



Attaway Waste Services

Commercial, Industrial & Residential Waste Collection

131 Britt Waters Road NW
Milledgeville, GA 31061

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478.452.2177 Fax
attawaywaste@alltel.net

January 23, 2009

Baldwin County Board of Commissioners
121 North Wilkinson Street
Milledgeville, Ga.31061

Dear Commissioners:

This letter is to advise the Baldwin County Board of Commissioners that Advanced Disposal Services, doing business as Attaway Waste Services is qualified to haul the disposal for Baldwin County during the term of the contract and the hauling is guaranteed based on the capacity available at Wolf Creek Landfill. Please advise if further information is required. We appreciate your business.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Robbie Attaway'.

Robbie Attaway



FEB 2 '09 PM 2:20

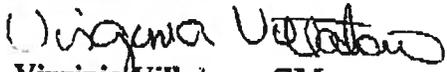
January 23, 2009

**Baldwin County
121 North Wilkinson St
Milledgeville GA. 31061**

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by Baldwin County from 2009 to 2019. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 143-008D (SL). This assurance is based upon the facility's remaining capacity of 10,380,219 cy.

We thank Baldwin County for this business partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,


**Virginia Villatoro, GM
Wolf Creek Landfill**

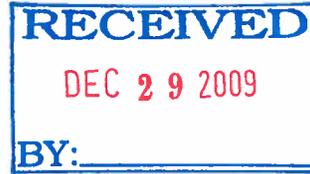


Middle Georgia Regional Commission

175 Emery Highway, Suite C • Macon, Georgia 31217 • (478) 751-6160 • FAX (478) 751-6517 • www.middlegeorgiarc.org

Tom McMichael, Chairman

Ralph Nix, Executive Director



December 22, 2009

Mr. Kenny Dove
Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Office of Environmental Management
60 Executive Park South, NE
Atlanta, GA 30329-2231

Dear Kenny:

Please find enclosed all required documents related to the update and re-adoption of the Joint Baldwin County/City of Milledgeville Solid Waste Management Plan.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (478) 751-6160.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Rychel
Robert J. Rychel
Manager of Planning Programs

kwj

Enclosures

- Original 2005-2014 SWMP adopted / approved 1/9/2007
- Re-adoption due date 2/28/2008 (2008-2018)
- Needed for re-adopt / minor plan amendment
- ✓ CAL through new planning period
- ✓ re-adoption resolutions
- NO Certification that no Δ to S core planning elements
but amendments were made as noted below

NOTES

- p 7: The updated curbside pickup for Baldwin County does not Δ the waste collection capabilities for the planning area: no major amendment has been made to the plan
- pp11-13: Baldwin Co Landfill Closed and planning jurisdictions need capacity assistance in excess of the annual tonnage for the planning period from another landfill.

**A RESOLUTION OF BALDWIN COUNTY ADOPTING
THE AMENDED JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
BALDWIN COUNTY AND THE CITY OF MILLEDGEVILLE**

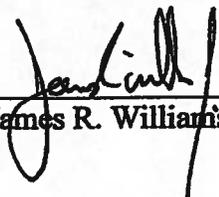
WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt solid waste management plans in compliance with prescribed standards; and

WHEREAS, Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have amended the joint Solid Waste Management Plan, which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has determined that the joint Solid Waste Management Plan complies with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners meeting in formal session that Chairman James Williams, Jr. is hereby authorized to sign this resolution adopting the amended joint Solid Waste Management Plan for Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 17 day of November, 2009.



James R. Williams, Jr., Chairman

ATTEST:



Cynthia Cunningham, County Clerk



RESOLUTION R-0912-042

To Adopt the Amended Joint Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of Milledgeville and Baldwin County and to Authorize Mayor Richard A. Bentley to Sign Said Plan

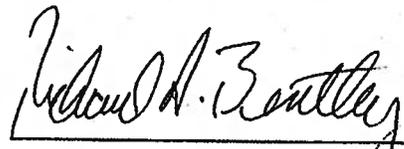
WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt solid waste management plans in compliance with prescribed standard; and

WHEREAS, Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have amended the joint Solid Waste Management Plan, which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has determines that the joint Solid Waste Management Plan complies with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Milledgeville that the amended joint Solid Waste Management Plan for Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville is hereby adopted in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 and that Mayor Richard A. Bentley is authorized to sign the plan on behalf of the City of Milledgeville.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of December, 2009.


Richard A. Bentley, Mayor

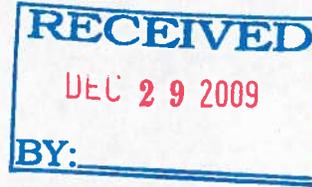
ATTEST:


Bo Danuser, Acting Clerk



ARCADIS

Infrastructure, environment, buildings



Imagine the result

**Baldwin County and
City of Milledgeville**

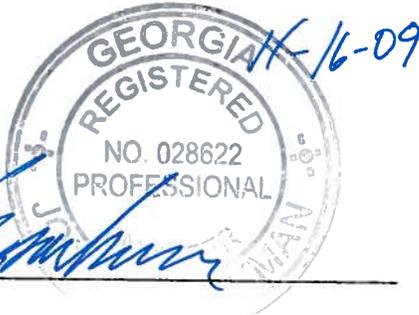
*Amended and readopted to
cover planning period 2005-2018
-KEV*

Solid Waste Management Plan

Union Hill Church Road Municipal
Solid Waste Landfill

November 2009

ARCADIS


Jon A. Sparkman, PE
Project Manager

Solid Waste Management Plan

Union Hill Church Road Municipal
Solid Waste Landfill

Prepared for:
Baldwin County and City of Milledgeville

Prepared by:
ARCADIS
1210 Premier Drive
Suite 200
Chattanooga
Tennessee 37421
Tel 423.756.7193
Fax 423.756.7197

Our Ref.:
CT052843

Date
September 2005
Revised August 2006
Revised November 2009

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Background	1
Waste Generation and Characterization	1
Waste Stream Characterization	2
Residential	3
Commercial	3
Industrial	3
Institutional	3
Construction/Demolition	4
Characterization of Waste	4
10-Year Projection, Generation Volume	5
Recommendations	6
Waste Collections	6
Existing Collection Systems – City of Milledgeville	6
Existing Collection System-Baldwin County	6
Other Waste Collections	7
Contingency Plan – Collections	7
Baldwin County	7
City of Milledgeville	8
10-Year Projection – Collection System	8
City of Milledgeville	8
Baldwin County	8
Waste Disposal	9
Existing Disposal Practices	9
Exportation and Importation of Waste	11
Facilities – Baldwin County	11
Environmental Controls	12

Costs	12
Capacity	12
Facilities – City of Milledgeville	12
Contingency Plan – Waste Disposal	12
Ten-Year Forecast-Disposal Practices	13
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	13
Construction/Demolition Landfills	13
Inert Waste Landfills	13
Land Limitations	13
Exclusionary Factors	13
Airports	13
Public, Federal and State Lands	14
Flood Plains and Wetlands	14
Restricting Factors	14
Steep Slope and Shallow Rock	14
Most Significant Recharge Areas	14
Public Water Supplies	15
County Boundaries	15
Solid Waste Management Plan Consistency	15
Waste Reduction	16
City of Milledgeville	16
Baldwin County	16
Ten-Year Program Forecasts and Strategies	16
Education and Public Involvement	16
Existing Programs	16
Programs	17

Program Focus	17
Education	18
Public Involvement	18
Costs	19
Implementation and Financing	19
Current Method of Financing	19
Tables	
Table 1. Municipal Solid Waste per Capita Production	2
Table 2. 10-Year Projection of Waster Generation	5
Table 3. Historical Waste Quantities Received at Baldwin County Landfill	9
Table 4. 2004 Waste Received	11
Table 5. Summary of Implementation Strategy – City of Milledgeville	20
Table 6. Summary of Implementation Strategy – Baldwin County	21
Figures	
1 Waste Quantities and Types by Ton	
2 Waste Quantities and Types by Ton	
Appendices	
A Disaster Debris Management Plan	
B Convenience Centers Location Map	
C Capacity Assurance Letter	
D Maps of Limiting and Exclusionary Factors	

Background

As with most cities and counties in Georgia, the earliest accounts of solid waste management within Baldwin County are of unregulated open dumps. There is little information available to identify the location of any of these dumps. Prior to the opening of the current landfill, Baldwin County used contract services to provide waste disposal.

In response to enactment of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1972, the County sited and constructed Phase 1 of the current Baldwin County landfill, also known as the Union Hill Church Road Municipal Solid Waste Landfill. Operated as a trench fill landfill, Phase 1 accepted waste from the County and the City of Milledgeville. The City carried out its own waste collection operation. Phase 1 was closed and Phase 2 was opened in 1982. Phase 2 was also designed as a trench fill operation. Phase 2 was closed in 1996, and Phase 3 was opened. Phase 3 is a Subtitle D facility with a bottom liner system and leachate collection system.

The Solid Waste Management Plan is an update to the original plan prepared in October 1993 for Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. Each element of the plan has been revisited and made current with existing facilities and plans. In addition to the elements of the plan prescribed by the Department of Community Affairs, a Disaster Debris Management Plan has also been included as part of the overall solid waste management plan update for 2005. The intent of the Disaster Debris Management Plan is to provide general guidance and identify the overall implementation of dealing with disaster debris. It lends itself well to a stand-alone plan and for this reason has been included as such in Appendix A.

Waste Generation and Characterization

The 1993 Solid Waste Management Plan identified an average county-wide waste stream of 100 tons per day disposed in the landfill for a population of 40,162. The resultant per capita waste stream was calculated as 5.0 pounds per person per day for calendar year 1993. According to available information, 28,350 tons of waste originating in Baldwin County was disposed in the landfill during the time period July 1996 to June 1997. This volume is equivalent to 78 tons per day and, for a projected 1996 population of 41,427, a per capita waste rate of 3.74 pounds per person per day.

In 2004, a total of 25,687 tons of waste was disposed at the Baldwin County landfill. According to Sinclair Disposal Service, the City of Milledgeville's contract garbage collector, residential and commercial waste generated within the city of Milledgeville

totaled 9,630 tons in 2004. However, 3,621 tons of the waste was disposed outside of Baldwin County. Assuming that all of the waste disposed at the Baldwin County Landfill was generated inside the county, and adding the 3,621 tons disposed outside the county, the total municipal solid waste generated within Baldwin County is 29,308 tons (25,687 tons + 3,621 tons).

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Baldwin County's population growth remained relatively flat from 2001 through 2003. Since there has been little or no change in the county's population over the last few years, an estimated population of 44,953 (2003 U.S. Census Bureau estimate) is used to determine the per capita disposal rate. Based on the above data, the 2004 per capita disposal rate for Baldwin County is 3.57 pounds per person per day. This rate is also more than 44 percent less than the state of Georgia daily average of 6.38 pounds per person in Year 2003. This reduction is likely due to curbside recycling in the city of Milledgeville and introduction of the recycling/convenience centers throughout the county after 1993.

As shown on Table 1, the per capita disposal rate for Baldwin County compares favorably to national and state averages.

Table 1. Municipal Solid Waste per Capita Production

Area	Pounds/person/day
National (2001)	3.10 ¹
State of Georgia (2003)	6.38 ²
Baldwin County (2004)	3.57

¹Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2001 Facts and Figures, US EPA.

²Georgia Solid Waste Management Report, 2003, Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

Waste Stream Characterization

Wastes generated within Baldwin County fall within the general categories of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and construction/demolition. Following is a characterization of each of these sources for Baldwin County.

Residential

In 2003, the population of Baldwin County was estimated to be 44,953 (U.S. Census Bureau, Baldwin County QuickFacts). Of this, approximately 18,757 people lived within the city limits of Milledgeville. There were 14,758 households in 2000 with 2.5 persons per household in Baldwin County (U.S. Census Bureau, Baldwin County QuickFacts). Milledgeville had 4,755 total households according to the U.S. Census data.

Residential waste includes paper products, glass, metal, food waste, plastics, and other sundry items. Yard waste can be considered as a residential waste, but an effort has been made to include yard waste in the category of inert waste.

Commercial

Not including manufacturing, there were 672 service-producing establishments in Baldwin County with approximately 8,066 employees in 2002 according to the Georgia Department of Labor. These establishments include utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, finance and insurance, real estate, professional, administration, health care, arts and entertainment, accommodations and food services, and service facilities. Also, 12 unclassified establishments are lumped into this category. Retail trade represents the single largest component of the service producing sector with health care and social services a close second. Commercial waste typically contains large quantities of paper products and packaging.

Industrial

In 2002, there were 34 manufacturing establishments providing 3,249 jobs in the county, including 753 jobs in transportation equipment manufacturing and 748 jobs in the textile-related industries. Of the industries in the county, an aircraft parts manufacturer and an air conditioning and heating unit manufacturer are most notable. Industrial waste typically contains paper products, packaging, and items related to specific manufacturing.

Institutional

Central State Hospital, a state-run mental health care facility, is the largest single employer in Baldwin County. Other notable institutions include two state-operated offender detention centers, a federally operated veterans hospital, Georgia College and State University, and Georgia Military College.

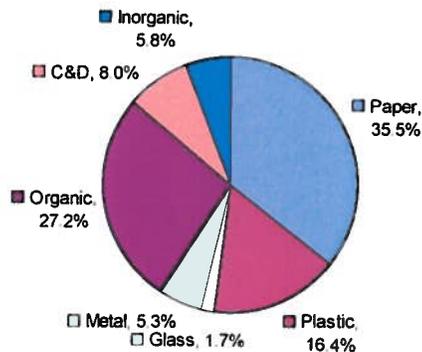
Waste received from these facilities can be expected to contain the full range of waste types. Because these facilities provide daily care for individuals, the waste stream resembles residential waste. Facilities of this magnitude require significant maintenance and have ongoing building and/or renovation programs, thus the waste stream may also resemble construction/demolition waste. Waste that is readily identifiable as construction/demolition waste is recorded as such even when the waste is transported from an institution.

Construction/Demolition

Waste within this category is derived from all types of construction and renovation activities. Baldwin County had 88 construction and construction-related businesses in 2002. In November 2004, the Baldwin County landfill had 23 construction company or construction-related industry accounts. Consequently, the number of construction firms located in the county may not be particularly significant in terms of construction / demolition waste generated since construction firms tend to work in more than one county and dispose of the waste from a project within the county of the project.

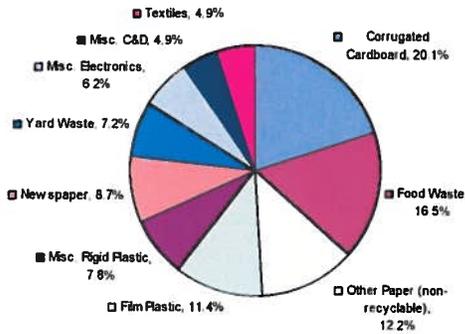
Characterization of Waste

There are nine counties in the MGRDC, including Baldwin County. It is assumed that the generated waste composition in Baldwin County is significantly similar to the nine-county region. Following is a breakdown of the composition of waste generated.



Source: Page J-2, Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study prepared for the Georgia DCA by R.W. Beck. June 22,

Similarly, the following chart shows the Top 10 Most Prevalent Materials Disposed in the MGRDC. Again, it is assumed that waste in Baldwin County is significantly similar to other areas within the MGRDC.



Source: Page J-5, Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study prepared for the Georgia DCA by R.W. Beck, June

10-Year Projection, Generation Volume

Baldwin County has experienced consistent per capita generation volumes over the last several years. In the Short Term Work Program update to the Solid Waste Management Plan, the per capita disposal rate for Baldwin County was 3.78 pounds per person per day in 2001 and 3.74 pounds per person per day in 1998. As described previously, the rate for 2004 had dropped to 3.57 pounds per person per day.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates a population for Baldwin County for 2003 of 44,953, up from the 2000 population of 44,700. This represents an annual increase of 5.19 percent between 2000 and 2003. Table 2 projects waste generation rates over the next 10 years using this average annual increase in population with an average per capita disposal rate of 3.57 pounds per day.

Table 2. 10-Year Projection of Waster Generation

Year	Baldwin County, Population	Pounds Per Capita Generation Rate	Annual Waste Generation	Tons Per Day
2005	45,124	3.57	29,399	80.5
2006	45,210	3.57	29,455	80.7
2007	45,296	3.57	29,511	80.9
2008	45,382	3.57	29,568	81.0
2009	45,468	3.57	29,624	81.2
2010	45,554	3.57	29,680	81.3
2011	45,641	3.57	29,736	81.5
2012	45,728	3.57	29,793	81.6
2013	45,814	3.57	29,849	81.8
2014	45,901	3.69	29,906	81.9
2015	45,989	3.69	29,963	82.1

Recommendations

Accurate records of waste coming into the landfill should continue to be maintained. The source of each load should be ascertained as accurately as possible by jurisdiction, if possible, to ensure that planning projections can be made with accurate information.

Waste Collections

Existing Collection Systems – City of Milledgeville

The City of Milledgeville provides weekly garbage pickup for residences within the city limits and provides most of the commercial waste pickup in the city. Residential waste is collected by the contracted collector and disposed at the landfill outside Baldwin County. Currently, the City of Milledgeville is contracting with Sinclair Disposal Service, P.O. Box 612, Milledgeville, GA 31061, phone 478-452-8226.

The current operating budget for the City sanitation department is \$446,220 for residential collection and \$435,052 for commercial collection. There is a budget of \$340,863 for yard waste collected by City forces and \$86,248 for bulky items.

Collection of residential and commercial solid waste in Milledgeville will continue to be provided by contract. Yard waste will continue to be collected by city employees using City equipment. Industrial establishments will continue to be responsible for their individual waste collection and disposal.

In addition to the waste collection contract, the City has also contracted for curbside collection of recyclable products. This service is provided once per week and is the primary waste reduction effort within Milledgeville. Yard waste collected by City forces is now being taken to the City's inert waste landfill.

Existing Collection System-Baldwin County

Baldwin County operates 11 convenience centers for waste collection, as listed below and shown on the map of Baldwin County in Appendix B.

Site Name	Site Address
Coopers Convenience Center	451 Highway 243
Carr's Station Road Convenience Center	Corner of Carr's Station Road and Seabrook

Site Name	Site Address
Highway 22 West	101 Highway 22 West
Frank Bone Convenience Center	100 Frank Bone Road
East Baldwin Convenience Center	207 Lovers Lane
North Baldwin Convenience Center	105 Airport Road
Laying Farm Convenience Center	230 Laying Farm Road
Meriweather Convenience Center	413 Meriweather Road
Thomas Field Convenience Center	115 Thomas Field Road
Baldwin County Landfill	154 Union Hill Church Road
Highway 212	Highway 212

Yard and wood waste as well as metals are collected at the eleven convenience centers throughout the County and transported for further processing. In the future, the County may investigate the purchase of a chipper to chip yard and wood waste generated in the County for use as mulch.

In September 2009, Baldwin County began weekly garbage curbside pickup for small business and residences located in the County (and outside of the City of Milledgeville). Curbside pickup of trash as well as the hauling of trash and recycled material and yard waste from the Convenience Centers is contracted to a private company. Currently, Advanced Disposal Services, doing business as Attaway Waste Services is providing this service to the County.

Other Waste Collections

Two private companies operate solid waste transfer stations within the county. Advanced Disposal Services operates a transfer station on Hwy 22 West. Sinclair Disposal Service operates a solid waste transfer station at 154 Dundee Drive.

Contingency Plan – Collections

Baldwin County

Baldwin County has curbside collection as of September 2009. In addition to curbside collection, Baldwin County also provides collection services at 11 convenience centers throughout the county. In the event that one or more convenience centers is inoperable or in the event a means of transporting waste from the convenience centers is interrupted, residents would be directed to transport waste to the closest operable convenience center.

City of Milledgeville

The City of Milledgeville contracts with a private waste hauling company for residential curbside collections. Should a local interruption occur, it is expected that the contracted waste hauling company would use resources from other areas to ensure continuation of services. In the event that the contracted waste company could not provide sufficient resources, as an interim measure, private residences would be required to haul their own waste to the landfill. In the event of curbside service interruptions, the City will contract with another local hauler on an emergency basis to continue services or, for a brief period. In the event that residents are required to haul their own waste to the landfill, it will be imperative that City and County officials work together to prevent overuse of the County convenience centers. Either city residents must be prohibited from using these facilities or the City must provide additional resources to the County to handle the increase in waste stream.

The City and County will use the local media, including the newspaper and radio stations to inform citizens of appropriate waste disposal."

10-Year Projection – Collection System

The existing collection system adequately serves the population of Baldwin County and Milledgeville.

City of Milledgeville

The City will continue once-weekly waste collection and once-weekly curbside collection of recyclable material via contract operations. The City will continue to collect yard waste with City employees. The City of Milledgeville currently plans to add a convenience center facility for city residents to dispose of recyclables, brown goods, and white goods.

new for re-adapted plan

Baldwin County

Baldwin County has completed installation of convenience centers throughout the county. Centers may be reduced as waste at the centers decrease due to the curbside pickup service that began in September 2009. A private contractor, Advanced Disposal Services provides transportation of waste from convenience centers to a private landfill.

amended

Waste Disposal

Existing Disposal Practices

The only permitted facility in Baldwin County for the disposal of municipal solid waste is the Baldwin County – Union Hill Church Road Municipal Solid Waste Landfill, which has ceased accepting waste from the public. *amended* There is also a construction and demolition debris landfill owned by Central State Hospital that has not been in operation for some time. The City of Milledgeville owns and operates an inert waste landfill and there is also Ogden Inert Landfill at 2600 Irwinton Road. According to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division website, there are other inert waste landfills permitted in Baldwin County. However, they appear to generally be for private use and not commercial operations. Additionally, inert waste landfills are permit-by-rule facilities and do not receive a significant portion of the total waste stream. This section does not address biological waste or infectious waste disposal units.

Table 3 shows the historical waste quantities and types by ton. Figures 1 and 2 graphically illustrate the solid waste received and disposed at the Baldwin County landfill.

Table 3. Historical Waste Quantities Received at Baldwin County Landfill

Type	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agricultural	47	111	114	38	91	41	26	32
Brown Goods			70	2723	3695	3927	4878	5258
Commercial	2,571	1672	358	574	240	109	226	86
Demolition	749	2207	1424	1157	130			1526
Industrial	1,264	1488	589	130	140	75	43	106
Institutional	4,806	4481	4756	4932	5206	5148	3338	4360
Metals			15	719	928	1002	1116	1112
Private Citizen	1,277	1463	2729					
Residential	15,706	22830	25588	20757	19929	19004	16883	13565
Asbestos	43	4	37		21	509	4	
Sewage Treatment	83	65	51	58	309	1090	1228	752
Wood Waste			15	1767	2189	2801	3630	4667
Total	26,547	34,321	35,744	32,854	34,016	34,661	32,362	31,466

In 2000, "Private Citizen" waste disposal was moved to "Residential."

Figure 1

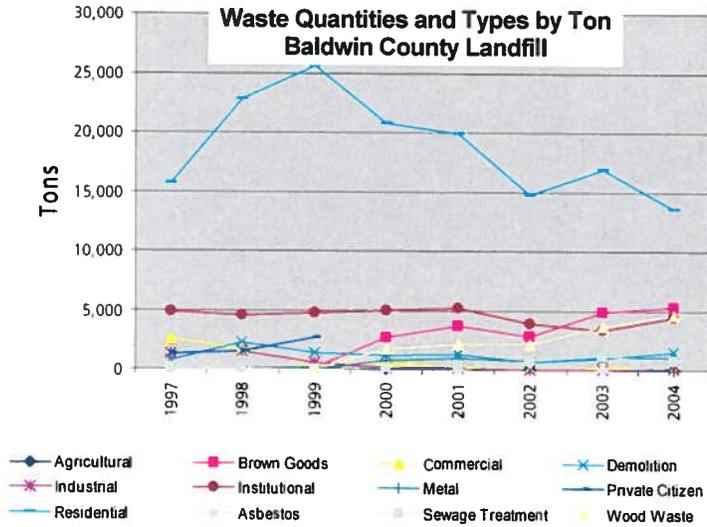


Figure 2

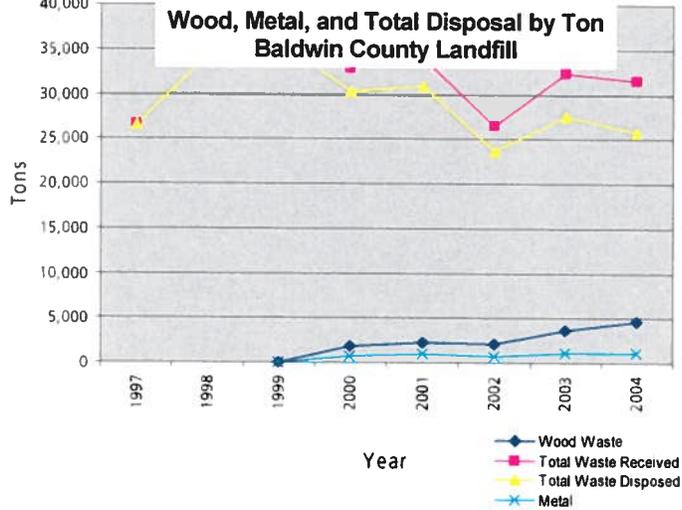


Table 4 shows the 2004 waste category totals. Note that the total disposed waste is equal to the total received minus the wood waste and metals.

Table 4. 2004 Waste Received

Agricultural	32
Brown Goods	5,258
Commercial	86
Demolition	1,526
Industrial	106
Institutional	4,360
Metal	1,112
Residential	13,565
Sewage Treatment	752
Wood Waste	4,667
Total Received	31,466
Total Disposed	25,687

Exportation and Importation of Waste *amended from p10 of previous plan*

In 2004, Sinclair Disposal Services collected 9,630 tons of commercial and residential waste. Of that total, 6,009 tons of waste was disposed at the Baldwin County landfill. The balance of the waste, 3,621 tons, was disposed at Swift Creek Landfill in Bibb County. Since the Baldwin County Landfill is no longer accepting waste, all municipal solid waste generated in Baldwin County is exported out of Baldwin County and no municipal solid waste is imported into the County.

Baldwin County does not currently accept waste from areas outside the county. The waste per capita rate for Baldwin County based on the available information described previously does not indicate waste importation is significant.

Facilities – Baldwin County

Baldwin County operates the only active permitted municipal solid waste landfill in the planning area. No other operating disposal facilities are permitted by the Environmental Protection Division (EPD) within the county.

Environmental Controls

Phase 2 of the Union Hill Church Road Municipal Solid Waste Landfill was closed in 1996 and is currently in post-closure. Phase 3 of the landfill opened in 1996. It is constructed with a bottom liner and leachate collection system. Groundwater monitoring wells surround both phases.

Costs

The landfill is funded from the Baldwin County's General Fund. Revenue from the landfill comes from the tipping fees for commercial and industrial users. The current tipping fee is \$31.65. Revenue from the tipping fees is deposited into the General Fund account. Currently, the landfill has ceased accepting waste from customers.

Capacity

In 2007, the Baldwin County Board of Commissioners decided to cease accepting waste from the general public at the Baldwin County Landfill. In 2009, Baldwin County received approval of a minor modification modifying final cap design to be more consistent with the current waste elevations. With this modification there is only minimal amount of airspace remaining.

Facilities – City of Milledgeville

The City of Milledgeville operates an inert waste landfill for yard waste. The facility is located at 1280 West Charlton Street.

Contingency Plan – Waste Disposal

The Union Hill Church Road Municipal Solid Waste Landfill is the only municipal solid waste landfill in Baldwin County. The Union Hill Church Road Municipal Solid Waste Landfill is currently not accepting municipal solid waste from the public. The City of Milledgeville and Baldwin County will rely on private haulers and waste disposal companies to provide hauling and disposal services to the citizens of the City and County.

Ten-Year Forecast-Disposal Practices

Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have capacity assured to them from other area landfills located outside of Baldwin County. Based on this, there is no need for another municipal solid waste landfill in Baldwin County.

Construction/Demolition Landfills

In the minor modification approved for the Baldwin County Landfill, the remaining footprint not used for municipal solid waste disposal has been noted as "future Commercial and Demolition debris site. Once closure of the existing site is obtained, the County may desire to operate a Construction and Demolition debris landfill at the site.

Inert Waste Landfills

Additional inert waste landfills for commercial use are not required in Baldwin County. Between the City of Milledgeville Inert Waste Landfill and the mulching capacity at the Union Hill Church Road Municipal Solid Waste Landfill, sufficient disposal and/or recycling capacity is available.

Land Limitations

The limiting factors to be considered when siting a municipal solid waste facility can be grouped into two categories: exclusionary and restricting. The factors discussed apply to municipal solid waste landfills and may or may not affect the siting of other types of solid waste facilities such as recycling centers and transfer stations. Maps of these limiting factors are shown in Appendix D.

Exclusionary Factors

The following factors are considered to be exclusionary to the development of a solid waste landfill. The factors include: (1) airports; (2) public, federal, and state lands; and (3) wetlands and flood plains.

Airports

State regulations prohibit permitting a municipal solid waste landfill within 10,000 feet of a runway serving turbojet aircraft and piston engine aircraft, or within 5,000 feet of a

runway serving piston engine aircraft only. As shown on Figure D-1, the only airport in the vicinity is the County-operated facility on the southern shore of Lake Sinclair.

Public, Federal and State Lands

Certain state and federal property within Baldwin County is committed to other uses and not available for landfill development. These areas, which include Baldwin State Forest south of Milledgeville and Central State Hospital, are shown in Figure D-2.

Flood Plains and Wetlands

Potential landfill sites with streams or creeks should be reviewed to determine the existence of flood plains or wetlands, both of which are exclusionary to landfill development. A careful search for wetlands should be made of every potential location. Major streams within Baldwin County have been mapped; flood plains from federal mapping are shown on Figure D-3. A stream on a potential site does not preclude development, but landfilling activity is restricted from the waterway and the associated wetlands or flood plain.

Restricting Factors

The following factors are considered to be restrictive to the development of a solid waste landfill. The factors include steep slope and shallow rock, most significant recharge areas, and municipal water supplies.

Steep Slope and Shallow Rock

Areas with steep slopes and shallow rock present difficulty in the design of municipal solid waste landfills. Efforts to make full use of these areas are hampered by the absence of sufficient cover material. Steep slopes also present challenges in developing effective water control. Figure D-4 in Appendix D shows areas of steep slopes and shallow rock.

Most Significant Recharge Areas

State regulations specifically require liner systems for landfills developed within 2 miles of significant ground water recharge area. The significant recharge areas are shown as Figure D-5.

Public Water Supplies

State regulations restrict development of landfills within 2 miles upgradient of a surface water intake to lined facilities with leachate collection. Special consideration should also be given to the design of landfills within 2 miles of public use water wells. Raw water intakes to public water supplies are shown on Figure D-6.

County Boundaries

A landfill may not be located within one-half mile of a county boundary without the written approval of the adjoining county. This restrictive area around the county border is shown on the composite map of limiting factors only. A map showing the composite exclusionary factors and a composite map of exclusionary and restrictive factors is provided as figures D-7 and D-8 in Appendix D.

Solid Waste Management Plan Consistency

All new solid waste handling facilities proposed for siting in the City of Milledgeville and Baldwin County must be consistent with the City's and County's current Solid Waste Management Plan. The following procedure shall be followed to determine if a proposed facility, public or private, is consistent with the plan.

1. A public notice shall be run in the paper informing the public of the type of facility and location of the facility being proposed as well as informing the public of a public hearing.
2. The developer shall coordinate with the City and County to hold a public hearing in which the developer will provide more specific information regarding the type of facility being proposed.

In addition to the public involvement requirements above, the developer of the solid waste facility must also provide to the appropriate local government information about the facility so that the government can determine the anticipated impact of the proposed facility upon the current solid waste management facilities. The developer must also provide information regarding the anticipated impact of the proposed facility upon adequate collection and disposal capability within the planning area as well as the effect the facility will have upon waste generated within the state achieving the State's 25 percent per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

Once the appropriate information is supplied to the local government, a determination will be made at a regularly scheduled meeting (or appropriately advertised special called meeting) of the County Commissioners or City Council if the proposed solid waste facility is consistent with the current Solid Waste Management Plan.

Waste Reduction

The planning area has achieved a significant reduction in the per capita disposal rate since 1993. As discussed previously, the per capita disposal rate in 1993 was 5.0 pounds per day. In 2004, that rate had dropped to 3.57 pounds per day, a 29 percent reduction.

City of Milledgeville

The City has contracted for curbside collection of recyclable products. This service is provided weekly and is the primary waste reduction effort within Milledgeville. Yard waste collected by City forces is now being transported to the City's inert waste landfill.

Baldwin County

The County operates 11 convenience centers with bins for recyclables and disposal of municipal solid waste. Also, the County provides curbside pickup to residences and businesses located in the County. The County's environmental officer oversees a scrap tire program.

Ten-Year Program Forecasts and Strategies

The City and County should continue to maintain their waste reduction efforts achieved since 1993. The City should continue to provide curbside recycling, and the County should continue to maintain recycling services at convenience centers. Efforts should be made to increase public awareness and understanding of recycling and solid waste disposal issues should also continue.

Education and Public Involvement

Existing Programs

Very few if any programs exist within Baldwin County to educate the public about solid waste issues. Some civic organizations may be involved in some form of education, but not on a large scale.

Education and public involvement have been provided through personal contact with industry and through recycling programs conducted at convenience centers. Baldwin County has held public hearings in the past and continues to look for opportunities to make presentations in the community.

The County Environmental Officer has assumed public education duties for solid waste issues. His activities have included working with the Chamber of Commerce, Keep Milledgeville Baldwin Beautiful, and working with another community group, Forward Baldwin, to bring educational material to local schools.

Programs

Program Focus

The recommended focus for the education and public involvement element of the solid waste management plan is waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. Other elements of the solid waste management program, such as collection and disposal, can be handled administratively, but reduction of the waste stream will not occur without full support of the entire community at an individual level.

The overriding goal of an educational program or public involvement program should be to change the average citizen's attitudes and behavior relative to solid waste. The central theme of all programs should be *Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle*.

Reduce – The community's waste stream can be reduced through avoidance. Smart consumerism and a mind towards conservation are key components in the effort to reduce the material that becomes solid waste. The benefits of reduction are apparent in the savings in disposal cost and in the reduction of energy costs associated with manufacturing unnecessary commodities.

Reuse – Like reduction, reuse of materials saves the cost of production and disposal of unnecessary items. Valuable raw materials of finite quantities are conserved and valuable landfill space is saved.

Recycle – Much of the material put into disposal facilities could be converted from wastes to raw materials of manufacturing. Items made of glass, plastic, paper, aluminum, and other metals are obvious examples, but they are not the only items.

Teaching the public to identify and salvage these materials from the waste stream is important, but only half the battle. In order for recycling to work, a market for recycled

materials must exist. The public must be encouraged to demand and purchase goods made of recycled material.

There are two components to the education and public involvement program. Each must be addressed adequately to provide an effective program.

Education

To achieve the goal of the overall program and to deliver the message of *Reduce*, *Reuse*, and *Recycle*, two educational components are planned.

1. Youth Education – With the support of local school officials, a curriculum to educate school children about the importance of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle could be introduced into the county school system. Training for teachers of the curriculum is available through teacher training institutes. Their staff should be consulted when preparing to introduce the chosen curriculum into the schools.
2. Adult Education – Education of adults is more difficult, but not a formidable task. The adult education program will require resources from the governments. The recommended approach is to develop a list of speakers willing to discuss solid waste issues at local civic group meetings and churches. The local library should also be approached about developing a video library for solid waste topics.

Another potential educational tool is pamphlets. Quick, easy-to-read pamphlets may be developed for handout through the recycling drop-off centers. They may also be used as part of presentations to community groups. The pamphlets can provide a ready reference to households participating in recycling.

Public Involvement

Creating a successful public involvement program will require varied and creative approaches and a mechanism whereby these issues can be incorporated into the industrial and commercial communities.

1. Volunteer Organizations – While numerous organizations exist with the environment on its agenda, formation of a chapter of the Keep Georgia Beautiful Program is recommended for Baldwin County. This program is well-established in the state and has a depth of resources in environmental topics.

Garden Clubs also have willing volunteers in many communities to promote the *Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle* theme.

2. Industrial/Commercial Community Involvement – Local industry and commerce need to be included in efforts to promote a waste-conscience community. Their involvement may be viewed as a responsibility because a significant portion of the waste stream is generated by these organizations. It may also be viewed as an opportunity for these organizations to project themselves in a positive light to their consumers.
3. Government Involvement – Both local governments should provide leadership by educating its own employees and instituting office recycling programs. They should also evaluate procedures for purchasing recycled products for office needs.

Costs

The City and County have an estimated annual cost associated with the waste reduction plan. Much of the educational effort should focus on waste reduction and recycling that are outlined in the "Waste Reduction" section of this report.

Implementation and Financing

The critical component to this plan's success is adequate financing. The officials and citizens of the planning area must realize that solid waste services are comparable to the services of a public utility. The associated cost of these services must be recognized, and each program must be adequately funded.

Current Method of Financing

Solid waste management is currently financed through the County budget process, user fees, and supported by tipping fee revenues in the past. Capital landfill expenses have been financed through Special Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) funds in the past. City services are currently financed through user fees. Table 5 is the Summary of Implementation Strategy for the City of Milledgeville, and Table 6 is the summary of Implementation Strategy for the Baldwin County.

Table 5. Summary of Implementation Strategy – City of Milledgeville

- Ongoing Activity
 - One Time Purchase

Solid Waste Plan Elements	10-Year Plan										Action Carried Out By	Cost	Possible Funding Sources				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			2018	County	City	State/ Federal	Private
Collection																	
Contracted collection services for residential waste.												Contract Private	\$446,220 per year		X		
Contracted collection services for commercial waste												Contract Private	\$435,052 per year				
Continue yard waste collection with city crew												City	\$340,863/yr 2004 est.		X		
Industrial establishments individually responsible for contracting waste collection and disposal.												Private	N/A			X	
Waste Reduction																	
Private contractor providing once per week curbside collection												City	Incl. In Contract Collection		X		
Provide education and encouragement to industrial and commercial recycling efforts												City	Incl. In Coll. Cost		X		
Disposal																	
Continue sending municipal solid waste to the area landfills.												City	Incl. In Coll. Cost		X		
Education and Public Involvement																	
Conduct education campaigns among City employees on a regular basis												City	N/A		X		
Encourage and support use of recycling opportunities in the respective communities												City	N/A		X		

Table 6. Summary of Implementation Strategy – Baldwin County

- Ongoing Activity
 - One Time Purchase

Solid Waste Plan Elements	Ten-Year Plan										Action Carried Out By	Cost	Possible Funding Sources										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			2018	County	City	State/Federal	Private						
Collection																							
Operate Convenience Centers and Provide Collection to Convenience Centers																	County via Private Contract	\$635,820	X				
Contracted curbside collection services for residential and small commercial waste																	County via Private Contract	\$1,200,000 per year	x				
Commercial and industrial establishments will continue to be individually responsible for waste collection and disposal.																	Private	N/A					X
Waste Reduction																							
Operate recyclable drop off at convenience centers																	County	In Conv. Center Budget	X				
Continue to accept yard waste at convenience centers																	County	In Conv. Center Budget	X				
Continue to accept scrap metal & white goods at convenience centers.																	Private	In Conv. Center Budget	X				
Provide education and encouragement to industrial and commercial recycling efforts																	County	N/A	X				
Disposal																							
Continue to send municipal solid waste to other landfills outside of County																	County via Private Contract	In Collection Budget	X				
Landfill Monitoring, Engineering, limited disposal.																	County	\$50,000/year					
Education and Public Involvement																							
Assist County Manager Providing Recycling Coordinator Duties																	County	N/A	X				
Conduct educational campaigns among county employees on a regular basis.																	County	N/A	X				

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Appendix A

Disaster Debris Management Plan

**Baldwin County and
City of Milledgeville**

**Disaster Debris Management
Plan**

Union Hill Church Road Municipal
Solid Waste Landfill

November 2009

ARCADIS



Jon A. Sparkman
Jon A. Sparkman, PE
Project Manager

**Disaster Debris Management
Plan**

Union Hill Church Road Municipal
Solid Waste Landfill

Prepared for:
Baldwin County and City of Milledgeville

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Our Ref:
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Date
November 2009

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Introduction	1
Background	1
Potential Disasters	1
Debris Generation	2
Administration	3
Management Structure	3
County/City Contacts	3
Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) Contacts	4
Facilities	4
Existing Sites	4
Temporary Debris Management Sites	4
Implementation Plan	5
Damage Assessment	5
Debris Removal Priorities and Collection	5
Phase I	5
Phase II	6
Debris Management and Disposal by Type	7
Hazardous Waste	8
Figures	
1 Location Map	
Appendices	
A State Disaster Assistance Plan	

Introduction

Background

City and county governments in Georgia play an important role in disaster preparedness to minimize to the extent possible losses that can occur during disasters, both in lives and dollars. An important element of this disaster preparedness is developing a coherent plan for dealing with one of the larger components of the aftermath of a disaster: disaster debris.

Debris left in the wake of a disaster causes numerous immediate concerns, including the impediment of critical transportation during the first few hours after an event and the potential impact on health and safety due to exposure. Debris left after a disaster creates potential problems for commerce and concerns for long-term public health and safety such as fires in wood debris and decay of household or industrial-related wastes.

The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance to Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville for prioritizing, removing, and coordinating the final disposition of debris. This plan provides direction for facilitating and coordinating the management of debris following a disaster in order to mitigate potential threats to the health, safety, and welfare of the public; expedite recovery efforts in the impacted area; and address efficient and effective means of managing the debris.

Potential Disasters

The potential disaster that immediately comes to mind for Baldwin County and most of southern Georgia is a hurricane. However, potential disasters come in many forms, both natural and man-made. Examples include:

- Hurricane
- Tornado
- Flood
- Ice Storm
- Wildfire
- Earthquake
- Terrorism

Regardless of the type of disaster, the concept for debris management remains largely unchanged.

Debris Generation

Disaster debris is not easily predictable in terms of quantity or specific materials that must be managed, but there are many commonalities in the types of waste that may be generated.

Vegetation – Vegetative waste may include whole trees, large limbs, brush, and leaves. Most often associated with tornados and hurricanes, large quantities of this debris also may be associated with ice storms, floods, and wildfires.

Sediment – Soil and sediment may be displaced by wind and water action associated with natural disasters. Sediment may settle on critical transportation routes or be deposited in structures or parking lots due to flooding.

Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D) – Buildings destroyed by high winds, fire, or explosions may require disposal, and unlike controlled demolition of structures, may contain elements not typically defined as C&D debris. C&D waste is traditionally defined as materials associated with construction such as lumber, metals, shingles, dry wall, bricks, block, concrete, and asphalt. In the aftermath of a disaster, this waste may be commingled with personal belongings, household waste, and household hazardous waste.

Metals – Metal waste from destroyed automobiles, signs, building infrastructure, etc, may be prevalent after certain disasters and is identified separately because of its greater potential for segregation and recycling.

White Goods (Appliances) – Typically defined as appliances, this particular debris type may be prevalent after a disaster and is identified individually for two reasons. Appliances have a high potential for recycling and specific appliances have an environmental concern. Refrigerators in particular contain refrigerant (Freon®) that should be removed prior to recycling or disposal.

Municipal Solid Waste – Power outages often linger for days or weeks after a disaster. With the risk of food spoilage and associated increase in use of disposable goods, the need for residential or municipal solid waste collection increases.

Personal Property – Damaged and destroyed household furnishings and contents may be a significant portion of the waste stream after a disaster. Also included in this category and pointed out for its potential environmental impact are household hazardous wastes. Items such as gasoline, oil, household cleaners, herbicides, and

pesticides may be mixed in with the disaster debris and should be identified to the extent possible.

Animal Carcasses – Certain disasters produce a large number of animal deaths due either to impact or drowning. This plan does not address disease-related animal deaths. Businesses and farms with large numbers of animals should have their own contingency plans for such an occurrence. However, disasters could leave numerous animal carcasses on public rights-of-way or scattered throughout the county. The primary concern with animal carcasses is disease.

Administration

Management Structure

Baldwin County’s Emergency Management coordinates emergency services through the Enhanced 911 service. The E911 service center handles emergency calls for the sheriff’s department, fire department (City and County), emergency medical services, public works department, and forestry commission, among others, and helps coordinate efforts among these entities. In response to disaster debris management, first responders coordinate with public works through E911 to address needs. Primary contacts are listed below.

County/City Contacts

Ms. Joan Minton, County Manager
Baldwin County
121 North Wilkinson Street, Suite 314
Milledgeville GA 31061
Phone: 478.445.4791
Fax: 478.445.6320

Mr. Ricky Arp, Public Work Director
Baldwin County
121 North Wilkinson Street, Suite 314
Milledgeville GA 31061
Phone: 478.445.4791
Fax: 478.445.6320

Mr. J. N. Smokey Veal, Emergency Management
Director
Baldwin County
121 North Wilkinson Street, Suite 314
Milledgeville GA 31061
Phone: 478.445.4791
Fax: 478.445.6320

Mr. Barry Jarrett, Public Works Director
City of Milledgeville
P.O. Box 1900
Milledgeville, GA 31061
Phone: 478.414.4010
Fax: 478.414.4011

Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) Contacts

Area Coordinator:

Chuck Ray, 912-486-7942

Consequence Management:

Ralph Reichert, 404-635-7080

Hazard Mitigation Analysis and Risk Assessment:

Paul Putnam, 912-486-7942

9-1-1 Coordinator:

Elaine Sexton, 770-535-5490

Facilities

Existing Sites

Currently, the County has 11 convenience centers located throughout the county and a landfill located in the southwest corner of the county. The landfill is no longer accepting waste from the public. However, the landfill site does offer areas that may be useful in managing disaster debris. Figure 1 identifies the location of the centers and the landfill. The 11 convenience centers are strategically located and may be useful as drop-off points for certain low quantity wastes, but are not suitable for large quantity wastes. During the aftermath of a disaster, these centers may be useful for instructing residents regarding appropriate waste segregation and directing them to an appropriate disposal sites or temporary debris management sites. The convenience centers normally operate part-time but it may be advantageous to operate full-time following a disaster.

The City currently has a transfer station and an inert waste landfill that could be used as a temporary debris management site (TDMS). The County's landfill on Union Hill Church Road will serve as the primary drop-off point for vegetative wastes. A portion of the landfill will be designated as a TDMS.

Temporary Debris Management Sites

In the event of a declared disaster, potential TDMS will be identified at strategic locations around the county.

Implementation Plan

The Baldwin County manager, public works director, Milledgeville/Baldwin County emergency management director, and the City of Milledgeville public works director comprise the Debris Management Task Force (DMTF). The committee will meet at least annually to jointly review and update this debris management plan.

In the event of a disaster, the emergency management director or designated representative in conjunction with the DMTF will determine the extent of damage and resulting debris and issue appropriate directives to implement this plan.

Damage Assessment

Public works employees and first responders will conduct the initial survey of damage. The initial survey will be a "windshield" assessment to estimate the amount and location of debris. The assessment should address the following to the extent possible by visual examination:

- Predominate Types of Waste
- Location of Waste (see Phase I below)
- Approximate Quantity (tons or cubic yards)

Based on the information gathered in the assessment, appropriate TDMS locations will be identified. The TDMS and/or the landfill will be the preferred location for temporary storage of debris. Additional discussion on the temporary sites is included in the "Facilities" section of this plan.

Debris Removal Priorities and Collection

Phase I

The first phase of debris removal in the immediate hours after a disaster should focus on mitigating threats to public health and safety. One of the primary concerns during this critical time is transportation and access by emergency and rescue vehicles. In coordination with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the DMTF should identify primary routes and establish a priority clearing and removing debris from those routes. Consideration for access to critical services such as hospitals, first responder stations, water treatment and wastewater treatment plants, power generation or relay stations, airports, and government buildings coordinating emergency services should be given first priority.

Initial handling of debris along critical roads may simply involve moving debris from driving surfaces to less obtrusive locations along the rights-of-way. If this is not possible, transport to the closest TDMS will be necessary. Because the highest priority is public health and safety, debris involved with potentially live power lines must not be addressed until authorized personnel have de-energized those lines. Clearing and removal should be accomplished by individuals having experience with the appropriate equipment and with due care for potential dangers associated with working around traffic areas. Appropriate protective gear must be used by all personnel.

Since actual collection and hauling is not the lead priority in Phase I, the limited collection and hauling that will be conducted will be accomplished primarily with county and/or city vehicles and equipment. As a backup, additional equipment will be rented locally or mutual aid agreements will be activated as possible. In addition, the Georgia Forestry Commission and other state and federal land management agencies are equipped for rapid response to tornadoes and hurricanes. Assistance should be requested through GEMA. Information regarding eligible costs and assistance is provided in Appendix A.

Phase II

The second phase of debris management is centered on the removal and disposal of debris that is determined necessary to ensure the orderly recovery of the community and eliminates less immediate threats to public health and safety. Waste that may contain hazardous materials with potential exposure to the public or present a potential health hazard (animal carcass, spoiled food, or sewage-contaminated waste) must be first priority. Subsequently, debris located on public rights-of-way should be addressed.

During this time, private property owners will begin cleanup efforts and must be accommodated within the solid waste management system of the county. The County should make efforts through public announcements in several media to inform the public of facility locations to receive waste, restrictions of the types of waste that may be accepted at the facilities, and hours of operation. The public should also be aware of individual responsibility for cleanup and understand what services, if any, may be provided. Issues that need to be communicated to the public include:

- [Available pickup and resident responsibility](#)
- [Scheduling of pickup or availability of the landfill for drop off](#)
- [Waste separation requirements prior to pickup or prior to delivery to a collection station](#)
- [Definition of household hazardous wastes and description for handling these items](#)
- [Contact person for further information](#)

Collection and hauling of equipment will be accomplished with a combination of equipment from local government, adjoining governments with which mutual aid agreements have been established, state and federal agencies, and outside contractors. Depending on the amount and types of waste to be handled, the order of selection for equipment for collection and hauling is as follows:

- Local government
- Local mutual aid agreements
- Request assistance through GEMA
- Outside contractors

Debris Management and Disposal by Type

Removal and disposal of debris should be managed according to the specific types of debris generated by the event.

Vegetation – By far the largest anticipated portion of the waste stream, vegetative waste will be handled through TDMS and the landfill. The hierarchy for handling vegetative waste is as follows:

- Chipping for use as a mulch or boiler fuel
- Controlled burning through use of an air curtain destructor (ACD) or similar device
- Open burning

The intent of this hierarchy is to avoid the effects on air quality created by open burning; however, depending on the quantity of debris and the risk it poses for wildfire if left unaddressed for long periods, open controlled burning may become necessary.

Sediment – Soil and sediment deposited by floodwater and wind must be evaluated prior to determining final disposal of the material. If it is unlikely that the material is contaminated by wastewater or other contaminated water, it can be pushed aside to prevent further washing from local streams or creeks and vegetated for stabilization. If, however, the sediment poses a problem due to its place of deposition, it should be hauled to an inert waste landfill or a municipal solid waste landfill. Contaminated waste should be evaluated for disposal in a lined municipal solid waste landfill.

Construction and Demolition Debris – To the extent possible, C&D waste should be sorted by components that have potential for recycling. The ability to recycle C&D material will depend somewhat on the type of disaster and the nature of cleanup

required. After removing all material that can be removed from the waste practically, the remainder should be sent to a permitted C&D landfill.

Metals – Metals that are not commingled with other wastes or readily recovered should be set aside for recycling. A scrap metal pile should be designated at the landfill for this purpose, and a contractor for collection and recycling of the metals pile should be identified.

White Goods (Appliances) – Similarly, white goods should be separated and stockpiled at the landfill and a contractor for processing and recycling of the white goods should be identified. Appliances containing Freon® or other refrigerant should be processed to remove the refrigerant prior to recycling or disposal.

Municipal Solid Waste – The County's convenience centers and the two private municipal solid waste transfer stations in Milledgeville will be the primary locations that residents can dispose of municipal solid waste. In the immediate aftermath, staffing and equipment will need to be increased in anticipation of a high daily waste stream. Supplemental 40-yard roll-off containers that can be direct-hauled to the landfill may be considered for residential use at some of the convenience centers. Operating hours at convenience centers may need to be extended to manage the expected increase in the residential waste stream.

Animal Carcasses – The County will work with local agribusinesses to find individual solutions to wholesale animal carcass disposal created by a disaster. Inevitably, the County will need to handle some carcasses, particularly those found on public rights-of-way.

Hazardous Waste

Household hazardous waste will likely be the most common source of hazardous waste after a disaster. Other potential hazardous waste concerns include ruptured fuel tanks and chemical storage units within industrial facilities. In the event of a major release or concern, the County should take prudent steps to isolate and contain the waste but County personnel should not attempt to handle the waste. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD) should be contacted immediately concerning such occurrences. Household hazardous waste delivered to any of the waste sites should be segregated from the waste stream, particularly the C&D waste stream, since these wastes could be destined for unlined landfills.

General guidance for managing household hazardous waste is provided in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publication *Household Hazardous Waste Management – A Manual for Once-Day Community Collection Programs* and is available on the EPA's website, www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/househd.

The County should identify contractors qualified to collect, transport, and dispose household hazardous waste for assistance. Depending on the quantity, it may be necessary to contract with a waste handler to provide a temporary household hazardous waste collection facility for the county. A one-day event scheduled as soon as practical after the disaster should be established and advertised. Residents should be encouraged to segregate household hazardous wastes from other wastes and bring the separated waste to the temporary collection facilities on the designated day.

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Appendix A

State Disaster Assistance Plan



The State of Georgia Disaster Policy



1. Background and Purpose:

The policy outlined in this document seeks to provide criteria and guidelines for disasters and emergencies approved for state financial assistance when federal assistance is not available.

The State of Georgia is under the constant threat of a broad range of disasters, both natural and man-made. Since 1990, Georgia has experienced 16 Presidential Disaster Declarations. Under the Emergency Management Act of 1981, the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) is charged with ensuring "that preparations of this state will be adequate to deal with such emergencies or disasters; generally to provide for the common defense and to protect the public peace, health, and safety; and to preserve the lives and property of the people of this state" (O.C.G.A. §38-3-1 thru 38-3-93).

Many disasters and emergency situations do not meet the criteria for a Presidential Disaster Declaration. In these instances, a county or a local community can be overwhelmed by the financial strain of responding to, and recovering from a disaster of this proportion. When federal assistance is not available to these counties, they may seek assistance from the state. This assistance may be in the form of resources and/or financial assistance. This policy only applies when local and state authorities are able to make a timely and appropriate response.

For the purpose of this policy, a State of Emergency, of and by itself, does not necessarily warrant financial assistance to the affected communities. A State of Emergency, if declared by the Governor, will allow state agencies to respond to local communities to assist with immediate response activities. Financial assistance to local communities may or may not be approved, based on a comparative analysis, outlined in the following paragraphs.

Under this program, emphasis will be placed on the human needs of disaster victims. It is the responsibility of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) to conduct a rational assessment of need for each event. This assessment will include a comparative analysis of the affected community's budget situation, and impact of disaster on said budget, as well as mutual aid agreements in place, resources available within the community's control, status of the affected population, and others. GEMA must ensure that prior to receiving state assistance, the affected local government(s) are putting forth significant

efforts utilizing their own resources, both financially and materially, and that those resources have in fact been exhausted to the point of warranting state assistance. This analysis will be completed immediately upon a request of assistance, provided a State of Emergency has been declared by the Governor.

Additionally, state agencies must recognize that the individual responsibilities of their said agencies remain the same as listed in the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP). The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) and the Department of Audits will create an object of expenditure to track state agencies expenses for States of Emergency.

Under this policy, eligible work is limited to the response to impacts on public health, public safety, critical infrastructure and/or essential operations of government. Examples may include overtime and eligible fringe benefits, emergency temporary road repair and debris removal. All work must be a direct result of the declared event. Additionally, all work must also be within the declared disaster area and the legal responsibility of the applicant. Upon approval of financial assistance, the incident period and recovery process for each event will be established by the Director of GEMA. Local governments will incur a cash match cost share of 50% and the state will reimburse 50% of eligible costs. There will be no administrative cost allowances under this program, and all funds will be on a reimbursement basis.

2. Debris Removal

Items eligible under this category are debris removal costs incurred directly as a result of the declared incident. Emergency bid procedures that are in compliance with State of Georgia purchasing guidelines are to be used by the local government during this time period. If contracting the debris removal operation, only a unit price contract is acceptable. This rate must be of reasonable cost. All contracts must be approved by GEMA before the contract is awarded. If using force account labor for the debris removal operation is chosen, normal overtime pay and fringe benefit rates are reimbursable. Counties or cities are required to use their own equipment whenever available. The state will not reimburse for the use of their own equipment, but necessary rental of equipment and associated costs are reimbursable. Eligible storm related debris pushed to the curbside is reimbursable under this program. Eligible storm related debris removal includes the clearance of trees and woody debris, building debris, and other disaster related debris restricting emergency travel on the county or city roads, shoulders, roadside ditches and drainage structures and the established, maintained right-of-way. The removal of this debris must eliminate the immediate threat to public health and safety.

The removal of fallen debris in woody or forested areas is not eligible for reimbursement, as well as debris removal from unused lands. Stump removal is not a reimbursable expense.

3. Incident Period

The incident period is defined as the duration of the event that occurred which caused damage. There will be established an emergency response period, and a recovery period for each event. Both will be determined by the Director of GEMA.

4. Emergency Protective Measures

Actions taken to protect the community from the effects of a disaster immediately before, during and immediately following an event may be eligible for reimbursement. Protective measures include preparations taken immediately prior to an anticipated disaster, including forecast landfall of a hurricane which warrants a large scale evacuation, even if a disaster does not occur. In these incidents where communities must take appropriate action to protect life, health and public safety, if the cost of these preparations is determined through GEMA analysis to warrant assistance, financial assistance may be considered under this program. The measures include, but are not limited to, the opening and maintaining of government sponsored shelters and controlling traffic flow during evacuations. Only rates for overtime associated with the emergency protection to include debris removal and provision of public safety operations are eligible for reimbursement for city and county employees. Fringe benefits rates associated with the overtime period are also eligible for reimbursement, provided there is an established policy justifying the rates. The fringe rates for overtime will be restricted to the same benefits that the state pays on overtime for its employees (i.e. Health, Social Security, and Medicare). Such items include search and rescue efforts as well as overtime and the associated fringe benefit rates.

5. Mutual Aid

Costs associated with assistance from local governments in support of the affected government or GEMA through existing mutual aid agreements may be considered for reimbursement. Only Mutual Aid agreements existing prior to the declared event will be considered, and must be consistent with the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement maintained by GEMA.

6. Advocate Assistance

GEMA will assist local government to identify other sources of assistance, government or otherwise. This assistance may include grants, loan programs, or others. GEMA will coordinate with charitable groups on behalf of local government. GEMA will advocate for a higher level of service for local governments and will foster relationships with other agencies and organizations.

7. Individual Assistance

Direct financial assistance to victims of an event is limited to existing programs, unless otherwise directed by the Governor of Georgia.

8. Temporary Facilities

This policy allows for costs associated with the establishment or procurement of temporary facilities as approved by the Director of GEMA, including but not limited to the Joint Operations Center and the Joint Information Center, used to manage operations as needed.

9. Restrictions

Restrictions from reimbursement under this policy include, but are not limited to:

- Permanent work, such as sidewalk replacement
- Stump removal
- Use of government owned equipment
- Time and material contracts
- Local government owned utilities and EMCs
- Alternate projects

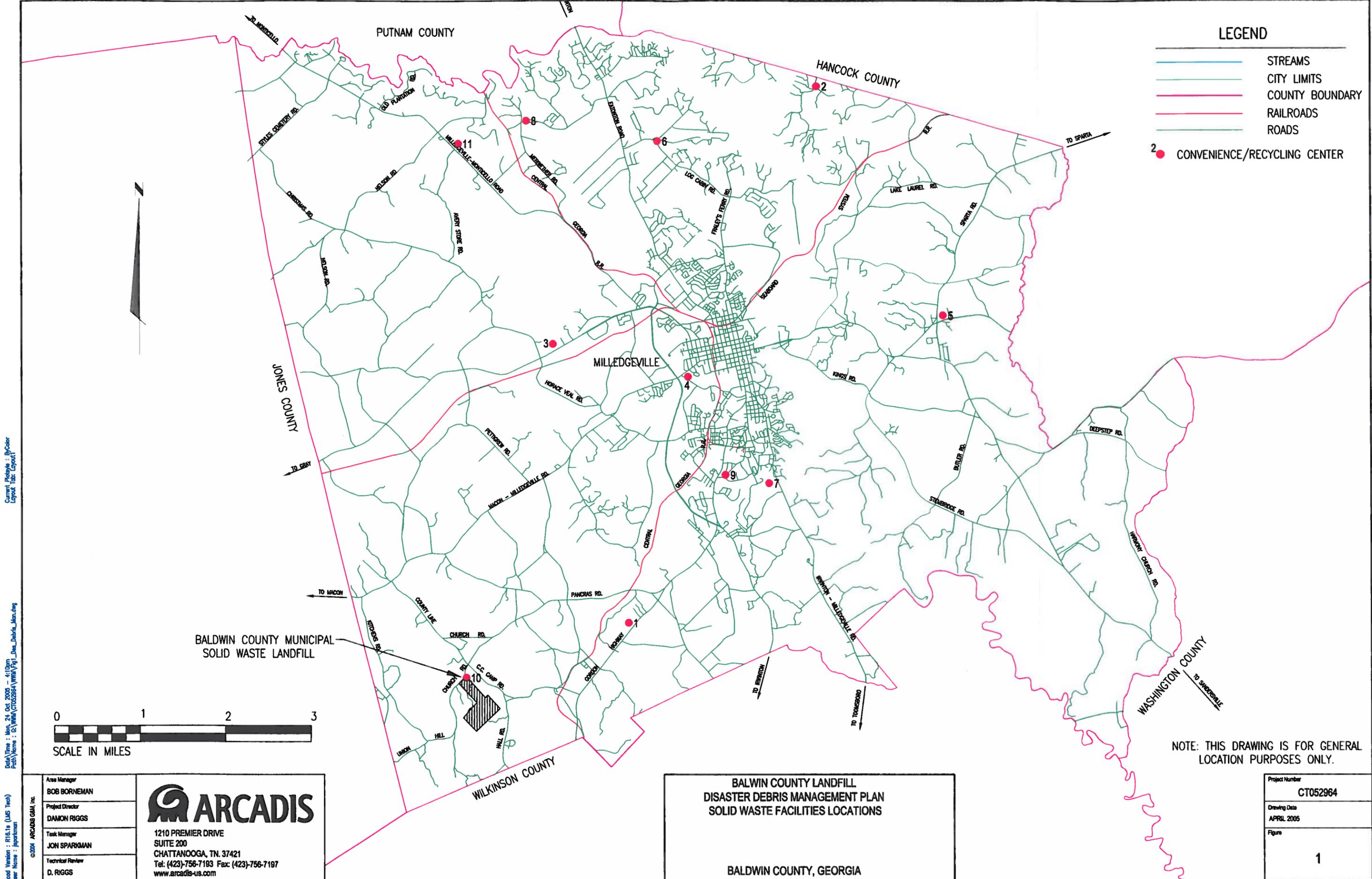
10. Intent

Upon adoption of this policy, a procedure for carrying out its intent will be developed and implemented. This policy, as well as subsequent procedure, will be made available to local governments and other interested parties upon adoption by the Director of GEMA.

GEMA will soon empanel a group of local government representatives and state agencies in order to explain state disaster policy and procedures for implementation.

12. Policy Addendums

Addendums to this policy should be adopted and listed in numerical type order.



LEGEND

- STREAMS
- CITY LIMITS
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- RAILROADS
- ROADS
- 2 CONVENIENCE/RECYCLING CENTER



NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION PURPOSES ONLY.

Acad Version : R16.1a (LMS Tech)
 User Name : jsparkman
 ©2004 ARCADIS G&M, Inc.
 Project Director : DAMON RIGGS
 Task Manager : JON SPARKMAN
 Technical Review : D. RIGGS
 Date/Time : Mon, 24 Oct 2005 - 4:10pm
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 Layout Tab: Layout1

Area Manager BOB BORNEMAN	 1210 PREMIER DRIVE SUITE 200 CHATTANOOGA, TN. 37421 Tel: (423)-756-7193 Fax: (423)-756-7197 www.arcadis-us.com
Project Director DAMON RIGGS	
Task Manager JON SPARKMAN	
Technical Review D. RIGGS	

**BALWIN COUNTY LANDFILL
 DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN
 SOLID WASTE FACILITIES LOCATIONS**

BALWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

Project Number CT052964
Drawing Date APRIL 2005
Figure 1

ARCADIS

Appendix B

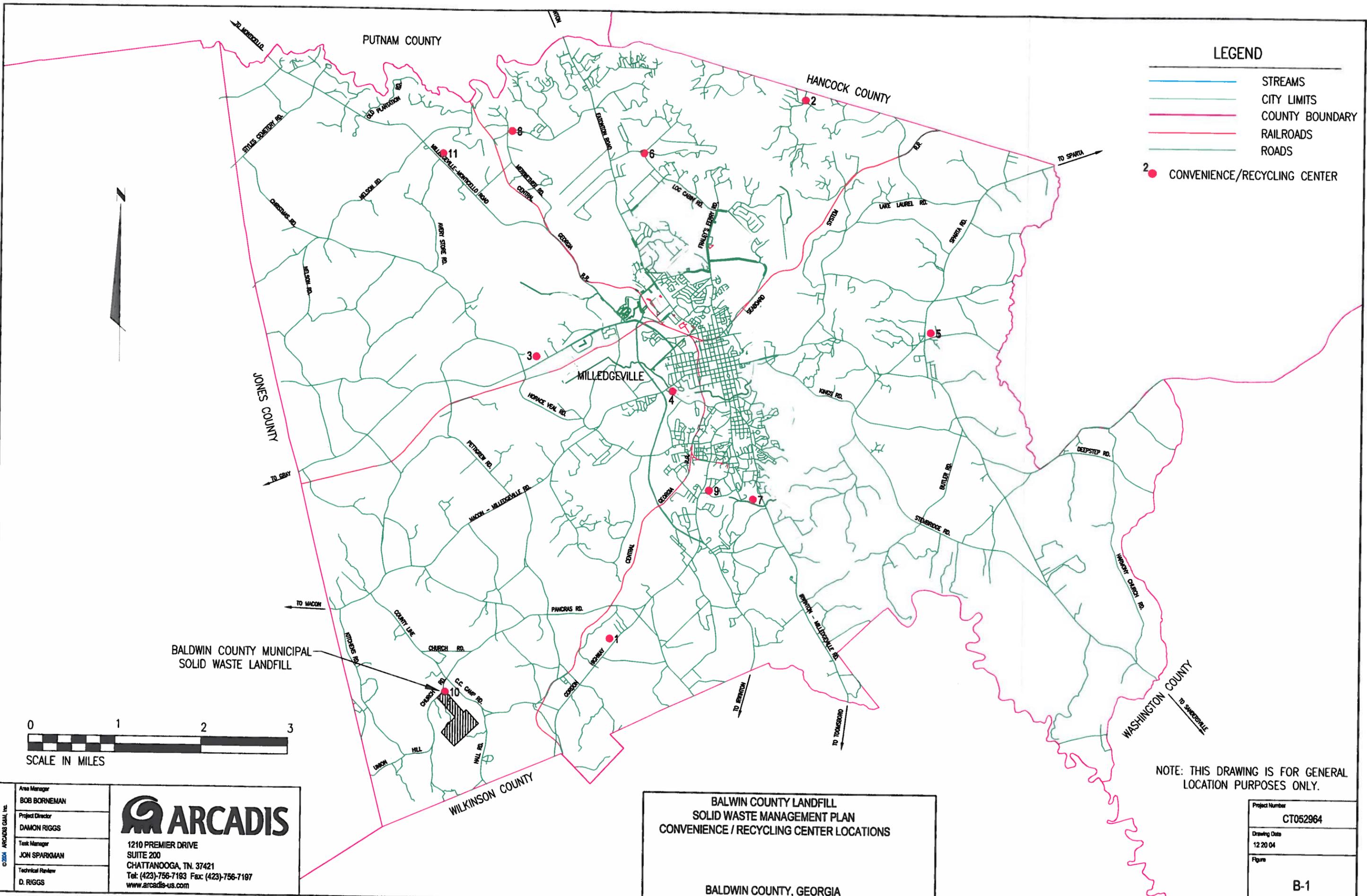
Convenience Centers Location Map

ARCADIS

BALDWIN COUNTY CONVENIENCE / RECYCLING CENTER LOCATIONS

Site No.	Site Name	Site Address
1	Coopers Convenience Center	451 Highway 243
2	Carr's Station Road Convenience Center	Corner of Carr's Station Road and Seabrook
3	Highway 22 West	101 Highway 22 West
4	Frank Bone Convenience Center	100 Frank Bone Road
5	East Baldwin Convenience Center	207 Lovers Lane
6	North Baldwin Convenience Center	105 Airport Road
7	Laying Farm Convenience Center	230 Laying Farm Road
8	Meriweather Convenience Center	413 Meriweather Road
9	Thomas Field Convenience Center	115 Thomas Field Road
10	Baldwin County Landfill	154 Union Hill Church Road
11	Highway 212	Highway 212

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 User Name: jasperman



- LEGEND**
- STREAMS
 - CITY LIMITS
 - COUNTY BOUNDARY
 - RAILROADS
 - ROADS
 - 2 CONVENIENCE/RECYCLING CENTER



BALWIN COUNTY MUNICIPAL
 SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

BALWIN COUNTY LANDFILL
 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 CONVENIENCE / RECYCLING CENTER LOCATIONS

BALWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS FOR GENERAL
 LOCATION PURPOSES ONLY.

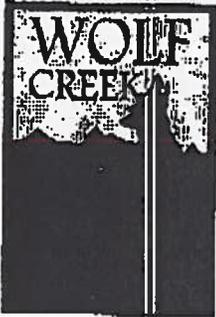
Area Manager BOB BORNEMAN	<p>1210 PREMIER DRIVE SUITE 200 CHATTANOOGA, TN. 37421 Tel: (423)-756-7183 Fax: (423)-756-7197 www.arcadis-us.com</p>
Project Director DAMON RIGGS	
Task Manager JON SPARKMAN	
Technical Review D. RIGGS	

Project Number CT052964
Drawing Date 12/20/04
Figure B-1

ARCADIS

Appendix C

Capacity Assurance Letter



March 18, 2008

Robert Attaway, III
Attaway Waste Services
131 Britt Waters Rd
Milledgeville, GA 31061

Dear Mr. Attaway:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by Baldwin County serviced by Attaway Waste Services (subsidiary of Advanced Disposal Services, Inc.) from 2008 to 2018. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 143-008D (SL). This assurance is based upon the facility's remaining capacity of 10,986,323 CY and the estimated waste generated by Baldwin County of 116,880 tons.

We thank Baldwin County for this business partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

Virginia Villatoro, GM
Wolf Creek Landfill

pg. 5 only need
 disposal capacity for 29,963
 tons. So Wolf Creek 116,880
 + Republic 12,000
 128,880 tons

Provides above the needed
capacity assurance for the
planning period.



Attaway Waste Services

Commercial, Industrial & Residential Waste Collection

131 Britt Waters Road NW
Milledgeville, GA 31061

478.453.4435
478.452.2177 Fax

October 16, 2009

Baldwin County Board of Commissioners
121 North Wilkinson Street
Milledgeville, Ga. 31061

Re: 2008 – 2018 Solid Waste Collection Capacity

Dear Commissioners:

This letter is to advise the Baldwin County Board of Commissioners that Advanced Disposal Services, dba Attaway Waste Services is qualified to haul the disposal for Baldwin County during the term of the contract and the hauling is guaranteed based on the capacity available at Wolf Creek Landfill. Please advise if further information is required. We appreciate your business.

Sincerely,

Robbie Attaway



October 16, 2009

The Honorable Richard Brantley, Mayor
City of Milledgeville
119 E Hancock St
Milledgeville, GA 31059-1900

Re: Remaining capacity at Swift Creek landfill, and Pine Ridge Landfill.

Dear Mr. Mayor,

Republic Services of Georgia Limited Partnership, d/b/a Sinclair Disposal Service is qualified to haul the waste for the City of Milledgeville and is pleased to submit the following information, as requested, to address the issue of remaining landfill capacity at Republic's two premier sub title D solid waste landfills that are, or could serve the City of Milledgeville.

Republic owns and operates the Pine Ridge Landfill in Butts County, Georgia. Pine Ridge is a fully permitted Subtitle D Landfill. Pine Ridge has twenty-seven years of remaining capacity. Its Solid Waste Handling Permit no. is 018-008D (MSWL)

Republic owns and operates the Swift Creek landfill in Macon, Georgia. Swift Creek is a fully permitted Subtitle D Landfill. The landfill has five years of remaining capacity. Swift Creek landfill is awaiting an expansion permit that would allow at least 18 years of additional disposal capacity. Its Solid Waste Handling Permit no. is 011-026D (SL).

This assurance is based upon the City of Milledgeville disposing of approximately 12,000 tons annually.

Republic Services appreciates the continuing opportunity to work with the City of Milledgeville.

Sincerely,

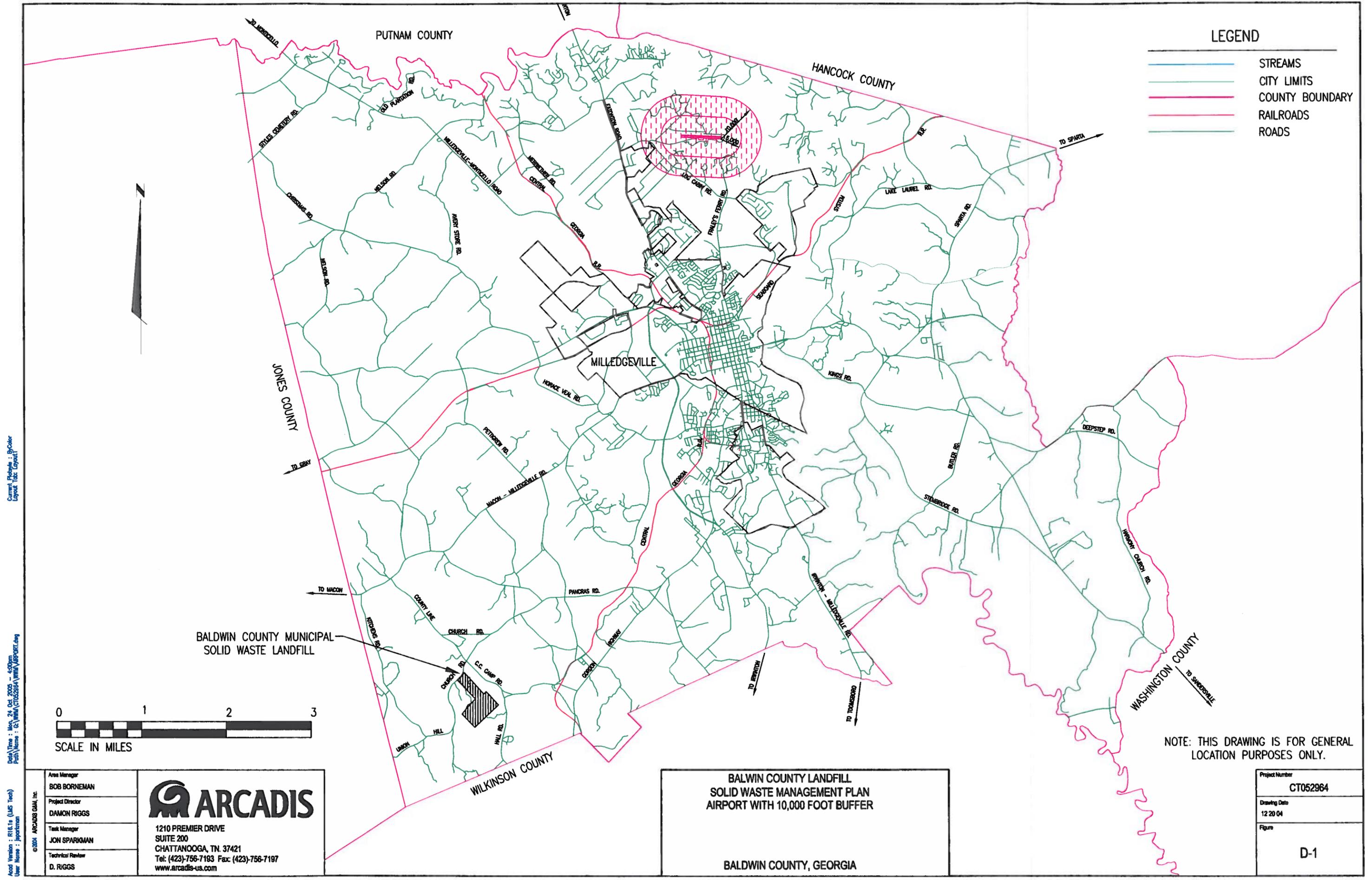

Timothy T. Laraway, P.E.
Environmental Manager

Cc: J. Witherspoon
P. Rolfes
T. Johnson
M. Muese

ARCADIS

Appendix D

Maps of Limiting and Exclusionary
Factors



LEGEND

	STREAMS
	CITY LIMITS
	COUNTY BOUNDARY
	RAILROADS
	ROADS

Current File: Baldwin County, Georgia
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Date: Mon, 24 Oct 2005 14:50:00
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Acad Version: R16.1a (LMS Tech)
 User Name: jsparkman

Area Manager	BOB BORNEMAN
Project Director	DAMON RIGGS
Task Manager	JON SPARKMAN
Technical Review	D. RIGGS

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 SUITE 200
 CHATTANOOGA, TN. 37421
 Tel: (423)-756-7193 Fax: (423)-756-7197
 www.arcadis-us.com

**BALWIN COUNTY LANDFILL
 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 AIRPORT WITH 10,000 FOOT BUFFER**

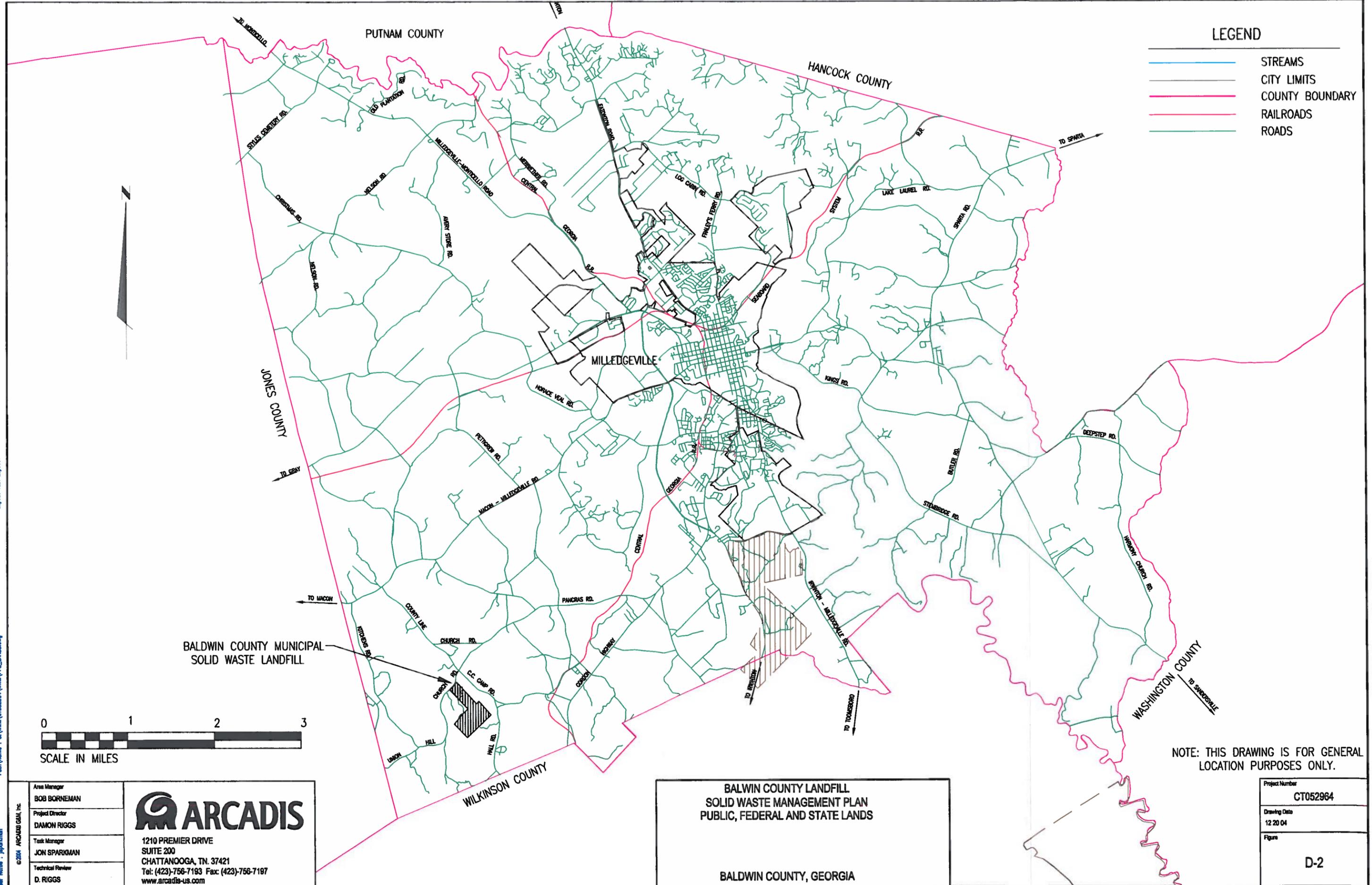
BALWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

Project Number	CT052964
Drawing Date	12/20/04
Figure	D-1

NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION PURPOSES ONLY.

LEGEND

-  STREAMS
-  CITY LIMITS
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY
-  RAILROADS
-  ROADS



BALDWIN COUNTY MUNICIPAL
SOLID WASTE LANDFILL



NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS FOR GENERAL
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Project Director DAMON RIGGS	
Task Manager JON SPARKMAN	
Technical Review D. RIGGS	

**BALDWIN COUNTY LANDFILL
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
PUBLIC, FEDERAL AND STATE LANDS**

BALDWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

Project Number CT052964
Drawing Date 12 20 04
Figure D-2

Current PlotStyle : ByColor
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 User Name : jsparkman

Current Plotfile : ByColor
Layout Tab: Layout1

Data Time : Mon, 24 Oct 2005 - 4:27pm
Path Name : C:\WINA\CT052964\WINA\WETLANDS.dwg

Acad Version : R16.1a (LMS Tech)
User Name : jsparkman

Area Manager	BOB BORNEMAN
Project Director	DAMON RIGGS
Task Manager	JON SPARKMAN
Technical Review	D. RIGGS



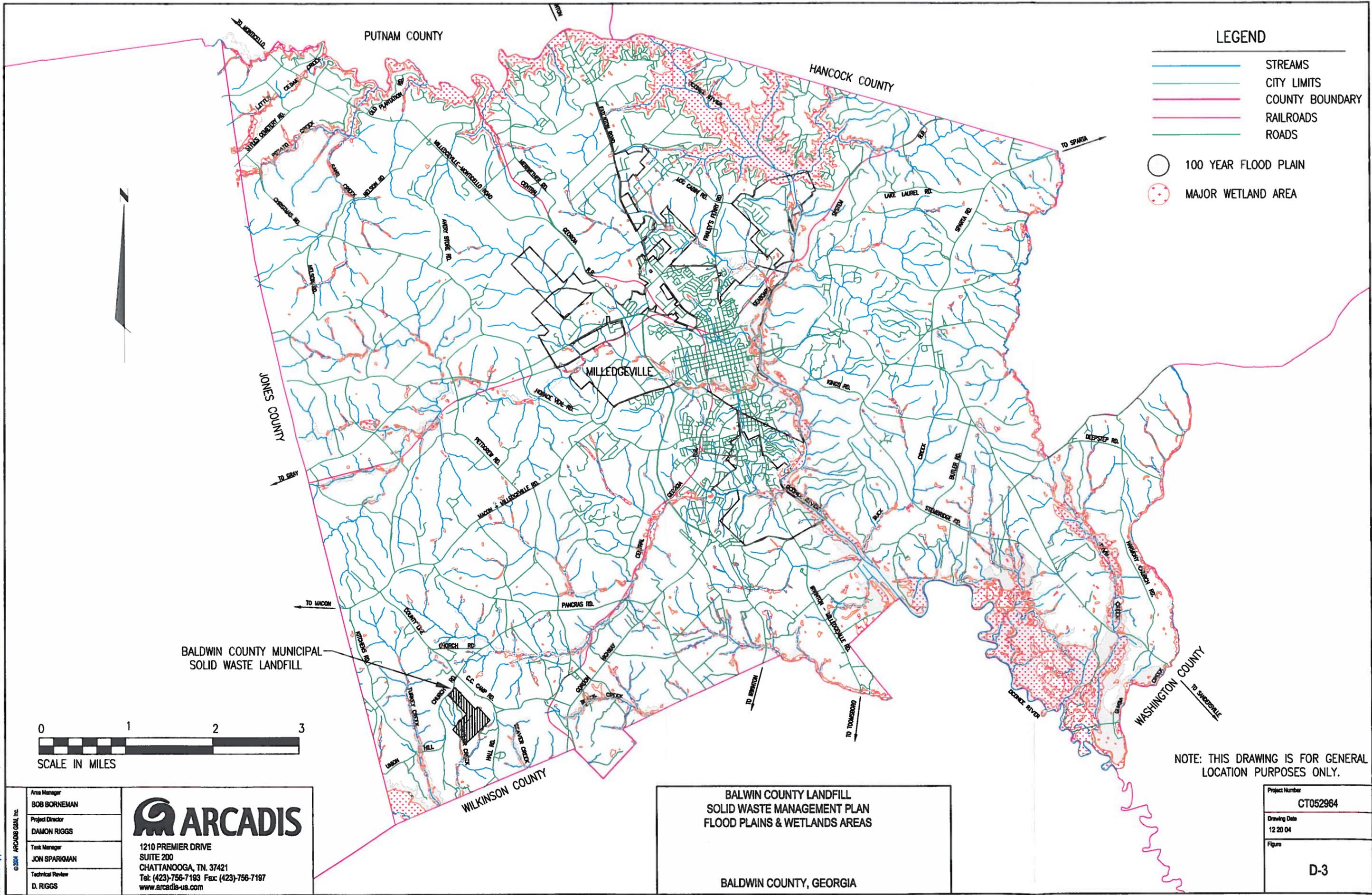
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SUITE 200
CHATTANOOGA, TN. 37421
Tel: (423)-756-7193 Fax: (423)-756-7197
www.arcadis-us.com

**BALWIN COUNTY LANDFILL
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FLOOD PLAINS & WETLANDS AREAS**

BALWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

Project Number	CT052964
Drawing Date	12 20 04
Figure	D-3

NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION PURPOSES ONLY.



LEGEND

- STREAMS
- CITY LIMITS
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- RAILROADS
- ROADS
- 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN
- MAJOR WETLAND AREA



Current Plotstyle : B:\Color
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Acad Version : R16.16 (LMS Tech)
User Name : jsparriman

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D. RIGGS



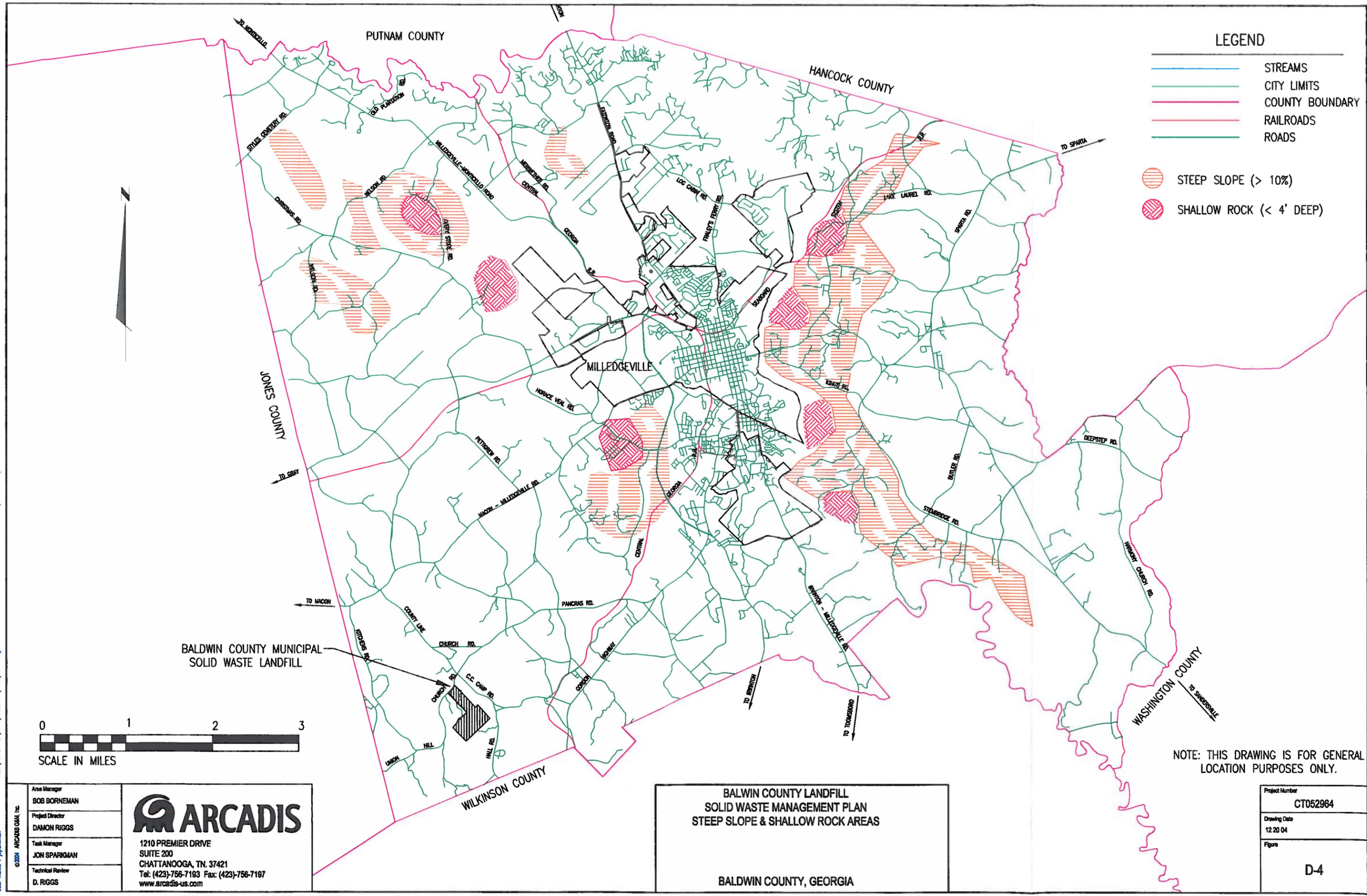
BALDWIN COUNTY MUNICIPAL
SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

**BALDWIN COUNTY LANDFILL
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
STEEP SLOPE & SHALLOW ROCK AREAS**

BALDWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

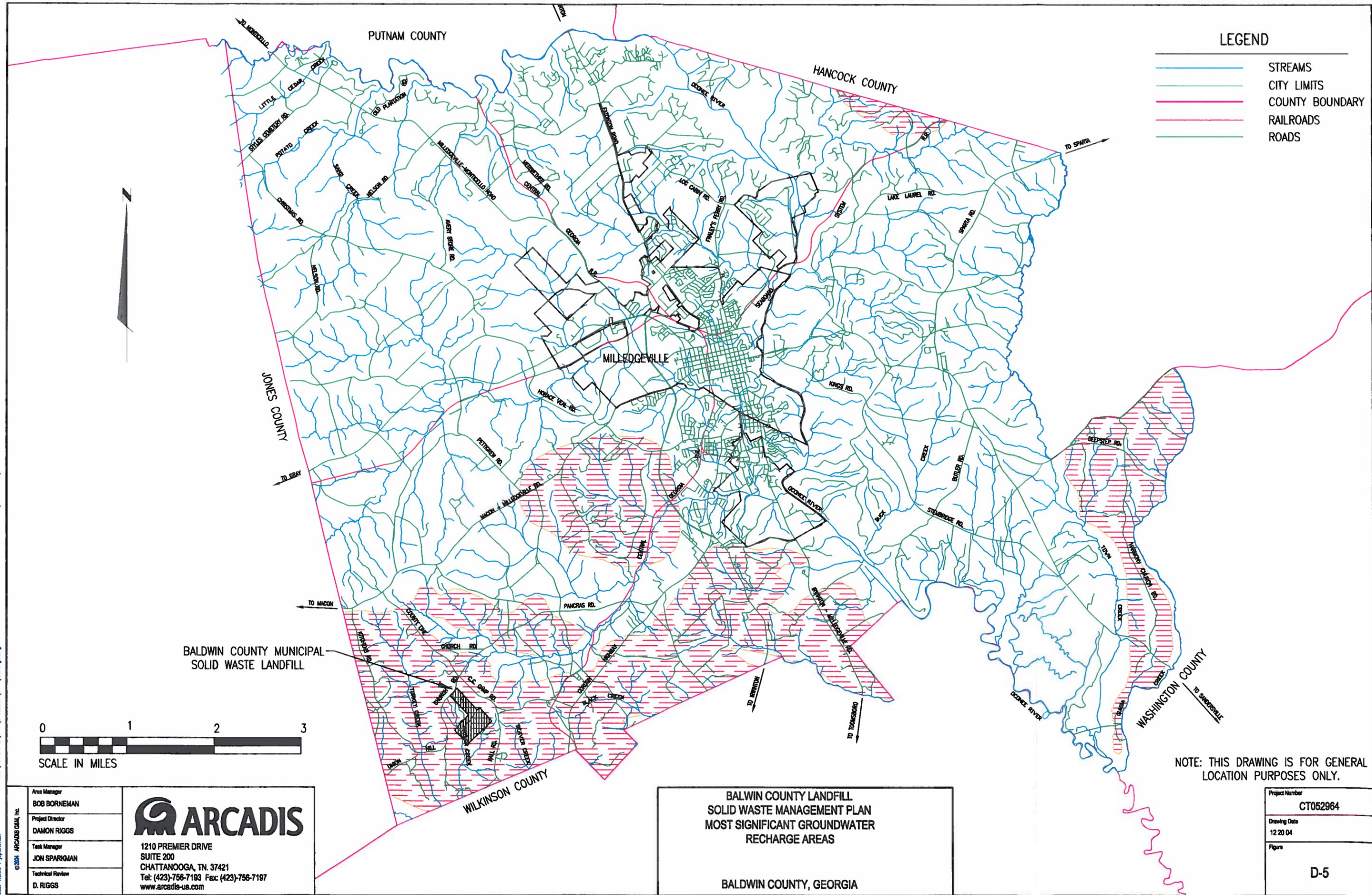
NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS FOR GENERAL
LOCATION PURPOSES ONLY.

Project Number	CT052964
Drawing Date	12 20 04
Figure	D-4



LEGEND

-  STREAMS
-  CITY LIMITS
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY
-  RAILROADS
-  ROADS



BALWIN COUNTY MUNICIPAL
SOLID WASTE LANDFILL



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**BALWIN COUNTY LANDFILL
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
MOST SIGNIFICANT GROUNDWATER
RECHARGE AREAS**

BALWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

Project Number	CT052964
Drawing Date	12 20 04
Figure	D-5

Acad Version : R16.1e (LMS Tech)
 User Name : jsparkman
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 Area Manager : BOB BORNEMAN
 Project Director : DAMON RIGGS
 Task Manager : JON SPARKMAN
 Technical Review : D. RIGGS
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Layout Tab: Layout1

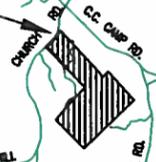
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Acad Version : R16.1s (LMS Tech)
User Name : jsparkman

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Project Director DAMON RIGGS	
Task Manager JON SPARKMAN	
Technical Review D. RIGGS	



BALWIN COUNTY MUNICIPAL
SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

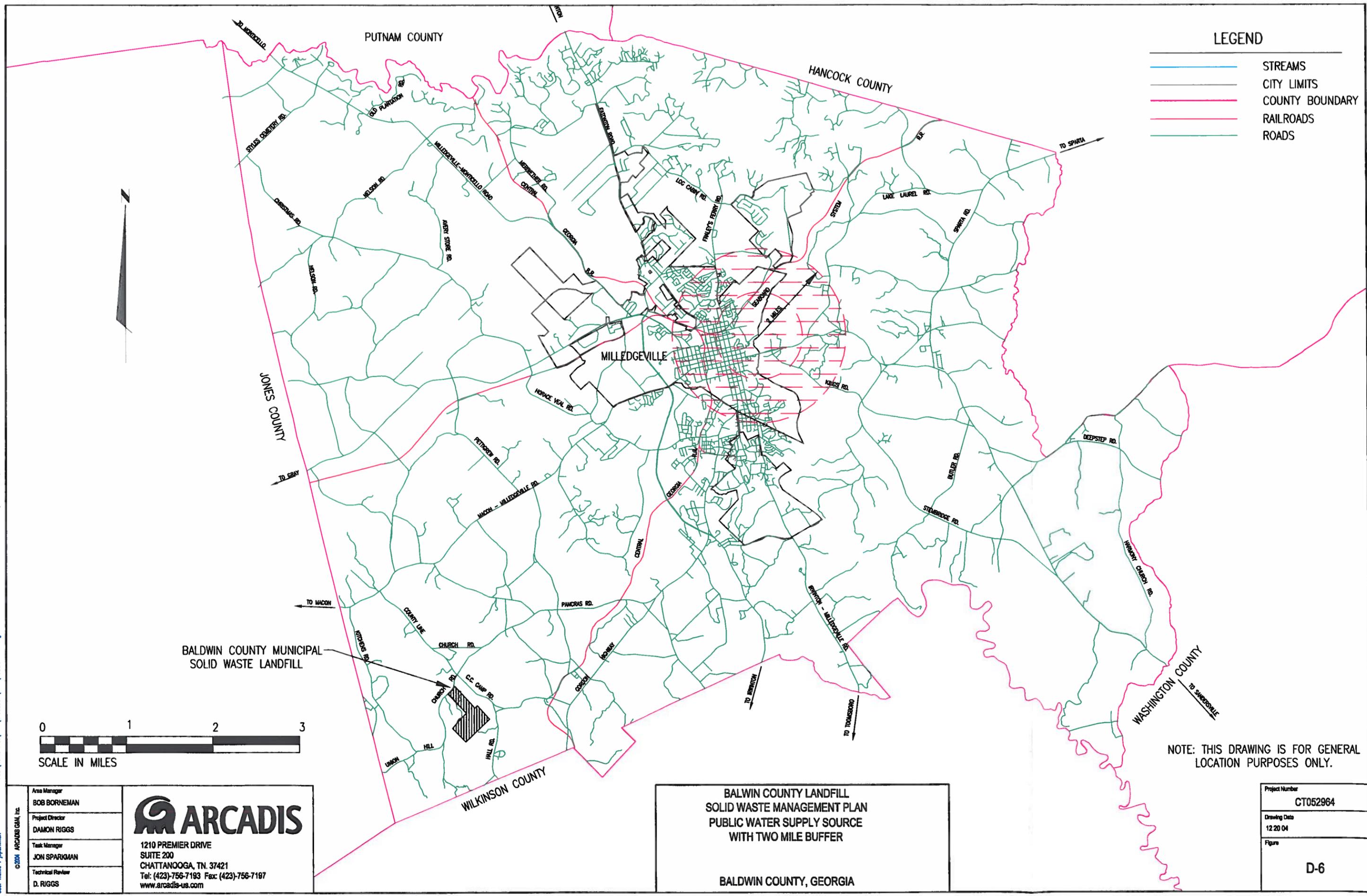


**BALWIN COUNTY LANDFILL
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SOURCE
WITH TWO MILE BUFFER**

BALWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

Project Number CT052964
Drawing Date 12 20 04
Figure D-6

NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS FOR GENERAL
LOCATION PURPOSES ONLY.



LEGEND

	STREAMS
	CITY LIMITS
	COUNTY BOUNDARY
	RAILROADS
	ROADS

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 Acad Version: R16.1s (LMS Tech)
 User Name: jsparkman

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BALDWIN COUNTY MUNICIPAL
 SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

**BALDWIN COUNTY LANDFILL
 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 COMPOSITE OF EXCLUSION AREAS**

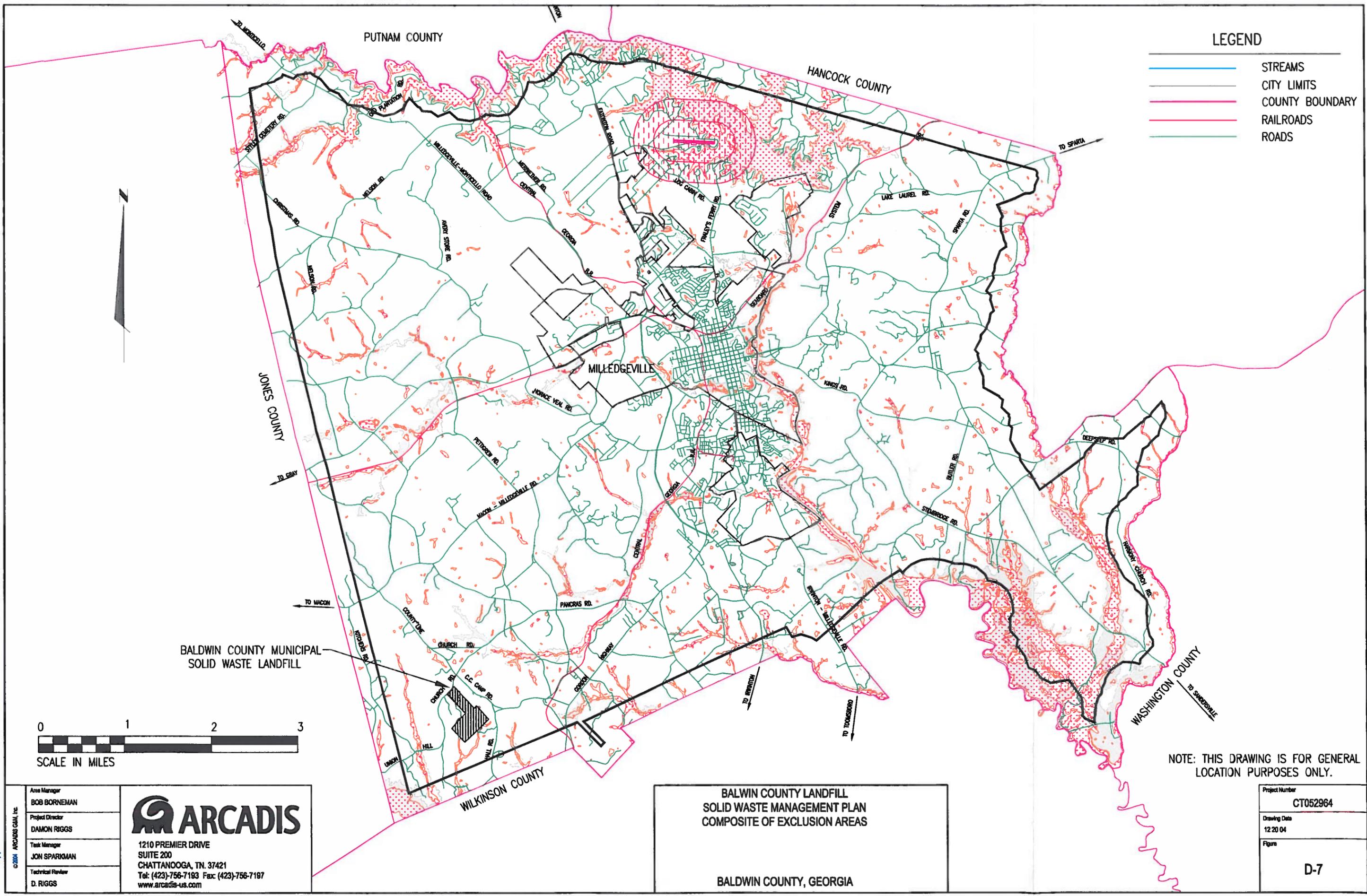
BALDWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

LEGEND

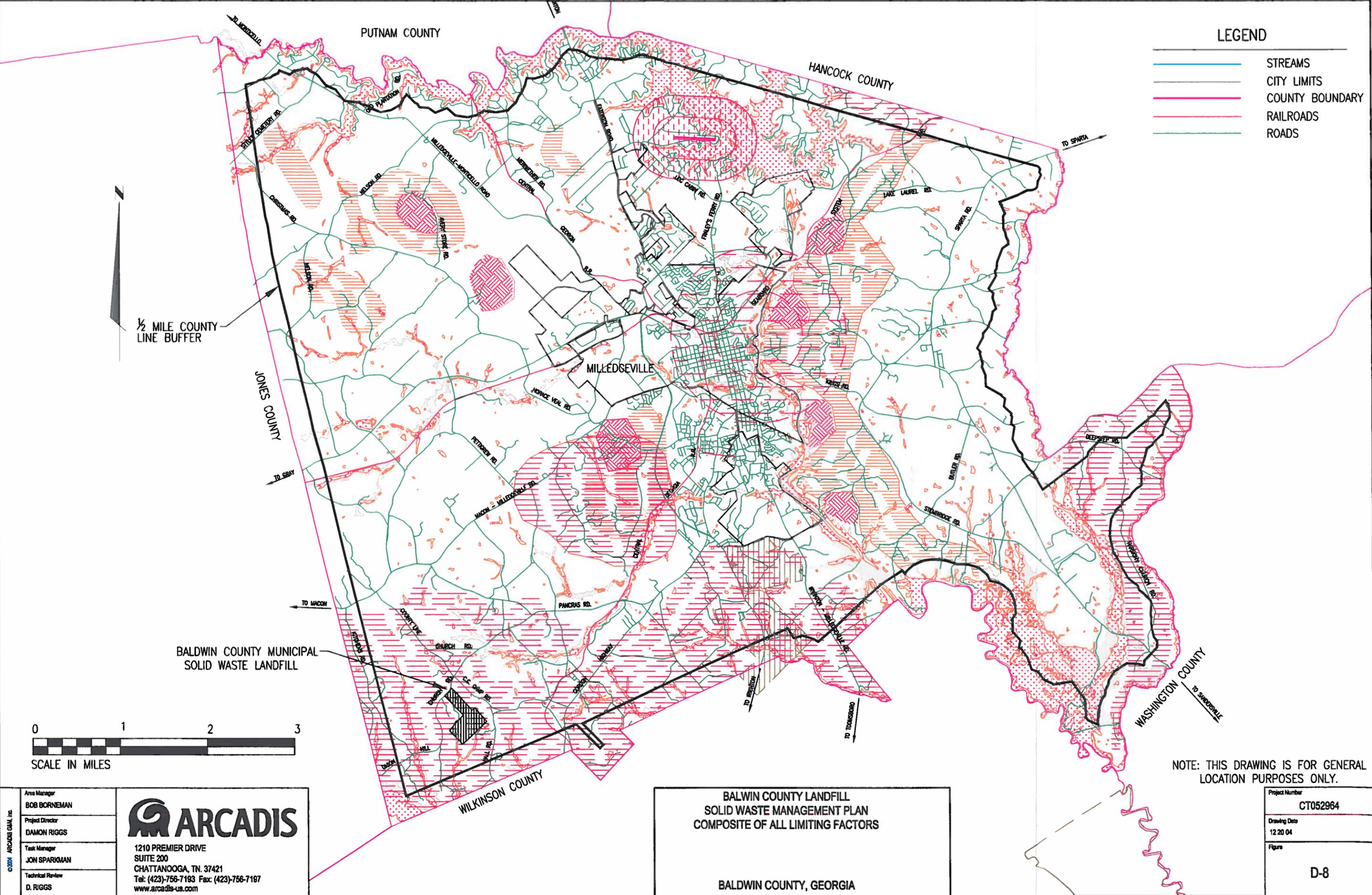
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-  CITY LIMITS
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY
-  RAILROADS
-  ROADS

NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS FOR GENERAL
 LOCATION PURPOSES ONLY.

Project Number	CT052964
Drawing Date	12 20 04
Figure	D-7



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 User Name: jsparkman



LEGEND

-  STREAMS
-  CITY LIMITS
-  COUNTY BOUNDARY
-  RAILROADS
-  ROADS

1/2 MILE COUNTY LINE BUFFER

BALWIN COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL



NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION PURPOSES ONLY.

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Project Director DAMON RIGGS	
Task Manager JON SPARKMAN	
Technical Review D. RIGGS	

**BALWIN COUNTY LANDFILL
 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 COMPOSITE OF ALL LIMITING FACTORS**

BALWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

Project Number CT052964
Drawing Date 12 20 04
Figure D-8