



Maryland Green Registry MEMBER

The Maryland Green Registry promotes and recognizes sustainable practices at organizations of all types and sizes. Members agree to share at least five environmental practices and one measurable result while striving to continually improve their environmental performance.

Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works Bureau of Waste Management Services

389 Burns Crossing Road
Severn, Maryland 21144
(410) 222-6108

www.aacounty.org

www.RecycleMoreOften.com

Local Government

Member since April 2012

Management and Leadership



Environmentally Preferable Products and Services

The mission of the Bureau Waste Management Services is to provide a comprehensive service delivery system that focuses on the convenient source separation, recycling, and reuse of discarded materials and minimizes the need to dispose materials as waste.



Environmental Restoration or Community Environmental Projects

The Bureau of Waste Management Services holds six (6) Household Hazardous Waste Drop-Off Days per year for County residents to safely dispose of products containing harmful chemicals. The County began collecting household hazardous waste in 1988. Since then, the program has served over 63,329 customers, and removed 5,189,423 pounds of toxic chemicals and household products from the waste stream.

The Bureau partners with several local organizations each Spring to help clean up streams and other sensitive areas of Anne Arundel County. In Spring 2015 the projects included: Severn River Association's Project Clean Stream (Clements Creek), Girl Scouts of Central Maryland (Magothy River), South River Federation Project Clean Stream (Church Creek), Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay Project Clean Stream (Rock Creek), Oyster Recovery Partnership (West River), and West/Rhode Riverkeeper Project Clean Stream (Bluejay Branch). The groups recovered scrap metal, recyclables, and trash from our streams, rivers, and adjacent beaches.

Waste



Solid Waste Reduction and Reuse

Brush is ground for reuse, while grass and leaves are composted to produce a salable product. Brick, asphalt and concrete are reused as road base materials. In FY15, 9,188 tons of rubble was reused at the Millersville Landfill and Convenience Centers.

As part of its outreach program, the Recycling and Waste Reduction Division educates County residents and businesses on recognizing the value of various materials and reducing discards. The Division informs County residents of the benefits of grass-cycling through direct mailings, and frequently includes source reduction tips on their informational brochures.



Recycling

Our recycling program includes collection services for County parks, offices, as well as small businesses. We offer recycling assistance for educational institutions, businesses, and government agencies too. We provide recycling containers and compost bins to County residents as part of the annual solid waste service charge.

In 2008, Anne Arundel County implemented a County-wide recycling campaign, with a goal of achieving a 50% recycling rate. Since this program was implemented, the recycling rate has increased from 31% to its current rate of 45%.

In FY 15, we recycled 135,648 tons of materials, including single stream (paper, plastic, metals, and glass), electronics, batteries, scrap metal, shingles, yard waste, tires, antifreeze, and oil.

Energy



Renewable Energy

Anne Arundel County constructed a Landfill Gas-to-Electricity project at the Millersville Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility in 2012. The project provides 3.2 Megawatts of electricity to the local power grid, which is enough energy to meet the average electricity demands for nearly 2,000 households. Since 2012, the project has generated over \$5M from energy sales.

Water



Stormwater Management and Site Design

Stormwater management systems are installed throughout the Millersville Landfill to capture and treat stormwater runoff before it is released to streams or

rivers. Stormwater is diverted away from disposal areas. The stormwater travels along grassed terraces, and is directed into larger channels that are lined with large rocks, known as rip rap, to prevent erosion. The grassed terraces and rip rap lined channels carry the stormwater to ponds, where it is stored long enough to allow any sediment to be deposited in the pond. Gradually, the stormwater is discharged to the receiving stream at a velocity that will not cause stream erosion.

Profile Updated December 2015



Maryland

Help build a greener, more sustainable Maryland through voluntary practices that reduce environmental impacts and save money.

Learn more at www.green.maryland.gov/registry

