HORRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY, INC
BOARD WORKSHOP
January 15, 2026

A workshop was held on Thursday, January 15, 2026, at 1:30 P.M. at the Authority's Administrative Office in Conway, South Carolina. In accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, notices setting forth the date, time, and place of the meeting were mailed to the news media.

Present were Board Chairman, Robert Kemp and Board Members Pam Creech, Amos Berry, Wayne Fox, Bo Ives, Dr. Albert Hayward, and W. Norfleet Jones.

The following were also in attendance: Danny Knight, Executive Director, Ed Marr, Assistant Director, Stephanie Todd, Director, Jan Bitting, Director, Esther Murphy, Director, Richie Stetter, Director, and staff members Monica Collier, Cindy Keith and Katherine Bell.

Also present were Craig Fortner from Garrett & Moore and Kris Carlson from KC Environmental, PC.

Debra Buffkin, Executive Director of the Winyah Rivers Alliance, and Amelia Wood represented the public attending the meeting. There were no members of the media in attendance.

CALL TO ORDER

Mr. Kemp called the meeting to order and Mr. Berry rendered the invocation.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mr. Kemp led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Mr. Kemp asked for a Motion to approve the Agenda as presented. Mr. Berry moved to approve the Agenda. There was a second by Mr. Jones and the Motion was carried.

Mr. Kemp said the purpose of the workshop was to discuss leachate storage, methane utilization, the requirements for the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) regulations and compliance, and equipment utilization. He noted that records storage and the replacement of the entrance road would be discussed at the Regular Board Meeting. Mr. Kemp also stated that a special workshop would be held next month to discuss the landfill expansion project.

Leachate Storage/Treatment Options

Mr. Kemp asked Ms. Todd to begin discussion of the first Agenda item, Leachate Storage and Treatment Options. Ms. Todd explained there were currently two leachate tanks on the SWA property. She said Tank One was the older tank and was 25 feet tall, 36 feet in diameter and holds approximately 190,000 gallons of liquid. Ms. Todd said Tank Two, which was newer by

several years, was 35 feet tall, 36 feet in diameter and holds 260,000 gallons. She said that both tanks were glass lined steel tanks and were located in a containment area lined with 60-mil HDPE. Ms. Todd explained in the event of a spill, leachate would be collected within the containment area and returned to the tanks. Ms. Todd stated that leachate was discharged to Grand Strand Water & Sewer (GSW&S) at a rate not to exceed 60,000 gallons per day.

Ms. Todd explained the tanks were installed in the early to mid 1990s and underwent a rehabilitation in 2022, during which necessary repairs were completed. She stated the rehabilitation included steel plate repairs on the sidewalls, inspection and cleaning of the tank interiors, and repair of surface scratches in the glass lining using factory materials. She stated the rehabilitation project was budgeted at $575,000 and the tanks were recertified upon completion by NS Carolina, the original manufacturer and installer of the tanks.

Ms. Todd reported that Ed Yarborough of NS Carolina was onsite during the original installation and the 2022 rehabilitation. She stated he was surprised the tanks were still functional because they had far exceeded their expected lifespan. Ms. Todd said she believed the tanks' extended lifespan was partially attributed to strict control of the incoming waste stream and not accepting certain materials, including sludges.

Ms. Todd reported in August 2025, another company repaired a tank leak at a cost of over $23,000. She said a few weeks later, two more leaks were found. Ms. Todd stated it was necessary to consider constructing a new tank and taking the oldest and smallest of the two existing tanks out of service. She estimated the cost would be approximately $5.2 Million and would take approximately nine months to complete. She stated the new tank would be located in the same area as the existing tanks, the liner would be extended, and a new berm would be created to accommodate the additional tank.

Mr. Knight explained the August 2025 leakage had been confined within the lined containment area. Ms. Creech asked if DES inspected the tanks. Ms. Todd responded that they looked at the tanks during monthly landfill inspections. Dr. Hayward asked how the existing liner would be connected to the new liner. Mr. Fortner explained a second tank farm would be constructed adjacent to the older tank farm with a larger berm for secondary containment.

Mr. Kemp asked if alternatives existed to storing leachate in tanks. Ms. Todd stated possible alternatives included an evaporation system, construction of a wastewater treatment facility, or recirculation; however, she did not believe recirculation was a viable alternative for the SWA because the waste stream was wet. She said those options could be explored in the event the SWA was unable to discharge leachate to GSW&S. Mr. Knight reminded the Board that a few of them had visited the Greenville site where an evaporator was utilized and noted the evaporator

must be operated 24 hours per day. Mr. Kemp asked if leachate would still need to be stored before it could be evaporated and Ms. Todd confirmed that it would.

Ms. Creech asked how much constructing an evaporation system would cost. Ms. Todd said staff contacted Heartland Technologies which constructed the Greenville facility and they provided two options. She stated Heartland Technologies advised the evaporator could be constructed for $7-$8 Million and would have to be staffed around the clock, either by Heartland or the SWA. Ms. Todd said that if Heartland operated the system, they would be responsible for maintaining, repairing, and staffing the facility but would treat it as their own facility. She explained the SWA would pay Heartland a monthly fee for the service.

Ms. Creech asked about the cost of constructing a wastewater treatment facility. Mr. Marr said the cost would depend on the number of gallons processed and if wastewater from outside sources would be accepted to offset costs in the future. Ms. Creech stated she would not want the SWA to receive wastewater from outside sources.

Mr. Ives said a reverse osmosis facility was constructed in North Carolina for approximately $30 Million. Mr. Knight commented that the SWA was fortunate to be able to discharge leachate directly to GSW&S since many landfills must transport leachate by tanker for treatment. He explained an evaporator would only accommodate a portion of the leachate produced.

Mr. Ives said another option would be transporting leachate to another facility. Mr. Marr explained that he was not aware of another facility in close proximity that would be willing to accept it. Mr. Ives noted there was a reverse osmosis plant in Wilmington, North Carolina. Mr. Marr said transporting leachate would be cost prohibitive since each truck only holds approximately 8,000 gallons and the SWA would need to transport up to 60,000 gallons per day. Mr. Ives stated the SWA should maintain a backup plan for leachate management in the event of an emergency.

Mr. Berry expressed appreciation for the SWA's relationship with GSW&S and stated that discharging leachate to GSW&S remains the most viable solution. Mr. Knight agreed and noted that GSW&S absorbed the cost of replacing the pipe between the leachate tanks and Highway 90.

Mr. Fox asked why GSW&S limited the SWA's discharge to 60,000 gallons per day. Ms. Todd explained that GSW&S received wastewater from other industrial facilities and must maintain the ability to effectively process and treat it. Mr. Kemp asked if leachate was discharged at specific times each day. Ms. Todd said that pH and temperature readings were taken daily and the tanks were typically turned on and continue to run until staff leaves for the day.

Mr. Kemp asked about the urgency of constructing a new tank and whether it needed to be constructed within a year. Ms. Todd stated she believed the project should move forward as soon as possible to reduce the risk of failure in one of the older tanks. Ms. Creech agreed and stated the project should proceed as quickly as possible. Mr. Fox asked whether funding was set aside for the project. Ms. Bitting said the funds were available in a designated closure account. Mr. Kemp and Ms. Creech asked staff to explore possible grant opportunities to fund a portion of the project.

Dr. Hayward asked whether the leachate pH fluctuated significantly. Ms. Todd answered the pH has always been very stable. Ms. Creech and Mr. Fox agreed the project should begin as quickly as possible since a new tank takes approximately nine months to construct.

Methane Utilization Options/NSPS Regulations and Compliance

Ms. Todd asked Mr. Carlson from KC Environmental to discuss methane utilization options and NSPS compliance. Mr. Carlson explained he would address air quality considerations and future landfill expansion, methane utilization options and the upcoming NSPS regulations and compliance requirements. He referenced a PowerPoint presentation, a copy of which is attached to and included as part of these minutes. Mr. Ives commented that he had anticipated increased potential for power generation following the increase in the size of the well field in 2022 and 2023, however it seemed to have remained stable. Mr. Carlson said there was a slight increase reflected in the additional revenue detailed in his presentation.

Mr. Carlson said that during the east hill expansion, several wells were taken out of service and several wells had to be raised and over time, the line kinks in the raised wells reducing their ability to collect available gas. Mr. Kemp asked what happened to the gas that could not be collected. Mr. Carlson responded that some gas was released into the atmosphere and some was captured through suction in different zones.

Ms. Creech asked whether the SWA's approach to landfill gas management was voluntary and whether the SWA was exceeding regulatory requirements. Mr. Carlson confirmed that it was voluntary. Ms. Creech said it was important the SWA exceed regulatory requirements in every aspect, and DES had confirmed that was the case.

Mr. Carlson stated the SWA's contract with Santee Cooper for landfill gas expires on December 31, 2028. He referenced his PowerPoint presentation and explained while electricity production was the best option when the agreement with Santee Cooper began in 2001, it was no longer the case. Mr. Carlson referenced revenue data for the past five years and noted the increase in 2025. Mr. Ives asked what the increase was related to. Ms. Todd stated that $92,000 was received from Santee Cooper when the contract was renewed in 2025 and Santee Cooper pays $0.90 per MMBtu for the gas burned in their engines.

Mr. Carlson explained the landfill could possibly delay mandatory NSPS compliance by participating in Tier 2 Non-Methane Organic Compounds (NMOC) testing. He said it was possible the SWA's result could be low enough to delay NSPS accountability until January 2028. Mr. Carlson said the only drawback was the cost of the test which would be between $30,000 and $40,000. Dr. Hayward asked if the Tier 2 test was a one-time test or if multiple tests were required over time. Mr. Carlson said it was a one-time test performed over two to three days during which samples are taken from applicable landfill areas more than two years old and the results are compiled by the laboratory into one number.

Mr. Kemp asked whether the SWA would be able to comply with NSPS regulations within the mandatory 30 month window. Mr. Carlson explained if the Tier 2 test was successful, it would allow additional time. He said nothing the SWA was currently doing would interfere with future options for a Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) plant. Ms. Creech asked whether the planned installation of additional wells would align with what would be needed for the future. Mr. Carlson confirmed the installation of additional wells would align with future needs. Ms. Creech said decisions would need to be made regarding the location of a RNG plant and ensuring funds would be available. She said she would like to see a plant in operation before the SWA made a commitment. Ms. Creech asked if there were any RNG plants currently operating near the SWA. Mr. Carlson replied that Three Rivers, Screaming Eagle, Lee County, and Greenville County all have operable plants.

Mr. Knight stated a short term plan would need to be determined that aligned with next year's budget. He said it was reassuring that the actions the SWA was already taking would align with the plans for a future RNG plant. Mr. Knight said many of the proposals previously made by RNG companies required the SWA to allow them to control the landfill gas system which was not in the SWA's best interest. Ms. Creech expressed her agreement.

Equipment Utilization and Replacement Discussion

Ms. Bitting said before Mr. Stetter began the equipment discussion, she wanted to explain the impact these decisions made on the SWA's budget. She explained that the Finance Department maintained an equipment replacement schedule which detailed the depreciation amount for each year of the life of each piece of equipment. Ms. Bitting said the funds to replace a piece of equipment were recorded as depreciation expense for each applicable department and set aside. She stated that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) only allowed the amount paid for the equipment to be set aside, not what it would cost in the future. Ms. Bitting explained staff requested funds transfers from the Board to bridge the gap between what a piece of equipment originally cost versus what it would cost upon replacement. She stated that anytime a change was made to the equipment replacement schedule, such as depreciating a piece of

equipment for fewer years or increased cost for a piece of equipment, it impacts the operating budget and possibly necessitates a tipping fee increase.

Mr. Stetter stated the two most important pieces of equipment on a landfill were a compactor and a bulldozer. He said the manufacturer of the equipment sets a life cycle warranty limit for up to 10,000 operating hours and each entity decides how many years the equipment would be depreciated. Mr. Stetter explained the SWA historically chose five years because it aligned with the operating budget and the SWA's ability to afford the depreciation expense.

Mr. Stetter stated the equipment usually runs from sunup to sundown and based on the SWA's operating schedule, typically reaches 10,000 operating hours in only 39 months. He said the shortage was managed by parking the machine and utilizing a secondary machine to bridge the 21 month gap and align with the five year depreciation schedule.

Mr. Stetter stated staff wanted to purchase a new compactor and two new bulldozers which were included in the FY27 budget. He explained he would recommend full maintenance contract coverage and a four year lifecycle for each of the three machines which would ensure predictable maintenance costs. Mr. Stetter said he recommended a tipping fee increase of $1.50 per ton. He detailed that $1.00 would be allocated to the expense of the compactor and $0.50 would be allocated to funding the bulldozers.

Mr. Stetter said the goal was to reduce the number of pieces of equipment needed to operate the landfill by shortening the equipment's lifecycle and reducing the time a piece of equipment must be parked. He explained there was an equipment rotation schedule and staff maintains and cleans the equipment when it was not operating.

Mr. Kemp asked how many bulldozers were being operated at one time. Mr. Stetter said there was one pushing C&D material, one pushing solid waste, one pushing yard waste and two that were used to cover and grade the landfill. He explained some were utilized more than others. Mr. Stetter said the replacement plan would evolve over time. He said next year, staff may ask for a reconditioned compactor with a five year lifespan since it would only be used as a fill-in.

Ms. Creech asked if the equipment would be kept longer than its lifecycle. Mr. Stetter stated that he would not want to keep it past the 10,000 hour warranty period because the equipment currently being produced had so many electronic components. Mr. Kemp asked what would happen in the event a bulldozer or compactor catches on fire. Mr. Stetter said the SWA had older machines that were kept past their warranty period that could be used to fill in. He said three brand new compactors were out of operation several years ago and the SWA had an older machine that staff maintained which was used to keep the landfill in compliance.

Mr. Ives asked how difficult it was to find a vendor that would warranty every facet of each piece of equipment. He said that in the past, staff had difficulty dealing with multiple vendors who covered different parts of the same piece of equipment. Mr. Stetter said the maintenance contracts being proposed would cover every component of the equipment aside from fire or damage caused by staff. Mr. Stetter explained that although the maintenance contracts would cost more up front, they would stabilize maintenance expenses.

Mr. Stetter said that several years ago, the equipment purchased by the SWA had a warranty as well as a maintenance agreement. He explained he previously decided having the maintenance agreement was duplicative since the equipment was already covered by a warranty. Mr. Stetter said currently the warranty coverage was not as clear as it once was.

Dr. Hayward asked how the equipment was handled at the end of the 10,000 hour lifecycle. Mr. Stetter said each vendor was required to supply a buy-back price during the bid process. He said the buy-back price conveys the vendor's confidence in their equipment. Mr. Jones asked if staff had the discretion to sell the equipment to a buyer or the government rather than accept the vendor's buy-back price at the end of the lifecycle. Mr. Stetter said staff has the option to keep the equipment, sell it, or accept the buy-back.

Mr. Stetter stated in the past, vendors had to agree to a penalty for equipment failure which was included in each Request for Proposal. He said they had to supply a piece of loaner equipment of equal size after the equipment was down 5 days in addition to paying a $25,000 per day penalty. Mr. Stetter stated he was confident that it was in the SWA's best interest to return to having the penalty as well as the maintenance coverage.

Mr. Berry asked whether staff was confident that a tipping fee increase of $1.50 per ton would be enough. Ms. Bitting explained that it would cover the three pieces of equipment for now, and would be evaluated on a year-to-year basis as equipment costs continue to increase. Mr. Ives asked what would be needed in the future since $1.50 only covers the three most utilized pieces of equipment. Mr. Stetter explained the compactors and bulldozers were priorities since the landfill cannot operate without them. He said staff requested a transfer to the Equipment Replacement Fund in a previous meeting and he hoped the Board would consider it.

Mr. Knight agreed with Mr. Stetter that the equipment buy-back price conveys the vendor's confidence in their equipment. He reiterated that vendors must agree to pay a daily penalty and provide the SWA with a piece of loaner equipment in the event of a failure. Ms. Creech complimented Mr. Stetter for including the penalty in the purchase agreements. Mr. Stetter explained how important reliability and response are in deciding on equipment purchases.

Mr. Stetter said the compactors and bulldozers were running on Saturdays, but they do not have enough material to process. He said that according to the CAT software, the equipment was idling excessively between trucks and the idle time was adding to the lifecycle gap. Mr. Jones asked Mr. Stetter what the solution was. Mr. Stetter said the cost of running the landfill on Saturday should be analyzed. Mr. Jones remarked that it should not be a difficult thing to figure out. Ms. Creech said that obviously it was not difficult and asked Mr. Knight why the landfill was open on Saturdays. Mr. Knight said the SWA was trying to accommodate the smaller haulers and that the decision was previously made to close the landfill earlier on Saturdays. He said it was obviously not cost efficient to have a compactor idling between trucks.

Mr. Ives said the decision was made to open Saturdays to help the haulers with waste from the holidays when the haulers were closed. Ms. Murphy explained it was crucial to the operation of the recycling centers for the landfill to remain open on Saturdays. Mr. Knight said the hauler that pulls cans from the recycling centers needs more trucks. Mr. Ives stated that Mondays would be very busy if the landfill closed on Saturdays. Mr. Knight said staff was aware when the landfill and MRF would be busy, such as the day after a holiday or ahead of an incoming hurricane. He said the Board would need to weigh the cost and benefit of operating on Saturday. Ms. Creech stated that the SWA could afford staying open on Saturday when a piece of equipment cost $500,000, but now that the same piece of equipment cost $1.5 million, it was no longer feasible. Mr. Jones said the Board did not have enough information to make a decision regarding the impact closing on Saturday would have on the centers and they would need more information. Mr. Knight said the contract for the recycling center pulls was currently open for bid. Mr. Jones asked if the bid request could mandate that no pulls be made on Saturday. Ms. Murphy said the bid request was already open and it states the landfill would be open on Saturday. Mr. Knight said the bid request was written so the contract could be split between vendors. Mr. Jones asked Mr. Knight to gather the pertinent information to present to the Board at a later date.

Mr. Ives said the convenience centers had to be handled differently because the SWA was satisfying a client and not itself. Mr. Berry said it was foolish to run a piece of equipment in a situation that was not profitable for the SWA. Ms. Creech said the client who was being satisfied would probably not want the SWA to raise the cost enough to cover the expense of being open Saturday. Mr. Kemp said the Board was not saying they could not stay open on Saturday, only that the situation needed to be examined.

Ms. Creech said despite having spoken to politicians at numerous levels, recycling was still not mandated, and the same issues will continue to arise far into the future.

There being no further business to come before the Board, **Ms. Creech moved, seconded by Mr. Fox, to adjourn the meeting. The Motion was carried** and the Workshop was adjourned at 3:16 P.M.

Minutes approved on January 27, 2026.

HORRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY, INC

BY: _____ (L. S.)
Robert J. Kemp, Chairman

ATTEST:
_____ (L. S.)
W. Norfleet Jones, Secretary

_____ (L. S.)
Amos C. Berry, Sr.

_____ (L. S.)
Pam J. Creech

_____ (L. S.)
Wayne Fox

_____ (L. S.)
Dr. Albert G. Hayward

_____ (L. S.)
Bo Ives


Horry County Solid Waste Authority
Protecting Tomorrow's Environment Today.
CAPITAL PROJECTS WORKSHOP
Air Quality & Landfill Gas
HCSWA Board Meeting
January 15, 2026
Kris Carlson, P.E.
KC Environmental, PC
KCE

KCE
PRESENTATION TOPICS
Current Status of Landfill Air Quality, Air Regulations, and LFG System Operation
On-going Landfill Gas Capital Projects
Future Air Regulation Applicability
Future Options for Beneficial Use of Collected Landfill Gas

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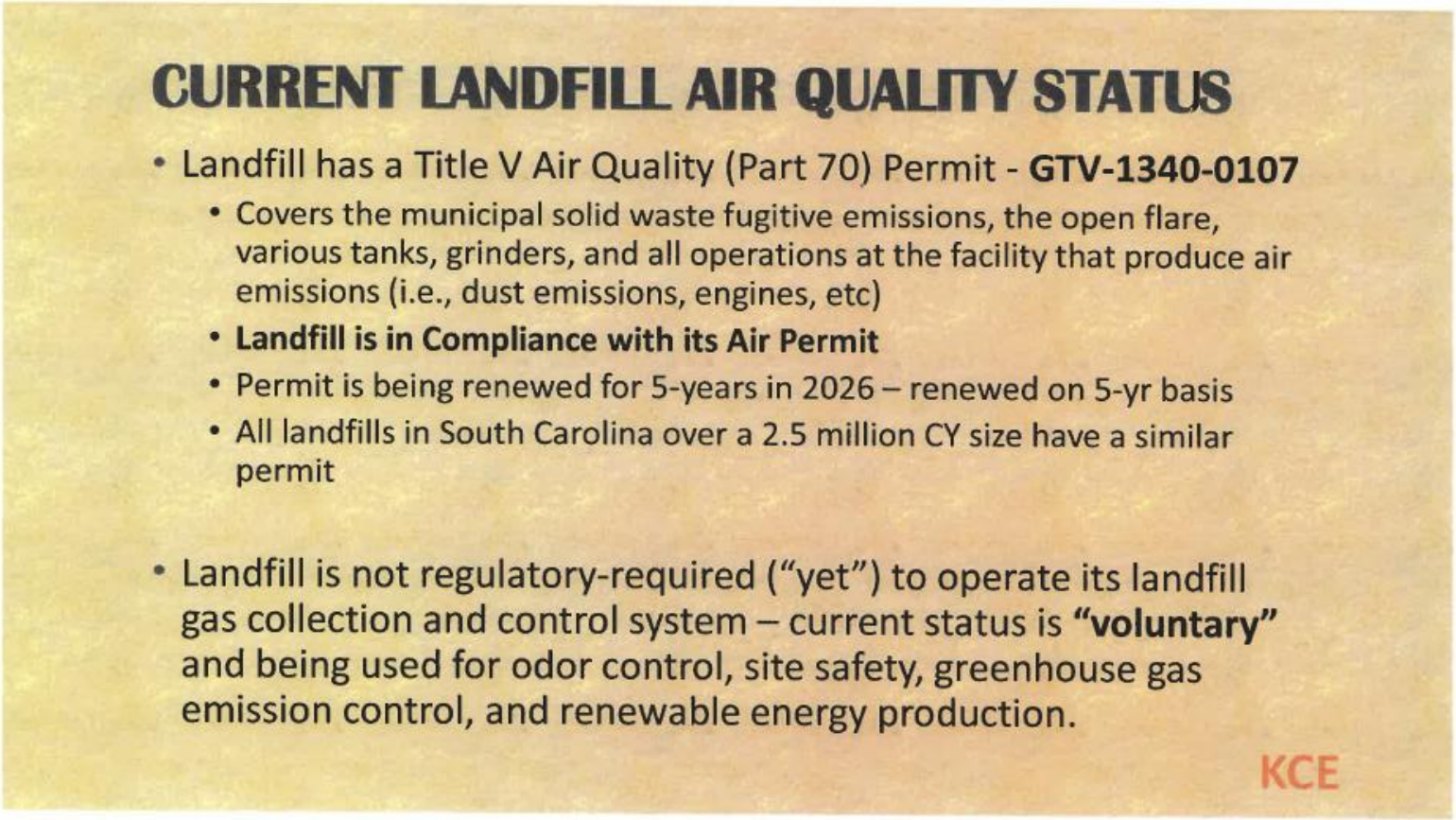
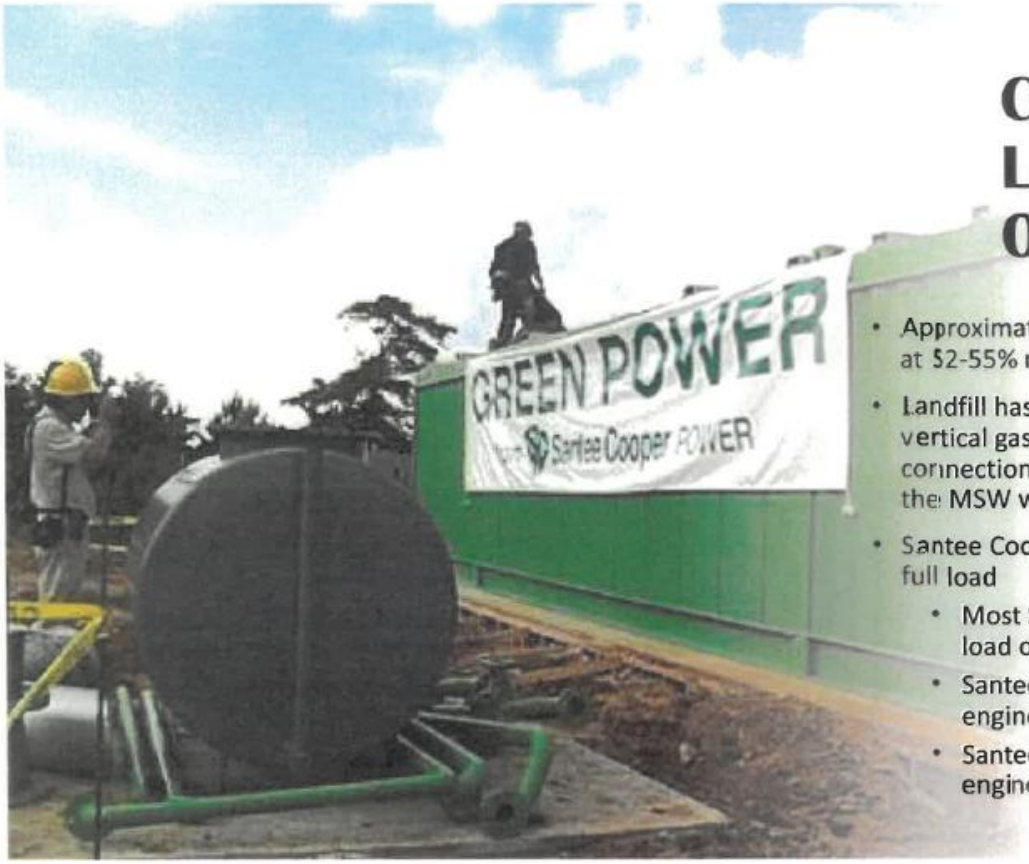

CURRENT LANDFILL AIR QUALITY STATUS
• Landfill has a Title V Air Quality (Part 70) Permit - GTV-1340-0107
• Covers the municipal solid waste fugitive emissions, the open flare, various tanks, grinders, and all operations at the facility that produce air emissions (i.e., dust emissions, engines, etc)
• Landfill is in Compliance with its Air Permit
• Permit is being renewed for 5-years in 2026 – renewed on 5-yr basis
• All landfills in South Carolina over a 2.5 million CY size have a similar permit
• Landfill is not regulatory-required ("yet") to operate its landfill gas collection and control system – current status is "voluntary" and being used for odor control, site safety, greenhouse gas emission control, and renewable energy production.
KCE



CURRENT LANDFILL GAS OPERATIONS

- Approximate landfill gas flowrate is 700-1,000 SCFM at 52-55% methane
- Landfill has approximately 120 gas collectors (i.e. vertical gas wells, horizontals, leachate system gas connections) that it uses to collect landfill gas from the MSW waste mass
- Santee Cooper engines can use 900-1,000 SCFM at full load
  - Most Santee Cooper operation is at a reduced load of 350-700 SCFM
  - Santee Cooper has 3 internal combustion engines that operate on landfill gas
  - Santee Cooper holds its own Air Permit for the engines

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EXAMPLE
LANDFILL GAS
WELLHEAD

CURRENT CAPITAL PROJECTS – FY26

- Adding 20-25 New Landfill Gas Wells
- New Blower/Flare System
- New Air Compressor
- Modify LFG System for Solid Waste Operations Overlay Filling
- Existing LFG System Vacuum and Forcemain Improvements
- Upgrade LFG Forcemain Lift Station #1
- Add New LFG Forcemain Lift Station #2

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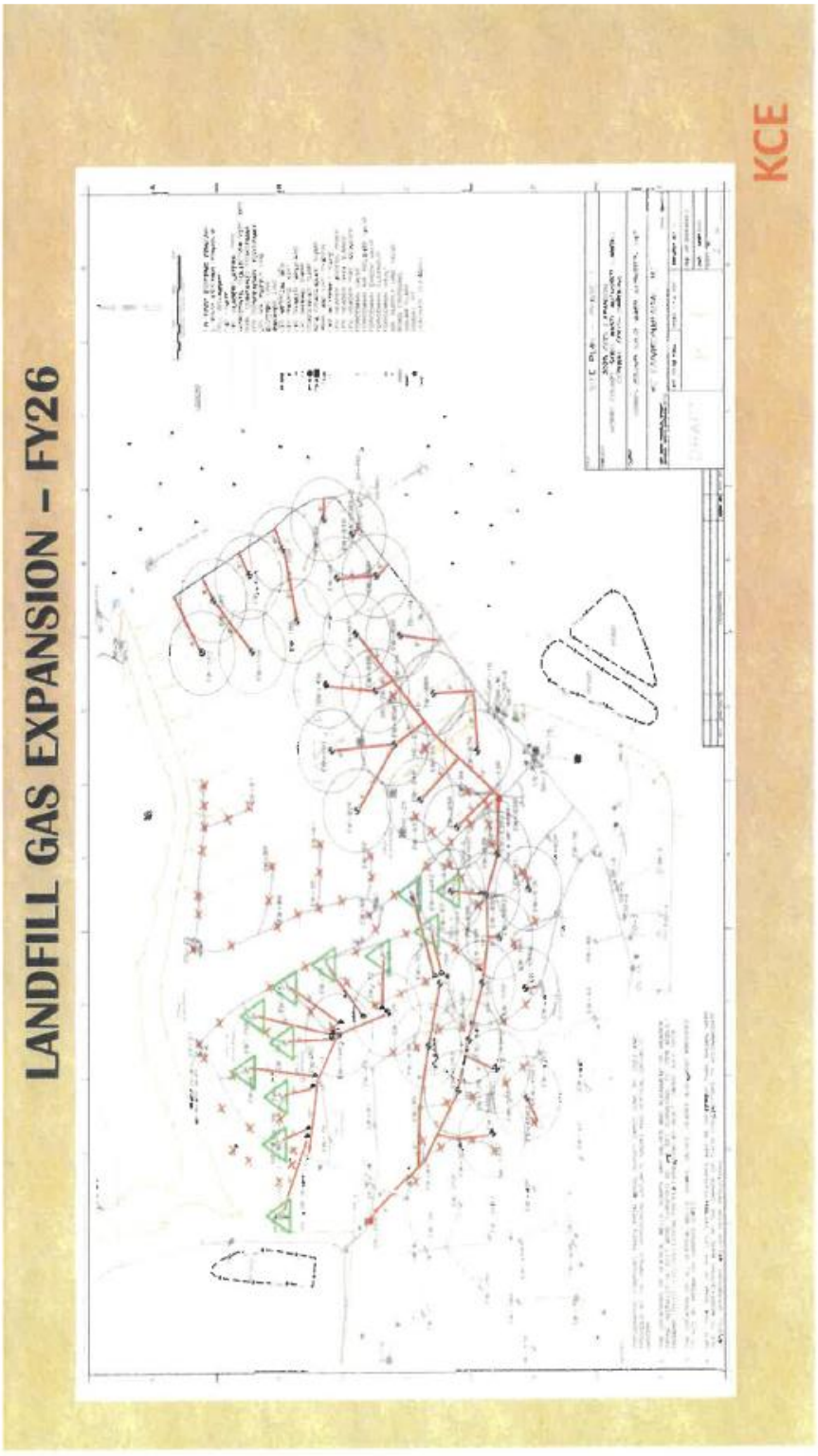
LANDFILL GAS EXPANSION – FY26
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FUTURE AIR REGULATIONS

- New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)
  - 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart WWW
  - 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart XXX
- National Emissions Standards of Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)
  - 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart AAAA – MACT
- Pollutant of Interest is Non-Methane Organic Compounds (NMOCs)
  - Limit is 34 Mg per year of NMOCs for applicability
  - **2026 NMOC = 34.07 Mg Clock Starts approx. 1/30/26**
  - Tier 2 NMOC test planned for FY26 to attempt to keep NMOC concentration low enough to avoid NSPS for 1+ more years

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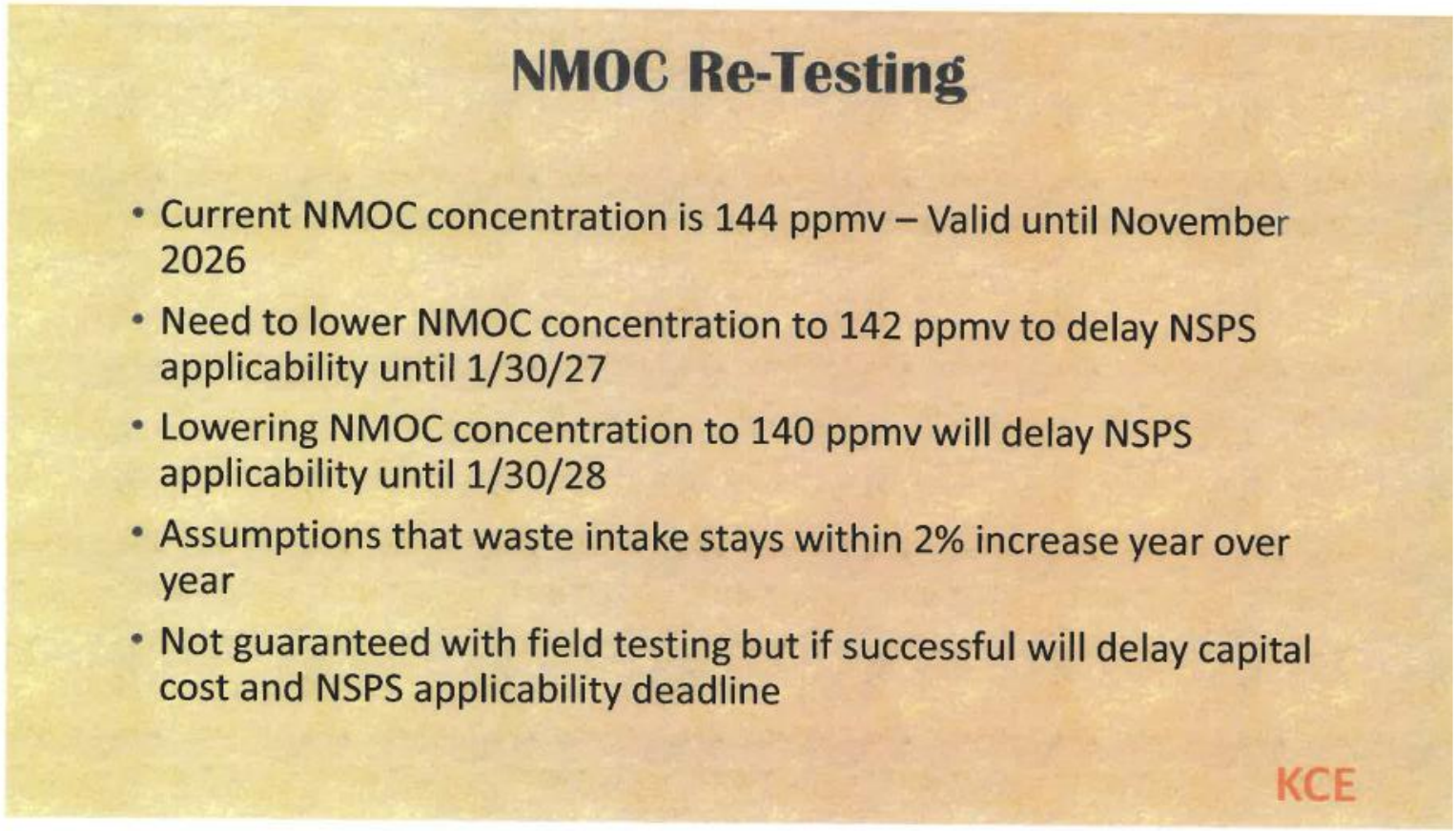
NMOC Re-Testing
• Current NMOC concentration is 144 ppmv – Valid until November 2026
• Need to lower NMOC concentration to 142 ppmv to delay NSPS applicability until 1/30/27
• Lowering NMOC concentration to 140 ppmv will delay NSPS applicability until 1/30/28
• Assumptions that waste intake stays within 2% increase year over year
• Not guaranteed with field testing but if successful will delay capital cost and NSPS applicability deadline
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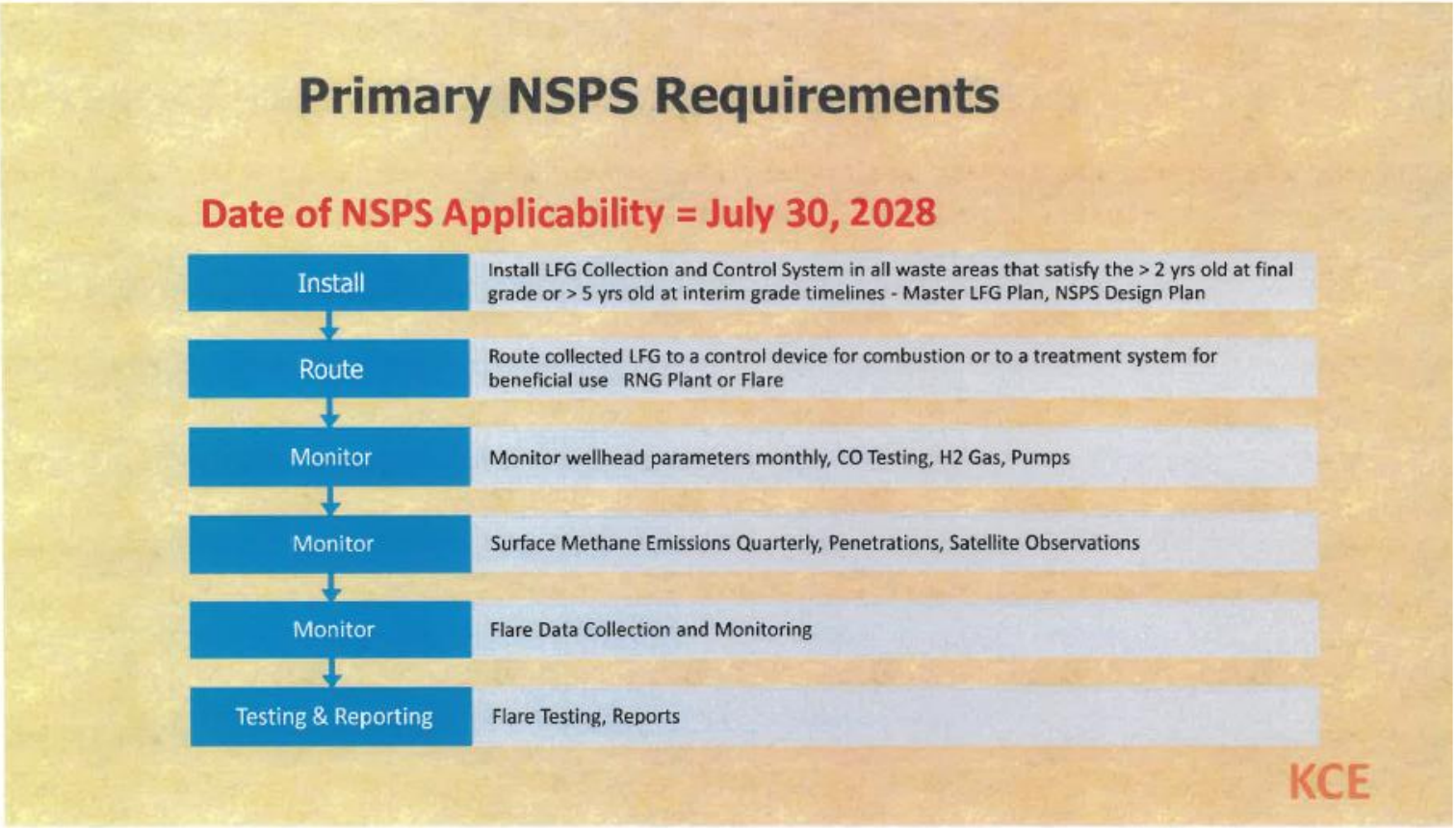
Primary NSPS Requirements
Date of NSPS Applicability = July 30, 2028
Install
Install LFG Collection and Control System in all waste areas that satisfy the > 2 yrs old at final grade or > 5 yrs old at interim grade timelines - Master LFG Plan, NSPS Design Plan
Route
Route collected LFG to a control device for combustion or to a treatment system for beneficial use RNG Plant or Flare
Monitor
Monitor wellhead parameters monthly, CO Testing, H2 Gas, Pumps
Monitor
Surface Methane Emissions Quarterly, Penetrations, Satellite Observations
Monitor
Flare Data Collection and Monitoring
Testing & Reporting
Flare Testing, Reports
KCE

LFG Beneficial Use Options

- Current Contract with Santee Cooper expires on 12/31/28
- Revenue from Landfill Gas sales to Santee Cooper
  - 2025 $136,392
  - 2024 $84,256
  - 2023 $44,656
  - 2022 $66,758
  - 2021 $31.174
- Electricity production using landfill gas is not the "highest and best use" for landfill gas in 2026 – when the original LFGTE project was built in 2001, electricity was the best option.
- Creating Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) from landfill gas is the current best and most profitable option for most landfills.

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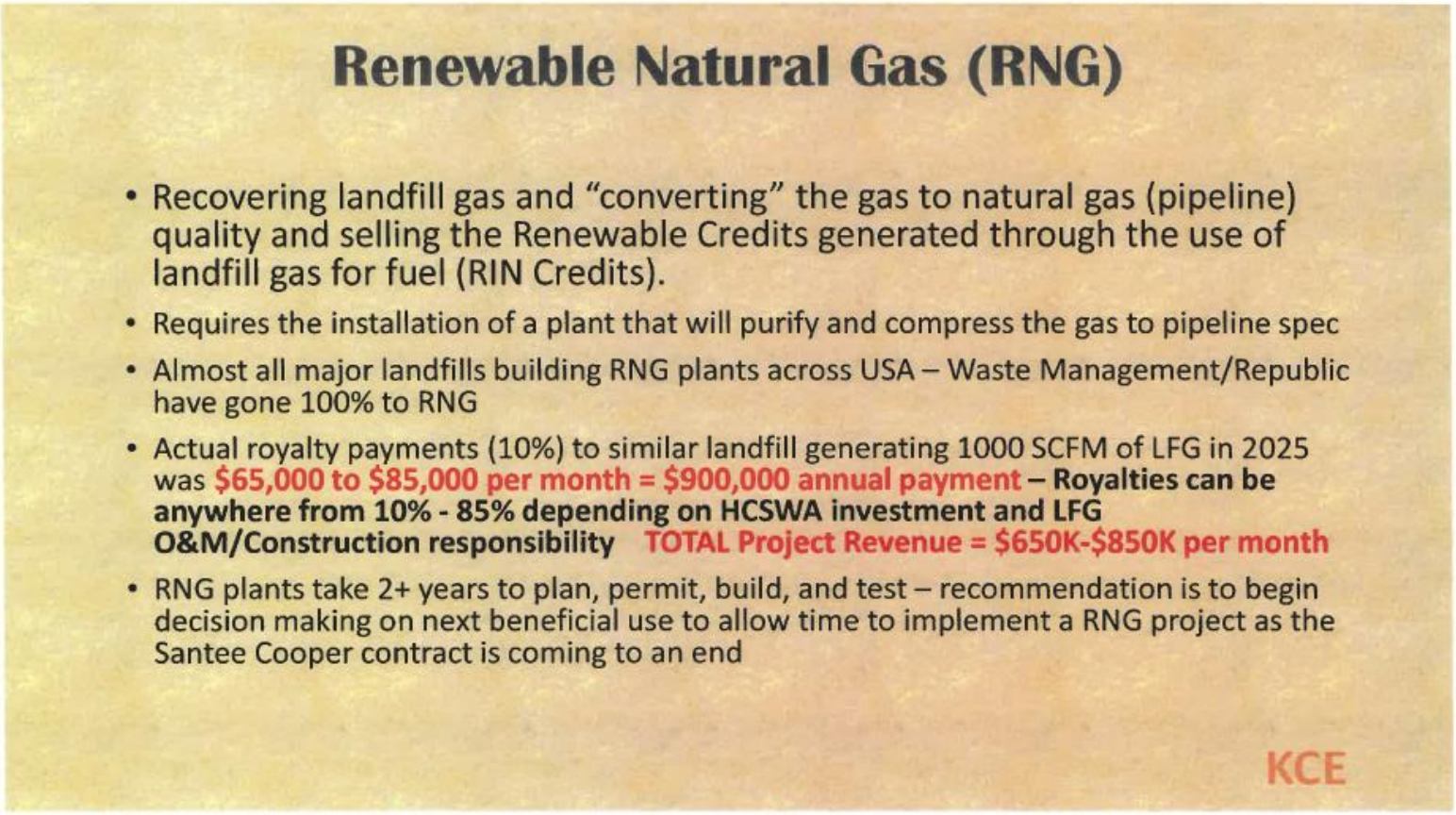
Renewable Natural Gas (RNG)
• Recovering landfill gas and "converting" the gas to natural gas (pipeline) quality and selling the Renewable Credits generated through the use of landfill gas for fuel (RIN Credits).
• Requires the installation of a plant that will purify and compress the gas to pipeline spec
• Almost all major landfills building RNG plants across USA – Waste Management/Republic have gone 100% to RNG
• Actual royalty payments (10%) to similar landfill generating 1000 SCFM of LFG in 2025 was $65,000 to $85,000 per month = $900,000 annual payment – Royalties can be anywhere from 10% - 85% depending on HCSWA investment and LFG O&M/Construction responsibility TOTAL Project Revenue = $650K-$850K per month
• RNG plants take 2+ years to plan, permit, build, and test – recommendation is to begin decision making on next beneficial use to allow time to implement a RNG project as the Santee Cooper contract is coming to an end
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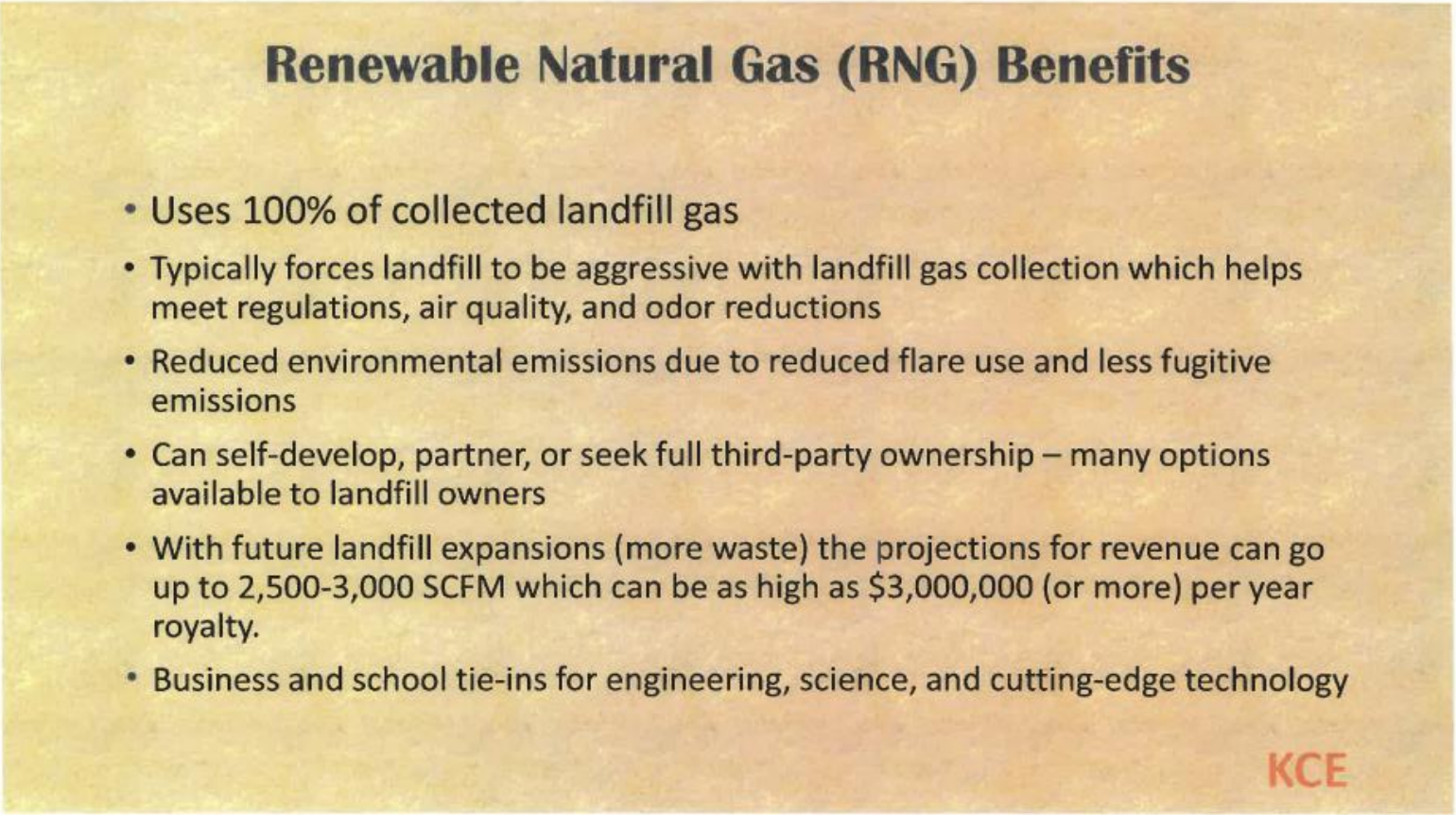
Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) Benefits
• Uses 100% of collected landfill gas
• Typically forces landfill to be aggressive with landfill gas collection which helps meet regulations, air quality, and odor reductions
• Reduced environmental emissions due to reduced flare use and less fugitive emissions
• Can self-develop, partner, or seek full third-party ownership – many options available to landfill owners
• With future landfill expansions (more waste) the projections for revenue can go up to 2,500-3,000 SCFM which can be as high as $3,000,000 (or more) per year royalty.
• Business and school tie-ins for engineering, science, and cutting-edge technology
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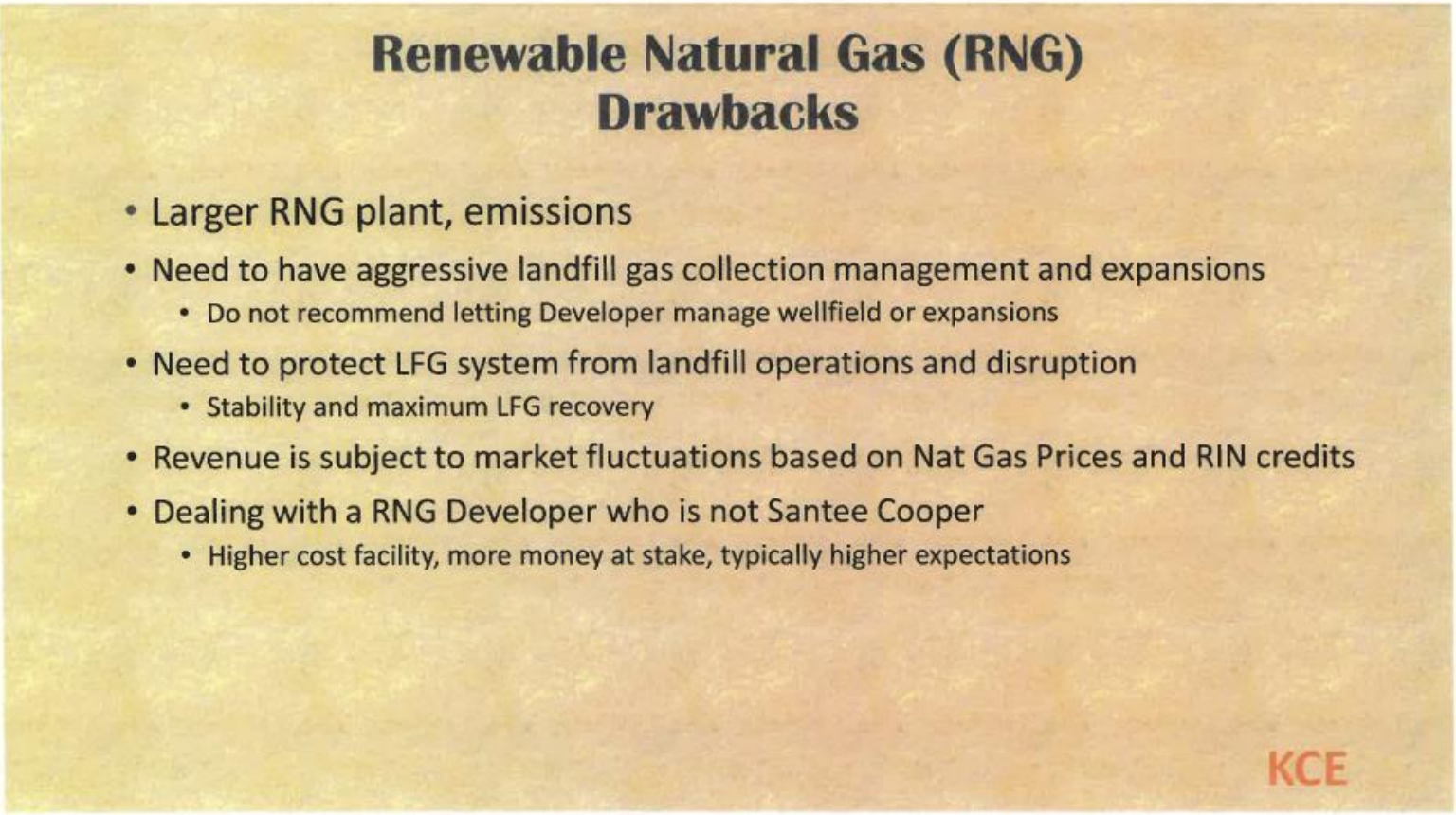
Renewable Natural Gas (RNG)
Drawbacks
• Larger RNG plant, emissions
• Need to have aggressive landfill gas collection management and expansions
• Do not recommend letting Developer manage wellfield or expansions
• Need to protect LFG system from landfill operations and disruption
• Stability and maximum LFG recovery
• Revenue is subject to market fluctuations based on Nat Gas Prices and RIN credits
• Dealing with a RNG Developer who is not Santee Cooper
• Higher cost facility, more money at stake, typically higher expectations
KCE

Thank You!
• Any Questions?
• Kristofer Carlson, P.E.
HORRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
HORRY COUNTY LANDFILL
2ND NOV 2017
KCE