COVANTA ENERGY HAVERHILL

WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDY IN SUPPORT OF CLASS II RECYCLING PROGRAM

Report

February 22, 2011

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

In Massachusetts, combustion facilities with Class II Recycling Programs are required to conduct a waste characterization study (WCS) within 18 month of receiving their Class II Recycling Program certification from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) as set forth in 310 CMR 19.300. On September 1, 2009, MassDEP released a guidance document for the conduct of waste characterization studies at qualifying Class II Recycling Program facilities. The document, titled "2010 Class II Recycling Program Waste Characterization Scope and Methodology Guidance," (WCS Guidance) includes guidance on the scope, methodology and protocols to be used in conducting the waste characterization studies that are required by 310 CMR 19.300. This WCS Guidance document relies in turn on the methodologies and protocols described in ASTM Test Method for Determination of the Composition of Unprocessed Municipal Solid Waste, Designation D 5231 – 92 (2008).

Per the Class II Recycling Program regulations, Covanta Haverhill, Inc. (Haverhill) engaged a Project Team that includes subcontractor MidAtlantic Solid Waste Consultants (MSW Consultants) to conduct a WCS of the waste arriving at the Covanta Haverhill facility located in the Ward Hill Neck section of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

The objectives of the WCS were to:

1) Characterize, in a statistically defensible manner, the waste stream at the Haverhill facility according to MassDEP protocols; and
2) Provide representative waste characterization raw data and statistics that can subsequently be aggregated with other WCS study data and used by MassDEP in subsequent data analysis to be performed by MassDEP, to
    a. Estimate statewide waste characterization information;
    b. Measure the success of future waste reduction efforts;
    c. Identify specific materials for increased diversion; and
    d. Help guide MassDEP policy and program initiatives in solid waste management.

This report contains the results of the Covanta Haverhill WCS.

1.2. HAVERHILL SITE OVERVIEW

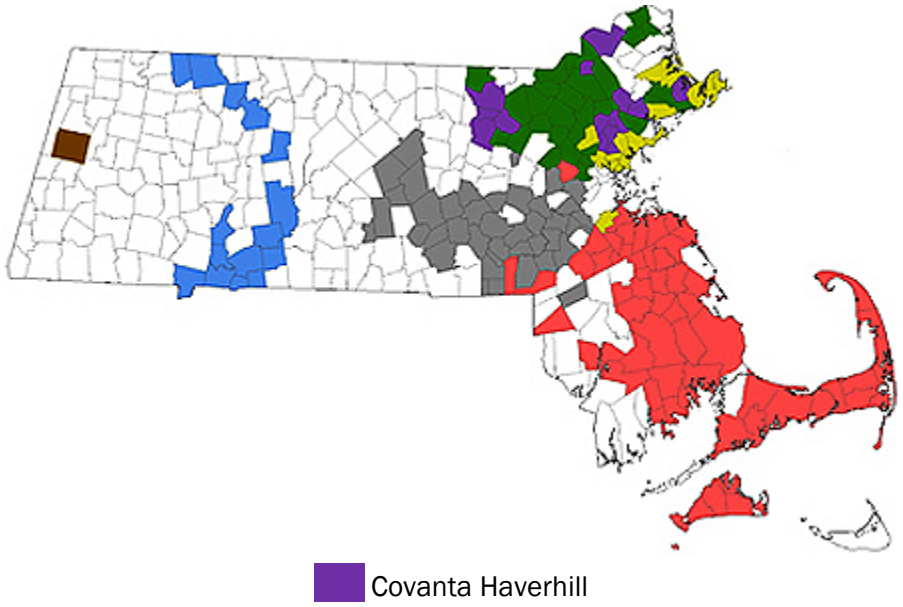
The Covanta Haverhill, Inc. (Haverhill) Energy from Waste facility manages and disposes of waste from at least 14-21 communities within the state. These communities are listed in Table 1-1, and a map of the Haverill wasteshed is shown in Figure 1-1.

1. INTRODUCTION

Table 1-1 Communities Served by Covanta Haverhill as of Dec 2010

Bedford	Danvers	Essex	Groton	Harvard	Haverhill	Lawrence
Littleton	Lynnfield	Melrose	Middleton	Reading	Stoneham	Wakefield
Westford	Burlington	Chelmsford	Dracut	North Reading	Tewksbury	Tyngsboro

Figure 1-1 Covanta Haverill Wasteshed



The facility, which began commercial operations in 1989, is located on 147 acres in the Ward Hill Neck section of Haverhill, Massachusetts. The site includes the Energy from Waste Municipal Waste Combustor Facility (MWC), a 70 acre landfill, a Fleet Maintenance Garage and a parts warehouse. Haverhill uses two massburn furnaces to process 1,625 tons per day, or over 500,000 tons of municipal solid waste each year. The energy produced is sold to an energy wholesaler for use on New England's power grid. In 2008, the Haverhill facility recycled over 11,000 tons or 22 million pounds of metal from the waste that it received (although some fraction of this metal will likely be captured in the WCS, which is performed on the pre-processed inbound waste containing these recovered metals).

The facility has two in-bound scales used to weigh trucks as they arrive at the facility. The incoming trucks follow the traffic pattern around the facility and line up in a staging area just outside the entrance to the tip floor building door. Depending on the traffic flow, trucks can line up in two lines taking turns entering the building when directed to do so by facility personnel. Haverhill scalehouse and operations staff were able to support representative sampling and interviewing of incoming loads for the WCS.

1.3. REPORT ORGANIZATION

The remainder of this report presents the methodology and results of the Haverhill waste composition study. The report is divided into the following sections:

- **Methodology:** This section provides an overview of waste disposal data available from Haverhill reports and supplemented with direct surveys to establish reasonable estimates by generator sector, and provides the detailed sampling plan that was developed to govern the study process and to provide statistically defensible data. This section also summarizes the field data collection methods and analytical methods applied in the study.
- **Results:** Detailed results about the composition of the combusted waste are presented in this section. Results are presented primarily in tabular format with some summary graphics to highlight findings of interest.
- **Appendix – Material Definitions:** Detailed material category definitions are contained in the appendix.

It should also be noted that the raw data captured for this study has been delivered electronically in spreadsheet format for use by Haverhill and for subsequent transmittal to MassDEP.

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2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. WASTE DISPOSAL QUANTIES

Haverhill MWC provided MSW Consultants with the annual waste total for 2010. Table 2-1 shows the total annual waste by waste type.

Table 2-1 2010 Waste Disposal Quantities

Waste Type	Waste Tons	Waste Percent
Special Waste	2,143	0.4%
Non MSW Waste Total	**2,143**	**0.4%**
MSW Bulky	324	0.1%
MSW-10	586,286	99.6%
MSW Waste Total	**586,611**	**99.6%**
Grand Total	**588,754**	**100.0%**

For the purpose of the WCS, only the MSW-10 and MSW Bulky waste types were considered. As shown in Table 2-1, these two material types equal 99.6 percent of all wastes being accepted for processing at the Haverhill MWC facility.

2.2. TRUCK TYPES

Consistent with MassDEP guidance, the following truck types (defined by MassDEP) were defined and segregated during the WCS:

- Rear Load and Side Load compacting vehicles,
- Frontload compacting vehicles,
- Roll-off compactors (includes both self-contained compactor and stationary compactor receiving containers) and,
- Roll-off open top containers.

It should be noted that the Haverhill MWC facility also receives waste on transfer trailers. Table 2-2 shows the total tons and percent of waste by vehicle type, separating the transfer trailer waste from direct haul loads.

Table 2-2 Waste Deliveries by Vehicle Type

Vehicle Type	Total Vehicles	Percent Vehicles	Total Tons by Vehicle	Percent Tons
Rear/Side Loading Packer	16,473	29.6%	165,714	28.2%
Front Loading Packer	17,167	30.8%	175,313	29.9%
Roll-Off Compactors	13,804	24.8%	78,215	13.3%
Roll-Off Open Top	2,076	3.7%	4,806	0.8%
Acceptable Vehicle Total	**49,520**	**89.0%**	**424,049**	**72.3%**
Tractor/Transfer Trailer	6,129	11.0%	162,562	27.7%
Unacceptable Vehicle Total	**6,129**	**11.0%**	**162,562**	**27.7%**
Grand Total	**55,649**	**100.0%**	**586,611**	**100.0%**

2.3. GENERATOR SECTORS

Consistent with MassDEP's WCS Guidance, samples obtained in this study were classified into one of three generator types:

- **Residential:** Residential waste was defined in this study as waste from vehicles in which 80 percent or more of the waste originates from single family or multi-family residential sources. These vehicles included residential drop-off containers (i.e. roll-offs, dedicated transfer trailers from municipal drop-off programs) and both side load and rear load compacting vehicles.
- **ICI - Industrial/Commercial/Institutional:** This category includes wastes generated by non-residential sources including commercial businesses, institutions, and industrial facilities (excepting any special industrial wastes or industrial wastes elsewhere classified). ICI waste was defined in this study as waste from vehicles in which 80 percent or more of the waste is generated by ICI sources. Typically waste from ICI vehicles included compactor boxes, open top boxes and front-load compacting vehicles.
- **Unacceptable Loads:** Unacceptable loads were defined as loads that contained less than 80 percent of either residential or ICI waste; loads that were more than 50 percent construction and demolition (C&D) material; and loads that originated from out of state.

The proportion of waste delivered to the facility by each of these generator types was not tracked or known by the facility operators prior to this study. Random sampling of incoming loads was therefore used to assure appropriate allocation of samples to each generator sector. It was agreed upon that MassDEP did not intend for Unacceptable Loads to undergo sampling and sorting as part of the study. Unacceptable Loads were defined as:

- Front Load and Rear Load compacting trucks that mix Residential (including multi-family) and ICI accounts on the same route such neither the Residential nor the ICI fraction exceeds 80 percent of the load;

- All Transfer Trailers and Rail Cars. These usually originate at commercial transfer stations that accept a mix of Residential and ICI wastes; or originate at transfer stations that may accept waste from out-of-state.

If encountered during the random sampling, Unacceptable Loads were excluded from the *composition* analysis. However, consistent with MassDEP's reporting requirements, the overall fraction of wastes arriving in Unacceptable Loads from Front and Rear Load vehicles were documented for the facility by randomly selecting vehicles to surveying the drivers regarding load origination.

Table 2-3 shows the results of the surveys conducted at the Haverhill MWC facility. Results are shown both in terms of the percentage of loads (top half) and the percentage of waste by weight (bottom half).

Table 2-3 Incoming Vehicle Survey Results

	Vehicle Type	Residential	ICI	Mixed	Total
Percent By Number of Loads	Rear/Side Loader	69.0%	31.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Front Loader	4.3%	87.0%	8.7%	100.0%
	Compactor	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Open Top	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Transfer Trailer	N/A	N/A	100.0%	100.0%
Percent By Weight of Loads	Rear/Side Loader	78.1%	21.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Front Loader	6.0%	86.1%	7.8%	100.0%
	Compactor	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Open Top	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Transfer Trailer	N/A	N/A	100.0%	100.0%

These survey results in Table 2-3 were subsequently applied to the total waste deliveries by truck type to estimate the proportion of wastes delivered by generator sector. Quantities of waste were summed by generator sector. The results of this exercise are shown in Table 2-4. As shown, the survey data collected during this study suggest that the Haverhill MWC receives roughly 65 percent ICI waste and 35 percent Residential waste. This assumes that the Mixed Waste entering the facility is the same split as the direct haul waste. Further study would be required to improve on the estimate below.

Table 2-4 Residential/ICI Split

Allocation Method	Residential	ICI	Mixed	Total
By Load Count	21.7%	48.6%	29.8%	100.0%
By Weight of Survey Load	24.9%	45.6%	29.5%	100.0%
Excluding Mixed	**35.3%**	**64.7%**	**N/A**	**100.0%**

It should also be noted that MassDEP's WCS Guidance document calls for a 54 percent to 46 percent split between ICI and residential waste as the state-wide average. MSW Consultants understands that this split was intended only as a guideline in the absence of actual data. For this WCS, the weighting factors derived from the driver interviews and the truck type stratification were used to calculate results.

2.4. SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Table 2-5 below shows the proposed allocation of samples by truck type based on vehicle traffic for the last quarter of 2009.[1] Based on average payload for each of the targeted vehicle types, Table 2-5 shows how the 52 total samples were stratified, with random sampling performed for each stratum. This table also shows the actual samples obtained in the study. As shown, the study reasonably achieved the sampling stratification that was targeted in the study.

Table 2-5 Proposed Samples vs. Actual Samples Collected

Vehicle Type	Actual 2010 Percent Tons	Proposed Sampled	Proposed Percent	Actual Sample	Actual Percent
Rear/Side Loader	28.2%	19	36.5%	22	40.7%
Front Loader	29.9%	17	32.7%	17	31.5%
Compactor	13.3%	14	26.9%	13	24.1%
Open Top	0.8%	2	3.8%	2	3.7%
Other[1]	27.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grand Total	**100.0%**	**52**	**100.0%**	**54**	**100.0%**

[1] Other: Total 2010 incoming transfer trailers and tractors which were Unacceptable Loads.

Of the 54 samples obtained, 15 were from the Residential generator sector and 39 were from ICI generators.

2.5. MATERIAL CATEGORIES

This study sorted wastes into the nine (9) material groups and 60 material categories identified by MassDEP in the WCS Guidance document. Table 2-6 on the following page summarizes these material categories. More detailed definitions of each of the 60 material categories are provided in Appendix A.

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Table 2-6 Material Categories

PAPER	
OCC/Kraft	Newsprint
Waxed Cardboard	Other Recyclable Paper
High Grade Office Paper	Compostable Paper
Magazines and Catalogs	Remainder/Composite Paper
PLASTICS	
#1 PET Beverage Containers (non-MA deposit containers)	Expanded Polystyrene Non-Food Grade
PET Containers other than Beverage	Bulk Ridge Plastic Items
Plastic MA Deposit Beverage Containers	Film (Clean commercial and industrial packaging)
#2 HDPE Bottles/Jars	Grocery and Other Merchandise Bags
Plastic Tubs and lids (HDPE, PP, etc)	Other Films/Bags
#3 - 7 Plastic Containers	Remainder/Composite Plastic
Expanded Polystyrene Food Grade	
METALS	
Aluminum Beverage Containers (non-MA deposit containers)	Other Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Scrap
Aluminum MA Deposit Beverage Containers	White Goods
Tin/Steel Containers	Remainder Composite Metal
Other Aluminum	
GLASS	
Glass Beverage Containers (non-MA deposit containers)	Glass MA Deposit Beverage Containers
Other Glass Packaging Containers (non-MA deposit containers)	Remainder/Composite Glass
ORGANICS	
Food Waste	Manures
Branches and Stumps	Remainder Composite/Organic
Pruning/Trimmings/Leaves and Grass	
C&D MATERIALS	
Asphalt Pavement, Brick & Concrete	Asphalt Roofing
Aggregates, Stone, Soil & Fines	Drywall/Gypsum Board
Wood – Treated	Carpet and Carpet Padding
Wood – Untreated	Remainder/Composite Construction and Demolition
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE	
Ballasts, CFLs, and Other Fluorescents	Vehicle and Equipment Fluids
Batteries – Lead Acid	Empty Metal, Glass, and Plastic Containers
Batteries – Other	Pesticides and Fertilizers
Paints	Other Hazardous or Household Hazardous Waste
Sharps	
ELECTRONICS	
Computer Related Electronics	Televisions & Computer Monitors
Other “brown goods”	
OTHER WASTES	
Tires and Other Rubber	Bulky Materials
Textiles	

2.6. SEASONALITY

To ensure that the final results captured seasonal fluctuations in the composition of the waste stream, the study was performed over two seasons. Consistent with MassDEP guidance, the first season field sort occurred between January 14 and January 16, 2010 (Thursday through Saturday), and the second season field sort took place between November 15 and November 17, 2010 (Monday through Wednesday). Field sorting was scheduled to avoid the days immediately preceding and following major holidays.

The Study Design proposed 26 samples to be collected equally between each of the two seasons for a total of 52 samples. However, time and inbound vehicle afforded the sampling crew to collect and sort 28 samples during the fall sampling event. This meant that 54 samples were obtained during each of the sampling and sorting periods. Table 2-7 shows the field data collection schedule.

Table 2-7 Sampling and Sorting Schedule

Day of Week	Winter Season: January 14-16	Fall Season: November 15 – 17
Thursday	January 14, 2010	N/A
Friday	January 15, 2010	N/A
Saturday	January 16, 2010	N/A
Monday	N/A	November 15, 2010
Tuesday	N/A	November 16, 2010
Wednesday	N/A	November 17, 2010

2.7. FIELD DATA COLLECTION

2.7.1 LOAD SELECTION

For each of the truck types identified above, MSW Consultants used a systematic selection of incoming vehicles. Sufficient incoming scale data was provided by the Haverhill facility prior to the study to estimate the expected number of loads delivered by each truck type. An "Nth Vehicle" approach was used each season for each truck type. Systematic sampling is intended to remove any sampling bias that may arise from an individual selecting specific incoming vehicles. MSW Consultants divided the number of incoming loads (by vehicle type) by the number of samples needed that day from the facility. The resulting number was the sampling frequency and determined whether every third vehicle, every sixth vehicle, or every 20th vehicle will be selected for sampling. This strategy is known as the "Nth Vehicle" approach.

The Field Supervisor, working in coordination with facility personnel, kept a tally of vehicles from each truck type as they entered the facility. When the designated nth truck arrived, the vehicle was directed to the sampling area.

The Field Supervisor interviewed the drivers of selected loads to obtain information about origin of the load, validation of waste generating sector, hauler, vehicle type and number, and

other data. This information was noted on the Field Supervisor's vehicle selection form, along with a unique identifying number associated with that vehicle on that day.

2.7.2 TAKING RANDOM SAMPLES FOR MANUAL SORTING

Once the incoming load was identified and discharged on the tipping floor, a sample was taken using the method described in ASTM standards. A front-end loader removed material longitudinally along one entire side of the discharged load in order to obtain a representative cross-section of the material. The Field Supervisor and loader operator attempted to remove approximately 1,000 pounds of material, based on a visual assessment. This equates to four times the targeted sample weight of 250 pounds. The loader operator then mixed, coned, and quartered the sample material.

The Field Supervisor then systematically selected roughly one quarter of the material to be taken via a grab sample. For samples that contained heavy or bulky materials, the Field Supervisor estimated the fraction of the sample occupied by the bulky item, and applied that percentage to the overall weight of the bulky item. For example, if a sofa bed was part of the grab sample that has been dumped for sampling, Field Supervisor estimated what fraction of the sofa bed was contained within the regular municipal solid waste sample and recorded the fractional weight of the bulky item only as part of the overall sample.

The Field Supervisor then placed the material for sorting in 35 gallon barrels and pre-weighed each barrel to ensure the sample used for sorting was at least 225 pounds. A white board with the sample number was placed in the barrel and staged for the sorting by the field sorting crew. Figure 2-1 shows samples staged for sorting

Figure 2-1 Samples Staged for Sorting

2.7.3 MANUAL SORTING

Once the sample was acquired and placed in barrels, the material was manually sorted into the prescribed component categories. Plastic 20-gallon bins with sealed bottoms were used to contain the separated components. An example of the sorting table and bins is shown in Figure 2-2.

Figure 2-2 Sort Table and Bins

Sorters were trained to specialize in certain material groups, with someone handling the paper categories, someone else the plastics, someone else the glass and metals, and so on. In this way, sorters became highly knowledgeable in a short period of time as to the definitions of individual material categories.

The Crew Chief monitored the bins as each sample was sorted, rejecting materials that may be improperly classified. Open bins allowed the Crew Chief to see the material at all times.

The Crew Chief's responsibility included verifying the purity of each component during the weigh-out (discussed below). The materials were sorted to particle size of 2-inches or less by hand, until no more than a small amount of homogeneous fine material ("mixed residue") remained. The sort table was covered by a screen that allowed half-inch-minus particles to fall through. The layer of materials larger than ½ inch and smaller than two inches were manually sorted to the appropriate categories based on the best judgment of the Crew Chief—most often a combination of Other Paper, Other Organics, or Food Waste. Particles falling through the screen were allocated to the "Other Miscellaneous" category unless the majority of the fines could be identified, in which case they were placed in the appropriate bin.

2.7.4 DATA RECORDING

The Crew Chief was singularly responsible for overseeing all weighing and data recording of each sample (including the initial tare weights). Once each sample had been sorted into the labeled bins, the weigh-out was performed. Each bin containing sorted materials from the just-completed samples was carried over to a digital scale. Sorting laborers assisted with carrying and weighing the bins of sorted material, and the Crew Chief recorded all data. The Crew Chief used a waste composition data sheet to record the composition weights, as well as to record other sampling requirements (such as counting and photographing). Each data sheet containing the sorted weights of each sample was matched up against the Field Supervisor's sample sheet to assure accurate tracking of the samples each day.

2.7.5 STATISTICAL METHODS

The following statistical measures were calculated to determine the overall composition of each waste generator sector.

- **Sample Mean**: The sample mean, or average, composition is considered the "most likely" fraction for each material category in the waste stream. The sample mean is determined by (i) summing the weight of each material in each sample; (ii) summing the total weight of all samples, and (iii) dividing the first value by the second value to determine the percent-by-weight composition. Note that the sample mean, while a good estimate, is unlikely to be identical to the population mean value. The meaningfulness of the sample mean is enhanced by the following statistical measures.
- **Standard Deviation**: The standard deviation measures how widely values within the data set are dispersed from the sample mean. A higher standard deviation denotes higher

variation in the underlying samples for each material, while a lower standard deviation reflects lower variation among the individual samples. The standard deviation is stated in the same unit as the sample mean, which in this case is percent by weight.

- **Confidence Intervals**: When a sample of data is obtained, it is analyzed in an attempt to determine certain values that describe the entire population of data under analysis. For example, in a poll of likely voters, the intent of the poll is to determine the percentage of all voters who support a given candidate, not simply the percentage of voters in the poll who support that candidate. The percentage of voters who support a given candidate in the poll can easily vary from sample to sample; but the percentage of all voters who support that candidate is a fixed value. In our sample of incoming loads of waste, we are not primarily interested in the percentage composition of the sampled loads, but rather in trying to determine what the composition of the sampled loads tells us about the composition of all waste generated. A confidence interval is a statistical concept that attempts to indicate the likely range within which the true value lies. The confidence intervals reflect the upper and lower range within which the population mean can be expected to fall. Confidence intervals require the following "inputs":
  - The "level of confidence", or how sure one wants to be that the interval being constructed will actually encompass the population mean;
  - The sample mean, around which the confidence interval will be constructed;
  - The sample standard deviation, which is used as a measure of the variability of the population from which the sample was obtained; and
  - The number of sampling units that comprised the sample (a.k.a. sample size).

Consistent with industry standard, confidence intervals were calculated at a 90 percent level of confidence, meaning that we can be 90 percent sure that the mean falls within the upper and lower confidence intervals shown. (The converse is also true: that there is a 10 percent chance that the mean falls outside of the sample mean.) In general, as the number of samples increases, the width of the confidence intervals decreases, although the more variable the underlying waste stream composition, the less noticeable the improvement for adding incremental samples.

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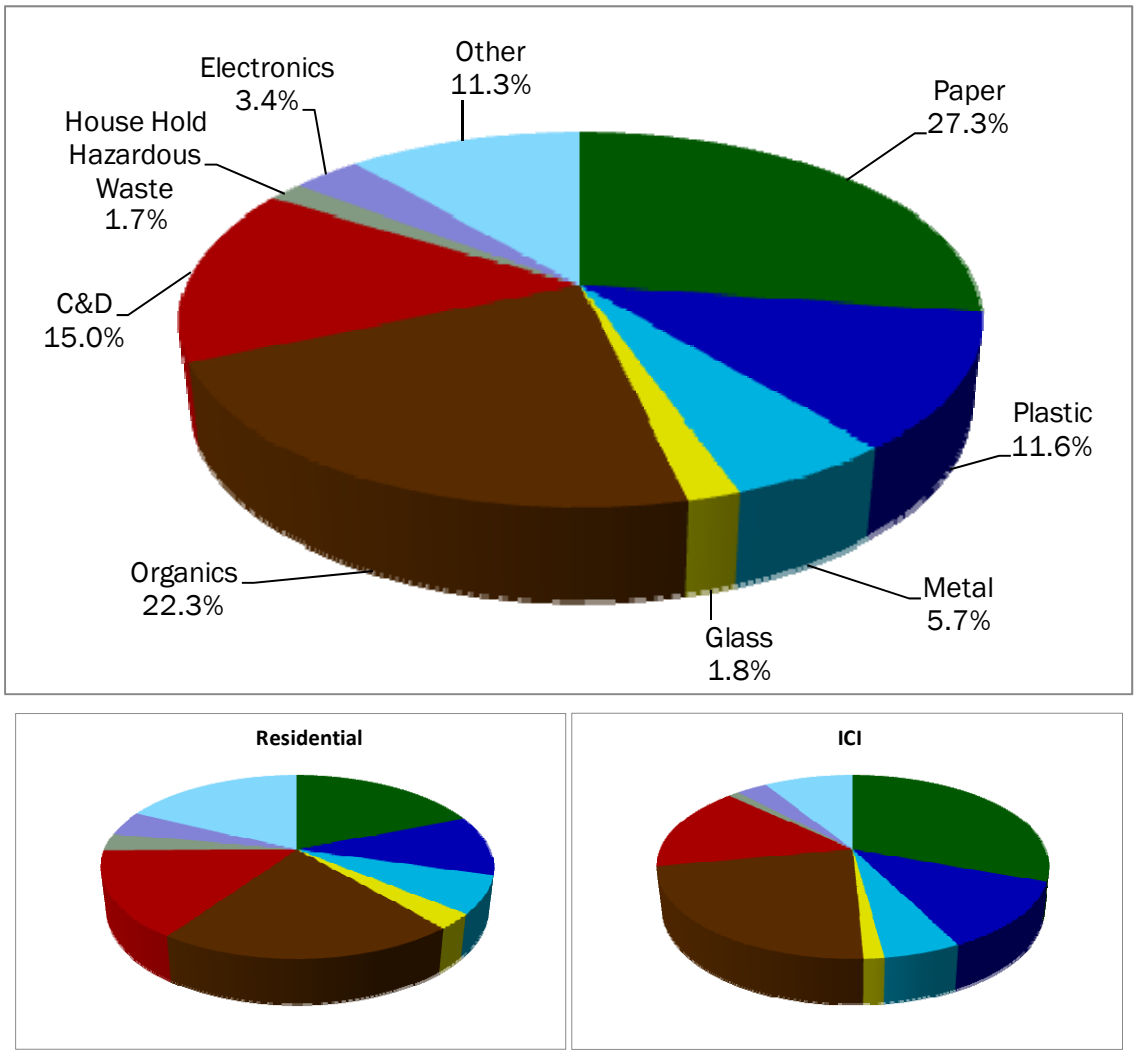
3. RESULTS

3.1. AGGREGATE WASTE COMPOSITION

Figure 3-1 shows the breakdown of major material groups for the aggregate overall municipal solid waste stream entering the facility. Results are shown both in percentage terms. As shown, Organics and Paper are the most prevalent materials in the aggregate disposal stream. The smaller pie charts below show Residential and ICI results for comparison purposes.

Figure 3-1 Overall Waste Composition by Material Group



3. RESULTS

Figure 3-2 shows the top 10 most prevalent material categories in the overall MSW stream, as well as for the Residential and ICI streams. Not surprisingly, Food Waste is the single most prevalent category. However, it is of interest that there appears to be significant fractions of certain recyclables and compostable organics, such as corrugated cardboard, mixed recyclable paper, and yard debris, remaining in disposed wastes.

Figure 3-2 Top 10 Most Prevalent Material Categories

	Aggregate	Residential	ICI
1	Food Waste (17.9%)	Food Waste (14.5%)	Food Waste (19.3%)
2	Uncoated OCC/Kraft Paper (13.9%)	Textiles (6.8%)	Uncoated OCC/Kraft Paper (17.4%)
3	Wood – Untreated (4.9%)	Compostable Paper (5.7%)	Wood – Untreated (5.6%)
4	Compostable Paper (4.4%)	Wood – Treated (5.6%)	Other Plastic Film (4.8%)
5	Other Plastic Film (4.4%)	Bulky Materials (5.4%)	Compostable Paper (3.9%)
6	Textiles (4.3%)	Other Miscellaneous (4.9%)	Other Recyclable Paper (3.6%)
7	Wood – Treated (4.1%)	Carpet and Carpet Padding (4.9%)	Wood – Treated (3.5%)
8	Carpet and Carpet Padding (3.7%)	Uncoated OCC/Kraft Paper (4.8%)	Textiles (3.3%)
9	Other Recyclable Paper (3.6%)	Prunings, Trimmings, Leaves and Grass (4.6%)	Carpet and Carpet Padding (3.3%)
10	Bulky Materials (3.4%)	Other Plastic Film (3.5%)	Bulky Materials (2.6%)
	Subtotal = 64.6%	**Subtotal = 60.6%**	**Subtotal = 67.4%**

Table 3-1 on the following page provides a detailed statistical profile of the overall disposed MSW stream. For each material category, the mean percent, standard deviation, and lower and upper confidence intervals are shown. Confidence intervals are calculated at a 90 percent level of confidence.

Table 3-1 Detailed Aggregate MSW Composition

Material	Percent	Std. Dev	Conf Int (+/-)	Material	Percent	Std. Dev	Conf Int (+/-)
Paper	**27.3%**	**15.3%**	**3.4%**	**Organics**	**22.3%**	**16.7%**	**3.7%**
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard/Kraft Paper	13.9%	13.2%	3.0%	Food Waste	18.1%	17.3%	3.9%
Waxed Cardboard	0.7%	3.1%	0.7%	Branches and Stumps	0.9%	2.5%	0.6%
High Grade Office Paper	1.2%	2.2%	0.5%	Prunings, Trimmings, Leaves and Grass	2.5%	5.1%	1.1%
Magazines/Catalogs	1.3%	2.0%	0.4%	Manures	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Newsprint	1.0%	1.7%	0.4%	Remainder/Composite Organic	0.8%	1.8%	0.4%
Other Recyclable Paper	3.6%	3.4%	0.8%				
Compostable Paper	4.4%	4.3%	1.0%	**C&D**	**15.0%**	**12.2%**	**2.7%**
Remainder/Composite Paper	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%	Asphalt Pavement, Brick, and Concrete	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%
				Aggregates, Stones, Rock	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Plastic	**11.6%**	**6.4%**	**1.4%**	Wood – Treated	4.1%	7.3%	1.6%
#1 PET Beverage Containers (non-MA deposit containers)	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	Wood – Untreated	4.9%	9.1%	2.0%
PET Containers other than Beverage	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	Asphalt Roofing	0.8%	4.9%	1.1%
Plastic MA Deposit Beverage Containers	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	Drywall/Gypsum Board	0.4%	2.5%	0.6%
#2 HDPE Natural/Colored Bottles	0.9%	2.7%	0.6%	Carpet and Carpet Padding	3.7%	7.3%	1.6%
Injection Molded Plastic Tubs and lids (HDPE, PP, etc)	0.4%	2.2%	0.5%	Remainder/Composite C&D	1.0%	2.6%	0.6%
#3 - #7 Plastic Containers	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%				
Food Grade Expanded Polystyrene	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	**House Hold Hazardous Waste**	**1.7%**	**2.9%**	**0.6%**
Non-food Grade Expanded Polystyrene	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	Ballasts, CFLs, and Other Fluorescents	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bulk Rigid Plastic Items	2.0%	3.5%	0.8%	Batteries – Lead Acid	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Clean Commercial/Industrial Packaging Film (non-bag)	0.3%	1.0%	0.2%	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Grocery and other Merchandise Bags	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	Paint	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Other Plastic Film	4.4%	3.9%	0.9%	Bio-Hazards (medical treat waste inc sharps)	1.5%	2.7%	0.6%
Remainder/Composite Plastic	1.8%	2.6%	0.6%	Vehicle and Equipment Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				Empty Metal, Glass, and Plastic Containers	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Metal	**5.7%**	**8.4%**	**1.9%**	Pesticides and Fertilizers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-MA Deposit Aluminum Beverage Containers	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	Other HHW	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
MA Deposit Aluminum Beverage Containers	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%				
Tin/Steel Containers	1.1%	4.3%	1.0%	**Electronics**	**3.4%**	**5.6%**	**1.2%**
Other Aluminum	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	Computer-related Electronics	0.4%	1.6%	0.3%
Other Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Scrap	1.6%	3.5%	0.8%	Other "brown goods"	2.2%	2.9%	0.6%
White Goods	0.3%	1.9%	0.4%	Televisions and Computer Monitors	0.8%	3.2%	0.7%
Remainder/Composite Metal	2.3%	5.3%	1.2%				
				Other	**11.3%**	**10.2%**	**2.3%**
Glass	**1.8%**	**2.9%**	**0.6%**	Tires and Other Rubber	1.3%	2.9%	0.6%
Non-MA Deposit Glass Beverage Containers	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%	Textiles	4.3%	4.8%	1.1%
Non-MA Deposit Other Glass Packaging Containers	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	Bulky Materials	3.4%	8.1%	1.8%
MA Deposit Glass Beverage Containers	0.5%	1.3%	0.3%	Restaurant Fats, Oils and Greases	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	Other Miscellaneous	2.3%	4.0%	0.9%
				Totals	**100.0%**		
				Sample Count	**54**		

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

3.1. WASTE COMPOSITION BY GENERATOR SECTOR

Table 3-2 compares the detailed composition of the aggregate disposed waste stream with the Residential and ICI generator sectors individually. This table illustrates the differences in Residential and ICI wastes, and the need for programs to target specific material streams by generator sector.

3. RESULTS

Table 3-2 Comparison of Waste Composition by Generator Sector

Material	Aggregate	Resi-dential	ICI	Material	Aggregate	Resi-dential	ICI
Paper	**27.3%**	**18.8%**	**30.5%**	**Organics**	**22.3%**	**20.9%**	**22.8%**
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard/Kraft Paper	13.9%	4.8%	17.4%	Food Waste	18.1%	14.9%	19.3%
Waxed Cardboard	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	Branches and Stumps	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%
High Grade Office Paper	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%	Prunings, Trimmings, Leaves and Grass	2.5%	4.6%	1.7%
Magazines/Catalogs	1.3%	1.9%	1.1%	Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Newsprint	1.0%	1.3%	0.9%	Remainder/Composite Organic	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%
Other Recyclable Paper	3.6%	3.4%	3.6%				
Compostable Paper	4.4%	5.7%	3.9%	**C&D**	**15.0%**	**15.2%**	**15.0%**
Remainder/Composite Paper	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	Asphalt Pavement, Brick, and Concrete	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
				Aggregates, Stones, Rock	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Plastic	**11.6%**	**10.6%**	**12.0%**	Wood – Treated	4.1%	5.6%	3.5%
#1 PET Beverage Containers (non-MA deposit containers)	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	Wood – Untreated	4.9%	3.0%	5.6%
PET Containers other than Beverage	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	Asphalt Roofing	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%
Plastic MA Deposit Beverage Containers	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	Drywall/Gypsum Board	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%
#2 HDPE Natural/Colored Bottles	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	Carpet and Carpet Padding	3.7%	4.9%	3.3%
Injection Molded Plastic Tubs and lids (HDPE, PP, etc)	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	Remainder/Composite C&D	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
#3 - #7 Plastic Containers	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%				
Food Grade Expanded Polystyrene	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	**House Hold Hazardous Waste**	**1.7%**	**3.2%**	**1.1%**
Non-food Grade Expanded Polystyrene	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	Ballasts, CFLs, and Other Fluorescents	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bulk Rigid Plastic Items	2.0%	1.6%	2.1%	Batteries – Lead Acid	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Clean Commercial/Industrial Packaging Film (non-bag)	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	Other Batteries	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Grocery and other Merchandise Bags	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Plastic Film	4.4%	3.5%	4.8%	Bio-Hazards (medical treat waste inc sharps)	1.5%	3.0%	0.9%
Remainder/Composite Plastic	1.8%	2.2%	1.6%	Vehicle and Equipment Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				Empty Metal, Glass, and Plastic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Metal	**5.7%**	**6.6%**	**5.4%**	Pesticides and Fertilizers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-MA Deposit Aluminum Beverage Containers	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	Other HHW	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MA Deposit Aluminum Beverage Containers	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%				
Tin/Steel Containers	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	**Electronics**	**3.4%**	**4.4%**	**3.0%**
Other Aluminum	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	Computer-related Electronics	0.4%	1.3%	0.1%
Other Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Scrap	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%	Other "brown goods"	2.2%	3.1%	1.9%
White Goods	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	Televisions and Computer Monitors	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%
Remainder/Composite Metal	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%				
				Other	**11.3%**	**17.7%**	**8.8%**
Glass	**1.8%**	**2.7%**	**1.4%**	Tires and Other Rubber	1.3%	0.5%	1.6%
Non-MA Deposit Glass Beverage Containers	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	Textiles	4.3%	6.8%	3.3%
Non-MA Deposit Other Glass Packaging Containers	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	Bulky Materials	3.4%	5.4%	2.6%
MA Deposit Glass Beverage Containers	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	Restaurant Fats, Oils and Greases	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	Other Miscellaneous	2.3%	4.9%	1.3%
				Totals	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
				Sample Count	**54**	**15**	**39**

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

3.2. WASTE COMPOSITION BY VEHICLE TYPE

This study also sought to capture and report on waste composition by truck type. It should be noted that these results are based on an increasingly small number of samples, which in turn increases the width of the confidence intervals. Further, outlier samples will have a much greater potential to skew results given the progressively smaller sample counts. For this reason, the reader is cautioned that the data below are limited in their ability to convey details about waste composition.

Table 3-3 Comparison of Waste Composition by Truck Type

Material	Aggregate	Rearload Sideload	Frontload	Roll-off Compactor	Roll-off Open Top
Paper	**27.3%**	**21.4%**	**28.4%**	**38.6%**	**14.8%**
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard/Kraft Paper	13.9%	7.4%	14.2%	25.4%	12.4%
Waxed Cardboard	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	2.9%	0.4%
High Grade Office Paper	1.2%	0.7%	2.0%	0.9%	0.3%
Magazines/Catalogs	1.3%	1.8%	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%
Newsprint	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Other Recyclable Paper	3.6%	3.7%	4.2%	2.9%	0.5%
Compostable Paper	4.4%	5.4%	4.6%	3.1%	0.5%
Remainder/Composite Paper	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%	0.2%
Plastic	**11.6%**	**11.0%**	**10.8%**	**13.4%**	**14.9%**
#1 PET Beverage Containers (non-MA deposit containers)	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
PET Containers other than Beverage	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Plastic MA Deposit Beverage Containers	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
#2 HDPE Natural/Colored Bottles	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Injection Molded Plastic Tubs and lids (HDPE, PP, etc)	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
#3 - #7 Plastic Containers	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Food Grade Expanded Polystyrene	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Non-food Grade Expanded Polystyrene	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Bulk Rigid Plastic Items	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	0.9%	9.2%
Clean Commercial/Industrial Packaging Film (non-bag)	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%
Grocery and other Merchandise Bags	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Other Plastic Film	4.4%	3.3%	4.6%	7.1%	0.2%
Remainder/Composite Plastic	1.8%	2.6%	1.1%	1.0%	3.9%
Metal	**5.7%**	**5.8%**	**5.1%**	**3.9%**	**20.8%**
Non-MA Deposit Aluminum Beverage Containers	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
MA Deposit Aluminum Beverage Containers	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Tin/Steel Containers	1.1%	0.9%	0.4%	2.8%	0.2%
Other Aluminum	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Scrap	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	0.8%	7.2%
White Goods	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Remainder/Composite Metal	2.3%	1.9%	2.9%	0.2%	13.2%
Glass	**1.8%**	**2.2%**	**1.2%**	**2.0%**	**0.7%**
Non-MA Deposit Glass Beverage Containers	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%
Non-MA Deposit Other Glass Packaging Containers	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
MA Deposit Glass Beverage Containers	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Organics	**22.3%**	**22.1%**	**15.7%**	**30.2%**	**36.5%**
Food Waste	18.1%	15.2%	12.3%	29.1%	36.3%
Branches and Stumps	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%
Prunings, Trimmings, Leaves and Grass	2.5%	4.4%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Manures	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Remainder/Composite Organic	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
C&D	**15.0%**	**15.7%**	**21.3%**	**6.0%**	**5.9%**
Asphalt Pavement, Brick, and Concrete	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Aggregates, Stones, Rock	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wood – Treated	4.1%	5.2%	5.6%	0.0%	3.0%
Wood – Untreated	4.9%	4.3%	6.0%	5.1%	0.1%
Asphalt Roofing	0.8%	0.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Drywall/Gypsum Board	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Carpet and Carpet Padding	3.7%	5.0%	4.7%	0.4%	0.0%
Remainder/Composite C&D	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	0.5%	2.8%

3. RESULTS

Material	Aggregate	Rearload Sideload	Frontload	Roll-off Compactor	Roll-off Open Top
House Hold Hazardous Waste	**1.7%**	**2.6%**	**1.8%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**
Ballasts, CFLs, and Other Fluorescents	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Batteries – Lead Acid	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Batteries	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paint	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bio-Hazards (medical treat waste inc sharps)	1.5%	2.3%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Vehicle and Equipment Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Empty Metal, Glass, and Plastic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Pesticides and Fertilizers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other HHW	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	**3.4%**	**4.8%**	**2.2%**	**2.1%**	**5.6%**
Computer-related Electronics	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other “brown goods”	2.2%	3.0%	1.7%	0.8%	5.6%
Televisions and Computer Monitors	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
Other	**11.3%**	**14.5%**	**13.6%**	**3.7%**	**0.6%**
Tires and Other Rubber	1.3%	0.7%	2.8%	0.3%	0.0%
Textiles	4.3%	6.2%	4.3%	1.6%	0.3%
Bulky Materials	3.4%	3.7%	4.8%	1.2%	0.0%
Restaurant Fats, Oils and Greases	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Miscellaneous	2.3%	4.0%	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%
	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Sample Count	**54**	**22**	**17**	**13**	**2**

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rou

APPENDIX A

MATERIAL DEFINITIONS

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APPENDIX A – MassDEP Waste Category Definitions

PAPER

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.

Waxed Cardboard means cardboard with wax coating on the inside or outside.

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.

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.

Newsprint means the class or kind of paper chiefly used for printing newspapers – i.e. uncoated groundwood paper.

Other Recyclable Paper means paper, other than the paper mentioned above, which can be recycled. Examples include manila folders, manila envelopes, index cards, white envelopes, notebook paper, carbonless forms, junk mail, chipboard and uncoated paperboard, phone directories, non glossy catalogs, offshore cardboard and deep-toned or fluorescent dyed paper.

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, egg cartons, pizza boxes, and tissues.

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, aseptic packages, polycoated (gable top) cartons, blueprints, sepia, onionskin, foiled lined fast food wrappers, frozen juice containers, carbon paper, self-adhesive notes, softcover and hardcover books, and photographs.

PLASTICS

PET Beverage Containers (non-MA deposit containers) means clear or colored PET beverage bottles other than MA deposit containers (water, flavored water, juice, sports drinks, etc.). 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. A PET container usually has a small dot left from the manufacturing process, not a seam.

PET Containers other than Beverage Containers (which originally contained non-hazardous material) means types of containers such as PET jars, rectangular PET containers used for produce; egg cartons, etc.

Plastic MA Deposit Beverage Containers means plastic beverage containers subject to MA's bottle bill and marked as deposit containers in Massachusetts.

HDPE Bottles, colored and natural, (which originally contained non-hazardous material) means natural and colored HDPE 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 and may also bear the letters—HDPE.

Plastic Tubs and lids (HDPE, PP, etc) Includes yogurt, margarine, sour cream, deli containers, etc. (i.e. injection molded).

Plastic Containers #3-#7 (which originally contained non-hazardous material) means plastic containers 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 containers.

Expanded Polystyrene Food Grade means "Styrofoam" products includes food packaging and finished products made of expanded polystyrene including cups, plates, trays, clamshells, etc.

Expanded Polystyrene Non-food Grade includes non-food packaging and finished products made of expanded polystyrene including packing peanuts and other packaging materials.

Bulk Rigid Plastic Items means plastic objects other than disposable package items. These items are usually made to last for a few months up to many years. These include the plastics used in children toys, furniture, plastic landscape ties, buckets, crates, pallets, sporting goods, etc.

Film (non-bag clean commercial and industrial packaging film) means clean non-source contaminated film plastic used for large-scale packaging or transport packaging. Examples include shrink-wrap, mattress bags, furniture wrap, and film bubble wrap.

Grocery and other Merchandise Bags means plastic shopping bags, used to contain merchandise to transport from the place of purchase, given out by the store with the purchase. Includes dry-cleaning plastic bags intended for one-time use.

Other Film means plastic film Examples include garbage bags and other types of plastic bags (sandwich bags, zipper-recloseable bags, produce bags, frozen vegetable bags, newspaper bags), painting tarps, food wrappers such as candy-bar wrappers, mailing pouches, bank bags, X-ray film, metallized film (wine containers and balloons), plastic food wrap and source contaminated commercial/industrial film.

Remainder/Composite 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, fast food plastic cups, ridge plastic packaging, foam packing blocks (not including expanded polystyrene blocks), plastic strapping, new plastic laminate (e.g., Formica), vinyl, linoleum, plastic lumber, imitation ceramics, handles and knobs, some kitchen ware, plastic string (as used for hay bales), and plastic rigid bubble/foil packaging (as for medications); CD's, and rigid plastic housewares, such as mop buckets, dishes, cups, and cutlery.

METALS

Aluminum Beverage Containers (non-MA deposit containers) means beverage containers made from aluminum other than MA deposit containers.

Aluminum MA Deposit Beverage Containers means aluminum metal beverage containers subject to MA's bottle bill and marked as deposit containers in Massachusetts.

Tin/Steel 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.

Other Aluminum – includes foil, food containers, aerosols(empty), etc.

Other Ferrous and non-ferrous scrap means any iron or steel that is magnetic and metal items that are not magnetic (copper, brass, lead, zinc, etc). This subtype does not include "tin/steel containers". Examples include empty or dry paint cans, structural steel beams, boilers, clothes hangers, pipes, some cookware, security bars, scrap ferrous/nonferrous items, and galvanized items such as nails and flashing.

White Goods means appliances that employ electricity, oil, natural gas, or liquefied propane and to preserve or cook food; wash or dry clothing, kitchen utensils, or related items; or to cool or heat air or water. These are primarily

encased in metal, and include items such as refrigerators, freezers, stoves, water heaters, propane/compressed tanks, water coolers, dishwashers, clothes dryers,, air conditioners, gas or electric ovens and ranges. White goods does not include microwaves.

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 metal and nonferrous metal combined. Examples include microwaves, bikes, motors, insulated wire, and 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.

GLASS

Glass Beverage Containers (non-MA deposit containers) includes wine bottles, nonalcoholic beverage containers, liquor bottles, etc.

Other Glass Packaging Containers (non-MA deposit containers) includes glass food and non-food containers such as sauces, jars, perfume containers, etc.

Glass MA Deposit Beverage Containers means glass beverage containers subject to MA's bottle bill and marked as deposit containers in Massachusetts.

Remainder/Composite Glass means glass that cannot be put in any other type. It may include items made mostly of glass but combined with other materials. Examples include Pyrex, Corningware, crystal, plate glass, window and door glass, , ceramics, porclain, and other glass tableware, mirrors, non-fluorescent light bulbs, auto windshields, laminated glass, or any curved glass.

ORGANIC MATERIALS

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 pomace and other processed residues or material from canneries, wineries or other industrial sources.

Branches and Stumps means trees, stumps, branches, or other wood greater than 4 inches n diameter generated from landscapes, clearing land for commercial or residential development, road construction, agricultural land clearing, storms, or natural disaster.

Prunings, Trimings, Leaves and Grass means plant material, except woody material over 4inches in diameter from any public or private landscapes. Examples include branches, prunings, shrubs, leaves, grass clippings, and plants. This subtype does not include woody material greater than 4 inches in diameter.

Manures means manure and soiled bedding materials from domestic, farm, wild, or ranch animals. Examples include manure and soiled bedding from animal production operations, racetracks, riding stables, animal hospitals, laboratories, zoos, nature centers, and other sources.

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, wax, sponges, hoses, and animal feces from residential dwellings.

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION (in the MSW stream)

Asphalt Pavement, Brick, and Concrete includes asphalt pavement, brick, and concrete from construction activities and demolition of buildings, roads, and bridges and similar sources. Asphalt pavement also includes other black or brown, tar-like material mixed with aggregate and used as a paving material. Brick also includes masonry brick, landscaping or walkway brick. Concrete also includes pieces of building foundations, concrete paving, and cinder blocks.

Aggregates, Stone, Soil, and Fines pieces of mineral matter, rock, or any material too small to identify as another material. Examples include dirt, landscaping rock, paving stones, pathway gravel, and small pieces of unidentifiable material. Includes non-organic material from construction and landscaping activities. May also include products made predominately from these materials (i.e. granite counters).

Wood – Treated means wood that contains an adhesive, paint, stain, fire retardant, pesticide or preservative. Includes all engineered wood.

Wood – Untreated refers to any wood which does not contain an adhesive, paint, stain, fire retardant, pesticide or preservative; includes such items as pallets, skids, spools, packaging materials, bulky wood waste or scraps from newly built wood products. Does not including land clearing debris or yard waste prunings and trimmings

Asphalt Roofing means composite shingles and other roofing material made with asphalt. Examples include asphalt shingles and attached roofing tar and tar paper.

Drywall/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, gypsum board, gyproc, and wallboard.

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

Remainder/Composite Construction and Demolition means construction and demolition material that cannot be put in any other type or subtype. This type may include items from different types combined, which would be very hard to separate.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

Ballasts, CFLs, and Other Fluorescents include ballasts, which are devices that electrically control fluorescent light fixtures and that include a capacitor, CFLs, which are compact fluorescent bulbs, and other fluorescent lighting, which includes tubular fluorescent lamps, neon lamps, black lights, and other lamps used for sanitation or cosmetic purposes.

Batteries – Lead Acid means lead acid storage batteries most commonly used in vehicles such as cars, trucks, boats, etc.

Batteries – Other means alkaline (including alkaline rechargeable) or household batteries such as AA, AAA, C, D, 4.5 volt, button cell, rechargeable and 9 volt used for flashlights, small appliances, and electronic devices.

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.

Sharps - means discarded needles that have been used in animal or human patient care or treatment or in medical, research or industrial laboratories.

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

Empty Metal, Glass, and Plastic Containers (that originally contained toxic/flammable materials) means all containers that are empty but that at one time contained toxic or hazardous fluids or other materials. Examples include empty antifreeze, oil, or lye containers.

Pesticides and Fertilizers means households and commercial products used to destroy or control organisms, pests or enhance plant growth.

Other Hazardous or Household Hazardous Waste means all household or commercial products characterized as toxic, corrosive, flammable, ignitable, radioactive, poisonous, or reactive.

ELECTRONICS

Computer-related Electronics includes computer CPUs, laptop computers, notebook computers, processors, printers, scanners, keyboards, etc. This category does not include automated typewriters or typesetters, portable handheld calculators, portable digital assistants or other similar devices.

Other "brown goods" includes cell phones, iPODs, PDAs, small electronic appliances such as toasters, telephones, stereos, radios, clocks, hair dryers, microwaves, etc.

Televisions and Computer Monitors means a stand-alone display system containing a CRT or any other type of display primarily intended to receive video programming via broadcast. Examples also include non-CRT units such as plasma and LCD monitors.

OTHER MATERIALS

Tires and other rubber means a continuous solid or pneumatic rubber covering intended for use on any type of vehicle (including bicycles), or trailer to be used in tandem with any type vehicle and other rubber products.

Textiles means natural or man-made textile materials such as cottons, wools, silk, nylon, polyester. Includes clothing, curtains, towels and other fabric materials.

Bulky Materials means products made from multiple materials and large in size, which are meant for extended use. Includes mattresses, furniture (non-plastic), sinks, toilets, and other non-metal items

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