

# Attachment 1

## Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Disposal Prohibitions

Items “banned” or otherwise prohibited from disposal in Type II **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfills** per Michigan or federal law:

- (1) Yard clippings (Section 11521 of Part 115, Solid Waste Management, of the NREPA; Rule 430)

“Yard clippings” means leaves, grass clippings, vegetable or other garden debris, shrubbery, or brush or tree trimmings, less than four feet in length and two inches in diameter, that can be converted to compost humus. Yard clippings do not include stumps, agricultural wastes, animal waste, roots, sewage sludge, or garbage.

NOTE: Operational Memorandum GEN-13 provides for the use of compost produced from yard clippings as daily cover in an MSW landfill. The DEQ has stated that ban does not apply to Christmas trees and wreaths.

- (2) Lead acid batteries (Rule 430 and Part 171, Battery Disposal, of the NREPA)

“Lead acid battery” means a storage battery, that is used to start an internal combustion engine or as the principal electrical power source for a vehicle, in which the electrodes are grids of lead containing lead oxides that change in composition during charging and discharging, and the electrolyte is dilute sulfuric acid.

NOTE: Prohibition applies regardless of source (household or otherwise).

- (3) Liquid waste (Rule 430)

“Liquid waste” means bulk or noncontainerized liquid waste or waste that contains free liquids and containers that hold liquid waste (other than containers normally found in household waste).

- (4) Hazardous waste (Rule 430)

“Hazardous waste” means regulated hazardous waste under Part 111, Hazardous Waste Management, of the NREPA. This does not include household hazardous waste or hazardous waste generated by conditionally exempt small quantity generators.

- (5) Sewage (Rule 430)

“Sewage” is not defined under Part 115. However, rules under Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of the NREPA define “sanitary sewage” as treated or untreated wastes that contain only human metabolic wastes or wastes generated and discharged as a result of domestic or restaurant activities.

- (6) PCBs and PCB items (40 CFR §761.3 and Rule 430)

“PCB Items” are defined in 40 CFR §761.3 as any PCB article, PCB article container, PCB equipment, or anything that deliberately or unintentionally contains or has as a part of it any PCB or PCBs. This definition has been considered to include only PCB waste that is subject to the disposal requirements of 40 CFR, Part 761, Subpart D, and does not include household PCB waste, certain small capacitors, etc.

(7) Materials that would adversely affect the liner or leachate system (Rule 430)

Materials that would adversely affect the liner are most commonly wastes that could puncture the liner during initial fill activities, such as certain kinds of demolition waste. These could also be chemical wastes incompatible with liner materials.

(8) Asbestos waste, unless the landfill complies with 40 CFR §61.154 (Rule 430)

“Asbestos waste” means mill tailings or any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to 40 CFR, Part 61. This includes filters from control devices, friable asbestos waste material, and bags or similar packing contaminated with commercial asbestos.

(9) Empty drums, unless crushed to eliminate voids (Rule 430)

Part 115 and its rules do not define “empty.” Any drum accepted should be crushed to eliminate voids.

(10) Used oil (Section 16704 of NREPA)

“Used Oil” is defined in Part 167, Used Oil Recycling, of the NREPA as petroleum based oil, which through use, storage, or handling has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties. Part 167 provides no exemptions for oil generated from households.

(11) Medical wastes, unless disposal complies with the Medical Waste Regulatory Act (333.13801 to 333.13831 of the Michigan Compiled Laws)

“Medical waste” is defined by the Medical Waste Regulatory Act (MWRA) as certain waste not generated from a household, farm operation, home for the aged, or home health care agency. These include cultures of infectious agents, liquid human and animal waste, pathological waste, sharps, and infectious waste from animals. The MWRA prohibits these from a landfill in liquid form and requires that sharps be placed in rigid, puncture resistant, and appropriately labeled containers.

(12) Radioactive material

Radioactive waste regulated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) may be prohibited for disposal at an MSW landfill under 10 CFR, Part 20. Medical waste containing radioactive isotopes and naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) waste are not regulated by the NRC. For NORM waste, the DEQ has established recommended upper limits on this material for disposal in MSW landfills.

(13) Appliances containing refrigerant

Appliances still containing a refrigerant, such as refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners, must be evacuated to a recovery or recycling machine before disposal under Section 608 of the federal Clean Air Act.