



Disposal Bans & Mandatory Recycling in the United States

Revised July 2020 & Amended October 2020

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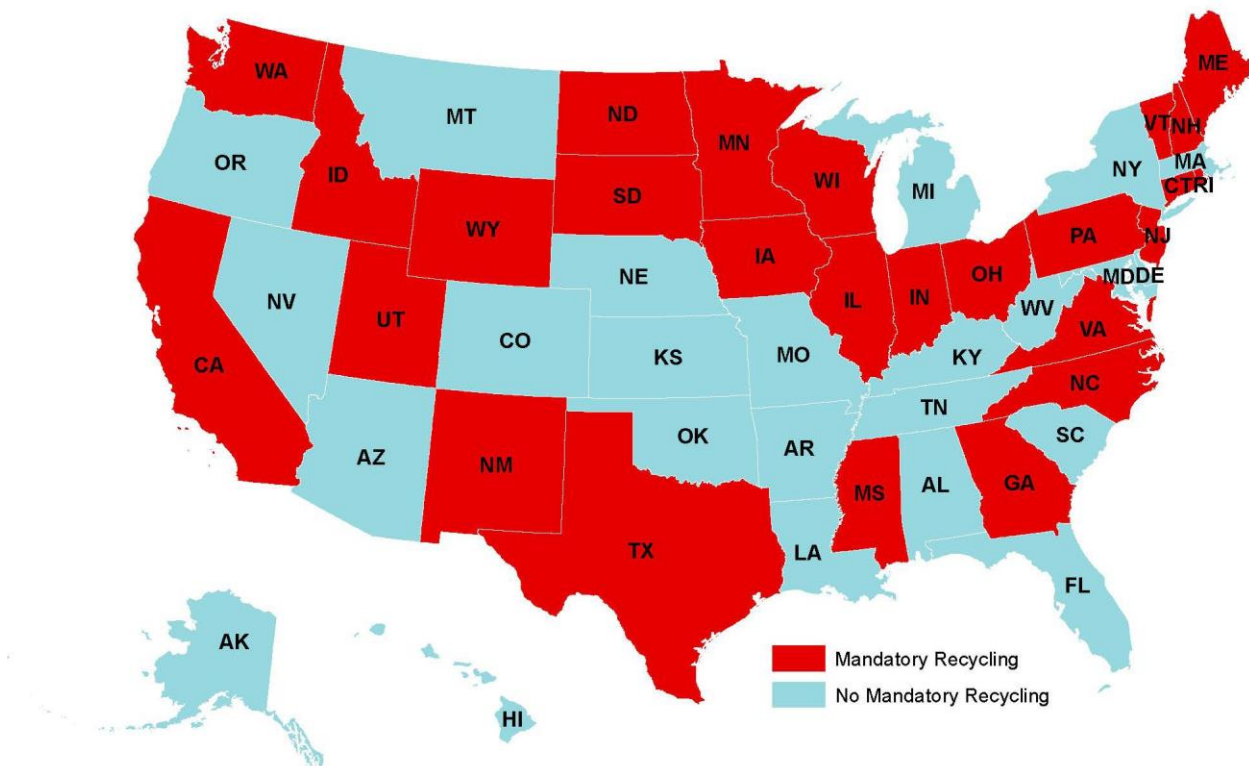
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is a compendium of all disposal bans and mandatory recycling laws in the United States as of July 1, 2020. The state-specific information was provided by the state in question. This is the third update of this document, last published in 2018.

Every state but one, Montana, has at least one product banned from disposal in its solid waste facilities.

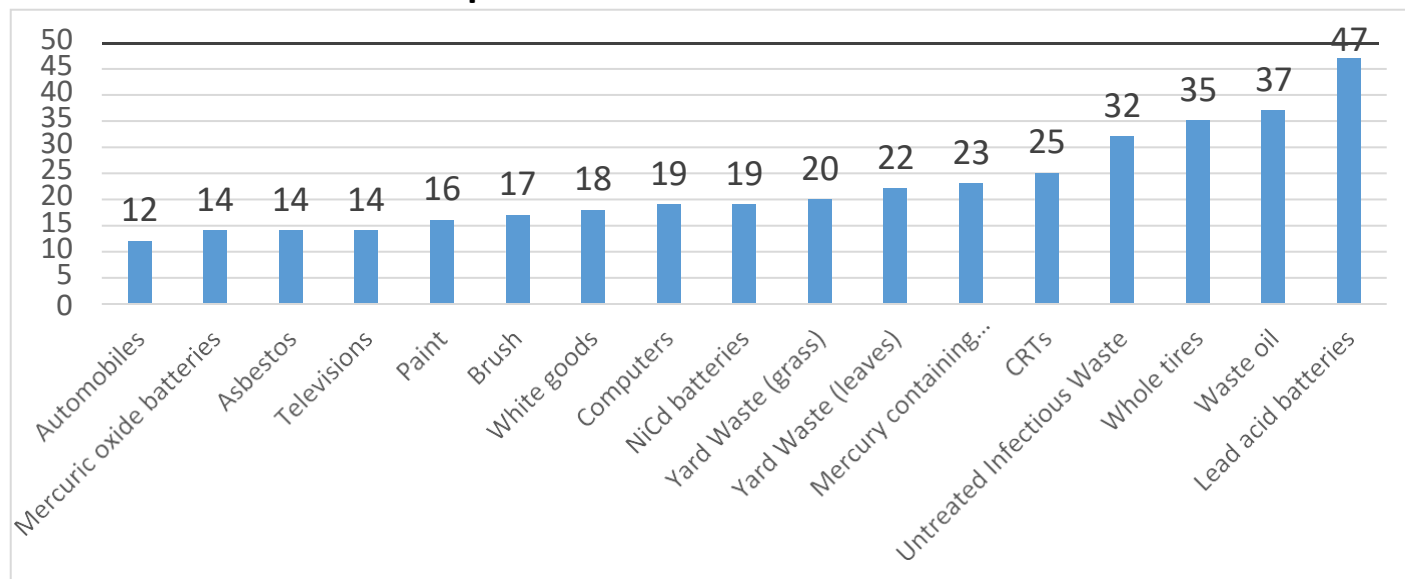
Twenty-seven (27) states and the District of Columbia have at least one mandatory recycling requirement.

States with Mandatory Recycling Laws



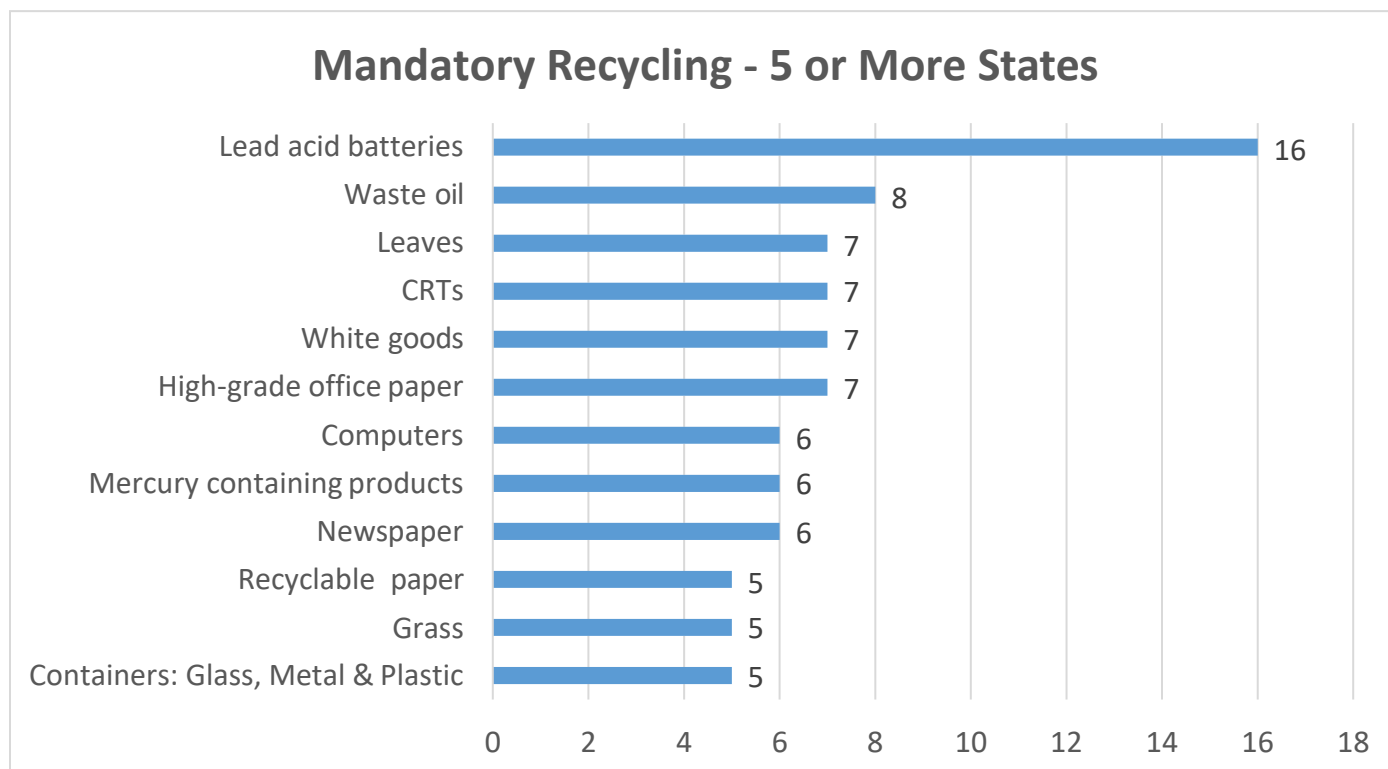
The following chart shows the most commonly banned materials.

Disposal Bans – 10 or More States



Among the 27 jurisdictions that have mandatory recycling requirements, the following materials are those most frequently impacted.

Mandatory Recycling - 5 or More States



In addition, there are bottle bill laws in 10 states: California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oregon, and Vermont.¹

Detailed on the following pages are state-specific information.

¹The Container Recycling Institute maintains information about state bottle bill laws: <http://www.bottlebill.org/resources/links.htm>

Acknowledgements

Thank you very much to representatives of the state agencies for providing the updated information, and to RRS for map production.

STATE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ALABAMA

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

<http://www.adem.alabama.gov/alEnviroRegLaws/files/Division13.pdf>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
Lead Acid	LF,W	AG	
Gaseous Waste (contained)			As with many materials in this list, landfills have option to disallow disposal based on permit conditions
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF,W	AG	

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None

ALASKA

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Link to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

<http://dec.alaska.gov/media/1042/18-aac-60.pdf>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF	AG	
Gaseous Waste (contained)	LF, TS	H, R, C	
Oil			
• Waste	LF, TS	H, M, C	
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF, TS	H, R, C	Medical waste

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Mandatory Recycling Applies to	
	Disposal Facility	Generator
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF, W	AG

ARIZONA

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

The only disposal ban applies to all types of lead batteries.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

ARKANSAS

Contact information

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

Statutes are accessible at <http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/arcode/layout.htm>.

- Computer and Electronic Equipment Ban A.C.A. § 25-34-11
- Lead-Acid Battery Ban A.C.A. § 8-9-303(f)
- Whole Tire Ban A.C.A. § 8-9-403(3)(A)
- Yard Waste Ban A.C.A. § 8-6-220
- Opportunity to recycle A.C.A. § 8-6-720
- Recycling by government agencies A.C.A. § 8-9-203

Regulations are accessible at <https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/regs/>

- Regulation 36 Tire Accountability Program (Chapter 14: Landfilling of Waste Tires)
- Regulation 21, Chapter 11 – Disposal of Asbestos-Containing Waste Material
- Regulation 22 – Solid Waste Management
- Regulation 23 – Hazardous Waste Management (including universal wastes)
- Regulation 28 – Community Recycling Programs

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to	
	Disposal Facility	Generator
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	LF	AG
Electronics		
• Computers	LF	AG
Organics		
• Brush	LF	AG
• Grass	LF	AG
• Leaves	LF	AG
Tires		
• Whole	LF	AG

Notes: Even using the facility and generator codes in the key, it is difficult to provide an easy answer for what is banned. There may be exemptions (e.g. yard waste for landfills capturing gas for energy), Not all landfills have the same requirements (i.e., there are different classes of landfills), requirements may be based on a threshold limit, when it is a universal vs. hazardous waste (see below). The items listed are what most people would consider banned from landfills in the state.

Section 273 of Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission Regulation 23, adopted in December, 1995, addresses a class of wastes grouped under the term “universal wastes.” Universal wastes are a specified set of widely distributed hazardous wastes for which EPA and ADEQ have approved less stringent handling and management standards provided that these wastes are ultimately forwarded to the appropriate recycling or reclamation centers, and are ultimately recycled or reclaimed.

The wastes classified as universal wastes include:

1. Spent batteries such as nickel-cadmium (Ni-Cd, or NiCad) and small sealed lead-acid batteries (found in many common items such as electronic equipment, portable telephones, portable computers, and emergency lighting). Larger lead-acid batteries are managed under the provisions of Regulation 23 §266, Subsection G;
2. Agricultural pesticides and herbicides that have been recalled or banned from use, are obsolete, have become damaged, or which are no longer needed due to changes in cropping patterns or other factors;
3. Mercury-containing devices that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste;
4. Intact spent or waste lamps which exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste;

5. Consumer electronic items (such as any intact or broken cathode ray tube, (e.g., television, computer monitor, or other cathode ray tube monitor or display device), personal computer or computer component, audio and/or stereo player, videocassette recorder/player, digital videodisk (DVD) recorder/player, video camera, telephone, facsimile or copying machine, cellular telephone, wireless paging device, or video game console) which exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste.

Universal wastes are not counted toward the amounts of waste generation which determine Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) generator category, nor are they included in the wastes reportable on the Annual Hazardous Waste Report; provided that you manage them in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 23 §273.

Regarding RCRA Subtitle C, there are no simple answers. In general, all hazardous wastes are banned from being land disposed unless they are treated to a certain level or follow a specific treatment standard prior to disposal in a hazardous waste landfill. For the items listed below, simplified answers are provided.

- Friable Asbestos: Not a hazardous waste
- Lead Acid Batteries: Considered a Universal Waste to encourage recycling; if disposed must follow all Hazardous Waste Regulations
- Mercury Oxide Batteries: Considered a Universal Waste to encourage recycling; if disposed must follow all Hazardous Waste Regulations
- Mercury Containing Products: Considered a Universal Waste to encourage recycling; if disposed must follow all Hazardous Waste Regulations
- NiCad Batteries: Considered a Universal Waste to encourage recycling; if disposed must follow all Hazardous Waste Regulations
- Untreated Infectious Waste: Not a hazardous waste; regulated by the Health Department

These requirements only apply to businesses; households do not have to comply with RCRA Subtitle C.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Arkansas has no state-mandated recycling for any materials, although the landfill bans are designed to encourage recycling of these items.

All government agencies are required to recycle, but have no penalties if they do not participate (A.C.A. § 8-9-203 Recycling by Government Agencies).

Regional solid waste management district boards are required to ensure district residents have an opportunity to recycle (A.C.A. § 8-6-720 Opportunity to Recycle).

- “Opportunity to recycle” means availability of curbside pickup or collection centers for recyclable materials at sites that are convenient for persons to use.
- Statute requires at least one collection center per county unless exemption granted. Only granted if a county is adequately served by a collection center in another county.
- Regulation 28.407 requires that at least three of nine recyclable materials listed at Reg. 28.602 be collected at these centers.
- Neither statute nor regulation has penalties for Non-compliance. (When there were recycling & e-waste recycling grants, grant funds could be withheld. These programs have been changed to direct distributions to regional solid waste management districts based on a statutory formula, and the agency No longer has authority to withhold funds.)
- All 75 counties do offer recycling either by drop-off locations, curbside, or a combination of services.

CALIFORNIA

Contact information

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/>

Electronics laws: http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/LawsRegsPolicies/Title22/OEARA_REG_Title22_Ch23.cfm

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)			Friable asbestos is not banned from disposal, but the handling and disposal must follow specific regulations. Disposal must follow specific regulations.
Automobiles	A	AG	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	AG	
• NiCad	A	AG	
Electronics			
• Cellphones	A	AG	
• Computers	A	AG	Universal waste electronic devices may not be disposed in Class 2 or 3 landfills.
• CRTs			Universal waste and hazardous waste CRTs and CRT glass may Not be disposed in Class 2 or 3 landfills. Processed and tested CRT panel glass may be disposed.
• Printers	A	AG	Also, cash registers, peripherals, telephones, answering machines, radios, stereo equipment, tape players/recorders,
• Televisions	A	AG	

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
			phonographs, video cassette players/recorders, CD players/recorders, calculators, & some appliances
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	AG	If deemed hazardous by DTSC- mercury thermostats are banned.
Oil			
• Waste	A	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	LF	AG	
• Grass	LF	AG	
• Leaves	LF	AG	
Paint	A	AG	
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	A	AG	Sharps banned. Different waste rules for different generators & if wastes are commingled, etc. Check with DPH.
White Goods	A	AG	

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
Batteries		
• Lead Acid		Check with DTSC
• Mercuric Oxide		Check with DTSC
• NiCad	B, R	Rechargeable, only requires take-back
• Rechargeable	B, R	Rechargeable, only requires take-back
Carpet	B	See 9 below-EPR Program
Electronics		
• Cellphones	R	Only requires take-back
• Computers		See 8 below

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
• CRTs	O	See 8 below-Included in CEW program
Food & beverage containers		
• Glass	B	See 1 below
• Metal	B	See 1 below
• Plastic	B	See 1, 2 below
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)		Check with DTSC
Oil		
• Waste		Check with DTSC
Organics		AB 1826 requires all commercial businesses to recycle organics if they meet a minimum waste generation threshold. SB 1383 will go into effect in 2022 and requires a statewide 75 percent reduction of organic material disposed in landfills by 2025 and an increase of recovering at least 20 percent of edible food from the waste stream by 2025.
Paint	B	See 10 below-EPR Program
Paper		
• Newspaper	B	
Tires		See 11 below.

Notes:

1. The Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Program requires certified recycling centers and processor businesses for covered beverage containers to collect, process and recycle containers.
2. The Rigid Plastic Packaging Container (RPPC) law requires manufacturers of products sold in RPPCs to ensure that RPPCs meet one of several criteria, which include 25 percent postconsumer material and a 45 percent recycling rate.
3. The Expanded Polystyrene Loosefill Packaging law requires manufactures or wholesaler of such packaging to meet recycled content requirements. This law is self-enforcing.
4. The At-Store Recycling law requires large grocery stores and drug stores to collect plastic bags for recycling. This law is self-enforcing.
5. The Plastic Trash Bag law requires manufacturers to include a specified amount of postconsumer content in their plastic trash bags.
6. The Recycling Rechargeable Battery Act of 2006 requires retailers to take back rechargeable batteries, but no actual requirement for them to recycle once collected.
7. The Cell Phone Recycling Act of 2004 requires the retailer to take-back cell phones, but does not mandate a recycling program.
8. The Electronic Waste Recycling Act imposes a fee on video display screens of 4 inches or greater on the consumer. Recycling requirements mandated only for recyclers and collectors that chose to participate in California's E-waste Payment Program.
9. AB 2398 (J. Perez, Chapter 681, Statutes of 2010) created a product stewardship program for carpet.
10. AB 1343 (Huffman, Chapter 40, Statutes of 2010) created an architectural paint recovery program.

11. The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is mandated to regulate and manage waste tires within the state. The Legislature recognized the need for waste tire management and passed the [California Tire Recycling Act](#) in 1989. To further strengthen waste tire management, the Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 876 in 2000 to augment the California Tire Recycling Act.
12. Governor Brown approved [Senate Bill 212 \(Jackson, Chapter 1004, Statutes of 2018\)](#) September 30, 2018 to establish safe and convenient disposal options for pharmaceutical drug and home-generated sharps waste.

COLORADO

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- **Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:**
- See Section 16 for materials banned from disposal. <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/solid-waste-regulations>
- **Solid Waste Disposal Limitations Law: 30-20-10**
- http://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt=A0LEVivhGf5YErYAbawnnlIQ;_ylu=X3oDMTBydWNmY2MwBGNvbG8DYmYxBHBvcwM0BHZ0aWQDBHNIYwNzcg--/RV=2/RE=1493076577/RO=10/RU=http%3a%2f%2fwww.sos.state.co.us%2fCCR%2fGenerateRulePdf.do%3fruleVersionId%3d2852/RK=0/RS=wR9_7kY70sOHFiu0OFPUkokb6f8-
- **Residential Electronic Device Ban: 25-17-3 Title 25 Article 17 Part 3**
- **All solid waste regulations and statute citations** <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/swregs>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to	
	Disposal Facility	Generator
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	LF	AG
Electronics		
• Computers	LF	R
• CRTs	LF	R
Oil		
• Waste	LF	AG
Tires		
• Whole	LF	AG

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

CONNECTICUT

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Reduce-Reuse-Recycle/Recycling-Regulations-and-Statutes>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	LF, W	AG	
Automobiles	LF, W	AG	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	AG	
• Mercuric Oxide	A	AG	
• NiCad	A	C	
Electronics			
• Computers	LF, W	AG	
• CRTs	LF, W	AG	
• Printers	LF, W	AG	
• Televisions	LF, W	AG	
• Other electronics (please specify)	LF, W	AG	Monitors, tablets
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF, W	AG	Thermostats
Oil			
• Waste	LF, W	AG	

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Organics			
• Grass	LF, W	AG	
Paint	LF	AG	
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG	

The CT e-waste law only pertains to covered electronic devices (“CEDs”) generated by Connecticut residents and those CEDs are banned from disposal. With respect to non-residential used electronics, there is no disposal ban, per se, except that the Universal Waste Rule Regulations would not allow the disposal of such items at a landfill or at a waste-to-energy facility/incinerator without a RCRA treatment or disposal permit, which solid waste landfills and waste-to-energy/incinerators do not have.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	A	
• NiCad	A	
Electronics		
• Computers	SFR, MFU	Reused or recycled
• CRTs	SFR, MFU	Reused or recycled
Food & beverage containers		
• Glass	A	Some glass allowed for use as Alternate Daily Cover at landfills
• Metal	A	
• Plastic	A	Containers 3 gallons or less.
Mattresses		Connecticut has a mattress recycling EPR program. Mattresses are not a “designated recyclable”, but this program is available for generators who choose to utilize this option.
Oil		
• Waste	A	

Organics		
Food	O	Commercial food wholesaler, distributor, industrial food manufacturer/processor, supermarket, resort or conference center, & generate annual volume of 52 or more tons/year of source separated organic material, & are located within 20 miles of a <u>permitted recycling facility</u> that can accept that material, then must ensure materials are recycled.
Grass	A	
Leaves	A	
Paint		Connecticut has a paint recycling EPR program. Paint is not a “designated recyclable”, but this program is available for generators who choose to utilize this option.
Paper		
Cardboard	A	
Newspaper	A	
Paperboard	A	
Printed paper	A	Includes colored ledger paper & magazines
Recyclable paper	A	High grade office paper
Scrap metal (all types)	A	
White Goods	A	

Note: The Mandatory Recycling Regulations ([Sections 22a-241b-1 through 22a-241b-4 of the Regulations of the CT state agencies](#)) designate that the following items are required to be recycled by each municipality not later than six months after availability of service to the municipality by a regional processing center or local processing system: (A) boxboard, (B) cardboard, (C) glass food containers, (D) HDPE containers, (E) leaves, (F) colored ledger paper, (G) magazines, (H) metal food containers, (I) newspaper, (J) office paper, (K) PET or PETE containers, (L) residential high-grade white paper, (M) scrap metal, (N) storage batteries, and (O) waste oil.

DELAWARE

Contact information

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to	
	Disposal Facility	Generator
Asbestos (friable)	A ²	AG
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	A ²	H,M,C,O
• Mercuric Oxide	A ²	H,M,C,O
• NiCad	A ²	H,M,C,O
Electronics		
• Computers	A ²	H,M,C,O
• CRTs	A ²	H,M,C,O
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A ²	H,M,C,O
Oil		
• Waste	A ²	AG
Organics		
• Brush	LF	AG
• Grass	LF	AG
• Leaves	LF	AG
Paint	A ²	H,M,C,O
Tires		
• Whole	A ²	AG
Untreated Infectious Waste	A ²	AG

Notes:

1. These are not explicitly banned, but these items are likely to be characterized as hazardous waste and, as such, would be banned from disposal.
2. All facilities are included with the caveat that no “Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators” exist in Delaware.
3. Friable asbestos is only accepted in one landfill in the state if the landfill operator’s policy is followed (see <http://dswa.com/resources/policies/>).
4. Delaware landfills are prohibited from accepting waste which contains free liquid; however leachate recirculation is permitted under specific circumstances.
5. No more than 4 tires are acceptable in a load at transfer stations. Tires are accepted at landfills but only if separate from other waste, as they are managed separately.
6. Yard waste bans exist as permit conditions at each of the three MSW landfill’s in the State (the bans are not a law). Yard waste is accepted separate from all other waste and is managed separately as mulch or compost.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

The Delaware Solid Waste Recycling Law (aka Universal Recycling Law) passed in 2010 and established several recycling mechanisms. The Law requires waste haulers to provide recycling services to their residential trash customers (single-family and multi-family settings). The waste service provider is required to bill for single-family trash and recycling collection service under a single charge. So, it is up to the single-family residential customer whether or not they actually recycle, but lack of participation will not result in any discount. The Law also requires the commercial sector (all businesses, organizations, municipalities) to participate in a comprehensive recycling program.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Contact information

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Title: Recycling Program Officer, Office of Waste Diversion

Agency: DC Department of Public Works, Office of Waste Diversion

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- Mandatory recycling:
 - <https://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Common/DCMR/RuleList.aspx?ChapterNum=21-7&ChapterId=330>
 - <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/code/titles/8/chapters/10A/>
- Electronics Disposal Ban:
 - <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/code/titles/8/chapters/10B/>
- As of January 1, 2018, no person in the District shall knowingly dispose of covered electronic equipment in the trash. <https://doee.dc.gov/ecycle>
- Here is the recycling link: <https://zerowaste.dc.gov/page/laws-regulations-1>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	TS	AG	
Automobiles	TS	AG	
C&D			
• Asphalt Pavement, Brick, Concrete	TS	AG	
• Shingles	TS	AG	
• Metal	TS	AG	
• Wallboard	TS	AG	
• Wood	TS	AG	
Electronics			
• Computers	TS	AG	

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
• CRTs	TS	AG	
• Televisions	TS	AG	
Gaseous Waste (contained)	TS	AG	
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	TS	AG	HHW only
Oil			
• Filters	TS	AG	HHW only
• Waste	TS	AG	HHW only
Organics			
• Grass	LF	AG	
• Leaves	LF	AG	
Paint	TS	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	TS	AG	

Notes: The District of Columbia does not have any materials it bans from District operated disposal facilities. There are items we do not accept at our transfers stations or are only accepted at our special collections once a month such as electronic recycling and household hazardous waste. Only District residents can use these special collections and not businesses (commercial establishments).

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to
Food & beverage containers	
• Glass	A
• Metal	A
• Paper	A
• Plastic	A
Organics	
• Grass	A
• Leaves	A
• Other: Yard waste	A
Paper	

• Cardboard	A
• Newspaper	A
• Paperboard	A
• Printed paper	A
• Recyclable paper	A
• Other: High grade office paper	A

Notes: “Sustainable Solid Waste Management Amendment Act of 2014” of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations establish minimum standards for the separation, collection, and recycling in the District of Columbia of newspaper, office paper, yard waste, metals, glass, paperboard, cardboard, plastics, and other recyclables. This mandatory recycling law requires recycling in all residential and commercial establishments. These include office buildings, churches, retailers, warehouses, apartment buildings (with four or more units), cooperatives, condominiums, bars and restaurants, as well as museums, associations, non-profit organizations, governments, schools, and universities. The following items are required by law to be recycled:

- Paper – newspapers, glossy magazines, coupons, office paper, advertisements, telephone directories, books, envelopes that do not have plastic address windows, brochures and other similar paper items.
- Corrugated Cardboard and paper board (mixed paper)
- Aluminum, steel, and tin cans
- Glass bottles and jars
- Plastic narrow neck bottles.

The materials listed above, are mandatory and enforced by Solid Waste Education and Enforcement Division, Solid Waste Management Administration. For a complete list go to the Mayors List of Recyclables and Compostable

<https://dpw.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dpw/Mayor%27s%20List%20of%20Recyclables%20and%20Compostables%20-%20Final%20Updated%20Oct%2029%20.pdf>.

Haulers are enforced for “Hauling recycling materials mixed with trash delivered to a District solid waste facility” and “Simultaneous transporting of recyclables with other materials.” The violations are on a tier system where the fines are from \$200.00 to \$2,000.00 per violation. **Due to COVID-19 all drop-off services such as HHW, shredding, e-cycling and recycling have been suspended at the transfer stations.**

FLORIDA

Contact information

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- **Recycling:** <https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste-reduction/content/recycling>
- **Mercury:** <https://floridadep.gov/waste/permitting-compliance-assistance/content/mercury-main-page>
- **Batteries:** <https://floridadep.gov/waste/permitting-compliance-assistance/content/battery-main-page>
- **Electronics:** <https://floridadep.gov/waste/permitting-compliance-assistance/content/electronics-waste>
- **Used Oil:** <https://floridadep.gov/waste/permitting-compliance-assistance/content/used-oil-recycling>
- **Medicines:** <https://floridadep.gov/waste/permitting-compliance-assistance/content/pharmaceutical-waste-management-businesses-and-households>
- **Waste Tires:** <https://floridadep.gov/waste/permitting-compliance-assistance/content/waste-tires>
- **Pesticides:** <https://floridadep.gov/waste/permitting-compliance-assistance/content/operation-cleansweep-pesticides>
- **Recycling Business Assistance Center (RBAC):** <https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste-reduction/content/recycling-business-assistance-center>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	403.708(12)(a), FS
• Mercuric Oxide	A	AG	403.7192(3)(a), FS
• NiCad	A	AG	403.7192(3)(b), FS, "rechargeable" batteries & batteries or battery pack must be removable.
Electronics			

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
• Computers	A	AG	Computers & CRTs often contain hazardous wastes which are prohibited from landfill 62-701.300(4) F.A.C.
• CRTs	A	AG	
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	Lamps: W Devices: LF, W	Lamps: AG Devices: AG	Lamps: 403.7186(3), (4), FS 62-737.300(2), FAC Devices: 403.7186(2), FS 62-737.300(1), FAC Both: 62-701.300(9), FAC
Oil			
• Waste	LF, W	AG	403.708(12)(b), FS, 62-701.300(8)(a), (9), & (11), FAC
Organics			
• Brush	LF	AG	See Notes for more info.
• Grass	LF	AG	403.708(12)(c), FS, 62-701.300(8)(c) & (12), FAC, except yard trash disposed in Class 1 landfill with active gas collection system.
• Leaves	LF	AG	See Notes for more info.
Paint			If paint is a hazardous waste then prohibited from landfill 62-701.300(4) F.A.C.
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	62-701.300(8)(e)
Untreated Infectious Waste	A	AG	62-701.300(6), FAC, termed biomedical waste.
White Goods	LF	AG	403.708(12)(d), FS, 62-701.300(8)(d), FAC
Other: Hazardous waste	LF	AG	62-701.300(4), FAC
Other: PCBs	A	AG	62-701.300(5), FAC and 40 CFR Part 261
Other: CCA Treated Wood			See notes below.

Notes:

FS = Florida Statute

FAC = Florida Administrative Code

CCA Treated Wood: CCA treated wood may be disposed of in a landfill or incinerator but it “shall not be incorporated into compost or made into mulch, decorative landscape chips or any other wood product that is applied as a ground cover, soil or soil amendment.” and “shall not be disposed of through open burning or through combustion in an air curtain incinerator.” (62-701.300(14), FAC)

Mercury-containing Lamps: The lamp Waste to Energy prohibition does not apply to household generated lamps. Lamps from residential uses are exempted from the definition of lamps in 62-737.200(10), FAC. In addition generators of 10 or less mercury-containing lamps per month may dispose of these lamps in a Class 1 landfill. (403.7186(4)(a), FS).

Yard Waste: The yard waste ban was amended by the 2010 legislative session (via HB 569). Section 403.708(12)(c), FS, now allows disposal of yard waste in a Class I landfill if the “landfill uses an active gas collection system to collect landfill gas generated at the disposal facility and provides or arranges for beneficial use of the gas.” A Class I landfill may also accept yard trash for the purpose of mulching and using the yard trash to provide landfill cover for municipal solid waste disposed at the landfill. The department shall, by rule, develop and adopt a methodology to award recycling credit for the use or disposal of yard trash at a Class I landfill having a gas collection system that makes beneficial use of the collected landfill gas.”

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Note: Florida does not require the mandatory recycling of any material. Recycling goals have been set by the Legislature for counties with a population of 100,000 or more (33 out of 67 counties in Florida) to meet. The current goal is 75% by 2020 (403.7032(2), FS) with incremental benchmarks in 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018 (403.706(2)(a), FS). County recycling programs shall be designed to recover a significant portion of at least four of the following materials from the solid waste stream prior to final disposal at a solid waste disposal facility and to offer these materials for recycling: newspaper, aluminum cans, steel cans, glass, plastic bottles, cardboard, office paper, and yard trash (403.706(2)(f), FS). Local governments (counties) may pass mandatory recycling ordinances which are stricter than state law or regulation. Some counties mandate that commercial businesses implement a recycling program. The 34 “small counties” with a population under 100,000 are “encouraged” to offer recycling.

GEORGIA

Contact Information

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[OCA 12-8-20](#) Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	Rule 12-8-28
C&D			
• Shingles	W	AG	Rule 12-8-40.3
Gaseous Waste (contained)	LF	AG	
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	Rule 391-3-4-.04
Organics			
• Brush	LF	AG	Act 12-8-40.2
• Grass	LF	AG	Act 12-8-40.2
• Leaves	LF	AG	Act 12-8-40.2
Paint	LF	AG	Rule 319-3-4-.04
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	Act 12-8-40.1
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	M, C	Rule 391-3-4-.15

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to
Batteries	
• Lead Acid	A
Oil	
• Waste	A

HAWAII

Contact information

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- **Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:**
 - https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol06_Ch0321-0344/HRS0342I/HRS_0342I-.htm
 - <https://health.hawaii.gov/shwb/files/2013/06/11-5811.pdf>
- **Lead acid battery ban:** <https://health.hawaii.gov/shwb/files/2013/06/oldcbats1.pdf>
- **Motor vehicle tire ban:** <https://health.hawaii.gov/shwb/files/2013/06/tirerecycintrm1.pdf>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Automobiles	LF, W	AG	
Batteries – Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	
Organics			
• Other (please specify)	LF, W	C	Diversion of 75% of all commercially generated green waste required
Tires			
• Whole	LF, W	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	A	AG	
White Goods	LF, W	AG	

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

IDAHO

Contact information

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- **Sale and Disposal of Batteries Act:** <https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title39/T39CH70/>
- **Waste Tire Disposal Act:** <https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title39/T39CH65/>
- **Untreated Medical Waste Disposal in Non-MSWLFs:** <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste-mgmt-remediation/solid-waste/medical-waste/>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	
Electronics			
• CRTs			Banned from disposal in a non-hazardous waste landfill if a regulated hazardous waste
Gaseous Waste (contained)			Banned from disposal in a non-hazardous waste landfill if a regulated hazardous waste
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)			Banned from disposal in a non-hazardous waste landfill if a regulated hazardous waste
Oil			
• Waste	LF	H, M, C	Waste oil in containers greater than 5 gallons are prohibited from landfilling (bulk liquid)
Tires			

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Whole	LF	AG	LFs that demonstrate a 65% volume reduction may landfill tires.
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	C	Prohibition applies to Non-MSWLFs

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
Batteries		
Lead Acid	A	Battery with core of elemental Pb & capacity of 6+ volts suitable for use in farm or construction equipment, motor vehicle or boat. Batteries only suitable for motorcycles, off-road recreation vehicles, lawn & garden equipment are exempt.

ILLINOIS

Contact Information

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- **E-Waste:** <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2998&ChapterID=36>
- **Lead Batteries:** <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/041500050K22.23.htm>
- **Liquid Oil:** <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/041500050K21.6.htm>
- **Mercury Thermostats:** <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=3260&ChapterID=36>
- **Untreated Medical Waste:** <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?DocName=041500050HTit%2E+XV&ActID=1585&ChapterID=36&SeqStart=51800000&SeqEnd=52700000>
- **Used Tires:** <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/041500050K55.htm>
- **White Goods:** <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/041500050K22.28.htm>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	O	Retailers
Electronics			
• Computers	A	AG	
• CRTs	A	AG	
• Printers	A	AG	
• Televisions	A	AG	
• Other electronics (please specify)	A	AG	Scanners, electronic mice, small scale servers

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF	AG	
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	Liquid
Organics			
• Brush	LF	AG	
• Grass	LF	AG	
• Leaves	LF	AG	
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG	Human and animals
White Goods	LF	AG	Those with mercury switches, CFC refrigerant gas, and PCBs

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
Electronics		
• Computers	AG	
• CRTs	AG	
• Televisions	AG	
• Printers	AG	
• Other electronics (please specify)	AG	Scanners, electronic mice, small scale servers
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	Mercury thermostats
Organics		
• Grass	AG	
• Leaves	AG	

INDIANA

Contact information

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- **Yard waste:** <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/013/#13-20-9>
- http://www.in.gov/idem/files/nrpd_waste-0019.pdf
- **Tires:** <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/013/#13-20-14>
- **Lead-acid batteries:** <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/013/#13-20-16>
- **Mercury commodities:** <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/013/#13-20-17.5>
- <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/013/#13-20-17.7>
- **Solid waste land disposal facilities:** http://iac.iga.in.gov/iac/iac_title?iact=329&iaca=10&submit=+Go
- **Solid waste processing facilities:** http://iac.iga.in.gov/iac/iac_title?iact=329&iaca=11&submit=+Go
- **E-Waste:** <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/013/#13-20.5-10>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	LF	AG	
Automobiles	LF	AG	Restriction for MVAC containing a refrigerant or other class I or class II substance.
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	
• Mercuric Oxide	LF, W	O	
• NiCad	LF, W	O	See Note 1 below.
C&D			
• Asphalt Pavement, Brick, Concrete			C/D waste does not include any waste that, when placed in the landfill, would potentially result in

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Shingles			contamination of ground water or present a risk to human health or the environment
Metal			
Wallboard			
Wood			
Electronics			
Computers	LF, W	O	
CRTs	LF, W	O	
Gaseous Waste (contained)			See Note 1 below.
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF, W	O	See Notes 1 and 3 below.
Oil			
Waste	LF	O	See Note 4 below.
Organics			
Brush	LF	AG	Woody vegetative material less than 3 feet in length & bundled, bagged, or otherwise contained may be disposed in a solid waste landfill.
Leaves	LF	AG	Excludes de minimis amounts, if bagged or contained.
Paint	LF, W	AG	See note 1 below.
Tires			
Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG	Infectious waste must be treated.
White Goods	LF	AG	Restriction applies to white goods containing refrigerant.
Other: Any waste that is prohibited by facility's permit	A	AG	Other: Any waste that is prohibited by facility's permit
Other: Biosolids & wastewater that are not managed in accordance with applicable rules	LF	AG	

Note 1: Municipal solid waste landfills or incinerators can accept hazardous waste generated by households or CESQGs. Wastes in this category could potentially be regulated as hazardous waste. The generator's status would then determine whether a non-hazardous waste disposal facility could accept that waste.

Note 2: Indiana law IC 13-20.5-10 prohibits households, public schools, and small businesses from disposing of e-waste with their regular trash, whether it goes to a landfill or a waste-to-energy facility/incinerator. No enforcement of this prohibition is required of haulers or disposal facilities.

Note 3: A restriction is placed on the person who sells or provides a “mercury commodity” to another person in Indiana. The person selling or providing the mercury commodity must have the recipient sign a statement stating, among other things, that they will not intentionally place or allow anyone under their control to place the mercury commodity in solid waste for disposal or in a wastewater disposal system.

Note 4: Under Indiana’s Used Oil Rule, used oil is presumed to be recycled. Farmers who generate an average of 25 gallons or less per month and household are exempt from the used oil rule. If used oil is disposed it is subject to a hazardous waste determination, and must be managed accordingly.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
• Lead Acid	A	See note on lead-acid batteries below
Electronics		
• Computers	O	See e-waste note below
• CRTs	O	See e-waste note below
• Other electronics (please specify)	O	See e-waste note below
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	O	See note on mercury-containing products below

Notes:

Lead-acid batteries must be "disposed" at a recycling facility or secondary lead smelter (IC 13-20-16).

Mercury-containing products: Indiana law (IC 13-20-17.7) requires each motor vehicle recycler to remove all mercury switches from each end of life vehicle when it is received. IDEM will pay you \$3.00 for each mercury switch and \$5.00 for each ABS G-force sensor or other component containing more than 10 mg of mercury that you recycle through End of Life Vehicle Solutions (ELVS).

Also, a restriction is placed on the person who sells or provides a “mercury commodity” to another person in Indiana. The person selling or providing the mercury commodity must have the recipient sign a statement stating, among other things, that they will not intentionally place or allow anyone under their control to place the mercury commodity in solid waste for disposal or in a wastewater disposal system (IC 13-20-17.5).

E-waste: The Indiana Electronic Waste (E-waste) Law (IC 13-20.5) requires manufacturers of video display devices (VDDs) to be responsible for collecting and recycling an amount of E-waste that equals at least sixty (60%) of the total weight of VDDs they sell to Indiana households. The law also includes a prohibition for small businesses, schools, and households to knowingly mix electronic waste with municipal or other waste intended for disposal to a landfill or incinerator. This prohibition took effect January 1, 2011.

The mandatory E-waste collection and recycling is limited to covered electronic devices (CEDs) from small businesses, schools, and households, which include:

- Televisions and computer monitors (video display devices)
- Computers (including laptops, netbooks, and notebooks) and peripherals (printers, keyboards, etc.)
- VCRS and DVD players
- E-Readers
- Fax machines
- Digital photo frames
- Digital media players, including iPods and MP3 players
- Camcorders / digital cameras
- DVR/TiVo devices including cable and satellite boxes but not satellite dishes
- Portable GPS navigation devices

IOWA

Contact information

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	LF	AG	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF	AG	Automotive
• NiCad	LF	C	No hazardous wastes from businesses are allowed in landfills.
Electronics			
• CRTs	LF	C	No hazardous wastes from businesses are allowed in landfills.
Food & beverage containers: Beverage containers that have been redeemed for the deposit	LF	Retailers, Distributors, Redemption Centers	Beverage containers may be landfilled by consumers
Gaseous Waste (contained)	LF	AG	
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF	C	No hazardous wastes from businesses are allowed in landfills.
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	LF	AG	
• Grass	LF	AG	

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
• Leaves	LF	AG	
Paint	LF	AG	
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	C	
White Goods			Must be demanufactured before landfilled.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	Thermostats
Organics	GA	Except: 1. When collected for disposal as result of a severe storm & yard waste originates in an area declared to be a disaster area in a declaration issued by the President of the United States or the governor; 2. When collected for disposal to control, eradicate, or prevent spread of insect pests, tree & plant diseases, or invasive plant species; 3. When disposed in sanitary landfill operating a methane collection system that produces energy. A methane collection system that burns landfill gas without using the energy for a purpose other than reducing the amount of methane released is not considered to be a system that produces energy.

KANSAS

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

<http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	LF	AG	Banned in C&D LFs only
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	AG	
• Lithium			Landfills are instituting their local restrictions
Gaseous Waste (contained)	A	AG	Except aerosol cans
Oil			
• Waste	A	R, C	
Organics			
• Grass			Some county yard waste bans exist
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	A	R, C	Unless disposed under a SWDA

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

There is no statewide mandatory recycling requirement in Kansas. Several cities and counties have adopted local recycling requirements ranging from programs where recyclables must be diverted from the MSW stream and others where residential customers must pay for curbside single stream recycling service whether they participate or not.

KENTUCKY

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)			Landfills require asbestos be bagged. Asbestos must be sprayed with water during demolition to prevent the material from becoming airborne.
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF	AG	Lead acid batteries cannot go into landfills per state & federal law.
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	Waste oil cannot go into landfills per state and federal law.
Paint	LF	AG	Paint must be solidified prior to disposal.
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	Tires must be quartered for disposal.
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG	

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Kentucky statute requires that “Every state agency of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government and all state-supported institutions of higher education, in cooperation with the cabinet, shall develop a plan to conduct source separation and collection activities for recovered materials...”, “...including, at a minimum, aluminum, high grade office paper, and corrugated paper.

LOUISIANA

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	LF	AG	Prohibited from construction & demolition debris landfills
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF	AG	
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG	
White Goods	LF	AG	

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

MAINE

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to	
	Disposal Facility	Generator
Asbestos (friable)	LF, W	AG
Automobiles	LF, W	AG
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG
• Mercuric Oxide	LF, W	GA, U, B
• NiCad	LF, W	GA, U, B
• Rechargeable	LF, W	GA, U, B
Electronics		
• Cellphones	LF, W	AG
• Computers	LF, W	AG
• CRTs	LF, W	AG
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF, W	AG
Oil		
• Waste	LF	AG
Tires		
• Whole	LF	AG
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF, W, TS	AG
White Goods	LF	AG

Notes: Individual combustion facilities may have additional disposal restrictions, and municipalities have the right to enact their own material bans.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	AG	
• Mercuric Oxide	GA, U, B	Landfills, Combustion Facilities
• NiCad	GA, U, B	Landfills, Combustion Facilities
• Rechargeable	GA, U, B	Landfills, Combustion Facilities
Electronics		
• Cellphones	R	
• Computers	GA, U, B	
• CRTs	GA, U, B	
Food & beverage containers		
• Glass	U	
Paper		
• Cardboard	GA, U, B	
• Other (please specify)	GA, U, B	High-grade office paper
White Goods	Landfills, Combustion Facilities	

Notes: Maine's recycling requirements apply to state government agencies (GA), the state university system (U) and businesses with 15 or more employees at one location (B). Each municipality develops its own recycling program and may adopt through ordinance specific material requirements. Each state agency is required to recycle, at a minimum, high-grade paper and corrugated paper. Each campus of the University of Maine system is required to recycle, at a minimum, high-grade paper, corrugated paper, and glass; and establish a leaf-composting program. Businesses with 15 or more employees are required to recycle office paper and corrugated paper.

MARYLAND

Contact information

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

There is no direct link to disposal bans on the Department's website. The following are links to the Department's recycling, eCycling, and solid waste web pages.

- www.mde.maryland.gov/recycling
- www.mde.maryland.gov/ecycling
- www.mde.maryland.gov/programs/Land/SolidWaste/Pages/Programs/LandPrograms/Solid_Waste/index.aspx

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Automobiles	A	AG	Unless accepted under a plan approved by the Department.
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF	C	
• NiCad	LF	C	
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	A	AG	Separately collected yard waste
• Food	A	AG	Separately collected food waste; final disposal at a disposal facility banned except for loads of separately collected food waste determined by an organics recycling facility to be unacceptable for recycling due to contamination.

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
• Grass	A	AG	Separately collected yard waste
• Leaves	A	AG	Separately collected yard waste
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	O	Infections waste from homes is exempt, but any hospital laboratory or other health care facility is prohibited from disposing of infections waste at a LF by Environment Article, §9-227, Annotated Code of Maryland.
Other: Animal Carcasses	A	AG	The disposal of carcasses from medical research activities or the destruction of diseased animals harboring diseases transmittable to humans is banned, unless acceptance of the carcass(es) is ordered by the local County Health Officer and the carcass(es) are covered with soil immediately upon deposition at the working face of the landfill.
Other: Chemical or Petroleum Cleanup Material	A	AG	Disposal is banned unless the: (1) nature of the spilled substance is known; (2) spilled material is not a controlled hazardous substance as defined in COMAR 26.13.02; (3) spilled material is not likely to adversely affect the landfill liner; and (4) spilled substance is contained in an absorbent material of sufficient excess volume so that the material deposited at the landfill does not exhibit free liquids as defined in the refuse disposal permit.
Other: Controlled Hazardous Substance (CHS)	A	AG	Defined as hazardous waste in COMAR 26.13.02; CHS may be disposed of in facilities specifically authorized by a valid permit issued under COMAR 26.13.07.
Other: Drums or Tanks	A	AG	Disposal prohibited unless drum or tank is empty and flattened or crushed with the ends removed; drums or tanks that have held hazardous waste shall be emptied properly in accordance with COMAR 26.13.02.07.

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Other: Special Medical Waste	LF	AG	

Notes: The Refuse Disposal Permit conditions prohibit or conditionally allow the final disposal in a disposal facility a long list of materials, but the materials may not be specifically prohibited from final disposal in a disposal facility in State law (Annotated Code of Maryland) or regulation (Code of Maryland Regulations or COMAR). For example, landfills can't accept bulk liquids, but containerized liquids in household waste are acceptable.

Environment Article, §9-1714, Annotated Code of Maryland. An organics recycling facility may be located at a refuse disposal system (disposal facility).

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Notes: Environment Article, §9-505, Annotated Code of Maryland. Establishes mandatory county recycling rates of 35% for counties with populations over 150,000 and 20% for counties with populations under 150,000.

Environment Article, §§9-1701 et seq., Annotated Code of Maryland. Details Maryland's recycling laws.

Environment Article, §9-1703, Annotated Code of Maryland. Outlines the contents that a county shall include in their mandatory recycling plan for the reduction of their solid waste stream through recycling, such as the strategy for the collection, processing, marketing, and disposition of recyclable materials from county public schools.

Environment Article, §9-1706, Annotated Code of Maryland. Establishes a State government waste reduction rate of at least 30%, or to an amount that is determined "practical and economically feasible", but in no case less than 15%.

Environment Article, §9-1706.1, Annotated Code of Maryland. Establishes voluntary statewide waste diversion goal of 60% and recycling goal of 55% by the year 2020.

Environment Article, §9-1711, Annotated Code of Maryland. An owner or manager of an apartment building and council of unit owners of a condominium with 10 or more dwelling units shall provide for recycling for the residents of the dwelling units.

Environment Article, §9-1712, Annotated Code of Maryland. The organizer of certain special events shall provide a recycling receptacle immediately adjacent to each trash receptacle at the special event and ensure that all recyclable materials deposited in the recycling receptacles are collected for recycling.

Environment Article, §9-1714, Annotated Code of Maryland. By October 1, 2021, the owner of an office building that has at least 150,000 square feet of office space shall provide recycling receptacles for the collection of recyclable materials and for the recycling of the following materials, as determined by the county or municipality in which the building is located: paper and cardboard, metal, and plastic materials.

Environment Article, §9-1727, Annotated Code of Maryland. Manufacturers of certain electronic equipment must register and pay a registration fee to the Department in order to sell or offer to sell a new covered electronic device in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/recycle/solid/massachusetts-waste-disposal-bans.html>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Aluminum	A	H, AG	Disposal ban on metal
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	H, AG	
• Mercuric Oxide			This is in a separate set of regulations, but is still a disposal ban.
• NiCad	A	H, AG	This is not part of the waste ban regulations, but rather hazardous waste regulations.
C&D			
• Asphalt Pavement, Brick, Concrete	A	H, AG	
• Metal	A	H, AG	
• Wallboard	A	H, AG	Clean
• Wood	LF	H, AG	
Electronics			
• CRTs	A	H, AG	
• Televisions	A	H, AG	If CRT only

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Food & beverage containers			
• Glass	A	H, AG	
• Metal	A	H, AG	
• Plastic	A	H, AG	
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	AG	This is in a separate set of regulations, but is still a disposal ban.
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	This is not part of the waste ban regulations, but rather hazardous waste regulations.
Organics			
• Brush	A	H, AG	Ban defined as leaves and yard waste
• Food	A	H, O	
• Grass	A	H, AG	
• Leaves	A	H, AG	
Paper			
• Recyclable paper	A	H, AG	
Scrap metal (all types)	A	H, AG	Ban is all metal, not just C&D
Tires			
• Whole	LF	H, AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste			Not a waste ban, but solid waste facilities may not accept this. Regulated by Department of Public Health.
White Goods	A	H, AG	

Note: Solid waste facilities (including landfills, combustion facilities, and transfer stations) are required to submit waste ban compliance plans to MassDEP that demonstrate how they will prevent banned materials from being disposed with the rest of MSW. These plans should follow procedures outlined in the *Guidance Document for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal Facilities on Compliance with DEP's Waste Disposal Restrictions* that addresses ongoing waste stream monitoring, random waste load inspections, procedures for responding to failed loads, communication with haulers and generators, and record keeping. The waste ban is also for Transfer Stations delivering whole tires to a landfill.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Massachusetts has no statewide mandatory recycling laws. However, half of the municipalities have voluntarily adopted mandatory recycling ordinances, bylaws, or regulations. Most of these local requirements regulate single-family residences or those served by the municipal collection programs. A growing number of municipalities are also regulating multi-family properties and businesses.

MICHIGAN

Contact information

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/deq/deq-oppca-bannedlandfillmaterials_286106_7.pdf

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)			Special handling requirements.
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	
Oil			
• Waste	LF, W	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	LF, W	AG	
• Grass	LF, W	AG	
• Leaves	LF, W	AG	
Tires			
• Whole	LF, W	AG	
Other – Deposit containers	LF, W	AG	As defined in the deposit law
Other – Medical Waste	LF, W	AG	Unless decontaminated or packaged appropriately
Other – Sewage and Septage	LF, W	AG	

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Michigan does not have any mandatory recycling laws, however, Michigan law limits what can be done with yard clippings (leaves, grass, and brush) and requires electronic equipment manufacturers to have takeback programs.

Michigan also requires manufacturers and recyclers of covered electronic devices to register with the state and pay a registration fee of \$3,000 for manufacturers and \$2,000 for recyclers.

MINNESOTA

Contact information

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=115A.95>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Automobiles	A	AG	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	AG	
• Mercuric Oxide	A	AG	
• NiCad	A	AG	
• Rechargeable	A	AG	
Electronics			
• CRTs	A	AG	
• Televisions	A	AG	
Food & beverage containers			See note 1.
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	AG	115A.932, 116.92
• Waste	LF, W	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	A	AG	
• Grass	A	AG	
• Leaves	A	AG	
• Other (please specify)	A	AG	
Paint	A	AG	Lead paint PaintCare collects under statute)

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Paper			Cannot be disposed if collected as a recycled material
Recyclable paper			See note 1.
Tires			
Whole	A	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	A	AG	For businesses only
White Goods	A	AG	Major appliances, 115A.9561

Note 1: 115A.95 banned if source separated (homeowner could throw away at home).

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
Batteries		
Lead Acid	A	Quasi-EPR, sellers must accept and ship to recycler
Mercuric Oxide	A	EPR for business wastes
NiCad	A	EPR
Rechargeable	A	EPR
Electronics		
CRTs	A	
Televisions	A	
Food & beverage containers		Cannot be disposed if collected as a recycled material
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	EPR for thermostats, displacement relays
Oil		
Waste	A	
Paint		EPR Paint Care
Paper		Cannot be disposed if collected as a recycled material

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
Other (please specify)	Generators may discard	EPR-distributors must provide collection and recycling
Tires		
Whole	A	
White Goods	A	115A.9561

MISSISSIPPI

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	LF	H, C, O	Only landfills with an approved asbestos management plan may accept regulated asbestos containing material (as regulated by 40 CFR 61, Subpart M) and only if it meets federal containment requirements
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	AG	
Electronics			
• Computers			Some MSW landfills have implemented their own bans.
• CRTs			
Food & beverage containers			Landfills are prohibited from accepting bulk liquid wastes in containers meant solely for storage of liquids
Oil			
• Waste	LF	H, C, O	Landfills are prohibited from accepting bulk or non-containerized liquid wastes
Paint	LF	H, C, O	Landfills are prohibited from accepting bulk or non-containerized liquid wastes
Tires			There is no ban currently on waste tire monofills in the state.
• Whole	LF	AG	*Landfills are not permitted to accept whole tires

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Untreated Infectious Waste	A	H, C, O	Infectious medical wastes generated at medical care facilities must be rendered non-infectious prior to being disposed as medical waste

State Law ([Section 49-31-15](#) of the Mississippi Code Annotated) requires that all state agencies, municipalities, county governments, state colleges and universities, and community colleges have an office recycling program; however, design of the program is left to each individual agency.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
Batteries		
Lead Acid	All generators and battery wholesalers/retailers	
Electronics	All state agencies	All state agencies must use certified electronics recyclers to dispose of agency electronics.

State Law ([Section 49-31-15](#) of the Mississippi Code Annotated) requires that all state agencies, municipalities, county governments, state colleges and universities, and community colleges have an office recycling program; however, design of the program is left to each individual agency.

MISSOURI

Contact information

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to	
	Disposal Facility	Generator
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	LF	AG
Oil		
• Waste	LF	AG
Organics		
• Other	LF	AG
Tires		
• Whole	LF	AG
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG
White Goods	LF	AG

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

MONTANA

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

None.

Notes: Montana does not implement disposal bans in general. This is due to the rural and sparsely populated areas of Montana having few affordable options, and the need to keep flexibility so that landfills can implement policies that work for that particular location and community.

Montana has passed a law requiring a recycling program for mercury-containing thermostats, but the law bans the sale of such thermostats – it does not ban them from landfills.

HazWaste and liquids such as used oil are well-regulated, but not banned outright. The regulations require generators that qualify as Small or Large generators (according to EPA guidelines) to bury HazWaste in a special HazWaste landfill. No such landfills exist in Montana so all of those generators must send their HazWaste to out-of-state locations. Homeowners and those generators that produce less than 220 pounds in a month are not restricted from sending the materials to a local landfill.

Individual landfills may determine that a specific material is undesirable and refuse to accept it or require special handling fees (such as dropping off a used tire and paying an additional “recycling” fee).

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

NEBRASKA

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	AG	Strongly encouraged to manage/recycle
• Lithium	A	AG	Strongly encouraged to manage/recycle
• Mercuric Oxide			Strongly encouraged to manage/recycle
• NiCad			Strongly encouraged to manage/recycle
• Rechargeable			Strongly encouraged to manage/recycle
Electronics			
• Cellphones			Strongly encouraged to manage/recycle
• Computers			Strongly encouraged to manage/recycle
• CRTs	A	AG	Strongly encouraged to manage/recycle
Gaseous Waste (contained)			Must be at atmospheric pressure or is D003
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	AG	Assumed Hazardous until proven
Oil			
• Waste	A	AG	
Organics			
• Grass	A	AG	See note below
• Leaves	A	AG	See note below
Paper			

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
• Cardboard			There are now local bans, but not state
Tires			
• Whole	A	AG	See Note
Untreated Infectious Waste			
White Goods	A	AG	
Other: Regulated Hazardous Waste except HHW	A	AG	

Notes: Yard Waste (grass & leaves) are banned from April 1st through November 30th.

Contingent on approval of the Department of Environmental Quality, yard waste may be disposed in a licensed landfill if it will be used for the production & recovery of methane gas for use as fuel.

Individual facilities and/or municipalities may have additional disposal restrictions, such as liquids, etc.

Tires are banned and must be handled accordingly. Waste Tire Haulers are Permitted, and Tire Piles must obtain financial assurance.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

NEVADA

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	A	AG	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	AG	
C&D			
• Wood	LF, TS	C, H	Facilities--Railroad Ties (treated lumber)
Electronics	A	AG	Republic & WMI facilities -- TV's, Cell Phones, Microwave Ovens
• Cellphones	A	C, H	
• CRTs	A	AG	
• Televisions	A	AG	
• Other electronics (please specify)	A	AG	Microwave ovens
Gaseous Waste (contained)	A	AG	
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	C, H	
Oil			
• Waste	A	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	LF, TS		Republic Services Facilities – Oversized

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Other (please specify)	LF, TS	AG	Republic Services Facilities-Tree Stumps, Dirt, Sod, Gravel, Stone, Rock, Brick
Paint	LF, TS	AG	Waste Management Facilities - Liquid paint
Scrap metal (all types)		AG	Republic Services Facilities
Tires	LF, TS	AG	In Counties with waste tire processor
Whole	LF, TS	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	A	C, H	
Other: Regulated Hazardous Waste except HHW	Waste Management		Dead Animals over 10lbs

Note: The only banned materials from disposal are liquids, asbestos, and hazardous waste. Tires are banned from disposal in Counties that have facilities to recycle them.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Hyperlinks to Laws on Bans and Recycling:

- **NH Solid Waste Management Act (RSA 149-M):**
<https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-X-149-M.htm>
- **NH Solid Waste Rules (Env-Sw 100 et seq.):**
<https://www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/legal/rules/index.htm#solid>
- **NH Hazardous Waste Rules (Env-Hw 100 et seq.):**
<http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/legal/rules/index.htm#waste>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	W	AG	See Env-Sw 901.08(c)
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	Any wet cell batteries (see RSA 149-M:27, II)
• Lithium	LF, W	AG	Only wet cell types (see RSA 149-M:27, II)
• Mercuric Oxide	LF, W	AG	See RSA 149-M:28, IV.
• NiCad	LF, W	AG	Only wet cell types (see RSA 149-M:27, II)
C&D			
• Wood	W	AG	See Env-Sw 705.06(f) and RSA 125-C:10-c
Electronics			
• Cellphones	LF, W	AG	Any video display device greater than 4" diagonally (see RSA 149-M:27, IV and definition of video display device in RSA 149-M:4, XXVIII)

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Computers	LF, W	AG	Central processing units of a computer (see RSA 149-M:27, IV and definition of computer in RSA 149-M:4, IV-b)
CRTs	LF, W	AG	Any video display device greater than 4" diagonally (see RSA 149-M:27, IV and definition of video display device in RSA 149-M:4, XXVIII)
Televisions	LF, W	AG	Any video display device greater than 4" diagonally (see RSA 149-M:27, IV and definition of video display device in RSA 149-M:4, XXVIII)
Other electronics (please specify)	LF, W	AG	Monitors, VCRs, DVRs, DVD players (see RSA 149-M:27, IV and definition of video display media recorder/player in RSA 149-M:4, XXIX)
Gaseous Waste (contained)	LF	AG	See Env-Sw 806.12(b)
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF, W	AG	See RSA 149-M:58, I.
Organics			
Brush	LF, W	AG	Small or chipped branches (see RSA 149-M:27 and definition of yard waste in Env-Sw 104.68)
Grass	LF, W	AG	See RSA 149-M:27, and definition of yard waste in Env-Sw 104.68
Leaves	LF, W	AG	See RSA 149-M:27, and definition of yard waste in Env-Sw 104.68
Other (please specify)	LF, W	AG	Garden debris (see RSA 149-M:27 and definition of yard waste in Env-Sw 104.68)
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG	See Env-Sw 806.12(a) and Env-Sw 904.04(a)

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes/Details
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	0	Mercury thermostats (see RSA 149-M:58-a) – manufacturers required to establish take-back programs to recycle mercury thermostats.

Note: New Hampshire RSA 149-M:2 discourages the disposal of recyclable materials in landfills or incinerators, but it does not establish statewide mandatory recycling. 117 municipalities out of the 234 have voluntarily adopted some type of mandatory recycling ordinance.

NEW JERSEY

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	
• Mercuric Oxide	LF, W	AG	
• NiCad	LF, W	AG	
C&D			
• Wood	W	AG	"creosote" treated wood
Electronics			
• Computers	LF, W	AG	
• CRTs	LF, W	AG	
• Printers	LF, W	AG	Desktop printers and fax machines
• Televisions	LF, W	AG	
• Other electronics	LF, W	AG	Flat panel monitors
Oil			
• Waste	LF, W	AG	No liquids in landfills
Organics			
• Food	LF, W	C	Begins January 1, 2022
• Leaves	LF, W	AG	

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to
Organics	
Leaves	AG

Notes: New Jersey's mandatory recycling law requires each county government to develop and adopt a recycling plan that includes recycling of leaves and a minimum of three other designated recyclables.

NEW MEXICO

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- <https://www.env.nm.gov/solid-waste/rules-and-statutes/> Page 24 of New Mexico Solid Waste Rules

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
Lead Acid	LF, TS	AG	LF & TS can accept but must recycle. May not dispose in LF.
Oil			
Waste	LF, TS	AG	LF & TS can accept but must recycle. May not dispose in LF.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes
Batteries		
Lead Acid	LF, TS	Must handle as Universal Waste and recycle
Oil		
Waste	LF, TS	Must store in compliance with 40 CFR Part 279. May recycle or use as shop heater fuel

NEW YORK

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(MR) Material recovery facilities	(O) Other
(A) All of the above	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	MR	AG	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	
• NiCad	W	AG	
• Rechargeable	LF, W	AG	
Electronics			
• Cellphones	LF, W	AG	
• Computers	LF, W	AG	
• CRTs	LF, W	AG	
• Printers	LF, W	AG	
• Televisions	LF, W	AG	
Other:	LF, W	AG	Small scale servers, computer peripherals, monitors, electronic keyboards, electronic mice or similar pointing devices, facsimile machines, document scanners, small electronic equipment, VCRs, digital video recorders, portable digital music players, DVD players, digital converter boxes, cable or satellite receivers, electronic or video game consoles

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Food & beverage containers	LF, W, TS*	AG	*All Source Separated Recyclables
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	AG	
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	
Organics	LF, W, TF*		*All Source Separated Organics
• Food	LF,W 1/1/22	*	* Most large food waste generators (2 tons/week)
Paper	LF, W, TF*	AG	All Source Separated recyclables
Tires			
• Shredded	LF*	AG	*Disposal prohibited but reuse in LF construction is allowed.
• Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG	
White Goods	LF	AG	

Note: "Excluded wastes" (360.2(b)(97)) prohibited from municipal waste combustors include untreatable waste, prohibited radioactive materials, electronic wastes, batteries, mercury-added consumer products, mercury containing devices, mercury added thermostats, source-separated yard trimmings, source-separated recyclables, and source-separated food scraps..

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None. * Local governments are required under General Municipal Law 120-aa to enact ordinances requiring source separation of materials for which there are economic markets. Each municipality is responsible for developing its own list of these materials.

NORTH CAROLINA

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

All Bans:

- Legislation: [NC General Statute 130A-309.10](#)
- Information: <http://deq.nc.gov/conservation/recycling/banned-materials>

ABC Container Information:

- Legislation: [NC General Statute 18B-1006.1](#)
- Information: <http://deq.nc.gov/conservation/recycling/abc-container-recycling>

North Carolina Electronics Management Program:

- <http://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/solid-waste-section/electronics>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	AG	
Electronics			
• Computers	A	AG	
• CRTs	A	AG	Covered under TVs
• Printers	A	AG	
• Televisions	A	AG	
• Other	A	AG	Computer equipment, including monitors
Food & beverage containers			

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
• Glass	A	C	Applies only to glass containers generated by ABC permit holders (bars & restaurants)
• Metal	A	AG	UBCs only
• Plastic	LF	AG	Bottles only (with neck narrower than body)
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF*	AG	*Fluorescent lamps & mercury thermostats banned from C&D landfills
Oil			
• Filters	LF	AG	
• Waste	LF	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	LF	AG	
• Grass	LF	AG	
• Leaves	LF	AG	
• Other (please specify)	LF	AG	Tree limbs
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	
White Goods	A	AG	
Other: Wooden Pallets	LF	AG	
Other: Antifreeze	A	AG	

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes
Food & beverage containers	C	Applies only to beverage containers generated by ABC permit holders (bars & restaurants)

NORTH DAKOTA

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

<https://deq.nd.gov/wm/>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	A	H, C, O	MSW landfills may be approved to accept
Automobiles	A	AG	Scrap metal
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	AG	
C&D			
• Metal	A	AG	Scrap metal
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	AG	Household quantities allowed
Oil			
• Waste	A	AG	
Paint	A	H, C, O	Household (liquid) quantities allowed
Scrap metal (all types)	A	AG	Aluminum, automobiles, metal C&D
Tires			
• Whole			
Untreated Infectious Waste	A	AG	Household quantities allowed
White Goods	A	AG	
Other – Manure	A	AG	Household quantities allowed

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	A	
Oil		
• Waste	A	
Scrap metal (all types)	A	Steel
White Goods	A	

OHIO²

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- http://www.epa.state.oh.us/portals/34/document/currentrule/3745-27-19_current.pdf (disposal restrictions (3745-27-19(E) begin at the bottom of page 8.

For lead-acid batteries:

- <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/3734.91>
- <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/3734.911>
- <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/3734.912>
- <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/3734.913>
- <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/3734.914>
- <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/3734.915>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	A	Ban applies to facility, not generator or hauler. See NESHAP for generator/ hauler prohibitions	Owner/operator can accept NESHAP, regulated asbestos, if owner/operator has obtained the necessary air permits.
Automobiles			Generator may be required to remove fluids before disposing
Batteries			
Lead Acid	A	AG	Does not apply to lead-acid batteries used as fuel sources for consumer products.

² Last updated, 2017.

• Mercuric Oxide	A. See note 9	See note 7.	See note 6.
• NiCad	A. See note 9	See note 7.	See note 6.
Electronics			
• Computers	A. See note 9	See note 7.	See note 6.
• CRTs	A. See note 9	See note 7.	See note 6.
Gaseous Waste (contained)	A. See note 9.	See note 7.	See note 6.
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A. See note 9	See note 7.	See note 6.
Oil			
• Waste	A Only if from a non-household and/or is bulk/non-containerized liquids. See note 9	See note 7.	See note 6.
Organics			
• Brush	A ⁵ See Note 10.	See note 8.	A ⁵ See Note 10.
• Grass	A ⁵ See Note 10.	See note 8.	A ⁵ See Note 10.
• Leaves	A ⁵ See Note 10.	See note 8.	A ⁵ See Note 10.
• Other (please specify)	A ⁵ See Note 10.	See note 8.	A ⁵ See Note 10.
Paint	A. See note 9. Paint from households is not subject to ban on bulk/non-containerized liquids	See note 7.	See note 6.
• Shredded	A* See Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-9(E)(8)(g)	AG, but generators typically do not have to register as a "scrap tire facility" under the scrap tire rules.	Landfill owner/operator can obtain permit for scrap tire monofill/ monocell. Haulers must be registered to transport scrap tires.
• Whole			
Untreated Infectious Waste	A See Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-19(E)(8)(e)	H*, M, C	Homeowners (residents) can dispose of untreated infectious waste in trash. *Haulers have to be registered to transport untreated infectious waste.
Other: PCBs	See Ohio Admin. Code Rule 3745-27-19(E)(8)(d)	See note 8.	Other: PCBs
Other: Low-level radioactive waste	As specified in Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.027. See Ohio Admin. Code Rule 3745-27-19(E)(8)(h)	See note 8.	Other: Low-level radioactive waste

Other: Semi-solid material containing free-liquids determined by paint filter liquids test (ASTM method 9095)	See Ohio Admin. Code Rule 3745-27-19(E)(8)(i)	See note 8.	Other: Semi-solid material containing free-liquids determined by paint filter liquids test (ASTM method 9095)
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Notes:

(1) For purposes of this table, we assumed that type of disposal facility refers to solid waste facilities and that this survey was intended to determine bans for solid waste facilities. Owners/operators of all solid waste facilities are prohibited from accepting hazardous wastes unless the hazardous waste is generated by a homeowner. The solid waste law/rules do not specifically list things like CRTs, batteries (other than lead-acid batteries), compressed gas cylinders, or computers as being banned. They are covered by the general prohibition on accepting hazardous waste. (See Ohio Revised Code Rule 3745-27-19(E)(8)(c)).

(2) Ohio EPA does not regulate generators of solid waste or C&DD. Ohio EPA regulates the facilities that manage and dispose of those wastes. If a generator is banned from sending something to a solid waste facility, then the ban is the result of another law/rule (such as the hazardous waste law/rules or NESHA). All generators of hazardous waste (except homeowners) are prohibited from disposing of hazardous waste in solid waste facilities by virtue of the hazardous waste regulations.

(3) Ohio EPA does not regulate haulers that transport solid waste (including recyclable materials) or C&DD when transporting just solid waste and/or C&DD. Ohio's bans in the solid waste rules apply to the owner/operator of a solid waste facility. Solid waste haulers must comply with transportation requirements overseen by other regulatory agencies (such as ODOT, Public Utilities Commission of Ohio). Solid waste haulers also must file a consent to service agreement with Ohio EPA (see Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.131). Ohio EPA does regulate haulers that transport infectious waste, scrap tires, and hazardous waste.

(4) Solid waste and C&DD are regulated through two different sets of laws/rules. C&DD can be disposed in MSW facilities, but MSW cannot be disposed in C&DD facilities.

(5) The ban is on source-separated yard waste which means yard waste that was separated from trash by the generator of the yard waste. See Ohio Administrative Code rule 3745-27-19(O) for more information about the yard waste management rules

(6) Hazardous waste from households is regulated like solid waste. So, homeowners can dispose of their hazardous waste in regulator garbage.

(7) Ban on disposing hazardous waste applies to the facility not the generator or hauler.

(8) Ban applies to facility not generator or hauler.

(9) Only for hazardous waste from a non-household. See Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-19(E)(8)(c).

(10) Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-19(E)(8)(f)

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	A	

The only material that must be recycled in Ohio is lead-acid batteries. Because they are banned from disposal, most scrap tires are reused or recycled. Because source separated yard waste cannot be disposed in solid waste facilities, yard waste normally is composted or land-applied. However, Ohio's laws/rules do not mandate that yard waste or scrap tires be recycled. Because Ohio adopted rules governing Universal Wastes, many hazardous batteries and fluorescent lamps are recycled rather than disposed.

OKLAHOMA

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	A	AG	Special waste, facilities must be individually approved to accept asbestos
Automobiles			See Other Recycling Options below: salvage yards
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	H, M, C, O	Except HHW; See Other Recycling Options below
• Mercuric Oxide	A	H, M, C, O	Hazardous
• NiCad	A	H, M, C, O	Hazardous. Except HHW. See Other Recycling Options below: Drop Off Recycling
C&D			
• Metal			See Other Recycling Options below: Salvage & Recycling Plan
• Wood			See Other Recycling Options below: Salvage & Recycling Plan
Electronics			
• Computers			See Other Recycling Options below
• CRTs			
Food & beverage containers			
• Glass			See Other Recycling Options below: Source separated recycling

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Metal			See Other Recycling Options below: Scrap Metal Business
Plastic			See Other Recycling Options below: Source separated recycling
Gaseous Waste (contained)	A	H, M, C, O	Hazardous / Reactive / Combustible; Except HHW
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	H, M, C, O	Hazardous. Except HHW. See Other Recycling Options below: Hg-containing thermostats Drop Off. Mercury collected by DEQ.
Oil			
Waste	A	H, M, C, O	Special waste - requires special or additional handling - Bulking. Facilities must be individually approved to accept. See Other Recycling Options below.
Organics			
Brush			C&D waste. See Other Recycling Options below: yard waste composting, composting, and Beneficial Reuse Plan
Food			See other recycling options, below. Composting facilities.
Grass			C&D waste. See Other Recycling Options: yard waste composting and composting.
Leaves			
Other: Yard waste			C&D waste. See Other Recycling Options below: yard waste composting, composting, and Beneficial Reuse Plan
Paint	LF, TS	H, M, C, O	Any liquid paint must meet Paint Filter Liquids Test prior to disposal (Bulking Plan required)!. See Other Recycling Options below: HHW Collection
Paper			
Recyclable paper			See Other Recycling Options below: Source separated recycling
Tires			
Whole			Special waste - requires special or additional handling. See Other Recycling Options below.
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF, TS	H, M, C, O	OAC 252:515-23-3, all untreated sharps prohibited. Other untreated, regulated medical waste from small quantity generators and HHW is allowed. Medical Waste Processing Facilities can accept RMW.
White Goods			See Other Recycling Notes: Freon free via S&R Plan for permitted facilities and Metal recycling facilities.

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Other:			
Acid / Bases	A	H, M, C, O	Hazardous; Except HHW
Antifreeze	A	H, M, C, O	Hazardous / Liquid; Except HHW
Caustic Cleaners	A	H, M, C, O	Hazardous; Except HHW
Freon Containing Waste	A	H, M, C, O	Except HHW
Gasoline / Diesel Waste	A	H, M, C, O	Except HHW
Hazardous Waste*	A	H, M, C, O	Only allowed at Subtitle C LFs; except HHW
Lead Based Paint			Other residential lead-based paint waste is considered C&D waste and is acceptable
Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste	A	AG	Facilities must be individually approved to accept
PCBs regulated*	A		
Pesticides/herbicides/fungicides/rodenticides	A	H, M, C, O	NHIW. Facilities must be individually approved to accept. Except HHW
Radioactive Waste*	A	AG	Working on Smoke Detector issue
Solvents	A	H, M, C, O	Except HHW. If NHIW liquid must meet Paint Filter Liquids Test prior to disposal (Bulking Plan required). See Other Recycling Options below: HHW Collection.
Swimming Pool Chemicals	A	H, M, C, O	Except HHW. If NHIW liquid must meet Paint Filter Liquids Test prior to disposal. See Other Recycling Options below: HHW Collection.
Untreated Infectious Waste aka Regulated Medical Waste	LF, TS	H, M, C, O	OAC 252:515-23-3, all untreated sharps prohibited. Other untreated, regulated medical waste from small quantity generators and HHW is allowed. Medical Waste Processing Facilities can accept RMW.
Unused firearm rounds	A	AG	Except HHW. See Other Recycling Options below: HHW Collection

Note: * The disposal of any hazardous, radioactive, or regulated polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) Waste at a solid waste disposal facility is prohibited.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

Other Recycling Options

- Waste Tire Recycling Act: requires fee on new tires pays for collection & processing of old tires
- Oklahoma Computer Equipment Recovery Act: Manufacturers provide free recovery and recycling
- Recycling Initiative OAC 252:515-35
- Beneficial Reuse authorized by plan OAC 252:515-1-7
- Roofing Materials Recycling Facility OAC 252:515-41
- Source Separated Recycling - permit not required OAC 252:515-3-2

- Voluntary Recycling w/ Beneficial Reuse plan (unpermitted facilities) or Salvage & Recycling Plan (permitted facilities)
- Yard Waste Composting - Permit / Plan required OAC 252:515-43
- E-Waste Collection events
- Composting Facilities (Permit / Plan required) OAC 252:515-43
- Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events
- Source Separated Recyclables Programs
- Drop Off Facilities for Hg-containing thermostats
- Drop Off Pilot for prescription Drugs at Participating Pharmacies & Collection events by law enforcement agencies
- E-Waste Recycling Facilities OAC 252:515-39
- Lead-Acid Battery Take back / trade in programs
- E-Waste in-store Take back program at Staples & Best Buy
- Scrap Metal Business

OREGON

Contact information

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Automobiles	A	AG	Facilities can collect & store for reuse, recycling, etc. Just cannot dispose.
Batteries			
Lead Acid	A	AG	Facilities can collect & store for reuse, recycling, etc. Just cannot dispose.
Electronics			
Computers	A	AG	Facilities can collect & store for reuse, recycling, etc. Just cannot dispose.
CRTs	A	AG	Facilities can collect & store for reuse, recycling, etc. Just cannot dispose.
Televisions	A	AG	Facilities can collect & store for reuse, recycling, etc. Just cannot dispose.
Oil			
Waste	A	AG	Facilities can collect & store for reuse, recycling, etc. Just cannot dispose.

Tires			
• Shredded	A	AG	Facilities can collect & store for reuse, recycling, etc. Just cannot dispose. If shredded to a certain size can be landfilled.
• Whole	A	AG	Facilities can collect & store for reuse, recycling, etc. Just cannot dispose.
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF, TS	AG	Infectious waste is incinerated at Oregon's only energy recovery facility.
Other: Large home & industrial appliances	A	AG	Facilities can collect & store for reuse, recycling, etc. Just cannot dispose.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

PENNSYLVANIA

Contact Information:

Name: None at this time

Agency: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

Disposal Ban by Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to	
	Disposal Facility	Generator
Asbestos (friable)	LF, W	AG
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG
• Mercuric Oxide	LF, W	C
• NiCad	LF, W	C
Electronics		
• Computers	LF, W	AG
• CRTs	LF, W	AG
• Televisions	LF, W	AG
Food & beverage containers		
• Glass	W	AG
Organics		
• Leaves	LF, W	AG
Tires		
• Whole	LF	AG
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF, W	C
White Goods	W	AG

Notes: The ban on leaf waste at landfills and resource recovery (incinerator) facilities is applicable for truckloads primarily containing leaf waste. Leaf waste is defined as leaves, garden residues, shrubbery and tree trimmings, and similar material, but not including, glass clippings. Landfills, resource recovery facilities, and transfer stations must provide at least one drop-off center for the collection and sale of at least three recyclable materials from the following: clear glass, colored glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, high grade office paper, newsprint, corrugated paper, and plastics. Resource recovery facilities must have a

program for the removal, to the greatest extent practicable of recyclable materials and hazardous materials, including plastics if appropriate, corrosive materials, batteries, pressurized cans and household hazardous materials, from the waste to be incinerated. Landfills may accept friable asbestos only with special approval.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to
Batteries	
• Lead Acid	M, SFR, MFU, B, GA, U, Landfills
Electronics	
• Computers	A
• CRTs	A
• Televisions	A
• Other electronics (please specify)	A
Food & beverage containers	
• Glass	M, SFR, MFU, B, GA, U, Landfills
• Metal	M, SFR, MFU, B, GA, U, Landfills
• Plastic	M, SFR, MFU, B, GA, U, Landfills
Organics	
• Brush	A (in mandated communities)
• Leaves	A (in mandated communities)
Paper	
• Cardboard	M, SFR, MFU, B, GA, U, Landfills
• Newspaper	M, SFR, MFU, B, GA, U, Landfills
• Recyclable paper	M, SFR, MFU, B, GA, U, Landfills
• Other – High-grade office paper	M, SFR, MFU, B, GA, U, Landfills
White Goods - Steel	M, SFR, MFU, B, GA, U, Landfills

Notes: State law requires municipalities with populations greater than 10,000, and municipalities with populations greater than 5,000 and population densities greater than 300 persons per square mile, to adopt ordinances requiring: 1) residential curbside recycling of at least three recyclable materials from the following, and leaf waste: clear glass, colored glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, high grade office paper, newsprint, corrugated paper and plastics; and, 2) commercial, institutional and municipal establishments, and community activities, to separate and store until collection: aluminum, high grade office paper, corrugated paper, leaf waste and other materials deemed appropriate by the municipality. Landfills, resource recovery

facilities and transfer stations must provide at least one drop-off center for the collection and sale of at least three recyclable materials from the following: clear glass, colored glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, high grade office paper, newsprint, corrugated paper and plastics. Resource recovery facilities must have a program for the removal, to the greatest extent practicable, of recyclable materials such as plastics, high-grade office paper, aluminum, clear glass and aluminum from waste to be incinerated. All state agencies must recycle aluminum, high-grade office paper, corrugated paper and other materials produced as a result of agency operations.

Local Recycling Requirements

Pursuant to Act 101 of 1988, codified as the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, Pennsylvania's larger municipalities must enact recycling ordinances requiring: 1) residential curbside recycling of at least three recyclable materials from the following, and leaf waste: clear glass, colored glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, high grade office paper, newsprint, corrugated paper and plastics; and, 2) commercial, institutional and municipal establishments, and community activities, to separate and store until collection: aluminum, high-grade office paper, corrugated paper, leaf waste and other materials deemed appropriate by the municipality. Municipalities with recycling programs may not permit the open burning of recyclables and leaf waste. Each county is responsible for ensuring the availability of adequate permitted processing and disposal capacity for the municipal waste generated within its boundaries. Municipalities other than counties may adopt ordinances, resolutions, regulations and standards for the recycling of source separated materials.

Enforcement Procedures

Act 101 provides enforcement and remedies in the form of enforcement orders, restraining violations, civil penalties and criminal penalties including summaries and misdemeanors. PADEP may request that the State Treasurer withhold payment of all or any portion of funds payable to a municipality or county by PADEP. PADEP may not issue grants to any non-compliant counties and municipalities.

State Agency/Project Recycling Requirements

Under Management Directive number 205.22 Amended, Pennsylvania requires all agencies under the Governor's jurisdiction including commonwealth-owned universities, the State Public School Building Authority and the State Highway and Bridge Authority to implement a source separation and collection program for recyclable materials produced as a result of operations, including at a minimum, white paper, mixed paper/cardboard, aluminum, plastic and glass. It also directs commonwealth procurement toward increasing the demand for environmentally preferable products.

RHODE ISLAND

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Hyperlinks

- **Rhode Island Regulations:** <https://rules.sos.ri.gov/organizations>
- **Rhode Island Statutes:** <http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/Statutes.html>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Automobiles	LF	AG	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF	AG	
• NiCad	LF	AG	
Electronics			
• Computers	A	AG	
• CRTs	A	AG	
• Televisions	A	AG	
• Other	A	AG	Monitors, tablets with screens 9" or >
Gaseous Waste (contained)	A	AG	Freon is removed from White Goods
Mattresses	LF	AG	
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF	AG	
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	
Organics			
• Food	LF	C	LQGs 104 tons/yr, Educational 52 tons/yr

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Paint	A	AG	www.PaintCare.org

Notes: Lead acid batteries may only be disposed of in four ways: 1) by delivering it to a battery dealer, distributor, or manufacturer; 2) by delivering it to the Resource Recovery Corporation; 3) by delivering it to a privately operated recycling facility within Rhode Island that is licensed for that purpose; or 4) by delivery to transportation for an out-of-state recycling facility.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to
Batteries	
• Lead Acid	B
Food & beverage containers	
• Glass	M, SFR, MFU, B, H
• Metal	M, SFR, MFU, B, H
• Plastic	M, SFR, MFU, B, H
Oil	
• Waste	B
Organics	
• Grass	M, SFR, MFU, B, H
• Leaves	M, SFR, MFU, B, H
Paper	
• Cardboard	M, SFR, B, H
• Newspaper	M, SFR, MFU, B, H
• Recyclable paper	M, SFR
• Other – High-grade office paper	M, SFR, B, H
Scrap metal (all types)	M, SFR, B, H
Tires	M, SFR, MFU, B, H
Untreated Infectious Waste	Medical waste must be treated and shredded
White Goods	M, SFR, MFU, B, H
Other – Textiles	M, SFR, B, H

Notes: Under the "Maximum Recycling" Program, municipalities and single-family residences are required by state regulations to recycle the following: aluminum and tin cans; foil and pie plates; scrap metal; empty aerosol and paint cans; white goods; glass containers; milk, juice and ascetic drink cartons and boxes; HDPE and PET; old mail; magazines and catalogs; phone and paper books; writing paper; corrugated cardboard; paperboard; newspapers; textiles; and leaf and yard waste. All municipalities were required to implement "Maximum Recycling" by December 31, 2001. Commercial facilities are required to recycle aluminum, automobiles, coated Kraft beverage containers, corrugated cardboard, glass food and beverage containers, laser toner cartridges, leaves and yard waste, newspaper, HDPE and PET, office paper, steel and tin-coated steel cans, telephone directories, used lubricating oil, vehicle batteries, white goods and wood waste. Non-municipal residences (apartment complexes) are required to recycle aluminum, glass food and beverage containers, leaves and yard waste, newspaper, HDPE and PET, steel and tin-coated steel cans, telephone directories and white goods.

SOUTH CAROLINA

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- S.C. Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 991 <https://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t44c096.php>
- Electronics recycling legislation <https://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t48c060.php>

Disposal Bans by Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, TS	AG	
Electronics			
• Computers	LF, TS	H, M, R	
• CRTs	LF, TS	H, M, R	
• Printers	LF, TS	H,M, R	
• Televisions	LF, TS	H,M, R	
Other: Keyboards or other devices sold exclusively for use with computers.	LF, TS	H,M, R	
Oil			
• Waste	LF, TS	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	LF, TS	AG	Applies to municipal solid waste landfills only
• Grass	LF, TS	AG	Landfill disposal ban

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
• Leaves	LF, TS	AG	
• Other	LF, TS	AG	Applies to municipal solid waste landfills only
Tires			
• Whole	LF, TS	AG	
White Goods	LF, TS	AG	

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

None.

SOUTH DAKOTA

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- <https://sdlegislature.gov/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=10%3A06%3A01>
- http://sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=34A-6-64
- http://sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=34A-6-67
- <http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Statute=1-40-41&Type=Statute>
- <http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Statute=34a-6-64&Type=Statute>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
Lead Acid	LF	AG	South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) 34A-6-67. SDCL 34A-6-91; ARSD 10:06:01:07
Food & beverage containers			
Glass	LF	State Agencies	ARSD 10:06:01:12
Plastic	LF	State Agencies	ARSD 10:06:01:12
Oil			
Waste	LF	AG	SDCL 34A-6-67; ARSD 10:06:01:08
Organics			
Grass	LF	AG	SDCL 34A-6-67; ARSD 10:06:01:06
Leaves	LF	AG	SDCL 34A-6-67; ARSD 10:06:01:06

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Paper			
Recyclable paper	LF	State Agencies	ARSD 10:06:01:11
Scrap metal (all types)	LF	State Agencies	Aluminum Administrative Rules of South Dakota (ARSD) 10:06:01:12.
Tires			
Whole	LF	AG	SDCL 34A-6-64. ARSD 10:06:01:09
White Goods	LF	AG	SDCL 34A-6-67; ARSD 10:06:01:10

Notes: South Dakota prohibits the acceptance for disposal of lead acid batteries, yard waste, motor oil, white good appliances, and whole tires from all landfills in the state. Landfill operators have the right to establish their own material bans.

SDCL 34A-6-67. Landfill waste reduction targets--Implementation dates. In order to achieve the waste reduction goals provided for under § 34A-6-60, No landfill in the state may accept yard waste, lead acid batteries, waste motor oil, or white good appliances for disposal.

SDCL 34A-6-91. Wholesaler or retailer exchange of lead acid batteries. Any wholesaler or retailer of lead acid batteries shall accept, on a one for one exchange basis, used lead acid batteries and shall ensure the proper handling and disposal of the batteries.

SDCL 34A-6-64. Disposal of tires. Disposal of tires at sanitary landfills in this state is prohibited beginning on July 1, 1995, unless the tire has been processed in the manner established in rule by the board.

10:06:01:03. Inability to recycle or dispose of waste. If an agency is unable to recycle or dispose of the waste material by one of the methods specified in the applicable section, except for §§ 10:06:01:04 and 10:06:01:05, the agency shall contact the Bureau of Administration for assistance.

ARSD 10:06:01:06. Yard waste. Each state agency must eliminate yard wastes from its landfill wastes by January 1, 1995, by one of the following methods:

- (1) Use of a mulching mower;
- (2) Grinding or shredding of waste for use as plant bedding; or
- (3) Taking yard waste to a composting vendor or composting site.

ARSD 10:06:01:07. Lead acid batteries. Each state agency must eliminate lead acid batteries from its landfill wastes by July 1, 1995, by returning the battery to one of the following:

- (1) A retail vendor upon the purchase of a new battery;
- (2) A local collector of used batteries for recycling; or
- (3) A local Department of Transportation shop that collects lead acid batteries for recycling.

ARSD 10:06:01:08. Waste motor oil. Each state agency must eliminate waste motor oil from its landfill wastes by July 1, 1995, by one of the following methods:

- (1) Through a local waste motor oil recycling or disposal vendor; or

(2) Through a local Department of Transportation shop that recycles or disposes of waste motor oil. The Department of Transportation shops that recycle or dispose of waste motor oil are located in Aberdeen, Brookings, Watertown, Huron, Pierre, Mobridge, Murdo, Winner, Mitchell, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Rapid City, Belle Fourche, and Custer.

ARSD 10:06:01:09. Waste tires. Each state agency must eliminate waste tires from its landfill wastes by July 1, 1995, by one of the following methods:

- (1) Returning to a retail vendor upon the purchase of new tires;
- (2) Eliminating through a tire recycling or disposal vendor; or
- (3) Eliminating through a local Department of Transportation shop that recycles or disposes of waste tires.

ARSD 10:06:01:10. White good appliances. Each state agency must eliminate white good appliances from its landfill wastes by January 1, 1996, by one of the following methods:

- (1) Returning to the vendor upon the purchase of new white good appliances; or
- (2) Through a local scrap metal or white goods appliance recycling or disposal vendor.

ARSD 10:06:01:11. Printed paper, corrugated paper, and other cardboard. Each state agency must eliminate printed paper, corrugated paper, and other cardboard from its landfill wastes by January 1, 1997, through a local paper and cardboard recycling or disposal vendor.

ARSD 10:06:01:12. Glass, plastic, aluminum, and steel. Each state agency shall eliminate glass, plastic, aluminum, and steel from its landfill wastes by July 1, 1997, by one of the following methods:

- (1) Returning it to the vendor upon the purchase of new products made of glass, plastic, aluminum, and steel; or
- (2) Through a glass, plastic, aluminum, and steel recycling or disposal vendor.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	GA,U	SDCL 34A-6-67; SDCL1-40-41
Oil		
• Waste	GA,U	SDCL 34A-6-67; SDCL1-40-41.
Organics		
• Grass	GA, U	SDCL 34A-6-67; SDCL1-40-41
• Leaves	GA, U	Same rule as grass clippings
Paper		

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes
• Cardboard	GA, U	South Dakota Codified Law 1-40-41
• Newspaper	GA, U	SDCL1-40-41
• Other – High-grade office paper	GA, U	SDCL1-40-41
White Goods	GA,U	SDCL 34A-6-67; SDCL1-40-41.

Notes: Local governments have the right to establish their own mandatory recycling laws and ordinances on a county and city level.

SDCL1-40-41. Promulgation of rules for state agency recycling programs. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 1-26 to require each state agency to establish a program for the separation for recycling of all materials listed in § 34A-6-67 or whose disposal is prohibited by rule under §§ 34A-6-59 to 34A-6-92, inclusive, which are generated as waste by the agency. In addition, the rules shall require each agency, in accordance with recommendations made by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, to establish an agency wastepaper recycling program by July 1, 1993, to ensure the recycling of the wastepaper generated by the agency. All state employees shall practice conservation of paper materials. For the purposes of this section, the term, agency wastepaper, means wastepaper or wastepaper products generated by the agency. The rules promulgated under this section shall provide for the continuation of existing state agency contracts which provide for alternative waste management not including incineration or land burial of agency wastepaper.

SDCL 34A-6-67. Landfill waste reduction targets--Implementation dates. In order to achieve the waste reduction goals provided for under § 34A-6-60, No landfill in the state may accept yard waste, lead acid batteries, waste motor oil, or white good appliances for disposal.

TENNESSEE

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- **Regulations:** <http://share.tn.gov/sos/rules/0400/0400-11/0400-11-01.20160707.pdf>
- **Policy Manual:** <http://tn.gov/environment/article/sw-solid-waste-policy-manual>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to	
	Disposal Facility	Generator
Batteries		
• Lead Acid	A	AG
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	AG
Oil		
• Waste	A	AG
Tires		
• Whole	A	AG

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Each region must provide one or more recycling collection sites. (T.C.A. §68-211-863). Each county shall provide directly, by contract or through a solid waste authority at least one (1) site to receive and store waste tires, used automotive oils and fluids, and lead-acid batteries, if adequate sites are not otherwise available in the county for the use of the residents of the county (T.C.A. §68-211-866(b)).

TEXAS

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Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	
Oil			
• Waste	LF, W	AG	
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG	Exceptions may be made in the event of a natural disaster

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to
Batteries	
• Lead Acid	R
Electronics	
• Computers	Manufacturers
• Televisions	Manufacturers

Notes: Manufacturers of computer and television equipment are required to offer recycling options for household consumers. <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/p2/recycle/electronics>

Retailers of Lead Acid Batteries are required to provide collection of used Lead Acid Batteries. <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/legal/rules/rules/pdflib/328c.pdf>

Governmental entities are required to have recycling collections programs, but as entities within themselves, e.g. city government buildings have to have collection programs for recyclables, but cities do not have to offer recycling to their citizens. <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/HS/htm/HS.361.htm#361.425>

UTAH

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Hyperlink to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

https://deq.utah.gov/Laws_Rules/index.htm

Disposal Bans by Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF	AG	
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	Landfill are allowed to accept 12 waste tires/generator and the waste tires must to be separated and stored in a manner to facilitate future retrieval.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Material	Requirement Applies to
Batteries	
• Lead Acid	AG
Oil	
• Whole	AG

VERMONT

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans, mandatory recycling, and for architectural waste: <http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06621a> and <http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/159/06605m>

Disposal Ban by Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			Nickel-cadmium batteries, small sealed lead acid batteries, non-consumer mercuric oxide batteries, and any other battery added by the Secretary by rule.
• Lead Acid	A	AG	
• Mercuric Oxide	A	C	
• NiCad	A	AG	
C&D			See the link above for details on the VT Architectural Waste law. Caveats to this ban are that there must be an architectural waste recycling facility within 20 miles and the C&D waste generated must be 40 cubic yards or more and the building must be commercial or a residential building of 2 or more units.
• Shingles +	A	C, R	
• Metal +	A	C, R	
• Wallboard +	A	C, R	
• Wood +	A	AG	Wood waste is banned in all cases. Defined as trees, untreated wood, and other natural woody debris including stumps, brush, and limbs, root mats, and logs.

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Electronics			
• Cellphones	A	AG	
• Computers	A	AG	
• CRTs	A	AG	
• Printers	A	AG	
• Televisions	A	AG	
Other:	A	AG	DVD players, fax machines, peripherals (e.g., keyboards, mice), VCR's, telephones, digital converter boxes, answering machines, electronic game consoles, stereos, E-device power cords & chargers, PDAs, MP3 players (& other personal e-devices)
Food & beverage containers			
• Glass	A	AG	Bottles/jars from food and beverages
• Metal	A	AG	Steel and aluminum cans, clean foil, and tins
• Paper	A	AG	Mixed paper, cardboard, boxboard... See details below under Paper
• Plastic *	A	AG	Plastics #1 & #2
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	AG	
Oil			
• Waste	A	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	A	AG	
• Food	A	AG	
• Grass	A	AG	
• Leaves	A	AG	
Paint	A	AG	Paint (water based or oil based), paint thinner, paint remover, stains, & varnishes. Prohibition shall not apply to solidified water based paint in quantities less than 1 gallon, nor to solidified water based paint in quantities greater than 1 gallon if those larger quantities are from a waste stream that has been subject to an effective paint reuse program, as determined by the Secretary.
Paper			
• Cardboard	A	AG	

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
• Newspaper	A	AG	
• Paperboard	A	AG	
• Printed paper	A	AG	
• Recyclable paper	A	AG	
Scrap metal (all types)			Other than the VT Architectural Waste law outlined above, only bans steel cans and aluminum cans, clean foil and tins.
Tires			
• Whole	A	AG	
White Goods	A	AG	“White goods” include discarded refrigerators, washing machines, clothes dryers, ranges, water heaters, dishwashers, and freezers.

*Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic bottles or jugs and high-density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic bottles and jugs are the two types of plastic containers that are landfill banned by state law.

+ Diversion requirement is based on production of 40 cubic yards or more of architectural waste at a commercial project and if the project is within 20 miles of a facility that recycles architectural waste.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipality	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to
Food & beverage containers	
• Glass	A
• Metal	A
• Plastic	A
Paper	
• Cardboard	A
• Newspaper	A
• Paperboard	A
• Printed paper	A
• Recyclable paper	A
Other: Aluminum foil and aluminum pie plates	A

VIRGINIA

Contact information

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Disposal Ban by Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	LF	H, M, C	9VAC20-81-620 . RACM only allowed in special purpose LF or in a designated area of a sanitary landfill; Cat. 1 & 2 non-friable allowed provided it gets daily cover.
Batteries			
Lead Acid	A	AG	9VAC20-81-40.E 10.1-1425.39 . Rechargeable batteries weighing < 2lbs may be prohibited from LF & W facilities if localities have implemented a recycling program.
Electronics			
CRTs	W, LF		9VAC20-81-40.F & 10.1-1425.26 . CRTs may be prohibited from disposal at W & LF if localities have implemented a recycling program
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	W, LF		10.1-1425.26 . Mercury containing thermostats may be prohibited from disposal at W & LF if localities have implemented a recycling program.
Tires			
Whole	LF		9VAC20-81-640.D . Must be split, cut, or shredded prior to disposal.

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Untreated Infectious Waste	A	H, M, C	9VAC20-81-140 .B.4.g
White Goods			9VAC20-81-140 .B.5. & C.2. CFCs, HCFCs, & PCBs must be removed prior to disposal.
Other: Wastes containing PCBs	LF		9VAC20-81-630 . PCB concentration between 1 - 50ppm restricted to sanitary or industrial LF with liner & leachate collection systems; above 50ppm allowed on case-by-case basis.
Other: Soil contaminated with petroleum products	LF	H, M, C	9VAC20-81-140 .B.4.f. and 9VAC20-81-660 *Soils failing TCLP – managed as Haz Waste *Soils >100mg/kg TOX may be disposed only with special approval *Soils >10mg/kg BTEX or >500 mg/kg TPH, may only be disposed if specified in permit *Soils >50mg/kg and < 500 mg/kg TPH and total BTEX < 10mg/kg, may be disposed in approved LFs with liners and leachate collection systems *Soils <50 mg/kg TPH and <10mg/kg total BTEX may be used as fill with siting restrictions
Other: Solid wastes, residues, or soils containing > 1.0 ppb TEF (dioxins)	LF	AG	9VAC20-81-140 .B.4.d.
Other: Non-dewatered sludges	LF	AG	9VAC20-81-140 .B.4.e.

Notes: Applicable regulatory and statutory citations provided in the table. Some wastes are deemed universal wastes (a subset of hazardous wastes which includes mercury-containing equipment, pesticides, batteries, and lamps) or hazardous wastes and should be managed in accordance with the Virginia Hazardous regulations. Landfills are prohibited from accepting hazardous wastes so defined in [9VAC20-60](#).

Individual combustion facilities may have additional disposal restrictions as indicated in their air permit and supplemental waste plans.

Virginia prohibits lead acid batteries in all disposal facilities, free liquids in landfills, and whole tires in landfills. Individual combustion facilities may have additional disposal restrictions, and municipalities have the right to enact their own material bans, such as CRTs and mercury thermostats if they have an alternative disposal/handling option for the material.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes
Batteries		
Lead Acid	M, B, H, GA, U, R	Lead acid batteries are banned from landfills. Retailers are required to take back a used battery for each one sold if the buyer offers one, and to properly recycle the batteries through contracting.
Food & beverage containers		
Metal	GA	
Plastic	GA	
Oil		
Waste	M, B, H, GA, U, R, O	Waste oil as a free liquid is banned from LFs & other waste management facilities, & has to be managed as a special waste for recycling/reuse.
Paper		
Cardboard	GA	
Other: High-grade office paper	GA	

Notes: Virginia has no listing of specific recyclable materials to be separated or managed for recycling by localities, but local governments are required to provide recycling access to citizens in order to meet mandated recycling goals. State agencies are required to recycle as possible, with specific materials identified (see below). See below for retailers requirements for lead acid batteries. There are no recycling mandates/requirements on any other sector.

§ 10.1-1425.1. Lead acid batteries; land disposal prohibited; penalty.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to place a used lead acid battery in mixed municipal solid waste or to discard or otherwise dispose of a lead acid battery except by delivery to a battery retailer or wholesaler, or to a secondary lead smelter, or to a collection or recycling facility authorized under the laws of this Commonwealth or by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. As used in this article, the term "lead acid battery" shall mean any wet cell battery.

B. It shall be unlawful for any battery retailer to dispose of a used lead acid battery except by delivery to (i) the agent of a battery wholesaler or a secondary lead smelter, (ii) a battery manufacturer for delivery to a secondary lead smelter, or (iii) a collection or recycling facility authorized under the laws of this Commonwealth or by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

C. Any person found guilty of a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars. Each battery improperly disposed of shall constitute a separate violation.

(1990, c. 520.)

§ 10.1-1425.2. Collection of lead acid batteries for recycling.

Any person selling lead acid batteries at retail or offering lead acid batteries for retail sale in the Commonwealth shall:

1. Accept from customers, at the point of transfer, used lead acid batteries of the type and in a quantity at least equal to the number of new batteries purchased, if offered by customers; and
2. Post written notice which shall be at least 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches in size and which shall include the universal recycling symbol and the following language: (i) "It is illegal to discard a motor vehicle battery or other lead acid battery," (ii) "Recycle your used batteries," and (iii) "State law requires us to accept used motor vehicle batteries or other lead acid batteries for recycling, in exchange for new batteries purchased."

(1990, c. 520.)

§ 10.1-1425.4. Lead acid battery wholesalers; penalty.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person selling new lead acid batteries at wholesale to not accept from customers at the point of transfer, used lead acid batteries of the type and in a quantity at least equal to the number of new batteries purchased, if offered by customers. A person accepting batteries in transfer from a battery retailer shall be allowed a period not to exceed ninety days to remove batteries from the retail point of collection.

B. Any person found guilty of a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars. Each battery unlawfully refused by a wholesaler or not removed from the retail point of collection within ninety days shall constitute a separate violation.

(1990, c. 520.)

§ 10.1-1425.6. Recycling programs of state agencies.

A. It shall be the duty of each state university and state agency of the Commonwealth, including the General Assembly, to establish programs for the use of recycled materials and for the collection, to the extent feasible, of all recyclable materials used or generated by such entities, including, at a minimum, used motor oil, glass, aluminum, office paper and corrugated paper. Such programs shall be in accordance with the programs and plans developed by the Department of Waste Management, which shall serve as the lead agency for the Commonwealth's recycling efforts. The Department shall develop such programs and plans by July 1, 1991.

B. In fulfilling its duties under this section, each agency of the Commonwealth shall implement procedures for (i) the collection and storage of recyclable materials generated by such agency, (ii) the disposal of such materials to buyers, and (iii) the reduction of waste materials generated by such agency.

(1990, c. 616.)

§ 10.1-1411. Regional and local solid waste management plans. (Recycling Programs/reporting required)

A. The Board is authorized to promulgate regulations specifying requirements for local and regional solid waste management plans.

To implement regional plans, the Governor may designate regional boundaries. The governing bodies of the counties, cities and towns within any region so designated shall be responsible for the development and implementation of a comprehensive regional solid waste management plan in cooperation with any planning district commission or commissions in the region. Where a county, city or town is not part of a regional plan, it shall develop and implement a local solid waste management plan in accordance with the Board's regulations. For purposes of this section, each region or locality so designated shall constitute a solid waste planning unit.

B. The Board's regulations shall include all aspects of solid waste management including waste reduction, recycling and reuse, storage, treatment, and disposal and shall require that consideration be given to the handling of all types of nonhazardous solid waste generated in the region or locality. In promulgating such regulations, the Board shall consider urban concentrations, geographic conditions, markets, transportation conditions, and other appropriate factors and shall provide for reasonable variances and exemptions thereto, as well as variances or exemptions from the minimum recycling rates specified herein when market conditions beyond the control of a county, city, town, or region make such mandatory rates unreasonable.

C. The Board's regulations shall permit the following credits, provided that the aggregate of all such credits permitted shall not exceed five percentage points of the annual municipal solid waste recycling rate achieved for each solid waste planning unit:

1. A credit of one ton for each ton of recycling residue generated in Virginia and deposited in a landfill permitted under subsection M of § [10.1-1408.1](#);
2. A credit of two percentage points of the minimum recycling rate mandated for the solid waste planning unit for a source reduction program that is implemented with the solid waste planning unit. The existence and operation of such a program shall be certified by the solid waste planning unit;
3. A credit of one ton for each ton of any solid waste material that is reused; and
4. A credit of one ton for each ton of any non-municipal solid waste material that is recycled.

D. Each solid waste planning unit shall maintain a minimum recycling rate for municipal solid waste generated within the solid waste planning unit pursuant to the following schedule:

1. Except as provided in subdivision 2, each solid waste planning unit shall maintain a minimum 25% recycling rate; or
2. Each solid waste planning unit shall maintain a minimum 15% recycling rate if it has (i) a population density rate of less than 100 persons per square mile according to the most recent United States Census, or (ii) a not seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate for the immediately preceding calendar year that is at least 50% greater than the state average as reported by the Virginia Employment Commission for such year.

After July 1, 2007, no permit for a new sanitary landfill, incinerator, or waste-to-energy facility, or for an expansion, increase in capacity, or increase in the intake rate of an existing sanitary landfill, incinerator, or waste-to-energy facility shall be issued until the solid waste planning unit within which the facility is located has a solid waste management plan approved by the Board in accordance with the regulations, except as provided in this subsection. Failure to attain a mandated municipal solid waste recycling rate shall not be the sole cause for the denial of any permit or permit amendment, except as provided herein for sanitary landfills, incinerators, or waste-to-energy facilities, provided that all components of the solid waste management plan for the planning unit are in compliance with the regulations. The provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable to permits or permit amendments required for the operation or regulatory compliance of any existing facility, regardless of type, nor shall it be cause for the delay of any technical or administrative review of pending amendments thereto.

If a county levies a consumer utility tax and the ordinance provides that revenues derived from such source, to the extent necessary, be used for solid waste disposal, the county may charge a town or its residents, establishments and institutions an amount not to exceed their pro rata cost, based upon population for such solid waste management if the town levies a consumer utility tax. This shall not prohibit a county from charging for disposal of industrial or commercial waste on a county-wide basis, including that originating within the corporate limits of towns.

(1986, c. 492, § 10-274; 1987, c. 249; 1988, c. 891; 1989, c. 440; 1990, cc. 574, 781; 1991, c. 237; 1995, c. [216](#); 1997, c. [495](#); 2006, cc. [7](#), [40](#).)

WASHINGTON

Contact information

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- **Lead Acid Batteries:** <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.95.610>
- **Mercury Lights (EPR):** <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70.275>
- **Used Oil:** <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70.95I>

Disposal Bans by State Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	A	C	All hazardous waste
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	A	AG	
• Mercuric Oxide	A	C	All hazardous waste
Gaseous Waste (contained)	A	C	
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	A	AG	All lighting for generators
Oil			
• Waste	A	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	A	C	All hazardous waste
White Goods			
Other: Biosolids	LF, W	C, R, H	Heavily restricted to favor beneficial use. Can dispose only on a temporary basis if a financial hardship that makes beneficial use impossible.

Note: Bans listed for hazardous waste only apply to MSW landfills. Many are disposed in hazardous waste landfills.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes
Batteries		
Lead Acid	A	
Electronics		
Computers	A	
CRTs	A	EPR
Televisions	A	
Other electronics	A	EPR
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	Lighting – A	EPR

Notes: Electronics recycling program covered products include: CRT or flat panel computer monitor having a viewable area greater than 4 inches when measured diagonally, desktop computer, laptop or portable computer, CRT or flat panel television having a viewable area greater than 4 inches when measured diagonally that has been used in the state by any covered entity regardless of original point of purchase.

WEST VIRGINIA

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- **WV Code:** <http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm>
- **WV Legislative Rules:** <http://apps.sos.wv.gov/adlaw/csr/index.aspx>

Mandatory Disposal Ban Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	LF	AG	By special permit only.
Automobiles	LF	AG	Whole autos are not allowed
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF	AG	See notes under mandatory recycling.
• NiCad	LF	AG	
C&D			
• Wallboard	LF	AG	C&D Rules apply.
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF	AG	
Oil			
• Waste	LF	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	LF	AG	See notes under mandatory recycling.
• Grass	LF	AG	See notes under mandatory recycling.
• Leaves	LF	AG	See notes under mandatory recycling.
• Other (please specify)	LF	AG	See notes under mandatory recycling.
Paint	LF	AG	Only if dried.
Tires			

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
• Whole	LF	AG	See notes under mandatory recycling.
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG	

Notes: Some of the materials in the above table are specifically banned by WV Code. That code is reprinted below. Other decisions to ban are made by the WV Department of Environmental Protection Solid Waste Permitting Section and are either conditional or require a special permit and are based on Title 33 Legislative Rules, much of which are based on Title 40, Code of Federal Rules.

§22-15A-22. Prohibition on the disposal of certain items; plans for the proper handling of said items required.

(a) It is unlawful to dispose of lead-acid batteries in a solid waste landfill in West Virginia.

(b) It is unlawful to dispose of tires in a solid waste landfill in West Virginia except for waste tires collected as part of the department's waste tire remediation projects or other collection efforts in accordance with the provisions of this article or the pollution prevention program and open dump program or other state-authorized remediation or cleanup programs: *Provided*, That waste tires may be disposed of in solid waste landfills only when the state agency authorizing the remediation or cleanup program has determined there is no reasonable alternative available.

(c) It is unlawful to dispose of yard waste in a solid waste facility in West Virginia: *Provided*, That the prohibitions do not apply to a facility designed specifically to compost yard waste or otherwise recycle or reuse yard waste: *Provided, however*, That reasonable and necessary exceptions to the prohibitions may be included as part of the rules promulgated pursuant to subsection (f).

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

The following text from WV Code §22-15A-18 explains the states mandatory recycling laws.

§22-15A-18 (b) On or before the eighteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred ninety-three, each municipality with a population of ten thousand or more people, as determined by the most recent decennial census by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce, shall establish and commence implementation of a source separation and curbside collection program for recyclable materials. Implementation shall be phased in by the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-five. Such program shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) An ordinance adopted by the governing body of the municipality requiring that each person, partnership, corporation or other entity in the municipality shall separate at least three recyclable materials, as deemed appropriate by the municipality, from other solid waste: *Provided*, That the list of recyclables to be separated may be adjusted according to whether the generator is residential, commercial or other type of establishment.

(2) A scheduled day, at least one per month, during which separated materials are to be placed at the curbside, or similar location, for collection.

(3) A system that collects recyclable materials from the curbside, or similar location, at least once per month: *Provided*, That to encourage full participation, the program shall, to the maximum extent possible, provide for the collection of recyclables at the same rate of frequency, and simultaneous with, the regular collection of solid waste.

(4) Provisions to ensure compliance with the ordinance, including incentives and penalties.

(5) A comprehensive public information and education program covering the importance and benefits of recycling, as well as the specific features and requirements of the recycling program. As part of the education program, each municipality shall, at a minimum, notify all persons occupying residential, commercial, institutional or other premises within its boundaries of the requirements of the program, including how the

system will operate, the dates of collection, the responsibilities of persons within the municipality and incentives and penalties.

(6) Consultation with the county or regional solid waste authority in which the municipality is located to avoid duplication, ensure coordination of solid waste programs and maximize the market for recyclables.

WISCONSIN

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Recycling/>
- <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Recycling/law.html>
- <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ecycle/Wisconsin.html>

Disposal Bans Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Batteries			
• Lead Acid	LF, W	AG	
• Mercuric Oxide	LF	C	
Electronics			
• Cellphones	LF, W	AG	
• Computers	LF, W	AG	
• CRTs	LF, W	AG	
• Printers	LF, W	AG	
• Televisions	LF, W	AG	
Other: Monitors, keyboards, fax, DVD players, VCRs, computer monitors; computer accessories (including keyboards, mice, speakers, external hard drives, flash drives); DVD players, VCRs & other video players (i.e., DVRs); fax machines	LF, W	AG	
Food & beverage containers			
• Glass	LF, W	AG	

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
• Metal	LF, W	AG	Aluminum, steel, bi-metal.
• Plastic	LF, W	AG	Plastics #1-2; #3-7 are banned in statute but DNR has issued a waiver because of poor markets.
Gaseous Waste (contained)	LF, W	C	Propane tanks.
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF, W	C	If characterized as a hazardous waste.
Oil			
• Filters	LF	AG	
Organics			
• Brush	LF	AG	Less than 6" diameter
• Grass	LF	AG	
• Leaves	LF	AG	
• Other: Yard Waste	LF	AG	Yard waste means leaves, grass clippings, yard & garden debris & brush, including clean woody vegetative material no greater than 6" in diameter. Does not include stumps, roots, or shrubs with intact root balls.
Paint	LF, W	AG	If liquids are not solidified.
Paper			
• Cardboard	LF, W	AG	
• Newspaper	LF, W	AG	
• Paperboard	LF, W	AG	
• Printed paper	LF, W	AG	
• Recyclable paper	LF, W	AG	
• Other (please specify)	LF, W	AG	Non-residential office paper
Tires			
• Whole	LF	AG	
Untreated Infectious Waste	LF	AG sharps; C other	
White Goods	LF, W	AG	
Other: Foam polystyrene packaging	LF, W	AG	Banned in statute, but DNR has issued a waiver because of poor markets
Other: Oil filters and absorbents	LF	AG	

Notes: Wisconsin bans landfill disposal or incineration these materials:

- Lead acid batteries
- Major appliances (except microwaves if the capacitor has been removed)
- Electronics (televisions; computers (desktop, laptop, netbook and tablet computers); desktop printers (including those that scan, fax and/or copy); computer monitors; other computer accessories (including keyboards, mice, speakers, external hard drives and flash drives); DVD players, VCRs and other video players (i.e., DVRs); fax machines; and cell phones)
- Waste oil (unless burned for energy recovery in a licensed facility)*
- Yard waste*
- Oil filters and absorbents*

* Can be burned with energy recovery

These bans apply no matter where the materials are coming from, and can lead to penalties for landfills or incinerators if they are determined to be in violation of the bans. Because these bans apply equally to all in-state and out-of-state waste, they have not been found to violate the Interstate Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution (more on legal cases below). We refer to these bans in this paper as “absolute” bans because no exceptions apply to them other than those noted above.

Eleven other types of materials are also banned from landfill disposal and/or incineration:

- Aluminum containers
- Corrugated paper (cardboard) or other container board
- Foam polystyrene packaging
- Glass containers
- Magazines or other materials printed on similar paper
- Newspapers or other materials printed on newsprint
- Office paper (this only applies to paper actually coming from offices)
- Plastic containers
- Steel containers
- Bimetal (steel and aluminum) containers used for carbonated or malt beverages
- Waste tires (these are not banned from incineration)

These bans are not “absolute.” In particular, these bans do not apply to solid waste that is generated in a region that has an approved effective recycling program (Responsible Unit or RU). The rationale behind this exception to the bans is that a municipality with an effective recycling program would be expected to collect for recycling the majority of the banned recyclable materials, but could not be expected to collect 100% of this material.

Rather than define an acceptable “de minimis” or “incidental” amount of a recyclable material that could be landfilled, the Legislature instead granted an exception to the bans for waste generated in an approved RU program. The RU must have a local ordinance prohibiting disposal and requiring recycling of the 11 types of materials above. However, they can (and do) get permission from the DNR not to enforce bans under certain conditions (for example, if the materials are not easily marketable such as foam polystyrene and plastic containers 3-7).

Regardless of these exceptions, materials that have already been separated for recycling (such as bags of aluminum cans) cannot be landfilled or incinerated.

Wisconsin law delegates responsibility for implementing municipal recycling program to local government RUs. DNR's role is to review the RU plans and make sure they are properly enforcing the bans and recycling requirements. To do this, the DNR uses tools such as annual reports and periodic RU program evaluations.

The DNR has the authority to enforce bans at the landfill. For the absolute bans, landfills can be fined if they fail to reject loads containing items such as major appliances or lead acid batteries. While the DNR does not regularly do landfill inspections specifically aimed at enforcing recycling laws, we enclose an annual reminder on the landfill/incinerator disposal bans in the landfill operators license renewal notice reminding them that our staff would continue to note violations of the landfill bans as part of regular landfill inspection procedures.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipalities	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to	Notes
Food & beverage containers		
• Glass	A	State law requires recycling collection under local ordinance: Food/beverage containers.
• Metal	A	State law requires recycling collection under local ordinance: Food/beverage containers.
• Plastic	A	State law requires recycling collection under local ordinance: Food/beverage containers.
Paper		
• Cardboard	A	State law requires recycling collection under local ordinance.
• Newspaper	A	State law requires recycling collection under local ordinance.
• Recyclable paper	A	State law requires recycling collection under local ordinance: Magazines, office paper, does NOT include MRP.
• Other: High-grade office paper	A	State law requires recycling collection under local ordinance.

WYOMING

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Hyperlinks to laws and regulations pertaining to disposal bans and mandatory recycling:

- Wyoming Statutes can be found at: <http://legisweb.state.wy.us/LSOWeb/wyStatutes.aspx>
- Chapter 10 of the Solid Waste Rules and Regulations includes recycling and processing requirements for commercial solid waste management facilities. A copy of Chapter 10 can be found at: <http://deq.wyoming.gov/shwd/solid-waste/resources/rules-regs/>

Mandatory Disposal Ban Law or Regulation

Key	
Type of Disposal Facility	To Whom the Ban Applies (Generator)
(LF) Landfills	(H) Haulers
(W) Waste-to-Energy Facilities/Incinerators	(C) Commercial
(TS) Transfer Stations	(R) Residential
(A) All of the above	(O) Other
	(AG) All generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Asbestos (friable)	A		Unless covered under their operating permit
Batteries			
Lead Acid	A	AG	
NiCad	LF		In quantities above Haz Waste allowances of 220 lbs. for small quantity or household generators
Rechargeable	LF		In quantities above Haz Waste allowances of 220 lbs. for small quantity or household generators
Electronics			
CRTs	LF		In quantities above Haz Waste allowances of 220 lbs. for small quantity or household generators

Material	Disposal Ban Applies to		Notes/Details
	Disposal Facility	Generator	
Mercury Containing Products (other than batteries)	LF		In quantities above Haz Waste allowances of 220 lbs. for small quantity or household generators
Organics			
Grass			Considering a ban in proposed guidance but not currently banned

W.S. 35-11-509 bans the land disposal of lead acid batteries.

W.S. 35-11-508 contains recycling and processing requirements for commercial solid waste management facilities.

Mandatory Recycling by State Law or Regulation

Key	
(M) Municipality	(GA) Government agencies
(SFR) Single-family residences	(U) Universities
(MFU) Multi-family units	(R) Retailers
(B) Businesses	(O) Other
(H) Haulers	(A) All of above

Material	Requirement Applies to
Batteries	
Lead Acid	A