

COMMON WASTE STREAM MATERIAL DEFINITIONS

PAPER

- Uncoated Corrugated. Old corrugated cardboard (OCC) and Kraft paper – Kraft linerboard and containerboard cartons and shipping boxes with corrugated paper medium (excludes wax or plastic coated boxes). Kraft paper bags are also included.
- High Grade Paper. Bond, rag-content, manila or stationery grade paper with or without color. Includes ledger, photocopy paper, computer printouts, manila folders, index cards, and envelopes (without windows or gummed labels).
- Text Books. Text-quality books printed on a high-grade paper with either a hard or soft binding. Does not include books printed on groundwood paper.
- Newspaper. Printed and unprinted groundwood newsprint. This category may include some glossy paper typically used in advertisements, unless found separately.
- Magazines. Magazines and catalogs printed on glossy, coated paper stock.
- Phone Books. Telephone directories, including yellow pages.
- Mixed Paper. Low-grade recyclable paper. Includes paperboard, books and catalogs with groundwood paper, construction paper, blue prints, and glossy, coated paper (except magazines and catalogs). Higher grade papers are included if they contain gummed labels or plastic elements.
- Other Paper. Low-grade contaminated and non-contaminated paper. Includes tissue paper, napkins, paper towels, paper plates, paper food cartons, milk cartons, aseptic packages, cigarette packages, waxed paper, whether or not they are contaminated with fluids or food. Includes all other grades of paper if substantially contaminated with fluids or waste.

PLASTIC

- High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Bottles - Natural. Blow-molded grade HDPE bottles with narrow mouth, natural (non-pigmented), commonly used for dairy products, fruit juice and other household products. Usually bears the number "2" within the recycling triangle symbol at the bottom of the container.
- High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Bottles - Colored. Blow-molded grade HDPE bottles with narrow mouth, pigmented, commonly used for bleach, liquid detergents, motor oil and other household and automotive products. Usually bears the number "2" within the recycling triangle symbol at the bottom of the container.
- High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) – Wide. Injection-mold grade HDPE containers, natural and pigmented, commonly used for margarine and other food product tubs, some medicine bottles, and 5-gallon buckets. Usually bears the number "2" within the recycling triangle symbol at the bottom of the container.
- Polyethylene Teraphthalate (PET) - Slim. Blow-mold grade PET beverage containers. Includes both color and clear. Usually bears the number "1" within the recycling triangle at the bottom of the container.
- Polyethylene Teraphthalate (PET) – Wide. Injection-grade PET containers usually used for food containers and some plastic cups. Usually bears the number "1" within the recycling triangle at the bottom of the container.

- Film Plastics. Plastic wrapping materials, plastic bags, and flexible film and sheet plastic.
- Other Plastic Containers. Includes plastic containers not classified above, such as containers with numbers "3" through "7" within the recycling triangle symbol at the bottom of the container: polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polypropylene (PP), polystyrene (PS), acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), and others.
- Mixed Plastics. Includes non-container plastic objects not classified above, such as plastic pipe, electrical components, automotive components, toys and foamed plastics.

GLASS

- Recyclable Glass - Clear. Recyclable glass of the common formulation used in beverage containers and food jars (non-CRV containers). Restricted to clear (flint) glass only.
- Recyclable Glass - Color. Recyclable glass of the common formulation used in beverage containers and food jars (non-CRV containers). Restricted to tinted or colored glass only.
- Non-Recyclable Glass. Flat, pressed and blown glass products such as light bulbs, mirrors, decorative items and fixtures, windows, safety glass, and cooking ware. Some of these products are recyclable, but not when mixed with the more common glass formulation used in bottles and jars.

METALS

- Aluminum Cans. All aluminum beverage containers.
- Other Non-Ferrous Metals. Metals derived from materials other than iron such as aluminum, copper, brass, bronze, lead, zinc, and other metals to which magnet will not adhere. Stainless steel is also included in this category.
- Steel Food and Beverage Cans. All coated and tin-free ferrous food and beverage cans, including bi-metal cans.
- Other Ferrous Metals. Ferrous and ferrous scrap metals from any source except food and beverage containers, intact white goods, and composite bulky items as defined below.
- White Goods. Discarded, enamel-coated major appliances, such as washing machines, clothes dryers, hot water heaters, stoves, refrigerators, and freezers.

YARD WASTE

- Leaves and Grass. Lawn clippings, weeds and leaves that are not attached to branches.
- Branches and Stumps. Tree stumps and branches over 4 inches in diameter.
- Prunings and Trimmings. Prunings and trimmings from trees, bushes, shrubs and other plants. Includes branches up to 4 inches in diameter.

OTHER ORGANICS

- Food Waste. Food capable of being decomposed by microorganisms with sufficient rapidity as to cause nuisance from odors and gases. Kitchen wastes and food from containers are examples.
- Tires. Pneumatic tires from vehicles, including bicycles.
- **Other Rubber**. Rubber from products other than tires, such as hoses, gloves and fan belts.
- Wood - Unpainted. Wood and dimensional lumber construction materials from new construction, remodeling or demolition, including plywood and shingles if uncontaminated by paint or preservative treatment. Also includes easily separable wood from furniture, tools and other durable products. Does not include preservative treated wood or particleboard, chipboard or masonite.
- Wood - Painted. Any wood with paint or preservative treatment. Also includes particleboard, chipboard and masonite due to their resin content.
- Textiles and Leather. Fabric materials, including natural and man-made textile materials made from cottons, wools, silks, nylon, rayon, polyesters and other materials. This category includes clothing, rags, curtains and other fabric materials. Leather and leather goods are also included such as belts and wallets. All shoes are included in this category.
- Carpet. Includes carpets made from natural and man-made materials such as wool, nylon and plastics. May include the padding material used for carpets.
- Diapers. Disposable diapers.
- Other Organic Waste. Organic materials not otherwise categorized. Includes natural fibers, manure, cork, hemp rope, wicker products, jute carpet backing, sawdust and lint.

OTHER WASTE

- Crushable Inerts. Includes rock, brick, portland-cement concrete, asphaltic-cement concrete and ceramics.
- Other Inerts. All dirt, sand, soil and soil-like products, such as cat litter. Also includes plaster and inert solids not suitable for use as crushed aggregate.
- Gypsum Wallboard – Painted. All gypsum-based wallboard, including board for use in the drywall or plaster trades, if painted only.
- Gypsum Wallboard – Unpainted. All gypsum-based wallboard, including board for use in the drywall or plaster trades, if unpainted only.
- Asphalt Roofing. Includes three-tab composition roofing shingles, tar and gravel roofing, and asphalt-impregnated roofing papers and felts.
- Hazardous Waste. Wastes resulting from products purchased by the general public for household use or similar commercial use which, because of their quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may pose a hazard to human health. Examples include paints, solvents, flammable liquids, pesticides, herbicides, batteries,

acids and bases. May include the containers in which these materials are encountered.

- Brown Goods. Typically electronic or electrically powered household products fabricated from metals and plastics and not easily separable into individual materials. Examples include hair dryers, radios, stereos, microwave ovens, computers, television sets and telephones.
- Composite Bulky Items. Large non-electrical items made of several material types and not easily separated by material, including furniture, mattresses and box springs, lawn mowers and large automotive or industrial equipment parts.