by private haulers to subscription customers and residents who self-haul their waste and recyclables to transfer or igloo stations would save on not having to make 52 or more trips per year to the those sites.
- Increased Recycling – There would be an increased opportunity and greater convenience with residential curbside recycling.
- Reduced Traffic, Pollution and Road Wear – Fewer trucks would be needed by optimizing the contracted haulers' routes within collection districts.
- Reduced Number of Transfer Stations – More curbside collection would equate to less transfer station traffic at the five County-operated stations. This would permit consolidation of sites and possibly a reduction in the operational hours of the remaining facilities.

It is envisioned that a County-administered system for curbside collection services will be handled by private waste haulers that are contracted by the County (similar to the Town Municipal contracts). The County could collect payment for the service via taxes or an independent utility billing system. Solid waste collection districts can be created under the authority of Title 25.

Transitioning to a contract curbside collection program would be a significant challenge for the County. The major steps necessary to plan, develop and implement this program would include:

- Complete a Comprehensive Study for a County-administered curbside collection program
- Develop Action Plan and Schedule
- Design a Public Education Campaign
- Establish Collection Districts and Routes
- Develop Program Administration and Ordinances
- Conduct Public Education Campaign
- Establish all Administrative and Legislative Needs
- Prepare Procurement Solicitation and Contracts
- Conduct Procurement and Award Contracts
- Begin Operations, Monitor and Adjust as Needed

Schedule for New Solid Waste Facilities

No new municipal solid waste disposal facilities are planned in Queen Anne's County during the 10-year planning period. The Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility in Talbot County will continue in operation until reaching full capacity and close no later than 2011, with the next regional landfill site to be located in Caroline County for a subsequent 20-year period or approximately until 2030.

The only new or expanded solid waste acceptance facilities, which will be required in Queen Anne's County during the planning period, are possibly new or consolidated transfer stations.

The R.B. Baker & Sons private rubble landfill may be active in the permit process during the planning period. The owners of this facility intend to continue expansion by adding a third rubble cell in approximately 7 to 10 years. The owners will control the scheduling of these facilities.

The Days Cove Reclamation Company is currently active in the MDE permit process to operate a second private rubble landfill and recycling facility on a 58-acre site owned by Springview Inc. This site is situated at the intersection of Peter's Corner and Glanding Roads in northeastern Queen Anne's County. The subject property was amended in the County's Solid Waste Plan in 1994 by the sitting County Commissioners at that time. In 1996 Days Cove submitted their original application to the State triggering the multi-phase waste disposal permit process. Since that time the proposed rubble landfill has been strongly contested by local citizens and subsequent elected officials. The proposed facility has been in and out of the Court System from 1996 through 2002 when the Maryland Court of Appeals ordered the County to issue conditional land use approval for the project. A subsequent appeal by the County to the Maryland Court of Appeals was denied. At this time, Days Cove is moving the proposal forward in the State's permit process. Additional details involving the history of this case are included in Appendix J.

Financing Proposed Solid Waste Facilities

As discussed above, no new publicly owned municipal solid waste disposal facilities are planned in Queen Anne's County during the 10-year planning period. The Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility and its future development is financed by the Maryland Environmental Service, utilizing its revenue bonding authority and by tipping fees collected at the site.

Continued expansion and improvement of the recycling program is expected under guidance of the MRRP. Financing for both capital and operating costs of the recycling program is obtained from the tipping fee surcharge at the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility. An additional source of funding for recycling programs is the 10 percent surcharge on tipping fees at the R.B. Baker Rubble Landfill. These funds have been programmed to supplement the development of a central materials consolidation facility (MCF) at the

Centreville Transfer Station and for continued rubble and land clearing debris recycling activities at the R.B Baker facility.

Closure Plans

No public solid waste acceptance facility in Queen Anne's County is expected to cease operations during the planning period.

Amending and Updating the Plan

State Law, pursuant to Title 9, Subtitle 5 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, as well as COMAR 26.03.03, requires the governing body of the County, after reasonable opportunity for public hearing, to adopt a triennially revised County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and have it approved by MDE.

The adopted Plan for Queen Anne's County and its incorporated Towns shall be reviewed and updated at least triennially. For this purpose, municipal and County agencies, as well as owners of private facilities and other federal or State agencies having programmed solid waste management facilities, will be furnished copies of the draft changes for comment. A public hearing with the County Commissioners will then be held. Notice of the public hearing shall be advertised in the Record Observer newspaper or other local paper once each week for two consecutive weeks with the first notice appearing at least fourteen days prior to the public hearing. Following the public hearing, the County Commissioners shall take appropriate action.

Following the decision of the County Commissioners, the updated Plan shall be sent to MDE for its review and final approval. The updated Plan will not become effective until notification of final approval is received from the State.

In addition, COMAR 26.03.03.05 requires that the comprehensive solid waste management plan shall be revised or amended to include the installation or extension of either a solid waste acceptance facility or solid waste disposal system before the issuance of a permit by MDE. The same public hearing process outlined above for the triennial update shall be used for any revision.

As discussed in Chapter Two, the Queen Anne's County Code (Title 18 – Land Use) does not permit any new solid waste acceptance facilities in any of the zoning districts.

Summary of Recommendations

The following is a summary of recommendations for programs, plans, regulations, procedures, and policies as a result of this Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan update:

1. Continue with the policy that designates the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility as the sole waste disposal facility for municipal solid waste generated in Queen Anne's County. However, Queen Anne's County will keep other options open for consideration during the next 10 years.

2. Queen Anne's County has an obligation under the Midshore Regional Agreement to provide a future regional landfill site. This site will not be needed for approximately 27 years. The County purchased a 124-acre farm adjacent to the Centreville Transfer Station in order to host the third Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility. The Department of Planning and Zoning and the Department of Public Works should conduct a preliminary review of this site and develop long-range plans to ensure that adequate public facilities are provided and compatibility with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan is maintained. Key criteria in this review include: access to the site and future transportation patterns, soils, wetlands, surrounding land uses, adjacent zoning districts. A sign designating the future use of this property should also be posted near the site to inform the general public.

3. The R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc., rubble landfill will continue to be the main disposal site for rubble waste in Queen Anne's County. The secondary site for rubble disposal will continue to be the Midshore Regional Solid Waste Facility.

4. Queen Anne's County should annually review the transfer station fee system to see if it is effectively accomplishing its objectives.

5. Queen Anne's County should initiate a curbside collection study to evaluate the merits of a County-administered system of contracted districts for curbside collection of solid waste and possibly recyclables for residential properties. This study should also evaluate the possibility and economic impact of reducing the number of residential transfer stations in conjunction with implementation of a residential curbside collection program.

6. It is recommended that Queen Anne's County begin using the authority of Title 25 of the County Code to license private firms that collect and transport solid waste.

7. Queen Anne's County will continue to proactively promote recycling efforts that fit within the annual budget constraint established by the regional surcharge fund. Promotional efforts will emphasize both the importance of recycling and recycling economics. Queen Anne's County will continue to pursue the highest diversion of materials from the waste stream that can be economically handled. New recycling programs will focus on those materials that can provide the greatest weight diversion for the least cost, such as programs to promote composting or recovery of yard waste and organics before they reach public facilities. Source reduction and reuse of materials should also be encouraged through public outreach efforts and implemented where feasible.

8. The County should continue to support the Household Hazardous Waste Collection and "eCycle" events sponsored by the Midshore Regional Recycling Program.

9. The County should aggressively pursue the development of the Materials Consolidation Facility with available funding sources in order to centralize recyclable processing activities.

10. The County should conduct a comprehensive review and update of Title 25 of the County Code entitled “Solid Waste” to ensure consistency with other policies and plans.

11. The County should consider establishing more stringent user policies at the five County-operated transfer stations including:

    - Establish formal policies as to assist in the elimination of scavenging refuse materials by employees and the general public; and,
    - Greater enforcement to minimize commercial and out-of-county wastes that enter the transfer station sites from small businesses.

12. The County and its regional partners should investigate innovative, emerging and effective policies and technologies that could improve upon current systems as well as direct future goals and planning. Narrowly focused, this may be in the form of examining specific policy, accounting, collection or processing approaches. With a broader whole-systems view, the County and its regional partners should consider the simple goal of Zero Waste and the far-reaching resource and community implications it represents. Zero Waste is a design principle that seeks to redesign the way resources and materials flow through society by advocating 'cradle to cradle' philosophies in order to promote clean production, prevent pollution and create communities in which all materials are safely cycled back to the economy or environment for productive reuse and nothing is wasted.

13. The County should investigate opportunities with the local University of Maryland Extension Office to blend poultry litter with surplus mulch and other yard waste material that is processed at the five County Transfer Stations. This operation would yield a more valuable “mulch material” with superior nutrient characteristics, which could be used and/or sold as soil amendments.

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GLOSSARY

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List of Terms

Agricultural Waste - "Domestic animal manure or residuals in liquid or solid form generated in the production of poultry, livestock, fur-bearing animals, and their products. Agricultural waste includes residuals generated in the production and harvesting but not of subsequent processing of all agricultural, horticultural, or aquacultural commodities. Agricultural waste does not include land clearing debris unless the cleared land is intended solely for agricultural purposes." *(COMAR* 26.04.07.02)

Biodegradable Material - Waste material which is capable of being broken down by microorganisms into simple, stable compounds such as carbon dioxide and water. Most organic wastes, such as food wastes and paper, are *biodegradabl*e.

Bulky Waste - Large items of refuse including, but not limited to, appliances, furniture, large auto parts, non-hazardous construction, demolition materials, trees, branches and stumps which cannot be handled by normal solid waste processing, collection and disposal methods.

Commercial Waste - Waste materials originating in wholesale, retail, institutional or service establishments, such as office buildings, stores, markets, theaters, hotels or warehouses.

Commingled Recyclables - A mixture of several recyclable materials in one container.

Compactor - Power-driven device used to compress materials to a smaller volume.

Compost - The relatively stable decomposed organic material resulting from the composting process. Also referred to as humus.

Composting - "The process in which organic solid waste is biologically decomposed under controlled conditions to yield a nuisance-free humus-like product." *(COMAR* 26.04.07.02)

Construction and Demolition Waste - Materials resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of buildings, bridges, pavements and other structures.

Corrugated Paper - Paper or cardboard manufactured in a series of wrinkles or folds, or into alternating ridges and grooves.

Curbside Collection - Programs where recyclable materials are collected at the curb, often from special containers, to be brought to various processing facilities.

Decomposition - Breaking down into component parts or basic elements.

Diversion Rate - A measure of the material being diverted for recycling compared with the total amount that was previously thrown away.

Drop-off Center - A method of collecting recyclable materials in which the materials are taken by individuals to recycling igloos and deposited into designated containers.

Ferrous Metals - Metals that are derived from iron. They can be removed using large magnets at separation facilities.

Flow Control - A legal or economic means by which waste is directed to particular destinations. For example, a contract requiring that certain wastes be sent to a combustion facility is waste *flow contro*l.

Garbage - Spoiled or waste food that is thrown away, generally defined as wet food waste. It is used as a general term for all products discarded.

Ground water - Water beneath the earth's surface that fills underground pockets (known as aquifers) and moves between soil particles and rock, supplying wells and springs.

Hazardous Waste - Waste material that may pose a threat to human health or the environment, the disposal and handling of which is regulated by federal law.

Hazardous Waste Landfill - A sanitary (lined) landfill that accepts hazardous waste. Hazardous waste may pose a threat to human health or the environment; therefore, the handling and disposal of the waste is strictly regulated by federal law. Waste processing procedures and facilities are highly dependent on the type of waste disposed at the landfill.

Incinerator - A facility in which the combustion of solid waste (e.g., municipal, medical) occurs. The recovery of energy from the combustion process may or may not occur. Incinerators are generally classified as a mass-burn facility, a refuse derived fuel facility, or waste to energy facility.

Waste-to-Energy Facility (WTEF) - A centralized facility that reduces the quantity of MSW and recovers energy (as steam or electricity) through the combustion of MSW. A WTEF generally includes the following components: (1) a waste handling and storage facility (e.g., storage pit, cranes, front-end loaders, etc.); (2) a combustion unit; (3) energy recovery facilities (boiler, turbine, generator, etc.); (4) ash collection; and (5) air emission pollution control equipment (e.g. bag house, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, etc.). A WTEF may be either a mass-burn or a refuse derived fuel facility.

Industrial Waste - "Any liquid, gaseous solid, or other waste substance, or combination thereof, resulting from: a) any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business; or b) the development of any natural resource, including agriculture." *(COMAR* 26.08.01.01)

Infectious Waste - "Any waste that comes from a hospital, clinic, or laboratory and that is known or suspected to be contaminated with organisms capable of producing disease or infection in humans. Infectious waste includes disposable equipment, instruments, utensils, contaminated needles, scalpels, and razor blades, human tissue and organs that result from surgery, obstetrics, or autopsy, feces, urine, vomitus, and suctionings, live vaccines for human use, blood and blood products, laboratory specimens such as tissue, blood elements, excreta, and secretions." *(COMAR* 26.04.07.02)

Institutional Waste - Waste materials originating in schools, hospitals, prisons, research institutions and other public buildings.

Land-Clearing Debris – Naturally occurring debris, such as stumps, trees, and yard wastes.

Landfill - (Sanitary Landfill) “an engineered method of disposing of solid wastes on land in a manner that minimizes public health and environmental hazards, and is designed, installed, and operated according to the provision of these regulations.” *(COMAR* 26.04.07.02)

Leachate - Liquid that has percolated through solid waste or another medium and has extracted, dissolved, or suspended materials from it, which may include potentially harmful materials. *Leachate* collection and treatment is of primary concern at municipal waste landfills.

MRA - Maryland Recycling Act of 1988.

MRA Materials - Waste or Recycled commodities that are considered under MRA guidelines to have originated from municipal and commercial sources and typically would be disposed at municipal solid

waste facilities unless they are recycled. Certain wastes are excluded as noted in Non-MRA materials.

Non-MRA Materials - Wastes or Recycled commodities excluded from MRA guidelines and recycling rate calculations are materials that are collected for disposal or recycling such as Hospital waste (special waste), land clearing debris, rubble, scrap material, sewage sludge, and waste generated by a single individual or business and disposed of in a facility dedicated solely for that entity's waste.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)- A centralized facility that receives, separates, processes and/or markets recyclable materials that have been previously separated from the municipal solid waste stream. A MRF for separated recyclables can be designed to handle all types of recyclables or just certain categories (e.g., paper, corrugated, plastics, glass, steel, aluminum, etc.), and may include a variety of processing equipment such as balers, crushers, air classifiers, magnetic separators, optical separation systems (for glass), and loading and transportation equipment.

Methane - An odorless, colorless, flammable and explosive gas produced by municipal solid waste undergoing anaerobic decomposition. *Methane* is emitted from municipal solid waste landfills.

Microorganisms - Microscopically small living organisms that digest decomposable materials through metabolic activity. *Microorganisms* are active in the composting process.

Monitoring Well - "Any hole made in the ground to examine groundwater." *(COMAR* 26.04.07.02)

Municipal Solid Waste Composting - The controlled degradation of municipal solid waste after some form of preprocessing to remove non-compostable inorganic materials.

Mulch - Ground wood waste used as a protective ground covering around plants to prevent evaporation of moisture and freezing of roots and to nourish the soil.

Municipal Sanitary Landfill - An engineered solid waste acceptance facility permitted under the requirements of MDE. The facility is designed, installed, and operated to minimize public health and environmental hazards. The municipal sanitary landfill is the final disposal site for wastes generated by a community with the exception of those wastes specifically prohibited by MDE and Queen Anne's County regulations.

Municipal Solid Waste - Includes non-hazardous waste generated in households, commercial and business establishments, institution and light industrial wastes, agricultural wastes, mining waste and sewage sludge.

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill - A county (or regional county consortium-) owned, centralized facility for the long-term land disposal of MSW without creating nuisances or hazards to public health or safety. A state-of-the-art municipal waste landfill includes the following technologies and operating features: (1) covering the disposed MSW with clean soil or other suitable cover material at the end of each day; (2) composite, double, or double composite liners; (3) leachate collection and storage systems; (4) leachate treatment; (5) landfill gas control and recovery; (6) proper closure and capping of filled landfill cells; and (7) environmental protection monitoring (i.e., check of incoming landfill wastes for hazardous or other unsuitable materials, groundwater monitoring wells, domestic water supply monitoring, etc.). Operation of a municipal waste landfill requires heavy machinery for distributing and compacting the MSW; excavating; hauling and stockpiling cover material; and constructing new landfill cells and closing old landfill cells.

Organic Waste - Waste material containing carbon. The organic fraction of municipal solid waste includes paper, wood, food wastes, plastics and yard wastes.

Participation Rate - A measure of the number of people participating in a recycling program compared to the total number that could be participating.

Recyclables - Materials that still have useful physical or chemical properties after serving their original purpose and that can, therefore, be reused or remanufactured into additional products.

Recycling - The process by which materials otherwise destined for disposal are collected, reprocessed or remanufactured and reused.

Recycling Drop-off Center- A facility where recyclable materials can be dropped-off for collection by the agency. Facilities similar to MSW drop-off center (and could be combined with an MSW, yard waste, or waste oil and antifreeze drop-off center), including separate disposal containers for different categories of recyclable materials.

Refuse - See Solid Waste

Residential Waste - Waste materials generated in single and multiple-family homes.

Residue - Materials remaining after processing, incineration, composting, or recycling have been completed. *Residues* are usually disposed of in landfills.

Resource Recovery - A term describing the extraction and utilization of materials and energy from the waste stream. The term is sometimes used synonymously with energy recovery.

Resource Recovery Facility - "A processing facility at which component materials of solid waste are recovered for use as raw material or energy sources." *(COMAR* 26.04.07.02)

Reuse - The use of a product more than once in its same form for the same purpose; e.g., a soft-drink bottle is reused when it is returned to the bottling company for refilling.

Rubble Landfill - A centralized facility that receives, separates and processes land-clearing and construction and demolition (LCD and C&D) debris, such as trees, brush, rock, concrete, asphalt, brick, plaster and steel. Rubble processing may utilize crushers and grinders to reduce the volume of C&D and LCD wastes, and thus maximize the efficiency and handling of such wastes. C&D and LCD wastes can be processed for reuse and recycling (e.g., crushed rock, wood compost, scrap metal, etc.) or for disposal in a rubble landfill.

Scrap - Discarded or rejected industrial waste material often suitable for recycling.

Septage - Material removed from chemical toilets, septic tanks, seepage pits, privies or cesspools.

Sewage - "The water-carried human, domestic and other wastes and includes all human and animal excreta." *(COMAR* 26.04.02.01)

Sludge - A semi-liquid residue remaining from the treatment of municipal and industrial water and wastewater.

Soil Liner - Landfill liner composed of compacted soil used for the containment of leachate.

Solid Waste - "Any garbage, refuse, sludge, or liquid from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or in irrigation return flows." *(COMAR* 26.03.03.01)

Solid Waste Acceptance Facility - Any transfer station, recycling drop-off station, or waste processing facility whose primary purpose is to process or aggregate solid waste.

Solid Waste Disposal Facility - Any incinerator, municipal solid waste-, rubble- or land-clearing debris - landfill whose primary purpose is to dispose of solid waste.

Solid Waste Management - "The systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, re-use, or disposal of solid waste." *(COMAR* 26.03.03.01)

Source Reduction - The design, manufacture, acquisition and reuse of materials so as to minimize the quantity and/or toxicity of waste produced. *Source reduction* prevents waste either by redesigning products or by otherwise changing societal patterns of consumption, use and waste generation.

Special Medical Waste - See Infectious Waste.

Tipping Fee - A fee, usually dollars per ton, for the unloading or dumping of waste at a landfill, transfer station, recycling center, or waste-to-energy facility; also called a disposal or service fee.

Transfer Station -A centralized facility where waste is unloaded from several small collection vehicles and loaded into larger vehicles for hauling to processing or disposal facilities; could include the use of loading and compacting machinery.

Tub Grinder - Machine to grind yard and wood wastes for mulching, composting or size reduction.

Waste Oil and Antifreeze Drop-off Facility - A facility where used motor oil and antifreeze can be dropped-off for collection by the agency or private operator, includes vehicle access to drop-off tanks for oil and antifreeze.

Waste Stream - A term describing the total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions and manufacturing plants that must be recycled, burned or disposed of in landfills; or any segment thereof, such as the "residential waste stream" or the "recyclable waste stream."

Waste-to-Energy - Conversion of solid waste to energy, generally through the combustion of processed or raw refuse to produce steam and electricity.

Water Table - Level below the earth's surface at which the ground becomes saturated with water. Landfills and composting facilities are designed with respect to the water table in order to minimize potential contamination.

Wetland - Area that is regularly wet or flooded and has a water table that stands at or above the land surface for at least part of the year. Coastal wetlands extend back from estuaries and include salt marshes, tidal basins, marshes and mangrove swamps. Inland non-tidal wetlands consist of swamps, marshes and bogs. Federal regulations apply to landfills sited at or near wetlands.

White Goods - Large household appliances such as refrigerators, stoves, air conditioners and washing machines.

Yard Waste - Leaves, grass clippings, brush, prunings, and other natural organic matter discarded from yards and gardens.

Zero Waste - Zero Waste is a design principle for the 21st Century that seeks to redesign the way resources and materials flow through society. Zero Waste requires eliminating subsidies for raw material extraction and waste disposal, and holding producers responsible for their products and packaging 'from cradle to cradle.' The goal is to promote clean production, prevent pollution, and create communities in which all products are

designed to be cycled safely back into the economy or environment. (Source: www.grrn.org/zerowaste/index.html)

Many of the definitions in this glossary were obtained from EPA's Decision Maker's Guide to Solid Waste Management, Volume II, (EPA 530-R-95-023), 1995. Project Co-Directors: Phillip R. O'Leary and Patrick W. Walsh, Solid and Hazardous Waste Education Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison/Extension.

APPENDICES

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Appendix A: MDE 2002 Sludge Generation, Export, and Import Report for Queen Anne's County

24 Permitted Septic Haulers.

Queen Anne's County Sludge Generators (WWTPs):

Centreville	53 wet tons
Chesapeake College	17 wet tons
Queenstown	23 wet tons
KNSG WWTP	1,439 wet tons
Millington	23 wet tons
Church Hill	0 wet tons
Sudlersville	0 wet tons
TOTAL	1,555 wet tons

*Only KNSG WWTP Sludge is land applied in QA Co.

Imported Sludge:

Out of State	9,231 wet tons
Out of County	5,419 wet tons
TOTAL	14,650 wet tons

Queen Anne's County Sludge Exported to Talbot County:

Centreville	53 wet tons
Queenstown	23 wet tons
TOTAL	76 wet tons

Chesapeake Community College sludge goes to KNSG WWTP.

There are 31 permitted land application sites in Queen Anne's County.

Source: QAC Environmental Health Department, 2002 Data

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Appendix B: Inbound and Outbound Septage Report for the Kent Narrows/Stevensville/Grasonville Wastewater Treatment Plant (2002-2003)

Month	Total - Gal	Total - Gal (w/ 10%)	Total - Tons	Total - Tons (w/ 10%)	A&B Septic	"A" Plus Sanitation	Burn's Septic	Ken Burns	Clear Creek Environmental	Green's Sanitation	King's Portable	Raymond Harrison	Map	Park's Septic	Thomas E Pierson	Roto Rooter	Stephen Ruth	Safe Harbor	Septic Env.
3/1/2002	**98,150**	**107,965**	**409**	**450**	0	0	0	20,500	57,350	500		0	900	4,500	2,550	2,100	9,000	750	
4/1/2002	**161,700**	**177,870**	**674**	**742**	0	0	0	38,500	95,000	500		0	1,400	6,000	3,825	0	15,000	1,475	
5/1/2002	**136,705**	**150,376**	**570**	**627**	1,000	0	0	28,150	82,150	0		0	1,350	5,400	4,500	0	9,000	5,155	
6/1/2002	**207,675**	**228,443**	**866**	**953**	1,700	0	1,000	30,000	138,350	500		0	1,650	4,800	6,375	2,800	11,200	9,300	
7/1/2002	**251,925**	**277,118**	**1,051**	**1,156**	0	0	2,000	32,000	161,500	500		0	2,750	2,000	7,175	0	26,700	17,300	
8/1/2002	**73,875**	**81,263**	**308**	**339**	0	0	0	15,500	46,000	0		0	800	0	2,075	0	4,500	5,000	
9/1/2002	**91,250**	**100,375**	**381**	**419**					91,250	0									
10/1/2002	**99,960**	**109,956**	**417**	**459**	0	150	0	29,500	36,800	0		0	1,550	4,500	3,875	0	16,500	7,085	
11/1/2002	**101,000**	**111,100**	**421**	**463**	0	0	0	32,500	35,100	500		0	1,550	10,000	3,150	0	15,500	2,700	
12/1/2002	**73,525**	**80,878**	**307**	**337**	0	0	0	24,500	23,300	750		0	1,000	5,200	2,155	0	14,500	2,120	
2002 Totals	**1,295,765**	**1,425,342**	**5,403**	**5,944**	2,700	150	3,000	251,150	766,800	3,250	0	0	12,950	42,400	35,680	4,900	121,900	50,885	0
1/1/2003	**273,610**	**300,971**	**1,141**	**1,255**	0	0	1,000	29,500	174,550	500		0	1,125	32,700	2,725	0	20,000	3,510	8,000
2/1/2003	**99,425**	**109,368**	**415**	**456**	0	0	1,500	22,000	0	0		0	725	30,500	1,950	0	10,000	2,000	30,750
3/1/2003	**176,050**	**193,655**	**734**	**808**	0	700	1,000	38,000	0	1,750		0	825	53,800	2,775	2,000	24,000	2,300	48,900
4/1/2003	**145,385**	**159,924**	**606**	**667**	0	0	1,750	20,000	0	0		4,750	1,250	40,500	2,500	0	22,000	2,535	50,100
5/1/2003	**123,750**	**136,125**	**516**	**568**	0	0	1,000	24,500	0	0		4,200	1,800	17,400	2,350	0	22,000	6,050	44,450
6/1/2003	**193,795**	**213,175**	**808**	**889**	0	0	1,950	25,000	0	0		0	1,800	55,550	3,000	0	27,000	8,745	70,750
7/1/2003	**175,550**	**193,105**	**732**	**805**	0	800	750	31,000	0	0		4,000	2,550	23,800	3,800	0	28,000	12,450	68,400
8/1/2003	**151,900**	**167,090**	**633**	**697**	0	0	0	24,000	0	0		0	2,300	11,500	5,000	0	38,200	7,350	63,550
9/1/2003	**126,850**	**139,535**	**529**	**582**	0	0	1,000	24,500	0	0		3,400	2,200	10,000	4,050	0	30,200	9,000	42,500
10/1/2003	**113,300**	**124,630**	**472**	**520**	0	0	1,000	28,000	0	1,200		0	2,200	7,500	2,250	0	25,000	6,400	39,750
11/1/2003	**84,000**	**92,400**	**350**	**385**	0	5,150	0	16,000	0	1,500	200	1,000	2,150	6,500	1,500	0	21,500	5,500	23,000
12/1/2003	**227,200**	**249,920**	**947**	**1,042**	0	14,150	0	33,500		0	0	0	2,700	43,900	250	0	52,300	5,300	75,100
2003 Totals	**1,890,815**	**2,079,897**	**7,885**	**8,673**	0	20,800	10,950	316,000	174,550	4,950	200	17,350	21,625	333,650	32,150	2,000	320,200	71,140	565,250

***We used the average weight of H_2O (8.34 lbs / gallon) to convert to tons.**

****Data obtained from QAC Sanitary District Month-End Reporting Database - April 30, 2004**

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Appendix C: Monthly Ticket Collection Data for 2003; by Transfer Station

	BATTS NECK			CENTREVILLE			CHURCH HILL			GLANDING			GRASONVILLE			TOTALS			
DATE	**SW**	**CFC UNITS**	**TIRES**	**SW**	**CFC UNITS**	**TIRES**	**SW**	**CFC UNITS**	**TIRES**	**SW**	**CFC UNITS**	**TIRES**	**SW**	**CFC UNITS**	**TIRES**	**SW**	**CFC UNITS**	**TIRES**	**TKTS**
Jan	4801	190	13	1675	120	4	1471	70	40	1486	60	13	3387	220	27	12820	660	97	**13577**
Feb	3545	140	2	1320	40	8	1115	70	14	1103	60	22	2532	100	15	9615	410	61	**10086**
Mar	6250	180	17	2117	140	26	1876	110	56	2151	73	66	4396	150	104	16790	653	269	**17712**
Apr	5973	320	20	2083	121	17	1823	110	50	1921	100	103	4400	173	55	16200	824	245	**17269**
May	6934	290	36	2315	90	1	2112	120	110	2219	200	40	4658	240	34	18238	940	221	**19399**
Jun	6466	330	35	2218	100	22	1752	90	54	2013	150	89	4628	260	24	17077	930	224	**18231**
Jul	6894	450	70	2484	210	16	1999	230	38	2246	210	59	4820	320	13	18443	1420	196	**20059**
Aug	7146	400	64	2467	110	6	2028	90	38	2191	180	110	4885	340	5	18717	1120	223	**20060**
Sep	7418	340	53	2357	80	2	1910	60	28	2189	120	36	5042	140	7	18916	740	126	**19782**
Oct	5867	380	33	2256	60	12	1822	130	12	1905	140	24	4670	100	12	16520	810	93	**17423**
Nov	6483	270	67	2238	240	12	1777	80	30	2025	80	40	4499	310	24	17022	980	173	**18175**
Dec	5994	140	31	2296	90	19	1858	50	37	1975	80	83	4977	230	3	17100	590	173	**17863**
TOTAL	**73771**	**3430**	**441**	**25826**	**1401**	**145**	**21543**	**1210**	**507**	**23424**	**1453**	**685**	**52894**	**2583**	**323**	**197458**	**10077**	**2101**	**209636**
% by type	**37%**	**34%**	**21%**	**13%**	**14%**	**7%**	**11%**	**12%**	**24%**	**12%**	**14%**	**33%**	**27%**	**26%**	**15%**				
GRAND TOTAL	**77642**			**27372**			**23260**			**25562**			**55800**						
%	**37%**			**13%**			**11%**			**12%**			**27%**						
Avg tickets / week	**1419**			**497**			**414**			**450**			**1017**						

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Appendix D: CY2003 MDE Reports - MRSWF

Maryland Department of the Environment

1800 Washington Boulevard - Suite 605 • Baltimore • Maryland • 21230-1719
(410) 537-3375 • 1-800-633-6301 (within Maryland) • http://www.mde.state.md.us

Robert L. Erlich
Governor

Michael S. Steele
Lt. Governor

Kendl P. Philbrick
Acting Secretary

Solid Waste Tonnage Report
Permitted Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

Reporting year: CY 2003

Facility Name: MIDSHORE Regional SWF **Refuse Disposal Permit #:** 1999-WMF-0144

Facility Address:	7341 Barkers Landing Road (Street)		410 820-8383/8384 (Facility Telephone number)
Facility Address:	Easton, Maryland 21601 (City State Zip)		410-820-8385 (Facility Fax number)
Contact Name	W. K. (Ken) Lathroum		klath@menv.com (e-mail address)
Title:	Project Manager		
Contact Address:	2011 Commerce Park Drive (Street)		410-974-7254, Ext.#301 (Contact Telephone number)
Contact Address:	Annapolis, Maryland 21401 (City State Zip)		410-974-7236 (Contact Fax number)

Please submit the completed form by March 1, 2004 to:

Maryland Department of the Environment
Waste Management Administration
Solid Waste Program
1800 Washington Boulevard - Suite 605
Baltimore MD 21230 - 1719

For questions on how to complete this form, please call the Solid Waste Program at (410) 537 - 3375

Form Number: MDE/WAS/Gen.001
December, 2003
TTY Users 1-800-735-2258 for Hearing Impaired

Recycled Paper

Facility Name: MIDSHORE Regional SWF **Refuse Disposal Permit #:** 1999-WMF-0144

A. -- Waste Accepted

174,698.74 **Total tons of solid waste and other materials accepted during the year**

(Total must equal the sum of all Section A entries for the reporting period)

Supplemental page(s) attached? [ ] Yes [XX] No

	Origin		MSW Accepted			Non-MSW Accepted			
	State	County	Res	Com	Mixed	C&D	LCD	Industrial	MSW Incinerator Ash
1	MD	Caroline	7,413.76	8,989.00	0.00	808.71	4.05	0.00	0.00
2	MD	Kent	4,840.70	4,115.20	0.00	323.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	MD	Qn Anne's	19,381.11	11,228.40	0.00	80.96	14.08	0.00	0.00
4	MD	Talbot	22,898.54	17,963.18	0.00	9,679.00	875.52	0.00	0.00
5	MD	Mixed	7,566.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Totals:	62,100.20	42,296	0.00	10,891.80	893.65	0.00	0.00

(include quantities from all supplemental pages)

	Origin		Other Waste Accepted						
	State	County	Special Medical Waste	Non-MSW Ash	Asbestos	Sewage Sludge	Tires	Clean fill	**Other** (Define) Clean rubble
1	MD	Caroline	0.00	0.00	0.00	169.02	0.46	637.00	50.55
2	MD	Kent	0.00	0.00	2.72	17.44	2.52	19.57	0.00
3	MD	Qn Anne's	0.00	0.00	5.77	161.80	1.11	14.28	27.61
4	MD	Talbot	0.00	0.00	55.85	336.84	897.74	18,502.18	1,048.33
5	MD	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Totals:	0.00	0.00	64.34	685.10	901.83	19,173.03	1,126.49

(include quantities from all supplemental pages)

B. -- On-Site Management

142,715.99 **Total tons of solid waste and other materials managed on-site during the year**

(Total must equal the sum of all Section B entries for the reporting period)

Waste-to-Energy / Incinerator Facilities

0.00 **Ash Generated (Tons)**

0.00 **By-Pass (Tons)**

Waste Management Category	Wastes Managed						
	MSW	C&D	LCD	Industrial	Special Medical Waste	Incinerator Ash	**Other** (Clean Fill/YW/Rubble/Tires/ Asbestos/Sludge)
Landfilled	104,395.98	10,891.80	893.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	749.44
Incinerated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recycled/Re-used	2,196.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	901.83
Stored [1]	6,729.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landfill Construction [2]	2,387.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,299.52
Totals:	108,979.75	10,891.80	893.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,950.79

Notes: 1. "Stored" means the temporary storage or stockpiling of materials on site for future use, disposal, or transport.(Tires/YW/Recyclables)

2. "Landfill Construction" means the use of waste or other materials for landfill construction. (e.g. daily cover, road construction, etc)

(Yard Waste is MSW used for LF Const.)

Facility Name: MIDSHORE Regional SWF **Refuse Disposal Permit #:** 1999-WMF-0144

C. -- Waste Transported

31,983 **Total tons of solid waste and other materials transported during the year.**

(Total must equal the sum of all Section C entries for the reporting period)

	Waste Destination					
	State	**County**	**Facility Name**	**Identify Category of Waste and Other Materials**	**Tons Transported to This Facility**	**Transported to be Recycled or Disposed? (circle one)**
1	VA	Sussex	Waverly Landfill	MSW	28,683	Disposed
2	VA	Glouster	Middle Peninsula	MSW	3,277	Disposed
3	VA	KING	King George Landfill	MSW	23	Disposed
4		See	Recycling & Tire Reports	Tires and Recyclables	2,240	Recycled

D. -- Total Solid Waste Accepted and Managed Summary

The combined sum of the totals for Section B and Section C should equal the totals found in Section A . If this is not the case, please provide brief written explanation below.

The categorization of waste is incomplete between sections of the report. This results in an incomplete tabulation to meet this guidline. A transfer station operates on site and the tonnages are maintained and tabulated independently.

E. -- Additional Information To Be Submitted By All Permit Holders

1. How is the category(ies) of incoming waste determined?

Inspection onsite, and by questioning drivers.

2. How is the origin or source of incoming waste for each waste category determined?

By Inspection and questioning drivers, also coordination with municipalities and counties.

3. If applicable, what is the conversion factor used to convert cubic yards to tons?

N/A all material is weighted.

4. Total amount of solid waste and other materials accepted per month.

January	February	March	April	May	June
13510.31	9134.32	13571.44	14596.85	14807.67	15462.59

July	August	September	October	November	December
20909.43	15391.54	16781.27	16035.43	13649.51	15601.05

Include A Copy Of The Current Tip Fee And Other Charges For Your Facility With This Report.

Facility Name: MIDSHORE Regional SWF **Refuse Disposal Permit #:** 1999-WMF-0144

F. -- Additional Information To Be Submitted By Landfill Permit Holders Only

1. Total volume of waste landfilled for year. **(To be Reported as In-Place Cubic Yards.)**	200,732
2. Percent of total permitted landfill capacity used for year.	6.90%
3. Remaining capacity in *active* landfill cell(s) reported in cubic yards.	675,825
4. Projected calendar year when *active* landfill cell(s) will reach capacity.	2007

How was the above projection determined?

Available air space devided by anticipated tonnage buried at 1300lbs/cu. Yd. Plus anticipated settlement of all three cells.

5. Total remaining permitted landfill capacity reported in cubic yards.	675,825
6. Number of permitted cells *remaining* in landfill. (As identified in approved plans)	1
7. Total number of permitted cells in landfill. (As identified in approved plans)	3
8. Projected calendar year when the landfill will reach permitted capacity.	2007

How was the above projection determined?

Same as 4.

9. A topographic map generated by a survey performed within the last three months of the reporting period.

The topographic map is to accurately describe the permitted landfill area. The map is to be signed and sealed by a professional land surveyor; be drawn to a scale between 1" = 40' and 1" = 200', as appropriate; and at a minimum, contain the following information:

(a) The total permitted area of the landfill;

(b) The volume of the total permitted landfill capacity that has been utilized; and

(c) The remaining landfill capacity that is currently constructed.

G. -- Certification

This is to certify that the information contained in this report and any attached documents are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Signature 2/25/2004 **Date**

W. K. (Ken) Lathroum, Project Manager

Name and Title ***(please print or type)***

Appendix E: CY2003 MDE Report – Midshore Transfer Station

Maryland Department of the Environment

1800 Washington Boulevard - Suite 605 • Baltimore • Maryland • 21230-1719
(410) 537-3375 • 1-800-633-6301 (within Maryland) • http://www.mde.state.md.us

Robert L. Erlich
Governor

Michael S. Steele
Lt. Governor

Kendl P. Philbrick
Acting Secretary

Solid Waste Tonnage Report

Permitted Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

Reporting year: **2003**

Facility Name: **MIDSHORE Transfer Station** **Refuse Disposal Permit #:** **1998-WTS-0549**

Facility Address:	7341 Barkers Landing Rd. (Street)	410-820-8383/4 (Facility Telephone number)
Facility Address:	Easton, MD 21601 (City State Zip)	410-820-8385 (Facility Fax number)
Contact Name	W. K. (Ken) Lathroum	klath@menv.com (e-mail address)
Title:	Project Manager	
Contact Address:	2011 Commerce Park Dr. (Street)	410-974-7254 Ext: 301 (Contact Telephone number)
Contact Address:	Annapolis, MD 21401 (City State Zip)	410-974-7236 (Contact Fax number)

Please submit the completed form by March 1, 2004 to:

Maryland Department of the Environment
Waste Management Administration
Solid Waste Program
1800 Washington Boulevard - Suite 605
Baltimore MD 21230 - 1719

For questions on how to complete this form, please call the Solid Waste Program at (410) 537 - 3375

Form Number: MDE/WAS/Gen.001
December, 2003
TTY Users 1-800-735-2258 for Hearing Impaired

Recycled Paper

Facility Name: MIDSHORE Transfer Station **Refuse Disposal Permit #:** 1998-WTS-0549

A. -- Waste Accepted

39,548 **Total tons of solid waste and other materials accepted during the year**

(Total must equal the sum of all Section A entries for the reporting period)

Supplemental page(s) attached? XX Yes ____ No

	Origin		MSW Accepted			Non-MSW Accepted							
	State	County	Res	Com	Mixed	C&D		LCD		Industrial		MSW Incinerator Ash	
1	MD	Caroline	335.61	2,961.90	0	0		0		0		0	
2	MD	Kent	62.20	6,138.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	MD	Qn Annes	471.60	7,167.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	MD	Talbot	2,318.52	13,668.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	MD	Dorchester	246.05	3,035.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Totals:	4,043	35,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(include quantities from all supplemental pages)

	Origin		Other Waste Accepted						
	State	County	Special Medical Waste	Non-MSW Ash	Asbestos	Sewage Sludge	Tires	Other (Define)	
1	MD	Caroline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	MD	Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	MD	Qn Annes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	MD	Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	MD	Dorchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Totals:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(include quantities from all supplemental pages)

B. -- On-Site Management

7,566 **Total tons of solid waste and other materials managed on-site during the year**

(Total must equal the sum of all Section B entries for the reporting period)

Waste-to-Energy / Incinerator Facilities

0 **Ash Generated (Tons)**

0 **By-Pass (Tons)**

Waste Management Category	Wastes Managed						
	MSW	C&D	LCD	Industrial	Special Medical Waste	Incinerator Ash	Other (Define)
Landfilled	7,566	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incinerated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycled/Re-used	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stored [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landfill Construction [2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	7,566	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: 1. "Stored" means the temporary storage or stockpiling of materials on site for future use, disposal, or transport.

2. "Landfill Construction" means the use of waste or other materials for landfill construction. (e.g. daily cover, road construction, etc)

Facility Name: **MIDSHORE Transfer Station** **Refuse Disposal Permit #:** **1998-WTS-0549**

C. -- Waste Transported

31,983

Total tons of solid waste and other materials transported during the year.

(Total must equal the sum of all Section C entries for the reporting period)

	Waste Destination					
	State	**County**	**Facility Name**	**Identify Category of Waste and Other Materials**	**Tons Transported to This Facility**	**Transported to be Recycled or Disposed? (circle one)**
1	VA	Sussex	Waverly Landfill	MSW	28,683	Disposed
2	VA	Glouster	Middle Peninsula	MSW	3,277	Disposed
3	VA	KING	King George Landfill	MSW	23	Disposed
4		Total			31,983	Disposed

D. -- Total Solid Waste Accepted and Managed Summary

The combined sum of the totals for Section B and Section C should equal the totals found in Section A . If this is not the case, please provide brief written explanation below.

E. -- Additional Information To Be Submitted By All Permit Holders

1. How is the category(ies) of incoming waste determined?

By visual inspection of the load.

2. How is the origin or source of incoming waste for each waste category determined?

From the driver and load inspection.

3. If applicable, what is the conversion factor used to convert cubic yards to tons?

N/A all loads are weighted

4. Total amount of solid waste and other materials accepted per month.

January	February	March	April	May	June
3553.49	2691.31	3,213.58	3,720.56	3,619.69	4,120.15

July	August	September	October	November	December
4,086.91	3,824.88	3,855.06	3,931.72	3,382.44	3,409.34

Include A Copy Of The Current Tip Fee And Other Charges For Your Facility With This Report.

Facility Name: MIDSHORE Transfer Station **Refuse Disposal Permit #:** 1998-WTS-0549

F. -- Additional Information To Be Submitted By Landfill Permit Holders Only

1. **Total volume of waste landfilled for year.** **(To be Reported as In-Place Cubic Yards.)**
2. **Percent of total permitted landfill capacity used for year.**
3. **Remaining capacity in *active* landfill cell(s) reported in cubic yards.**
4. **Projected calendar year when *active* landfill cell(s) will reach capacity.**

How was the above projection determined?

5. **Total remaining permitted landfill capacity reported in cubic yards.**
6. **Number of permitted cells *remaining* in landfill.** (As identified in approved plans)
7. **Total number of permitted cells in landfill.** (As identified in approved plans)
8. **Projected calendar year when the landfill will reach permitted capacity.**

How was the above projection determined?

9. **A topographic map generated by a survey performed within the last three months of the reporting period.**

The topographic map is to accurately describe the permitted landfill area. The map is to be signed and sealed by a professional land surveyor; be drawn to a scale between 1" = 40' and 1" = 200', as appropriate; and at a minimum, contain the following inf

(a) The total permitted area of the landfill;

(b) The volume of the total permitted landfill capacity that has been utilized; and

(c) The remaining landfill capacity that is currently constructed.

G. -- Certification

This is to certify that the information contained in this report and any attached documents are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

2/26/2004
Date

W. K. (Ken) Lathroum, Project Manager
Name and Title ***(please print or type)***

Appendix F: Drop-Off (Igloo) Recycling Centers

(Numbers Correspond to Map A at end of Plan)

Queen Anne's County

Centreville

- (1) Banjo Lane (behind QA Health Dept)
- (2) Centreville Transfer Station, Harper Rd

Chester

- (3) Baker's Liquor Store, Route 18
- (4) Castle Marina (metal cans only)
- (5) Safeway, Routes 18 & 50

(6) Church Hill Transfer Station, Routes 19 & 405

(7) Grasonville Transfer Station, Gravel Run Rd

(8) Kingstown - Fey Road and Route 213

(9) Millington Transfer Station, Glanding Rd

(10) Queenstown - Friel Lumber Company

Stevensville

- (11) Park & Ride (Bay Bridge Marina)
- (12) Park & Ride (Western Auto)
- (13) Batts Neck Transfer Station, Batts Neck Road
- (14) Love Point - Route 18
- (15) Romancoke – Cove Creek Club

(16) Sudlersville - Southern States, Route 313

(17) Templeville - Route 454 (just into Caroline County serving Queen Anne's and Caroline County)

(18) Wye Mills - Park & Ride, Routes 404 & 50

Caroline County

Denton – Rose's Shopping Center, Route 404

Federalsburg

- IGA Parking Lot
- Old Denton Road (Scrap Metal, Oil, Antifreeze and Corrugated Cardboard only)

Greensboro – Carnival Grounds

Henderson – Melville Road (Scrap Metal, Oil, Antifreeze and Corrugated Cardboard only)

Hobbs Recycling Center / Transfer Station

Holly Road Recycling Center

Preston - Recycling Center, Back Landing Road

Ridgely – Bell Street

Templeville Igloo Center

Talbot County

Bozman – Bozman Store

Cordova – Route 309 near Fire Hall

Easton

- AutoZone
- Midshore Regional Landfill
- Behind Railway Market
- Superfresh Parking Lot
- Talbot Community Center

Oxford – Town Tennis Courts

St. Michaels

- Clark's Store
- Park (Perry Cabin Field)
- High School

Trappe

- ShoreStop
- Next to Fire House

Appendix G: Agencies and Businesses Serviced by County Recycling Pick-Up

NAME	CITY	ITEMS COLLECTED
ADVANTAGE SELF STORAGE	Chester	W, ONP
ANIMAL CONTROL	Centreville	W, C
ARTS COUNCIL	Centreville	W, ONP, C
BARCLAY POST OFFICE	Barclay	ONP
BAY CARPETS	Centreville	W ,ONP, C, CANS, (C 2X)
BAY TIMES	Stevensville	ONP
BAYSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Stevensville	W, ONP, C, CLOTHES (C 2X)
BOARD OF EDUCATION	Centreville	W, ONP, C (2X)
BOARD OF EDUCATION WAREHOUSE	Centreville	C
BOZEK	Centreville	W, ONP, C, CANS
BRENT T. CARROLL, C.P.A.	Centreville	ONP, C, PLASTIC
BRILLIANT TITLE	Chester	W
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Chester	W, ONP, C
COLDWELL BANKERS	Chester	W, ONP
CAMP PECOMETH	Centreville	C
CALLAHAN'S GAS & APPLIANCE SALES	Centreville	C
CENTREVILLE LIBRARY	Centreville	W, ONP, C, CANS, PLASTIC (C 2X)
CENTREVILLE NATIONAL BANK (K.I. BRANCH)	Stevensville	W, C
CENTREVILLE POST OFFICE	Centreville	ONP, C
CHESAPEAKE COLLEGE	Wye Mills	W, ONP, C (2X)
CHESTER RIVER BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	Chestertown	W, ONP, C
CHESTER WYE HOMES	Grasonville	W, C (2X)
CHILD SERVICES (Maximus)	Centreville	W
CHRISTMAS GOOSE	Queenstown	C
CHURCH HILL POST OFFICE	Church Hill	ONP
COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN	Centreville	W, ONP, C
CONECTIV POWER	Centreville	W, C (2X)
CORNELL PRESS	Centreville	W, ONP, C, GLASS (C 2X)
COUNTRYSIDE BUILDERS	Centreville	W, ONP, C
COUNTY COURT HOUSE	Centreville	W, ONP
CRUMPTON POST OFFICE	Crumpton	ONP
DAVIS, MOORE & SHEARON	Centreville	W
DEPT OF AGING	Centreville	W, ONP, C
DEPT OF AGRICULTURE CO-OP EXTENSION OFFICE	Centreville	W, ONP, C
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES	Centreville	W, ONP, C
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES - WYE MILLS	Wye Mills	W, ONP
DETENTION CENTER	Centreville	C
DISTRICT COURT HOUSE	Centreville	W, ONP, C, CANS
DR. HONICK	Chester	W
EASTERN SHORE ANIMAL HOSPITAL	Chestertown	W
EDWARDS PHARMACY	Centreville	C
ELECTION BOARD	Centreville	W, ONP, C
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	Centreville	W, ONP, C
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	Centreville	W, ONP
FREESTATE	Centreville	W
FRIENDLY FOOD STORE	Stevensville	W, ONP
GREGORY D. TORCHIO ARCHITECT	Centreville	W, ONP, C
GUNSTON DAY SCHOOL	Centreville	W, ONP, C, CANS, GLASS, PLASTIC (C 2X)
HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Centreville	W, ONP, C

W - White Paper
ONP - Old Newspaper
C - Corrugated Cardboard
C 2X - Corrugated Cardboard collected two times per week

NAME	CITY	ITEMS COLLECTED
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	Centreville	W, ONP, C
INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE	Grasonville	W, ONP
INTER RAIL TRANSPORT	Centreville	W, ONP, C
KENNARD SCHOOL	Centreville	C, W
KENT ISLAND ADULT DAY CARE	Stevensville	W, ONP, C
KENT ISLAND COUNSELING	Stevensville	W, C
KENT ISLAND ELEMENTARY	Stevensville	C
KENT ISLAND LIBRARY	Stevensville	W, ONP, C, CANS, GLASS
KENT ISLAND MIDDLE SCHOOL	Stevensville	W, ONP, C (2X)
KENT ISLAND SANITARY	Stevensville	W, ONP, C (2X)
KRAM & MCCARTHY	Chester	W, C
LIBERTY BUILDING	Centreville	W, ONP, C
LIQUOR LICENSE BOARD	Centreville	W, ONP
LIVING WATERS - PICKED UP 1X / WK & CLOTHES	Stevensville	C
LONG & FOSTER	Stevensville	W, ONP, C
MATAPEAKE SCHOOL		W, ONP
MATAPEAKE STATE PARK	Stevensville	W, ONP, C
McCRONE	Centreville	W, ONP, C
McCRONE ANNEX	Centreville	W, ONP, C
MENTAL HEALTH	Centreville	W, ONP
MURDOCH FLORISTS	Centreville	C
NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY	Centreville	W, ONP, C, CANS, PLASTIC
NIELSON CENTER	Centreville	W
PARKS & RECREATION	Centreville	W, ONP, C
PAUL REED SMITH GUITARS	Stevensville	W, ONP, C, CANS, GLASS, PLASTIC
PENN STATION PRINTING	Centreville	W, C (2X)
PLANNING AND ZONING	Centreville	W, ONP, C
PLUMBING BOARD	Centreville	W, ONP
Q.A.C. HIGH SCHOOL	Centreville	W, ONP, C (2X)
RECORD OBSERVER	Centreville	W, ONP, C
ROADS OFFICE	Centreville	W, ONP, C (2X)
ROSENDALE REALTORS	Stevensville	W, C
SHIRLEY MIDDLETON TAX SERVICE	Centreville	W, C
SHORE LUMBER	Centreville	W, C
SOIL CONSERVATION	Centreville	W, ONP, C
STATE POLICE	Centreville	W, ONP, C
STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	Centreville	W
SUDLERSVILLE POST OFFICE	Sudlersville	ONP
THOMAS ASSOCIATES	Stevensville	W, C
THREE POINT PRODUCTS	Stevensville	W, ONP, C
TIDEWATER PROPERTIES	Queenstown	W, ONP, C
TOWN OF CENTREVILLE	Centreville	W, ONP, C
WESTERN AUTO	Centreville	C
WHITETAIL HOMES LLC	Queenstown	W, ONP

W - White Paper
ONP - Old Newspaper
C - Corrugated Cardboard
C 2X - Corrugated Cardboard collected two times per week

Appendix H: Current Landfill Tipping Fee Schedule at MRL

Hauler agrees to pay a tipping fee of $47.50 per ton for all acceptable wastes except for segregated yard waste/brush for which the Hauler agrees to pay a tipping fee of $12.50 per ton. There will be a minimum fee of $3.30 per transaction for up to 138 lbs. of waste. In addition to the tipping fee, a series of tire disposal surcharges have been set for different size tires. The Hauler agrees to pay the following tire surcharges:

Passenger Tire (tire size < R 15): $1.00 tire
Light Truck Tire (tire size > R 15): $1.50/tire
Heavy Truck Tire (tire size 9:00 and larger): $2.00/tire
Off-road Tires: $300.00/ton

Surcharges shall be doubled if tires are brought to the facility with rims or other attachments, covered in dirt/debris, or otherwise contaminated.

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Appendix I: MRSWF CY1999 - CY2003 Commodities (in Tons)

MRA Waste

Category	Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) Recyclables	1999 Res	1999 Comm	1999 MRA Tons	2000 Res	2000 Comm	2000 MRA Tons	2001 Res	2001 Comm	2001 MRA Tons	2002 Res	2002 Comm	2002 MRA Tons	2003 Res	2003 Comm	2003 MRA Tons
Metals	Aluminum Cans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.3	17.1	17.4	0.3	13.0	13.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
	Mixed Cans	50.4	0.0	50.4	60.7	0.0	60.7	43.9	0.0	43.9	54.9	0.0	54.9	58.1	0.0	58.1
	Tin/Steel Cans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	61.9
	White Goods	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.5	0.0	36.8	36.8	0.0	55.0	55.0
	Lead Acid Batteries	0.0	21.5	21.5	0.0	26.0	26.0	0.0	28.1	28.1	0.0	63.6	63.6	0.0	30.1	30.1
	Other	509.3	0.0	509.3	836.3	17.2	853.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,011.9	1.0	1,012.9	1,229.6	2.0	1,231.6
Paper	Newspaper	126.9	0.0	126.9	245.0	292.5	537.5	216.9	318.2	535.1	1,110.1	253.1	1,363.1	649.3	33.8	683.1
	Old Corrugated Cardboard	810.1	2,500.4	3,310.4	640.1	847.0	1,487.1	520.0	3,215.8	3,735.9	873.8	1,281.2	2,155.0	563.8	1,122.2	1,686.0
	Office/Computer Paper	0.0	104.6	104.6	61.1	68.2	129.3	46.3	296.0	342.3	1.1	13.1	14.1	0.4	7.2	7.7
	Magazines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	185.5	0.0	185.5
	Mixed Paper	572.0	1,693.9	2,265.9	782.8	1,593.3	2,376.0	667.9	1,546.3	2,214.2	54.7	1,394.4	1,449.1	141.5	1,173.2	1,314.7
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compost/Mulch (yard)	Grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Leaves	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
	Brush and Branches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	300.0
	Mixed Yard Waste	4,180.8	46.0	4,226.8	1,462.6	0.0	1,462.6	2,011.4	0.0	2,011.4	1,522.0	259.9	1,781.9	4,418.2	757.7	5,175.9
Compost/Mulch (other)	Wood Waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Solid Waste Compost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	45.2	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plastic	Mixed Plastic	44.4	3.9	48.3	45.6	23.9	69.6	53.6	34.2	87.8	56.6	38.8	95.5	62.2	40.6	102.8
	Plastic Code # Shrink Wrap	0.0	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	8.8
	Plastic Code # 1,2,3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	6.5	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.5
Glass	Mixed Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3
	Green Glass	80.1	0.0	80.1	75.4	0.0	75.4	64.7	0.0	64.7	61.2	0.0	61.2	115.5	0.0	115.5
	Brown Glass	77.6	0.0	77.6	52.0	0.0	52.0	54.2	0.0	54.2	82.0	0.0	82.0	75.3	0.0	75.3
	Clear Glass	121.3	0.0	121.3	78.1	0.0	78.1	90.0	0.0	90.0	115.7	0.0	115.7	104.3	0.0	104.3
Other	Commingled Containers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Textiles/Cloth	47.6	0.0	47.6	13.7	0.0	13.7	42.2	0.0	42.2	55.3	0.1	55.4	83.2	0.0	83.2
	Tires:	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	36.4	130.6	0.0	130.6	79.4	0.0	79.4	60.2	0.2	60.5
	Other[1]	0.0	40,508.4	40,508.4	0.0	44,752.1	44,752.1	0.0	41,613.3	41,613.3	4.5	42,472.3	42,476.7	4.6	31,132.3	31,137.0
Total	**Total MRA Materials**	**6,620.5**	**44,897.8**	**51,518.3**	**4,389.7**	**47,692.7**	**52,082.3**	**3,945.2**	**47,085.3**	**51,030.5**	**5,083.5**	**45,833.8**	**50,917.3**	**7,760.9**	**34,735.3**	**42,496.2**
Avoided LandfillTipping Costs @ $47.50/ton		$ 314,472	$ 1,598,271	$ 1,912,743	$ 208,509	$ 1,731,026	$ 1,939,535	$ 187,401	$ 1,702,175	$ 1,889,576	$ 241,465	$ 1,642,730	$ 1,884,195	$ 368,641	$ 1,649,926	$ 2,018,567

[1]Includes: Corn Ensilage, Animal Renderings, Wood Pallets, Electronic Equipment, Household Hazardous Waste Event Collections, etc.

Non-MRA Waste

Non-MRA Materials	1999 Residential	1999 Commercial	1999 MRA Tons	2000 Residential	2000 Commercial	2000 MRA Tons	2001 Residential	2001 Commercial	2001 MRA Tons	2002 Residential	2002 Commercial	2002 MRA Tons	2003 Residential	2003 Commercial	2003 MRA Tons
Scrap Metal	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	973.1	973.1	0.0	44.7	44.7	0.0	588.2	588.2	0.0	306.6	306.6
Scrap Automobiles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Antifreeze (9.8 lbs/Gal)	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.7	0.8	4.5	3.7	3.7	7.4	4.1	5.5	9.5	3.7	1.7	5.4
Waste Oil (7 lbs./Gal)	102.7	4.9	107.6	90.4	11.2	101.6	97.9	54.5	152.4	108.1	138.2	246.3	97.2	24.2	121.4
Asphalt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Concrete/Bricks	0.0	11,911.9	11,911.9	0.0	4,153.4	4,153.4	0.0	2,309.3	2,309.3	0.0	2,140.3	2,140.3	0.0	2,350.0	2,350.0
C & D Debris	0.0	37.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	83.8	0.0	62.7	62.7
Sewage Sludge	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landclearing Debris (stumps)	0.0	1,385.4	1,385.4	0.0	726.9	726.9	0.0	794.5	794.5	0.0	2,331.9	2,331.9	0.0	3,082.7	3,082.7
Soils	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,913.3	1,913.3
Other:	0.0	54.8	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	16.3	0.0	24.2	24.2	0.0	301.4	301.4
Tires: Scrap - Amnesty Day	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.0	26.2	65.5	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tires: Scrap	37.1	9.5	46.6	43.6	0.0	43.6	3.3	0.0	3.3	10.9	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0												
Total Non-MRA Recycling	**140.1**	**13,367.0**	**13,544.1**	**137.7**	**5,865.3**	**6,003.0**	**131.1**	**3,223.0**	**3,354.1**	**188.6**	**5,362.0**	**5,550.6**	**100.9**	**8,042.6**	**8,143.5**
Avoided LandfillTipping Costs @ $47.50/ton	*$ 6,653*	*$ 634,932*	*$ 641,585*	*$ 6,542*	*$ 278,602*	*$ 285,144*	*$ 6,230*	*$ 153,091*	*$ 159,321*	*$ 8,957*	*$ 254,696*	*$ 263,653*	*$4,792*	*$382,024*	*$386,816*
Total Avoided LandfillTip Costs @ $47.50/ton	*$ 321,126*	*$ 2,233,203*	*$ 2,554,329*	*$ 215,051*	*$ 2,009,628*	*$ 2,224,679*	*$ 193,631*	*$ 1,855,267*	*$ 2,048,897*	*$ 250,422*	*$ 1,897,426*	*$ 2,147,849*	*$373,433*	*$2,566,326*	*$2,939,759*

MRA & Non-MRA Recycling Rates

Maryland Recycling Act Rate	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MRA Waste (tons) [A]	47,899.8	51,310.7	44,132.5	48,245.7	38,523.8
Recycled Tons [B]	51,518.3	52,082.3	51,030.5	50,917.3	42,496.1
A + B	99,418.1	103,393.0	95,163.1	99,163.0	81,020.0
Recycling Rate [B/(A+B) x 100]	51.8%	50.4%	53.6%	51.3%	52.5%

Recycling Rate - Without Corn and Poultry Processing By-products	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
MRA Waste (tons) [A]	47,899.8	51,310.7	44,132.5	48,245.7	38,523.8
Recycled Tons	51,518.3	52,082.3	51,030.5	50,917.3	42,496.1
Deduct Corn Processing By-Product	29,258.4	33,502.1	30,363.3	31,222.3	28,868.0
Recycled Tons w/o above items [B]	22,259.9	18,580.3	20,667.2	19,695.0	13,628.1
A + B	70,159.6	69,890.9	64,799.8	67,940.8	52,152.0
Recycling Rate [B/(A+B) x 100]	31.7%	26.6%	31.9%	29.0%	26.1%

Appendix J: Days Cove Reclamation Company – Rubble Landfill Permit History

Site Name: Proposed Unicorn Recycling & Reclamation Facility

Location: Glanding Road and Peters Corner Road, one mile south of Millington, northeast Queen Anne's County, Maryland. - (Tax Map 7, Block 1, Parcel 81)

Size: 58.083 acres

Property Owner: Springview, Inc.

Facility Operator: Days Cove Reclamation Company

The subject property is the site of a proposed rubble landfill to be operated by Days Cove Reclamation Co. The rubble landfill has been strongly contested by local citizens and various elected officials and Commissioner Boards since 1996.

Major Highlights of the Permit Process:

December 1994 - The Queen Anne's County Commissioners, following a public hearing, amended the County Solid Waste Plan to include the subject property as a possible site for a new rubble landfill. (Ordinance 94-16)

June 28, 1996 - Days Cove Reclamation submitted the Phase 1 Preliminary Report and an application to MDE for a Refuse Disposal Permit to operate a rubble landfill.

July 1996 - MDE notified the applicant and the County that the application was received, but could not process the application until the required local prerequisites were met in accordance with Environment Article Section 9-210 a and b which includes a written statement from the County documenting that the site was in the Solid Waste Plan and meets County land use and zoning requirements. Environment Article Section 9-210 c also allows the County to specify the types of wastes to be disposed in the rubble landfill.

July 1996 - The County declared a 6-month land use and zoning moratorium to study the issue of solid waste management. County staff along with a citizens' advisory group was appointed to develop new land use guidelines for consideration.

The County enacts an amended zoning ordinance regulating waste facilities and attempts to amend the Solid Waste Plan to exclude the Unicorn facility. (Ordinance 96-13)

Days Cove filed suit against the County for declaration of the amended zoning ordinance and excluding the facility from the Solid Waste Plan.

July 7, 1997 - Baltimore City Circuit Court Judge Joseph Kaplan, found in favor of Days Cove ruling that the amended County zoning ordinance be struck as invalid and the facility remain in the County Solid Waste Plan.

July 1998 - The County appealed the decision to the MD Court of Special Appeals. The Special Appeals Court ruled that the County could not delete the facility from the Solid Waste Plan, but reversed the Circuit Court ruling that the zoning ordinance was invalid and remanded the case back to the Circuit Court regarding the performance standards being a pretext for preventing the project.

The County, to assist in developing a new zoning ordinance, hired an engineering consultant, R.W. Beck. (Ordinance 99-04 Performance Standards for Rubblefills that repealed ordinance 96-13)

March 1, 1999 - Days Cove filed an application for a Conditional Use Hearing to the County Board of Appeals.

January 12, 2000 - Following three evening sessions of testimony, the County Board of Appeals denied the Days Cove's request for a Conditional Use zoning approval by a 2:1 vote.

Days Cove then appealed the decision to the County's Circuit Court. On September 7, 2001, County Circuit Court Judge John Sause ruled that the County wrongfully interjected environmental concerns in the process and failed to identify specific adverse effects that are above and beyond those normally associated with a landfill. The Court remanded the matter back to the County Board of Appeals to identify said adverse impacts.

Days Cove appealed the County Circuit Court decision to the MD Court of Special Appeals.

September 10, 2002 - The MD Court of Special Appeals ruled on the matter reversing the Circuit Court judgment and remanded the case back to the Board of Appeals ordering issuance of the zoning Conditional Use permit.

December 2002 - The County's request for legal review by MD's highest appeals court, the MD Court of Appeals, was denied.

February 13, 2003 - The County Board of Appeals held an open meeting. In this meeting, the Board issued the Conditional Use approval as ordered to Days Cove with 18 conditions. Days Cove agreed to all conditions.

March 11, 2003 - The County submitted a written statement to MDE advising the project was in conformance with local land use policies and was in the Solid Waste Plan.

May 27, 2003- MDE held the phase 1 joint plan review field meeting.

August 4, 2003 - A request by Days Cove to name the County Operated wastewater treatment plant as a leachate disposal site in their operational plan for the rubble landfill was denied by the County Commissioners.

April 25, 2004 – The County Commissioners sent a letter explaining the case history to concerned citizens in the area of the proposed project.

April 29, 2004 - MDE chaired the Phase 1 public informational meeting at the Sudlersville firehouse concerning the project.

May 18, 2004 – The County Commissioners sent a letter to MDE Secretary Philbrick requesting: (1) a meeting with the Director of Waste Management to discuss the project; (2) a second informational meeting using a more traditional presentation and Q&A approach; and, (3) acknowledgment at the meeting that Queen Anne's County is not supportive of the project.

Current Status: The project applicant may now submit the Phase II report to MDE for review and distribution to the appropriate federal, state and local agencies for technical comment. Following the Phase II submittal, the applicant may proceed with Phase III, which is the actual design of the facility. A formal public hearing concludes the Phase III review after which MDE will issue a tentative determination concerning the waste disposal permit.

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Appendix K: CY2003 MDE Reports – R.B. Baker & Sons, Inc. Rubble Landfill

3/12/04

Maryland Department of the Environment

MDE

1800 Washington Boulevard - Suite 605 • Baltimore • Maryland • 21230-1719
(410) 537-3375 • 1-800-633-6301 (within Maryland) • http://www.mde.state.md.us

Robert L. Ehrlich
Governor

Michael S. Steele
Lt. Governor

Kendl P. Philbrick
Acting Secretary

Solid Waste Tonnage Report
Permitted Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities

RECEIVED
MAR 12 2004
DESIGN & CERTIFICATION DIVISION

Reporting Year 2003

Facility Name: R.B. BAKER & SONS, INC. **Refuse Disposal Permit #:** 1994-WRF-0132

Facility Address: 501 4H PARK RD., P.O. BOX 2 (Street) — (410) 827-8831 (Facility Telephone number)

Facility Address: QUEENSTOWN, MD. 21658 (City / State / Zip) — (410) 827-9504 (Facility Fax number)

Contact Name: TED BAKER — e-mail address

Title: PRES.

Contact Address: 501 4H PARK RD., P.O. BOX 2 (Street) — (410) 827-8831 (Contact Telephone number)

Contact Address: QUEENSTOWN, MD. 21658 (City / State / Zip) — (410) 827-9504 (Contact Fax number)

Please submit the completed form by March 1, 2004 to:

Maryland Department of the Environment
Waste Management Administration
Solid Waste Program
1800 Washington Boulevard - Suite 605
Baltimore MD 21230 - 1719

For questions on how to complete this form, please call the Solid Waste Program at (410) 537 - 3375

Form Number: MDE/WAS/Gen.001
December, 2003
TTY Users 1-800-735-2258 for Hearing Impaired

Recycled Paper

Maryland Department of the Environment
Solid Waste Tonnage Report
Reporting Year 2003

Facility Name: R. B. BAKER & SONS, INC. **Refuse Disposal Permit #:** 1994-WRF-0132

A. -- Waste Accepted

Supplemental page(s) attached? ☑ Yes ☐ No

36,936 Total tons of solid waste and other materials accepted during the year

(Total must equal the sum of all Section A entries for the reporting period)

	Origin		MSW Accepted			Non-MSW Accepted			
	State	County	Res	Com	Mixed	C&D	LCD	Industrial	MSW Incinerator Ash
1	MD.	Q.A.				21,627	2551		
2	MD.	KENT				6,135	123		
3	MD.	CAROLINE				1,712	110		
4	MD.	TALBOT				1,391	196		
5	MD.	OTHER				2,844	9		
		Totals:				33,709	2,989		

(Include quantities from all supplemental pages)

	Origin		Other Waste Accepted					
	State	County	Special Medical Waste	Non-MSW Ash	Asbestos	Sewage Sludge	Tires	Other (Define)
1	MD.	ALL						WHITE GOODS 55
2								
3								
4								
5								
		Totals:						55

(include quantities from all supplemental pages)

B. -- On-Site Management

36,881 Total tons of solid waste and other materials managed on-site during the year

(Total must equal the sum of all Section B entries for the reporting period)

Waste-to-Energy / Incinerator Facilities

Ash Generated (Tons)

By-Pass (Tons)

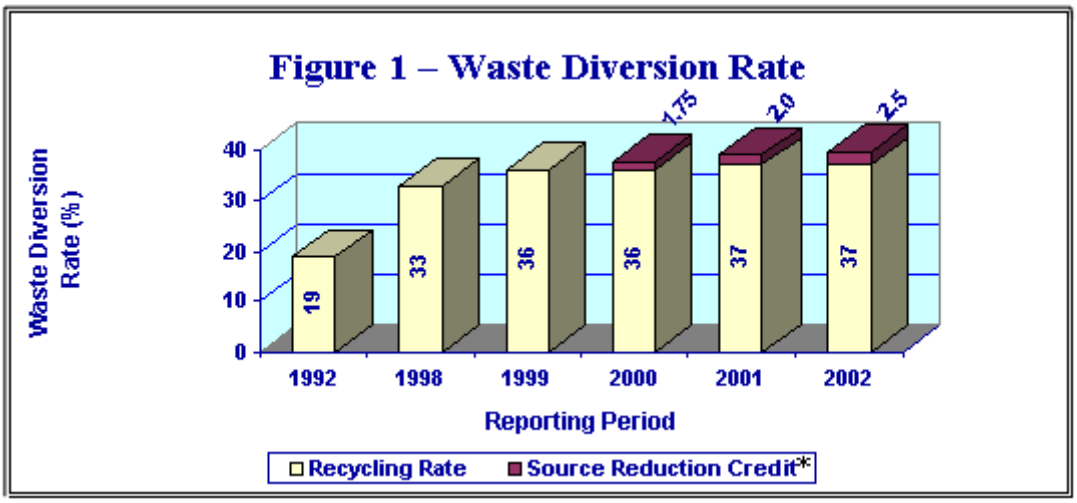
Waste Management Category	Wastes Managed						
	MSW	C&D	LCD	Industrial	Special Medical Waste	Incinerator Ash	Other (Define)
Landfilled		33,892					
Incinerated							
Recycled/Re-used			2989				
Stored [1]							
Landfill Construction [2]							
Totals:		33,892	2989				

Notes: 1. "Stored" means the temporary storage or stockpiling of materials on site for future use, disposal, or transport.
2. "Landfill Construction" means the use of waste or other materials for landfill construction. (e.g. daily cover, road construction, etc)

Appendix L: Maryland Source Reduction Diversion Rate Summary

Source: MDE Website (http://www.mde.state.md.us/Programs/LandPrograms/Recycling/Local/index.asp)

The source reduction (SR) credit plus the recycling rate make up the waste diversion rate. Through the efforts of its citizens, businesses and government agencies, Maryland achieved a statewide waste diversion rate of 39.5% in 2002. The 39.5% was composed of a 37% MRA recycling rate and a 2.5% source reduction credit. This exceeds the requirements of the MRA and is just shy of the 40% waste diversion goal targeted for 2005. Figure 1 provides a historical breakdown of Maryland's waste diversion rate.



Calendar year 2002 marked the third year that Maryland's jurisdictions received credit for SR activities. Thirteen (13) Maryland jurisdictions were able to add from 1% to 5% to their waste diversion rate by emphasizing SR activities as a waste reduction strategy. They accomplished this utilizing Internet resources, demonstration sites (*e.g.*, backyard composting), and publications on reuse practices and yard waste reduction. The County Source Reduction Credit Summary gives a breakdown of the reported SR activities utilized by Maryland's jurisdictions in calendar year 2002.

Non-profit groups are partnering with government to increase awareness of source reduction and reuse opportunities for materials such as linens, pet supplies, medical equipment, clothing and computers. The partnering provides businesses information on how to improve their bottom line through recycling and SR. As counties learn from their successful colleagues, even more SR programs are expected. As an example, Maryland spent just over $2.5 million on 3,000 tons of recycled paper in fiscal year 2003. This represents 400 tons less paper than was purchased just 2 years ago in fiscal year 2001. At a minimum, the reduction of paper purchased translates to a savings of $333,333.

In 2002, Maryland residents and businesses recycled 37% (MRA recycling tonnage, MRA recycling **tonnage** + MRA waste disposed) of the municipal solid waste they generated. While this rate is good news, it

continues the national trend toward the stabilization of recycling rates. To combat this, states across the country are seeking new ways to ensure that recycling continues to increase its slice of the waste management pie. Like Maryland, many states are investigating new commodities to bring into the recycling stream, while continuing to increase their outreach efforts.

Appendix M: Creafill Fibers Corporation Article

Page 16 Chesapeake Business Ledger April 2004

FOCUS ON ENVIRONMENT

Alternate COVER STORY

Public-private partnership closes circle of recycling

By Tom Martin, Editor
Chesapeake Business Ledger

WORTON — A public-private sector partnership is helping to complete the recycling circle, according to leaders of the Midshore Regional Recycling Program and Creafill of Worton.

"We prefer to bring all of our paper to a local company that supplies jobs for local people," said James D. Wood, regional recycling coordinator for Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties.

"And we complete the recycling circle by preparing fiber materials that go into value-added products for other manufacturers and eventually to consumers," said Paolo Fezzi, president of Creafill, whose plant is in Worton.

And part of this demand is because various industrial sectors are mandated to use certain amounts of recycled materials in their products, according to Lara J. Usilton, CreaFill's client account manager. "And their customers also want 'green' products, too."

In addition his company is a nonpolluting company, according to Fezzi, because the firm uses a dry milling process to reduce virgin and recycled organic materials to their essential fibers.

Wood and the CreaFill principals also recognize the intangibles of recycling. One 10-ton load brought to the Worton facility represents the saving of 170 trees, based on international recycling standards. "And anything that is recycled means that it is not going into landfills as waste," Wood said.

Wood estimates that his program alone brings 2,000 tons of paper annually to the Worton plant, which greatly reduces transportation costs if the paper were taken to other recycling facilities in the Mid-Atlantic region. "And our trucks use a percentage of biodiesel fuel as well as petroleum diesel," Wood said of his energy-efficiency strategy.

Creafill is the second preferred recipient of material from Midshore Regional Recycling. The other is Infinity Recycling, also of Kent County, for metal cans. The difference between the two private sector firms is that CreaFill is a conventional for-profit company while Infinity is a nonprofit organization.

CreaFill operates two parallel businesses, one with customers for virgin milled fibers and the other for recycled fibers, according to Usilton and market manager Edward Schut. "And what we provide to a variety of industries - from food to heavy construction — are light reinforcing fiber fillers for a variety of materials — from snack foods to asphalt."

In foods and pharmaceuticals fibers are a neutral, oil-resistant material, as opposed to flour, that create both texture and solidarity. "Our customers range from the snack foods, baking, low-carb foods and pharmaceuticals," he said Fibers can come from a variety of plants, from bamboo to wheat stalks.

Recyclable fibers, primarily from paper products, are used in many products, from brake shoes, heat resistant plastics, plastic decking, stucco, cement, epoxy coatings, adhesives and welding rods. Fibers are also part of a holographic process that produces three-dimensional models based on a computer drawing program. Fibers are also essential elements in virtually any filtration system.

Fibers have been used on the Eastern Shore in the asphalt mix on several roads and highways, producing a longer lasting road covering than conventional road toppings. Fezzi pointed out that Maryland is a leader in alternative asphalt mixes. Wood said that there is also an asphalt mix that uses recycled crushed glass.

Usilton and Fezzi said that at this point the company is only beginning to touch the potential in the marketplace. "We do a lot of our own market research, but we use a lot of direct mail as well as cold calling, too," Usilton said. "I would say we're at the beginning of the growth curve," Fezzi said.

With a truck dumping newspapers in the background, at upper left James Wood, director of Midshore Recycling shakes hands with Paolo Fezzi, president of CreaFill. Directly below, Georgette Mercer bags fiber material and at bottom left, Fezzi stands next to bagged fiber material ready for shipment.

Standardized advertising for the firm is seen in several industry journals and she said that there has been a lot of response from publications with articles about fiber applications. The firm's website, www.CreaFill.com, is often the first contact for many customers.

"We try to educate our customers," Fezzi said of the firm's marketing strategy. "But there have been several industrial sectors that have come to us for custom-made products. We feel that we can provide solutions for any special purpose."

"We're probably the only company in the United States with our milling technology, and we will continue to maximize use of the products we produce here," Fezzi said, also pointing out that the firm utilizes a national distributor as well.

The firm's $3 million annual revenues for 2003 represents a 5 percent annual growth rate, according to Fezzi.

The firm's operations are contained in more than 40,000 square feet on 30 acres west of State Route 213 on State Route 297. "There is plenty of room for future expansion," Fezzi said.

He also said that that the technology has been used in Europe for four decades, and brought to the Worton site in the early 1990s by the German firm, Cellulose Fiber Fabrik (CFF). He explained that a management buyout created the independent company in 1996 that exists today.

One of Midshore Recycling's biggest annual events is scheduled to coincide with Earth Day in April. On April 25, a Sunday, the organization will conduct a Household Hazardous Waste Collection, a Mercury Thermomet Collection and a Consumer Electronics Recycling. The will be no fee at these events.

The hours will be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Cent ville Middle School bus loop on State Route 304 west U.S. 301. For a list of items that will be accepted as w as those prohibited, Wood said that his organization c be contacted by phone or email.

This event is being held in conjunction with the Ce treville Middle School "makeover."

Future household hazardous waste collection dates v be set in Talbot County this fall, in Kent County duri the spring of 2005 and in Caroline County in the fall 2005.

Previous Earth Day events have resulted in more th 115 tons of recyclable materials from more than 3,(participants. Wood said that no business, industrial commercial farm waste will be accepted on April 25.

Midshore Recycling's image is rooted in the colo "igloos" at many locations in the four counties that of residents a place to separately dispose of glass bott plastic bottles and containers as well as paper produ

Wood said that recycling not only takes used consur materials away from landfills, thus reducing commu ty costs, but it also saves energy as well as creating r terials that can be processed and reused in many wa

Wood said that Midshore Recycling counties have ceeded the state mandated 15 percent recycling m date during the 1990s.

Midshore Recycling is headquartered at the Qu Anne's County Complex on U.S. Route 301 east of C treville.

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Appendix N: Public Hearing Record and Comments

MEMORANDUM

September 24, 2004

TO: County Commissioners

FROM: Steve Walls

RE: Summary of Public Comments Concerning the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

Below is a summary of written and oral comments concerning the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. Five citizens testified orally at the public hearing on September 14th, and four written comments were received. A summary of each testimony is below. After each comment or concern, our suggested County response follows:

Ms. Loretta Walls, on behalf of the "Millington Quality of Life Preservation Coalition" – Oral and Attached Written Comment:

- Supports plan with the new Chapter Four addition entitled "Detailed Procedures for Siting New Solid Waste Disposal Facilities." ***(No DPW response required).*** *Written statement attached.*

Mr. Allen Boyles, 5918 Sudlersville Road, Sudlersville – Oral Comment:

- Concurred with Ms. Walls. ***(No DPW response required).***

Mr. Ford Schumann, on behalf of Infinity Recycling, Inc. – Oral Comment:

- Commended County on its recycling efforts; and,
- Proposed implementing a "pay-as-you-throw" program in Queen Anne's County;
- Touted benefits of striving towards "zero waste." ***(As mentioned in the "Summary of Recommendations" within Chapter 5 of the Plan, the Department of Public Works and the Midshore Regional Recycling Program have identified such alternative programs***

as worthwhile of future analysis. The County has also included a major goal the prospect of initiating a curbside collection program study).

Mr. Richard Altman, 2800 Bennett Point Road, Queenstown – Oral Comment:

- Stated that he supported the latest draft of the Plan. ***(No DPW response required).***

Mr. Richard Walls, Millington – Oral Comment:

- Concurred with Ms. Walls. ***(No DPW response required).***

Mr. Frank Diller, Maryland Department of the Environment – Written Comments, attached:

- Comments and suggested revisions to the "Detailed Procedures for Siting New Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities" section of Chapter 4. ***(As directed by the Commission, Ordinance 04-07, "Amendments to Title 18," have been transmitted to MDE to address this concern).***

Mr. David S. Teel, Circuit Rider Town Manager, Town of Sudlersville – Written Comments, attached:

- Comments that our population figures for the Town of Sudlersville are too low due to two recent annexations which will consist of approximately 350 additional residents within the next three or four years. Suggests that the 2010 population projection for the town be increased by 750 capita. ***(The Department of Public Works has used official population projections compiled by the Maryland Department of Planning (MDP) in October 2002. As this was the latest projection by MDP as of the drafting of the CSWMP, we feel that these figures are most appropriate so as to keep a consistent estimation among the County and all municipalities. As this Plan may be amended every three years, the population increase that Mr. Teel describes can be incorporated in 2007, when the referenced build-out will be completed. Our Planning & Zoning Department concurs with this opinion).***

Rodger Weese, Chairman of the Queen Anne's County Planning Commission – Written Comments, attached:

- The Planning Commission found Draft 6 (May 21, 2004) of the CSWMP consistent with the 2002 Comprehensive Plan. ***(No DPW response required)***.

After reviewing the public comments, the Department of Public Works holds the position that the issues brought before the Commission at the public hearing have been addressed with due diligence and within the confines of current County Law.

The Department of Public Works is looking forward to the next work session on September 28th to further discuss this Plan.

Cc: Paul Comfort, Esq.
Faith Elliott-Rossing
Todd Mohn
Alan Quimby
Shane Moore
Mark Keeley
James Wood
Charles Brown
Margie Houck
Greg Nizza
Patrick Thompson

Enc. (7)

PUBLIC NOTICE

09/12/2004 15:41 4107704012 STARDEM CLASSIFIED PAGE

The Record Observer
Centreville, MD

This is to certify that the annexed

Notice was published in

The Record Observer,

One of the newspapers printed and

Published in Queen Anne's County,

Maryland,

1 times in each of 3

Successive weeks beginning the

27TH day of Aug

2004.

And the last insertion on the 10TH

Day of September 2004.

Chesapeake Publishing Corporation
Publishers of The Record Observer

Per

SD

PUBLIC NOTICE
COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE PLAN
2004-2014

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County will hold a public hearing at 7:00 pm on Tuesday, September 14, 2004 in the Commissioners Hearing Room located in the Liberty Building, 107 North Liberty Street, Centreville, Maryland 21617. The purpose of the hearing is to review the draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. This 10-year plan is required pursuant to the Code of Maryland Regulations Title 26, Subtitle 03, Chapter 03 entitled "Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans."

The hearing site is accessible to individuals with disabilities. Sign language interpreters and assistive listening systems will be available for individuals with a hearing impairment. Please contact Margie Houck at (410) 758-4098 or TDD (410) 758-2126 seven (7) days prior to the hearing date if the above assistance is needed for the meeting. Persons who wish to comment on the proposed Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan may do so at the hearing. Speakers will be limited to three (3) minutes each, but written testimony of any length may be submitted before the hearing date to the Director of the Department of Public Works, PO Box 56 (312 Safety Dr), Centreville, MD 21617. Written comments are due by 4:30 pm on Monday, September 13, 2004.

The proposed Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan is available for public review by visiting www.qac.org or by reference at any of the three County public libraries. Copies of the draft plan are also available at the Department of Public Works, 312 Safety Drive, Centreville, MD 21617 for review or purchase.

RO 8/27 9/3 9/10 1284026

CITIZEN SIGN-IN SHEET

Solid Waste Plan

Anyone wishing to give Public Comment to the County Commissioners on this plan, please sign the sheet below with your name and address.

DUE TO TIME CONSTRAINTS, COMMENTS ARE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM OF THREE MINUTES.

NAME	ADDRESS
1. Loretta C. Wells	Millington, Md.
2. Allen Boyles	Millington, Md.
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

LORETTA WALLS – WRITTEN COMMENT

Millington Quality of Life Preservation Coalition, Inc.

Post Office Box 524
Millington, Maryland 21651

September 14, 2004

Queen Anne's County Commissioners
107 North Liberty Street
Centreville, Md. 21617

Dear Commissioners,

We do support the adoption of the new draft of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan with the new addition to Chapter 4.

As the Queen Anne's County Department of Public Works gives the history of the previous Solid Waste Management Plans the original Comprehensive SWMP was prepared and adopted in the year 1974. In 1976, there was a Supplement update which was adopted in 1977.

At that time, there were 6 existing county landfills in operation in the county. That supplement recommended phasing out the 6 existing landfills due to the need to comply with the State permit regulations, the high cost of operations and hydrogeology issues. This was the beginning of our transfer stations with one central landfill.

In 1985, the Department of Public Works prepared and drafted the Master SWP, but found no record of adoption. Yet, several amendments have been presented and approved.

November 1994, the plan was amended to include the proposed Springview Land Partnership property as a Potential candidate for rubble disposal use. The Days Cove lawyer, the Court judges and the MDE are holding Queen Anne's County hostage on this so called potential landfill.

In 1996, the Department of Public Works prepared another draft to the Queen Anne's County SWMP. It was never officially adopted.

Are you going to continually amend the old 1977 plan? Isn't it time to adopt a new SWMP as it is supposed to be updated and adopted at least every 10 years?

Sincerely,

Loretta C. Walls

Loretta C. Walls
President, MQLPC.

RANDY ESTY (MAYOR OF QUEEN ANNE) – WRITTEN COMMENT

TOWN OF
QUEEN ANNE
P.O. Box 365
Queen Anne, Maryland 21657
Phone/Fax: (410) 364-9229
Email: tqa@dmv.com

July 12, 2004

The Department of Public Works
of Queen Anne's County
P.O. Box 56
Centreville, MD 21617

Re: Queen Anne's County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

Dear Mr. Mohn:

After reviewing the drafted 2004 update to the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, and per our phone conversation, this letter is to advise you that the Town of Queen Anne has no comment at this time in reference to the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan update that was mailed to us.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Randy Esty
Mayor

RE/jmk

RECEIVED
JUL 16 2004
Queen Anne's County
Public Works

DAVID TEEL (ON BEHALF OF COMMISSIONERS OF SUDLERSVILLE) – WRITTEN COMMENT

COMMISSIONERS OF SUDLERSVILLE
200 South Church Street
P. O. Box 116
Sudlersville, MD 21668
Phone: 410-438-3465
Fax: 410-438-3376
Email: sudlersville @dmv.com

Todd R. Mohn, P. E., Deputy Director
Department of Public Works of Queen Anne's County
312 Safety Drive
PO Box 56
Centreville, MD 21617

September 7, 2004

RE: QA County Comprehensive Waste Management Plan

Dear Mr. Mohn,

I was just reviewing some files that accumulated between my predecessors departure and my arrival and I came across the above document and your request for comment. I am not sure where you are in completing the process but your projections for population for Sudlersville are too low.

We have completed two annexations which we believe will add about 140 dwelling units within the next three or four years, representing approximately 350 additional residents. Also your own County government is proposing a 40 unit Senior housing project here as well. Also included in the annexation, but pending further development of water and sewer is land sufficient to develop another 500 to 600 dwelling units, if the infrastructure is provided by the developers. I would suggest that a 2010 figure should be on the order of an additional 300 homes and an additional population of 750. with similar growth for the period from 2010 to 2020.

While these figures are only approximations, the annexations have already occurred and the detailed planning work is in process, only the timetables remain in doubt.

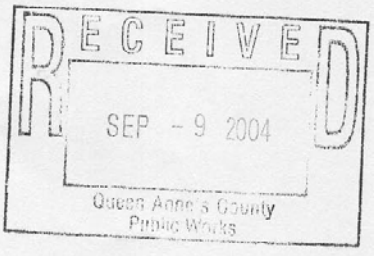
Sorry to be adding this to what is probably a substantially completed document but want to set the record straight.

Thank you.

Sincerely

David S. Teel
Circuit Rider/Town Manager

Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday
8:00 AM to 4:30 PM



QAC PLANNING COMMISSION – WRITTEN COMMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & ZONING
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY
160 COURSEVALL DRIVE
CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND 21617

410-758-4088 Permits
410-758-3972 Fax
410-758-1255 Planning
410-758-2905 Fax
410-758-2126 TDD

August 12, 2004

Benjamin F. Cassell, Jr.	At Large
Joseph F. Cupani	District 1
R.O. "Nemo" Niedomanski	District 2
Gene Ransom III	District 3
Michael S. Koval	District 4

Board of County Commissioners:
107 N. Liberty Street
Centreville, MD 21617

RE: Queen Anne's County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan 2004-2014

Dear Commissioners:

The purpose of this letter is to advise you that on June 10, 2004 the Department of Public Works and Planning and Zoning presented a draft of the Queen Anne's County Solid Waste Management Plan to the Queen Anne's County Planning Commission. The work session included a summary of the requirements for the plan and a technical review of each chapter contained in the document.

After addressing several minor technical points the Planning Commission has found the plan to be consistent with the 2002 Comprehensive Plan.

If you have any questions, please contact the Department of Planning and Zoning (410-758-1255).

Sincerely Yours,

Rodger Weese
Chairman of the Planning Commission

cc: D. Steven Walls, Director DPW
Faith Elliott-Rossing, Director DPZ

RECEIVED
AUG 17 2004
Queen Anne's County
Public Works

FRANK DILLER (MDE) – WRITTEN COMMENT

From: Frank Diller [fdiller@mde.state.md.us]
Sent: Friday, August 27, 2004 4:10 PM
To: Todd Mohn

Subject: Re: Guidelines for siting Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

Todd

We have reviewed the proposed Siting Guidelines which you provided.

Since the County does not have zoning or land use policies in place for the siting solid waste acceptance facilities, the inclusion of such criteria in the solid waste management plan would serve no useful purpose at this time and could potentially limit or impede future County actions in the development and adoption of new siting criteria. Also, the proposed siting criteria are not specifically required by COMAR 26.03.03.

To recognize the siting of facilities in the Plan and to address County concerns, it is suggested that the following revised section / paragraph be included in Chapter 2 on Page 19 at the end of the "Zoning Requirements" section.

Guidelines for Siting New Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

While the Queen Anne's County Land Use and Development Code (Title 18) does not currently provide for any zoning district for the siting new solid waste disposal facilities, it is acknowledged that at some future point in time beyond the planning horizon of this plan, the County may be in a situation that a new solid waste acceptance facility is needed to serve the local community. While it is not a requirement of this plan to impose specific land use and zoning requirements for such facilities, it is a goal of this plan to prepare for this possible eventuality. Title 18 would need to be amended accordingly to include such a procedure, as this is the County's chief implementation and enforcement instrument for all land use activities.

A similar statement could then be added in Chapter 5 in the "Summary of Changes and Recommendations" section recommending that Title 18 be revised and amended to address siting of solid waste acceptance facilities.

I think this new text would address the County's concerns and also stay within the COMAR defined requirements of the Plan.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Frank

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY

312 SAFETY DRIVE
P.O. BOX 56
CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND 21617
410-758-0925 FAX: 410-758-3341
TDD: 410-758-2126

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

BENJAMIN F. CASSELL, Jr., At Large
JOSEPH F. CUPANI, District 1
R. O. "NEMO" NIEDOMANSKI, District 2
GENE M. RANSOM III, District 3
MICHAEL S. KOVAL, District 4

D. STEVEN WALLS
Director

TODD R. MOHN, P.E.
Deputy Director

September 16, 2004

Mr. Frank Diller
Waste Management Administration
Maryland Department of Environment
1800 Washington Boulevard
Baltimore, MD 21230-1719

Dear Frank:

Relative to the currently drafted "Detailed Procedures for Siting New Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Constraints" section of our draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, I am attaching a recently adopted amendment to our local Zoning and Subdivision Regulations for Title 18 of the County Code.

This new amendment, Ordinance 04-07, was adopted, in part, to address concerns outlined in your August 27, 2004 email. Please advise if MDE will be able to endorse our Solid Waste Management Plan in its entirety following official adoption. We have one final work session scheduled with the Board of Commissioners on September 28 and anticipate adoption by the County on October 5, 2004.

Sincerely,

Todd R. Mohn, PE
Deputy Director

cc Paul Comfort, County Administrator
Steve Walls, Director DPW
Faith Elliott-Rossing, Director DPZ
Patrick Thompson, County Attorney
Chris Drummond, Planning Commission Attorney

Enclosures: Ordinance 04-07
MDE email commentary of August 27, 2004

ORDINANCE 04-07 "Amendments to Title 18"

AMENDMENT NO. 1
TO COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 04-07

AN AMENDMENT TO
A BILL ENTITLED

AN ACT CONCERNING a change to Title 18 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Queen Anne's County (1996 Ed.).

FOR THE PURPOSE of amending pending County Ordinance 04-07 to allow effluent disposal uses designed to serve single family residential dwellings in stream buffers and to clarify the prohibition on animal feedlot operations in the stream buffer.

BY AMENDING the proposed new Section 18-1-63(4) and to correct the numbering of the new Section to 18-1-63(5).

SECTION I

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND that pending County Ordinance 04-07 be amended so that the proposed amendment to Section 18-1-63 read as set forth on the attached.

INTRODUCED BY: Gene Ransom

DATE OF INTRODUCTION: 9-7-04

VOTE: 3/4 Yea _____ Nay abstain -

DATE OF VOTE: 9-7-04

I:\18-hr\COUNTY\Legislative Bills\Amendment 0407

ORDINANCE 04-07 "Amendments to Title 18"

Planning Commission Report and Recommendations
Amendments to Title 18
May 20, 2004
Page 10 of 52

SETBACKS FROM STREAM BUFFERS FOR CERTAIN USES

COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 04-07

CC Amendment: Add provisions establishing setbacks from stream buffers for certain enumerated uses.

PC Modifications: Recommends allowance of the drain-fields for single-family residences, and clarification on confined animal feedlot operations since the use is defined in the context of a mega-farm.

§ 18-1-63 Streams and Stream Buffers

(F) Fuel storage in excess of 300 gallons; landfills; effluent disposal uses except for such uses designed to serve a single-family residential dwelling; fuel chemical or asphalt manufacturing or distribution facilities, the confined animal feedlot operations component of a mega-farm; and all heavy industrial uses shall be located at least 300' from all stream buffers.

PC Recommendation: The Planning Commission generally concurred with the County Commissioner's proposal, and provided that the Planning Commission's modifications are incorporated, offers a favorable recommendation on this Text Amendment.

ORDINANCE 04-07 "Amendments to Title 18"

COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 04-07

AN ACT CONCERNING a change to Title 18 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Queen Anne's County (1996 Ed.);

FOR THE PURPOSE of adding provisions establishing set backs from stream buffers for certain enumerated uses.

SECTION I

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY that Title 18, Section 18-1-63 of the Public Local Laws of Queen Anne's County be amended to add a new Subsection (4) as follows:

(4) Fuel storage in excess of 300 gallons; landfills; effluent disposal uses; fuel, chemical, or asphalt manufacturing or distribution facilities, confined animal feedlot operations; and all heavy industrial uses shall be located at least 300' from all stream buffers.

SECTION II

BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that this Act shall take effect on the forty-sixth day following its passage.

INTRODUCED BY: Gene Ransom

DATE: 3-2-04

PUBLIC HEARING HELD: _____

VOTE: _____ YEA _____ NAY

DATE OF ADOPTION: _____