Universal, Special and Unique Wastes

Overview

Universal, Special and Unique Wastes are those materials that require special handling and care for safe reuse, recycling, collection, treatment, and disposal. Universal Wastes are hazardous wastes that are generated by small and large businesses and are regulated under the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) Title 128 – Nebraska Hazardous Waste Regulations. Title 128 provides specific management standards intended to decrease the regulatory burden and increase reuse and recycling of these hazardous wastes. Universal Wastes from households are not subject to the Universal Waste regulations and can legally be disposed of at a municipal waste landfill, such as the City's Bluff Road Landfill. However, as discussed under the paper on household hazardous waste (HHW) these wastes can generally be more safely managed in a source reduction, recycling or diversion program.

Universal Waste regulations ease the regulatory requirements for hazardous waste and provide businesses alternate management standards. The regulations streamline the requirements related to notification, labeling, marking, prohibitions, accumulation time limits, employee training, response to releases, off-site shipments, tracking, and transportation to facilitate recovery and recycling. The following are defined by Nebraska Title 128 as Universal Wastes:

- Batteries
- Pesticides
- Mercury-containing items
- Spent lamps (fluorescent, high-pressure sodium, mercury vapor, metal halide)
- Electronic items

The first four items listed above are the same as the federal list; Nebraska has added electronic items to the list.

Special Waste is defined by NDEQ in Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations and also by Lincoln Municipal Code (LMC) 8.32 – Solid Waste. LMC 8.32.080 defines six groups or categories of Special Waste, as listed below. A full list of what is included in each group is provided as an Appendix to this document.

Group I: Wastes That May Contain Free Liquids
Group II: Petroleum-based Wastes
Group III: Empty Containers
Group IV: Solvents, Absorbents, Filters, and Residues
Group V: Hazardous or Toxic Chemicals or Chemical Products
Group VI: Miscellaneous

Item (35) in the Group VI definition includes "Any other solid waste which requires special management to ensure protection of public health, safety, or the environment based upon the physical, chemical, or biological properties of the waste". By virtue of this definition the LLCHD has the right to make a determination on whether a waste is a Special Waste. NDEQ's definition of Special Waste includes "solid waste, except waste which is regulated as a hazardous waste, which possesses physical, chemical, or biological characteristics that make it different from general municipal solid waste, or construction and demolition waste, and which requires special handling, treatment, or disposal methodologies in order to protect public health, safety, and the environment." Universal and Special Waste do not generally include HHW; HHW is discussed in a separate technical paper.

The definitions of Unique Waste may vary by community. Unique Wastes typically refer to those that require special handling or those that may be more difficult to manage, reuse or recycle at a household or business level. Nebraska law (Nebr. Rev. Statutes Chapter 13, Section 13-2039 (part of Nebraska's Integrated Solid Waste Management Act)) bans certain materials from landfill disposal (e.g., tires, waste oils, lead acid batteries, appliances, and others). Tires and appliances are two examples of Unique Wastes.

For purposes of this paper the following materials are considered Unique Wastes:

- Tires
- Electronic Waste (e-waste)
- Scrap Metals and Appliances
- Household Medical Waste and Pharmaceutical Waste
- Paints (Latex and Oil)
- Difficult to Handle Materials

This is not an all-encompassing list but provides an example of the wide variety of materials that can be considered Unique Wastes. Examples of difficult to manage waste include tree root balls and large timbers, bulky items such as pieces of metal, furniture, mattresses, carpeting or disaster debris; they can also include wastes that do not readily compress (e.g., rigid pipe). Other difficult to manage and less bulky items that can be generated at a household level include items such as compressed gas cylinders, fire extinguishers, and ammunitions.

Current Programs

The City's Bluff Road Landfill is not licensed to accept hazardous waste; it is licensed, but not obligated, to accept Special Waste. Because Universal Wastes are hazardous wastes they are banned from disposal at the City's landfills.

Pursuant to LMC 8.32, the LLCHD administers a Special Waste permit program. Two of the key provisions of LMC Section 8.32.080 include the following:

- "Industrial, commercial, and home occupation generators of a special waste, in any quantity, must upon request by the Health Director, provide an inventory of wastes generated."
- "No industry, commercial operation, or home occupation shall dispose of any special wastes in quantities greater than that provided from time to time by resolution of the City Council… without first obtaining a written permit from the Health Director."

The LLCHD Special Waste program goals are to protect human health and the environment by ensuring that industrial and business waste is properly managed, prevent hazardous waste from being disposed of in the Bluff Road Landfill, and to provide technical assistance on pollution prevention opportunities, reuse, recycling and disposal options. These goals are accomplished through:

(1) inventorying all businesses that may generates one of the 35 different "special" waste types;

(2) reviewing submitted material safety data sheets (MSDS) and laboratory test data;

(3) issuing permits with specific permit conditions;

(4) hazardous waste identification and assisting with proper storage, handling, and disposal options;

(5) conducting investigations and taking appropriate enforcement actions;

(6) providing educational fact sheets; and,

(7) providing on-site technical assistance in pollution prevention, waste reduction, and regulatory requirements.

A core part of LLCHD Special Waste program is providing education and technical assistance to businesses in understanding their regulatory requirements, finding alternative less toxic products, encouraging best management practices and providing information on reuse and recycling through product reuse for another business, via the Keep Nebraska Beautiful Material Exchange Program and WasteCap Nebraska.

The Special Waste Program:

- reduces illegal waste disposal on land, water, air, into wastewater and stormwater drainage system;
- protects the City from liability and fines;
- reduces risk to the public, refuse haulers, landfill staff and the environment through permit conditions; and,
- reduces the number of required NDEQ random inspections by landfill personnel, thus limiting staff exposure to various types of waste.

LLCHD staff also conducts risk reduction audits of businesses with extremely hazardous substances to:

- assure compliance with the regulations;
- encourage best management practices;
- identify risk reduction options; and,
- gather information to plan for emergency response spills or releases.

This program compliments the City's operations of the Bluff Road Landfill in providing both a Special Waste tracking and disposal approval process. When a Special Waste generator desires to use the Bluff Road Landfill their request is subject to several conditions including approval from both the LLCHD and the City's Public Works and Utilities Department. This program is unique within Nebraska and provides a very effective means of minimizing the quantity of potentially hazardous or toxic waste disposed in the Bluff Road Landfill. Again, the Bluff Road Landfill is not obligated to take Special Waste and as such is selective in the materials it receives. Additionally, the City, pursuant to state regulations and permit conditions, conducts random inspections of incoming loads of waste to further minimize the potential receipt of hazardous waste and other unauthorized materials. The following are examples of Special Waste accepted at the Bluff Road Landfill, subject to compliance with the LLCHD Special Waste permits program:

- Asbestos
- Treated wood,
- Treated infectious waste
- Certain petroleum based wastes

The following are current programs (not a complete list) that address source reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of materials that may be generated at a household level with characteristics of Universal, Special and Unique Waste:

- Diversion of the following materials can be accomplished through several voluntary retail and facility take-back locations. A list of such these facilities is provided on pages 6 and 7 of the *Lincoln-Lancaster County's Official 2012 Waste Reduction & Recycling Guide*. Fees and restrictions may apply.
    - Appliances
    - Batteries (lead-acid, rechargeable, button)
    - Electronics (limited to computer equipment, televisions, and toner cartridges)
    - Compact fluorescent lights (CFLs)
    - Fire extinguishers
    - Tires
    - Propane tanks
- City facilities, Bluff Road Landfill and North 48th Street Transfer Station, accept the following items. Fees may apply.
    - Appliances
    - Tires
    - Lead-acid automobile batteries (at North 48th Street site only)
    - Used Motor Oil (at North 48th Street site only)
- LLCHD coordinates HHW and CESQG hazardous waste collection events. The HHW events do not accept lead acid batteries and electronics waste, but do accept the following universal-type wastes from households:
    - Pesticides
    - CFLs and fluorescent light tubes
    - Mercury thermometers and thermostats

  These events also accept a wide range of other household hazardous wastes. For a list of items that are and are not accepted at these events see page 11 of the *Lincoln-Lancaster County's Official 2012 Waste Reduction & Recycling Guide*.

- LLCHD is currently working with the Nebraska MEDS Coalition to implement a program to provide safe and legal disposal alternative for unwanted and expired consumer medications.
- Non-Profit organizations provide organized diversion programs for certain building materials and other reusable items, including but not limited to the following:
    - EcoStores Nebraska for construction, demolition and remodeling materials, supplies and re-usable paints (latex and oil)
    - Nebraska Materials Exchange (Keep Nebraska Beautiful) for schools and businesses
    - Charitable organizations, thrift and consignment stores also take reusable appliances, working electronics, and other merchandise.
- Educational initiatives provided locally by the City, LLCHD, and private organizations (e.g., WasteCap Nebraska) inform residential, business, institutional, and industrial waste generators of items that are potentially hazardous and how to avoid, reduce, and properly mange and dispose of such materials.

Generation and Diversion

Generation and diversion quantities of universal-type, Special and Unique Wastes produced by households are difficult to compile for several reasons, including many of these materials are: banned from MSW landfill disposal; managed by private companies; mixed with other wastes in the households' waste stream; and/or, represent such small volumes that data is not separately recorded during waste sorting and characterization events. The NDEQ's 2008 Nebraska Waste Characterization Study included a waste sort and characterization at the Bluff Road Landfill.

This study identified types of materials disposed at the Bluff Road Landfill, by percentages. Based on percentages from this study an estimate is included in Table 1 on the quantities disposed of at the Bluff Road site in fiscal year (FY) 2010.

Table 1 – Select Materials from 2008 Waste Characterization Study (Bluff Road Landfill)

Material Category	% of Total	Tons Disposed as MSW in FY2010 *
Electronic Waste	0.41%	1,300
Empty Aerosol Cans	0.17%	500
Dry Cell Batteries	0.08%	200
Household Hazardous Waste	0.02%	60**
Other Misc Waste	0.50%	1,500

* Based on FY 2011/2012 MSW Disposal of 304,919 tons. See also HHW technical paper.
** See separate discussion in the paper on HHW.

While limited data is available on total quantities, some data is available on materials diverted from records maintained by the City's Solid Waste Operations. These records indicate the following were diverted through City facilities:

- Tires – Averaged 50 tons annually over the past five years.
- Batteries - Averaged annually 240 vehicle, lawn mower and motorcycle batteries over the past 4 years.
- Appliances – Average 3,000 per year processed at City's appliance de-manufacturing facility over the past five years.
- Scrap metals – Average 540 tons per year over the past five years.
- Paint - Average 1,250 gallons per year over the past 2 years (via EcoStores).

In addition, WasteCap Nebraska has developed a "take-back" program in Lincoln and Lancaster County for CFL's and other fluorescent lamps called "Another Bright Idea." In 2010 approximately 1,810 lamps were recycled and in 2011 this grew to over 2,930 lamps.

Program (Facility/System) Options

The focus of the following discussion includes options that might be available for reduction, reuse and diversion of materials currently subject to disposal. This excludes Universal and Special Wastes currently not part of the MSW stream and not being directed to City disposal sites. Reference should also be made to the papers on HHW, Product Stewardship and Source Reduction for additional waste reduction discussions. Programs for appliances and tires are not considered further since these materials are banned from landfill disposal and public/private collection locations and diversion programs are well established.

Program options vary with the type of materials. The options presented address the following primary areas to focus on increasing source reduction and diversion of select waste types:

- Electronic waste (e-waste)
- Household medical waste and pharmaceutical waste
- Other universal-type wastes – voluntary or mandatory
- Paints (latex and oil)
- Difficult to handle wastes

Electronics Waste (e-waste). Some electronics, if tested, will fail the federal criteria for and be classified as a "hazardous" waste, and thus would require special handling and disposal. Currently, federal and state laws do not require diversion or alternate management of e-waste (as Universal, Special or hazardous Waste) from residential generators; however, there have been numerous efforts to require increased diversion options through voluntary programs, legislation (mandates), and product stewardship initiatives. E-waste also has potential for material recovery, reuse, refurbishment, or recycling of functional items.

The primary options for increased diversion of e-wastes are:

- Increased public education/behavior change
- Residential Disposal Bans
- Voluntary local business collection/take-back
- Product stewardship and extended producer responsibility options
- Inclusion of e-waste drop-off options as part of the local HHW management program (e.g., at a permanent collection facility)
- Prohibiting their disposal in the City's landfill

A key part of any source reduction, reuse, recycling, and diversion program is educating consumers and waste generators on options to avoid or minimize waste generation and disposal.

Where education initiatives generally focus on voluntary participation, legislation/ordinance can also be used to mandate change and accelerate the implementation of source reduction and alternative management programs. Bans do not necessarily reduce waste but rather use legislation to change management options, create the need for alternate management approaches (which often include reduction, reuse and recycling) and can change purchasing practices; bans may increase the risk for illegal dumping.

Product stewardship and extended producer responsibility are discussed in a separate paper. There are a number of such initiatives focused on e-waste across the United States. According to the Electronics Recycling Coordination Clearing house, currently 24 states have instituted some type of e-waste law for mandatory recovery programs (http://www.ecycleclearinghouse.org/content.aspx?pageid=10, retrieved 7/20/2012). These are legislated (generally mandated) types of programs.

Current local business collection/take-back programs in the Planning Area are conducted on a voluntary basis and may involve fees. There are many examples across the US that could be considered for future implementation. Some examples include:

- Encourage special collection events to be underwritten by businesses for the benefit of employees, their families, and possibly others.
- Work with local businesses to expand the number of take-back locations and types of items.
- Grants and subsidies to help encourage participation and offset costs.

Currently, LLCHD HHW collection events do not accept electronics/televisions. To provide for this material in future HHW collection events (or future facilities) would involve added funding and additional logistics. Also, the current HHW collection events are free to local residents and generally focused on the more hazardous and toxic materials in the households, so expanding the list of accepted materials to include electronics would significantly change the focus of the program (e.g., the LLCHD would be handling a Universal Waste that would likely require significant storage requirements).

Permanent collection facilities already exist to a limited extent with voluntary private initiatives. If an outcome of the Solid Waste Plan 2040 includes a recommendation for a permanent HHW facility then additional evaluation of the types of waste to be received may need to include consideration of e-wastes. Logistically, the inclusion in a permanent facility may provide some efficiency (e.g., shared staff, storage areas); however, there would also need to be decisions on whether there would be a charge for drop-off, similar to some existing private facilities.

Household Medical Waste/Pharmaceutical Waste. Medical and pharmaceutical wastes generated by households are of concern when the waste is infectious, hazardous, or even non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste. Improper disposal has the potential to impact human health and the environment. Currently, federal and state law does not prevent or restrict the disposal of these household wastes in the MSW disposal system, but state, federal and local environmental managers all discourage such landfilling and provide or support initiatives to prevent such disposal. Nationally, there have been numerous efforts to develop solutions through voluntary programs, legislation (mandates) and extended producer responsibility initiatives. Pharmaceutical and medical waste generated at health care facilities and laboratories are regulated as Special Wastes in Lincoln and Lancaster County.

The primary options for increased diversion of household medical waste/pharmaceutical waste are:

- Increased public education/behavior change
- Residential Disposal Bans, on items currently exempt under the federal HHW regulations
- Voluntary local business collection/take-back
- Extended producer responsibility options
- Inclusion of these medications in HHW collection events
- Inclusion of these materials at a permanent HHW facility

Because of the chemical, biological, and physical nature of these wastes it can be challenging to simply integrate them with other programs (e.g., handling certain medication (narcotics) requires law enforcement personnel as well as trained technical staff). Integration with other programs can be complicated and not necessarily complimentary.

As noted above LLCHD is in the process of developing a program in conjunction with Nebraska MEDS Coalition which will utilize local pharmacies for the take-back and proper handling and disposal of medications. Requirements outlined in the 2010 Safe and Secure Drug Disposal Act will impact the implementation of this project. These and similar types of take-back programs in conjunction with pharmacies appear to be the major trend in the US. Legislation often discussed at the federal level looks to provide management options through a similar take-back program. Even though pharmacies dispense such medication, take-back programs pose challenges with identification, storage and handling, as well as certain risks to those handling the materials.

Other Universal-type Wastes. Pesticides, mercury-containing items and compact and tube type fluorescent light bulbs can currently be managed through LLCHD coordinated HHW collection events. Batteries and compact fluorescent lights/fluorescent tubes can also be diverted through certain private businesses in the Planning Area (fees may apply). Increasing diversion of these universal-type wastes may be accomplished by one or more of the following options:

- Increased public education/behavior change
- Voluntary local business collection/take-back
- Extended producer responsibility options (mandatory take-back)

- Inclusion of these materials at a permanent HHW facility
- Prohibiting their disposal in the City's landfill

Universal-type wastes collection at a permanent HHW facility may have considerable merit, in combination with private sector initiatives. See also paper on HHW for the potential benefits of a permanent facility for handling universal-type HHW. As noted above, Universal Wastes are hazardous wastes.

Paints (Latex and Oil). Liquid paint is prohibited from disposal in landfills and should not be included in regular household garbage. LMC 8.32.080 includes: paint, dry paint waste, filters, and paint contaminated material as item (20) in Group IV Special Waste; this is applicable to non-residential generators of paint and related materials. Dried paint from residential sources can be disposed of in conjunction with other MSW; however, it recommended that such paints be completely dry before disposing. Latex paint is not a toxic or hazardous waste; oil based paints can contain compounds which are toxic or hazardous. Currently, federal and state law does not prevent or restrict the disposal of these household wastes in the MSW disposal system. Other than paint that has been badly degraded or contaminated, reuse is considered the most viable, non-disposal, management option.

The primary options for increased reuse and diversion of liquid paint are:

- Increased public education/behavior change
- Voluntary local business collection/take-back (e.g., current EcoStore)
- Extended producer responsibility options.
- Inclusion in HHW collection events
- Inclusion of this material at a permanent HHW facility

Latex paint is not typically been accepted at LLCHD coordinated HHW collection events. A permanent HHW facility could also receive, store, blend and manage the liquid paint and residual (paint, paint sludges, metal and plastic containers). Paint collection at a permanent HHW facility may have considerable merit, in combination with private sector initiatives. See also paper on HHW for the potential benefits of a permanent facility for handling HHW. As noted above, dried paints are not hazardous wastes, but are a Special Waste if they originate from non-residential sources.

Difficult to Handle Materials. Materials such as large timbers, bulky and non-compressible items as well as certain household items (e.g., compressed gas cylinders, fire extinguishers, ammunitions) pose challenges for source reduction and may not be easily recycled. These materials may also be damaged and degraded to the point where they necessitate disposal.

Program options for these materials may include:

- Increased public education
- Voluntary local business collection/take-back (e.g., current EcoStore)
- Extended producer responsibility options.
- Inclusion in HHW collection events
- Permanent collection facility

While some of these materials may not have source reduction options, there may be additional recycling, diversion and processing options that could be encouraged to minimize quantities requiring disposal or reduce the risk to human health for sanitation workers that might be exposed to them. Permanent collection facilities may not be limited to HHW type facilities; they may include citizen drop-off recycling facilities or processing centers for these materials.

Options Evaluation

Consistent with the guiding evaluation criteria developed for use in the Solid Waste Plan 2040, Universal, Special and Unique Waste programs have been evaluated based on the following considerations:

- **Waste Reduction/Diversion:** Programs that eliminate or minimize household or business related hazardous waste or reduce the toxicity of materials going to the City's landfill are consistent with the waste management hierarchy and are protective of human health and the environment. The options for reducing the quantities and risks associated with these wastes are consistent and compatible with those discussed in separate technical papers on source reduction, zero waste, product stewardship, and HHW.
- **Technical Requirements:** Existing programs for Universal and Special Wastes provide a strong foundation upon which additional programs or material diversion options could be established. A consolidated program for handling of HHW and household-type Universal, Special and Unique Wastes would likely optimize the number of materials diverted and efficiency associated with management of these materials. A permanent facility, in conjunction with added educational outreach is considered a viable and potentially most cost effective approach to increasing diversion from the City's Landfill and may provide additional opportunities to promote non-disposal options. Continued partnerships with private business, non-profits, and organizations specializing in managing these waste types will also be important to optimizing diversion. Combining collection of Universal and Special Wastes (from households and CESQGs) with HHW programs at a permanent facility should provide for the needed material handling capacity, greater efficiencies in operation, reduce risk to public and workers (e.g. trained staff and facility designed for handling such materials) and an effective "one-stop shop" for residents.
- **Environmental Impacts:** Providing safe management and alternative disposal options for Universal, Special and Unique Wastes will help minimize the environmental impacts that could result from improper storage, handling, transportation and disposal. Increased management options will also provide environmental benefits by keeping such wastes out of sewer, water supplies and landfills and as such reduce the long-term risk for release of toxics.
- **Economic Impacts:** Because of the cost of managing hazardous waste there will likely be an overall increase in costs as the quantities increase or systems and facilities are added to the existing management system. Product stewardship and extended producer responsibilities may serve as mechanisms to reduce direct costs to government, but specialized programs may still require government support such as supporting expansion of private business take-backs and reuse of hard-to-manage materials. From a community perspective the manufacturer/producers investments may also provide economic development and local market opportunities, with associated employment opportunities. Permanent facilities will have costs similar to HHW programs and require identification of funding mechanisms for construction, operation and material disposal (since many of the materials may be a form of hazardous waste).
- **Implementation Viability:** Implementation may or may not require added legislative or regulatory changes; this will be material and program specific. Social/political acceptability may be influence by cost; however, on a cost per household per month, new program cost should be small. While a portion of existing programs is supported by non-governmental entities, it is anticipated that an expansion of programs targeting hazardous materials generated at the household level may require added government

involvement, even if is limited to education or simply expanding the list of material handled through current government supported programs. New facilities will require land, siting considerations and possibly special permits.

Relationship to Guiding Principles and Goals

As it relates to the Guiding Principles and Goals of the Solid Waste Plan 2040, promoting and expanding management of Universal, Special and Unique Wastes management programs would be applicable as further noted below:

- **Emphasize the waste management hierarchy**: management of Universal, Special and Unique Wastes is directly related to the waste management hierarchy in that it places maximum emphasis on reducing, reusing, and recycling to avoid or minimize wastes disposed in City landfills.
- **Encourage public/private partnerships**: many residential-type Universal, Special and Unique Wastes are currently received and managed by private businesses and non-profits. Programs under development and considered for this Plan rely on the cooperative efforts and partnership of local government and business stakeholders (e.g., Nebraska MEDS Disposal Project with LLCHD).
- **Ensure system capacity:** Universal, Special and Unique Wastes programs require the necessary infrastructure and system approaches to ensure that materials will not be discarded and can be reused, recycled and possibly returned to beneficial use. As additional materials are diverted, added system capacity may be necessary.
- **Engage the community:** Increased diversion of residential-type Universal, Special and Unique Wastes will require an engaged community because it ultimately seeks to change the current management/disposal ethos by including lifestyle and societal changes. Public education to engage the community will be important to sustaining existing programs and increase program participation.
- **Embrace sustainable principles:** Reduction in quantity and toxicity of Universal, Special and Unique Waste is consistent with sustainability principles in emphasizing the minimizing health, safety, environmental and social impacts and maximizing economic benefits of a product (and its packaging) through all lifecycle stages.

Summary

Programs for Universal, Special and Unique Wastes target those materials that could pose a threat to the environment and human health. Universal Wastes are hazardous wastes and many of the Special Wastes also exhibit hazardous characteristics and require special handling. The City-County currently support a wide range of public and private waste management and reduction programs for these wastes. The existing LLCHD (LMC 8.32.080) Special Waste permitting program is unique within Nebraska and provides a very effective mean of minimizing the quantity of potentially hazardous or toxic waste disposed in the City's Bluff Road Landfill.

While residential and certain types of Universal and Special Wastes (e.g., CESQG waste) can be accepted at the Bluff Road Landfill, the landfill is not obligated to take commercial Special Waste and as such can be selective in the materials it receives. Current diversion programs include private take-back facilities, City-County programs, non-profit organizations and educational efforts.

Programs that eliminate or minimize household or business related hazardous waste or reduce the toxicity of materials going to the City's landfill are consistent with the waste management

hierarchy and are protective of human health and the environment. Options to increase diversion of these materials, especially from household sources include: public education/behavior change, support of existing voluntary efforts, development of new voluntary take-back programs for materials not currently handled, legislation for mandatory retail take-backs, periodic collection events, disposal bans, and/or development of one or more fixed facilities.

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APPENDIX

Lincoln Municipal Code - Section 8.32.080
Special Waste Disposal; Permit Required.

(a) The following solid waste materials are hereby designated as special wastes:

Group I: Wastes That May Contain Free Liquids

(1) Cooking oil and grease;
(2) Cooking grease trap waste;
(3) Mud or sand from sumps or traps;
(4) Septic tank waste;
(5) Chemicals and waste from portable or chemical toilets;
(6) Sewage or other organic residues or sludges;
(7) Sludges containing a liquid concentration of 80% or more by weight or material producing free liquids in a Standard Paint Filter;

Group II: Petroleum-based Wastes

(8) Petroleum type grease trap waste;
(9) Sludges from petroleum tanks;
(10) Petroleum contaminated refuse, soil, or other materials;
(11) Petroleum contaminated water;
(12) Oil, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, fuels, and other petroleum products;

Group III: Empty Containers

(13) Pressurized containers or containers that may explode upon crushing;
(14) Containers over five gallons in size;
(15) Empty container labeled “DANGER” or which once contained hazardous material;
(16) Fuel tanks;

Group IV: Solvents, Absorbents, Filters, and Residues

(17) Solvents, degreasers, strippers, thinners, and related products;
(18) Refuse containing solvents, degreasers, strippers, or thinners;
(19) Lime or other inorganic residues or sludges;
(20) Paint, dry paint waste, filters, and paint contaminated material;
(21) Fly ash;
(22) Bottom ash;

Group V: Hazardous or Toxic Chemicals or Chemical Products

(23) Antifreeze or treatment chemicals for boilers, heat exchangers, cooling towers, and similar uses;
(24) Chemicals labeled WARNING for toxics and pesticides;
(25) Pharmaceutical products;
(26) Adhesives, sealants, coatings or catalysts;
(27) Material containing between 25 and 100 percent of the maximum concentration of any Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) listed chemical as referenced in 40 CFR Part 261, subpart C, Chapter 261.24, Table 1 or that exceeds a concentration of 0.3 mg/kg of nickel;
(28) Hazardous or potentially hazardous waste or chemicals labeled “DANGER”;

Group VI: Miscellaneous

(29) Treated or untreated infectious waste from hospitals;
(30) Treated or untreated infectious waste from other than hospitals;
(31) Waste containing or likely to contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB);
(32) Waste containing asbestos;
(33) Material other than asbestos that could create a health hazard if airborne;
(34) Wood that has been treated with hazardous or toxic chemicals;
(35) Any other solid waste which requires special management to ensure protection of public health, safety, or the environment based upon the physical, chemical, or biological properties of the waste.