2013 NMED Instructions for Completing the Solid Waste Management Annual Report Forms

Solid Waste Annual Report Forms
These instructions are designed to assist facilities with completing the required reporting forms. Regulations require that a copy of each form submitted be maintained in your facility files. The items are listed in order to correspond to the fields on the Forms.

I. General Information Form: The owner/operator of all facilities must complete the pertinent portions of the form. Complete one form for each facility. (Only owners/operators of landfills are required to complete the bottom portion of the form regarding landfill capacity, monitoring results and closure activities.)

II. Material and Solid Waste Management Form: The owner/operator of all facilities must complete the pertinent portions of the form. Complete one form for each facility.

III. Recyclable Materials Form: The owner/operator of any facility that collects, recycles, processes or beneficially uses any materials listed on this form must complete the pertinent portions on the form. Complete one form for each facility.

IV. Additonal Information Form: Use this form to **provide the names of all certified operators** employed at the facility; the **average tipping fees at a landfill**, and an explanation if not submitting financial assurance, monitoring results or capacity information with the Annual Report.

V. Landfill Capacity Worksheet: The owner/operator of all open landfills may use this sheet to calculate the remaining landfill capacity.

I. General Information Form

Permit/Registration #
Please provide the Permit Number or Registration Number as it appears on the current facility's Permit or Registration Certificate.

Facility Information
Enter the name of the facility as it appears on the permit or registration issued by the Department.
Provide the name of the County in which the facility is located.
Check the appropriate box for the status of your facility. (Open or Closed)
Enter the person's name, telephone number and e-mail address (if available) that is the main contact for the facility.
Enter the mailing address for the facility.
Enter the physical location of the facility if different than the mailing address.

Facility Operator
Enter the name of the facility operator (e.g. County Name, Company Name, Authority Name).
Enter the person's name, telephone number and e-mail address (if available) that is the main contact for the facility operator. (This is usually the on-site Certified Operator or Superintendent.)
Enter the mailing address for the facility operator.

Facility Owner (Write "Same" if the Operator is the same as the Facility Owner)
Enter the name of the facility owner if different than facility operator.
Enter the name, telephone number and e-mail address (if available) that is the main contact for the facility owner.
Enter the mailing address for the facility owner.

Land Owner (Write "Same" if the Land Owner is the same as the Facility Owner)
Enter the name of the land owner if different than facility owner.

Enter the name, telephone number and e-mail address (if available) that is the main contact for the land owner.
Enter the mailing address for the land owner.

Financial Assurance
Check one of the three boxes next to the appropriate information.

If financial assurance is required but an update is not being provided with the Annual Report, please provide an explanation and a timeline for the submittal of the updated financial assurance information on the form *IV. Additional Comment Form*. (20.9.10.9 A (3) NMAC, 20.9.10.10.A (2) NMAC, 20.9.10.11.A (1) NMAC, and 20.9.10.12.A (1) NMAC requires that Financial Assurance for closure and post-closure care activities of facilities be adjusted **annually** during the life of the facility and submitted to the Department.)

If financial assurance is **not** required please provide an explanation on form *IV. Additional Comment Form*. (Examples: Registered facilities such as Collection Centers, accepting less than 240 cubic yards of solid waste per day; Composting Facilities, accepting less than 5 tons per day of special waste or less day 25 tons per day of total compostable material; or Recycling Facilities that collects only source separated recyclable material.)

LANDFILLS ONLY--Capacity Information

- Provide the landfill capacity used during this reporting period (January 1-December 31).
- Provide the remaining permitted capacity available for future disposal. Remaining permitted capacity means the space remaining in the landfill that is available for disposal as of December 31 of the reporting period. The formula for calculating remaining capacity is provided on form *V. Capacity Worksheet*. **Report the capacity in cubic yards**.
- Future proposed expansions not included in the approved permit area may not be included in the capacity calculation.
- Report the expected number of years of permitted disposal capacity that is available based on the facility's site specific operating criteria.
- Report the number of acres, not currently permitted, that may be used for future disposal.

If there have been operational changes that will reduce the active life of the landfill by 25% or more, the facility is required to submit a report to the Department detailing changes per 20.9.5.16.D (7).

Monitoring Results
Check the box with the appropriate information.

If a summary of the monitoring results are not included with the Annual Report, provide an explanation on *IV. Additional Comment Form* provided. (Examples: Facility was approved for a Ground Water Monitoring Suspension in 1997; Ground Water Monitoring results were submitted in October of this year; Consultant will be submitting monitoring information in a separate report; etc.)

Closure Activities
Provide the total number of acres that have been used for solid waste disposal as of December 31 of the reporting period. Include the total number of acres used for disposal from the initial acceptance of solid waste up to December 31 of this reporting period. (Example: A landfill started accepting waste in March of 1988 - include the number of acres used for disposal from March 1988 through December 31 of this reporting period.)

Enter the number of acres that have received intermediate cover and have been seeded. (All areas of the landfill that will be or have been inactive for more than 2 years must have an intermediate cover and be seeded to establish vegetative cover.)

Enter the number of acres that have received final cover and have been closed according to an approved Closure Plan since the initial acceptance of waste through December 31 of this reporting period.

II. Material and Solid Waste Management Form

Material and Solid Waste Information - This section reports the origin, types, and amounts of material/waste managed. Information must be provided concerning the originating jurisdiction of waste received (either in-state or out-of-state). **Amounts of materials managed must be reported in TONS**. If your facility records amounts of materials in cubic yards, please convert cubic yards to tons. (Refer to the *"Volume-To-Weight Conversion Factors"* tables (last pages of *Instructions*) for conversion factors and the conversion formula at the bottom of the page or call Connie Pasteris at 505-771-5982.)

All Facilities must complete the pertinent portions on this form. **(Complete one Annual Report with all applicable forms for each facility.)** The Facility Name, Name and Phone Number of Person Completing Form, County, Permit or Registration # and Facility Type must be completed for all facilities. In addition to the above mentioned information, please provide the following:

- **Landfills** must provide tonnage for each type of material managed in Rows 1-19. Record the amounts of material according to origin in Column (a) (in-state) or (b) (out-of state). Record the amounts managed by each method in Column (c) through (h). If materials were sent off-site, please provide the facility name, city and state where materials were sent.
- **Transfer Stations/Convenience Center** must provide the tonnage for materials collected or managed. Special Waste may not be collected or stored at a Transfer Station/Convenience Center unless the facility has received special approval through the permitting or registration process. Therefore, for most Transfer Stations and Convenience Centers, tonnage will likely be recorded in Rows 1-3 and possibly Rows 13-19 only. Record the amount of material according to origin in Column (a) (in-state) or (b) (out-of state). Record the amount of material managed by each method in Column (c) through (h). Please record the facility name, city and state where materials were sent in Column (i).
- **Composting Facilities** must provide tonnage for each type of material diverted from the waste stream and used as a feed stock for compost production. (Finished composted material is considered a product and not a waste. Do not report the quantities of finished compost produced on these forms.) The likely material types used at composting facilities are Row 9, 10, 11 and/or 13. Record the amounts of material according to origin in Column (a) (in-state) or (b) (out-of state). Record the amounts managed by each method in Column (c) through (h). If materials were sent off-site, please provide the facility name, city and state where materials were sent in Column (i).
- **Recycling Facilities** must provide tonnage for each type of material collected at the facility. The likely material types managed at the recycling facility are in Rows 2, 3, and 13-17. Record the amounts of material according to origin in Column (a) (in-state) or (b) (out-of state). Record the amounts managed by each method in Column (c) through (h). For materials sent off-site, please provide the facility name, city and state where materials were sent in Column (i). (NOTE: Additional recyclable materials managed are provided on *III. Recyclable Materials Form.)*

Material Type - Definitions found below are provided to assist facilities with completing this form. Specific definitions can be found in the New Mexico Solid Waste Rules 20.9.2.7. Waste types are identified on separate rows of *II. Material and Solid Waste Management Form*.

1. **Municipal Solid Waste** means that waste which is normally composed of residential, commercial, and institutional solid waste that is not a special waste. (Do not include the amounts of recyclable materials itemized on *Form III. Recyclable Materials Form*.)

2. **C & D (Construction/Demolition/Debris)** means construction waste, demolition waste, and debris waste. These wastes must be recorded cumulatively in this row.

    - **Construction waste** means solid waste which is produced or generated during construction, remodeling, or repair of pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. Construction wastes include, but are not limited to lumber, wire, sheetrock, broken brick, shingles, glass, pipes, concrete, paving materials, and metal and plastics if the metal or plastics are a part of the materials of construction or empty containers for such materials. (Paints, coatings, solvents, Asbestos, any liquid compressed gases or semi-liquids and garbage are **not** construction wastes.)

- **Demolition waste** means solid waste which is produced by the destruction of structures and their foundations and includes the same materials as construction wastes.
- **Debris waste** means wastes resulting from land clearing operations. Debris wastes include, but are not limited to wood, brush, leaves, soil, and road spoils.

3. Clean Fill means materials such as broken concrete, brick, rock, stone, glass, reclaimed asphalt pavement or uncontaminated soil generated from construction and demolition activities. Must be free of other solid waste or hazardous waste.

Special Waste

4. Industrial Waste means any solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial process that is not a regulated hazardous waste. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: Electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas wastes.

5. Regulated Asbestos (Regulated Asbestos Containing Material [RACM]) means any waste material containing more than 1% asbestos as determined using the polarized light microscopy methods specified in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart F, Appendix A, Section 1, that, when dry, is capable of being crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure; Or material that is a Category I or Category II non-friable material the is or is likely to be handled in such a manner that would cause the material to become friable.

6. Infectious Waste means a solid waste that carries a probable risk of transmitting disease to humans or animals. Infectious waste that is sent off-site for treatment is reported in Column (f) "Sent off site to be: Treated, Disposed or Incinerated". Infectious waste that is treated on-site is reported in Column (c) "Managed On-Site: Landfilled or **Treated**". Infectious waste that has been treated and rendered non-infectious is municipal solid waste. Note: Infectious waste that has not been rendered non-infectious may not be disposed in a landfill.

7. Ash means the ash that results from the incineration or transformation of solid waste and includes both fly ash and bottom ash, and ash from the incineration of densified-refuse-derived fuel and refuse-derived fuel. (This does not include fireplace or household ash.)

8. (PCS) Petroleum Contaminated Soil means a soil that, as a result of a release or human usage, has absorbed or adsorbed only petroleum or petroleum by-products at concentrations above those consistent with nearby undisturbed soil or natural earth materials. Petroleum and petroleum by-products include, but are not limited to diesel fuels, kerosene, gasoline, hydraulic fluids, jet engine fuel, and motor oil.

9. Offal means waste parts of butchered animals. (If offal is NOT being landfilled but used as a feed stock for compost, report this amount in Row 9, Column (d) "Managed On-Site: Composted or Mulched" or Row 9, Column (g) "Sent Off-Site to be: Recycled or Composted".)

10. Bio-Solids (Treated Sewage Sludge) means solid, semi-solid or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. (If Bio-Solids are NOT being landfilled but used as a source material for compost, report this amount in Row 9, Column (d) "Managed On-Site: Composted or Mulched" or Row 9, Column (g) "Sent Off-Site to be: Recycled or Composted".)

11. Other Sludges means any solid, semi-solid or liquid waste generated by a municipal, commercial or industrial waste water treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, but does not include treated effluent (sewage) from a waste water treatment plant.

12. Other Special Wastes means other special wastes that are not specifically identified in the form. (Examples: Treated Formerly Characteristic Hazardous Waste (TFCH); Spill of a Chemical Substance or Commercial Products.)

Other Materials

13. Brush/Green Waste means vegetative waste and yard waste. These wastes must be recorded cumulatively in this row.

- **Vegetative waste** means decomposable materials generated by yard and lawn care or land clearing activities and includes, but is not limited to, leaves, grass trimmings, woody wastes such as shrub and tree prunings, bark, limbs, and roots.
- **Yard waste** means that fraction of municipal solid waste that consists of grass clippings, leaves, brush, and tree prunings arising from general landscape maintenance.
- Vegetative waste/yard waste that has been mulched on-site is reported in column (d).
- Vegetative waste/yard waste that has been composted on-site is reported in column (d).

14. Scrap Tire means a tire, including a baled tire that is no longer suitable for its originally intended purpose because of wear, damage, defect or obsolescence. Baling of tires is not considered recycling. Transfer Stations and Landfill accepting tires and baling on-site, report amounts in Row 14 Column (e) "Managed On-Site: Beneficially Used". Transfer Stations and Landfill accepting tires and sending off-site for baling, report amounts in Row 14 Column (h) "Sent Off-Site: Beneficially Used". Transfer Stations and Landfill accepting tires and sending off-site to be made into crumb rubber, report amounts in Row 14 Column (g) "Sent Off-Site: Recycled or Composted".

15. Motor Oil means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. Used oil may not be disposed in a landfill. It must be recycled (or may be burned for energy recovery if the oil does not exceed the allowable level of arsenic, cadmium, lead, flash point and total halogens listed in Table I of 40 CFR 279.11).

16. Antifreeze means a liquid used as a coolant in many types of motor vehicles and generally contains ethylene glycol.

17. Lead Acid Batteries means a battery with a core of elemental lead and a capacity of six or more volts. Lead acid batteries may not be disposed in a solid waste landfill. Lead acid batteries must be sent off-site to be recycled.

18. (HHW) Household Hazardous Wastes -- Wastes from products purchased by the general public for household use that, because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical characteristics, may pose a substantial known or potential hazard to human health, or the environment, if improperly treated, disposed, or otherwise managed. Examples are cleaning solvents, sprays, insecticides, herbicides, pharmaceuticals, etc.

19. Other Waste means any wastes that do not meet the previously listed waste types. For the purpose of the standard form, please total all *other wastes* and provide that number on this line of the form. (Example: Non-domestic oil and gas waste allowed to be disposed in Municipal Landfill as Listed in 19.15.9.712 NMAC—Oil Conservation Division.)

20. Total means the total of the waste reported in that column of the table (Example: In Column (a) Amount of In-State Material Received, the Total would be the amount listed for each material type added together and reported in the Total box at the bottom of Row 20, Column (a).)

Method

Please check the appropriate box describing the method of tallying the material type being reported. "**Weighed"** means that the material was weighed on a scale. "**Estimate"** means that the material was not weighed on a scale and an estimate of weight is being provided. (Cubic yards must be converted to an estimated weight in **TONS**.) The Department prefers that all materials be weighed.

Waste Origin

a) Total Amount of In-State Materials Received in Tons
All material/waste generated in-state that was received by the facility during the Annual Reporting Period must be reported in this column.

b) Total Amount of Out-of-State Materials Received in Tons
All material/waste generated out-of-state that was received by the facility during the Annual Reporting Period must be reported in this column.

Waste Management - Different types of facilities manage waste in different ways. The reporting table contains **rows (1-19)** to identify the types of wastes managed. **Columns (c-h)** are used to identify how the waste types were managed. In most cases, the amount of waste received should equal the sum of the amounts managed by the listed methods (recycled, composted, landfilled, beneficially used, etc.). ***Rows are labeled with numbers while columns are labeled with letters.***

Managed On-Site

(c) Landfilled or Treated (On-Site)
Waste that was landfilled or treated on-site must be reported in this column. Waste received at a facility that was later sent off-site for management through landfilling or treatment must not be reported in this column. Instead it must be reported in Column (f) "Sent Off-Site to be: Treated/Disposed/Incinerated".

Infectious waste that was treated and rendered non-infectious on-site must be reported in this column. Once infectious waste is treated, do **not** report the same tonnage as "Sent off-Site to be: Landfilled". Report this quantity only once. (Infectious waste that has not been treated nor rendered non-infectious can not be landfilled. Do not report untreated infectious waste in this column.)

(d) Composted or Mulched (On-Site)
Waste that was stabilized on-site through a controlled aerobic decomposition process must be reported in this column. Record the materials used in the making of compost. (Finished composted material is considered a product and not a waste. Do not report the quantities of finished compost produced on this form.) Record waste that was mulched on-site in this column.

(e) Beneficially Used (On-Site)
Material/waste that was beneficially used or reused on-site must be reported in this column. (Examples: Crushed concrete or ground asphalt used for road building on a landfill site; Clean fill used as alternative daily cover (if approved by the department); Scrap tires or tire bales used in engineering projects on-site.)

Sent Off-Site to be:

(f) Treated, Disposed, Incinerated (Off-Site)
Waste that was not treated disposed or incinerated at the receiving facility but was instead sent off-site to another facility for management must be reported in this column. (Examples: Waste received at a transfer station that was later sent off-site to a landfill for disposal; an infectious waste sent off-site to an incinerator to be rendered non-infectious.)

(g) Recycled, Mulched or Composted (Off-Site)
Material that was removed from the incoming waste stream or collected, sorted or baled and sent off-site to be recycled, mulched or composted must be reported on this column. (Examples: Motor oil or lead acid batteries segregated from the waste stream and sent off-site to a recycling facility for recycling; Vegetative waste sent to an off-site composting facility to be composted or mulched; Scrap tires sent off-site to be made into crumb rubber.)

(h) Beneficially Used (Off-Site)
Material/waste that was sent off-site to be beneficially used or reused must be reported in this column. (Examples: Crushed concrete or ground asphalt used for road building off-site; Scrap tires collected on-site but sent off-site to be baled, retreaded or reused.)

(i) Sent to:
If material was sent off-site, please provide the facility name and location (city and state) that received the material.

III. Recyclable Materials Form

Recyclable Materials Information - This section reports the origin, types, and amounts of recyclable material managed. Information must be provided concerning the originating jurisdiction of material received (in-state or out-of-state). **Amounts of material managed must be entered in TONS**. If your facility records amounts of material in cubic yards, please convert cubic yards to tons. (Refer to the *"Volume-To-Weight Conversion Factors"* tables for conversion factors and the conversion formula at the bottom of the page.)

Any facility that collects, recycles, processes or beneficially uses any materials listed on this form must complete the pertinent portions on this form.

Type of Recyclable --Definitions found below are provided to assist facilities with completing this form. Material types are identified on separate rows of the *III. Recyclable Materials Form*.

PAPER

1. Mixed Paper -- Refers to a mixture, unsegregated by color or quality, of at least two of the following paper wastes: newspaper, corrugated cardboard, office paper, computer paper, white paper, coated paper stock, or other paper waste. Mixed paper definitions vary by receiving mills.

2. Old Corrugated Cardboard (OCC) -- Corrugated containers recovered and marketed to mills for use in manufacturing new corrugated containers. Identified by a wavy inner layer.

3. Old Newspaper (ONP) -- Includes all reading material printed on "groundwood" paper, such as newspapers, newspaper inserts, advertising mailings, many catalogs and magazines, and many government publications and forms. Groundwood is produced by mechanical grinding to break down lignin fibers when pulping the wood. It is identified by sight, touch, or application of a test chemical. Many glossy publications like magazines are groundwood coated with clay for better color and photographic reproduction. Modern de-inking processes can reclaim newspaper and glossy stock for manufacture of new newsprint or other paper products such as brown paper towels, egg cartons, or cereal boxes that are gray on the inside surface.

4. Office Paper -- Office bond paper, white ledger paper, laser printer paper, file stock and photocopy paper with presentation quality fiber content and consistency.

5. Phone Books – Telephone books distributed by companies such a Qwest, Dex etc.

6. Chip Board -- Cereal, cracker, shoe, and gift boxes, etc. Also known as box board or liner board. It does not have a wavy center layer.

CONTAINERS:

7-11. Plastic, aluminum, steel, or glass containers used to hold consumer products, such as milk, juice, water, shampoo, or detergent.

OTHER MATERIALS:

12. Scrap Metal/ White Goods – Miscellaneous scrap metal and major household appliances that have been separated for recycling. (Does not include car bodies, industrial equipment, etc.)

13. Carpet Padding – Carpet cushion, also known as carpet underlay.

14. Pallets – A portable wooden platform used for storing or moving cargo or freight.

15. Electronic Scrap -- Also called E-Waste or E-Scrap; this term refers to discarded computers, CRTs, TVs, VCRs, faxes, cell phones, and similar electronic products.

16. Plastic Films -- Highly flexible sheetings of various thicknesses that do not hold their shape against the pull of gravity (as opposed to rigid plastics). Most common resins, including PET, HDPE, LDPE, PP, and PVC, can be formed into film. Plastic film is used for agricultural coverings, greenhouse roofing, grocery bags, food industry wraps, dry cleaning bags, trash bags, etc. Film can be opaque or clear, and has a very low weight to volume ratio.

17. Other Plastics -- This category includes non-container high-end durable and engineering plastics, and multi-resin or multi-material combinations. Examples include plastic refuse carts or nursery plant containers.

18. Household Items – Furniture, books, small appliances, building materials, etc. that were diverted from the waste stream and are able to be reused.

19. Textiles/Clothing – Clothing, towels, bedding, curtains, etc. that were diverted from the waste stream and are able to be reused.

20. Other –Any material, not listed above, that was diverted from the waste stream and is able to be reused or recycled.

Method

Please check the appropriate box describing the method of tallying the material type being reported "**Weighed"** means that the material was weighed on a scale. "**Estimate"** means that the material was not weighed on a scale and an estimate of weight is being provided. (A cubic yard must be converted to an estimated weight in tons). The Department prefers that all materials be weighed.

Origin

(a) Total Amount of In-State Materials Received in Tons

All materials generated in-state that were received by the facility during the Annual Reporting Period must be reported in this column.

(b) Total Amount of Out-of-State Materials Received in Tons

All materials generated out-of-state that were received by the facility during the Annual Reporting Period must be reported in this column.

Types of Recyclables -- Different types of facilities manage recyclables in different ways. The reporting table contains **rows** (1-20) to identify the types of materials managed. **Columns** (c-e) are used to identify how the material types were managed. In most cases, the amount of material received should equal the sum of the amounts managed by the listed methods (recycled, composted, landfilled, beneficially used, etc.). ***Rows are labeled with numbers while columns are labeled with letters.***

Managed On-Site

(c) Beneficially Used (On-Site)
Material that was removed from the incoming waste stream or collected that could be beneficially used or reused on-site must be reported in this column. (Examples: If the Facility provides a material exchange area where household items are made available for use or re-use, such as paints, clothing, furniture, etc.; Glass is crushed during the reporting period and stockpiled or used on-site in landscaping projects.)

Sent Off-Site to be:

(d) Recycled or Processed (Off-Site)
Material that was removed from the incoming waste stream or collected to be sent off-site to be recycled or processed must be reported on this column. (Examples: OCC is collected, sorted or baled and sent off-site to be recycled; Aluminum containers are collected and sent off-site to a processing facility for recycled.)

(e) Beneficially Used (Off-Site)
Material that was removed from the incoming waste stream or collected and sent off-site to be beneficially used or reused must be reported in this column. (Examples: Electronic equipment collected and sent to electronic refurbishers for repair and resale or reuse.)

(f) Sent to:
If material was sent off-site please provide the facility name and location (city and state) that received the material.

IV. Additional Comments Form

Please provide the names of the Certified Operators (if any) employed at your facility.

For open landfills, please provide the average tipping fees for municipal solid waste, tires, etc.

For transfer stations or collection centers, please provide the average fee for municipal solid waste.

Provide an explanation on this form, if financial assurance, capacity information or monitoring reports are missing, not required or otherwise not provided.

V. Capacity Worksheet

This worksheet is provided for operators of landfills to estimate the remaining capacity of the landfill. It is only an estimate since generic assumptions are made for ease of calculations.

Please following the instruction on the worksheet and see the example provided. If you have questions regarding this worksheet, please call ***Auralie Ashley-Marx at 505-827-2775***

VOLUME-TO-WEIGHT CONVERSION FACTORS

Materials:	Volume *	Weight in Pounds *
PAPER:		
Mixed Paper Grades/Junk Mail, loose	One cubic yard	875
Corrugated Cardboard (OCC), baled	One cubic yard	1,100
Corrugated Cardboard (OCC), baled	30" x 60" x 48"	900
Corrugated Cardboard (OCC) , compacted	One cubic yard	500
Corrugated Cardboard (OCC), flattened, loose	40 cubic yard roll-off	2000
Newsprint (ONP), loose	One cubic yard	600
Newsprint (ONP), compacted	One cubic yard	875
Newsprint (ONP)	12" stack	35
Office paper	40" x 48" x 40"	650
Office paper	One cubic yard	400
Phone Books	12" stack	25
CONTAINERS:		
Mixed PET, dairy, whole loose	One cubic yard	30 (Average)
Mixed PET, dairy & other rigid, whole, loose	One cubic yard	40 (Average)
PET (soda bottles), whole, loose	One cubic yard	35
PET (soda bottles), whole, loose	Gaylord	45
PET (soda bottles), whole, baled	30" x 48" x 60"	600
HDPE (dairy only), baled	30" x 48" x 60"	650
HDPE (mixed), baled	30" x 48" x 60"	750
HDPE (whole) uncompacted	One cubic yard	24
HDPE (whole) compacted	One cubic yard	270
Aluminum Containers, whole	One cubic yard	62
Aluminum Containers, flattened	One cubic yard	250
Steel Cans, whole	One cubic yard	150
Steel Cans, flattened	One cubic yard	850
Glass Whole Containers	One cubic yard	1,000
Glass Whole Container	Full grocery bag	15
OTHER MATERIALS		
Scrap Metal	One cubic yard	850
Scrap Metal--Used Major Appliances (average of all types and brands)	One appliance (average)	150
Pallets	One, average size	40
Pallets	Five cubic yards	2000
Electronic Scrap	CRT (Computer Monitor)	50
Electronic Scrap	TV	90
Plastic Film, baled	30" x 42" x 48"	1,100
Plastic Film, baled	semi-trailer load	44,000
Other Plastics:		
Mixed rigid, no film, granulated	Gaylord	750
Mixed rigid and densified by mixed plastic mold technology	One cubic foot	average 60
PS, granulated or peanuts	One cubic yard	9
Household Hazardous Waste	One gallon	10
Latex Paint	One gallon	10.9
Mixed Textiles, loose	One cubic yard	225
Mixed Textiles, baled	One cubic yard	540
Mixed Textiles, baled	31" x 45" x 60"	885
Carpet Padding	One cubic yard	84

*** Formula for converting cubic yards to tons:**
# of cubic yards x weight in pounds ÷ 2000 pounds = tons

VOLUME-TO-WEIGHT CONVERSION FACTORS

Materials:	Volume *	Weight in Pounds *
MIXED MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)		
MSW, (uncompacted)	One cubic yard	150-300 (200 Average)
MSW, (compacted in truck)	One cubic yard	500-1,000
MSW, compacted in packer truck	3.3 cubic yards	2000 (Average)
C & D; Clean Fill		
Concrete	One cubic yard	1,855
Asphalt Paving	One cubic yard	1944
Brick, Ceramic, Porcelain	One cubic yard	3,024
Asphalt/tar Roofing	One cubic yard	2,919
Wood scrap	One cubic yard	330
SPECIAL WASTE		
Industrial Waste (Similar to MSW and C & D categories)		
Friable Asbestos/other Regulated Asbestos (Similar different type of C & D)	One cubic yard	Varies
Infectious Waste (Similar to MSW categories)		
Ash	One cubic yard	945-1080
PCS (Petroleum Contaminated Soils)	One cubic yard	1900
Offal (animal and fish scraps)	One cubic yard	1350
Sewage Sludge dry	One cubic yard	945
Sewage Sludge wet	One cubic yard	1215
Other Sludges (dry-wet)	One cubic yard	945-1215
Other Materials		
Vegetative--Food Waste	One cubic yard	1,070
Yard Waste, raw, mulched (either for composting or land application)	One cubic yard	350
Yard Waste, finished compost	One cubic yard	1,400
Brush, loose	One cubic yard	300
Scrap Tire-Passenger**	One passenger	22.5
Scrap Tire-Truck**	One truck tire	110
Used Motor Oil***	One gallon	8
Antifreeze***	One gallon	8
Lead Acid Batteries****	One vehicle battery	40

*** Formula for converting cubic yards to tons:**
# of cubic yards x weight in pounds ÷ 2000 pounds = tons

****Formula for converting tires to tons:**
# of tires x weight in pounds ÷ 2000 pounds = tons

*****Formula for converting gallons to tons:**
# of gallons x weight in pounds ÷ 2000 pounds = tons

******Formula for converting # of Lead Acid Batteries to tons:**
# of batteries x weight in pounds ÷ 2000 pounds = tons

Gaylord size most commonly used in 40" x 48" x 36"; weight of empty Gaylord approx. 45 pounds
One cubic foot = 7.5 gallons or 1728 cubic inches
One cubic yard = 36" x 36" x 36" or 46,656 cubic inches
One cubic yard = 202 gallons or 27 cubic feet
18 bushel hamper = 0.83 cubic yards
SOURCES: National Recycling Coalition Measurement Standards and Reporting Guidelines; EPA; FEECO and CIWMB 2006