

Solid Waste Types and Definitions

Type 10

Municipal (household, commercial, and institutional): Waste originating in the community consisting of household waste from private residences, commercial waste which originates in wholesale, retail, or service establishments, such as restaurants, stores, markets, theatres, hotels, and warehouses, and institutional waste material originated in schools, hospitals, research institutions, and public buildings.

Type 13

Bulky Waste: Large items of waste material, such as appliances and furniture. Discarded automobiles, trucks and trailers and large vehicle parts, and tires are included under this category.

Type 13C (subcategory of Type 13)

Construction and demolition waste: Waste building material and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, pavements and other structures. The following materials may be found in construction and demolition waste: treated and untreated wood scrap; tree parts, tree stumps, and brush; concrete, asphalt, bricks, blocks, and other masonry; plaster and wallboard; roofing materials; corrugated cardboard and miscellaneous paper; ferrous and non-ferrous metal; non-asbestos building insulation; plastic scrap; dirt; carpets and padding; glass (window and door); and other miscellaneous materials; but shall not include other solid waste types.

Type 23

Vegetative waste: Waste materials from farms, plant nurseries and greenhouses that are produced from the raising of plants. This waste includes such crop residues as plant stalks, hulls, leaves, and tree wastes processed through a wood chipper. Also included are non-crop residues such as leaves, grass clippings, tree parts, shrubbery and garden wastes.

Type 25

Animal and food processing wastes: Processing waste materials generated in canneries, slaughterhouses, packing plants or similar industries, including animal manure when intended for disposal and not reuse. Also included are dead animals. Animal manure, when intended for reuse or composting, is to be managed in accordance with the criteria and standards developed by the Department of Agriculture as set forth in N.J.S.A. 4:9-38.

Type 27

Dry industrial waste: Waste materials resulting from manufacturing, industrial, and research and development processes and operations, and which are not hazardous in accordance with the standards and procedures set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:26G. Also included are nonhazardous oil spill cleanup waste, dry nonhazardous pesticides, dry nonhazardous chemical waste, and residue from the operations of a scrap metal shredding facility.

Type 27A

Waste material consisting of asbestos or asbestos containing waste.

Type 27I

Waste material consisting of incinerator ash or ash containing waste.