



# Public Health

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### WASTE CATEGORIES ALLOWABLE FOR DISPOSAL IN NON-MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

Adopted by the North Central District Health Department on September 23, 1993, with revisions on March 23, 1995, and March 25, 2004.

The following categories of waste may be allowed in Non-Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (NMSWLF) in District II. Each applicant must make a decision as to which specific categories are to be allowed under his conditional use permit in his or her site. The applicant will want to take into consideration site constraints and management and environmental liability factors, among other factors, in the site selection.

Only non-municipal solid wastes (IDAPA 58.01.06.005.26) are allowed in a Tier II NMSWLF. The broad categorization of wastes allowed in Tier II NMSW landfill sites in District II are:

- Construction/demolition waste, including roofing materials, wall coverings (plaster, drywall, gypsum board), furniture and carpet.
- Inert waste.
- Yard waste
- Cardboard
- Agricultural wastes, including dead animal carcasses.
- "Special waste" (Refer to definitions below)
- Untreated wood waste; millyard debris
- Industrial wastes.

Wastes specifically not allowed in Tier II NMSW disposal sites

- Household waste nor NMSW mixed with household waste (.005.25.a)
- Household hazardous waste (part of household waste stream, i.e., batteries, paint, solvents, mercury, etc.)
- Unopened or opaque garbage sacks (unable to identify contents)
- CESQG hazardous waste and hazardous waste (.009.03)
- Materials with a high human pathogenic potential (.009.03)
- Wastes managed in such a manner that will form toxic leachate or gas (.009.03)
- Wastes managed in a manner that is likely to pose a substantial risk to human health or the environment (.009.03)
- Electronics
- Medical/healthcare wastes (untreated)
- Petroleum or petroleum-based products (e.g., oil, caulking, adhesives, epoxies)
- Pesticides/herbicides/insecticides
- Tires

- Wood – treated, especially that containing creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenate (e.g. fencing, decking, utility poles, laminated beams, freshwater pilings, particleboard, etc.), except for incidental quantities as noted in section .001.03.b
- Radioactive waste

**Definition of the Above Categories**

Agricultural Wastes - means wastes generated on farms resulting from the production of agricultural products including, not limited to, manures and carcasses of dead animals weighing each or collectively in excess of fifteen (15) pounds; but does not include wastes that are classified as hazardous. NOTE: Agricultural manure is not to be landfilled but is to continue to be landspread as it has in past years under Best Management Practices (BMP's).

Construction/demolition waste - means that waste building materials, packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings and other structures. Such waste includes, but is not limited to - bricks, concrete, other masonry materials, soil, rock, lumber, road spoils, rebar, paving materials and tree stumps. Asbestos wastes are not considered to be demolition waste for the purpose of this definition.

Furniture - Includes furniture, mattresses and carpet from household and commercial sources. White goods are not included.

Industrial Waste - means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under subtitle C of RCRA. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: Electrical power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products and by-products; inorganic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.

Inert Waste - means noncombustible, nonhazardous, nonputrescible, nonleaching solid wastes that are likely to retain their physical and chemical structure under expected conditions of disposal, including resistance to biological attack. Examples include road building material, bricks, concrete, and clean riprap.

Wood Waste - means solid waste consisting of wood pieces or particles generated as a by-product or waste from the manufacturing of wood products, handling and storage of raw materials and trees and stumps. This includes, but is not limited to, sawdust, chips, shavings, bark, pulp, hog fuel and log yard waste; but does not include wood pieces or particles containing chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenate.

"Special Waste" - means those wastes which require special treatment or handling after it arrives at the disposal site. The term includes asbestos containing material, and petroleum contaminated soils.

Yard Waste - means tree limbs and stumps, shrubs, leaves, grass clippings, and sod. It cannot be co-mingled with MSW or household waste.

**Clarification notes on the above categories**

- (a) Demolition waste - Sheetrock will be accepted. Painted or treated boards will be accepted unless it is considered a RCRA hazardous waste.
- (b) Commercial waste - Will not be accepted. Must be disposed of as part of the MSW waste stream going to Subtitle D, Part 258 landfills.
- (c) Yard Waste - As noted above, yard waste is accepted in NMSW disposal sites. However, composting is strongly encouraged as the accepted alternative land disposal.
- (d) White goods (appliances, refrigerators, etc.) - Recycling and salvaging is encouraged. White goods are considered "household waste". If not recycled or salvaged it must be disposed of in a Subtitle D, part 258 landfill.