Appendix E

Waste Composition Categories/Definitions
Two examples of typical waste composition definitions:

Example 1 - City of Palo Alto
www.cityofpaloalto.org/civicax/filebank/documents/7136

Example 2 - State of Vermont
Example 1: Waste Composition materials definitions

Paper
1. **Newsprint** means the class or kind of paper chiefly used for printing newspapers – i.e. uncoated ground wood paper, including inserts.

2. **High Grade Office Paper** means the type of paper that is free of ground wood fibers; usually sulfite or sulphate paper; includes office printing and writing papers such as white ledger, color ledger, envelopes, and computer printout paper, bond, rag, or stationary grade paper. This subtype does not include fluorescent dyed paper or deep-tone dyed paper such a goldenrod colored paper.

3. **Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard/Kraft Paper** means corrugated boxes or paper bags made from Kraft paper. Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard has a wavy center layer and is sandwiched between the two outer layers and does not have any wax coating on the inside or outside. Examples include entire cardboard containers, such as shipping and moving boxes, computer packaging cartons, and sheets and pieces of boxes and cartons. This type does not include chipboard. Examples of Kraft paper include paper grocery bags, un-soiled fast food bags, department store bags, and heavyweight sheets of Kraft packing paper.

4. **Magazines/Catalogs** means items made of glossy coated paper. This paper is usually slick, smooth to the touch, and reflects light. Examples include glossy magazines, catalogs, brochures, and pamphlets.

5. **Mixed Recyclable Paper** means paper, other than the paper mentioned above, which can be recycled. Examples include manila folders, manila envelopes, index cards, white envelopes, white window envelopes, notebook paper, phone books carbonless forms, junk mail, groundwood paper, and deep-toned or fluorescent dyed paper.

6. **Boxboard** means chipboard and uncoated paperboard. Examples include cereal boxes and other dry food boxes.

7. **Books** means soft cover and hardcover books.

8. Polycoated/Aseptic Beverage Containers, New means laminated high quality paper cartons used to store drinks without refrigeration. Only cartons that would be included in an expanded bottle bill (juice, teas) are included in this category. Excluded drink cartons contain rice milk, soy milk, milk and dairy products.

   1. **Polycoated/Aseptic Containers, Dairy** means laminated high quality paper cartons used to store rice milk, soy milk, milk and dairy drinks or other food products without refrigeration.

   2. **Compostable Paper** means low grade paper that is not capable of being recycled, as well as food contaminated paper. Examples include paper towels, paper plates, waxed papers and waxed cardboard, and tissues.
11. **Remainder/Composite Paper** means items made mostly of paper but combined with large amounts of other materials such as plastic, metal, glues, foil, and moisture. Examples include plastic coated corrugated cardboard, cellulose insulation, blueprints, sepia, onion skin, foiled lined fast food wrappers, frozen juice containers, carbon paper, self-adhesive notes, and photographs.

**Plastics**

12. **PET Bottles** means clear or colored PET bottles, including “VT” deposit containers. When marked for identification, it bears the number “1” in the center of the triangular recycling symbol and may also bear the letters “PETE” or “PET”. The color is usually transparent green or clear. A PET container usually has a small dot left from the manufacturing process, not a seam. It does not turn white when bent.

13. **PET Food and Dairy Bottles and Jars** (which originally contained non-hazardous material) means food and rice milk, soy milk, milk and dairy bottles and jars (e.g., peanut butter, mayonnaise) but excluding PET tubs and lids – see below.

14. **HDPE Beverage Bottles** means natural and colored HDPE containers that contained beverages, excluding rice milk, soy milk, milk and dairy. When marked for identification, it bears the number “2” in the triangular recycling symbol and may also bear the letters “HDPE.

15. **HDPE Food, Dairy and Detergent Bottles**, means all HDPE bottles that would not be subject to either the current VT deposit or an expanded deposit, including food bottles, rice milk, soy milk, milk and dairy and laundry detergent bottles.

16. **Plastic Bottles #3-#7** (which originally contained non-hazardous material) means plastic bottles made of types of plastic other than HDPE or PET. Items may be made of PVC, PP, or PS. When marked for identification, these items may bear the number 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 in the triangular recycling symbol. This subtype also includes unmarked plastic bottles.

17. **Plastic Cups** means all plastic cups, no matter what resin used for drinking beverages including iced coffee, solo cups, etc. This category also includes Keurig cups used to brew cups of coffee.

18. **Tubs and Lids** means all plastic containers used for food items that are not a bottle or a jar. Examples include yogurt and butter containers, no matter what resin type.

19. **Bulky Rigids** (and containers greater than 1 gallon) means plastic pails, large bottles holding kitty litter and bulk water, and plastic objects other than disposable package items. These items are usually made to last for a few months up to many years. These include 5 gallon pails, and the plastics used in children toys, furniture, plastic landscape ties; plastic railroad ties, mop buckets, sporting goods, etc. This category does not include agricultural pots which are to be separately sorted.

20. **Thermoforms** means typically clear plastic packaging used for lettuce, berries, deli foods, which is sometimes called a “clamshell”, no matter which resin it is. Excludes extruded polystyrene foam (EPS).

21. **Film, Retail Bags** means all plastic bags used to carry groceries and other items purchased at retail stores.

22. **Film, Other Bags** means all plastic bags that are not retail bags or garbage bags, including bread bags, bags used in cereal boxes, non-metalized chip and snack bags, sandwich bags, dry cleaning bags, etc.
23. **Film, Wrap** means film plastic used for large-scale packaging or transport packaging. Examples include shrink-wrap, mattress bags, furniture wrap, and film bubble wrap.

24. **Film, Garbage Bags** means bags made specifically to store garbage. Note that bags containing garbage that were once retail bags should be classified as retail bags once the garbage has been emptied out of them.

25. **Other Film** means plastic film that is contaminated or otherwise non-recyclable. Examples include painting tarps, food wrappers such as candy-bar wrappers, mailing pouches, bank bags, X-ray film, metalized film including metalized chip and snack bags, and plastic food wrap.

26. **Agricultural Pots** means all pots no matter the resin type that are used for agricultural purposes including pots, flats and trays.

27. **Pouches** means plastic and metalized plastic pouches used to store food and beverages.

28. **Remainder/Other Plastic** means plastic that cannot be put in any other type or subtype. This type includes items made mostly of plastic but combined with other materials. Examples include auto parts made of plastic attached to metal, plastic drinking straws, produce trays, foam packing blocks, foamed polystyrene (including meat trays), plastic strapping, new plastic laminate (e.g., Formica), vinyl, linoleum, plastic lumber, imitation ceramics, handles and knobs, plastic lids, some kitchen ware, toys, plastic string (as used for hay bales), and CD’s.

**Metals**

29. **Deposit Aluminum Cans** means all aluminum cans containing carbonated beverages and therefore subject to a $0.05 VT deposit.

30. **Non-Deposit Aluminum Cans** means beverage containers made from aluminum other than VT deposit containers as well as aluminum food cans, including some tuna fish and cat food cans.

31. **Aluminum Foil and Cooking Pans** means foil used to protect food made from 100 percent aluminum (not aluminum laminated plastics) and aluminum cooking pans.

32. **Ferrous Containers** means rigid containers made mainly of steel, such as food and beverage containers. These items will stick to a magnet and may be tin-coated.

33. **Other Ferrous** means any iron or steel that is magnetic. This subtype does not include "tin/steel containers". Examples include empty or dry paint cans, structural steel beams, boilers, metal clothes hangers, metal pipes, some cookware, security bars, appliances, and scrap ferrous items and galvanized items such as nails and flashing.

34. **Other Non-Ferrous** means any metal item that is not magnetic, as well as stainless steel. These items may be made of copper, brass, bronze, lead, zinc, or other metals. Examples include copper wire, shell casings, and brass pipe.

**Glass**

35. **Glass Beverage Deposit Bottles** means all glass beverage containers currently subject to the Vermont deposit.
36. **Glass Beverage Bottles That May Become subject to Deposit** means all glass beverage bottles that do not contain carbonated drinks, such as juice, wine, and liquor, but excluding rice milk, soy milk, milk and dairy and food bottles.

37. **Food and Dairy Glass** means all other glass containers containing food, dairy products, or non-food.

38. **Other Glass** means all non-container glass, including, for example Pyrex, Corningware, crystal and other glass tableware, mirrors, non-fluorescent light bulbs, auto windshields, laminated glass, or any curved glass.

Organic

39. **Food Waste** means food material resulting from the processing, storage, preparation, cooking, handling, or consumption of food. This type includes material from industrial, commercial, or residential sources. Examples include discarded meat scraps, dairy products, eggshells, fruit or vegetable peels, and other food items from homes, stores and restaurants. This type includes apple pumice and other processed residues or material from canneries, wineries or other industrial sources.

40. **Mixed Yard Waste, Leaves, Branches and Stumps** means trees, stumps, branches, or other wood generated from clearing land for commercial or residential development, road construction, agricultural land clearing, storms, or natural disaster; prunings and trimmings, and leaves and grass.

41. **Fines** means material passing through a 1/2 inch screen which is not otherwise categorized.

42. **Remainder/Composite Organic** means organic material that cannot be put in any other type or subtype. This type includes items made mostly of organic materials but combined with other materials. Examples include cork, hemp rope, hair, cigarette butts, full vacuum bags, sawdust, and animal feces.

Electronics

43. **Electronics (Plug In)** means any electronic devise other than an appliance or a rechargeable small electronic.

44. **Small Electronics (Rechargeable)** means a device like a cell phone or lap top computer which contains a battery

45. **Small Appliance** means items such as a microwave or coffee maker typically found in a kitchen or bathroom.

HHW

46. **Mercury Containing Products** means any product containing mercury including compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), fluorescent bulbs and ballasts, older light switches, automotive switches, and mercury containing thermometers.

47. **Household Hazardous Waste** means all materials typically accepted at a HHW collection day including vehicle automotive fluids, oil based paints, medicines, poisons, corrosives, flammables, and sharps.

**Construction and Demolition (in the MSW stream)**
48. **C&D Materials** means all construction and demolition materials except for clean wood and carpet/backing, including asphalt, brick and concrete, treated wood, painted wood, gypsum drywall, carpet and padding, wiring, asphalt roofing, and bathroom and kitchen fixtures.

49. **Clean Wood** means wood that has not been painted, stained or treated for moisture resistance. This category excludes plywoods and fiberboard.

**Special Wastes**

50. **Textiles and Leather (other than carpet)** includes clothing, fabrics, curtains, blankets, stuffed animals, and other cloth material.

51. **Diapers/Sanitary Products** means both baby diapers and adult diapers (cloth and paper/plastic) and women’s sanitary pads and tampons.

52. **Carpet/Padding** means flooring applications consisting of various natural or synthetic fibers bonded to some type of backing material. Carpet Padding means plastic, foam, felt, or other material used under carpet to provide insulation and padding.

53. **Batteries** means any type of battery including lead acid storage batteries most commonly used in vehicles such as cars, trucks, boats, etc.; household batteries such as AA, AAA, D, button cell, 9 volt; and rechargeable batteries used for flashlights, small appliances, tools, watches, and hearing aids.

54. **Rubber** means any material made of rubber other than vehicle tires

55. **Tires** means any vehicle tire

56. **Furniture/Bulky Items** means large, hard to handle items that are not defined separately. Examples include all sizes and types of furniture, mattresses, box springs, and base components.

57. **All Other Waste** means any other type of waste material not listed in any other sort category.

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**Example 2: Waste Composition materials definitions**

[www.cityofpaloalto.org/civicax/filebank/documents/7136](http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/civicax/filebank/documents/7136)

**Paper**

1. **Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard** usually has three layers. The center wavy layer is sandwiched between the two outer layers. It does not have any wax coating on the inside or outside. Examples include entire cardboard containers, such as shipping and moving boxes, computer packaging cartons, and sheets and pieces of boxes and cartons. This type does not include chipboard.

2. **Paper Bags/Kraft** means bags and sheets made from Kraft paper. The paper may be brown (unbleached) or white (bleached). Examples include paper grocery bags, fast food bags, department store bags, and heavyweight sheets of Kraft packing paper.
3. **White Ledger** means uncolored bond, rag, or stationary grade paper. It may have colored ink on it. When the paper is torn, the fibers are white. Examples include white photocopy, white laser print, and letter paper.

4. **Computer Paper** means paper used for computer printouts. This type usually has a strip of form feed holes along two edges. If there are no holes, then the edges show tear marks. This type can be white or striped. Examples include computer paper and printouts from continuous feed printers. This type does not include "white ledger" used in laser or impact printers, nor computer paper containing groundwood.

5. **Newspaper** means paper used in newspapers. Examples include newspaper and glossy inserts, and all items made from newsprint, such as free advertising guides, election guides, plain news packing paper, stapled college schedules of classes, and tax instruction booklets.

6. **Magazines and Catalogs** means items made of glossy coated paper. This paper is usually slick, smooth to the touch, and reflects light. Examples include glossy magazines, catalogs, brochures, and pamphlets.

7. **Phone Books and Directories** means thin paper between coated covers. These items are bound along the spine with glue. Examples include whole or damaged telephone books, "yellow pages", real estate listings, and some non-glossy mail order catalogs.

8. **Colored Ledger** means colored bond, rag, or stationery grade paper. When the paper is torn, the fibers are colored throughout. Examples: This subtype includes colored photocopy and letter paper. This subtype does not include fluorescent dyed paper or deep-tone dyed paper such as goldenrod colored paper.

9. **Other Office Paper** means other kinds of paper used in offices. Examples include manila folders, manila envelopes, index cards, white envelopes, white window envelopes, white or colored notebook paper, carbonless forms, and junk mail. This type does not include "white ledger", "colored ledger", or "computer paper".

10. **Milk and Juice Polycouated Containers** means milk and juice cartons made of bleached and unbleached paperboard coated with film. This includes polycouated milk and juice containers, and aseptic juice containers, including those with plastic spouts attached.

11. **Other Miscellaneous Paper** means items made mostly of paper that do not fit into any of the above types. Paper may be combined with minor amounts of other materials such as wax and glue. This type includes items made of chipboard, groundwood paper, and deep-toned or fluorescent dyed paper. Examples include cereal and cracker boxes, unused paper plates and cups, goldenrod colored paper, school construction paper/butcher paper, unopened junk mail, colored envelopes for greeting cards, pulp paper egg cartons, unused pulp paper plant pots, shredded paper, maps, and softcover books.

12. **Hard Cover Books** means books with an inflexible, hard exterior cover.
13. **Compostable Paper** means paper suitable for composting. Examples include waxed corrugated cardboard, tissues, paper towels, pizza boxes, used paper plates, and other food contaminated paper such as ice cream cartons and frozen food boxes.

14. **Blueprints** means blue lined documents or plans commonly used for drafting building construction plans.

15. **Remainder/Composite Paper** means items made mostly of paper but combined with large amounts of other materials such as plastic, glues, and foil. Examples include nonjuice aseptic packages, sepia, onion skin, aluminum lined fast food wrappers, carbon paper, self-adhesive notes, and photographs.

**Plastic**

16. **HDPE Containers** means natural and colored HDPE (high-density polyethylene) containers. This plastic is usually either cloudy white, allowing light to pass through it (natural) or a solid color, preventing light from passing through it (colored). When marked for identification, it bears the number 2 in the triangular recycling symbol. Examples: This subtype includes milk jugs, water jugs, detergent bottles, some hair-care bottles, narrow and wide mouth food containers (such as for coffee and coffee creamer), some margarine, cottage cheese, and yogurt tubs, 3- and 5-gallon buckets, empty motor oil, empty antifreeze, and other empty vehicle and equipment fluid.

17. **PETE Containers** means clear or colored PETE (polyethylene terephthalate) containers. When marked for identification, it bears the number 1 in the center of the triangular recycling symbol and may also bear the letters PETE or PET. The color is usually clear, transparent green or amber. A PETE container usually has a small dot left from the manufacturing process, not a seam. It does not turn white when bent. Examples include: soft drink, water, and liquor bottles, cooking oil, pastry jars, food jars, black frozen food trays, clear aspirin bottles, food and non-food clamshell packaging.

18. **Miscellaneous Plastic Containers** means plastic containers made of types of plastic other than HDPE (high-density polyethylene) or PETE (polyethylene terephthalate). Items may be made of PVC (polyvinyl chloride), LDPE (low-density polyethylene), PP (polypropylene), PS (rigid polystyrene), or mixed resins. When marked for identification, these items may bear the number 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 in the triangular recycling symbol. Examples: This subtype includes food containers such as bottles for salad dressings and vegetable oils, some flexible and brittle yogurt cups, syrup bottles, some margarine tubs, microwave food trays, and clamshell-shaped fast food containers. This subtype also includes some shampoo containers, vitamin bottles, foam egg cartons, and clamshell like muffin containers.

19. **Plastic Bags** means clean and dry grocery bags, dry-cleaner bags, produce bags, merchandise bags, bread bags, newspaper and magazine bags, bubble wrap, and shrink wrap.

20. **Other Film Plastic** means flexible plastic sheeting. It is made from a variety of plastic resins including high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and low-density polyethylene (LDPE).
It can be easily contoured around an object by hand pressure. This type does not include any subtypes. Examples: This type includes plastic garbage bags, mailing pouches, sandwich bags, zipper-recloseable bags, frozen vegetable bags, food wrappers such as candy-bar wrappers, metallized film (wine containers and balloons), food wrap, agricultural film, mulch films, wrap for hay bales, plastic sheeting used as drop cloths and building wrap, and X-ray film. This type does not include rigid bubble packaging.

21. **Durable Plastic Items** means plastic objects other than containers and film plastic. This type also includes plastic objects other than containers or film that bear the numbers 1 through 7 in the triangular recycling symbol. These items are usually made to last for more than one use. Examples: This type includes plastic outdoor furniture, plastic toys and sporting goods, and plastic housewares, such as mop buckets, dishes, cups, and cutlery. This type also includes building materials such as house siding, window sashes and frames, housings for electronics (such as computers, televisions and stereos) if there are no electrical components in the housing, plastic pipes and fittings, CD’s, sporting goods, fan blades, and impact-resistance cases (e.g. tool boxes, first aid boxes, tackle boxes, sewing kits, etc.).

22. **Expanded Polystyrene Packaging** means foam material used to insulate fragile goods or to provide insulation. Examples include foam packing blocks, packing peanuts, and blocks of PS insulating foams.

23. **Expanded Polystyrene Containers** means foam drinking cups, produce trays, plates, clamshells, and bowls.

24. **Remainder/Composite Plastic** means plastic that cannot be put in any other type. They are usually recognized by their optical opacity. This type includes items made mostly of plastic but combined with other materials. Examples include auto parts made of plastic attached to metal, plastic drinking straws, plastic strapping, plastic lids, some kitchen ware, toys made of plastic and other materials, new plastic laminate (e.g., Formica), vinyl, linoleum, plastic lumber, non-PS insulating foams, imitation ceramics, handles and knobs, plastic string (such as is used for hay bales), and plastic rigid bubble/foil packaging (as for medications).

**Glass**

25. **Clear Glass Bottles and Containers** means clear glass beverage and food containers with or without a California Redemption Value (CRV) label. Examples include whole or broken clear soda and beer bottles, fruit juice bottles, peanut butter jars, and mayonnaise jars.

26. **Green Glass Bottles and Containers** means green-colored glass containers with or without a CRV label. Examples include whole or broken green soda and beer bottles, and whole or broken green wine bottles.

27. **Brown Glass Bottles and Containers** means brown-colored glass containers with or without a CRV label. Examples include whole or broken brown soda and beer bottles, and whole or broken brown wine bottles.
28. **Flat Glass** means clear or tinted glass that is flat. Examples include glass windowpanes, doors, and tabletops, flat automotive window glass (side windows), safety glass, and architectural glass. This type does not include windshields, laminated glass, or any curved glass.

29. **Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers** means colored glass containers and bottles other than green or brown with or without a CRV label. Examples include whole or broken blue or other colored bottles and containers.

30. **Remainder/Composite Glass** means glass that cannot be put in any other type. It includes items made mostly of glass but combined with other materials. Examples include Pyrex, Corningware, crystal and other glass tableware, mirrors, non-fluorescent light bulbs and auto windshields.

**Metal**

31. **Aluminum Cans** means any food or beverage container made mainly of aluminum. Examples include aluminum soda or beer cans, and some pet food cans. This type does not include bimetal containers with steel sides and aluminum ends.

32. **Other Non-Ferrous** means any metal item, other than aluminum cans, that is not stainless steel and that is not magnetic. These items may be made of aluminum, copper, brass, bronze, lead, zinc, or other metals. Examples include aluminum window frames, aluminum siding, copper wire, shell casings, brass pipe, and aluminum foil.

33. **Tin/Steel Cans** means rigid containers made mainly of steel. These items will stick to a magnet and may be tin-coated. This type is used to store food, beverages, paint, and a variety of other household and consumer products. Examples include canned food and beverage containers, empty metal paint cans, empty spray paint and other aerosol containers and bimetal containers with steel sides and aluminum ends.

34. **Other Ferrous** means any iron or steel that is magnetic or any stainless steel item. This type does not include "tin/steel cans". Examples include structural steel beams, metal clothes hangers, metal pipes, stainless steel cookware, security bars, used oil filters, and scrap ferrous items.

35. **Major Appliances** means discarded major appliances of any color. These items are often enamel-coated. Examples include washing machines, clothes dryers, hot water heaters, stoves, and refrigerators. This type does not include electronics, such as televisions and stereos.

36. **Engines & Motors** means auto engines and electric motors often containing a mixture of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

37. **Remainder/Composite Metal** means metal that cannot be put in any other type. This type includes items made mostly of metal but combined with other materials and items made of both ferrous metals and non-ferrous metal combined. Examples include finished and non-finished products that contain a mixture of metals, or metals and other
materials, whose weight is derived significantly from the metal portion of its construction. Includes insulated wire.

Yard Waste
38. **Leaves and Grass** means plant material, except woody material, from any public or private landscapes. Examples include leaves, grass clippings, sea weed, and plants. This type does not include woody material or material from agricultural sources.

39. **Prunings and Trimmings** means woody plant material up to 4 inches in diameter from any public or private landscape. Examples include prunings, shrubs, and small branches with branch diameters that do not exceed 4 inches. This type does not include stumps, tree trunks, or branches exceeding 4 inches in diameter. This type does not include material from agricultural sources.

40. **Branches and Stumps** means woody plant material, branches, and stumps that exceed four inches in diameter from any public or private landscape.

Organics
41. **Food** means food material resulting from the processing, storage, preparation, cooking, handling, or consumption of food. This type includes material from industrial, commercial, or residential sources. Examples include discarded meat scraps, dairy products, egg shells, fruit or vegetable peels, and other food items from homes, stores, and restaurants. This type includes grape pomace and other processed residues or material from canneries, wineries, or other industrial sources.

42. **Tires** means vehicle tires. This type does not include any subtypes. Examples: This type includes tires from trucks, automobiles, motorcycles, heavy equipment, and bicycles.

43. **Other Rubber** means finished products and scrap materials made of rubber but not including rubber tires. Examples include bath mats, inner tubes, rubber hoses, latex gloves, and foam rubber.

44. **Wooded Pallets** means both re-usable and broken wooden pallets used in shipping applications.

45. **Wood-untreated** means non-treated wood for or from building, manufacturing, landscaping, packaging, or demolition activities. Examples include all un-painted, unstained, and un-treated dimensional lumber, lumber cutoffs, engineered wood such as plywood and particleboard, wood scraps, wood fencing, wood shake roofing, and wood siding.

46. **Wood-treated** means treated wood for or from building, manufacturing, landscaping, packaging, or demolition activities. Examples include all painted, stained, or treated dimensional lumber, lumber cutoffs, engineered wood such as plywood and particleboard, wood scraps, pallets, wood fencing, wood shake roofing, and wood siding.

47. **Agricultural Crop Residues** means plant material from agricultural sources. Examples include orchard and vineyard prunings, vegetable by products from farming, residual
fruits, vegetables, and other crop remains after usable crop is harvested. This type does not include processed residues from canneries, wineries, or other industrial sources.

48. **Manures** means manure and soiled bedding materials from domestic, farm, or ranch animals. Examples include manure and soiled bedding from animal production operations, racetracks, riding stables, animal hospitals, and other sources.

49. **Textiles** means items made of thread, yarn, fabric, or cloth. Examples include clothes, fabric trimmings, draperies, and all natural and synthetic cloth fibers. This type does not include cloth-covered furniture, mattresses, leather shoes, leather bags, or leather belts.

50. **Leather** means clothing and non clothing items made of cowhide. Examples include leather jackets, leather saddles, leather purses, and leather baseball gloves.

51. **Diapers** means disposable baby diapers and adult protective undergarments.

52. **Carpet** means flooring applications consisting of various natural or synthetic fibers bonded to some type of backing material. Does not include carpet padding.

53. **Carpet Padding** means flooring applications using as padding and insulation under carpets.

54. **Other Compostable Organics** means organic materials that could be composted. Examples include cork, hemp rope, hair, household wood products (popsicle sticks and toothpicks), and sawdust.

55. **Remainder/Composite Organics** means organic material that cannot be put in any other type or subtype. This type includes items made mostly of organic materials but combined with other materials. Examples include cigarette butts, and animal feces.

**Other Waste**

56. **Concrete** means a hard material made from sand, gravel, aggregate, cement mix, and water. Examples include pieces of building foundations, concrete paving, and cinder blocks.

57. **Asphalt Paving** means a black or brown, tar-like material mixed with aggregate used as a paving material.

58. **Rock, Soil and Fines** means rock pieces of any size and soil, dirt, and other matter. Examples include rock, stones, sand, clay, soil, and other fines. This type also includes non-hazardous contaminated soil.

59. **Gypsum Board** means interior wall covering made of a sheet of gypsum sandwiched between paper layers. Examples include used or unused, broken or whole sheets of sheetrock, drywall, gypsum board, plasterboard, gypboard, gyproc, and wallboard.

60. **Asphalt Roofing** means composite shingles and other roofing material made with asphalt. Examples include asphalt shingles and attached roofing tar and tar paper.
61. **Paint** means containers with paint in them. Examples include latex paint, oil based paint, and tubes of pigment or fine art paint. This type does not include dried paint, empty paint cans, or empty aerosol containers.

62. **Antifreeze** means fluid used in cars and machinery as a cooling agent.

63. **Vehicle and Equipment Fluids** means containers with fluids used in vehicles or engines, except used oil and antifreeze. Examples include used brake fluid. This type does not include empty vehicle and equipment fluid containers.

64. **Used Oil** means the same as defined in Health and Safety Code section 25250.1(a). Examples include spent lubricating oil such as crankcase and transmission oil, gear oil, and hydraulic oil.

65. **Treated Medical Waste** has the same meaning as treated medical waste in Section 25123.5 of the Health and Safety Code. This type does not include any subtypes.

66. **Batteries** means any type of battery including both dry cell and lead acid. Examples include flashlight, small appliance, watch, and hearing aid batteries.

67. **Auto Batteries** means wet cell batteries commonly found in vehicles.

68. **Fluorescent Lights** means fluorescent light tubes and compact fluorescent bulbs (CFLs).

69. **Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous** means household hazardous material that cannot be put in any other type. This type also includes household hazardous material that is mixed. Examples include household hazardous waste which if improperly put in the solid waste stream may present handling problems or other hazards, such as pesticides, and caustic cleaners.

70. **Remainder/Composite Construction and Demolition** means construction and demolition material that cannot be put in any other type. This type may include items from different categories combined, which would be very hard to separate. Examples include brick, ceramics, tiles, toilets, sinks, dried paint not attached to other materials, and fiberglass insulation. This type may also include demolition debris that is a mixture of items such as plate glass, wood, tiles, gypsum board, and aluminum scrap.

**E-Waste**

71. **Brown Goods** means generally larger, non-portable electronic goods that have some circuitry. Examples include microwaves, stereos, VCRs, DVD players, radios, audio/visual equipment, and non-CRT televisions (such as LCD televisions).

72. **Computer-related Electronics** means electronics with large circuitry that is computer related. Examples include processors, mice, keyboards, laptops, disk drives, printers, modems, and fax machines.

73. **Other Small Consumer Electronics** means portable non-computer-related electronics
with large circuitry. Examples include personal digital assistants (PDAs), cell phones, phone systems, phone answering machines, computer games and other electronic toys, portable CD players, camcorders, and digital cameras.

74. **Televisions and Other Items with CRTs**. Examples include televisions, computer monitors, and other items containing a cathode ray tube (CRT).

**Special Waste**

75. **Mattresses** means the common bedding typically consisting of multiple layers of foams and fibers, along with an innerspring unit used to provide support during sleep.

76. **Box Springs** means the wooden frame, containing springs or some other form of torsion and covered in cloth commonly placed beneath a mattress to provide support.

77. **Other Bulky Items** means large hard to handle items that are not defined separately. Examples include all sizes and types of furniture and base components.

78. **Ash** means a residue from the combustion of any solid or liquid material. Examples include ash from structure fires, fireplaces, incinerators, biomass facilities, waste-to-energy facilities, and barbecues.

79. **Sewage Solids** means residual solids and semi solids from the treatment of domestic waste water or sewage. Examples include biosolids, sludge, grit, screenings, and seepage. This type does not include sewage or waste water discharged from the sewage treatment process.

80. **Industrial Sludge** means sludge from factories, manufacturing facilities, and refineries. Examples include paper pulp sludge, and water treatment filter cake sludge.

81. **Hypodermic Needles** means the intravenous needles used to inject medications and/or drugs.

82. **Pharmaceutical Medications** means doctor prescribed solid, liquid, or aerosol medications.

83. **Remainder/Composite Special Waste** means special waste that cannot be put in any other type. Examples include asbestos-containing materials, such as certain types of pipe insulation and floor tiles, auto fluff, auto-bodies, trucks, trailers, truck cabs, untreated medical waste (such as tubing and soiled gowns), and artificial fireplace logs.

84. **Mixed Residue** means material that cannot be put in any other type in the other categories. This type includes mixed residue that cannot be further sorted. Examples include clumping kitty litter and residual material from a materials recovery facility or other sorting process that cannot be put in any of the previous remainder/composite types.