

# STATE BIOSOLIDS SURVEY

2018 data conducted 2020-2021 biosolidsdata.org

## **South Carolina**

#### Infrastructure & Wastewater

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Total Number of WWTPs:	2004 Data 32 (survey), 173 CWNS	2018 Data 56		
WWTP & Biosolic	s Infrastructure Totals			
Number of Separate Preparers (in- or out-of-state, receiving solids from your state):	6	0		
Total number of your state's WWTPs sending to those Separate Preparers:	no data	0		
Number of operating sludge incinerators in your state (total):	0	0		
Fluidized bed:	0	0		Data presented here are mostly from the U.S. EPA's ECHO database to which 44 SC water resource recovery facilities (WRRFs) reported
Multiple hearth:	0	0		managing solids in 2018; additional data came from the NBDP survey of WRRFs (+1 WRRF). Biosolids quantities and management practices were estimated for an additional 11 WRRFs. Estimated quantities of solids produced at these 11 facilities were calculated base
Number of Part 258 landfills in your state accepting sewage sludge:	data not requested for 2004	several		practices were estimated for an additional 11 Whines. Estimated quantities of solids produced at triese 11 facilities were calculated base on a statewide average of annual solids produced per million gallons of daily wastewater flow (~161 dmt per 1 MGD). With these
Number of WWTPs in your state with industrial pre-treatment programs:	data not requested for 2004	no data		estimates, the totals presented here represent ~76% of SC's daily wastewater flow (and presumably at least 76% of its solids and likely
Number of WWTPs in your state with sludge lagoons:	data not requested for 2004	several		almost all, because small facilities may not produce solids every year or may transport them to other facilities). NBDP's standard is to
Wastewa	er Flow Totals			represent at least 75% of a state's total wastewater flow in solids data. • Statewide average daily wastewater flow is from Seiple et al.  2020. • Regarding inspections, SC DHEC notes: "Inspections are incorporated into permitting – land app site should be inspected at
Total statewide average daily wastewater flow (MGD):	data not requested for 2004	504		same time as WWTP per their permit; # of inspections has decreased throughout the years due to staff shortages and turnover. One per
Total statewide WWTP design capacity for wastewater flow (MGD):	data not requested for 2004	no data		associated with sludge management, another with WWTP - both inspections supposed to happen at same time. EPA Region 4 inspects
Total statewide average daily dry weather flow (MGD):	data not requested for 2004	no data		land application sites too sometimes." • Estimate of % of population using on-site systems is by NBDP based on online news sources.
Oth	er Totals		•	
Number of documented odor & nuisance complaints received by state in 2018 related to				
biosolids transportation and use or disposal outside of the gates of the WWTP:	data not requested for 2004	see notes		
Number of WWTPs involved in those complaints:	data not requested for 2004	0		
Percent of population served by on-site systems (e.g. septic systems):	no data	30%		

**Biosolids Use and Disposal** 

				-	
	UNITS:	Dry metric tons	Dry metric tons		
	BIOSOLIDS USED	OR DISPOSED, 20	18 (adjusted total):	59,000	
			Su	mmary	
	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	NOTE: Quantity of sewage sludge or biosolids used or disposed means the quantity that goes out the gates of WRRFs. Quantities are in the units (the form of measurement) indicated above.
Beneficial Use (applied to soils, not including ADC)	15	14,063	39	18,631	Data are from reports by 44 WRRFs in the U.S. EPA ECHO database for 2018. Additional information from 3 SC responses to the NBDP survey (+1 WRRF). NBDP then estimated data for 11 facilities; the end use/disposal method of solids was determined through online
Disposal & Alternative Dispositions	17	23,301	34	40,686	sources, and the tonnages were estimated by multiplying the average dry metric tons (dmt) per MGD for the state by the MGD of each WRRFs. For 3 WRRFs for which management practices could not be determined by NBDP, end use
Other	0	0	6	1,202	solids produced at each of the three WRFs, splitting the totals between landfill burial and land application (the two most common management practices in SC). Six WRFs reported transferring a total of 1,202 dmt of solids to other facilities for treatment. Those tons
TOTAL	32	37,364	79	59,317	are assumed to have been counted in the totals of the facilities performing the final treatment and are not included in the totals reported precedure.
			Bene	eficial Use	
	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	
Agricultural (EQ, Class A, & Class B)	14	14,035	31	16,631	
Forestland (EQ, Class A, & Class B)	1	28	8	2,000	Most recycled SC biosolids are Class B and are used on farms; ReWa is the leading recycler, putting to use >5,000 dmt from its 7 WRRFs
Reclamation (EQ, Class A, & Class B)	0	0	0	0	in 2018. There are two Class A EQ products that are included here in the >16,000 dmt of biosolids used in agriculture. The Aiken
Class A EQ Distribution (bagged or bulk, public distribution, or unsure where it went)	0	0	0	0	County/Horse Creek WRRF in Beech Island heat-dried biosolids are used by a farm in Wagner for fertilizing Bermuda grass hay, and Sumter's WRRF heat-dried fertilizer is used in agriculture, mostly in Florida. • The Grand Strand Water and Sewer Authority, which
Beneficial Use Subtotal	15	14,063	39	18,631	includes Myrtle Beach, operates a regional composting facility in Conway, using a combined ~3,500 dmt of its solids to produce Class A
Long-term storage	0	0	no data	no data	EQ biosolids compost that is mostly used on two tree farms (NBDP estimate: 2,000 dmt) and a turf farm owned by the utility, as well as on some private farms.
Number of acres to which biosolids were applied:		no data		no dat	4
			Disposal & Alte	rnative Disposition	S

	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	
Landfill (total)	15	20,419	32	37,763	]
Burial	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	32	37,763	
Alternative daily (ADC), intermediate, or final cover	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	
Surface Disposal	1	4	0	0	].
Incineration	1	2,878	2	2,923	L
Cement kiln or industrial furnace	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	S
Deep well injection	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	W
Gasification	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	]''
Pyrolysis	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	J
Disposal & Alternative Dispositions Subtotal	17	23,301	34	40,686	
TOTAL	32	37,364	73	59,317.11	

Landfill disposal is relied on by Charleston (in 2018, >80% of its solids went to landfill and the rest was land applied), North Charleston, Spartanburg, Columbia, Mount Pleasant, Summerville, Goose Creek, Hilton Head, Florence, and many other WRRFs. • South Carolina has no sewage sludge incinerators (SSIs); the incinerated solids noted here went to the SSI in Concord, NC, owned and operated by the Water & Sewer Authority of Cabarrus County.

### **Biosolids Quality Summary**

	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Producing	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Producing	Quantity of Biosolids	NOTE: For "number of entities," the total may not match because some entities go to more than one use or disposal.
Class A EQ	2	2,813	8	5,522	
Other Class A	0	0	1	637	
Class B	5	4,096	24	11,183	"Other" includes solids for which quality was not known or not tracked (e.g. because solids were landfilled).
Other (no data, etc.)	25	30,454	32	41,975	
TOTAL	32	37,363	65	59,317	

#### **Biosolids Treatment Practices**

			Diosolius 116	eatment Practic	<i>,</i>
	Estimated Number of WWTPs or Separate Preparers Using	Estimated Quantity of Biosolids Produced Using	Estimated Number of WWTPs or Separate Preparers Using	Estimated Quantity of Biosolids Produced Using	
		ilization			
Aerobic Digestion (total)	no data		18		
Class A (ATAD/Other)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	.0		
Class B	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Anaerobic digestion (AD) (total)	no data		6		
Class A (e.g. thermophilic)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	Ī		
Class B (mesophilic)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
WWTPs co-digesting (FOG, food, glycol, etc.)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004		N/A	
Biogas used (heating, electicity, fuel, etc.;scf/year)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004		N/A	
ime/Alkaline (total)	no data	no data	2		
Class A lime/alkaline	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Class B lime/alkaline	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Composting	no data	no data	5	3,529	
Thermal (e.g. heat drying, not incineration/gasificatn/pyrol)	no data	no data	3		
Gasification	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Pyrolysis	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Hydrolysis (thermal, chemical, etc.)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004		N/A	
Long-term (lagoons, reed beds, etc.)	no data	no data		N/A	
Oxidation ditch / extended aeration	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004		N/A	
Other stabilization technology	no data	no data			
	Dew	atering			Data presented here are very partial; they come from the U.S. EPA ECHO database entries for SC WRRFs that reported 201
Belt Filter Press	no data	no data			
Plate & Frame Press	no data	no data			
Screw Press	no data	no data			
Centrifuge	no data	no data			
Vaccuum Filter	no data	no data			
Drying beds (open-air)	no data	no data	3		
Solar drying (e.g. in greenhouse)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Other dewatering technology	no data				
	Thic	kening			
Gravity thickener	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Gravity belt thickener (GBT)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Centrifuge	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Dissolved air flotation (DAF)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Other thickening technology	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
		Other			
Biosolids sold in bags (explain at right what size bags)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	