

CECIL COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2026 – 2035



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- Appendix C Maryland Department of the Environment Approval of the Cecil County 2026 - 2035 Solid Waste Management Plan

INTRODUCTION

MDE requires each County in the State of Maryland to prepare and adopt a Plan demonstrating adequacy for the management and disposal of solid waste, which covers the succeeding ten (10) year planning period. The governing authority in the County (i.e. County Council) must approve and adopt the Plan pursuant to regulatory requirements.

Prior to presentation to the County Council, the Plan is provided to MDE for review and comment. The County addresses comments received from MDE to secure preliminary approval. Subsequently, the Plan is presented to the County Council for approval and adoption. Upon adoption by the County Council, the Plan is submitted to MDE for final acceptance and approval.

Once the Plan is approved by MDE, the County is required to comply with the requirements of Sections 9-503 (b) and 9-506 (b) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. Section 9-503 (b) requires the County to review its Plan at least once every three years in accordance with the schedule set by the Department. Section 9-506 (b) requires the County to submit a progress report to the Department every two years on the status of the development of the Plan.

The Cecil County (County) Solid Waste Management Plan 2026 – 2035 (Plan) has been prepared in accordance with regulations contained in Title 26 Department of the Environment, Subtitle 03 Water Supply, Solid Waste, And Pollution Control Planning and Funding, Chapter 03 Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans. The Plan addresses a minimum 10-year planning period. The County has confirmed the municipalities within the County do not have specific written solid waste management plans and, are therefore, subject to this Plan.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public is afforded the opportunity to comment on the Plan at a scheduled hearing of the Cecil County Council. As required by the Environmental Article, Title 9 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, notification regarding the public hearing is provided to the residents of the County. Specifically, the principal elected officials of municipal corporations within the County are given a minimum fourteen (14) calendar day notice before the hearing. Notice of the time and place for the public hearing is published in the form of a newspaper advertisement in a newspaper with general County circulation. This newspaper advertisement is run at least once per week for two (2) successive weeks and at least fourteen (14) calendar days before the public hearing. Notice of the public hearing is also posted on the Cecil County website.

PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Plan addresses the management of solid waste within the County and includes discussions of waste generation, reduction and recycling, collection, transportation, processing, and disposal. Topics within the Plan follow those outlined in the Environmental Article, Title 9, Subtitle 5 of

the Annotated Code of Maryland and in COMAR 26.03.03.03. COMAR requires that the Plan contain five chapters addressing the following topics:

- Chapter 1 – Goals and Objectives, County Structure, Laws, and Regulations
- Chapter 2 – Population, Zoning, and Land Use
- Chapter 3 – Solid Waste Generation, Projections, Management, and Facilities
- Chapter 4 – Assessment of Waste Disposal Systems
- Chapter 5 – Plan of Action

Appendix A contains a copy of the Cecil County Recycling Plan for the 2026 – 2035 Planning Period.

Appendix B contains a copy of the Resolution adopting the Plan by the Cecil County Council.

Appendix C contains a copy of the written approval of the Plan by the Maryland Department of the Environment.

CHAPTER I

**GOALS AND OBJECTIVES,
COUNTY STRUCTURE,
LAWS, AND REGULATIONS**

1. STATEMENT OF COUNTY GOALS

In developing its Solid Waste Management Plan, Cecil County's overall goal is to provide for a system of solid waste management and resource recovery which will handle the County's current and anticipated future volume of solid waste as economically as possible, while protecting environmental quality, the public health and safety, and preserving the quality of life in the County.

1.1 Cecil County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Management Division Mission Statement

The primary services provided by the Solid Waste Management Division include daily processing of Cecil County's solid waste stream, implementing Cecil County's Waste Recycling Program, and vigilant monitoring of the environmental site characteristics at the Cecil County Municipal Landfill (referred hereinafter as the "Central Landfill"), as identified by Refuse Disposal Permit No. 2024-WMF-0629.

It is the goal of this division to provide quality service to Cecil County residents, to provide a safe, clean and sanitary site while maintaining a very high standard of service.

It is the goal of this division to be good stewards of the environment, to protect the environment and provide a safe way to dispose of Municipal Solid Waste.

It is the goal of this division to provide a recycling program that is second to none in the state, a program which helps Cecil County learn about, understand, and want to be a part of the recycling future. Through this program, this county has a sense of pride about its efforts to protect and preserve the environment.

It is the goal of this division through proper management and vigilant programs to protect and preserve the assets of this county and use them in a manner that is in good standing with the desires of the people of Cecil County.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the Cecil County Solid Waste Management Plan are to:

- a) Ensure that all solid waste will be processed to effectively protect the quality of the ambient air, groundwater, and surface water resources, including the Chesapeake Bay, and to minimize the possibility of pollution from the management and disposal of solid waste;
- b) Effectively and efficiently serve existing and future land uses and development within the County including residential, agricultural, industrial, commercial, and marine;

- c) Address issues related to the handling of special and hazardous wastes including but not limited to household hazardous waste (HHW), commercial and industrial waste, medical waste and agricultural waste;
- d) Develop and promote specific waste reduction, reuse (waste diversion), and recycling programs;
- e) Extend the useful life of the Central Landfill;
- f) Promote the use of recycled material by continuing to promote programs that raise the percent to be recycled. Divert a minimum of 20% from the solid waste stream through recycling. The Recycling Rate and Waste Diversion – Statewide Goals (2012) mandates the recycling rate of 20% for Cecil County based on the County’s population of less than 150,000;
- g) Communicate to citizens and users of solid waste facilities the goals of the Solid Waste Management Plan;
- h) Develop and maintain community outreach and education programs;
- i) Consider alternate waste management techniques and technologies that may be economically feasible, environmentally protective, and overall beneficial for the citizens of the County and the County’s natural resources; and,
- j) Interface with neighboring jurisdictions to periodically review mutually beneficial solid waste management and recycling opportunities that are consistent with the goals and objectives of the County.

1.3 Policies

It is the policy of the Cecil County Government to promote public participation through continued communication with the public concerning solid waste issues, and through ongoing public outreach and education programs. Cecil County supports cooperation with surrounding and nearby solid waste management agencies, authorities, and organizations. Entities with which cooperative efforts in solid waste management may be sought include but are not limited to: Harford and Kent County (Maryland); Chester, Delaware and Lancaster County (Pennsylvania); the Delaware Solid Waste Authority; and the Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority. The County does not accept refuse from outside the County’s jurisdiction.

Cecil County will continue to aggressively promote voluntary programs to meet the state recycling mandates.

1.4 Conformance with Land Use Plans

The stated goals and objectives are consistent with the land uses stated in the County's Comprehensive Plan. The current solid waste facilities are in conformance with all applicable land uses. Future solid waste management facilities will be developed in accordance with the County’s zoning and land use regulations, and will be consistent with the goals and objectives of the State, regional, and local comprehensive land use plans.

2. COUNTY GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Figure I-1 provides a chart that depicts the overall Cecil County government organizational structure. The Solid Waste Management Division is part of the Department of Public Works, and has been designated to oversee solid waste management and recycling programs. Figure I-2 provides an organizational chart for the Solid Waste Management Division.

3. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

3.1 Federal

3.1.1 Federal Statutes Affecting Solid Waste Management

There are various federal laws on hazardous materials, resource and energy recovery, water quality, air quality, noise, historic site preservation, land conservation, and biological preservation that apply in varying degrees to the management of solid waste. Some of these include the following:

Clean Air Act: Regulates emissions from landfill gas management systems and resource recovery facilities. Landfill operators must comply with requirements of the state implementation plan established under Section 110.

Clean Water Act: Establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) in Section 402, a program that regulates effluent limitations for the discharge of wastewater and runoff from solid waste management facilities into waters of the United States. The construction of facilities that may impact rivers, lakes, marshes, swamps or wetlands is regulated by Section 404, which is administered by the Army Corps of Engineers. Section 405 addresses the disposal of wastewater treatment sludges.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund) (CERCLA): Establishes programs for the identification and remediation of current and past waste disposal sites containing hazardous substances; establishes standards for clean-up efforts and disposal of wastes; and provides a mechanism for assigning liability for contaminated sites. Municipal landfills posing environmental threats may be subject to cleanup under CERCLA.

Endangered Species Act: Prohibits construction or operation of facilities that would result in the “taking” of an endangered or threatened wildlife species, or in the destruction of their critical habitat.

Federal Emergency Management Act: Prohibits siting of facilities within the 100-year floodplain.

Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA): Encourages co-generators and small power producers, such as municipal solid waste combustors, to supplement their existing

electrical utility capacity. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is responsible for implementing regulations and setting limits on the power output of these facilities.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): Promotes recycling and reuse of recoverable materials. The Act also provides guidelines for environmentally sound handling and disposal of both hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste. Subtitle D of the Act specifies criteria for municipal solid waste landfills.

Safe Drinking Water Act: Establishes maximum contaminant levels in ground water monitoring programs for landfill activities.

3.1.2 Federal Regulations Affecting Solid Waste Management

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40 Subchapter 1 deals with the management of solid waste, solid waste acceptance facilities, operations and construction, and recycling. Relevant regulations include the following (regulations marked with an asterisk [*] are mandatory for federal agencies and recommended for state and local governments):

Part 240:	Guidelines for the Thermal Processing of Solid Wastes
Part 241:	Guidelines for the Land Disposal of Solid Wastes
Part 243:	Guidelines for the Storage and Collection of Residential, Commercial and Institutional Solid Waste*
Part 244:	Solid Waste Management Guidelines for Beverage Containers*
Part 245:	Promulgation of Resource Recovery Facilities Guidelines*
Part 246:	Source Separation for Materials Recovery Guidelines*
Part 247:	Guidelines for the Procurement of Products that Contain Recycled Materials
Part 255:	Identification of Regions and Agencies for Solid Waste Management
Part 256:	Guidelines for Development and Implementation of State Solid Waste Management Plans
Part 257:	Criteria for the Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices
Part 258:	Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (Subtitle D Regulations)
Part 261:	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
Part 262:	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
Part 263:	Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste
Part 264:	Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities
Part 265:	Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities
Part 266:	Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Wastes and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites
Part 267:	Interim Standards for Owners and Operators of New Hazardous Waste Land Disposal Facilities
Part 268:	Land Disposal Restrictions
Part 270:	EPA Administered Permit Programs
Part 271:	Requirements for Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Programs
Part 272:	Approved State Hazardous Waste Programs

Part 503: Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge

3.2 State

3.2.1 Maryland Laws Affecting Solid Waste Management

The primary State agency overseeing solid waste management is the Maryland Department of Environment (MDE). MDE's Land and Materials Administration is responsible for regulating solid waste management and recycling efforts. Some of the state laws affecting solid waste management include the following:

Asbestos Control- Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (1990): Requires control with asbestos materials and requires completion of a training program by those who do asbestos-related work with schools.

Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Protection Program (1984): Controls human intervention in the Bay area.

Composting Act (1992): Includes composting in the definition of recycling. Requires that county recycling plans address composting issues, and bans loads of yard materials collected separately from trash from being landfilled effective in 1994.

Electronics Recycling Program (2007): Mandates that manufacturers of certain electronic devices (computers, televisions, etc.) contribute payments toward a fund for local government electronics recycling programs or that such manufacturers establish their own electronics recycling collection programs. Authorizes counties to address the subject of electronics recycling in their recycling plans.

Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Products Ban (2020): Bans the sale and use of food service products composed of expanded polystyrene.

Food Scraps Management (2021): House Bill 264 (HB264) requires large food waste generators to divert food waste from disposal if those generators are located within 30 miles of an organics recycling facility with the capacity and willingness to enter into a contract.

Land-Clearing Debris Landfills – Amount of Security (1990): Addresses the amount of bonds required as security for each acre of land-clearing debris landfills.

Maryland Air Quality Control Act (1989): Allows adoption of rules for air pollution control, sets emission standards and air quality control areas, and requires training for municipal solid waste incinerator operators.

Maryland Environmental Service Act (1970): Creates the Maryland Environmental Service to manage service regions that were created to deal with issues affecting the state's water supply, wastewater purification, and solid waste management.

Maryland Landfill Financial Assurance Law (1997): Sets forth financial assurance requirements for landfills in conformance with the requirements of federal regulations.

Maryland Landfill Siting Law (1994): Describes the requirements for public hearings regarding landfill siting, and addresses permitting requirements and security requirements. Explains the requirements for submissions of plans and documents necessary to conduct a technical review and to approve proposed facilities.

Maryland Recycling Act, Recyclable Materials and Resource Recovery Facilities, Alterations (2021): House Bill 280 (HB280) altered the definition of “recyclable materials” under the MRA to exclude incinerator ash and repealed the authority of a county to use a resource recovery facility to meet 5% of the waste reduction required to be achieved through recycling in the county's recycling plan.

Maryland Senate Joint Resolution 6 (2000): Sets a voluntary statewide goal of 40% waste diversion by 2005, with a credit of up to 5% for jurisdictions engaged in specified waste prevention activities. “Waste diversion” is defined as recycling rate plus waste prevention credit. Mandatory recycling rates established by the Maryland Recycling Act of 1988 remain in effect.

Maryland State Implementation Plan (SIP) (Ongoing): Limits emissions from specific pollutant sources to prevent air quality from falling below National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Maryland Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Laws (1990-1994): Allows for the adoption of criteria and procedures by counties and soil conservation districts to implement soil erosion control programs and for counties and municipalities to implement stormwater management programs.

Maryland Used Oil Recycling Act (1997): Requires MDE to develop programs to educate the public on oil recycling and to designate used oil collection facilities. It also prohibits disposal of used oil into sewers, drainage systems, or natural waters.

Maryland Wastewater Treatment Law (1987): Requires permits prior to installing, altering, or extending a water supply system or refuse disposal system (including a landfill, waste transfer station, incinerator, or other waste processing facility).

Medical Waste Legislation (1988): Regulates identification, record keeping, treatment, transport and disposal of special medical wastes; infectious wastes are prohibited in solid waste; infectious wastes are prohibited in solid waste landfills in the state.

Mercury Oxide Battery Act (1992): Makes mercury oxide battery manufacturers responsible for collection, transportation and recycling or disposal of batteries sold or offered for promotional purposes in the state.

Natural Wood Waste Recycling Act (1991): Establishes the requirements for wood waste

recycling in Maryland, authorizes the Department of the Environment to adopt additional regulations governing recycling facilities, and requires a permit for operation of these wood waste facilities created after July 1, 1992.

Newsprint Recycled Content Act (1991): Regulates newsprint recycling by imposing specified recycling content percentage requirements on the Maryland newspaper industry. Amended in 2006 to measure compliance based on a rolling three-year average.

Nickel Cadmium (NICD) Battery Act (1995): Regulates the storage, transportation, and destination of nickel-cadmium batteries.

Nontidal Wetland Regulations (1990): Prevents net loss of nontidal wetlands by establishing a stringent permitting process.

Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority (1980): Creates and establishes the powers of the Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority.

Office Building Recycling (2019): An Act requiring a county recycling plan to address the collection and recycling of recyclable materials from buildings that have 150,000 square feet or greater of office space.

Organic Waste, Organics Recycling, Collection, and Acceptance for Final Disposal (2019): Prohibits the owner or operator of a refuse disposal system from accepting loads of separately collected organic waste for final disposal unless the owner or operator provides organics recycling.

Plastic Material Code (1991): Regulates that rigid plastic containers or bottles may not be distributed for sale in the state unless appropriately labeled indicating the plastic resin used to produce them.

Recycling Market Law (2021): House Bill 164 (HB164) requires the Office of Recycling in the Department of the Environment to promote the development of markets for recycled materials and products in the State. Also requires the Office to evaluate the availability of certain markets and identify businesses in the State that use recycled materials. Finally, this Act also requires the annual Maryland solid waste management and diversion report to be submitted to the General Assembly by September 1, 2022, and each year thereafter.

Recycling – Special Events (2014): Requires the Cecil County Recycling Plan to address the collection and recycling of recyclable materials by event organizers from special events meeting the following criteria: include temporary or permanent use of a public street, publicly owned site or facility, or public park; serves food or drink; and, is expected to have 200 or more persons in attendance.

Recycling Rates and Waste Diversion – Statewide Goals (2012): Revises the 1988 Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) and requires the Cecil County Recycling Plan to address a reduction of at least 20% of the County’s solid waste stream by July 1, 2014. The Plan must be fully

implemented by December 31, 2015.

Recycling – Apartment Buildings and Condominiums (2012): Requires the Cecil County Recycling Plan to address the collection and recycling of recyclable materials from residents of apartment buildings and condominiums that contain 10 or more dwelling units by property owners or managers of apartment buildings and councils of unit owners of condominiums. Also, the Plan should address a method for implementing a reporting requirement for recyclable materials generated at apartment buildings and condominiums that contain 10 or more dwelling units.

Recycling – Public School Plans (2010): Requires the Cecil County Recycling Plan to address the strategy for the collection, processing, marketing, and disposition of recyclable materials from County public schools.

Recycling – Fluorescent and Compact Fluorescent Recycling (2010): Requires the Cecil County Recycling Plan to address the strategy for the collection and recycling of fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights that contain mercury.

Scrap Tire Law (1992): Prohibits the disposal of scrap tires in landfills after January 1, 1994, and creates a licensing system for the management of scrap tires. Establishes requirements for implementing a scrap tire recycling system, licensing haulers and collection facilities. Establishes Tire Clean-Up and Recycling Fund.

Statewide Recycling Needs Assessment and Producer Responsibility for Packaging Materials (2023): Senate Bill 222 (SB222) alters the definition of “organics recycling” to include the processing of certain compostable packaging materials in a certain manner; requiring the Department of the Environment to approve a certain producer responsibility organization for certain purposes on or before a certain date; establishing a producer responsibility advisory council to provide advice and make recommendations regarding establishing and implementing a producer responsibility program in the State for packaging materials and to report to certain committees of the General Assembly on or before a certain date.

Sludge Application (1993): Regulates land application procedures for sludges to maintain the public health.

Telephone Directory Recycling Act (1991): Requires telephone directory publishers to meet specified recycling content percentage requirements for telephone directories.

Water and Sewage Plan Act (1983): Requires the preparation and submission of solid waste management plans by counties and establishes the minimum requirements of such plans.

Article 9- Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland: This statute contains MDE’s authority for the regulation of solid waste.

Title 4: Water Management

Title 6: Toxic, Carcinogenic and Flammable Substances

Title 7: Hazardous Materials and Substances

Title 9: Water, Ice, and Sanitary Facilities

 Subtitle 5: County Water and Sewerage Plans

 Subtitle 17: Office of Recycling (created MDE's Recycling Program and defined and mandated county recycling goals)

 Section 204: Installing, Altering or Extending Water Supply Systems, Sewerage Systems or Refuse Disposal Systems

 204.1: Installing, Altering or Extending Incinerators

 204.2: Installing, Altering or Extending Landfill Systems

 Section 209: Landfill System Hearings

 Section 210: Prerequisites for Issuance of Permit

 Section 211: Landfills, Incinerators and Transfer Stations; Requirements for Security

 Section 212: Landfill Systems – Options to Purchase

 212.1: Denial of Permit to Nongovernment Person

 Section 213: Term of Permit (5 Years)

 Section 214: Revoking or Refusal to Renew a Permit

 Section 215: Closure and Cover when Operation Ends

 Section 225: Landfills Near Hospitals Prohibited (1/2-Mile Radius)

 Section 226: Certification of Public Necessity Required for Hazardous Waste Landfill System

 Section 227: Infectious Waste in Landfill System Prohibited

 Section 228: Scrap Tires – Storage, Recycling and Disposal

3.2.2 Maryland Regulations Affecting Solid Waste Management

The principal State of Maryland regulations pertaining to solid waste management are found in the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR). Pertinent regulations include Title 26 Department of the Environment; Subtitle 04 Regulation of Water Supply, Sewage Disposal, and Solid Waste (COMAR 26.04.07), as well as some of the following regulations:

Title 26

 Subtitle 1: General Provisions

 Subtitle 2: Occupational, Industrial, and Residential Hazards

 Chapter 3: Control of Noise Pollution

 Subtitle 3: Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste and Pollution Control Planning and Funding

 Chapter 3: Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans

 Chapter 8: Water Pollution Control Fund Construction Financial

 Chapter 10: Financial Assistance for the Constructing of Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities

- Chapter 11: Environmental Review Procedures for Facilities Receiving Financial Assistance from the Maryland Water Quality Financing Administration
- Subtitle 4: Water Supply, Sewage Disposal, and Solid Waste
 - Chapter 4: Well Construction
 - Chapter 6: Sewage Sludge Management
 - Chapter 7: Solid Waste Management
 - Chapter 8: Storage, Collection, Transferring, Hauling, Recycling, and Processing of Scrap Tires
 - Chapter 9: Natural Wood Waste Recycling Facilities
- Subtitle 8: Water Pollution
- Subtitle 10: Oil Pollution and Tank Management
 - Chapter 13: Oil-Contaminated Soil
 - Chapter 15: Management of Used Oil
- Subtitle 11: Air Quality
 - Chapter 3: Permits, Approvals, and Registration- Title V Permits
 - Chapter 7: Open Fires
 - Chapter 8: Control of Incinerators
 - Chapter 9: Control of Fuel Burning Equipment, Stationary, Internal Combustion Engines, and Certain Fuel-Burning Installations
 - Chapter 15: Toxic Air Pollutants
 - Chapter 17: Requirements for Major New Sources and Modifications
- Subtitle 13: Disposal of Controlled Hazardous Substances
 - Chapter 1: Hazardous Waste Management System: General
 - Chapter 2: Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
 - Chapter 3: Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
 - Chapter 4: Standards Applicable To Transporters of Hazardous Waste
 - Chapter 5: Standards For Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
 - Chapter 6: Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
 - Chapter 7: Permits for CHS Facilities
 - Chapter 8: Rights of Condemnation
 - Chapter 10: Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Waste and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities
 - Chapter 11: Special Medical Wastes
 - Chapter 12: Standards Applicable to Generators of Special Medical Waste
 - Chapter 13: Standards Applicable to Transporters of Special Medical Waste
- Subtitle 14: Hazardous Substances Response Plan
 - Chapter 1: Procedures for Hazardous Substance Response
 - Chapter 2: Investigating, Evaluating, and Responding to Hazardous Substance Releases
- Subtitle 15: Disposal of Controlled Hazardous Substances-Radio Hazardous Substances

- Subtitle 17: Water Management
 - Chapter 1: Erosion and Sediment Control
 - Chapter 2: Stormwater Management
 - Chapter 4: Construction of Nontidal Waters and Floodplains
- Subtitle 20: Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Under Federally Approved Program
 - Chapter 26: Excess Soil Disposal
 - Chapter 27: Waste Handling
- Subtitle 23: Nontidal Wetlands
- Subtitle 24: Tidal Wetlands

3.3 Local

3.3.1 Cecil County Code Affecting Solid Waste Management

Portions of the Code of Cecil County, Maryland, that affect solid waste management activities include, but are not limited to:

- Chapter 285: Refuse Haulers, Commercial
- Chapter 312: Soil Erosion and Sediment Control
- Chapter 318: Solid Waste and Recycling
- Chapter 325: Stormwater Management
- Chapter 365: Water and Sewers

CHAPTER II
POPULATION, ZONING,
AND LAND USE

1. MAP OF COUNTY

2.1 *Municipalities*

The municipalities located in Cecil County are Rising Sun, Port Deposit, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Chesapeake City, Cecilton. The municipalities are indicated on Figure II-1.

2.2 *Federal Facilities*

The Federal facilities located in Cecil County are Bainbridge (closed) Rubble Landfill, and Perry Point V.A. Hospital. These facilities are indicated on Figure II-1.

2. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Historical population values from past Census data and future projections were obtained from the Maryland Department of Planning for years 2025 through 2055 at 5-year increments. The data obtained was for total County population. Population estimates for years between the 5-year projections were extrapolated using a simple growth rate formula. The population data is presented in Table II-1.

3. DISCUSSION OF ZONING REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for waste management activities are addressed in Sections 150 through 155 of the Cecil County Zoning Ordinances. These requirements include the kinds of materials managed, storage requirements, property buffer requirements, general siting requirements, bonding, facility design and operational requirements, and permitting requirements. Specific waste management activities addressed by the Zoning Ordinance include:

- a. Petroleum Products Recycling Facilities - may be permitted as a Special Exception in the M2 (Heavy Industry) district with certain specified provisions;
- b. Hazardous Waste Recycling Facilities - may be permitted as a Special Exception in the M2 district with certain specified provisions;
- c. Rubble Landfill - may be permitted as a Special Exception in the OS (Open Space) district with certain specified provisions;
- d. Sanitary Landfill - may be permitted as a Special Exception in the OS district with certain specified provisions; and,
- e. Sludge Handling - may be permitted as a Special Exception in the NAR (Northern Agricultural-Residential), SAR (Southern Agricultural-Residential), OS and MEA (Mineral Extraction – A) districts with certain specified provisions.

This Solid Waste Management Plan shall not be used to create or enforce local land use and zoning requirements.

4. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING & LAND USE

The Comprehensive Plan for Cecil County (adopted on April 13, 2010 and last amended on March 2, 2021), provides the basic policy guidance that will shape future decisions relating to county growth and development through the planning horizon of 2030. The Comprehensive Plan establishes goals and objectives for land use, economic development, transportation, water resources, environmentally sensitive areas, community facilities, and mineral resources within Cecil County. The Comprehensive Plan also includes a set of specific actions and policies that outline the steps to be taken to ensure that the goals and objectives are met. The Department of Planning and Zoning periodically reviews and makes recommendations for updating the Comprehensive Plan.

Chapter 8 of the Comprehensive Plan addresses Community Facilities and includes provisions for providing public facilities which meet the needs of the County's residents, businesses, and industries.

Within Chapter 8, the Comprehensive Plan acknowledges the existing solid waste management facilities within the County and their general use. Regarding future solid waste management needs, the Comprehensive Plan indicates the existing facilities have capacity to serve the County's needs through the 2030 planning horizon. The Comprehensive Plan also indicates the County continues to investigate alternatives to landfilling as the primary means of disposal. These alternatives include composting, waste reduction, reuse, recycling, incineration, and waste-to-energy programs.

CHAPTER III

**SOLID WASTE GENERATION,
PROJECTIONS, MANAGEMENT,
AND FACILITIES**

1. EXISTING AND PROJECTED SOLID WASTE STREAM

The County tracks the various components of the solid waste stream in general accordance with the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.03.03.03D(1)(a)-(l) and the list of definitions provided in the previous section. However, some waste types are further subdivided based on how the waste is handled and managed in the County.

1.1 Waste Stream Components Defined

- (a) Residential - Household trash and small furniture items that are collected by commercial haulers or brought to the County solid waste facilities directly by County residents.
- (b) Commercial - Non-hazardous solid waste that is generated by businesses operating within the County and collected by haulers that are privately owned and operated or by the business, itself, and transported to the County solid waste facilities.
- (c) Industrial - Non-hazardous solid waste (no liquids or sewage sludges) that is received primarily from commercial haulers.
- (d) Institutional Wastes
 - 1. Schools - The County facilities accept waste from the Board of Education and Cecil Community College.
 - 2. Hospitals - The Veterans Hospital at Perry Point and Elkton's Union Hospital operate incinerators to dispose of their contaminated and hazardous hospital waste. The remainder of the solid waste is hauled to the Central Landfill by Perry Point personnel or commercial haulers.
 - 3. Government - Refuse that is generated by County and State governments located within Cecil County.
- (e) Land Clearing Debris - Land clearing debris includes brush, tree limbs, soils, tree stumps, root mats, logs, and rocks that are generated from the clearing of land. Brush and yard waste includes branches less than 3 inches in diameter, grass clippings, and leaves.
- (f) Demolition Debris (C&D) - Demolition debris includes shingles, wallboard, non-refractory bricks, insulation materials, and used lumber that is generated from the remodeling or demolition of buildings. Construction debris includes new lumber and scrap material that is generated from construction. Concrete,

stone and dirt that are generated from remodeling, replacement, or excavation are also included.

- (g) Controlled Hazardous Substances - Hazardous waste as defined in the COMAR Regulations.
- (h) Dead Animals and Litter
 - 1. Dead Animals - Generally includes animals that have been killed on the road and collected by the State Highway Administration and Cecil County Public Roads
 - 2. Litter - The indiscriminate scattering of paper, bottles and cans upon roadways, waterways and abutting lands is usually referred to as litter. In actuality, litter includes all solid waste. Litter has been observed in residential properties, parking lots, wooded areas, ravines, and waterways throughout the County.
- (i) Bulky Objects – Automobiles, white goods (i.e., appliances), and other large, bulky items such as furniture, mattresses, carpeting, boats, campers, etc.
- (j) Vehicle Tires - used tires from cars and trucks are stored on-site in preparation for recycling by on-site or off-site activities.
- (k) Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewage Sludge - Sewage sludge from wastewater treatment plants in the County.
- (l) Septage – Raw sewage from septic tanks and portable toilets.
- (m) Other Wastes – These waste items may include, but not be limited to, agricultural wastes and crop residues, water treatment plant sewage sludges, mining wastes, dusts (bag house, etc), grease and oil contaminated soils, and street sweepings.

1.2 Waste Generation

Table III-I summarizes the waste generation in the County for 2023 as reported to MDE on the basis of COMAR 26.03.03.03D(1)(a)-(1) list of waste categories. From this data the tons per capita (per person) on an annual basis for each waste category was determined from the 2023 population estimates obtained from the Maryland Department of Planning that were discussed in the previous chapter of this Plan.

The waste generation per capita rates presented in Table III-1 were used to calculate waste generation projections for the planning period of 2026 through 2035. These

per capita rates were applied to the projected population for 2026, 2029, 2032, and 2035 to determine the projected waste generation for these years.

Table III-1 provides a summary of the waste generation projections for the County. Based on Table III-1, the total annual waste generation for Cecil County is estimated to range from 435,113 tons in 2026 to 483,414 tons in 2035. This equates to a growth rate of 1.11% per year and assumes no change in disposal habits that would increase or decrease the estimated per capita rate of 4.03 tons per year.

2. BASIS FOR DATA

The 2023 data presented in Table III-1 are based on information provided by MDE that has been taken from solid waste tonnage reports submitted to MDE from other permitted solid waste facilities and the County. The County's tonnage records are recorded monthly, based on waste materials received at each transfer station and at the Central Landfill. The day-to-day records consist of a combination of weigh tickets from waste collection and haulage vehicles, general vehicle and truck counts, and weigh tickets from exported recyclables.

3. TYPES & QUANTITIES OF WASTE IMPORTED

Cecil County solid waste facilities currently do not accept waste or recyclables generated from outside the County.

4. TYPES AND QUANTITIES OF WASTE EXPORTED

The County does not currently export waste for disposal, except for scrap tires and materials collected at household hazardous waste days to approved disposal facilities. In the future, the County may, for various reasons, choose to export waste for disposal.

Small quantities of waste stream components (i.e., rubble, construction and demolition debris, tires, etc.) may be exported by waste generators for disposal outside Cecil County in lieu of paying for disposal at the Central Landfill.

Cecil County maintains no public facilities for the disposal of hazardous wastes. All generators of hazardous waste are required by RCRA to manifest their hazardous wastes and to arrange for their legal disposal at a permitted treatment, storage and disposal facility. The County holds two household hazardous waste day events per year at the Central Landfill. Waste materials collected at these events are transported out of County for proper disposal.

There are currently no industries or businesses within the County that directly use recycled materials. Therefore, all of the recycled materials, with the exception of the mulch-type materials, are transported outside of the County for further processing and/or delivery to an end user of recycled materials.

5. DESCRIPTION OF COLLECTION SYSTEMS

5.1 Solid Waste

The County operates three facilities for the collection of solid waste generated in County. These include the Woodlawn Transfer Station (serving northern County residents), Stemmer's Run Transfer Station (serving southern County residents), and Central Landfill (serving the entire County). Section 6 of this Chapter provides greater detail and expanded discussions of these facilities.

The County does not provide door-to-door or curbside collection of solid waste generated in the County. Residents and businesses within Cecil County may haul their own waste or contract with a licensed commercial waste hauler. County residents can take household waste to any of the County facilities. County businesses may haul their waste directly to Central Landfill. Commercial waste collection companies that service County residents and/or County businesses haul collected waste to Central Landfill. A list of licensed commercial waste haulers is available on the Cecil County Solid Waste Management Division website at <https://www.ccgov.org/government/public-works/public-works-divisions/solid-waste-management-division>.

There are no in-county or regional solid waste facilities that manage solid waste composting operations. The County has no plans to initiate this type of operation during this planning period.

5.2 Recyclables

Cecil County currently recycles a number of materials received at its facilities and is working to continue to increase its recycling rate. Cecil County is open to participating in regional recycling should the opportunity present itself, and provided County staff and funding are available to support such participation.

The County does not provide door-to-door or curbside collection of recyclables. Chapter 285, Commercial Refuse Haulers, of the Code of Cecil County requires licensed commercial refuse haulers providing curbside collection of residential refuse to also provide to those customers curbside pickup of single-stream recyclable materials at least once per month. County residents can also take recyclable materials to both transfer stations and to the Central Landfill.

Single stream recyclables (or "commingled" materials) consist of:

- Clear and colored glass;
- Narrow neck plastic bottles (codes 1 through 7);
- Aluminum, steel, and bi-metal cans;
- Mixed paper;
- Newspaper;

- Office paper; and,
- Cardboard.

Cecil County collects electronics for recycling as required by MDE's "E-cycling Program." Electronics under this program are accepted at the Central Landfill at no cost to residents. Electronics recycled under this program include computers, laptops, tablets, printers, scanners, copiers, fax machines, routers, external drives, printer cartridges, rechargeable batteries, cell phones, game consoles, mp3 and mp4 players, VCRs, DVD and Blue Ray players, CD players, radios, cameras, analog telephones, microwaves, radios, stereos, record players, and all other electronic devices (containing an electrical cord for connection to an outlet) excluding TVs, monitors, and vacuum cleaners.

Seven waste collection companies operating in the County offer the collection of yard wastes and single-stream recyclables. These materials are hauled directly to the Central Landfill. Some waste collection companies also offer the collection of separated recyclables to residents and businesses that separate paper, newspaper, corrugated cardboard, phone books, tires, batteries, waste oil, antifreeze, yard waste, and scrap metal.

Some municipalities offer the curbside collection of yard wastes and single stream recyclables. These municipalities include:

- Cecilton;
- Charlestown;
- Chesapeake City;
- Elkton;
- North East;
- Perryville;
- Port Deposit; and,
- Rising Sun.

Additionally, the Elkton Department of Public Works collects oil, antifreeze, and tires.

There are five buy-back centers in Cecil County. These facilities are owned and operated by private companies, and offer the purchase of various recyclable materials. They accept aluminum cans, scrap metal, white goods, and batteries.

The State office building and the State highway maintenance facility in Elkton provide containers for the collection of recyclables. These agencies are serviced by private collection companies.

For further details on recycling within Cecil County refer to the Cecil County Recycling Plan included in Appendix A or the County's recycling website at www.ccrecycling.org.

6. EXISTING SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Central Landfill, Stemmer's Run Transfer Station, and Woodlawn Transfer Station are the three major solid waste facilities in Cecil County. These three facilities are run by the Cecil County Department of Public Works' Solid Waste Management Division. In addition, there is currently one privately run composting facility located in Cecil County. Facility information and data for these four facilities is summarized in Table III-2.

The following paragraphs provide a detailed description of each of these facilities.

6.1 *Stemmer's Run Transfer Station – Permit 2025-WTS-0072 MD Grid Coordinates N 1097, E 580*

Stemmer's Run Transfer Station is owned and operated by the County. It is located at 45 Stemmer's Run Road, near Earleville, in the Cecilton Planning District. Located on an approximate 10-acre site, this facility serves residents in the southern part of the County below the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The facility is permitted to receive 3,214 tons of solid waste per year. This value does not include recyclables. County staff believe the current facility is as large as can be provided on the site, and there is little land area available for expansion. The facility is currently open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday. The operating hours are subject to change based on need.

The facility accepts bagged, household waste, single stream recyclables, scrap metal, antifreeze, motor oil, batteries, tires, and fluorescent lamps. The County hauls the collected household waste to Central Landfill for disposal. The County also hauls recyclables to the landfill and contracts with a local recycling company for the removal and processing of the recyclable materials. Based on recent annual tonnage reports submitted to MDE, the facility currently operates at less than 15 percent of the permitted capacity.

Based on annual waste projections presented in Table III-1, waste growth is projected to increase by approximately 11% by the end of 2035. This suggests the facility will be operating at less than the permitted capacity for the entire planning period of 2026 - 2035. Therefore, it is anticipated that the service life of the transfer station will exceed the 10-year planning period.

Overall, Stemmer's Run Transfer Station seems to currently be serving the needs of its service area adequately. The County currently has no plans to modify the facility.

**6.2 *Woodlawn Transfer Station –
Permit 2025-WTS-0074
MD Grid Coordinates N 1057, E 660***

Woodlawn Transfer Station is owned and operated by the County. It is located at 565 Waibel Road, near Colora, in the Rising Sun Planning District. Located on an approximate 30-acre site, this facility serves the residents of the northwestern part of Cecil County. The facility is permitted to receive 10,351 tons of solid waste per year. This value does not include recyclables. There is limited land area available for expansion. The facility is currently open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday. The operating hours are subject to change based on need.

The facility accepts bagged, household waste, single stream recyclables, scrap metal, antifreeze, motor oil, batteries, tires, and fluorescent lamps. The County hauls the collected household waste to Central Landfill for disposal. The County also hauls recyclables to the landfill and contracts with a local recycling company for the removal and processing of the recyclable materials. Based on recent annual tonnage reports submitted to MDE, the facility currently operates at less than 15 percent of the permitted capacity.

Based on annual waste projections presented in Table III-1, waste growth is projected to increase by approximately 11% by the end of 2035. This suggests the facility will be operating at less than the permitted capacity for the entire planning period of 2026 - 2035. Therefore, it is anticipated that the service life of the transfer station will exceed the 10-year planning period.

Overall, Woodlawn Transfer Station seems to currently be serving the needs of its service area adequately. The County currently has no plans to expand the facility.

**6.3 *Central Landfill –
Permit 2024-WMF-0629
MD Grid Coordinates N 1105, E 645***

Central Landfill is owned and operated by the County. It is located at 758 E. Old Philadelphia Road, west of Elkton in the North East Planning District. Located on an approximate 418-acres site, approximately 70 acres have been developed for waste disposal. Four waste disposal areas have been developed at Central Landfill (Cells 1, 2, 4, and 5) with an estimated disposal capacity of approximately 8.1 million cubic yards.

Cell 1 is currently inactive because the County no longer places waste in the cell but has plans to cap and fill over top the existing cell as part of a planned future expansion of the landfill. Cell 2 and Cell 4/5 are currently the only active disposal areas.

The planned expansion of the landfill was approved and permitted by MDE in April 2014. The planned expansion will include the construction of six new waste disposal cells and increase the permitted waste disposal area to a total of 124.8 acres with a total permitted disposal capacity of approximately 23.3 million cubic yards (or an estimated 14 million tons). The planned expansion of the landfill is discussed further in Chapter V of this Plan.

In addition to the landfill waste disposal areas, a 13-acre Homeowner's Convenience Center (HCC) is located on the Central Landfill site. The HCC accepts bagged, household waste, single stream recyclables, scrap metal, antifreeze and motor oil, batteries, tires, electronics (e-waste), printer cartridges, fluorescent lamps, and yard waste and brush. Scrap metal is diverted to an onsite metals recycling facility. Yard waste and brush is diverted to an onsite green waste processing area. The County hauls the collected household waste to the onsite permitted disposal area. The County contracts with local recycling companies for the removal of the recyclable materials from the facility. Being located on the Central Landfill site, the HCC can be serviced numerous times during the workday. The County believes The HCC has adequate capacity to meet the needs of the users for the next 10 years or more.

Central Landfill accepts waste materials for disposal from the transfer stations, commercial and private haulers, and from the HCC located at the Central Landfill facility. Central Landfill is open from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and accepts waste materials that are not recycled for disposal.

Recent waste tonnage records indicate Central Landfill receives approximately 300 to 500 tons of waste per day. A recent volume analysis indicates the current landfill disposal area (Cells 2 and 4/5) has 10-12 years of remaining disposal capacity. Based on the volume analysis, the current permitted disposal area is expected to run out of disposal capacity between 2035 and 2037. However, as previously indicated, an expansion of the landfill has been permitted by MDE and the County anticipates constructing the next waste disposal cell (i.e. Cell 3) approximately 2 years before the current disposal capacity is anticipated to be reached.

**6.4 *West Coast Mushrooms Composting Facility –
Permit 2021-GCF-0009
MD Grid Coordinates N 1065, E 675***

West Coast Mushrooms is a Tier 2 – Large composting facility. It is located at 342 Hopewell Road in Rising Sun, Maryland. The privately run composting facility is located on an approximately 25-acre site. The facility currently operates from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Sunday.

According to the facility's Composting Facility Operations Plan, West Coast Mushrooms utilizes a static pile to combine raw materials and add moisture. From there the material is windrowed. Aeration is provided via a windrow turner that

agitates and rotates the compost piles daily or as necessary to maintain appropriate windrow temperature per field monitoring. Typically, multiple temperature measurements will occur throughout the entire length of the windrows, daily during the active composting process. From windrows, the material moves to tunnels for in-vessel composting. Moisture and temperature are measured and recorded continuously.

The facility accepts various feed stock including Hay, Straw, Poultry Litter, Corn Stover, Cotton Seed Hulls, and Gypsum. According to the Maryland Solid Waste Management and Diversion Report 2024, the facility reported to MDE that they received 14,825 tons of feedstock and produced 19,655 tons of compost. The compost is only used within facilities owned by West Coast Mushrooms for mushroom growing operations.

CHAPTER IV

**ASSESSMENT OF WASTE
DISPOSAL SYSTEM
2026 THROUGH 2035**

1. ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

The assessment of the County's solid waste disposal system includes consideration of the Central Landfill, as well as the Stemmer's Run and Woodlawn transfer stations.

1.1 Central Landfill

The most basic need for solid waste management in Cecil County is to assure the County has adequate disposal capacity for the waste generated in the County. Based on the landfill volume analysis described in Chapter III the current permitted disposal area at the Central Landfill is projected to be able to provide adequate disposal capacity for the minimum planning period of 2026 through 2035. In addition, the County has received approval from MDE of an additional 68 acres of permitted disposal area for a total of 124.8 acres of permitted disposal space. The approved landfill expansion will add 6 additional disposal cells to the landfill and provide approximately 16.8 million cubic yards of additional landfill capacity. The expansion will extend the projected service life of the landfill to at least 2080.

1.2 Stemmer's Run Transfer Station

As indicated in Chapter III, the Stemmer's Run Transfer Station is operating at less than its permitted capacity of 3,214 tons per year. The waste generation projections presented in Chapter III suggest Stemmer's Run will still be operating at less than permitted capacity for the next 10 years. Based on this, the County currently has no plans to expand the facility during the time period covered by this Plan. If the facility continues to operate under capacity, the County may re-evaluate the need to continue providing services at the transfer station.

1.3 Woodlawn Transfer Station

As indicated in Chapter III, the Woodlawn Transfer Station is operating at less than its permitted capacity of 10,351 tons per year. The waste generation projections presented in Chapter III suggest Woodlawn will still be operating at less than permitted capacity for the next 10 years. The County currently has no plans to expand the facility during the time period covered by this Plan. If the facility continues to operate under capacity, the County may re-evaluate the need to continue providing services at the transfer station.

2. SOURCE SEPARATION & SOURCE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

2.1 Source Separation

Source separation is a method of collecting materials for recycling by separating the materials at the place where they are discarded (the "source"), rather than mixing

them together. Since the County adopted its Recycling Plan in 1990, source separation has been met with limited success. Public participation has been higher since the County implemented single stream recycling. Therefore, source separation will not be considered unless public sentiment changes, or a specific recycling opportunity causes source separation to be viewed more favorably.

2.2 Source Reduction

Source reduction generally refers to any change in the design, manufacture, packaging, purchase, and/or use or re-use of a material or product in such a way that the amount of waste that results is reduced. Individuals can reduce the amount of waste they generate by considering the types of products they purchase, and choosing those that result in less waste.

Reuse refers to separating a given solid waste material and using it, without processing or changing its form, for the same use to an alternate use. Examples of reuse activities include, but are certainly not limited to, swap shops, flea markets, thrift stores, pallet reuse, and refillable drink containers.

Source reduction can help reduce waste disposal and handling costs, conserve natural resources, and reduce pollution. Source reduction is difficult to quantify, and no attempt has been made to do so in the Plan. Cecil County promotes and encourages waste reduction and reuse as alternatives to recycling or disposal.

3. RESOURCE RECOVERY OPTIONS EVALUATED

Resource recovery refers to the process by which component materials of solid waste are recovered for use as raw materials or energy sources. Recycling is the resource recovery method currently in use in Cecil County.

Details of the County's recycling efforts and programs can be found in the Cecil County Recycling Plan for the 2026 – 2035 planning period included in Appendix A. The Recycling Plan discusses: waste stream characterization and analysis; recyclable materials selection, collection, processing, marketing and Implementation; public education and outreach; financial planning; and, source reduction. The Recycling Plan also includes: a Public Schools recycling Plan; Apartment Building & Condominium Recycling (ABCR) Program; and, Special Events Recycling Program (SERP).

Since Cecil County began its recycling program in 1990, it has exceeded the minimum 15% recycling rate mandated by the Maryland Recycling Act of 1988 and presently exceeds the increased minimum 20% recycling rate established by MDE in the 2012 Recycling Rates and Waste Diversion – Statewide Goals. Calculated recycling rates have ranged from 17 to over 50 percent. Therefore, the County recycling program is considered to be successful, and should be continued in the future.

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Even with a successful recycling program established, public education is considered a vital component of the recycling program. The County is very active in promoting recycling and awareness of the benefits that can be gained. The current public outreach/education programs include tours of Central Landfill and the Homeowner's Convenience Center and recycling and source reduction presentations and displays at schools and festivals within the County. Further discussion on the County's public education and outreach efforts are discussed in Chapter 4 of the Cecil County Recycling Plan included in Appendix A.

General information is disseminated to the public through flyers and informational brochures at the Central Landfill, each transfer station, and on the County's website. General information includes:

- Facility hours of operation;
- Maps showing disposal areas and recycling centers;
- Separation of refuse if required;
- Assessment of penalties for illegal activities;
- Telephone number and hours of business office operation; and,
- Regulations governing solid waste, including storage at points of generation, collection, transportation, and final disposition.

The County Roads Department promotes an Adopt-a-Highway Program for residents. Participating residents serve the community by taking action to help manage litter.

5. ASBESTOS DISPOSAL CAPACITY

Asbestos wastes generated in Cecil County are accepted at the Central Landfill under regulations established by the Maryland Department of the Environment. Although asbestos waste has significantly decreased over the years, some asbestos waste is planned for disposal. Asbestos waste amounts have been, and are anticipated to continue to be, insignificant related to other waste disposal needs.

6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAMS AND PROCEDURES DEFINED

All emergency responses in the county are coordinated by the Cecil County Department of Emergency Services (CCDES). This agency has developed written plans addressing the response to various types of emergencies in the County. Practice drills (mock events) are conducted regularly throughout the year in conjunction with state and federal emergency response agencies.

Cecil County has an active Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The LEPC annually reviews the SARA III Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reports (Tier II) submitted annually by the various

facilities in the county, and has prepared assessments and response plans for each facility should there be a release of hazardous chemicals.

All County fire departments have been trained to at least Level 1 Hazardous Material Awareness. Response to a hazardous release is coordinated between the Director of the Cecil County Department of Emergency Services, the Cecil Health Department, and the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) HazMat team.

As indicated in Chapter III, the County does not maintain disposal capacity for hazardous waste. However, emergency provisions may be arranged with MDE should the need arise. The Central Landfill can receive petroleum-contaminated soils, subject to physical and contaminant concentration level restrictions.

7. ADEQUACY OF LOCAL ZONING AND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Cecil County Zoning Ordinances and Subdivision Regulations adequately address the authorization and siting of solid waste facilities referencing COMAR 26.04.07.06B as the primary guideline. As indicated in Chapter II, current zoning allows for the siting of solid waste management facilities in at least five zoning districts distributed throughout the County. Also as indicated in Chapter II, this Solid Waste Management Plan shall not be used to create or enforce local land use and zoning requirements.

8. PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS

Potential physical constraints related to the siting, design, and operation of new solid waste facilities are briefly discussed in the following sections. Potential constraints that could arise include:

- a. General topography;
- b. Soil types and associated engineering characteristics;
- c. Geologic conditions and location;
- d. Aquifer use and conditions;
- e. Existing wetlands;
- f. Surface water resources, flood plains, and watersheds;
- g. Existing water quality;
- h. Land uses;
- i. Planned long-term growth; and,
- j. Defined critical areas.

These constraints, and their potential impact on siting, designing, permitting and operating solid waste facilities, will be addressed in detail based on specific, future projects.

8.1 General Topography

The Piedmont Province, which occurs north and northwest of the Fall Zone (Fall Line), is characterized by gently rolling terrain deeply incised by the major drainage ways. The highest elevation is 535 feet that occurs at Rock Springs in the northwest corner of the County.

The valleys formed by the major drainage ways in the Piedmont are characteristically steep sided and 100 to 200 feet in depth. The stream courses are straight and have steep gradients. Hard crystalline bedrock outcrops in the stream channels and commonly along the sides of the steeper valleys.

The Piedmont section of the county drains either directly into the Chesapeake Bay via such drainage ways as Mill Creek, Principio Creek, Northeast Creek, Little Northeast Creek, Big Elk Creek, and Little Elk Creek or indirectly into the Bay via the Susquehanna River. Conowingo Creek and Octoraro Creek are the major drainage ways that empty into the Susquehanna River.

The topographic setting of the Fall Zone, which is similar to that of the Piedmont Province, is characterized by gently rolling terrain deeply incised by the drainage ways. Elevations range from a low of approximately 20 feet along the Susquehanna River to maximum of approximately 390 feet on Foys Hill, located northwest of Charlestown. Within this region the streams flowing down from the Piedmont abruptly change gradient, forming falls, as the hard crystalline bedrock of the Piedmont dips easterly beneath the non-indurated sediments of the Coastal Plain.

The Coastal Plain Province occurs south and southeast of the Fall Zone and contains two distinct types of topography - western shore type and eastern shore type, referring to the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. The western shore type of topography occurs on Elk Neck and is similar to Piedmont topography; that is, gently rolling uplands dissected by narrow steep sided valleys containing streams with moderately steep gradients. The streams, however, dissect non-indurated sediments, such as sand and gravel; whereas, on the Piedmont the streams cut into bedrock. Elevations range from near sea level along Northeast River and Elk River to maximum of 310 feet on Hog Hill, located east of the town of North East.

The remaining portion of the County, that area lying south and southeast of the Elk River and the city of Elkton, exhibits eastern shore type topography. The terrain is composed of broad plains, ranging in elevation from approximately sea level to 80 feet, which are either flat and featureless or broadly rolling, except for along the Chesapeake Bay and the large tidal estuaries where they are deeply incised by the drainage ways. In some areas, most notably along the eastern edge of the county, numerous basin-like depressions occur which in places contain ponds and swamps.

In the Coastal Plain the streams, which are of short length and have fairly steep gradients, empty into three broad tidal estuaries formed by the Northeast River, Elk River and Chester River.

The non-indurated sediments (sand, clay, silt and gravel) of the Coastal Plain offer little resistance to the effects of stream and shore erosion as evidenced by the deeply incised drainage ways and the steep bluffs formed along the shorelines. Grove Point, which has receded over 320 feet in a period of 100 years, is evidence of the very severe shore erosion which occurs along the shoreline of Chesapeake Bay.

8.2 *Soil Types and Engineering Characteristics*

The dominant soils in the Cecil County include the following soil columns:

- Aura Series;
- Elkton Series;
- Gravel and Borrow Pits;
- Keyport Series;
- Loamy and Clayey Land;
- Rumford Series; and,
- Sassafras Series.

A brief description of each of these soils series is provided in the following paragraphs.

AURA SERIES

The Aura series consists of gently sloping to moderately steep, well-drained, deep, reddish soils on higher parts of uplands of the Coastal Plain. These soils are gravelly and characteristically have a very hard, compact subsoil at depths of 15 to 25 inches. The subsoil is fairly high in clay content but low in silt content. The native vegetation is mainly scrubby hardwoods, though pines grow in places.

In a representative profile the surface layer is about 4 inches of very dark grayish-brown gravelly sandy loam. The subsurface layer is about 8 inches of brown or dark-brown gravelly sandy loam. The subsoil is about 45 inches thick. It is mostly brown gravelly sandy loam in the upper part and yellowish-red gravelly sandy clay loam in the lower party. The underlying material, to a depth of more than 6 feet, is yellowish-red gravelly sandy loam.

Aura soils are easy to work, except where erosion has removed much of the profile. The gravel in the soil is abrasive to farm implements, and the hard subsoil is difficult to work in places. Aura soils have low to moderate available moisture capacity.

These soils are suited to many uses, but use is limited by slope, restricted available moisture capacity, the high content of gravel, hardness of the subsoil that limits root

penetration, and the hazard of further erosion. Aura soils are excellent sources of gravel and of clayey gravel for road fill and other construction purposes. Their firmness and good drainage make them desirable for building sites. Limited depth to the hard horizon limits usefulness of these soils as a filter field for septic tanks, especially the more strongly sloping soils.

ELKTON SERIES

The Elkton series consists of poorly drained, nearly level and gently sloping soil on upland flats in the southern, or Coastal Plain, part of the county. These soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Water moves slowly through the subsoil. Elkton soils formed in fine-textured old marine sediment. The native vegetation is chiefly such wetland hardwoods as oak, swamp maple, and gum, but pond pines grow in a few places. Many areas have been cleared for crops or pasture.

In a representative profile the surface layer is about 3 inches of grayish-brown silt loam and the subsurface layer is about 4 inches of gray silt loam. The subsoil is about 41 inches thick. It is olive-gray silty clay loam in the upper part and dark-gray silty clay in the lower part. The underlying material, to a depth of about 5 feet, is firm, gray silty clay loam.

The Elkton soils are difficult to work except at the right moisture content, and they should not be worked when the water table is near the surface. Artificial drainage is needed for most uses, particularly to lower the water table in spring so that farming operations can start, and to drain off excess water during wet periods. Drainage is difficult because water moves very slowly through the clay or silty clay subsoil. Ditches generally are more satisfactory than tile drains, and the ditches must be closely spaced. The Elkton soils have high available moisture capacity.

Elkton soils are limited in use by poor natural drainage, a high water table, and the difficulty of providing artificial drainage. They are too wet for building sites and they are too wet and too slowly permeable for sewage disposal by septic tanks.

GRAVEL AND BORROW PITS

Gravel and borrow pits (Gv) consist of areas where the soils have been removed to obtain gravel, sand, or fill material for road construction and other uses. Most large gravel pits are associated with the gently sloping to moderately steep Aura and Sassafras soils in the northern part of the Coastal Plain in the county. Borrow pits are more generally distributed in the County. These pits have no farming uses at present, and intensive reclamation is needed before they could be used satisfactorily for farming.

KEYPORT SERIES

The Keyport series consists of deep, nearly level to moderately sloping, moderately well drained soils on uplands of the Coastal Plain part of the county. These soils formed in old deposits of clay or silty clay. Water moves slowly through the subsoil,

and poor aeration in this layer for at least part of the year is indicated by some grayish mottling. The native vegetation is mixed hardwoods. More than half of the acreage has been cleared for use as cropland.

In a representative profile the surface layer is about 8 inches of olive-brown loam. The subsoil is about 32 inches thick. It is yellowish-brown silty clay loam in the upper 10 inches; yellowish-red, firm silty clay in the next 8 inches and reddish-brown, firm silty clay in the lower 14 inches. The underlying material is about 20 inches of very firm, red silty clay.

In most places Keyport soils are easy to work at the right moisture content, but in severely eroded areas the plow layer is sticky and plastic when wet and hard and cloddy when dry. Artificial drainage is needed for some crops, particularly in nearly level areas. Tile drains do no function well in some areas because of the slowly permeable subsoil. These soils have high available moisture capacity.

Keyport soils are limited for use by impeded drainage, slow movement of water through the soils, slope, and the hazard of erosion. Sites for permanent buildings are affected by seasonal wetness and by plasticity of the subsoil. Use of the soils for disposal of sewage by septic tanks is severely limited.

LOAMY AND CLAYEY LAND

These miscellaneous land types consist chiefly of old clay deposits in the upper parts of the Coastal Plain that have a mantle chiefly of sandy loam, loam, or silt loam. Both the mantle and the underlying clay vary widely within short distances.

The loamy surface mantle ranges in color from gray through yellow and brown to almost red and in thickness from very thin to several feet. It is underlain by clay. In a few places the underlying material contains a small amount of sand. The clay is almost any color or mixture of colors and includes red, purplish red, gray, yellow, brown, pink, and white. The clay is very plastic and sticky and is very unstable. Cuts into the material are difficult to stabilize, and the clay frequently slides, slumps, or flows down the surface of the cut and onto roads or other areas below (fig.4). Stability is even poorer if the clay has been disturbed by land leveling or filling.

This land type has variable, but generally low, available moisture capacity, and it is very low in plant nutrients. Other limitations are slope and the hazard of erosion. Most areas are idle, or in residential developments.

This unstable land type has properties that make it unsuitable and in a few places dangerous for some uses, especially if it has been disturbed. The clay flows, slumps, or slides when wet, particularly under pressure or load. It squeezes out from below building foundations, and this causes footings or basements to crack and settle. In places buildings have been severely damaged. Banks and fills of this material are likely to collapse and cause severe and expensive property damage and injury and

death to people.

RUMFORD SERIES

The Rumford series consists of deep, gently sloping to moderately sloping, somewhat excessively drained soils on uplands in the southern or Coastal Plain part of the county. These soils formed in sandy sediment that contains small amounts of clay, a little silt, and some, fine, smooth gravel. The native vegetation is chiefly scrub hardwoods and Virginia pine, but shortleaf pine grows in some places.

In a representative profile the surface layer is about 3 inches of very dark gray to dark grayish-brown loamy sand. Below this is a yellowish-brown loamy and subsurface layer, about 8 inches thick, underlain by a friable, yellowish-brown sandy loam subsoil to a depth of 34 inches. The underlying material is strong-brown loamy sand to a depth of 37 inches; mainly reddish-brown clay, silt, and sand to a depth of 44 inches; and brownish-yellow loose sand to a depth of 50 inches.

Rumford soils are easy to work and early to warm in spring. Some of the earliest crops, such as home garden and truck crops, can be planted on them. These soils have a low available moisture capacity and need supplemental irrigation in some areas, particularly in the warmer, drier months. They are also low in natural plant nutrients.

Rumford soils are well drained and are suitable for building sites. They are suitable for septic tank use, but are limited by slope in some areas. Large amounts of fertilizer are needed for most crops.

SASSAFRAS SERIES

The Sassafras series consists of deeply, nearly level to moderately steep, well-drained, loamy soils on uplands in the southern or Coastal Plain, part of the county. These soils formed in sandy sediment that contains a moderate amount of silt and clay and gravel in places. The native vegetation is mostly mixed hardwoods, and some second-growth pines. Most of the acreage has been cleared for use as cropland.

In a representative profile the surface layer is about 8 inches of dark yellowish-brown sandy loam. Below this is a brown sandy loam subsurface layer 3 inches thick. The subsoil is about 21 inches of brown, or dark-brown sandy clay loam. The underlying material, to a depth of about 50 inches, is mostly brown loamy sand.

Sassafras soils are easy to work and warm quickly in spring. They have moderate available moisture capacity. These soils are suited to most uses, but in places they are limited by slope and erosion. Sassafras soils are well suited to use as building sites. Slope generally is the only limitation to use for septic tanks.

Generally, soils from these areas suitable for use at the landfill include soils which are:

- Cohesive fine grained soils - these soils tend to slow the movement of water and leachate in the immediate vicinity of the landfill.
- Deep soil overburden – this soil tends to be easier to excavate and tends to be suitable as cover soil.
- Gentle foliated rock with few fractures – rock tends to slow the migration of groundwater.
- Low groundwater table with low permeability soils – these soils slow the movement of groundwater.

The location of specific soils types vary based upon site location. The soils types at a site proposed for development in support of this Solid Waste Management Plan will be evaluated on a site-by-site basis.

8.3 *Geologic Conditions & Location*

- (a) Piedmont Province - The Piedmont Province is underlain by hard, crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks of Precambrian and Paleozoic age. The more common rock types are granodiorite, gabbro, metadacite, serpentine, gneiss and chlorite and mica schist. Various combinations of these rock types form five recognizable rock units and groups, which are the Wissahickon Formation, Port Deposit Gneiss, Baltimore Gabbro Complex, Volcanic Complex and Ultramafic Rocks. These differentiated rock units and groups are complexly folded along axes that trend northeast-southwest parallel to the Fall Zone.

Except for some non-indurated sedimentary deposits found capping high hills in the portion of the Piedmont located south of a straight line drawn through the areas of Woodlawn and Pleasant Hill, the soils (including completely decomposed bedrock) of the Piedmont are residual in origin, indicating they were developed in place by mechanical and chemical weathering of the parent rock. In general, the soils formed on the gently rolling uplands range in depth (depth to which the soil can be excavated without blasting) from several feet to over 100 feet, becoming especially deep in areas where the parent rock is gabbro. Along the sides, and in the bottoms of valleys the soil depth is commonly very shallow.

In general, the residual soils are medium to heavy textured (clays and silts) and contain appreciable quantities of mica. The residual soils are generally poorly to moderately permeable near the surface. The permeability of the soils generally increases with depth, usually becoming quite high in the zone where the soil grades into bedrock.

The non-indurated sediments that cap the higher hills near the Fall Zone are erosional remnants of Coastal Plain sediments which once lapped further up onto the crystalline rocks of the Piedmont. These sediments, which are

Pliocene and Lower Cretaceous in age, extend to over 100 feet in thickness in places and are composed of various combinations of sand, gravel, silt and clay. Thick and fairly extensive deposits of this material are found south of the areas of Woodlawn and Theodore. In these areas Pliocene sand and gravel deposits cap the higher hilltops. These deposits are underlain by sandy and clayey Lower Cretaceous deposits.

- (b) Fall Zone - Within this zone, the non-indurated (non-consolidated) sedimentary deposits of the Coastal Plain Province feather out against the seaward dipping crystalline rocks of the Piedmont Province. The crystalline rock surface dips southward beneath the Coastal Plain in a southeasterly direction at a rate of about 125 feet per mile, reaching a depth of approximately 1700 feet below the ground surface in the southeast corner of the county.

Except for the crystalline rock that outcrops in portions of the drainage ways, the Fall Zone is entirely underlain by non-indurated deposits of sand, gravel, clay and silt.

In general, Pliocene sand and gravel is found on hilltops. The material is underlain by lenses and discontinuous beds of clay, clayey sand, sand and gravel, which are Lower Cretaceous in age.

- (c) Coastal Plain Province - The Coastal Plain Province is underlain by a wedge shape deposit of non-indurated sediments which feather out on the seaward dipping crystalline basement rock in the Fall Zone and thicken southeastward, reaching a maximum thickness of approximately 1700 feet at the southeast corner of the county. This wedge shaped mass of non-indurated sediments is composed of a vertical series of wedge shaped units which dip southeastward at approximately 30 to 40 feet per mile in a down dip direction.

The lower wedge shaped units, which belong to the Potomac Group of Lower Cretaceous age, outcrop on the county as a series of bands oriented parallel to the Fall Zone. However, on the Coastal Plain, with the exception of a large area on the Elk Neck, these outcrops are mostly obscured by a surface deposit of Pliocene to Recent sediments.

The Elk Neck, the hilltops, generally above elevation 200 feet, are composed of Pliocene sand and gravel deposits, which are underlain by Lower Cretaceous deposits, consisting mainly of lenses and discontinuous beds of quartzose sand, clayey sand and clay. These Lower Cretaceous deposits outcrop over most of the surface of Elk Neck, especially between elevations 100 and 200 feet. Below elevation 100 feet, erosional remnants of terrace

deposits, composed of sand, silt, clay and gravel, largely obscure the Lower Cretaceous sediments.

The remainder of the Coastal Plain section of the county, the area lying southeast of the Elk River, is blanketed to a very large extent with 0 to 50 feet of Pleistocene deposits that consist of beds and lenses of mostly sand and clay. Sand beds generally comprise approximately 90 percent of the profile. The Pleistocene deposits are underlain by sand and clay, principally clayey sand, units of Lower Cretaceous age. These units outcrop in limited areas along some of the drainage ways.

8.4 *Aquifer Use & Conditions*

In the Piedmont region of the county, the dense, impermeable nature of the crystalline rock greatly limits the availability of ground water. As a result, the water that is exploited from the crystalline bedrock is generally obtained from fractures and joints. However, not all wells in the Piedmont section of the county have been developed in the crystalline rocks. In the vicinity of the areas of Woodlawn, and Theodore, some shallow (approximately 20 to 100 feet in depth) wells have been developed in the Lower Cretaceous deposits.

Over half of the wells in the Piedmont are dug and are relatively shallow. Of the wells that are drilled, many are less than 100 feet in depth. The average yield of all types of wells in the crystalline rock is reported to be approximately 11 gallons per minute.

In the area of the Fall Zone and on the Elk Neck section of the Coastal Plain, most wells tap aquifers at depths of approximately 30 to 200 feet in the Lower Cretaceous deposits, although some shallow wells have also been developed on the Pleistocene terrace deposits along the shorelines. Due to the presence of clayey beds (aquicludes) above some of the aquifers and the high relief between the wells and the recharge area, artesian conditions are sometimes encountered.

On the Coastal Plain, the presence of numerous highly permeable sand and gravel units interbedded with poorly permeable clay units, and the overall low relief, greatly favor the infiltration, storage and recovery of ground water at shallow depths. Most of the wells in this section of the Coastal Plain, located southeast of the Elk River, are less than 100 feet in depth and tap aquifers in the Pleistocene deposit.

8.5 *Existing Wetlands*

Cecil County has both tidal and non-tidal wetlands. Map 7.1 depicting the wetlands areas located within Cecil County can be found in the Comprehensive Plan. A map located in the County Planning Office is also available for viewing. The County strives to avoid construction or disturbance in high and medium quality wetlands.

8.6 *Surface Water Sources, Flood Plains and Watersheds*

Sections 224 -244 of the the Cecil County Zoning Ordinance addresses the Flood Plain District. Surface Water Sources and Watersheds are addressed in the County Comprehensive Plan in Section 6 - Water Resources. Map 6.1 depicting the watershed areas located within Cecil County can be found in the Comprehensive Plan. Map 7.1 depicting the flood plain areas located within Cecil County can also be found in the Comprehensive Plan. The County strives to avoid construction or disturbance in natural surface waters and floodplains.

8.7 *Existing Water Quality*

The Piedmont zone consists of metavolcanic and felsic or mafic plutonic rocks and their corresponding soils. Wells in this zone are often low producers. Exceptions arise if a boring strikes a channel or pocket of recent sediments. Water quality is generally good, depending upon the makeup of the bedrock. (Iron and magnesium are generally low, but can be very high.) The pH is generally 6.0 to 6.5. Ground water contaminants can be transported rapidly under certain circumstances (well-jointed bedrock).

The Potomac Group consists of highly variegated layers of clay and fine sand of varying thicknesses and is of continental origin. Lignite as well as water-deposited hematite (sometimes siderite) is common. The total thickness of the group is estimated to be 400-450 feet. The movement of ground water also varies considerably, due to the ubiquity of the clay, with many perched sources. The water quality is generally acidic (pH 5.3-6.0) with moderate to excessive iron content.

The Pensauken Formation is also a continental sediment but of recent development (Quaternary). Total thickness is about 75 feet. The water quality is much like that of the Potomac Group. There is a higher incidence of nitrates, however, and the pH is often higher, revealing perhaps the influence of farming.

8.8 *Land Use*

Cecil County's Central Landfill, as mentioned previously, is surrounded on three sides by a state forest. In fact, only one short section of the site's circumference borders land owned by individuals. In addition, the land other than the state park bordering the site is zoned RR (rural residential), and is not likely to be developed in the foreseeable future.

The landfill site is also sufficient for both long-term growth of the County and long-term expansion of its own operations. It is in conformance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Siting of other solid waste facilities (e.g., transfer station, recyclables collection depot, etc.) will take into account residential and agricultural development as well as the location of the population of facility is slated to serve.

8.9 *Planned Long Term Growth*

Because Cecil County possesses such a large and well-sited sanitary landfill, provisions for solid waste disposal have been secured for the foreseeable future. For environmental and economic reasons, the County continues to investigate alternatives to landfilling as the primary means of disposal. These alternatives include composting, waste reduction, reuse, recycling, incineration and waste-to-energy programs.

The County has and will continue to consider the following prior to making any commitments for the construction of alternative municipal solid waste facilities:

- Competition with recycling programs for resources;
- Energy conservation; and,
- Public health and environmental concerns.

8.10 *Defined Critical Areas*

Cecil County is affected by the State's Critical Areas Law. Sections 191 - 215 of the Cecil County Zoning Ordinance address the Critical Area District. The Comprehensive Plan addresses the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Program in Section 7 – Sensitive Areas. Cecil County strives to avoid construction or disturbance within defined critical areas.

CHAPTER V

PLAN OF ACTION

1. WASTE DISPOSAL CAPACITY

The following paragraphs discuss options available to the County to assure adequate waste disposal capacity is provided for County residents and businesses during the Plan period of 2026 through 2035 and beyond.

1.1 Increase Available Waste Disposal Capacity

As discussed in Chapter IV, the County has secured approval from MDE for the expansion of Central Landfill. The planned expansion will include the development of an additional 68 acres of permitted disposal area. This will bring the total permitted disposal area to 124.8 acres. The approved landfill expansion will add 6 additional disposal cells to the landfill and provide approximately 16.8 million cubic yards of additional landfill capacity. The expansion will extend the projected service life of the landfill to at least 2080.

Construction of the first disposal cell within the expansion (i.e., Cell 2) has been completed and the new cell was put in service in March 2025. Construction of Cell 2 adds an additional 1.6 million cubic yards of disposal capacity to the landfill. This will insure that adequate landfill capacity is available through the 2026 – 2035 planning period as well as provide buffer capacity in the unforeseen event of dramatic waste growth in the next ten years or the need for emergency disposal capacity, (i.e., in the event of a major storm event or other natural disaster).

1.2 Reduce Annual Consumption of Available Waste Disposal Capacity

Two alternatives will be pursued by the County to reduce the annual consumption of waste disposal capacity. The following paragraphs describe these alternatives.

1.2.1 Continued Resource Recovery Activities

The County will continue to participate in, evaluate and increase, as able, various resource recovery activities. These are described in greater detail in Section 2.

1.2.2 Continued Use of Alternate Daily Cover Materials at the Central Landfill

The County currently uses an alternative daily cover (ADC) material at the Central Landfill. Use of an ADC allows the landfill operation to use less soil for daily cover, thereby consuming less waste disposal capacity. The County will continue the use of ADC materials.

2. WASTE HANDLING

2.1 Facilities Owned and Operated by Cecil County

As discussed in Chapter IV, sufficient disposal capacity is available at Central Landfill for the next 10 years and the County's two transfer stations are currently operating well under their permitted capacity. Based on this, Cecil County does not have any plans at this time to enhance the existing waste handling facilities (aside from the planned expansion of Central Landfill) or construct additional facilities in the next 10 years. The existing facilities currently meet the needs of the County and are anticipated to continue to do so during the 2026 – 2035 planning period.

2.2 Facilities Owned and Operated by Private Companies

2.2.1 Choice MedWaste, LLC

Choice MedWaste, LLC has been issued a Refuse Disposal Permit (2022-WPT-0696) by MDE for a proposed new special medical waste processing facility and transfer station to be located on Pintail Circle in Elkton Maryland. Choice MedWaste, LLC is proposing to construct and operate a facility to store, transfer and process waste classified as special medical waste. In addition to a Transfer Station that will receive and consolidate waste to be transferred to an appropriate disposal facility outside the County, the facility will also function as a Processing Facility that will treat or process special medical waste using an autoclave system. Construction of the proposed facility will be privately funded. The proposed facility is expected to start operation in the mid/late 2026.

On July 17, 2023, Cecil County and Choice MedWaste, LLC executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreeing to conditions for operation of the facility. This MOU was subsequently revised on July 22, 2025 to add surety bonding requirements.

2.2.2 ASI Owners Holdings, Inc.

ASI Owners Holdings, Inc. has submitted a Refuse Disposal Permit application to MDE for a proposed new special medical waste processing facility and transfer station to be located at 329 West Main Street in Elkton, Maryland. ASI Owners Holdings, Inc. is proposing to construct and operate a facility to store, transfer and process waste classified as special medical waste. In addition to a Transfer Station that will receive and consolidate waste to be transferred to an appropriate disposal facility outside the County, the facility will also function as a Processing Facility that will treat or process special medical waste using an ozone treatment system. Construction of the proposed facility will be privately funded. The proposed facility is expected to start operation in the 2026/2027 time frame.

On July 22, 2025, Cecil County and ASI Owners Holdings, Inc. executed a Memorandum of Understanding agreeing to conditions for operation of the facility and surety bonding requirements.

3. RESOURCE RECOVERY

3.1 Source Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling

The County will implement various programs to expand and enhance the already successful resource recovery programs currently in use. New programs may include, but not be limited to:

- Negotiate with waste collection companies to encourage single stream recycling, especially with local schools, to enhance overall public participation;
- Implement a “sharps” (medical syringe) disposal program;
- Promote and possibly provide, in conjunction with local businesses, biodegradable bags for yard waste;
- Establish a compost bin distribution program;
- Offer presentations and workshops to homeowners and community groups to educate and promote backyard composting (including food waste);
- Promote source reduction and recycling to local businesses; and,
- Promote source reduction, reuse, and recycling with local restaurants;

Other source reduction, reuse, and recycling programs and initiatives may be implemented as needs and opportunities are identified, and as funding is provided.

3.2 Waste-to-Energy

3.2.1 Landfill Gas-to-Energy

The County continues to evaluate options for beneficial uses of landfill gas at the Central Landfill. Currently, the Central Landfill facility includes a landfill gas flare used for gas management. Beneficial uses for landfill gas could include, but not be limited to, renewable energy production (i.e. electric or natural gas) for sale to a local utility, renewable energy production for use at the landfill, renewable energy production to an offsite industrial or manufacturing facility and fueling of the County vehicle fleet.

4. FUNDING

The County solid waste management system operates as an enterprise fund. An enterprise fund establishes a separate accounting and financial reporting mechanism for municipal services for which a fee is charged in exchange for goods or services. Under enterprise accounting, the revenues and expenditures of the service are segregated into a separate fund with its own financial statements, rather than commingled with the revenues and expenses of all other governmental activities. Financial transactions are reported using standards similar to private sector accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are

recognized when incurred, under a full accrual basis of accounting. An enterprise fund provides management and taxpayers with information to:

- Measure performance
- Analyze the impact of financial decisions
- Determine the cost of providing a service; and,
- Identify any subsidy from the general fund in providing a service.

Enterprise accounting allows a community to demonstrate to the public the portion of total costs of a service that is recovered through user fees and the portion that is subsidized by other available funds, if any. User fees are established based on planning, land acquisition, design, permitting, operating, maintenance, monitoring, and closure requirements for the various facilities and equipment in use. Operating surplus is retained in the fund. As various modifications, enhancements, changes, or expansions, etc., of any portion of the solid waste management program are identified, funding is evaluated and made available as approved by the County Government.

5. CHANGES IN PROGRAMS AND RELATED ITEMS

As the County solid waste management system adapts to the needs of the residents and businesses of Cecil County, various programs, planning documents, regulations, and/or operational procedures may require modification. Such modifications will be implemented on an ongoing basis, as needed. The County anticipates the most-likely modifications in the near future will be related to resource recovery activities and master planning of solid waste management activities and facilities, as described in this Plan.

FIGURES

CECIL COUNTY GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

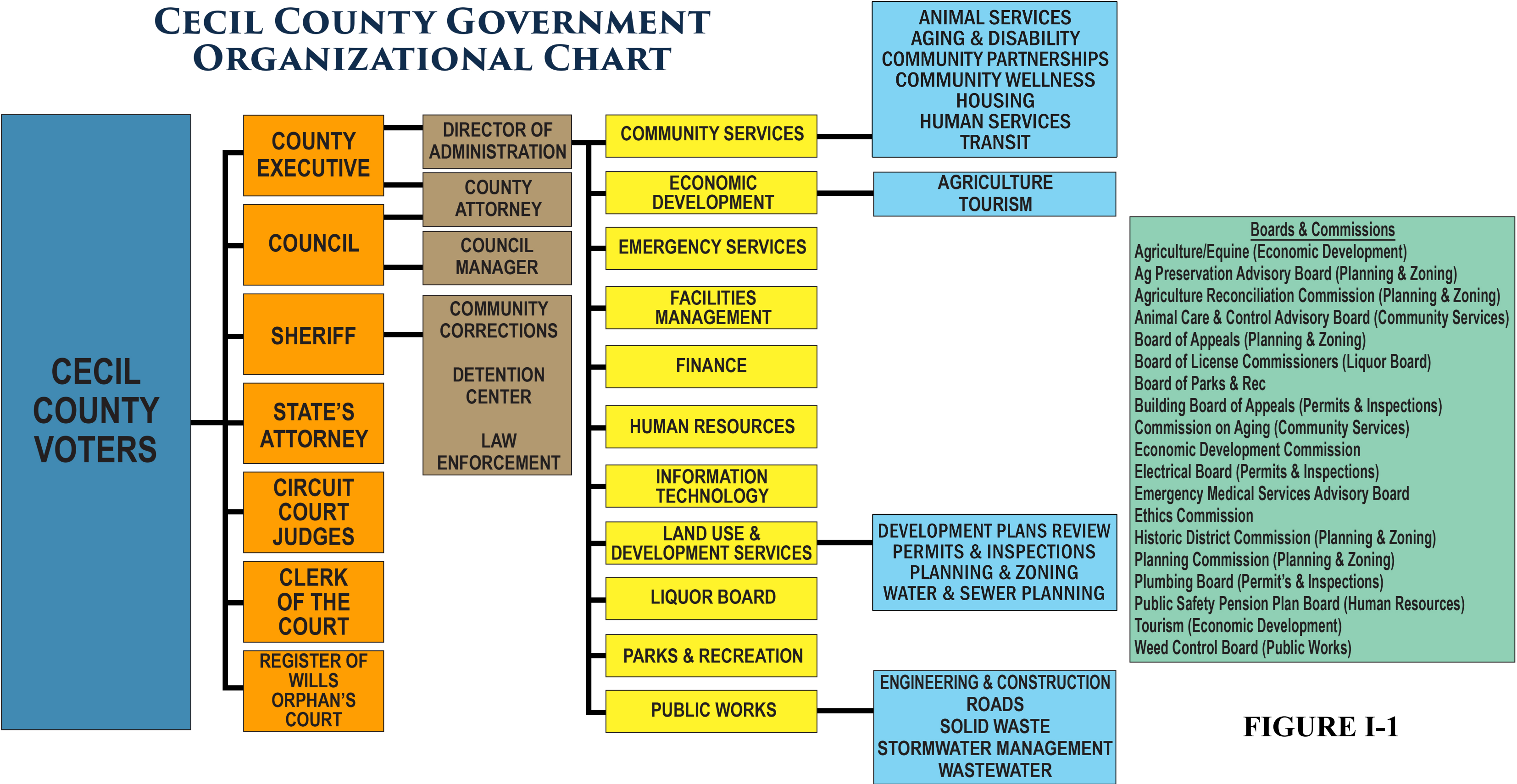


FIGURE I-1

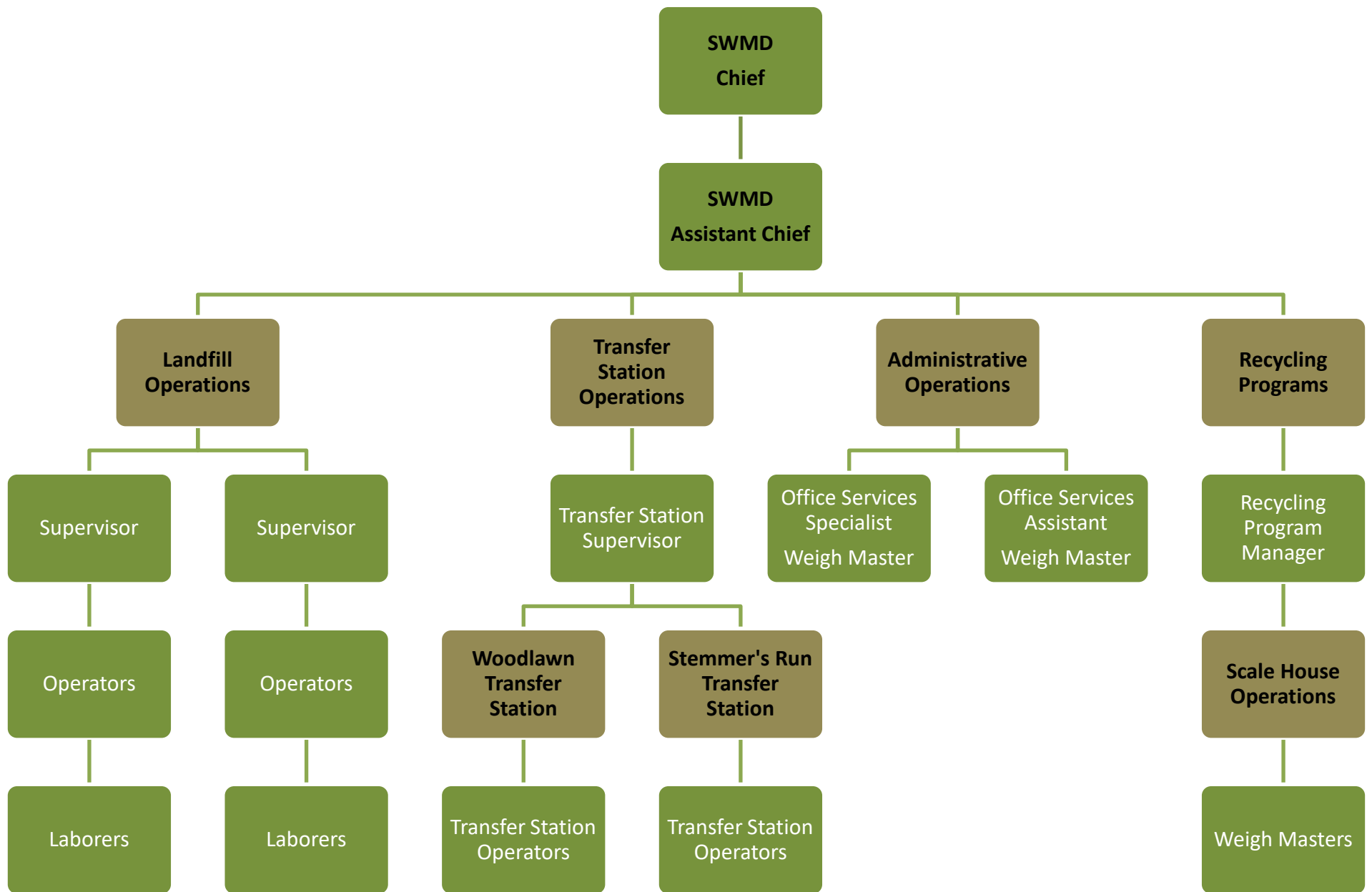


FIGURE 1-2
CECIL COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION (SWMD) ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

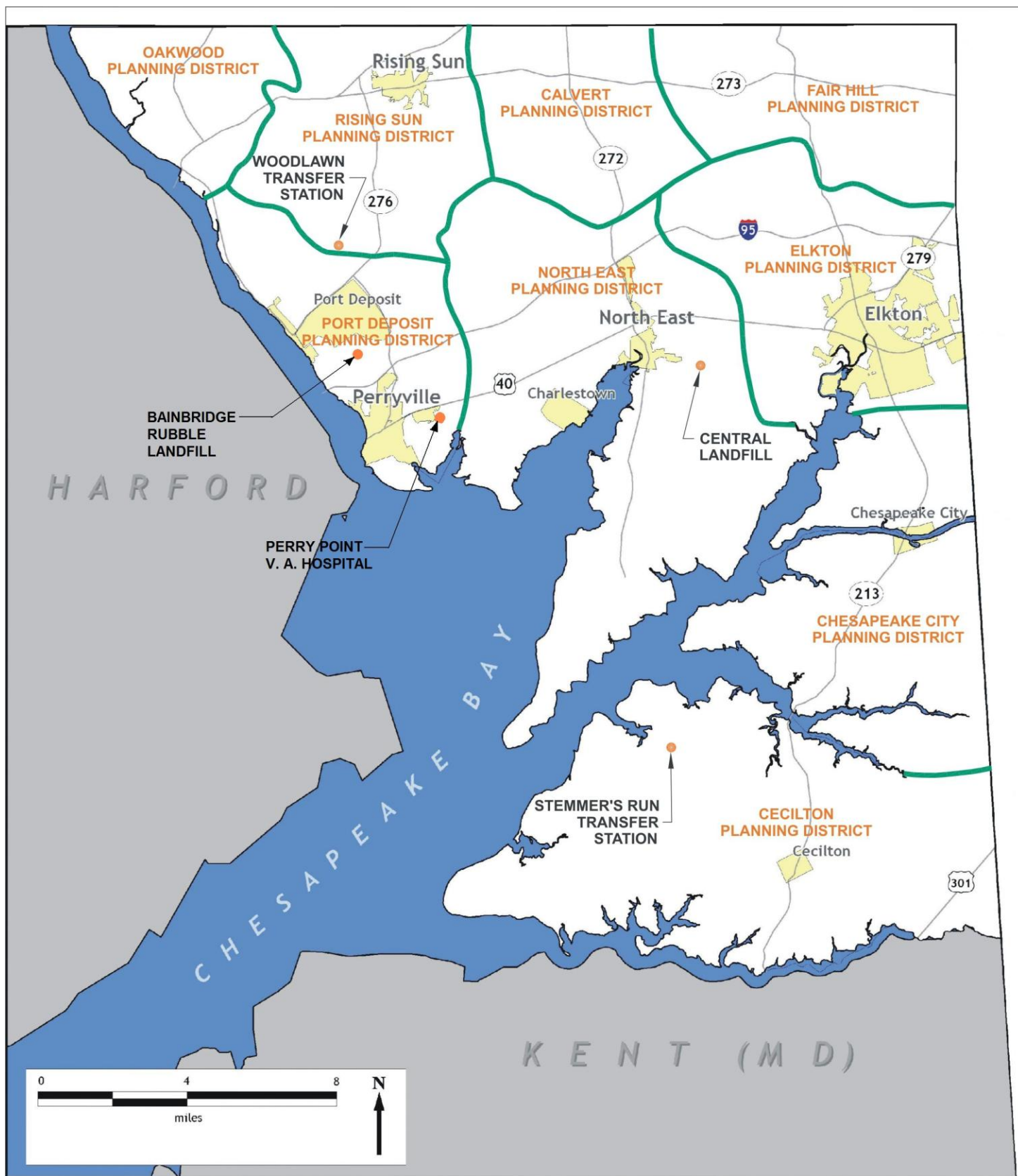


FIGURE II-1: CECIL COUNTY MAP

TABLES

Table II-1: Preliminary Historical and Projected Total Population for Maryland's Jurisdictions
(March 2025)

	<i>Census 2000</i>	<i>Census 2010</i>	<i>Census 2020</i>	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055
MARYLAND	5,296,486	5,773,552	6,177,224	6,300,610	6,492,470	6,687,460	6,863,910	7,029,400	7,191,870	7,341,680
Baltimore Region	2,512,431	2,662,691	2,794,636	2,825,000	2,883,890	2,945,760	2,998,760	3,047,530	3,101,210	3,148,940
Anne Arundel County	489,656	537,656	588,261	609,690	633,740	651,390	664,350	677,220	691,090	698,250
Baltimore County	754,292	805,029	854,535	854,120	862,590	880,110	894,340	905,430	919,450	933,690
Carroll County	150,897	167,134	172,891	177,900	180,660	183,120	185,520	187,830	189,960	192,110
Harford County	218,590	244,826	260,924	268,060	275,760	283,640	291,390	299,010	306,510	314,200
Howard County	247,842	287,085	332,317	345,700	359,830	375,680	389,140	399,980	410,070	420,420
Baltimore City	651,154	620,961	585,708	569,530	571,310	571,820	574,020	578,060	584,130	590,270
Washington Region	1,870,133	2,068,582	2,300,979	2,361,200	2,447,030	2,534,090	2,616,990	2,693,350	2,763,320	2,828,170
Frederick County	195,277	233,385	271,717	305,170	329,280	343,210	357,730	372,870	386,720	400,090
Montgomery County	873,341	971,777	1,062,061	1,085,700	1,123,150	1,154,470	1,183,590	1,209,480	1,232,870	1,253,580
Prince George's County	801,515	863,420	967,201	970,330	994,600	1,036,410	1,075,670	1,111,000	1,143,730	1,174,500
Southern Maryland Region	281,320	340,439	373,177	387,660	406,970	426,220	444,960	463,760	482,110	500,140
Calvert County	74,563	88,737	92,783	95,010	96,840	98,160	99,570	100,460	100,910	101,140
Charles County	120,546	146,551	166,617	175,920	186,270	196,750	207,290	218,080	228,870	239,600
St. Mary's County	86,211	105,151	113,777	116,730	123,860	131,310	138,100	145,220	152,330	159,400
Western Maryland Region	236,699	252,614	251,617	253,510	261,600	269,920	277,340	284,990	292,370	299,430
Allegany County	74,930	75,087	68,106	67,160	67,510	67,860	68,170	68,470	68,770	69,070
Garrett County	29,846	30,097	28,806	28,400	28,660	28,910	29,150	29,380	29,540	29,620
Washington County	131,923	147,430	154,705	157,950	165,430	173,150	180,020	187,140	194,060	200,740
Upper Eastern Shore Region	209,295	239,951	243,616	252,980	263,190	273,400	282,110	290,200	297,960	305,270
Caroline County	29,772	33,066	33,293	34,230	35,240	36,290	37,160	38,040	38,840	39,560
Cecil County	85,951	101,108	103,725	106,740	112,730	119,920	126,210	132,350	138,440	144,450
Kent County	19,197	20,197	19,198	19,580	20,060	20,490	20,920	21,350	21,740	22,080
Queen Anne's County	40,563	47,798	49,874	54,210	56,500	57,600	58,290	58,510	58,660	58,670
Talbot County	33,812	37,782	37,526	38,220	38,660	39,100	39,530	39,950	40,280	40,510
Lower Eastern Shore Region	186,608	209,275	213,199	220,260	229,790	238,070	243,750	249,570	254,900	259,730
Dorchester County	30,674	32,618	32,531	33,200	33,840	34,430	34,850	35,290	35,640	35,910
Somerset County	24,747	26,470	24,620	25,190	25,720	26,070	26,260	26,440	26,550	26,590
Wicomico County	84,644	98,733	103,588	106,960	113,120	117,960	121,870	125,930	129,800	133,460
Worcester County	46,543	51,454	52,460	54,910	57,110	59,610	60,770	61,910	62,910	63,770

Note: Projections for the Baltimore Region and the Washington Suburban Region are typically based upon the efforts of each of the respective Cooperative Forecasting processes. Due to the timing of the latest regional forecasts, developed and adopted amid the uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, this version of projections does not directly reflect the data in their most recent rounds.

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, State Data and Analysis Center, March 2025

Source: https://planning.maryland.gov/MSDC/Pages/S3_Projection.aspx

Table III-1
Cecil County Annual Waste Generation and Projections
Solid Waste Management Plan 2026-2035

			Annual Projected Waste Generation (Tons)			
Waste Category	2023 Actual	Per Capita Rate	2026 Estimates	2029 Estimates	2032 Estimates	2035 Estimates
MSW Residential	35450	0.335911	36258	37465	38833	40282
MSW Commercial	40371	0.382540	41291	42665	44224	45874
Demolition Debris (C&D)	26930	0.255178	27543	28461	29500	30601
Asphalt	396	0.003752	405	419	434	450
Concrete	295	0.002795	302	312	323	335
Household Hazardous Waste	69	0.000654	71	73	76	78
Sewage Sludge	4888	0.046317	4999	5166	5355	5554
Special Medical Waste	431	0.004084	441	455	472	490
Asbestos	1589	0.015057	1625	1679	1741	1806
Soil	62760	0.594690	64190	66327	68750	71315
Bulky Waste	127	0.001203	130	134	139	144
Litter	7	0.000066	7	7	8	8
Total MRA Waste	76024	0.720374	77756	80345	83280	86387
Total NON MRA Waste	97289	0.921874	99505	102818	106574	110551
Total MRA Recyclables	140561	1.331903	143763	148550	153976	159722
Total NON MRA Recyclables	111548	1.056986	114089	117888	122194	126754
TOTAL ANNUAL WASTE GENERATED	425422	4.031137	435113	449601	466024	483414

- (1) 2023 data provided to Cecil County by MDE, and taken from solid waste tonnage reported to MDE by other permitted solid waste facilities and the MRA reports completed by Cecil County.
- (2) 2023 per capita generation figures computed by dividing 2023 tons for each waste category by 2023 County population estimates.
- (3) 2026-2035 tonnage projections computed by multiplying 2023 per capita rate for each waste category by yearly population projections.
- (4) 2023 actual waste tonnage equals total of waste by category as provided by MDE: Of this total, MDE reports that MRA waste disposed = 76,024 tons; Non-MRA waste disposed = 97,289 tons.
- (5) 2023 actual recyclables tonnages are provided by MDE: Of this total, MDE reports that MRA waste recycled = 140,561 tons; Non-MRA waste recycled = 111,548 tons.

2023 Population 105,534
2026 Population 107,938
2029 Population 111,532
2032 Population 115,606
2035 Population 119,920

Note: Projected population data extrapolated from Table II-1

Table III-2
Cecil County Existing Solid Waste Facilities
Solid Waste Management Plan 2026 - 2035

Name	Central Solid Waste Facility	Woodlawn ¹	Stemmer's Run ¹	West Coast Mushrooms
Facility Type	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	Transfer Station	Transfer Station	Composting Facility
Location	758 E. Old Philadelphia Road Elkton, MD 21921	565 Waibel Road Colora, MD 21917	45 Stemmer's Run Road Earleville, MD 21919	342 Hopewell Road Rising Sun, MD 21911
Maryland Grid	N 1105, E 645	N 1057, E 660	N 1097, E 580	N 1065, E 675
Area (acres)	418	30	10	25
Wastes Accepted	Residential Commercial Industrial Non Hazardous Wastes Institutional Wastes Land Clearing & Demolition Debris C&D- Highway C&D- Structural Land Clearing Debris Dead Animals and Litter Bulky or Special Wastes Bulky Waste Asbestos Scrap Tires ² Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge Contaminated Soil Litter Concrete/Stone/Dirt (reused on site) Recyclables	Residential Recyclables Scrap Tires ²	Residential Recyclables Scrap Tires ²	Hay Straw Poultry Litter Corn Stover Cotton Seed Hulls Gypsum
Ownership	Cecil County	Cecil County	Cecil County	Private
Permit Status	2024-WMF-0629 (Active)	2020-WTS-0074 (Active)	2020-WTS-0072 (Active)	2021-GCF-0009 (Active)
Remaining Life ³	Approx. 10 - 12 yrs. (current capacity) 50+ yrs. (w/ permitted expansion)	10+ yrs.	10+ yrs.	N/A

¹ Woodlawn and Stemmer's Run Transfer Stations haul waste to the Central Solid Waste Facility.

² Scrap tires may be accepted at the Central Solid Waste Facility, but disposal in the landfill is prohibited.

³ As of January 1, 2025.

APPENDIX A
Cecil County Recycling Plan
Planning Period 2026 - 2035

CECIL COUNTY

RECYCLING PLAN

PLANNING PERIOD 2026-2035



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March 2020

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CHAPTER 1 RECYCLING PROGRAM BACKGROUND, LEGISLATION, AND GOALS

1. BACKGROUND

Cecil County's recycling program began in 1990 after Maryland enacted the Maryland Recycling Act. Since the program began, waste generation has continued to increase in Cecil County. This waste generation has been limited by composting yard waste, recycling, source reduction, and public education.

Technology has improved the efficiency of recycling materials. New markets for previously unrecyclable materials are being created. Cecil County has continued to add materials to the recycling program as markets become available and budgetary constraints allow.

2. RECYCLING LEGISLATION

On July 1, 1988, the Maryland state legislature passed legislation requiring the increased recovery of materials which can be removed from the "solid waste stream" and returned to the marketplace. The Maryland law, called the Maryland Recycling Act of 1988 (Annotated Code of Maryland, Volume, Environment, Articles 9-505 and 9-1701 through 1803), describes two quotas. Those counties with populations over 150,000 must achieve a 20% recycling rate and those under 150,000 must achieve a 15% rate. These rates were updated with the enactment of House Bill 929, entitled **Environment – Recycling Rates and Waste Diversion – Statewide Goals** which took effect October 1, 2012. The updated rates require counties with populations over 150,000 to provide for a reduction, through recycling, of at least 35%. Counties with a population less than 150,000 are required to achieve reductions of at least 20%. Cecil County falls into the latter category. This act requires counties with populations under 150,000 to update their county recycling plan to address reaching a 20% recycling rate by July 1, 2014.

The Annotated Code of Maryland, Environment Article 9-1703(b)(12), Environment – Recycling – Apartment Buildings and Condominiums requires a county to address the collection and recycling of, at a minimum, metal, plastic, glass containers, and paper by property owners or managers and councils of apartment or condominiums containing ten or more units, in their county recycling plan. This code also requires a county to address a method for implementing a reporting requirement for these recyclable materials under certain circumstances. It also requires certain owners or managers and councils of apartment buildings or condominiums that contain ten (10) or more dwelling units to provide for recycling for residents on or before October 1, 2014. In addition, beginning October 1, 2013 Cecil County must develop language describing the apartment building and condominium recycling program and incorporate that language into the Cecil County Recycling Plan.

An Act concerning Environment-Recycling-Public School Plans (House Bill 1290) took effect on October 1, 2009. This act requires county recycling plans to address collection, processing, marketing, and disposition of recyclable materials from county public schools by October 1, 2010.

An Act concerning Fluorescent and Compact Fluorescent Light Recycling – County Plans (House Bill 685) was passed on May 4, 2010. This act requires Maryland counties to address the collection and recycling of fluorescent and compact fluorescent lights in their county recycling plan by October 1, 2011.

In 2014, the Maryland General Assembly passed Environment Article, §9-1712, Annotated Code of Maryland, *Environment – Recycling – Special Events*. The law requires organizers of special events meeting certain criteria to provide a recycling receptacle adjacent to each trash receptacle, ensure recycling receptacles are clearly distinguished from trash receptacles, and ensure that recyclable materials are collected for recycling. Special event organizers must conduct recycling in accordance with the County’s Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (CSWM Plan). The law also requires each county to update its plan by October, 2015, to address the collection and recycling of recyclable materials from special events.

Environment Article §9-1703 and §9-1711, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires the County Recycling Plan to address, by October 1, 2020, the collection and recycling of recyclable materials from buildings that have 150,000 square feet or greater of office space. This law requires, by October 1, 2021, each owner of the participating office building must provide recycling receptacles for the collection of paper, cardboard, metals, and plastic materials and for the removal for further recycling of recyclable materials deposited into the recycling receptacles.

3. COUNTY CHARACTERISTICS AND GOALS

3.1 Demographics

Cecil County is a rapidly growing, semi-rural county with a diverse population of over 100,000. There are eight distinct municipalities which comprise about thirty percent of the total population. Agriculture is still one of the main industries, but there are a growing number of light industries as a result of the expansion of the greater Wilmington, Delaware and Baltimore, Maryland areas.

3.2 Landfill Operations

Cecil County's Central Landfill is situated on a 418 +/- acre site surrounded on three sides by a state forest. Two transfer stations - one in the northern and one in the southern part of the County - serve their portions of the County. Renovation of the Stemmers Run Transfer Station took place in 2006 with the addition of easier residential access to both refuse collection and recycling areas. Renovation of Woodlawn Transfer Station was completed in 2009. A new Homeowner Convenience Center opened in May 2008 at the Central Landfill. This facility incorporates homeowner refuse collection on one side of the facility and recycling on the other. This configuration has made recycling more convenient for those residents who self-haul refuse and recyclables to the Central Landfill.



3.3 Present Collection of Solid Wastes

There is no county governmental sponsored curbside refuse or recycling collection in Cecil County. All municipalities, residents, and businesses contract with various commercial waste haulers. The entire County is served by four major and approximately seven minor haulers.

According to Cecil County Code 285, haulers which haul a specified amount of refuse and or source separated recyclables, must be licensed with the county as a Commercial Refuse Hauler and provide pickup of certain source separated recyclables at a specified frequency.

Currently, all eight municipalities have curbside recycling programs or combinations of curbside and drop-off recycling programs. One municipality has a recycling center for residential drop-off.

3.4 Present and Past Recycling Efforts

There are presently buy-back centers for recyclable metal in Cecil County (2013). There are also scrap metal businesses in Cecil County that accept white goods, lead-acid batteries, and other metals. Cecil County Government provides for the recycling of residential quantities of used oil, used antifreeze, automobile batteries, printer cartridges, single stream recycling, scrap metal, white goods, and electronics. Cecil County also conducts, as budgetary restrictions allow, Household Hazardous Waste

Day events for residents providing them with the opportunity to dispose of household quantities of chemicals and other materials. The Maryland Department of the Environment and Maryland Environmental Service periodically funds a Citizen Scrap Tire Drop-Off Day events as funds allow.

3.5 Statement of Goals

The preliminary goal of Cecil County's Recycling Plan is to meet or exceed what is mandated by the Recycling Rates and Waste Diversion – Statewide Goals (2012) through a fully integrated approach to solid waste management. This includes the incorporation of partial solutions such as recycling, source reduction, composting, and biogas facilities.

Many of these solutions are now in place. For instance, on December 1, 2006 Cecil County began single stream recycling which has dramatically increased recycling by both residents and businesses. On January 31, 2007, the County placed into operation an improved landfill gas collection and control system at the Central Landfill. The collected landfill gas is currently being flared, but the County continues to explore opportunities for beneficial use of that gas. The County implemented a formal source reduction program in 2006.

With single stream recycling, enforcement of yard waste regulations, and increasing recycling markets, a recycling rate of over 50% is possible. Constant motivation and education of the public will be necessary to reach this goal.

Additional Solid Waste Management Goals can be found in Chapter 1 of Cecil County's Solid Waste Management Plan for the planning period of 2026 - 2035.

CHAPTER 2 WASTE STREAM CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS

1. WASTE STREAM CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS

1.1 Recent Analysis

Recent analysis of waste stream totals for the last ten years have concluded the following:

- Cecil County has consistently exceeded the minimum required recycling rate of 20%. Annual recycling rates have ranged between 41% and 64%, in the last ten years.
- Incoming County waste tonnages have increased slightly in recent years.
- The MRA recycling rate has increased since 2014.
- Over the last ten years Cecil County has been able to divert over 1,000,000 tons of waste from the County's Central Landfill.

Table 2.1- Compilation of Yearly Recycling and Waste Diversion Rates from MDE

Annual Year	Total MRA Waste (tons)*	MRA Recyclables (tons)	MRA Recycling Rate**	Source Reduction Credit^	Source Reduction (tons)***	Total Tonnage Diverted**	MRA Waste Diversion Rate*****	Non-MRA Recyclables (tons)	Non-MRA Waste (tons)	Total Waste (tons)^^	Overall Waste Diversion Rate^^^
2023	78,736.00	140,560.55	64.10%	4%	3,280.67	143,841.22	68.10%	111,548.10	98,501.00	177,237.00	68.10%
2022	218,182.35	156,536.00	65.20%	5%	11,483.28	168,019.28	70.20%	137,707.00	31,449.00	249,631.35	70.20%
2021	196,987.12	115,311.12	58.54%	5%	10,367.74	125,678.86	63.54%	83,712.33	117,203.99	397,902.54	55.02%
2020	195,033.00	106,485.00	58.69%	5%	10,264.89	116,749.89	63.69%	94,036.00	96,727.00	106,607.00	63.69%
2019	72,263.07	105,979.54	59.46%	5%	3,803.32	109,782.86	64.46%	19,494.73	112,388.98	184,652.05	72.95%
2018	66,002.00	83,055.00	56.05%	5%	3,473.79	86,528.79	60.05%	19,578.00	96,727.00	162,729.00	68.07%
2017	147,394.00	81,298.00	55.16%	4%	6,141.42	87,439.42	59.16%	2,610.93	29,972.00	179,976.93	50.62%
2016	141,970.00	77,702.00	54.73%	4%	5,915.42	83,617.42	58.73%	6,400.96	25,864.00	174,234.96	52.27%
2015	139,512.95	78,608.95	56.35%	4%	5,813.04	84,421.99	60.35%	8,267.60	29,016.37	176,796.92	53.14%
2014	95,853.36	35,261.81	36.79%	4%	3,993.89	39,255.70	40.79%	13,044.01	36,297.00	145,194.37	37.27%

1.2 Total Amount of Recyclables by Commodity

The total amount of materials recycled in Cecil County has increased especially in the areas of compostable materials and paper/cardboard. However, since 2013, recycling totals have been increasing. It appears the increase has largely been in the Compostables commodity.

Table 2.2- Recyclables Comprising Single Stream Recycling & Compostables (in tons)

CALENDAR YEAR	COMPOSTABLES	COMMINGLES	PAPER/ CARDBOARD	METALS	MISC.	TOTAL
2023	105,315	1,705	21,414	10,884	1,243	140,561
2022	126,138	5,136	18,656	5,604	1,002	156,536
2021	94,823	1,722	9,092	8,787	887	115,311
2020	87,122	2,087	8,745	7,464	1,067	106,485
2019	86,966	2,106	7,660	7,944	1,304	105,980
2018	64,095	3,072	7,409	7,650	829	83,055
2017	66,097	2,403	5,455	6,740	604	81,299
2016	61,076	2,635	8,265	4,683	1,043	77,702
2015	55,004	2,514	14,161	5,699	1,231	78,609
2014	19,712	4,262	10,024	7,484	1,431	42,913
2013	10,622	2,262	11,051	7,130	964	32,029

1.3 Landfill and Solid Waste Tonnage

Historical and projected waste generation rates for Cecil County are discussed in Chapter 3 of the Cecil County Solid Waste Management Plan for the planning period of 2026-2035.

CHAPTER 3 RECYCLABLE MATERIALS SELECTION, COLLECTION, PROCESSING, MARKETING, & IMPLEMENTATION

1. MATERIALS SELECTION

Recyclable materials can be classified into three major groups according to market demand and overall ease of recovery. These are:

- Stable (recyclables for which markets seem guaranteed).
- Unstable (recyclables of uncertain marketability), and
- Contingent (recyclable if certain conditions are met, such as technological breakthroughs, local markets, or advantageous legislation).

STABLE / TARGETED	UNSTABLE	CONTINGENT
• Yard waste • Scrap Metal • White Goods • Lead-Acid Batteries • Rechargeable Batteries • Household Batteries • Used motor oil • Used anti-freeze • Oil Filters • Tires • Fluorescent Lamps • Electronics • Printer Cartridges • Vegetable Oil • Concrete/Asphalt • Latex Paint Cans • Textiles • <u>Single Stream Recyclables:</u> • Aluminum cans • Plastic Bottles (#1-7) • Glass containers • Office paper • Newspaper • Mixed paper • Corrugated cardboard	• Plastics (shrink wrap) • Drywall (gypsum) • Wood • Asphalt Shingles • Polystyrene	• Vinyl Siding • Cork • Propane Tanks • Rigid Plastics • Latex Paint • Eyewear • Braziers • Carpet • Mattresses • Mercury Thermostats

Obviously, county efforts are concentrated upon the most stable recyclables. For contingent recyclables, the concentration will be upon the development of local markets.

Cecil County has designated a list of “targeted recyclables” as part of its recycling plan. These are listed in the table above.

2. COUNTY RECYCLABLE DEFINITIONS

Yard Waste-Vegetative matter such as, but not limited to, leaves, grass, brush, tree trimmings, and limbs not exceeding three inches in diameter and six feet in length; Christmas trees; and certain garden and orchard material. Excluded are stumps, logs, branches, limbs over three inches in diameter, and roots from soil grubbing.

White Goods, Appliances and Scrap Metal - Major appliances such as refrigerators, stoves, washers, dryers, air conditioners, hot water heaters, etc. This category includes all scrap metals such as copper, galvanized pipe, aluminum siding, auto parts, lawn furniture, etc. Large home heating fuel tanks must be cut in half. Drums must be crushed or cut in half. Propane cylinders must have the main valve completely removed.

Lead-Acid Batteries – Vehicle batteries found in cars, boats, trucks, and lawn mowers, including sealed lead-acid batteries found in battery operated children’s riding vehicles.

Rechargeable batteries – Nickel Cadmium (Ni-CD), Nickel Metal Hydride (Ni-MH), Lithium Ion (Li-ion), and small sealed lead (Pb). It is illegal in Maryland to put Ni-CD/PB batteries in the trash. Rechargeable batteries can be found on portable power tools and digital cameras.

Household batteries - Alkaline and Titanium batteries found in flashlights, toys, and calculators.

Used Motor Oil – Used Motor Oil from Residential Sources only. Hydraulic fluid, kerosene, diesel fuel, #2 fuel oil, and transmission fluid CAN be mixed with used motor oil for recycling. **DO NOT** mix used motor oil with gasoline, antifreeze, brake fluid, cleaning solvents, refrigerator oil, transformer oil, paint, paint thinner, animal, or vegetable oils, or inks. These materials may be brought to the Central Landfill during Household Hazardous Waste Day. Due to space constraints, there is a limit of 25 gallons per day per residence.

Used Antifreeze – Antifreeze, in all colors, from cars, trucks, and other vehicles from residential sources; limit of 25 gallons per day per residence.

Tires - Tires up to size R22 are accepted at the Central Landfill. Tires over R22 must be cut in quarters in order to be accepted. Tires less than R18 are accepted at the Transfer Stations. There is a fee charged for all tires.

Fluorescent Lamps – All sizes and shapes of mercury containing lamps from public schools, County government buildings, and residential sources. Commercial quantities are not accepted. Solid Waste Management Division will provide information to businesses regarding disposal options.

Computers– This includes Computers, CPUs, PDAs, Cell Phones, Peripherals, Laptops, Monitors

and Servers from County public schools, County government buildings or agencies, or residential sources. All electronics are recycled 100% according to all federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Size restrictions may apply to larger electronics and commercial loads of electronics.

Printer Cartridges – Ink Jet or laser toner cartridges.

Vegetable Oil – All types of used vegetable oil from residential sources; maximum 25 gallons per day per residence. All vegetable oil is recycled into Biodiesel. Examples include Canola, Olive, Safflower, Sunflower, Corn, and Peanut Oils. No solid fat is accepted.

Concrete/Asphalt – All concrete with or without rebar. Also porcelain, slate, shale, terracotta, asphalt chunks, and millings are accepted. These materials are pulverized and crushed into road base for use at the Central Landfill. The rebar is separated and recycled as scrap metal.

Latex Paint - Latex Paint is accepted from residential sources; maximum amount per residence per day is 25 gallons, excluding special collection events. It is then processed and recycled for reuse in construction. The empty metal and plastic paint cans are dried and recycled.

Vinyl Siding – Clean (free of wood or construction debris) vinyl siding is accepted from commercial and residential sources for recycling at the Central Landfill.

Textiles - All textiles larger than 15” x 15” are recycled into polishing cloths. No carpet, pillows, stuffed animals, or other materials that are wet or mildewed are acceptable. Examples of acceptable textiles include clothing, paired shoes, handbags, and sheets.

Corks – Corks from beverage or other bottles are collected for recycling into cork board and other cork products such as duck decoys, specialty shoes, and insulation. The County accepts natural and synthetic corks.

Eyewear- Women’s, Men’s, and Children’s prescription eyewear. Both un-tinted, tinted, and sunglasses are accepted.

Mercury Thermostats- WHOLE mercury thermostats used to regulate the temperature in homes are accepted from residents at the Cecil County Central Landfill Recycling Center. The thermostats are collected in the provided bin. All thermostats must be whole. Vials of mercury and thermometers will not be accepted. Bulk mercury will not be accepted. Vials or bulk mercury are accepted only during household hazardous waste collection events. Mercury thermometers are accepted at the Cecil County Health Department or can be brought to household hazardous waste collection events.

Propane Tanks- Propane tanks of all sizes, including small tanks for grills and torches are accepted at the Cecil County Central Landfill during normal operating hours or during household hazardous waste collection events.

Single Stream Recycling - A system of recyclables collection that allows all fibers, including paper and cardboard, and containers, including but not limited to plastic, metal, and glass containers which are mixed or commingled together for collection in a single container instead of

being sorted into different containers.

Aluminum - All aluminum food and beverage cans including foils, trays, plates and miscellaneous aluminum products. Empty aerosol cans CAN be recycled now that they no longer contain CFCs.

"Tin-cans" - All steel and bimetal cans. If a magnet will attract this metal it belongs to this group.

Plastics- All plastic containers having recycle codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, such as milk or water jugs, soda bottles, or detergent bottles. Yogurt containers and butter tubs are also included under this category. Polystyrene foam containers are excluded.

Glass - All clear, green, and brown glass food and beverage containers. Excluded are any other kind of glass such as plate glass, glass cups, headlamps, decorative glass, heat resistant glass, etc.

Old News Print - Daily or weekly papers or periodicals.

Cardboard – All brown, white, and colored cardboard.

Mixed Paper – This includes copier paper, computer paper, mail, catalogs, telephone books, magazines, and any other paper that is not wax covered. This excludes paper plates or any paper with food residue on it.

Rigid Plastics -Include plastic milk/soda crates, plastic buckets without metal handles, plastic laundry baskets, plastic lawn furniture, plastic totes, plastic drums, plastic coolers, plastic flower pots, plastic drinking cups/glasses, plastic 5-gallon water bottles, plastic pallets, plastic toys (metal removed), and empty plastic garbage/recycling bins. Although rigid plastics can be put into single stream containers at the Cecil County Central Landfill, depending upon specifications of contracted material recycling facility, they are not recommended for curbside collection due to their size and difficulty of compaction.

3. MATERIALS COLLECTION

3.1 Residential Collection

The collection of recyclable materials from households should ultimately be as convenient for the public as possible. Ideally this includes curbside collection similar to present trash collection. Four methods have been adopted for the collection of recyclables from the residential waste stream:

- (a) Drop-off containers are at the Central Landfill and the two transfer stations. Approximately thirty percent of the County's residents deliver their own separated trash, with recyclables, to County facilities.

- (b) Curbside collection programs by private haulers and/or the municipalities.
- (c) Apartment Buildings & Condominiums – Property Owners or Managers of Apartment buildings and condominiums that contain ten (10) or more dwelling units must provide for recycling service for their residents by October 1, 2014.
- (d) Combination Programs – Municipalities may elect to have drop-off areas in addition to their curbside recycling collection.

Table 3.1a-Recyclables Accepted at Cecil County Solid Waste Management Facilities

Central Landfill	Woodlawn Transfer Station	Stemmers Run Transfer Station
Single Stream Recyclables	Single Stream Recyclables	Single Stream Recyclables
Fluorescent Lamps	Fluorescent Lamps	Fluorescent Lamps
Tires	Tires	Tires
Eyewear	Eyewear	Eyewear
Corks	Corks	Corks
Lead Acid Batteries	Lead Acid Batteries	Lead Acid Batteries
Rechargeable Batteries	Rechargeable Batteries	Rechargeable Batteries
Antifreeze	Antifreeze	Antifreeze
Used Motor Oil	Used Motor Oil	Used Motor Oil
Vegetable Oil	Vegetable Oil	Vegetable Oil
Scrap Metal	Christmas Trees (Seasonally)**	Scrap Metal
Yard Waste	Scrap Metal	Yard Waste
Freon Units/ White Goods		Christmas Trees (Seasonally)**
Electronics		
Textiles		
Vinyl Siding		
Latex Paint		
Concrete & Asphalt		
Printer Cartridges		
Propane Tanks		
Special Events*		

*Household Hazardous Waste Day Events, as budgetary restrictions apply

**Subject to operation changes

Table 3.1b-Municipality Recycling Programs

Municipality	Curbside Recycling or Drop-Off Center	Yard Waste Collection
Cecilton	Curbside	Curbside
Charlestown	Curbside	Curbside
Chesapeake City	Curbside	Curbside
Elkton	Curbside	Curbside
North East	Curbside	Curbside
Perryville	Curbside	Curbside
Port Deposit	Curbside	Drop-Off
Rising Sun	Curbside	Drop-Off & Curbside

3.2 Government Recycling

On January 1, 2007 all Cecil County Government offices and departments began mandatory recycling. Currently the county contracts for refuse and recycling services at county buildings.

In 2008, the Cecil County Solid Waste Management Division began a Recycling Bin Loan pilot program which became permanent in January of 2009. This program allows recognized community, youth groups and associations to borrow bins to provide recycling at their event.

Private recycling initiatives are encouraged. These include buy-back centers and neighborhood recycling centers.

3.3 Commercial & Industrial Recycling

Businesses may elect to contract refuse companies for either a separate cardboard or single stream recycling dumpster.

(a) Industrial Recycling

Many Cecil County industries recycle their metal, plastic, and textile waste.

3.4 Specialized Collection

Specialized collection will be advantageous for certain recyclables. The recycling of cardboard, for example, requires a particular logistical system. The principal materials which demand specialized collection and Cecil County's provisions for their recycling are given below.

(a) Cardboard

Local businesses and institutions contract for cardboard dumpsters or bale their own cardboard.

(d) "White Goods" (used large appliances)

Since the summer of 1989, used appliances have been accepted at the Central Landfill. There they are stockpiled and collected periodically by a scrap metal dealer.

In addition, on alternating weeks, Stemmers Run Transfer Station has a scrap metal/ appliance container available for residents. The metal is then transported to the stockpile at the Central Landfill.

(e) Construction Wastes

Although construction wastes are not included in the "solid waste stream" as defined by the Maryland Recycling Act, it is obvious that their recycling must be viewed positively. A market for vinyl siding, PVC pipe, and drywall wastes exists in some areas of the United States and Cecil County has developed a vinyl siding recycling program. The County will continue to investigate the possibility of recycling other construction wastes.

(f) Used Tires

On January 1, 1994 all tires were banned from being landfilled. Since then, tires have been collected at all three solid waste facilities and are transported and marketed to recycling or waste to energy facilities.

Residents may drop off up to 5 tires per year without a Maryland Department of the Environment Scrap Tire Hauler License. Those hauling more than five tires per year must obtain this license from the Maryland Department of the Environment prior to admittance to County facilities.

(g) Batteries

Containers for all types of used batteries, except single use batteries, are located at the Central Landfill, Woodlawn, and Stemmers Run Transfer Stations.

(h) Yard Wastes

In accordance with state regulations, yard waste cannot be disposed of with refuse. Instead, residents are encouraged to compost their yard waste or dispose of it at the Central Landfill green waste facility where collected materials are used to create mulch and compost for reuse and/or resale. In addition, some municipalities and haulers provide curbside pickup of yard waste.

Stemmers Run Transfer Station also accepts yard waste during normal operating hours.

(i) Fluorescent & Compact Fluorescent Lights Collection & Recycling

All Cecil County Solid Waste Management Division facilities accept fluorescent lamps of all sizes and types for recycling from residential sources, public schools, and county agencies. Fluorescent lights from commercial sources may be recycled by utilizing existing recycling resources such as mail order fluorescent light recycling, or by using a fluorescent lamp recycling vendor as the county employs.

4. THE PROCESSING OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

Except for the composting operation, Cecil County's recycling plan calls for a minimum amount of processing. Single stream recyclables from households will be marketed co-mingled. Other recyclables from County drop-off facilities will be marketed, as collected, to local recyclers.

5. MARKETING OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

The County has entered into contracts with vendors for the transportation, processing, and marketing of recyclable materials.

Yard waste compost is used on-site for capping and landscaping. Other markets for compost are county and municipal governments (landscaping; maintenance), residential landscaping, and landscape contractors.

6. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The Cecil County Recycling plan covers the planning period of 2026-2035 and will continue to be updated as the program grows and changes.

CHAPTER 4 PUBLIC EDUCATION & OUTREACH

1. PUBLIC EDUCATION

Assuming that the physical prerequisites for actual recycling are in place, no single factor is more important to the success of a recycling program than public education. A three-stage education program is foreseen for Cecil County's recycling activities:

Preparatory/General: Articles in the local newspaper; public service announcements on the radio; speaking engagements at civic organizations, businesses, and public schools.

Specific: A series of brochures containing basic information and "how to" hints; spots in the newspaper, posters, etc.

- Fee Schedule/ Rules and Regulations Brochures
- Source Reduction Brochure
- Single Stream Recycling Brochure
- Grasscycling Brochure
- Materials Exchange Directory
- Food Waste Donation and Composting Literature

Detailed recycling information is available on Cecil County's website, www.ccgov.org or by using the recycling page directional URL: www.ccrecycling.org.

Ongoing: Repetition of basic information and updating of information in brochures, advertisements, mass mailings and on-line.

Cecil County is fortunate to have local newspapers and a local radio station which effectively disseminate local news. These sources have been successful so far with getting recycling news out to County residents. Mass mailings of specific recycling information may be used in the future to help educate the public.

As mentioned many residents dispose of their own household refuse at County facilities. All of these can be reached through brochures distributed at these facilities or via the county website. Likewise, households which have trash removal service can be informed most practically by their haulers.

CHAPTER 5 FINANCIAL PLANNING

1. GENERAL

Recycling as a method of waste management pursues the goal of extracting all possible recyclables from the solid waste stream, not simply the most valuable. Single Stream Recycling has allowed us to take almost all recyclables, with some exceptions, out of the waste stream. It has been highly successful at increasing both recycler participation and recycling rates.

Recycling is market driven, however, and as markets rise and fall so do the costs of providing recycling programs to the public.

2. BUDGETARY ESTIMATES

Funding for recycling drop-off centers in Cecil County is through the Landfill Enterprise Fund which is funded through tipping fees for waste and recycling. Revenue brought in by county recycling, such as the sale of scrap metal, has historically supported approximately 25% of the expenses incurred.

CHAPTER 6 SOURCE REDUCTION

1. SOURCE REDUCTION

Cecil County Government encourages and actively supports source reduction efforts by:

- Banning all yard wastes from the landfill and encouraging homeowner composting.
- Producing and distributing source reduction promotional materials.
- Adverting source reduction tips in local newspapers.
- Producing and distributing grasscycling brochures.
- Producing and distributing Material Exchange Brochures.
- Encouraging bulk purchasing.
- Educating school children about the need for source reduction.

CHAPTER 7 PUBLIC SCHOOLS RECYCLING PLAN

1. CECIL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS RECYCLING PLAN

1.1 Implementation

- (a) This plan is to be implemented in compliance with State Law as of October 1, 2010. Cecil County Public Schools and Cecil College recycling plans must be in operation no later than October 1, 2010. To date, all Cecil County Public Schools and Cecil College have recycling plans in place and are participating in a recycling program.

1.2 Designation of Public School Recycling Responsibility

- (a) It is the responsibility of the Cecil County Board of Education (CCBOE) to develop recycling plans and implement recycling programs for all Cecil County Public Schools.
- (b) It is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees of Cecil College (BOTCC) to ensure the implementation of Cecil College's recycling programs.
- (c) It is the responsibility of the Cecil County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Management Division (SWMD) to track all recycling tonnages from Cecil County Public Schools and Cecil College campuses.

1.3 Contracting

- (a) CCBOE has the responsibility for securing a recycling contract for the County's Public Schools. The current contract is for a single-stream program that accepts paper, newspaper, cardboard; mixed paper, glass bottles, steel cans, aluminum cans, and plastic containers excluding polystyrene. The materials that are collected as part of this program may change due to market conditions and requirements.
- (b) The BOTCC has the responsibility for securing a recycling contract for the Cecil College campuses or for self-hauling recyclables to the SWMD Central Landfill Recycling Center via their Facility Services Department. Currently BOTCC uses the CCBOE contract for recycling services. This arrangement may change given market conditions and requirements.

1.4 Collection

- (a) The recycling contractor is responsible for the collection and transport of the recyclables from the schools and college campuses to the Cecil County SWMD Central Landfill located at 758 E. Old Philadelphia Road, Elkton, MD. This may change given market conditions and requirements.

1.5 Transportation & Marketing

- (a) The Cecil County SWMD contracts with the recycling processor, which is responsible for the transportation of recyclables from the Central Landfill and the marketing of the collected recyclables. Recyclables are currently picked up from all schools, based on their contract, but at minimum, once per week. This may change due to market conditions and requirements.

1.6 Reporting

- (a) The recycling processor must report each year to the County Recycling Manager (CRM) the amount and type of recyclables collected for the previous calendar year unless all recyclables are brought to a CCSWMD facility.

1.7 Containers

- (a) The CCBOE is responsible for supplying centralized recycling containers for each county public school.
- (b) The BOTCC is responsible for supplying centralized recycling containers for each campus.
- (c) The recycling contractor is responsible for supplying recycling containers outside each school for the purpose of collection.
- (d) The SWMD is responsible for supplying trailers either directly or indirectly for the shipment of the recyclables to the recycling processor.

1.8 Development & Implementation

- (a) The CCBOE has designated the Department of Plant Facilities Supervisor (DPFS) for the development and implementation of a trash and recycling plan/program for each school.
- (b) The BOTCC has designated the Director of Facilities (DOF) for the development and implementation of a trash and recycling plan/program for each campus.
- (c) The SWMD shall report to the DPFS and the DOF by March 1st, on the amount and types of recyclable materials collected each calendar year in a format determined by the Department of Public Works, SWMD.
- (d) Each county public school or college campus shall collect all of the materials specified in the CCBOE awarded recycling contract (1.3.a., above) for recycling.
- (e) All county public schools and college campuses shall also collect, but not be limited to, electronics and fluorescent lamps.
- (f) It is the responsibility of the custodial staff at each county public school or

college campus to collect recyclables for transport to the contractor recycling containers from the school recycling bins located throughout the school.

- (g) The DPFS and/ or DOF shall set a schedule for the collection of recyclables from each school by the recycling contractor. Currently pickup is once per week. This may change due to market conditions and requirements.

1.9 Other Recyclables

- (a) Each county public school or college campus is free to pursue their own separate recycling contract for materials other than those listed within this plan as a method of increasing their school's income to fund their school's programs. Any independent contract a school, or a club within the school, may enter into will not exempt the school from having to collect the materials identified in the CCBOE contract (1.3.a, above).
- (b) The school or club must report annually to the CRM, on the amount and types of recyclable materials collected each calendar year, independent of the CCBOE or BOTCC (if separate) contract provided they are not taken to a Cecil County SWMD Facility.

1.10 Non Compliance

- (a) The DPFS or DOF shall advise the SWMD CRM of any recycling or non-compliance issues of any school within 30 days of the issue arising including the necessary corrective measures needed to correct the problem.
- (b) Necessary measures must begin within 60 days after the issue arising.
- (c) The CRM will review the all public schools recycling plans annually based upon the annual recycling totals collected in accordance with (1.3.a) and recommend changes, if necessary, to the CCBOE or BOTCC by May 1st of each year.

1.11 School Facilities Participating in the Collection of Recyclables

Elementary Schools:

Bainbridge
41 Preston Drive
Port Deposit, MD 21904
(410) 996-6030

Bay View
910 North East
North East, MD 21901
410-996-6230

Calvert
79 Brick Meetinghouse Rd.
Rising Sun, MD 21911
410-996-5335

Cecil Manor
971 Elk Mills Road
Elkton, MD 21921
410-996-5090

Cecilton
251 West Main Street
Cecilton, MD 21913
410-275-1000

Charlestown
550 Baltimore Street
Charlestown, MD 21914
(410) 996-6240

Chesapeake City
214 Third Street
Chesapeake City, MD 21915
(410) 885-2085

Conowingo
471 Rowlandsville Road
Conowingo, MD 21918
(410) 996-6040

Elk Neck
41 Racine School Road
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-5030

Gilpin Manor
203 Newark Avenue
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-5040

Holly Hall
233 White Hall Road
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-5050

Kenmore
2475 Singerly Road
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-5060

Leeds
615 Deaver Road
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-5070

North East
301 Thomas Avenue
North East, MD 21901
(410) 996-6220

Perryville
Maryland Avenue &
Maywood
Perryville, MD 21903
(410) 996-6020

Rising Sun
500 Hopewell Road
Rising Sun, MD 21911
(410) 658-5925

Thomson Estates
203 East Thomson Drive
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-5080

Middle Schools

Bohemia Manor
2757 Augustine Herman Hwy
Chesapeake City, MD 21915
(410) 885-2095

Cherry Hill
2535 Singerly Road
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-5020

Elkton
615 North Street
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-5010

North East
200 East Cecil Avenue
North East, MD 21901
(410) 996-6210

Perryville
850 Aiken Avenue
Perryville, MD 21903
(410) 996-6010

Rising Sun
289 Pearl Street
Rising Sun, MD 21911
(410) 658-5535

High Schools

Bohemia Manor
2755 Augustine Herman Hwy
Chesapeake City, MD 21915
(410) 885-2075

Elkton
110 James Street
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-5000

North East
300 Irishtown Road
North East, MD 21901
(410) 996-6200

Perryville
1696 Perryville Road
Perryville, MD 21903
(410) 996-6000

Rising Sun
100 Tiger Drive
North East, MD 21901
(410) 658-9115

Specialized Training

Cecil Alternative Program
at Providence
3035 Singerly Rd
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-1118

Cecil County School of
Technology
900 North East Road
North East, MD 21901
(410) 996-6250

North Bay
11 Horseshoe Point Rd.
North East, MD 21901
443-967-0500

College(s)

Cecil College
North East Campus
1 Seahawk Dr.
North East, MD 21901
410-287-1000

Cecil College
Elkton Campus
107 Railroad Avenue
Elkton, MD 21921
410-287-1078

CHAPTER 8 APARTMENT BUILDING & CONDOMINIUM RECYCLING (ABCR) PROGRAM

1. APARTMENT BUILDING AND CONDOMINIUM RECYCLING (ABCR) PROGRAM

1.1 ABCR Program, Recyclables Collection, and Marketing of the Materials

- (a) Number of identified apartment buildings and condominiums:
 - i. In cooperation with the Responsible Parties, Cecil County has identified sixty-six apartment buildings and condominiums within the county that contain ten or more dwelling units.
- (b) Cecil County has contacted the owners or managers or council of unit owners of those properties and notified them of the requirements of Sections 9-1703 (b) (12) and (13) of the Environmental Article, Annotated Code of Maryland which includes the following minimum requirements:
 - i. At a minimum, recyclables must include acceptable plastic, metal, and glass containers, and acceptable paper products.
 - ii. All containers, labor, and equipment necessary to collect the recyclables must be provided throughout each building by the responsible party. Distinctive colors or markings are recommended to avoid contamination from wastes. An appropriate quantity of suitably sized containers shall be provided to accommodate the quantity of recyclables generated by the residents based upon the frequency of collection.
 - iii. Each Responsible Party shall collect the recyclables a minimum of once per month and transport them to secondary recycling markets.

1.2 Responsibilities

- (a) Each Responsible Party must develop and implement its recycling program in accordance with the above requirements.
- (b) Each Responsible Party must maintain records of the quantity of recyclables collected and transported for a minimum of three (3) years.
- (c) Each Responsible Party must submit an annual report to the County Recycling Program Manager no later than March 15 of the year following the report year. The report must indicate the quantity of Recyclables and refuse collected and the disposition of the material.
- (d) Cecil County Government's Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Management Division shall share the provisions of this Chapter 9, as approved by the Maryland Department of the Environment, with the Responsible Parties.

- (e) Cecil County Government's Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Management Division shall assist the Responsible Parties with implementation of the ABCR Program by providing templates or examples of the following:
 - i. ABCR Plan for Responsible Parties to use to implement their program.
 - ii. Newsletter template for residents of ABCRs that can be distributed by the Responsible Parties.
 - iii. A flyer or poster template which Responsible Parties can display or distribute to their residents.

1.3 County Commercial Hauler Licensing Requirements

- (a) In order to facilitate the collection, transportation, marketing and reporting of Recyclables, Cecil County may add language to include apartments & condominiums that fall within the scope of Sections 9-1703(b) (12) and (13) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland to the definition of residential refuse within Cecil County Code Chapter 285, Refuse Haulers, Commercial.

1.4 Tabulation of Apartments and Condominiums

- (a) Cecil County will maintain a list of apartment buildings and condominiums located within the County which contain ten (10) or more dwelling units. Cecil County will update the ABCR Program plan list at the time of Cecil County's 3-year Plan review.
- (b) The list of identified apartment buildings and condominiums is available at www.ccrecycling.org or by calling the Cecil County Recycling Program Manager at 410-996-6275.

1.5 Implementation Schedule

On or before July 1, 2014, Cecil County shall distribute a copy of this section of the Cecil County Recycling Plan to each Responsible Party which shall:

- (a) On or before October 1, 2014, develop a written Recycling Program and communicate the program to its residents.
- (b) On or before October 1, 2014 submit their written program to the County Recycling Program Manager (RPM) with copies of educational materials given to residents.
 - a. Copies of templates of educational materials regarding recycling in apartments and condominiums may be obtained by contacting the Cecil County Solid Waste Management Division or visiting the county website.

- b.** Educational materials must be handed out to all residents by Responsible Parties at least annually and copies of such materials must be sent to the RPM each year with the annual report.
- (c) On or before October 1, 2014 provide training or assistance to its residents on the recycling program and inform all residents of the date the recycling program will begin.
- (d) On or before October 1, 2014 provide all containers, labor, and equipment necessary to collect the recyclables. A suitable amount of containers, distinctively marked, to avoid contamination shall be provided to accommodate the quantity of recyclables generated by the residents based on frequency of collection which must be at least once per month.
- (e) On or before October 1, 2014 make arrangements to transport collected recyclables to an acceptable recycling facility.
- (f) On or before October 1, 2014 implement its recycling program.

1.6 Program Monitoring

- (a) The Cecil County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Management Division shall monitor the progress and performance of the apartment buildings and condominium recycling programs in unincorporated areas of the county.
- (b) Those apartment buildings and condominiums in incorporated areas of the county may be monitored by their respective municipalities.
- (c) The County shall have the right to inspect, for compliance, any apartment or condominium building subject to this section of the recycling plan, including inspecting containers and reviewing records regarding the recycling program.
- (d) Each Responsible Party shall conduct inspections, review service levels, investigate and resolve complaints, educate residents regarding recycling program requirements, and perform any other tasks necessary to achieve compliance with its recycling program, and with state and county law.
- (e) The Responsible Parties shall initiate actions to correct all deficiencies within 60 days of being notified by the County.

1.7 Program Enforcement

- (a) Any Responsible Party who violates the provisions of Cecil County Code Chapter 318-7 Part R may be subject to the issuance of a citation by the County and a civil penalty not to exceed \$50 per day for each day that a violation continues.
- (b) A person who receives a citation shall, within 30 calendar days after receiving the

citation, either pay the fine to the County or appeal the citation in accordance with Cecil County Code Chapter 318-7 Part R.

- (c) If the citation is not paid timely or appealed, the County may enforce the fine by an action at law.
- (d) In addition to, or in lieu of, the issuance of a citation, the County shall have the right to enforce the provisions of Cecil County Code Chapter 318-7 Part R County Code via an equitable action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 9 SPECIAL EVENTS RECYCLING PROGRAM (SERP)

1. SPECIAL EVENTS RECYCLING PROGRAM (SERP)

1.1 Special Events Subject to the Recycling Program:

Environment Article, §9-1712, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires special events organizers to provide for recycling at special events that meet the following three criteria:

1. Includes temporary or periodic use of a **public street, publicly owned site or facility, or public park;**
2. Serves **food or drink;** and
3. Is **expected to have 200 or more** persons in attendance.

Projected attendance may be estimated based on past attendance, number registered to attend, the venue's seating capacity, or other similar methods.

In consultation with municipalities, the County has identified public sites within the County that host or may host special events meeting the above criteria. In addition to this list of sites which can be obtained at www.ccrecycling.org or by contacting the Cecil County Recycling Program Manager at 410-996-6275, special events taking place on any local, State, or Federally-owned streets are also included in the Special Events Recycling Program (SERP).

1.2 Materials and Obligations:

Special events organizers are responsible for:

- (a) Providing and placing recycling receptacles adjacent to each trash receptacle at the event (except where already existing on site);
- (b) Ensuring that recycling receptacles are clearly distinguished from trash receptacles by color or signage;
- (c) Providing any other labor and equipment necessary to carry out recycling at the event;
- (d) Ensuring that materials placed in recycling receptacles are collected and delivered for recycling; and
- (e) Paying any costs associated with recycling at the special event;

Special events organizers may fulfill the requirement to ensure materials are collected and delivered for recycling through one or more of the following methods:

- (a) Self-hauling the materials to the County recycling drop-off site
- (b) Contracting with a recycling hauler to collect the materials and deliver them for recycling; or
- (c) Receiving prior agreement from the site owner to use an existing recycling collection system available at the site.

The special events recycling program must include collection of at least plastic containers, metal containers, glass containers, and paper. The special events organizer must assess the availability of food scraps recycling services for the event. If services are available, the special events organizer must provide for food scraps recycling, including provision of separate containers for organic and non-organic recyclables.

Recycling at a State-owned site must follow the State agency's recycling plan, if available. Recycling at a federally-owned site must follow any applicable federal recycling plan. If no State or federal recycling program is available for the site, the special event organizer must set up a recycling program in accordance with the SERP. Recycling at municipally-owned sites must follow any additional regulations established by the municipality.

1.3 Stakeholders:

The following stakeholders will be involved in the SERP:

- (a) Cecil County Department of Public Works: Responsible for overseeing the County Solid Waste Management Division activities and assuring that all properties that potentially host events falling under the recycling mandate in §9-1712 are included in the SERP.
- (b) Cecil County Solid Waste Management Division (SWMD), in cooperation with the Cecil County Liquor Board, Cecil County Parks & Recreation, and Cecil County Board of Education are responsible for communicating the requirements of the law to prospective special events organizers and owners/operators of publicly-owned sites in the County. The SWMD may also assist special events organizers in setting up recycling programs; monitor the progress and performance of the SERP; and develop and communicate any additional requirements for recycling under the SERP at county-owned sites. The SWMD may also develop a recycling reporting form to be used by special events organizers in reporting recycling activity to the County.]
- (c) Special Events Organizer: Responsible for providing recycling bins and ensuring collection for recycling in accordance with the requirements in section 1.2 of this chapter, beginning after October 1, 2015 or the date the Plan amendment is adopted. The SWMD may also require the special events organizer to perform recordkeeping and submit the recycling reporting form to the County Recycling Program Manager upon request.

1.4 Program Monitoring:

The SWMD and special events organizers will monitor progress and performance of the SERP. The following are ways the recycling requirement may be incorporated into existing County permitting systems for special events.

Recycling at events subject to the SERP may be ensured as follows:

- (a) Special events permits issued for use of county sites will include a statement on the permit application that recycling is required for events subject to the SERP. The application form will require a certification that the special events organizer will provide for recycling in accordance with the requirements of the SERP.
- (b) Special events permits issued by the county will include provisions for compliance with the SERP.
- (c) A fact sheet or other informational document outlining the requirements of the SERP will be distributed with each special event permit issued by the county.

The special event organizer is responsible for monitoring the implementation of recycling at the special event. Special event organizers must oversee placement and labeling of recycling receptacles and collection and recycling of recyclables. Performance of any recycling contractor engaged for compliance with the SERP must be monitored by the special event organizer. The special event organizer must promptly take action to correct any deficiencies in the contractor's performance.

A special event organizer may be required to maintain the following records:

- (a) Any contracts for recycling service;
- (b) A list of the types of recyclables accepted for recycling;
- (c) If food scraps recycling is not provided at the event, a description of efforts made to identify available organics recycling services and the reasons organics recycling was determined to be unavailable;
- (d) The quantity of recyclables collected for recycling at the event;
- (e) The quantity of solid waste collected for disposal at the event.

No later than 30 calendar days after the final day of the special event, the special event organizer must complete and submit to the County Recycling Program Manager the Special Event Recycling Report on a form provided by the County.

1.5 Program Enforcement:

The County SWMD or the equivalent office of the municipality in which the event is located may conduct inspections of the event to ensure compliance with the SERP. If a violation of the SERP is detected, the County or municipality may pursue an enforcement action against the special event organizer. A person that violates the SERP is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding \$50 for each day the violation exists. Any penalties collected for violation of the SERP must be paid to the County, municipality, or other local government that brought the enforcement action.

CHAPTER 10 OFFICE BUILDING RECYCLING PROGRAM (OBRP)

1. OFFICE BUILDING RECYCLING PROGRAM (OBRP)

1.1 Office buildings subject to the Office Building Recycling Program (OBRP):

Environment Article §9-1703 and §9-1714, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires the County Recycling Plan to address, by October 1, 2020, the collection and recycling of recyclable materials from buildings that have 150,000 square feet or greater of office space.

This law requires, by October 1, 2021, each owner of the participating office building must provide recycling receptacles for the collection of paper, cardboard, metals, and plastic materials and for the removal for further recycling of recyclable materials deposited into the recycling receptacles.

1.2 Collection and Marketing

Office building owners will be responsible for providing all receptacles necessary to fulfill recycling requirements throughout their buildings, as well as determining the collection schedule directly with the collection contractor. Distinctive colors and/or markings of recycling receptacles should be provided to avoid cross contamination. Office building owners must ensure collection and transportation of recyclable materials from office building locations to markets or tipping as commercial recycling the Cecil County Central Landfill at the prevailing tipping fee rate. Owners and/or tenants will be responsible for placing recyclables in office building recycling receptacles prior to their removal on the scheduled pick up day.

1.3 Stakeholders

Stakeholders include the owners and tenants of applicable office buildings, and Cecil County.

1.4 Participants

At the time of the implementation of this requirement, two (2) applicable properties were identified through SDAT records (Table 10.4). Schedule of Implementation

By October 1, 2021:

- Cecil County will distribute literature to the applicable office building owners regarding the office building recycling program. Office building owners will begin to educate workers/ tenants (as applicable) about the program and the requirements of the law.

- Office building owners will coordinate with tenants (as applicable) to reach agreement as to which entity will be responsible for carrying out the office building recycling program.
- Office building owners will provide recycling receptacles for the collection of recyclable materials, including paper, cardboard, metal, and plastic.

On or before October 1, 2021, office building owners must have recycling services in place and operational in order to meet the requirements of the OBRP.

Table 4.1 – List of Office Buildings 150,000 square feet or greater

Owner	Property Address	Description of Structure	Square Feet
W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc.	295 Blueball Rd., Elkton, MD 21921	Office Building	214,776
Terumo Medical Corporation	125 Blueball Rd., Elkton, MD 21921	Office Building	156,073

1.5 Program Monitoring

Monitoring of recyclable materials receptacles will be carried out by office building owners and/or tenants.

Cecil County may require the office building owner and/or tenant to report to the County metrics associated with the office building recycling program.

1.6 Enforcement

Cecil County is not required to manage or enforce the recycling activities of an office building located within the boundaries of one of its municipalities; however, an enforcement agent of the county or municipality may conduct inspections in order to enforce this program.

The County Office of Recycling will notify the office building owners of the implementation requirements in accordance with Sections §9-1703 and §9-1714 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. The County Attorney's Office will determine if the county should enforce the law and what level of enforcement actions should be used.

CHAPTER 11 SUMMARY

1. SUMMARY

Cecil County is committed to a robust and effective recycling program that helps to conserve natural resources and landfill capacity while maximizing revenue to help offset program costs. Key components of the program include:

- Large scale yard waste processing;
- Recycling within County government facilities;
- Enforcement of the requirement that haulers provide their customers with curbside pickup of single stream recyclable materials;
- Public school recycling;
- Electronics recycling;
- Apartment and condominium recycling;
- Special event recycling;
- Office building recycling;
- Public education and outreach

The Solid Waste Management Division of the Cecil County Department of Public Works is responsible for implementation of the Plan.

The County presently recycles approximately 64% of its solid waste stream. With an integrated approach to recycling, source reduction, and waste management waste diversion rates over 70% are possible.

APPENDIX B
Resolution of the Cecil County Council to
Adopt the 2026 – 2035
Solid Waste Management Plan¹

¹ Will be provided in the final adopted plan.

APPENDIX C
Maryland Department of the Environment
Approval of the 2026 – 2035
Solid Waste Management Plan²

² Will be provided in the final adopted plan.