



NORTHEAST STATES POLICIES GUIDE

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The Northeast States Policy Guide serves as a comprehensive reference for understanding the current landscape of solid waste and recycling-related policies across eleven Northeast states. Its purpose is to provide state agencies, policymakers, municipal staff, industry partners, nonprofits, and other stakeholders with a clear and consistent overview of each state's regulatory framework, program structure, and policy priorities related to waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and circular economy initiatives.

The guide is also designed to support cross-state learning, promote collaboration, and highlight opportunities for policy alignment and innovation throughout the region.

Participating Northeast States

This guide includes detailed policy information from the following Northeast states:

- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Vermont

Each state maintains unique legal structures, programmatic approaches, and levels of engagement with materials management and extended producer responsibility (EPR) initiatives. By presenting these policies side by side, this guide shows the regional context and identifies where models, tools, or best practices may be transferable.

Survey Methodology

Data for this guide was collected through a standardized survey distributed to state government representatives responsible for solid waste, recycling, or materials management programs. Respondents provided information on:

- **Product Bans:** Laws or regulations that prohibit the sale, distribution, or use of specific products or materials, often due to environmental, health, or waste management concerns.
- **Product Stewardship Programs:** Policies that assign responsibility for managing products at end of life to producers, retailers, consumers, or other entities. This can include policies such as extended producer responsibility (EPR) and deposit return systems (DRS). The structure of these policies can vary, but they may include elements such as:
 1. Producer-Funding
 2. Advanced Consumer Fees/Point-of-sale Eco-Fees
 3. Labeling requirements
 4. Recyclability requirements
 5. Disclosure requirements

If there are fees associated with the program, they can be either producer or consumer funded, or a combination of both.

- **Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content requirements:** Laws that require certain products or packaging to contain a minimum percentage of post-consumer recycled material, with the goal of strengthening end markets for recycled materials and reducing use of raw materials. Minimum PCR laws can be considered a form of Product Stewardship.
- **Mandatory Recycling Laws:** Requirements that certain entities (such as households, businesses, or institutions) separate designated recyclable materials and ensure they are properly recycled. Mandatory recycling laws may require that haulers and/or facilities collect certain materials.

- **Disposal Bans:** Regulations that prohibit specific materials or products from being disposed of in landfills or incinerators, typically because they are recyclable, hazardous, or require specialized management.
- Additional policies related to waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.

All responses were reviewed for clarity and completeness. When necessary, follow-up communication with respondents was conducted to verify details or obtain missing information. Policy descriptions reflect state-provided data and publicly available regulatory documents as of the publication date of this guide.

How to Use This Guide

The guide is organized into two main sections:

- **Regional Overview & Comparison:** This section aggregates state-level data to identify policy trends, differences, gaps, and opportunities across the region.
- **State Profiles:** Each state has a dedicated section summarizing its policies.

Readers may use the guide to:

- Compare policy approaches among states.
- Support policy development or updates.
- Assist with research, planning, and program design.
- Inform cross-state collaboration or regional initiatives.
- Identify models or frameworks that may be relevant to their own jurisdictions or organizations.

This guide is intended to be a practical, user-friendly resource for navigating the evolving landscape of sustainable materials management in the Northeast.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW & COMPARISON

Regional Policy Landscape

Across the 11 Northeast states, survey responses show a mixture of policy approaches to sustainable materials management.

Key patterns:

- **Product Bans are common** for certain single-use plastics and expanded polystyrene (EPS) in many states; some states also have bans for mercury-containing products and other targeted toxics.
- **Product Stewardship and EPR activity vary:** several states (CT, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, and VT) report active Producer-Funded programs, Consumer / Eco Fee programs, or combinations of both for materials such as electronics, paint, tires, mattresses, batteries, mercury thermostats, carpet, and packaging. In some states, programs are fully Producer-Funded, while others rely on Consumer / Eco Fees (such as deposits or point-of-sale stewardship fees) or a combination of both approaches. Some states also use regulatory approaches categorized as “Other,” including retailer take-back requirements, registration incentives, or material-specific management mandates.
- **Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content laws exist in some states:** CT (paper products and plastic beverage containers), ME (plastic beverage containers), MD (packaging performance goals to be established through producer responsibility rulemaking), NH (state procurement requirements for recycled-content printing paper), NJ (multiple packaging types), and NY (carpet).
- **Mandatory Recycling Laws exist in most states**, though the exact scope varies (municipal planning, commercial generator requirements, or material-specific rules).
- **Disposal Bans are widely used:** commonly banned items include e-waste (covered devices), batteries, whole tires, food and yard waste (in some states), white goods, mercury-added products, and other regulated materials. Implementation is sometimes permit-based (e.g., Delaware, Maryland), rule-based (e.g., Massachusetts), or statute-based.

Comparison of Policy Tools Across States

The Comparison of policy tools across Northeast states (Table 1) shows the primary policy tools used across each of the eleven Northeast states. Each row represents a state, and each column represents one of the five major policy categories evaluated in this guide: product bans, product stewardship programs, minimum post-consumer recycled content requirements, mandatory recycling laws, and disposal bans. A checkmark indicates that the state reported having that policy tool in place.

A few patterns emerge from this comparison, such as that most states report using multiple policy tools in combination, particularly product stewardship programs, mandatory recycling laws, and disposal bans. States such as Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York show broad engagement across all five policy categories. Delaware and Rhode Island show more limited coverage in the survey responses, though both still participate in key areas such as mandatory recycling.

Table 1. Comparison of policy tools across Northeast states.

<i>Program / State</i>	Product Bans	Product Stewardship Programs (including EPR)	Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content	Mandatory Recycling Laws	Disposal Bans
<i>Connecticut (CT)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Delaware (DE)</i>	—	—	—	✓	✓
<i>Maine (ME)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Maryland (MD)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Massachusetts (MA)</i>	✓	✓	—	—	✓
<i>New Hampshire (NH)</i>	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
<i>New Jersey (NJ)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>New York (NY)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pennsylvania (PA)</i>	—	✓	—	✓	✓
<i>Rhode Island (RI)</i>	—	✓	—	✓	—
<i>Vermont (VT)</i>	✓	✓	—	✓	✓

Legend: ✓ (explicitly referenced); — (not referenced).

Similarly, the Northeast Program-Presence bar chart (Figure 1) highlights how widely each major policy tool is used across the Northeast states by showing the number of states that have adopted each approach. Disposal bans and mandatory recycling laws are the most consistently implemented tools, with 10 and 9 states, respectively, indicating a strong regional emphasis on controlling end-of-life management. Product stewardship programs are also widely used, with 10 states, while minimum post-consumer recycled content requirements appear in only 6 states, suggesting this is a more recent or evolving policy area. Product bans fall in the middle, with 8 states, reflecting targeted use rather than universal adoption.

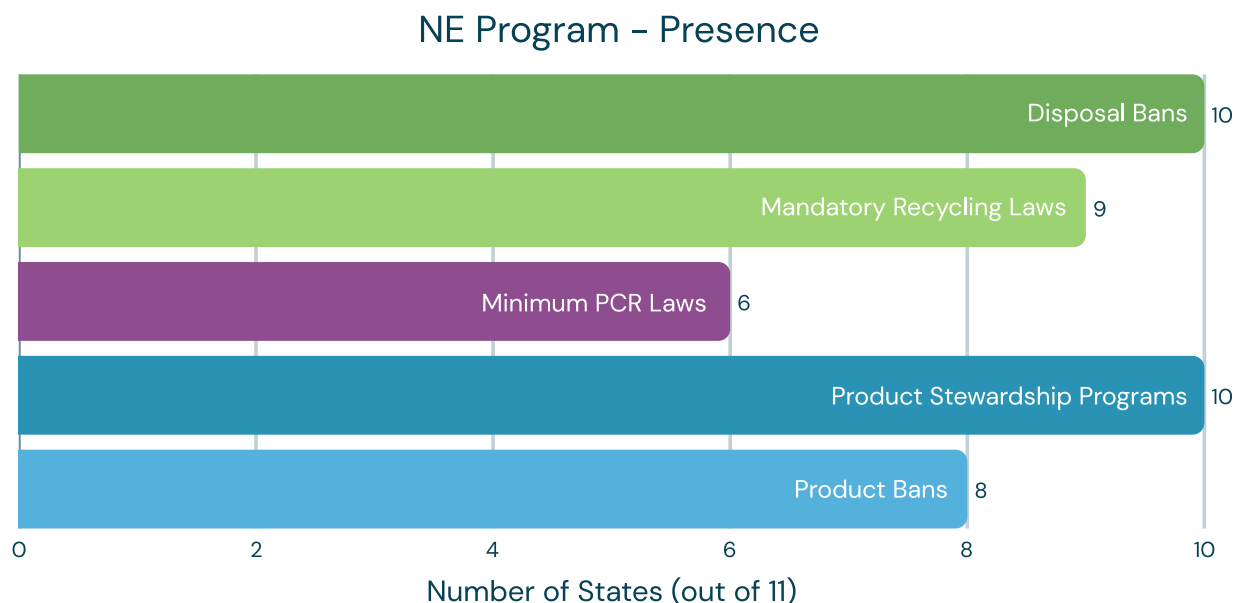


Figure 1. Total number of Northeast states that have adopted each policy tool.

Product Stewardship Program Structures

The comparison of product stewardship program funding mechanisms (Table 2) shows the prevalence in the Northeast of two common approaches to funding stewardship programs. In Producer-Funded programs, manufacturers finance and manage end-of-life systems, whereas in Advanced Consumer / Eco-Fee programs, costs are shared with or passed on to consumers through fees such as deposits or point-of-sale charges.

The table shows that producer-funded approaches are widely used across the region, with most states reporting at least one such program. A significant number of states—including Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont—also incorporate consumer or eco-fee mechanisms. Vermont's paint program is "Both" producer and eco-fee funded. This indicates that while stewardship is broadly adopted, funding structures vary, and many states rely on a combination of approaches rather than a single model.

Table 2. Product stewardship program funding mechanisms across the eleven Northeast states.

State	Producer-Funded	Advanced Consumer / Eco-Fees
CT	✓	✓
DE	—	—
ME	✓	✓
MD	✓	✓
MA	✓	—
NH	✓	—
NJ	✓	✓
NY	✓	✓
PA	✓	—
RI	✓	✓
VT	✓	—

Legend: ✓ (explicitly referenced); — (not referenced).

Material-Level Policy Coverage

The comparison of program presence by material type (Table 3) provides a detailed, material-level view of policy coverage across the Northeast states. Each row represents a material category, and each column represents a state. A checkmark indicates that the state reported adopting **any type of policy tool** affecting that material, including product bans, product stewardship programs, mandatory recycling requirements, disposal bans, or other regulatory provisions.

This table highlights where policy attention is most concentrated. Materials such as electronics, mercury thermostats, tires, rechargeable batteries, paint, beverage containers, fluorescent lighting, mercury-added products, and yard waste/leaves are addressed by most states, indicating strong regional alignment. In contrast, emerging or less-regulated materials—such as auto disposal, electric vehicle batteries, septage, sharps, boat wrap, and solar panels—appear in very few states or none, suggesting areas where policy is still developing. The table also illustrates the diversity of approaches, with some states covering a broad range of materials while others focus on more limited categories.

Table 3. Materials and Products Covered by Policy Tools Across Northeast States.

<i>Material / Product</i>	CT	DE	ME	MD	MA	NH	NJ	NY	PA	RI	VT
<i>Auto Disposal</i>				✓							
<i>Beverage Containers</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
<i>Boat Wrap</i>											
<i>Carpet</i>			✓					✓			
<i>Cell Phones</i>			✓					✓			✓
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>							✓				
<i>Electronics</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
<i>Food Residuals / Organics</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>	✓						✓				✓
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓

Material / Product	CT	DE	ME	MD	MA	NH	NJ	NY	PA	RI	VT
Lead-Acid Batteries	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Mattresses	✓				✓					✓	
Mercury Switches			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
Mercury Thermostats	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Mercury-Added Products (general)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
Packaging & Paper			✓	✓			✓				
Paint	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
Pesticide Containers			✓				✓				✓
PFAS Products			✓			✓		✓			
Pharmaceuticals		✓	✓				✓				✓
Plastic Bags	✓		✓				✓	✓			✓
Polystyrene (EPS)		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
Rechargeable Batteries	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Scrap Metal	✓				✓						
Septage				✓							
Sharps							✓				
Solar Panels											
Textiles			✓		✓						
Tires	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
White Goods					✓		✓	✓			✓
Wood Waste				✓	✓						✓
Yard Waste / Leaves	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓

Legend: ✓ indicates any type of program: Product ban, Product stewardship, Mandatory recycling, Disposal ban, or Regulatory requirement. If a material is blank for a state, that means the survey did not list a program for that material.

Policy Coverage by State

Figure 2 compares how broadly each state addresses different material categories through policy by showing the number of different materials that each state has policies on. States like Vermont (21 materials), Maine (20 materials), and New Jersey (19 materials) show higher coverage, indicating more comprehensive approaches across multiple materials. Others, such as Delaware (3 material), Pennsylvania (4 materials), Rhode Island (7 materials), and New Hampshire (9 materials), reflect more limited coverage. This variation illustrates that while all states engage in materials management policy, the scope and breadth of coverage differ significantly.

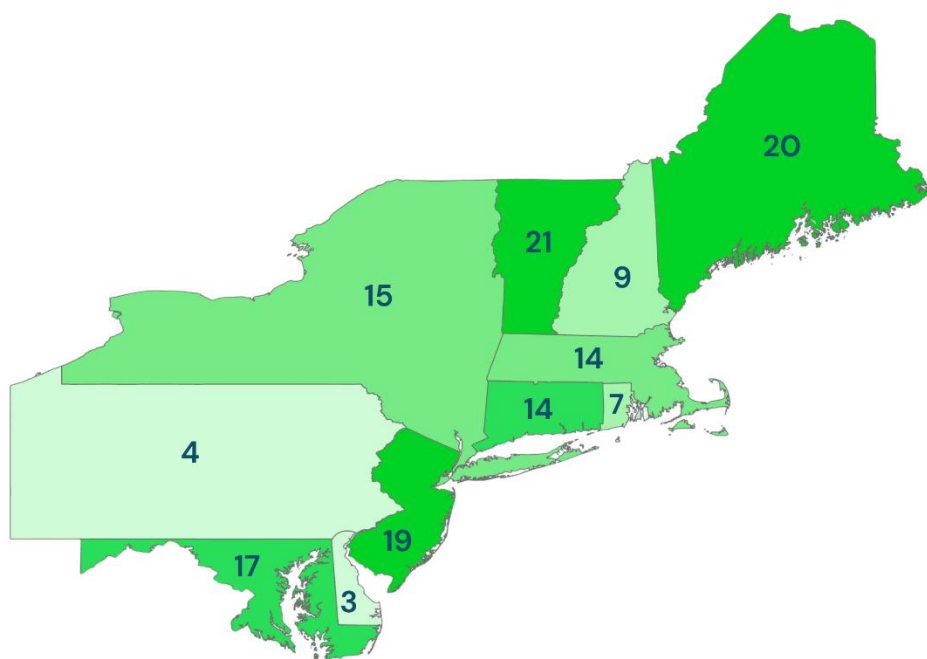


Figure 2. Number of materials and products covered by state programs.

The comparison of material coverage tiers (Table 4) ranks materials based on how many states report having a policy or program addressing them, providing a regional perspective on policy coverage. Materials are grouped into coverage tiers: from “No Coverage”

with 0 states; “Low” with 1-2 states, “Moderate” with 3-6 states, and “Wide” with 7-10 states, based on the number of states with reported programs.

The ranking highlights key regional trends. Electronics, mercury thermostats, tires, rechargeable batteries, beverage containers, paint, fluorescent lighting, mercury-added products, lead-acid batteries, and yard waste/leaves fall into the highest coverage tier. The moderate tier includes materials such as plastic bags, polystyrene, wood waste, and packaging, where policies are present but not universal. At the lower end, materials such as solar panels, electric vehicle batteries, textiles, and other niche waste streams show limited or no coverage, highlighting emerging areas for future policy development.

Table 4. Coverage Tiers for Materials and Products Across Northeast States.

<i>Material</i>	States with program	Coverage tier
<i>Solar Panels</i>	0	No coverage
<i>Boat Wrap</i>	0	No coverage
<i>Auto Disposal</i>	1	Low (1–2 states)
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>	1	Low
<i>Septage</i>	1	Low
<i>Sharps</i>	1	Low
<i>Carpet</i>	2	Low
<i>Scrap Metal</i>	2	Low
<i>Textiles</i>	2	Low
<i>Cell Phones</i>	3	Moderate (3–6 states)
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>	3	Moderate
<i>Mattresses</i>	3	Moderate
<i>Packaging & Paper</i>	3	Moderate
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>	3	Moderate
<i>PFAS Products</i>	3	Moderate
<i>Wood Waste</i>	3	Moderate
<i>Pharmaceuticals</i>	4	Moderate

<i>White Goods</i>	4	Moderate
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>	5	Moderate
<i>Plastic Bags</i>	5	Moderate
<i>Food Residuals / Organics</i>	6	Moderate
<i>Mercury Switches</i>	6	Moderate
<i>Polystyrene (EPS)</i>	6	Moderate
<i>Beverage Containers</i>	7	Wide (7–11 states)
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>	7	Wide
<i>Lead-Acid Batteries</i>	7	Wide
<i>Mercury-Added Products (general)</i>	7	Wide
<i>Paint</i>	7	Wide
<i>Rechargeable Batteries</i>	7	Wide
<i>Yard Waste / Leaves</i>	7	Wide
<i>Tires</i>	8	Wide
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>	9	Wide
<i>Electronics</i>	10	Wide

Grouped by how many of the 11 states have a confirmed program by the date the guide was posted.

Most Widely Regulated Materials

Figure 3 highlights the ten most widely regulated materials across the Northeast, based on the number of states reporting a policy or program for each material. The values represent how many of the eleven states address each material in some way.

This top ten list underscores the region's strongest areas of policy alignment. Electronics and mercury thermostats remain the most consistently regulated materials, followed by tires. Rechargeable batteries, paint, beverage containers, fluorescent lighting, mercury-added products, lead-acid batteries, and yard waste/leaves complete the top tier. These materials represent long-standing priorities in materials management policy, with established infrastructure and regulatory frameworks in place across most states.

Top 10 Regulated Materials in the NE

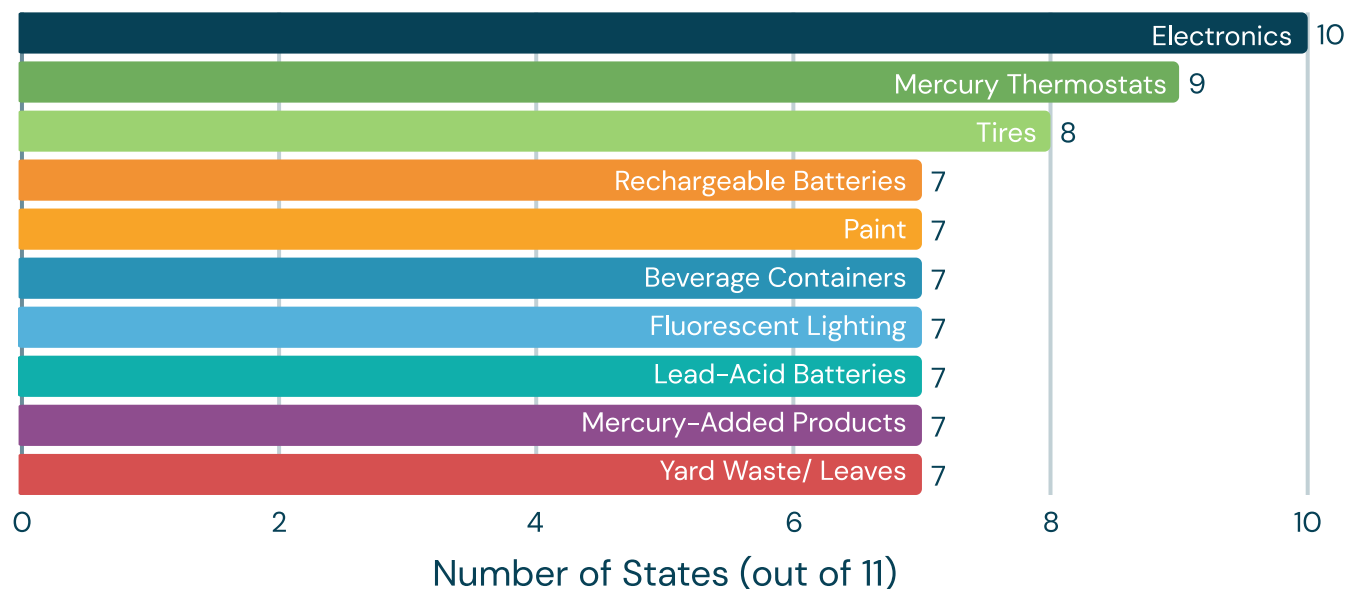


Figure 3. Top ten materials and products covered by state programs in the Northeast.

Summary of Product Stewardship Approaches

Figure 4 provides an aggregate view of how frequently different types of funding mechanisms are used by product stewardship programs reported across the region. The totals reflect how many programs fall into each category: Producer-Funded, Advanced Consumer / Eco-Fee, Both, and Other regulatory approaches. Producer-funded programs represent the largest share (47%), indicating a strong regional trend toward assigning financial and operational responsibility to manufacturers. However, a notable portion of programs also incorporate advanced consumer or eco-fees (15%), reflecting cost-sharing models that distribute responsibility between producers and consumers. Programs categorized as Both (5%) combine producer funding with consumer-paid fees, using shared financing mechanisms to support collection, recycling, or end-of-life management.

Additionally, a significant number of programs fall under “Other” approaches (33%), which include regulatory mechanisms such as retailer take-back requirements, registration incentives, and material-specific management rules such as disclosure, labeling, or recyclability requirements. This distribution demonstrates that states are not relying on a single model but instead are using a mix of policy tools to address different materials and program goals. Together, these approaches reflect a flexible and evolving policy landscape across the Northeast.

Product Stewardship Programs

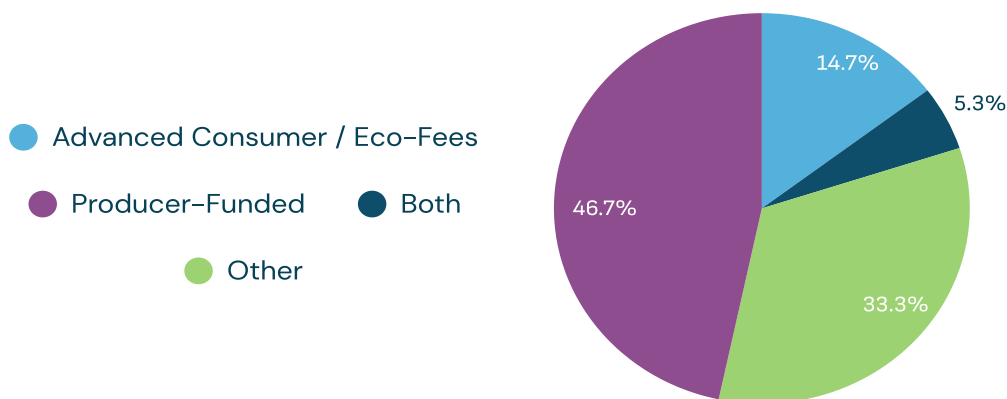


Figure 4. Funding mechanisms used in Northeast product stewardship programs.

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STATE PROFILES

Connecticut

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State Policy Snapshot

Connecticut's solid waste and recycling policy framework includes product bans on certain plastic bags and mercury-containing products, multiple Extended Producer Responsibility and product stewardship programs, post-consumer recycled content requirements, mandatory recycling laws for designated materials and organics, and disposal bans for specific materials including grass clippings, lead-acid batteries, and covered electronic devices.

Product Bans

Overview: Connecticut bans single-use plastic carryout bags under a minimum thickness threshold and prohibits the sale of mercury-containing products.

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
<i>Single-use plastic carryout bags</i>	Plastic bags with a thickness of less than 4 mils are banned, with limited exemptions.	Chapter 446d Sec. 22a-246a. https://www.cga.ct.gov/2021/pub/chap_446d.htm
<i>Mercury-container products</i>	Ban on sale of mercury-containing products.	Chapter 446m https://cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446m.htm

Product Stewardship

Overview: Connecticut operates a broad range of producer-funded and consumer-fee stewardship programs, including a bottle bill deposit program, a new tire EPR law (effective March 2026), a manufacturer-funded electronics recycling program, a 2025 battery EPR law covering small and medium format batteries, and consumer-fee programs for paint (PaintCare) and mattresses.

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Beverage Containers</i>				✓	
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓
<i>Carpet</i>					✓
<i>Cell Phones</i>					✓
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>					✓
<i>Electronics</i>	✓				
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>					✓
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>	✓				
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>					✓
<i>Mattresses</i>		✓			
<i>Mercury Switches</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>	✓				
<i>Packaging</i>					✓
<i>Paint</i>		✓			
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>					✓
<i>Pharma</i>					✓
<i>Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)</i>	✓				
<i>Sharps</i>					✓
<i>Solar Panels</i>					✓
<i>Textiles</i>					✓

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Tires</i>		✓			

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Program Details:

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Beverage Containers</i>	Connecticut's Container Deposit (Bottle Bill) program is a deposit and redemption program. Customers pay a deposit when purchasing the covered beverage and receive the deposit amount when returning the container (\$0.10 per container).	Other: Deposit / Redemption Program	Chapter 446d https://www.cga.ct.gov/2019/pub/chap_446d.htm
<i>Electronics</i>	Manufacturers register with CT DEEP and pay approved recyclers to collect, transport, and process covered devices from municipalities. Municipalities collect devices from residents through transfer stations or collection events.	Producer-Funded	Chapter 446n https://cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446n.htm
<i>Gas cylinders</i>	Gas cylinder EPR law designed to increase reuse and recycling and shift financial responsibility from municipalities to manufacturers.	Producer-Funded	Chapter 446z https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446z.htm#sec_22a-905h

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Mattresses</i>	Mattress Recycling Council manages mattresses from participating municipalities. A fee is assessed on each mattress and box spring purchased to finance transportation and processing.	Consumer / Eco Fee	Chapter 446z https://cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446z.htm
<i>Mercury thermostats</i>	Wholesalers that sell thermostats must participate in an industry-sponsored collection program for mercury thermostats.	Producer-Funded	Chapter 446m https://cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446m.htm#sec_22a-625a
<i>Paint</i>	Customers purchasing paint in Connecticut pay a fee remitted to the paint stewardship organization PaintCare.	Consumer / Eco Fee	Chapter 446z https://cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446z.htm#sec_22a-904a
<i>Rechargeable batteries (including alkaline)</i>	Battery industry operated a voluntary recycling program (Call2Recycle) since 1996. In 2025, Connecticut passed an EPR law requiring battery manufacturers to finance collection and recycling of small and medium format batteries. Producers must submit a plan by July 1, 2026.	Producer-Funded	Substitute House Bill No. 5019 Public Act No. 25-34 https://www.cga.ct.gov/2025/ACT/PA/PDF/2025PA-00034-R00HB-05019-PA.PDF
<i>Tires</i>	New program scheduled to begin in March 2026.	Consumer / Eco Fee	Chapter 446z https://www.cga.ct.gov/2024/sup/chap_446z.htm#sec_22a-905i

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: Connecticut has post-consumer recycled content requirements for certain paper products and plastic beverage containers.

Product / Material	Requirement	Statute / Program Link
<i>Newsprint and telephone directories</i>	Regulations require minimum recycled fiber content for newsprint and telephone directories.	Chapter 446d https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446d.htm#sec_22a-256p
<i>Plastic beverage containers</i>	Post-consumer recycled content requirement applies to plastic beverage containers.	Chapter 446d https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446d.htm#sec_22a-246d

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: Connecticut law establishes a list of designated recyclable materials, organics separation requirements for certain generators, and contractual and venue-based recycling provisions.

Requirement / Material	Description	Statute / Program Link
<i>Designated recyclable materials</i>	Connecticut's "Designated Recyclable" list includes boxboard, cardboard, glass food containers, HDPE containers, leaves, colored ledger paper, magazines, metal food containers, newspaper, office paper, PET or PETE containers, residential high-grade white paper, scrap metal, storage batteries, and waste oil.	Chapter 446d https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446d.htm#sec_22a-241b Title 22a https://eregulations.ct.gov/eRegsPortal/Browse/RCSA/Title_22aSubtitle_22a-241b/
<i>Mercuric oxide batteries</i>	Recycling provisions apply to mercuric oxide batteries.	Chapter 446d

Requirement / Material	Description	Statute / Program Link
		https://cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446d.htm#sec_22a-256c
<i>Nickel-cadmium batteries</i>	Recycling provisions apply to nickel-cadmium batteries.	Chapter 446d https://cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446d.htm#sec_22a-256a
<i>Recycling provisions in waste collection contracts</i>	Contracts between collectors and customers must provide for collection of designated recyclable items.	Chapter 446d https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446d.htm#sec_22a-241l
<i>Recycling receptacles at common gathering venues</i>	Recycling receptacles required for designated recyclable items at common gathering venues.	Chapter 446d https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446d.htm#sec_22a-241k
<i>Source-separated organic material</i>	Separation and recycling (or donation) of food scraps and other source-separated organic material required for certain commercial generators.	Chapter 446d https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446d.htm#sec_22a-226e

Disposal Bans

Overview: Connecticut prohibits the disposal of grass clippings, lead-acid motor vehicle batteries, and covered electronic devices.

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Covered electronic devices (e-waste)</i>	Disposal restriction applies to covered electronic devices.	Chapter 446n https://cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446n.htm#sec_22a-636
<i>Grass clippings</i>	Disposal restriction applies to grass clippings.	Chapter 446d https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/Chap_446d.htm#sec_22a-208v

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Lead-acid batteries (motor vehicle batteries)</i>	Disposal restriction applies to lead-acid batteries.	Chapter 446d https://cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_446d.htm#sec_22a-256g

Delaware

Contact Information

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State Policy Snapshot

Delaware’s solid waste and recycling policy framework includes mandatory recycling requirements, a disposal ban on yard waste through landfill permit conditions, and additional statutes related to solid waste management and pharmaceutical regulation. The state does not currently have product bans, Extended Producer Responsibility or other product stewardship programs, or minimum post-consumer recycled content requirements.

Product Bans

Overview: Delaware indicated that it does not have existing laws that fall under the category of a product ban.

Product Stewardship

Overview:

Delaware indicated that it does not have EPR or other product stewardship laws for the listed materials or for any other materials not listed.

<i>Material Category</i>	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Beverage Containers</i>					✓
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Carpet</i>					✓
<i>Cell Phones</i>					✓
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>					✓
<i>Electronics</i>					✓
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>					✓
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>					✓
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>					✓
<i>Mattresses</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Switches</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>					✓
<i>Packaging</i>					✓
<i>Paint</i>					✓
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>					✓
<i>Pharma</i>					✓
<i>Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)</i>					✓
<i>Sharps</i>					✓
<i>Solar Panels</i>					✓
<i>Textiles</i>					✓
<i>Tires</i>					✓

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: Delaware indicated that it does not have existing laws that fall under the category of minimum post-consumer recycled content.

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: Delaware has mandatory recycling requirements established under Title 7 of the Delaware Code, with implementation guided by the Delaware Solid Waste Authority's statewide solid waste plan.

Requirement / Material	Description	Statute / Program Link
<i>Mandatory recycling</i>	Delaware has mandatory recycling requirements established under state law and planning documents.	https://delcode.delaware.gov/title7/c064/index.html https://dswa.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/2020-DSWA-Statewide-Solid-Waste-PlanPDF-Final.pdf

Disposal Bans

Overview: Yard waste is banned from disposal through permit conditions at the three Delaware Solid Waste Authority landfills.

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Yard waste</i>	Yard waste is banned from disposal through permit conditions at the three DSWA landfills.	https://delcode.delaware.gov/title7/c060/sc03/index.html https://dswa.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/2020-DSWA-Statewide-Solid-Waste-PlanPDF-Final.pdf

Other Relevant Policies

Overview: Delaware has statutes addressing the recycling of waste materials and labeling of plastic products, as well as public health provisions governing food establishment waste and polystyrene.

<i>Policy / Program</i>	Description	Statute or Program Link
<i>Pharmaceutical-related regulation</i>	Delaware statute related to public health: food establishments; polystyrene and plastic waste.	https://delcode.delaware.gov/title16/c030Q/#3001Q
<i>Solid waste management</i>	Delaware statute related to recycling of waste materials and labeling of plastic products.	https://delcode.delaware.gov/title7/c060/sc07/#6090

Maine

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State Policy Snapshot

Maine’s solid waste and recycling policy framework includes extensive product bans, particularly for products containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), Extended Producer Responsibility and other product stewardship programs, minimum post-consumer recycled content requirements, mandatory recycling for certain generators, and disposal and sales bans for certain mercury-added products.

Product Bans

Overview: Maine's product bans are primarily PFAS-focused, covering carpet, rugs, fabric treatments, and fluorinated containers under current law, with expanded bans effective in 2026 adding cleaning products, cookware, cosmetics, apparel, and juvenile products. Maine also bans the sale of many mercury-added products, fluorescent bulbs containing mercury (phased out January 2026), and mercury switches and relays.

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
Fluorescent light bulbs containing mercury	Sale of fluorescent light bulbs containing mercury will be phased out effective January 1, 2026.	https://www.maine.gov/dep/mercury/hgrequire.html

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
<i>Mercury switches and relays</i>	Effective July 1, 2006, sale, offer for sale, or distribution of mercury switches or mercury relays, individually or as a product component, is prohibited.	https://www.maine.gov/dep/mercury/hgrequire.html
<i>Mercury-added products (general)</i>	Maine has implemented bans on the sale of many mercury-added products and requires manufacturer notification and labeling regarding mercury content.	https://www.maine.gov/dep/mercury/hgrequire.html
<i>PFAS-containing products (current)</i>	Products containing intentionally added PFAS are banned, including carpet or rug, fabric treatments, and fabric treatments sold, offered for sale, or distributed for sale in fluorinated containers or containers containing intentionally added PFAS.	The PFAS in Products Program was initially enacted in Public Law 2021, c. 477, An Act To Stop Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Pollution (LD 1503, 130th Legislature). The program's governing statute was recently amended by Public Law 2023, c. 630, An Act to Support Manufacturers Whose Products Contain Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (LD 1537, 131st Legislature, effective August 9, 2024). https://www.maine.gov/dep/spills/topics/pfas/PFAS-products/index.html
<i>PFAS-containing products (effective 2026)</i>	Expanded PFAS product bans will include cleaning products, cookware, cosmetic products, dental floss, juvenile products, menstruation products, textile articles (with exceptions), ski wax, upholstered furniture, and products sold in	https://www.maine.gov/dep/spills/topics/pfas/PFAS-products/index.html

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
	fluorinated containers or containers containing intentionally added PFAS.	

Product Stewardship

Overview: Maine operates producer-funded EPR programs for many products, including packaging materials, electronics, and batteries. Beverage containers are managed through a deposit program and pesticide container collection is funded in part through manufacturer registration fees as part of Maine's EPR for packaging law.

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer/Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Beverage Containers</i>			✓		
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓
<i>Carpet</i>					✓
<i>Cell Phones</i>	✓				
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>					✓
<i>Electronics</i>	✓				
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>	✓				
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>					✓
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>					✓
<i>Mattresses</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Switches</i>	✓				
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>	✓				
<i>Packaging</i>	✓				

<i>Material Category</i>	Producer-Funded	Consumer/Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Paint</i>		✓			
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>				✓	
<i>Pharma</i>	✓				
<i>Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)</i>	✓				
<i>Sharps</i>					✓
<i>Solar Panels</i>					✓
<i>Textiles</i>					✓
<i>Tires</i>			✓		

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Program Details:

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Carpet</i>	Carpet products are subject to Maine's PFAS product bans.	None	https://www.maine.gov/dep/spills/topics/pfas/PFAS-products/index.html
<i>Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)</i>	Maine municipalities are encouraged to provide HHW collection. The state has two seasonal HHW collection sites, which some municipalities contract with for reduced rates, but any Maine resident can use to pay for proper HHW disposal.	None	https://www.maine.gov/dep/homeowner/householdhazwaste/index.html

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Packaging</i>	Maine established a packaging stewardship program to reduce the volume and toxicity and increase the recyclability of packaging materials. Producers make payments based on the amount and recyclability of packaging used in or into Maine. Funds reimburse municipalities, invest in infrastructure, and support education.	Producer Funded	https://www.maine.gov/dep/waste/recycle/epr.html
<i>Textiles</i>	Textiles are subject to Maine's PFAS product bans.	None	https://www.maine.gov/dep/spills/topics/pfas/PFAS-products/index.html

Pesticide containers for products sold to Maine consumers will be part of Maine's EPR for Packaging program; containers sold to professional users will not be included in the program.

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: Maine requires plastic beverage containers to meet post-consumer recycled content standards under Public Law Chapter 742 (2022), in connection with its deposit program for beverage containers.

Product / Material	Requirement	Statute / Program Link
<i>Plastic beverage containers</i>	Public Law Chapter 742 (2022) establishes post-consumer recycled content requirements for initiators of deposits and spirits manufacturers in plastic beverage containers to promote a circular economy.	https://www1.maine.gov/dep/waste/recycle/pcr.html

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: Maine law requires state agencies and University of Maine System campuses to establish source-separation programs for at least high-grade paper and corrugated paper, designate recycling coordinators, conduct employee education, and implement waste reduction programs.

Requirement / Material	Description	Statute / Program Link
<i>Business and institutional recycling</i>	Each state agency shall establish and implement a source separation and collection program for recyclable materials produced as a result of agency operations, including, at a minimum, high grade paper and corrugated paper. This program must include, at a minimum, procedures for collecting and storing recyclable materials, bins or containers for storing materials, and contractual and other arrangements with buyers. Each agency shall appoint a recycling coordinator for every 50 employees at a minimum and shall conduct educational programs for its employees on the recycling program. Each state agency shall establish and implement a waste reduction program for materials used in the course of agency operations. Each campus of the University of Maine System shall establish and implement a source separation and collection program for recyclable materials, including at a minimum high grade paper, corrugated paper and glass, and shall appoint a recycling coordinator and conduct educational programs. Each campus of the	https://legislature.maine.gov/statutes/38/title38sec2133.html

Requirement / Description
Material
Statute / Program Link

University of Maine System shall establish and implement a waste reduction program and a leaf composting program.

Disposal Bans

Overview: Maine prohibits disposal of mercury-added products, lead-acid batteries, cell phones, and cathode ray tubes in solid waste facilities, and bans single-use plastic carryout bags and polystyrene foam food service ware statewide.

Material Disposal Restriction
Statute / Program Link

Cathode Ray Tubes

9 months after the department adopts rules pursuant to section 1610, subsection 5, paragraph D, subparagraph (1), a person may not dispose of a cathode ray tube in a solid waste disposal facility.

<https://legislature.maine.gov/statutes/38/title38sec1663.html>
<https://legislature.maine.gov/statutes/38/title38sec1306.html>

Cell Phones

Effective January 1, 2008, a person may not dispose of a cellular telephone in solid waste for disposal in a solid waste disposal facility.

<https://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/38/title38sec2143.html>

Lead-Acid Batteries

Lead-acid battery disposal has been regulated since 1989. 38 M.R.S. § 1604 bans the disposal of lead-acid batteries by burial, incineration, deposit, or dumping. It also requires all sellers of lead-acid batteries to accept used lead-acid batteries from customers purchasing a new lead-acid battery. If the customer is not returning a used lead-acid battery at the time of purchase, the retailer must collect a \$10 dollar deposit

<https://legislature.maine.gov/statutes/38/title38sec1604.html>

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
	and refund that deposit if the customer returns with a used lead-acid battery within 30 days. Wholesalers of lead-acid batteries must then collect used lead-acid batteries from retailers.	
<i>Mercury-added products</i>	After July 15, 2002, mercury-added products may not be knowingly placed in solid waste for disposal at a solid waste disposal facility. This does not affect laws governing disposal prior to July 15, 2002.	https://www.maine.gov/dep/mercury/hgrequire.html
<i>Polystyrene foam food service ware ban</i>	Food establishments and organizations are prohibited from using polystyrene foam food service ware, including restaurants, schools, hospitals, correctional facilities, food pantries, fairs, mobile food vendors, and workplace cafeterias.	https://www.maine.gov/dep/waste/recycle/polystyrene-foam.html
<i>Single-use plastic carry-out bag ban</i>	Statewide ban on single-use plastic carry-out bags, effective July 1, 2021, applicable to retail stores and restaurants.	https://www.maine.gov/dep/waste/recycle/documents/bag-ban-guidance-faq-07162021.pdf

Maryland

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State Policy Snapshot

Maryland's solid waste and recycling policy framework includes product bans on expanded polystyrene food service products and certain toxics; multiple producer responsibility and stewardship programs; a producer responsibility law for packaging and paper products; mandatory recycling rate requirements for political jurisdictions; food residual diversion requirements; disposal bans for specific materials; recycling market development provisions; recycled-content related provisions for specific materials; and sustainable materials management goals established through statute and executive order.

Product Bans

Overview: Maryland bans expanded polystyrene food service products and has statutory provisions addressing certain toxic materials.

<i>Product / Material</i>	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
<i>Expanded polystyrene food service products</i>	Ban on expanded polystyrene food service products.	https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Laws/StatuteText?article=gen&section=9-2201&enactments=false https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Land/RecyclingandOperationsprogram/Pages/Expanded-Polystyrene-Food-Service-Products-Ban.aspx
<i>Toxics</i>	Statutory provisions related to toxics.	https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Laws/StatuteText?article=gen&section=9-1902&enactments=False&archived=False

Product Stewardship

Overview: Maryland's product stewardship programs include packaging and electronics, which are producer-funded. A consumer-fee paint program is administered through PaintCare, and its tire program uses a consumer eco-fee (\$1.00 per tire).

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Beverage Containers</i>	✓				
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓
<i>Carpet</i>					✓
<i>Cell Phones</i>					✓
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>					✓
<i>Electronics</i>	✓				
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>				✓	
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>				✓	
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>					✓
<i>Mattresses</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Switches</i>				✓	
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>				✓	
<i>Packaging</i>	✓				
<i>Paint</i>		✓			
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>					✓
<i>Pharma</i>					✓
<i>Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)</i>				✓	
<i>Sharps</i>					✓
<i>Solar Panels</i>					✓

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Textiles</i>					✓
<i>Tires</i>		✓			

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Program Details:

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Batteries</i>	State rules and reporting requirements associated with batteries can be found in the Environmental Article §6–1101 through §6–1114. The Maryland Department of the Environment recognizes that some battery chemistry information may be dated.	Other	Environmental Article §6–1101–1114
<i>E-waste, Paint, Packaging & Paper Products</i>	Information is available through Maryland Department of the Environment Producer Responsibility page. Paint Stewardship program plan is funded through consumer fees and is based on container size.	Consumer / Eco Fee	https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/land/WasteManagement/Pages/ProducerResponsibility.aspx Maryland fee structure for Paint Stewardship: https://www.paintcare.org/maryland-program-plan-and-fee-structure/

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>	Being evaluated under Environment Article § 9-2501–2512, Producer Responsibility for Packaging and Paper Products.	Other	Environment Article § 9-2501–2512
<i>Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)</i>	Defined in Annotated Code of Maryland, Environment Article § 9-1801. HHW includes waste derived from a household that would be listed as hazardous under RCRA but for the household exemption. Examples include agricultural chemicals, cleaning agents and solvents, paint, pesticides, and preservatives.	None (Architectural paint is managed through EPR)	Environment Article § 9-1801 https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/land/WasteManagement/Pages/HazardousWaste.aspx
<i>Mercury</i>	Information regarding mercury management.	Other	https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/land/RecyclingandOperationsprogram/Pages/mercuryhome.aspx
<i>Tires</i>	When you buy a new tire in Maryland, you will pay a \$1.00 fee as of January 1, 2026, which funds the scrap tire program (previously \$0.80). In 1991, the Scrap Tire Recycling Act was passed, which established a mechanism for the cleanup of scrap tire stockpiles and for the collection, transportation, and recycling or processing of the more than 6 million scrap tires that are generated annually in Maryland.	Consumer / Eco Fee	https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/land/WasteManagement/Pages/ScrapTires.aspx

Additional Clarification (from survey response):

The e-waste law is not wholly encompassing EPR law. There is a reduced registration fee if manufacturers offer a free take-back program to consumers. There is no requirement that they provide this service, only a registration discount if they do.

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: Maryland's post-consumer recycled content requirements are embedded in its Packaging and Paper Products Producer Responsibility program; specific PCR performance goals are to be established through future rulemaking and are not currently specified directly in statute.

Product / Material	Requirement	Statute / Program Link
<i>Covered materials under Packaging & Paper Products Producer Responsibility</i>	Environmental Article §9-2505 requires a producer responsibility plan to identify performance goals for covered materials, including “the percentage of postconsumer recycled content that covered materials are required to contain,” including overall percentages, excluding compostable materials that cannot contain PCR due to chemical, physical, health, or safety constraints.	Environmental Article §9-2505

The survey response noted that this may become a requirement through rulemaking respective to eco-modulation factors, but it is not currently specified directly in statute.

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: Maryland has recycling rate requirements and food residual diversion requirements.

Requirement / Material	Description	Statute / Program Link
<i>Food Residual Diversion Law</i>	Requires certain entities to divert food residuals. Diversion is required; recycling is one option for diversion.	https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/laws/StatuteText?article=gen&section=9-1724.1&enactments=False&archived=False
<i>Maryland Recycling Act</i>	Political jurisdictions must meet certain recycling rates based on population (not by material category).	https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Laws/StatuteText?article=gen&section=9-1704&enactments=False&archived=False

Disposal Bans

Overview: Materials banned from disposal in a solid waste acceptance facility in accordance with applicable MDE Solid Waste permits.

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Animal carcasses (medical research/diseased animals)</i>	Banned unless ordered accepted by local county health officer and covered immediately upon deposition.	(Permit-based; no link provided)
<i>Automobiles</i>	Banned from disposal.	(Permit-based; no link provided)
<i>Drums or tanks</i>	Banned unless emptied, flattened, and ends removed.	(Permit-based; no link provided)
<i>Scrap tires</i>	Banned from disposal.	(Permit-based; no link provided)
<i>Source separated food residuals</i>	Banned from disposal in a solid waste acceptance facility.	(Permit-based; no link provided)
<i>Source separated yard waste and wood waste</i>	Banned from disposal in a solid waste acceptance facility.	(Permit-based) https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Permits/LandManagementPermits/Documents/2_04-NaturalWoodWasteRecyclingPermits.pdf
<i>Untreated septage</i>	Banned from disposal.	(Permit-based; no link provided)

Other Relevant Policies

Overview: Maryland has statutes and programs addressing recycling market development, newsprint and telephone directory recycling requirements, state green purchasing, and additional sustainable materials management requirements under the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR), as well as a sustainable materials management goal established through executive order.

Policy / Program	Description	Statute or Program Link
<i>Buy Recycled / Green Purchasing</i>	State green purchasing program.	https://dgs.maryland.gov/Pages/GreenPurchasing/index.aspx
<i>Climate Solutions Now Act</i>	Includes goals supporting sustainable materials management.	https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/air/Climate-in-md/Pages/Homepage%20For%20Climate.aspx
<i>COMAR regulations</i>	Code of Maryland Regulations address additional or more specific SMM requirements.	https://dsd.maryland.gov/Pages/COMARHome.aspx
<i>Executive Order 01.01.2017.13</i>	Resource Recovery Plan for Maryland.	https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/land/recyclingandoperationsprogram/pages/waste-reduction-and-resource-recovery-executive-order.aspx
<i>Newsprint</i>	Statutory provisions related to newsprint.	https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Laws/StatuteText?article=gen&section=9-1707&enactments=False&archived=False
<i>Recycling Market Development</i>	Recycling market development statute.	https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Laws/StatuteText?article=gen&section=9-1702.1&enactments=False&archived=False
<i>Telephone Directory</i>	Statutory provisions related to telephone directories.	https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Laws/StatuteText?article=gen&section=9-1709&enactments=False&archived=False

Massachusetts

Contact Information

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State Policy Snapshot

Massachusetts' solid waste and recycling policy framework includes product bans for certain mercury-containing products, product stewardship programs for beverage containers and mercury-added thermostats, waste disposal bans that function similarly to mandatory recycling requirements, disposal bans for mercury-added products, food waste disposal bans and other materials.

Product Bans

Overview: Massachusetts bans certain mercury-containing products under the Mercury Management Act.

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
Certain mercury-containing products	Massachusetts bans certain mercury-containing products (such as Fluorescent Lighting) under the Mercury Management Act.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-mercury-information#-mercury-management-act-

Product Stewardship

Overview: Massachusetts operates a bottle bill deposit program for beverage containers and requires manufacturers to collect and recycle mercury-added thermostats; no other statewide EPR or product stewardship programs are currently in place.

<i>Material Category</i>	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Beverage Containers</i>	✓				
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓
<i>Carpet</i>					✓
<i>Cell Phones</i>					✓
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>					✓
<i>Electronics</i>					✓
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>					✓
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>					✓
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>					✓
<i>Mattresses</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Switches</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>	✓				
<i>Packaging</i>					✓
<i>Paint</i>					✓
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>					✓
<i>Pharma</i>					✓
<i>Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)</i>					✓
<i>Sharps</i>					✓
<i>Solar Panels</i>					✓
<i>Textiles</i>					✓

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Tires</i>					✓

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Program Details:

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Beverage containers</i>	Massachusetts operates a beverage container recycling program (Bottle Bill).	Producer-Funded	https://www.mass.gov/regulations/301-CMR-400-provisions-for-recycling-of-beverage-containers-bottle-bill
<i>Mercury-added thermostats</i>	Massachusetts requires collection and recycling of mercury-added thermostats.	Producer-Funded	https://www.mass.gov/regulations/310-CMR-7700-collection-recycling-of-mercury-added-thermostats

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: Massachusetts indicated that it does not have existing laws that fall under the category of minimum post-consumer recycled content.

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: Massachusetts indicated that there are no Mandatory Recycling laws related to sustainable materials management.

Disposal Bans

Overview: Massachusetts maintains a comprehensive set of regulations banning the disposal of asphalt pavement, brick and concrete, cathode ray tubes, clean gypsum wallboard, commercial food material (for generators above ½ ton per week), ferrous and non-ferrous metals, recyclable containers, lead-acid batteries, leaves and yard waste, mattresses, recyclable paper and cardboard, textiles, treated and untreated wood waste, white goods, whole tires, and mercury-added products.

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Asphalt pavement, brick and concrete</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be diverted to reuse, recycling, or other appropriate handling.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Cathode ray tubes</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be managed through recycling/handling.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Clean gypsum wallboard</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be diverted to proper reuse/recycling streams.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Commercial food material</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited for businesses/institutions generating above ½ ton per week threshold; must divert to composting or reuse.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/commercial-food-material-disposal-ban (Massachusetts Government)

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Ferrous and non-ferrous metals</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be recycled or repurposed.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Glass, metal, and plastic containers (bottles, cans, jars, jugs and tubs)</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be diverted for recycling.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Lead acid batteries</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be recycled in appropriate facilities.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Leaves and yard waste</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be composted or otherwise reused.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Mattresses</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be diverted to recycling or reuse.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Mercury-added products</i>	Disposal of mercury-added products is prohibited under Massachusetts regulations.	https://www.mass.gov/regulations/310-CMR-7600-mercury-added-product-disposal-ban
<i>Recyclable paper, cardboard and paperboard</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be recycled.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Textiles</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be recycled or reused.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Treated and untreated wood and wood waste</i>	Disposal prohibited at landfills; must be diverted to reuse/recycling or other approved handling.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>White goods (large appliances)</i>	Disposal and transfer for disposal prohibited; must be recycled or disassembled appropriately.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)
<i>Whole tires</i>	Disposal prohibited at landfills (shredded tires may be accepted); must be diverted to recycling.	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans#-about-the-waste-bans-(Massachusetts Government)

New Hampshire

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State Policy Snapshot

New Hampshire's solid waste and recycling policy framework includes statutory product bans for toxics in packaging and certain mercury- and PFAS-containing products, a producer-funded mercury thermostat collection program, limited minimum post-consumer recycled content procurement requirements, statutory disposal bans for specific materials that effectively require recycling, and a statutory disposal reduction goal.

Product Bans

Overview: New Hampshire bans toxics in packaging, certain mercury-containing products, and certain PFAS-containing products under statutory provisions.

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
<i>Certain mercury-containing products</i>	Statutory ban on the sale of certain mercury-containing products.	RSA 149-M:53 https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-53.htm
<i>Certain PFAS-containing products</i>	Statutory ban on the sale of certain PFAS-containing products.	RSA 149-M:64 https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-64.htm
<i>Toxics in packaging</i>	Statutory ban on toxics in packaging.	RSA 149-M:32–40

<i>Product / Material</i>	<i>Description of Ban</i>	<i>Statute / Program Link</i>
		https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/nhtoc/NHTOC-X-149-m.htm

Product Stewardship

Overview: New Hampshire's only active producer-funded stewardship program requires manufacturers of mercury-added thermostats to operate a thermostat collection and recycling program; no other EPR or consumer-fee programs are in place.

<i>Material Category</i>	<i>Producer-Funded</i>	<i>Consumer / Eco Fee</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Beverage Containers</i>					✓
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓
<i>Carpet</i>					✓
<i>Cell Phones</i>					✓
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>					✓
<i>Electronics</i>					✓
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>					✓
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>					✓
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>					✓
<i>Mattresses</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Switches</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>	✓				
<i>Packaging</i>					✓
<i>Paint</i>					✓
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>					✓

<i>Material Category</i>	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Pharma</i>					✓
<i>Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)</i>					✓
<i>Sharps</i>					✓
<i>Solar Panels</i>					✓
<i>Textiles</i>					✓
<i>Tires</i>					✓

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Program Details:

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Mercury thermostats</i>	Manufacturers of mercury-added thermostats are required to operate a mercury thermostat collection and recycling program.	Producer-Funded	RSA 149-M:58-a https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-58-a.htm

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: New Hampshire requires state agencies to procure printing paper with recycled content, though the statute does not specify whether the content must be post-consumer, post-industrial, or a combination of both.

Product / Material	Requirement	Statute / Program Link
<i>Printing paper (state procurement)</i>	State agencies required to procure printing paper with recycled content but the law does not specify whether the recycled content must be post-consumer, post-industrial, or a combination of both.	RSA 9-C:9 https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/I/9-C/9-C-9.htm

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: New Hampshire does not have laws that explicitly mandate recycling. The state has statutory disposal bans for a limited number of waste items, which effectively require recycling but are not defined as mandatory recycling laws.

Disposal Bans

Overview: New Hampshire prohibits disposal of wet-cell and lithium-ion batteries, electronic devices, leaf and yard waste, food waste from generators of one or more tons per week, and mercury-added products.

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Electronic devices</i>	Disposal prohibited. Defined terms apply.	RSA 149-M:27, II https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-27.htm
<i>Food waste from generators of 1+ ton per week</i>	Disposal prohibited. Defined terms apply.	RSA 149-M:27, V https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-27.htm
<i>Leaf or yard waste</i>	Disposal prohibited.	RSA 149-M:27, III https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-27.htm
<i>Lithium-ion batteries</i>	Disposal prohibited.	RSA 149-M:27, II

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
		https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-27.htm
<i>Mercury-added products</i>	Disposal prohibited.	RSA 149-M:58 https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-58.htm
<i>Wet-cell (lead-acid) batteries</i>	Disposal prohibited.	RSA 149-M:27, II https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-27.htm

Some of the items listed above (like electronic devices, food waste) are defined terms in the law - see definitions in RSA 149-M:4 (<https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-4.htm>).

Other Relevant Policies

Overview: New Hampshire has a statutory goal to reduce disposal of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris by 25% by 2030 and 45% by 2050, measured against a 2018 baseline.

Policy / Program	Description	Statute or Program Link
<i>Statutory disposal reduction goal</i>	Reduce disposal of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris by 25% by the year 2030, and by 45% by the year 2050. Reductions are to be measured on a combined basis for both waste categories, and compared against baseline disposal from 2018. Although the goal is contained in statute, it does not establish a mandate.	RSA 149-M:2 https://gc.nh.gov/rsa/html/X/149-M/149-M-2.htm

New Jersey

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State Policy Snapshot

New Jersey's solid waste and recycling policy framework includes statewide product bans on single-use plastics and polystyrene, minimum post-consumer recycled content requirements for multiple packaging types, county-based mandatory recycling requirements, disposal bans for a range of hazardous and regulated materials, and regulatory programs governing universal waste, medical waste, and electronic waste.

Product Bans

Overview: New Jersey bans single-use plastic carryout bags, single-use paper carryout bags at grocery stores, polystyrene foam food containers, and polystyrene loose-fill packaging statewide.

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
<i>Polystyrene foam food containers</i>	Prohibition on polystyrene foam food service products.	https://dep.nj.gov/get-past-plastic/
<i>Polystyrene loose-fill packaging</i>	Ban on polystyrene loose-fill packaging (packing peanuts).	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/swpl/recycled-content/
<i>Single-use paper carryout bags (grocery stores)</i>	Ban on single-use paper carryout bags provided by grocery stores.	https://dep.nj.gov/get-past-plastic/

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
<i>Single-use plastic carryout bags</i>	Statewide ban on single-use plastic carryout bags.	https://dep.nj.gov/get-past-plastic/

Product Stewardship

Overview: Beyond batteries, electronics, and tires, New Jersey addresses product stewardship for many materials through alternative regulatory approaches rather than traditional producer- or consumer-funded programs. Beverage containers have minimum recycled content requirements. In addition, paint, fluorescent lights, mercury thermostats and switches, and gas cylinders are managed under universal waste and hazardous waste regulations, while pharmaceuticals and sharps fall under regulated medical waste requirements. Pesticide containers are addressed through guidance.

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Beverage Containers</i>				✓	
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓
<i>Carpet</i>					✓
<i>Cell Phones</i>					✓
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>	✓				
<i>Electronics</i>	✓				
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>				✓	
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>				✓	
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>				✓	
<i>Mattresses</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Switches</i>				✓	
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>				✓	

<i>Material Category</i>	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Packaging</i>					✓
<i>Paint</i>				✓	
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>				✓	
<i>Pharma</i>				✓	
<i>Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)</i>					✓
<i>Sharps</i>				✓	
<i>Solar Panels</i>					✓
<i>Textiles</i>					✓
<i>Tires</i>		✓			

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Program Details:

<i>Product / Material</i>	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Beverage Containers</i>	Minimum recycled content law covering rigid plastic containers, plastic beverage containers, glass containers, paper carryout bags, plastic carryout bags, and plastic trash bags.	Other	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/swpl/recycled-content/
<i>Fluorescent lights</i>	Regulated as household hazardous waste and/or universal waste.	Other	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/rhwm/uw/

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Gas cylinders</i>	Regulated as household hazardous waste and/or universal waste.	Other	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/rhwm/uw/
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>	Household hazardous waste is regulated through disposal bans and universal waste requirements.	Other	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/rhwm/uw/
<i>Mercury switches</i>	Regulated as household hazardous waste and/or universal waste.	Other	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/rhwm/uw/
<i>Mercury thermostats</i>	Regulated as household hazardous waste and/or universal waste.	Other	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/rhwm/uw/
<i>Paint</i>	Oil-based paint is managed as household hazardous waste; latex paint may be dried and disposed of in regular trash.	Other	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/rhwm/uw/
<i>Pesticide containers</i>	Guidance provided for proper disposal of pesticide containers.	Other	https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/anr/nrc/processingsteps.shtml
<i>Pharmaceuticals</i>	Managed as regulated medical waste.	Other	https://dep.nj.gov/medwaste/
<i>Sharps</i>	Managed as regulated medical waste.	Other	https://dep.nj.gov/medwaste/

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: New Jersey has minimum recycled content requirements for six packaging types: rigid plastic containers, plastic beverage containers, glass containers, paper carryout bags, plastic carryout bags, and plastic trash bags.

Product / Material	Requirement	Statute / Program Link
<i>Glass containers</i>	Minimum recycled content requirements for glass food and beverage containers.	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/swpl/recycled-content/
<i>Paper carryout bags</i>	Minimum recycled content requirements for paper carryout bags.	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/swpl/recycled-content/
<i>Plastic beverage containers</i>	Minimum recycled content requirements for plastic beverage containers.	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/swpl/recycled-content/
<i>Plastic carryout bags</i>	Minimum recycled content requirements for plastic carryout bags.	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/swpl/recycled-content/
<i>Plastic trash bags</i>	Minimum recycled content requirements for plastic trash bags.	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/swpl/recycled-content/
<i>Rigid plastic containers</i>	Minimum recycled content requirements apply to rigid plastic containers meeting defined size and capacity thresholds.	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/swpl/recycled-content/

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: Recycling requirements imposed through county solid waste management plans.

Requirement / Material	Description	Statute / Program Link
<i>County recycling mandates</i>	Each county must designate at least three recyclable materials, in addition to leaves, in its county solid waste management plan.	N.J.A.C. 7:26A-12.2 — https://www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/resource/CURRENT/WEB%20PDFS/26A.pdf

Disposal Bans

Overview: New Jersey bans disposal of covered electronic devices, tires, hazardous materials including chemicals, oil-based paints and asbestos, medical waste, white goods, and batteries including lead-acid, rechargeable, and button-cell batteries. A ban on electric and hybrid vehicle batteries takes effect January 2027.

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Batteries</i>	Disposal ban includes lead-acid batteries, rechargeable batteries, and button-cell batteries.	https://dep.nj.gov/wp-content/uploads/dshw/batteries.pdf
<i>Covered electronic devices</i>	Disposal of covered electronic devices is prohibited.	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/rhwm/e-waste/
<i>Electric and hybrid vehicle batteries</i>	Disposal ban effective beginning January 8, 2027.	https://dep.nj.gov/dshw/swpl/ev-battery-management/
<i>Hazardous materials</i>	Disposal ban includes chemicals, oil-based paints and stains, and asbestos.	https://dep.nj.gov/wastecompliance/hazardous-waste/
<i>Medical waste</i>	Medical waste is prohibited from disposal in solid waste facilities.	https://dep.nj.gov/medwaste/
<i>Tires</i>	Tires are banned from disposal.	https://dep.nj.gov/wastecompliance/recycling/recycling-exempt-operations/
<i>White goods</i>	White goods are banned from disposal.	No link provided.

New York

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State Policy Snapshot

New York's solid waste and recycling policy framework includes product bans on plastic bags, expanded polystyrene foam containers and packing peanuts, and small plastic hospitality containing personal care products; multiple Extended Producer Responsibility and product stewardship programs; municipal source-separation requirements; retailer take-back requirements; organics recycling requirements for certain generators; and disposal bans for select materials including electronics, rechargeable batteries, mercury thermostats, and mercury-added consumer products.

Product Bans

Overview: New York bans plastic bags, expanded polystyrene foam containers and packing peanuts, small plastic hospitality bottles for personal care products, apparel containing intentionally added PFAS (with a ban for outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions effective January 2028), and various mercury-added consumer products including novelty items, lamps, thermometers, and mercury switches and relays.

<i>Product / Material</i>	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
<i>1,4-dioxane in household cleaning, personal care and cosmetic products</i>	Establish limits on the amount of 1,4-dioxane that can be present in household cleansing, personal care, and cosmetic	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/pollution-prevention/household-personal-cosmetic-dioxane-limits

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
	products sold or offered for sale in New York State.	
<i>Apparel containing PFAS</i>	Ban on apparel containing PFAS as intentionally added chemicals. Ban for outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions will go into effect January 1, 2028.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/help-for-businesses/pfas-in-apparel-law
<i>Bags</i>	Plastic bag restrictions/bans referenced in survey response.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/bag-waste-reduction-law
<i>EPS foam containers and packing peanuts</i>	Expanded polystyrene foam food containers and packing peanuts referenced as banned products.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/go-foam-free
<i>Flame retardants in electronic displays, mattresses and upholstered furniture</i>	Restrictions and reports on Flame Retardant Chemicals in Upholstered Furniture, Mattresses, and Electronic Enclosures	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/pollution-prevention/flame-retardant-chemicals
<i>Heavy Metals in packaging (Pb, Cd, Hg, and Cr6+)</i>	Restrictions on the use of four toxic heavy metals when used in packaging.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/pollution-prevention/nys-hazardous-packaging-act
<i>Hospitality small bottles containing personal care products</i>	Ban on hospitality small bottles containing personal care products referenced in survey response.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/small-plastic-hospitality-bottles
<i>Lead in children's jewelry</i>	No manufacturer shall sell, or offer for sale, children's jewelry that contains a total lead content in any component part of the item that is more than 0.004% (40 parts per million)	https://newyork.public.law/laws/n.y._environmental_conservation_law_section_37-0115

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute / Program Link
<i>Mercury in cosmetics and personal care products</i>	Prohibits the sale of any cosmetic or personal care product containing mercury	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/pollution-prevention/mercury-in-cosmetics-personal-care-products
<i>Mercury-added consumer products</i>	Ban on mercury-added novelty products, lamps containing a certain amount of mercury, thermometers, mercury switches or relays and other medical equipment.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/mercury/mercury-added-consumer-products
<i>PFAS in food packaging</i>	Prohibition on intentionally added PFAS in food packaging.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/pollution-prevention/pfas-in-food-packaging
<i>TDCPP, benzene and asbestos in children's products</i>	Prohibits the sale of children's products containing intentionally added benzene, asbestos, or tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/pollution-prevention/toxic-chemicals-in-childrens-products

Product Stewardship

Overview: New York operates a 5-cent bottle bill deposit program, a manufacturer-funded electronics recycling program, a PaintCare-administered paint collection program (consumer fee), retailer take-back requirements for rechargeable batteries and cell phones, a manufacturer take-back program for mercury thermostats, and a carpet EPR program that includes producer funding and post-consumer recycled content requirements.

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Beverage Containers</i>	✓				
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓
<i>Carpet</i>	✓				

<i>Material Category</i>	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Cell Phones</i>				✓	
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>					✓
<i>Electronics</i>	✓				
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>					✓
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>					✓
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>					✓
<i>Mattresses</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Switches</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>	✓				
<i>Packaging</i>					✓
<i>Paint</i>		✓			
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>					✓
<i>Pharma</i>					✓
<i>Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)</i>	✓				
<i>Sharps</i>					✓
<i>Solar Panels</i>					✓
<i>Textiles</i>					✓
<i>Tires</i>		✓			

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Program Details:

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Beverage Containers</i>	Bottle Bill requires beverage manufacturers/distributors (Deposit Initiators) to initiate a 5-cent deposit for every deposit container and to pay a 3.5¢ handling fee to redemption centers that sort containers by brand, material type, and size.	Producer-Funded	https://dec.ny.gov/regulatory/guidance-and-policy-documents/dee-10-returnable-container-act-enforcement-policy
<i>Carpet</i>	EPR for Carpet law requires producers to fund a convenient carpet collection program (launch July 1 2026), establishes recycling targets, phases out PFAS in new carpet production, requires increasing recycled-content percentages, and sets closed-loop recycling goals.	Producer-Funded	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/carpet
<i>Cell phones</i>	Retailers must offer a collection point for used cell phones.	Other	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/wireless-telephone-recycling-act
<i>Electronics</i>	NYS Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act requires manufacturers to provide free and convenient recycling of electronic waste to most consumers in the state; eligibility rules apply for businesses and nonprofits based on employee size.	Producer-Funded	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/electronic-waste-recycling
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>	Mercury Thermostat Collection Act requires manufacturers to establish and maintain collection, transportation, recycling, and proper management programs at no cost to participants;	Producer-Funded	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/mercury/managing-mercury-thermostats

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
	implemented in NY by the Thermostat Recycling Corporation.		
<i>Paint</i>	Architectural paint producers selling paint in or into NYS must implement a postconsumer paint collection program funded by the PaintCare fee included in product price.	Consumer / Eco Fee	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/postconsumer-paint-collection
<i>Rechargeable Batteries</i>	Retailers selling covered rechargeable batteries or products containing them must accept batteries under 25 lbs for recycling.	Producer-Funded	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/rechargeable-battery-recycling

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: New York's carpet EPR law includes recycled-content requirements.

Product / Material	Requirement	Statute / Program Link
<i>Carpet</i>	All carpet sold must contain post-consumer recycled content; requirement begins at 10% one year after program approval and increases to 30% ten years after approval.	Included in Carpet EPR Law https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/carpet

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: New York law includes municipal recycling mandates, retailer take-back requirements, and recycling requirements for certain generators and products.

Requirement / Material	Description	Statute / Program Link
<i>Carpet</i>	Retailers must establish a carpet collection and recycling plan and offer convenient collection.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/carpet
<i>E-waste</i>	Recycling requirements apply to computers, peripherals, televisions, small-scale servers, and small electronic equipment.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/electronic-waste-recycling
<i>Food scraps</i>	Designated food scraps generators must recycle food scraps if located within a specified distance of an organics recycling facility.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/organic-materials-management/food-donation-scraps-recycling-law
<i>Paint</i>	Architectural paint producers must implement a postconsumer paint collection program.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/postconsumer-paint-collection
<i>Plastic bags and film plastic</i>	Retailers of a certain size must accept plastic bags and film plastic for recycling.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/bag-waste-reduction-law/recycling-for-retailers
<i>Rechargeable batteries</i>	Retailers must accept rechargeable batteries under 25 lbs for recycling.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/rechargeable-battery-recycling
<i>Source Separation Law</i>	Requires every municipality to adopt a law or ordinance mandating source separation of at least five components: glass, metal, plastic, paper, and yard waste.	GML-120-aa https://newyork.public.law/laws/n.y._general_municipal_law_section_120-aa

Disposal Bans

Overview: New York bans disposal of rechargeable batteries, mercury thermostats, mercury-added consumer products, covered electronic devices, waste tires, and white goods. The respondent noted this section required further confirmation.

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Electronics</i>	Ban on disposal by manufacturers, retailers, processors, and consumers.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/electronic-waste-recycling
<i>Mercury thermostats</i>	It is illegal to throw mercury thermostats in the trash, as New York State has had a disposal ban in place since 2005.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/mercury/managing-mercury-thermostats
<i>Mercury-added consumer products</i>	Waste products containing mercury must be managed separately from other solid waste. The law prohibits any person from knowingly or intentionally disposing of a mercury-added consumer product in solid waste or otherwise dispose of such product except by separated delivery to a solid waste management facility or hazardous waste management facility permitted or authorized by the department. No person shall knowingly or intentionally dispose of a mercury-added consumer product by delivery to a resource recovery facility where solid or hazardous waste is burned as fuel for the purpose of recovering usable energy.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/mercury/mercury-added-consumer-products
<i>Rechargeable batteries</i>	It is illegal to throw used rechargeable batteries into the trash.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/recycling-composting/rechargeable-battery-recycling

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Tires</i>	Prohibition of land burial of waste tires and prescribes that no monies from the waste tire management and recycling fund can be used to dispose of waste tires in a landfill unless NYSDEC has determined that it is not feasible to convert the waste tires to a beneficial use.	https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/waste-management/solid-waste-types/waste-tires
<i>White goods</i>	Disposal ban referenced in survey response.	(Link not provided in survey response)

Other Relevant Policies

Overview: Digital Fair Repair Act.

Product	Program Link
<i>Repair of digital products</i>	Statute requiring original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) to make diagnostic and repair information for digital electronic parts and equipment available to independent repair providers and consumers at a reasonable price. https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2023/S1320

Pennsylvania

Contact Information

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State Policy Snapshot

Pennsylvania's solid waste and recycling policy framework includes waste tire recycling requirements, household hazardous waste collection programming, municipal recycling obligations under Act 101, disposal bans for certain materials, and statewide recycled-content procurement requirements for state agencies.

Product Bans

Overview: No materials and products that are prohibited from sale, distribution, or use under Pennsylvania law were identified in the survey response.

Product Stewardship

Overview: Pennsylvania has a manufacturer-funded covered device recycling program for electronics, a waste tire recycling program under Act 190 that prohibits whole tire disposal and funded tire pile cleanups, and an HHW management program under the same act establishing statewide collection requirements and an associated grant program.

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Beverage Containers</i>					✓
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓
<i>Carpet</i>					✓
<i>Cell Phones</i>					✓
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>					✓
<i>Electronics</i>	✓				
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>					✓
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>					✓
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>				✓	
<i>Mattresses</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Switches</i>					✓
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>					✓
<i>Packaging</i>					✓
<i>Paint</i>					✓
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>					✓
<i>Pharma</i>					✓
<i>Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)</i>					✓
<i>Sharps</i>					✓
<i>Solar Panels</i>					✓
<i>Textiles</i>					✓
<i>Tires</i>				✓	

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Program Details:

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Electronics</i>	Imposes several requirements on manufacturers of covered devices that offer their covered devices for sale in Pennsylvania.	Producer-Funded	https://www.pa.gov/agencies/dep/programs-and-services/waste-programs/recycling-in-pennsylvania/electronics-recycling/electronics-collection-programs Act of Nov. 23, 2010, P.L. 1083, No. 108 Cl. 27 - COVERED DEVICE RECYCLING ACT - ENACTMENT
<i>Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)</i>	Small Business and Household Pollution Prevention Program established by Act 190 Chapter 2. Includes statewide requirements for the management of organized collection of HHW and associated grant program.	Other	https://www.palegis.us/statutes/unconsolidated/law-information/view-statute?txtType=HTM&yr=1996&sessInd=0&smthLwInd=0&act=190&chpt=2
<i>Tires</i>	Waste Tire Recycling was established by Act 190 Chapter 1. Includes statewide requirements banning the disposal of whole waste tires, transportation requirements, and temporary funding for tire pile cleanups.	Other	https://www.palegis.us/statutes/unconsolidated/law-information/view-statute?txtType=HTM&yr=1996&sessInd=0&smthLwInd=0&act=190&chpt=1

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: The survey response did not provide information describing any minimum post-consumer recycled content material.

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: Municipal recycling obligations established under Pennsylvania law.

Requirement / Material	Description	Statute / Program Link
<i>Municipal recycling requirements</i>	Certain municipalities must manage source-separated recyclables defined as “clear glass, colored glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, high-grade office paper, newsprint, corrugated paper and plastics,” along with the management of leaf waste. Requirements are based on the population or population density of the municipality. Full requirements are under Act 101 Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act.	Act 101 https://www.palegis.us/statutes/unconsolidated/law-information/view-statute?SESSYR=1988&SESSIND=0&ACTNUM=101&SMTHLWIND=&CHPT=15&SCTN=1&SUBSCTN=

Disposal Bans

Overview: Pennsylvania prohibits disposal of covered electronic devices, lead-acid batteries, and whole waste tires.

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Covered devices (consumer e-waste, TVs, computers, monitors, tablets, computer peripherals)</i>	Disposal ban applies to covered electronic devices.	https://www.palegis.us/statutes/unconsolidated/law-information/view-statute?txtType=HTM&yr=2010&sessInd=0&smthLwInd=0&act=108&chpt=5&sctn=6&subsctn=0

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute / Program Link
<i>Lead-acid batteries</i>	Disposal restriction applies to lead-acid batteries.	https://www.palegis.us/statutes/unconsolidated/law-information/view-statute?SESSYR=1988&SESSIND=0&ACTNUM=101&SMT HLWIND=&CHPT=15&SCTN=10&SUBSCTN=
<i>Whole waste tires</i>	Disposal ban on whole waste tires.	https://www.palegis.us/statutes/unconsolidated/law-information/view-statute?txtType=HTM&yr=1996&sessInd=0&smthLwInd=0&act=190&chpt=1&sctn=6&subsctn=0

Other Relevant Policies

Overview: Pennsylvania requires all state agencies to recycle and mandates that procurement procedures encourage the purchase of goods, supplies, equipment, and printed materials with recycled content.

Policy / Program	Description	Statute or Program Link
<i>State agency recycled-content purchasing provisions</i>	Additional procurement-related recycled-content provisions.	https://www.palegis.us/statutes/unconsolidated/law-information/view-statute?SESSYR=1988&SESSIND=0&ACTNUM=101&SMTH LWIND=&CHPT=15&SCTN=4&SUBSCTN=
<i>State agency recycling and recycled-content procurement</i>	All state agencies are required to recycle, and procurement procedures must encourage the use of goods, supplies, equipment, materials, and printing with recycled content.	https://www.palegis.us/statutes/unconsolidated/law-information/view-statute?SESSYR=1988&SESSIND=0&ACTNUM=101&SMTH LWIND=&CHPT=15&SCTN=3&SUBSCTN=

Rhode Island

Contact Information

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State Policy Snapshot

Rhode Island's solid waste and recycling policy framework references statewide waste and recycling laws administered through the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) and Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC), including product stewardship and recycling requirements as described on the State Waste & Recycling Laws webpage.

Product Bans

Overview: The survey response did not list any specific materials and products that are prohibited from sale, distribution, or use under Rhode Island law.

Product Stewardship

Overview: Rhode Island has a consumer-fee paint collection program, a manufacturer-funded electronics recycling program, a consumer-fee mattress collection program, and programs for fluorescent lighting, mercury thermostats, and mercury switches administered under the Mercury Reduction and Education Act.

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer / Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Beverage Containers</i>					✓
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓
<i>Carpet</i>					✓
<i>Cell Phones</i>					✓
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>					✓
<i>Electronics</i>	✓				
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>				✓	
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>					✓
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>					✓
<i>Mattresses</i>		✓			
<i>Mercury Switches</i>				✓	
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>				✓	
<i>Packaging</i>					✓
<i>Paint</i>		✓			
<i>Pesticide Containers</i>					✓
<i>Pharma</i>					✓
<i>Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)</i>					✓
<i>Sharps</i>					✓
<i>Solar Panels</i>					✓
<i>Textiles</i>					✓
<i>Tires</i>					✓

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Program Details:

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute / Program Link
<i>Electronics</i>	Establish a manufacturer financed system for the collection, recycling, and reuse program for covered electronic products in Rhode Island.	Producer-Funded	https://rirrc.org/about/state-waste-recycling-laws
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>	Mercury Reduction and Education Act.	Other	webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE23/23-24.9/INDEX.htm
<i>Mattresses</i>	Establish a system for the collection, recycling, and reuse for discarded mattresses in Rhode Island.	Consumer/ Eco Fee	webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE23/23-90/INDEX.htm
<i>Mercury Switches</i>	Mercury Reduction and Education Act.	Other	webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE23/23-24.9/INDEX.htm
<i>Mercury Thermostats</i>	Mercury Reduction and Education Act.	Other	webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE23/23-24.9/INDEX.htm
<i>Paint</i>	Establish a cost-effective, convenient, statewide system for the collection, recycling and reuse of post-consumer paint.	Consumer/ Eco Fee	webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE23/23-24.12/INDEX.htm

Additional Information: Rhode Island has enacted a new bill regarding textile recycling. The bill is not technically an EPR rule; it requires reporting by textile collectors rather than establishing a producer-funded take-back program.

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: The survey response did not indicate the existence of minimum post-consumer recycled content laws.

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: Recycling requirements as referenced through Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation.

Requirement / Material	Description	Statute / Program Link
<i>Commercial Recycling Requirement</i>	Commercial establishments employing 50 or more employees must contract recycling services as part of their solid waste collection agreement.	R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-18.8-2(13) https://webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE23/23-18.8/23-18.8-2.htm
<i>Glass Containers</i>	Glass containers are among the recyclable materials required to be separated under Rhode Island's commercial recycling program.	https://dem.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur861/files/topics/pdf/crfacts.pdf?
<i>Leaf & Yard Waste</i>	Rhode Island requires separate management of leaf and yard waste through composting and diversion programs rather than landfill disposal.	R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-19-3 https://webserver.rilegislature.gov/Statutes/TITLE23/23-19/23-19-3.htm
<i>Metal Cans</i>	Aluminum, steel, and tin containers are designated recyclable materials under commercial recycling requirements.	https://dem.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur861/files/topics/pdf/crfacts.pdf?
<i>Paper & Cardboard</i>	Commercial recycling regulations require designated recyclable materials, including paper and cardboard, to be separated from solid waste for recycling.	https://dem.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur861/files/topics/pdf/crfacts.pdf?
<i>Plastic Containers</i>	Plastic containers are designated recyclable materials that must be	https://dem.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur861/files/topics/pdf/crfacts.pdf?

<i>Requirement / Material</i>	Description	Statute / Program Link
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	separated for recycling under Rhode Island's commercial recycling regulations.	
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Disposal Bans

Overview: The survey response did not list specific materials banned from disposal.

Vermont

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State Policy Snapshot

Vermont has an extensive solid waste and recycling policy framework that includes product bans, multiple Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and product stewardship programs, mandatory recycling requirements, and comprehensive disposal bans. The state emphasizes waste reduction, diversion of recyclable and organic materials, and producer responsibility for a wide range of products.

Product Bans

Overview: Vermont bans single-use plastic carryout bags, requires single-use plastic straws to be available only upon request, prohibits food service establishments from providing single-use plastic stirrers, and bans expanded polystyrene food service products with limited exemptions.

<i>Product / Material</i>	Description of Ban	Statute Link
<i>Certain fluorescent light bulbs</i>	Prohibited from sale.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/164/07105
<i>Expanded polystyrene food service products</i>	Prohibited from sale and use, with limited exemptions.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06696
<i>Single-use plastic carryout bags</i>	Prohibited at point of sale, with limited exemptions.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06692

Product / Material	Description of Ban	Statute Link
<i>Single-use plastic stirrers</i>	Prohibited for use by food service establishments.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06695
<i>Single-use plastic straws</i>	Available by request only.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06694

Product Stewardship

Overview: Vermont operates one of the most comprehensive EPR frameworks in the region, with producer-funded programs for HHW, electronics, batteries of all types up to 25 lbs or 2,000 watt hours (including cell phones), fluorescent lighting, mercury thermostats, mercury switches, and gas cylinders; a combined producer-funded and consumer-fee program for paint; a consumer-fee bottle bill for beverages; and programs for pharmaceuticals and pesticide containers supported through manufacturer registration fees.

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer/Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
<i>Beverage Containers</i>			✓		
<i>Boat Wrap</i>					✓
<i>Carpet</i>					✓
<i>Cell Phones</i>	✓				
<i>Electric Vehicle Batteries</i>					✓
<i>Electronics</i>	✓				
<i>Fluorescent Lighting</i>	✓				
<i>Gas Cylinders</i>	✓				
<i>Household Hazardous Waste</i>	✓				
<i>Mattresses</i>					✓

Material Category	Producer-Funded	Consumer/Eco Fee	Both	Other	None
Mercury Switches	✓				
Mercury Thermostats	✓				
Packaging					✓
Paint			✓		
Pesticides				✓	
Pharma				✓	
Rechargeable Batteries (including alkaline)	✓				
Sharps					✓
Solar Panels					✓
Textiles					✓
Tires					✓

Producer-Funded: Program in which manufacturers or producers are responsible for financing and/or operating collection, recycling, or disposal of the product or material. Consumer / Eco Fee: Program funded in whole or in part through fees paid by consumers at the point of sale or disposal, such as advance recycling fees, eco-fees, or deposits. Both: Program that includes a combination of producer funding and consumer or eco-fees. Other: Any other active program or regulatory approach not captured in the categories above (e.g., take-back requirements, labeling, disclosure, recyclability standards). None: No statewide producer responsibility, consumer fee, or comparable program in place for the product or material.

Program Details:

Product / Material	Description	Program	Statute Link
Beverage containers	Deposit required on beer, wine coolers, malt beverages, pre-mixed spirits cocktails, carbonated non-alcoholic	Consumer/ Eco Fee	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/10/053

<i>Product / Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Statute Link</i>
	beverages (\$0.05), and liquor and spirits containers (\$0.15).		
<i>Cell phones</i>	Covered under the battery EPR law when batteries are easily removable.	Producer-Funded	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/10/168
<i>Electronics</i>	Manufacturer-funded collection and recycling program for covered electronic devices.	Producer-Funded	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/10/166
<i>Fluorescent lighting</i>	Collection and disposal requirements for fluorescent lamps.	Producer-Funded	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/10/164A
<i>Gas cylinders</i>	Managed as part of the Household Hazardous Waste program.	Producer-Funded	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/10/164B
<i>Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)</i>	Producer-funded EPR program for collection and disposal of covered HHW products.	Producer-Funded	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/10/164B
<i>Mercury switches</i>	Managed under Vermont's comprehensive mercury management program.	Producer-Funded	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/10/164
<i>Mercury thermostats</i>	Manufacturer take-back program; restrictions on sale.	Producer-Funded	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/164/07116
<i>Paint</i>	Manufacturer-operated stewardship program with customer fee collected at point of sale.	Producer-Funded and Consumer/ Eco Fee	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06673
<i>Pesticides</i>	Pesticide manufacturer registration fee funds a portion of pesticide collection costs.	Other	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/06/081/00918

<i>Product / Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Statute Link</i>
<i>Pharma</i>	Manufacturer fee collected and administered by the Vermont Department of Health to support drug collection and outreach; does not cover all program costs.	Other	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/33/019/02004
<i>Rechargeable Batteries</i>	EPR program for all batteries up to 2,000 watts or 25 pounds and covers products with easily removable batteries (including rechargeable and single use).	Producer-Funded	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/10/168

Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Overview: No minimum post-consumer recycled content requirements reported.

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

Overview: Vermont law requires statewide source separation and recycling of designated materials including steel and aluminum cans, glass, plastic containers #1 and #2, cardboard, and mixed paper; mandates paired recycling and trash bins in public spaces; requires haulers to offer recycling collection at no separate residential fee; and establishes recycling requirements for facilities and commercial construction projects generating 40 cubic yards or more and within 20 miles of a C&D recycling facility.

Requirement / Material	Description	Statute Link
<i>Architectural waste</i>	Commercial projects producing 40 cubic yards or more must deliver architectural waste to a C&D facility under specified conditions.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06605m
<i>Facility collection requirements</i>	Facilities that accept trash must also collect recyclables, food residuals, and leaf and yard debris.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06605
<i>Hauler recycling service</i>	Trash haulers must offer recycling collection and may not charge a separate residential recycling fee.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06607a
<i>Mandated recyclables</i>	Source separation and recycling required for aluminum and steel cans, glass bottles and jars, PET and HDPE bottles and jugs, cardboard, mixed paper, boxboard, and paper bags.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06602
<i>Paired recycling and trash bins</i>	Public spaces must provide paired recycling and trash bins.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06605l

Disposal Bans

Overview: Vermont prohibits landfill or incinerator disposal of waste oil, white goods, tires, electronic devices, mercury-added products, paint, mandated recyclables, leaf and yard debris, clean wood, food residuals, covered HHW products, and all batteries including lead-acid batteries.

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute Link
<i>All batteries (including lead-acid)</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a
<i>Clean wood (Wood Waste)</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a
<i>Covered HHW products</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a

Material	Disposal Restriction	Statute Link
<i>Electronic devices</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a
<i>Food residuals</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a
<i>Leaf and yard debris</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a
<i>Mandated recyclables</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a
<i>Mercury-added products</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a
<i>Paint and related products</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a
<i>Tires</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a
<i>Waste oil</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a
<i>White goods (large appliances)</i>	Disposal prohibited	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a

Other Relevant Policies

Overview: Vermont requires retailers to accept used lead-acid batteries over 25 pounds, with manufacturers responsible for ensuring customer awareness of the take-back obligation.

Policy / Program	Description	Statute Link
<i>Lead-acid batteries</i>	Retail take-back requirement for lead-acid batteries over 25 pounds; manufacturers must ensure customer awareness but do not fund or manage the program.	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621c

