

APPENDIX C
SOLID WASTE TYPES

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1. PAPER CATEGORY.

a. Corrugated Container. A paperboard container fabricated from two layers of draft linerboard sandwiched means paperboard made from wood pulp produced by a modified sulfate pulping process, with basis weight from 18 to 200 pounds. This paper can be used as facing material for corrugated or solid fiber containers. Linerboard may also mean material that is made from reclaimed paper stock. Corrugating medium means paperboard made from chemical or semi-chemical wood pumps, straw or reclaimed paper stock, and folded-to-form permanent corrugations. Brown paper bags are included in this category. Examples would be cardboard boxes and containers.

b. Mixed Paper. Mixture, unsegregated by color or quality, of at least two of the following paper wastes: newspaper, corrugated cardboard, office paper, computer paper, white paper, coated paper stock, or other paper wastes.

c. Newspaper. Old newsprint (NP) that is separated from other types of solid waste or collected separately from other types of solid waste and made available for reuse and be used as a raw material in the manufacture of a new paper product. Heavily soiled newspaper is not recyclable.

d. High Grade Ledger Paper. Office white letter paper or computer print paper of non-colored variety with fiber content and consistency that is of presentation quality. This does not include laser print paper.

e. Non-Recyclable Paper Products. Paper or multi-layered products not included in the listings above. This will include such items as: envelopes with windows, blue print paper, carbon paper, and aseptic packaging. Aseptic packaging is multi-layered packaging constructed of coated paper, plastic, foil, and is used primarily for single-serve juices. Although the producers of these products claim that they are recyclable it is extremely difficult to separate the layers. If the layers are not separable, the product cannot be recycled. Examples of non-recyclable paper products are foil and paper wraps, waxed paper, and plasticized paper.

2. PLASTICS CATEGORY.

a. Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET No. 1) Containers. The plastic containers commonly used for beverages. These items are identified as always being transparent and usually green or clear in color. The bottom of the container has a small dot, or nipple, and not a seam. By 1992, the base of PETE containers will be coded with the triangular recycling symbol with a 1 inside of it. Note: The dark plastic removable base used on 1-liter beverage bottles are not PETE.

b. High Density Polyethylene (HDPE No. 2) Containers. Those rigid plastic containers that are generally opaque or solid in color, and frequently carry the triangular recycling symbol with a 2 inside, e.g., milk containers, household cleaning solution bottles, base cups of large beverage bottles, etc.

c. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC No. 3) Containers. Transparent, translucent, or opaque (colored usually high gloss) bottles. Typical products are imported mineral water, salad dressing, salad and vegetable oil, floor polish, mouthwash, and some translucent pharmaceutical bottles.

d. Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE No. 4). Film plastics used for such purposes as agricultural covering, grocery bags, food industry wrap, dry cleaning bags, etc. The actual film is thin (10 mil or less (1/100 inch or less)) and flexible, opaque or clear, and has a very low weight to volume ratio.

e. Polypropylene (PP No. 5). Plastics used in the following products: battery cases, medical containers, oil additive containers, some dairy tubs, cereal box liners, bottle labels and caps, rope and strapping, combs, snack wraps, and bags.

f. Polystyrene (PS No. 6). Plastic containers used in yogurt cups and tubs, cookie and muffin trays, clear carry-out containers, vitamin bottles, and expanded or foamed polystyrene, such as meat and produce trays, egg cartons, carry-out (clamshell) containers.

g. Other Plastics (Other No. 7). All plastic products made of other than the six most common listed above. Examples are: plastics made of multiple resins in layers, microwavable serving ware, "brick pack" juice boxes, water coolers bottles, and squeezable bottles used for ketchup, condiments, jellies, and syrups.

3. GLASS CATEGORY.

a. Recyclable Glass. This classification includes refillable glass beverage containers, and other recyclable glass. This may include flint (clear), amber, green, or mixed glass.

b. Non-Recyclable Glass. These are glass products that are usually rejected by recycling operations. Examples are pyrex, plate glass, automotive glass, light bulbs, etc.

4. METALS CATEGORY.

a. Aluminum Cans. Any food or beverage container that is composed of at least 94 percent aluminum.

b. Ferrous Metals. Any iron or steel scrap that has an iron content sufficient for magnetic separation, including tin and bi-metal cans.

c. Non-Ferrous Metals. Any metal scraps that have value and are derived from metals other than iron and its alloys in steel and to which a magnet will not adhere. Examples of non-ferrous metals are aluminum, copper, brass, bronze, lead, and zinc.

d. White Goods. Discarded, enamel-coated major appliances, such as washing machines, clothes dryers, hot water heaters, stoves, and refrigerators.

5. YARD WASTE CATEGORY.

Yard Wastes. Any waste from maintaining or altering of public, commercial, or residential landscaping, including, but not limited to, yard clippings, leaves, tree trimmings, prunings, brush, and weeds.

6. OTHER ORGANICS CATEGORY.

a. Organic Compostables. Non-petroleum based solid wastes that originated from living organisms, or their metabolic waste products. From petroleum, which contains naturally produced organic compounds, and which are biologically decomposable by microbial and fungal action into the constituent compounds of water, carbon dioxide, and other simpler organic compounds. Organic compostables include food wastes, agricultural crop residues, manure, throwaway and reusable baby diapers, etc.

b. Organic Non-Compostables. Items which, by chemical treatment or process in manufacture, do not readily decompose by biological action. These are items not listed in No. 6 (a), such as leather, non-synthetic textiles and blends, such as clothing, baby wipes, drier sheets, etc.

c. Tires and Rubber. Products of an amorphous polymer of isoprene derived from natural latex of certain tropical plants or from petroleum.

d. Wood Wastes. Solid wastes consisting of wood pieces, or particles from manufacturing, or producing wood products, harvesting, processing, or storing raw wood materials, or construction and demolition activities.

7. OTHER WASTE CATEGORIES.

a. Inert Solids (Inert Wastes). A non-liquid solid waste including, but not limited to, soil and concrete, that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water-quality objectives established by a regional water board and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid waste.

b. Household Hazardous Wastes. Wastes from products purchased by the general public for household use which, because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may pose a substantial known or potential hazard to human health, or the environment, when improperly treated, disposed, or otherwise managed. Examples are cleaning solvents, sprays, insecticides, herbicides, pharmaceuticals, etc.

8. SPECIAL WASTE CATEGORY.

a. Sewage Sludge. Residual solids, and semi-solids, resulting from the treatment of waste water, but does not include waste water effluent discharged from such treatment processes.

b. Other Special Wastes (exclusive of (8a)). A solid, a water-based sludge, or a water-based slurry, of which solid constituents are substantially insoluble in water. It is a hazardous waste only because it contains an inorganic substance(s) that pose a chronic toxicity hazard to human health or the environment. It includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Ash from the burning of fossil fuels, biomass, and other combustible materials.
- (2) Auto shredder waste.
- (3) Catalyst from petroleum refining.
- (4) Dewatered sludge from the treatment of industrial process water.
- (5) Dewatered tannery sludge.
- (6) Drilling mud from gas and oil wells.
- (7) Refractory from industrial furnaces, kilns, and ovens.
- (8) Tailings from extracting, beneficiating, and processing ores and minerals.

Special waste also includes any solid waste which, because of its source of generation, physical, chemical or biological characteristics, or unique disposal practices, is specifically conditioned in the solid waste facilities permit for handling and/or disposal. Asbestos and auto bodies are included in this category.

9. NOTES.

- a. The plastic film around meat packages does not have to be removed.
- b. Composites go into the waste type that represents the majority of its composition by weight.
- c. Plastics that are not marked are considered other plastics.
- d. Residual yard waste, or organic waste, along with any small pieces of paper, plastic, foil, etc., left after the sorting is done will be placed in the "Yard" and "Organic Waste" categories. Care should be taken that no identifiable household hazardous waste will be left in the residuals.