



Material Categories for the 2016 Waste Composition Study

FIELD SORTING CATEGORIES

The individual material categories as sorted and weighed in the field are underlined, are preceded by numbers below, and are followed by descriptions. Groups of categories as used throughout this report are shown in bold, and are followed by numbers in parentheses that indicate the individual material categories included in the group category.

PAPER

1. **Gable top beverage cartons.** Poly-coated bleached paperboard boxes that contain ready-to-drink beverages such as milk or orange juice. May include plastic pour spouts as part of the carton. **Needs count.**
 - **Excludes cream and half&half boxes (see Polycoat Paper).**
2. **Aseptic drink boxes.** Paper/foil/plastic laminate boxes used to package juice and other ready-to-drink beverages. **Needs count.**
 - **Excludes aseptic containers used to package non-beverages (see Polycoat Paper).**
3. **Wine bag-in-boxes.** Corrugated outer box with a plastic film bag inside used as a container for wine. **Needs count.**
4. **Corrugated cardboard and kraft paper (OCC).** Unwaxed kraft linerboard and containerboard cartons and shipping boxes with corrugated paper medium. This category includes boxes shrink-wrapped in plastic and unbleached kraft (brown) paper bags, and pizza boxes and cardboard kitty scratching posts.
 - **Excludes waxed and plastic-coated cardboard (plastic coating bonded to the cardboard), solid boxboard, and multi-walled bags that are not pure unbleached kraft.**
5. **Waxed corrugated cardboard.** OCC that is impregnated with wax, commonly used for grocery produce boxes.
6. **Hi-grade office/printing/writing paper (uncoated high-grades).** Printing, writing and computer papers, including mainly thermo-chemical pulps. Both virgin pulp substitutes and high-grade de-ink fibers are included. This category is composed of high-grade paper, which includes white ledger, colored ledger, computer printouts, computer tab cards, bond, copy machine, and carbonless paper. Includes white and pastel envelopes without windows, and high-grade reports wrapped in shrink-wrap packaging.
 - **Excludes glossy coated paper such as magazines, pure groundwood publications such as catalogs, astro-brights and other unbleachables, and glue-bound publications.**
7. **Newspaper (ONP).** Printed ground-wood newsprint (minimally bleached fiber); commonly referred to as #1 news. This category includes glossy paper typically used in newspaper insert advertisements, if believed to be distributed with newspapers.
8. **Magazines.** Includes other glossy publications such as some catalogs
 - **Excludes newspaper glossy inserts.**
9. **Low-grade paper marginally acceptable with newspaper.** Includes other recyclable paper at least marginally acceptable in a #6 newspaper mix. This includes junk mail, glossy and uncoated advertising sheets, envelopes (except those included under high-grade and brown unbleached kraft envelopes), construction paper, , used envelopes with sticky labels and/or plastic windows, file folders, greeting cards, sticky notes, paperbacks, uncoated groundwood catalogs and advertisements,). Includes paper bound with fasteners including spiral-bound notebooks and plastic reinforced tab dividers.

- Excludes paper with grey or brown fibers or wet strength or poly-coated paper, or "astrobright" (bright dye - heavily dyed) paper.
10. **Low-grade recyclable paper not acceptable with newspaper.** Paper with grey or brown fibers such as cereal boxes, shoeboxes clothing forms, other grey and brown chipboard unbleached kraft envelopes, and molded paper products such as egg cartons (but not plant pots). Also includes bleached boxboard and bags (including cigarette boxes but not individual packs), phone books, thermal fax and printing paper, hanging file folders, and bright-dye (fiesta and neon) papers and envelopes, which although originally bleached, are unbleachable and would contaminate other bleached paper.
 11. **Polycoated paper.** Poly-coated bleached and unbleached paperboard used for ice cream, frozen TV dinners, and many other frozen food boxes. Includes multi-walled bags that are poly-coated or have a plastic layer (watch out for very thin polycoat layers). Includes non-drink box aseptic and gable-top packaging such as soup cartons and cream cartons. Includes paper cups and plates and take-out containers that have a plastic lining
 12. **Hard-covered books.** Books with hard covers, and excluding paperbacks.
 13. **Compostable nonrecyclable paper.** Tissue, paper towel, napkins, molded paper plant pots, and paper plates that do not have plastic lining.
 - Excludes recyclable paper and non-compostable paper such as paper cups or plates with plastic lining.
 14. **Non-compostable, non-recyclable paper.** Paper not included above that is not easily recyclable in the United States, and which is not acceptable in composting programs. Includes mixed paper and materials, photos, old blueprint paper made with the ammonia process, true carbon paper, juice and oil cans, foil containing wrapping paper, wallpaper, foil lined fast food papers, microwave paper food trays used in frozen dinners, individual cigarette packages, paper with large thick plastic windows, paper containers that held hazardous products, thin bound reports with plastic covers, and non-food polycoated boxes. Paper-bound 3-ring binders go here, but the paper contained goes in the appropriate grade.

PLASTICS (see Additional Component Information)

15. **Deposit beer and soft drink plastic beverage bottles.** Any beverage container up to 3 liters in size with an Oregon deposit for beer, soft drink, carbonated water and juice. **Needs count.**
 - Does not include out-of-state bottles or soft drink syrup containers.
16. **Deposit plastic water bottles.** Only includes still waters and flavored waters added to the bottle bill as of 2009, up to 3 liters in size. **Needs count.**
 - Does not include out-of-state bottles.
17. **Plastic beverage bottles that will become deposit in 2018.** This include all beverages other than beer, soft drink, water, distilled liquor, wine, dairy or plant-based milks, and infant formula that is a container (including juice squeeze-it) that is at least 4 oz in size and no greater than 1.5 liters. Examples include juices, energy drinks, teas, and coffee. **Needs count.**
18. **No-deposit plastic beverage bottles (RPCs).** 8-oz to 5 gallons plastic beverage bottle *without* an Oregon deposit, and that will not become deposit in 2018. This includes dairy and plant-based milks, wine, distilled liquor, and infant formula, and also juice or other no-deposit beverages in bottles larger than 1.5 liters. Also includes beer, soft drink, and water bottles that are over 3 liters in size or that are from out-of-state that are not marked with the Oregon refund value. **Needs count.**
 - Does not include cream, half & half, syrups, and powdered beverages.
19. **No-deposit very small, large plastic beverage bottles.** Plastic bottles less than 8 oz or larger than 5 gallons that hold ready-to-drink beverages. Mainly small liquor bottles. **Needs count.**
20. **Other plastic bottles.** All non-beverage bottles 8 oz-to-5 gallons used for non-beverage food, medicines, vitamins, hair and bath products, laundry supplies, antifreeze, oil.
21. **5 Gallon Buckets, flower pots.** Large plastic buckets and flower pots or other rigid plastic containers (non-bottle) more than 4 gallons but no more than 5 gallons in size.

22. **Other plastic tubs, pails acceptable in curbside.** Tubs, pails (buckets), flowerpots 4" or larger, from 8 oz to 4 gallon in size made from plastic and meeting the definition in Oregon Revised Statute 459A.650 for Rigid Plastic Container.
- Does not include trays or clamshells.
23. **Other plastic tubs, pails, and trays that meet Rigid Plastic Container definition but are not acceptable in curbside.** Plastic packages of finite shape with a capacity of from eight ounces to five gallons. Includes cookie trays, trays with sidewalls that can contain at least 8 oz., clamshells, flower pots <4" that are > 8 oz.. Includes plastic cups used commercially to package food, but not plastic cups sold as a product for home or office use (usually unmarked - included in "rigid plastic products").
- Excludes tubs/pails that are acceptable in curbside, or any bottles. Excludes lids, unless the lid is attached or is itself a rigid plastic container. Excludes flexible tubes like bathroom caulk, toothpaste.
24. **Small Plastic Tubs acceptable in curbside.** Includes the plastic tubs and yogurt containers that are at least 6 oz in size, but less than 8 oz.
25. **Bulky Plastic Packaging.** Includes all-plastic large crates, totes, containers except bottles larger than 5 gallons, and pallets used for packaging. Also includes large non-decorative flower pots used for sale of large plants if over 5 gallons in size. Minimum size for most bulky packaging is equivalent in volume to a 4-gallon bucket (for non-RPCs) or just greater than a 5-gallon bucket (for containers).
- Excludes all rigid plastic containers (RPCs). Excludes foam plastic (goes in non-bulky).
26. **Other rigid plastic packaging.** Includes expanded polystyrene packaging and food trays (holding less than 8 oz), urethane foam packaging, containers larger than 5 gallons, plastic bottle and container lids and lids from glass, metal, or paper containers. Amended in 2000 to include "small rigid plastic containers" - plastic containers such as yogurt cups that are less than 6 ounces in size.
27. **Bulky Rigid Plastic Products.** Includes larger all-plastic items such as plastic garbage cans, toys, bins, baskets, lawn furniture, Minimum size about the equivalent of a 4-gallon bucket in size.
- Excludes fiberglass-containing plastic and foam plastic.
28. **Other rigid plastic products.** Dishware and utensils, including expanded polystyrene cups and plates when originally sold for home use (non-packaging), plastic straws, plastic household items, and small toys. Includes thermoset plastic products and "fiberglass" (mainly plastic) boat parts, corrugated roofing, and similar products. Includes polyurethane foam products such as foam cushions.
- Excludes polyurethane carpet pad (its own category)
29. **Mixed plastics/materials.** Items whose predominant material is plastic, but is combined with other material, such as kitchen ware, toys, plastic pens, car parts with other components, non-vinyl floor tiles and coverings that have canvas, paper, or other types of backing material or significant non-plastic components, etc.
30. **Plastic beverage pouches.** Includes ready-to-drink beverages only. **Needs count.**
31. **Plastic grocery/merchandise bags.** Single-use plastic shopping bags used to carry merchandise out of a store. Includes dry cleaner bags intended for one-time use.
- Does not include produce bags.
32. **"Recyclable" polyethylene film plastic.** Includes newspaper bags, bread bags, product wrap (for example used on paper towels, tissue, diapers, and water bottles), zip-close bags, pallet-wrap, shrink wrap, clear and black polyethylene plastic sheeting, hay sleeves and silage bags, fertilizer/peat/feed bags from nurseries and agricultural operations, furniture and mattress wrap, bubble wrap, woven lumber wrap, roofing material wrap, insulation wrap, commercial bags and liners, commercial parts packaging, building wrap, parts bags,.

- Excludes plastic grocery/merchandise bags, any film that is not polyethylene or other polyolefin, any film that is laminated to other materials (tape/labels are OK), any bag used as a garbage bag (can liners and tied-off garbage bags), bags contaminated with food and other sticky/contaminating materials on the inside, frozen vegetable bags, stand-up pouches, and plastic sheeting used for ground cloths or masking, if contaminated.
33. **Plastic garbage bags.** Includes any bag that was originally sold to as a trash can liner or to hold garbage. Does not include bags originally sold/provided for other purposes that are used for garbage.
 34. **Other film plastic.** All other plastic bags and flexible plastic film including stand-up pouches, plastic strapping, green bio bags, and other flexible plastic items. Any plastic bag other than grocery/merchandise bags or garbage bags that are used as a garbage bag goes here.

OTHER ORGANIC WASTES

“Organic” used in the “carbon-containing” (or burnable) sense.

Yard Debris natural vegetative material:

35. **Grass clippings.** Grass clippings and leaves can be weighed together, and the weight allocated by estimate to grass vs. leaves/weeds. Grass does not include sod (goes soil/dirt/sand).
36. **Leaves/weeds.** Herbaceous plant material excluding grass clippings
37. **Small prunings less than 2" diameter.** Natural woody material from trees, plants, and shrubs. Could be chipped with a small chipper for home composting.
38. **Large prunings more than 2" in diameter.** This category is composed of trees and large branches greater than 2" diameter and small stumps/roots less than 1' in diameter and less than 100 pounds. Not easily home-composted due to its size, weight and composition.
39. **Stumps.** Stumps too large to be ground by most commercial composters due to size, without use of special stump-splitting devices (greater than 1' diameter or 100 pounds).

Wood manufactured wooden lumber and other items (excluding sawdust):

40. **Reusable dimensional lumber - unpainted:** Unpainted solid sawn or engineered lumber products at least 0.75" thick by 3.5" wide, and at least 4 feet long, which is clean (nails and minimal fasteners OK, with more allowed in larger pieces) and not rotted, pest-infested, or damaged, and without significant dirt and no other materials being firmly attached such as wallboard. Also includes at least half-sheets of plywood or oriented strand board at least 3/8 inch thick in good condition.
41. **Clean solid sawn lumber.** Unfinished, unpainted and untreated solid sawn dimensional lumber or wood. Excludes cedar shakes, shingles, reusable dimensional lumber, plywood, oriented strand board, and all other engineered lumber products, and pallets/crates.
42. **Clean engineered wood.** Unfinished, unpainted and untreated engineered wood including plywood, oriented strand board, particleboard, medium density fiberboard, high-density hardboard (peg-board), composite siding, TJI joists, cross-laminated timber, glue-lam beams, laminated veneer lumber, laminated strand lumber/timberstrand, finger-jointed lumber or trim, veneered or laminated wood and paneling, melamine coated wood, etc.
 - Excludes reusable dimensional lumber and furniture.
43. **Reusable dimensional lumber - painted.** Same as unpainted reusable dimensional lumber, but is primed, painted, or stained (and not chemically treated). To be included, the entire paint surface must be completely adhering to the wood. No peeling, chalking, flaking, alligatoring, or blistering paint
44. **Other painted lumber.** Includes any lumber (solid sawn or engineered) that is painted or primed, excluding reusable dimensional lumber, furniture, chemically treated lumber, and mixed wood/materials (split from chemically treated lumber in 2000).
45. **Chemically treated lumber.** Pressure-treated or creosoted lumber or wood treated for either rot or fire resistance.

46. **Wood pallets and crates.** Dimension lumber material used as pallets, crates, and similar packaging lumber. Also includes wood/wire crates with thin slats, if not mixed with plastic and other materials.
47. **Cedar shakes or shingles.** Cedar roofing, excluding tar paper and other non-wood components.
48. **Wood furniture.** Includes desks, chairs, bureaus, and other furniture items made from wood.
49. **Other wood products.** Includes pencils, coat hangers, and other objects made of wood that are not used for packaging or construction or as furniture.
50. **Mixed wood/materials.** Mostly wood items combined with plastic, metal, or other materials. Excludes items that are better included in another category.

Food

51. **Non-packaged bakery goods.** Includes bread, rolls, cake, crackers, donuts, unpackaged dough. "Non-packaged" includes open bags and boxes (easily dumped) but does not include any sealed packaged items.
52. **Packaged bakery goods.** "Packaged" includes sealed containers but not open bags or boxes that are easily dumped.
53. **Non-packaged "edible" other vegetative food.** "Vegetative" contain no animal products other than traces. "Edible" includes any food, even if spoiled, that was originally produced to be eaten.
54. **Non-packaged "non-edible" other vegetative food.** "Non-edible" is limited to items associated with food that are fairly universally accepted as not being edible, such a fruit pits, corn husks, carrot tops, thick peels from fruit, and coffee grounds. For fruits and vegetables that are eaten by many with their peels (such as apples, carrots, and potatoes), peels are considered "edible" even when purposefully removed and discarded.
55. **Packaged other vegetative food.**
56. **Non-packaged "edible" meat, eggs, and dairy.** Non-packaged "edible" food that is mainly meat, eggs, or dairy. Excludes bones, shells, and other animal products that are fairly universally accepted as not being edible.
57. **Non-packaged "non-edible" animal food-related products.** Includes only bones, shells, gristle, and other animal products that are fairly universally accepted as not being edible.
58. **Packaged meat or eggs.**
59. **Packaged dairy.**
60. **Mixed unpackaged foods.** Unpackaged foods that were originally prepared as mixtures, that are mainly vegetative by weight, but that contain more than a trace of animal products. Examples include pizzas, pasta with meat sauce, stir-fries with pieces of egg or meat.
61. **Mixed packaged foods.** Packaged foods that are mainly vegetative by weight but that contain more than a trace of animal products.

Other Organics

62. **Disposable diapers.** Disposable diapers, including fecal materials contained within. Cloth diapers are to be sorted under textiles.
63. **Other textiles.** Fabric materials including natural and man-made textile materials such as cottons, wools, silks, woven nylon, rayon, polyesters, and other materials. This category includes clothing, rags, curtains, and other fabric materials.
 - Excludes non-fabrics such as dryer sheet, "Swiffer" duster refills – go under "mixed".
64. **Mixed textiles/materials.** Include textiles that have significant amounts of non-textile components, plus shoes, belts, and similar clothing articles that may have insignificant amount of textile material. Also includes textile-like materials that are not regular fabric, such as most twine, string, rope, dryer sheets and Swiffer duster refills.
 - Polypropylene (baler) twine goes in "other film plastic".

65. **Carpet.** Synthetic and natural fibers attached to a backing intended to be affixed to a floor as a floor covering.
- Excludes rugs (loose floor coverings) and carpet pads. (May break carpet into different types, such as carpet tiles, natural fibers, nylon, polyester)
66. **Rugs.** Synthetic or natural fibers attached to a backing intended to cover part of a floor without being affixed.
- Excludes carpet and carpet pad
67. **Polyurethane foam carpet/rug pads.**
68. **Other carpet/rug pads.** Includes fiber and other pads
- Excludes polyurethane foam carpet pad, rubber padding (other rubber), and the carpet or rug itself.
69. **Automotive/Truck Tires.** Whole tires meeting the definition in ORS 459.705
70. **Other Tires.** Bicycle tires, off-road vehicle tires, cart tires, or other tires not meeting the definition in ORS 459.705. Also included shredded automotive tires
71. **Other rubber.** Includes toys, inner tubes, rubber mats, rubber carpet padding.
72. **Asphalt shingles and tar roofing paper - recyclable.** Starting the second quarter of 2002, asphalt roofing was split into two types: recyclable and non-recyclable. "Recyclable" asphalt roofing includes tarpaper and regular 3-tab roofing architectural-grade composition shingles, and roll roofing..
73. **Asphalt shingles and tar roofing paper – nonrecyclable.** "Nonrecyclable" asphalt roofing includes such things as built-up asphalt roofing commonly used on flat-roofed commercial buildings.
74. **Mattresses.** Mattresses, box springs, and futons (excludes water beds?)
75. **Furniture and furnishings.** Includes mixed-material reusable and non-reusable household items that are large such as chairs, and tables.
- Excludes furniture made from a single material (all metal, all plastic, all wood).
76. **Paper composite ceiling tiles.**
77. **Compostable other organics.** Carbon-containing easily compostable wastes not otherwise categorized, including sawdust and organic fines, pet food.
78. **Non-compostable other organics.** Carbon-containing wastes not otherwise categorized including wax, linoleum, vacuum bags, charcoal, cigarette butts, hair, dryer lint, disposable hygiene products, soap, gel pads, and dead animals.

GLASS

Container Glass

79. **Deposit beverage glass.** Oregon deposit beer, soft drink, carbonated water and juice. Does not include beer or soft drink from out-of-state. **Needs count.**
80. **Glass beverage bottles that will become deposit in 2018.** This include all beverages other than beer, soft drink, water, distilled liquor, wine, dairy or plant-based milks, and infant formula that is a container at is at least 4 oz in size and no greater than 1.5 liters. Examples include juices, energy drinks, teas, and coffee. **Needs count.**
81. **Other Clear non-deposit beverage glass.** All clear wine, liquor, and milk/milk substitute bottles. **Needs count.**
82. **Colored non-deposit beverage glass.** Same as above, except includes green, brown, and other colored glass. **Needs count.**
83. **Other clear container glass.** Includes clear (non-pigmented glass jars, ketchup/mustard bottles, baby food jars, pickle jars and mayonnaise jars, medicine and other non-beverage bottles, and other clear container glass that is not a beverage bottle.

84. **Other colored container glass.** Same as above, but for green, brown, and other colored glass.

Window and Other Glass

85. **Flat window glass.** Excludes auto glass and mirrors.
86. **Fluorescent light tubes.** Includes individual separate light tubes. Does not include light fixtures/ballasts. **Needs count.**
87. **Compact fluorescent lights.** This includes small fluorescent fixtures that are sold as complete units, with both the ballast and tube attached. **Needs count.**
- Does not include regular (full-sized) ballasts commonly used with full-sized fluorescent tubes.
88. **Other nonrecyclable glass.** This category includes products such as light bulbs, glass plates and cups, auto and cooking ware glass and mirrors, but excluding ceramics. This glass is not accepted by glass beverage container manufacturers for recycling, although some can be recycled into other uses.
- Excludes fiberglass insulation.

METALS (and Appliances)

89. **Deposit aluminum beverage cans.** Oregon Deposit beer, soft drink, carbonated water and carbonated juice. **Needs count.**
90. **Aluminum beverage cans deposit in 2018.** Juice, tea, and other beverages except wine, liquor, dairy and milk substitutes. **Needs count.**
91. **Other aluminum beverage cans.** No Oregon deposit. Includes carbonated drinks from other states, juice, coffee, tea, water. **Needs count.**
92. **Other aluminum containers and foil.** Aluminum pet food cans, foil-formed trays/containers, and foil.
93. **Other aluminum curbside-acceptable.** Includes all other aluminum materials such as cookware and scrap, but exclude material not accepted in a curbside program such as items longer than 30" or weighing more than 30 pounds.
94. **Other aluminum not acceptable curbside.** Includes other aluminum materials including furniture, house siding, cookware, and scrap that cannot be put in curbside programs due to being more than 30" long or weighing more than 30 pounds or not being pure metal..
95. **Steel/bimetal deposit beverage cans.** Oregon deposit, usually imported beer (rare). **Needs count.**
96. **Steel/bimetal beverage cans deposit in 2018.** Juice, tea, and other beverages except wine, liquor, dairy and milk substitutes. **Needs count.**
97. **Steel/bimetal other beverage cans.** No Oregon deposit. **Needs count.**
98. **Tinned cans.** Predominantly steel cans (some with tin or enamel coatings) used to hold food, and non-food items. (Prior to 2005 food and non-food tin cans were measured separately.)
99. **Other non-ferrous metals Curbside-acceptable.** Metals that are not materials derived from iron, including copper, brass, bronze, lead, pewter, zinc, "stainless steel", and other metals to which a magnet will not adhere.
- Excludes materials not acceptable in curbside recycling containers due to being longer than 30 inches or weighing more than 30 pounds, or not being pure metal.
100. **Other non-ferrous not-acceptable at curbside.** Includes non-ferrous metal pieces longer than 30" or weighing more than 30 pounds or not being pure metal, including insulated copper wire.
101. **Other ferrous metals curbside-acceptable.** Ferrous and alloyed ferrous scrap materials derived from iron, including household, industrial and commercial products not containing significant contaminants. This category includes scrap iron and steel to which a magnet adheres. Includes all-steel furniture such as bed frames. Does not include appliances, food cans, or other ferrous metal items listed elsewhere.
- Excludes ferrous metal not acceptable in curbside programs due to being longer than 30", heavier than 30 pounds, or not being pure metal.

102. **Other ferrous metals not curbside-acceptable.** Ferrous and alloyed ferrous scrap materials derived from iron, including household, industrial and commercial products not containing significant contaminants. Includes only ferrous metal not acceptable in curbside programs due to being longer than 30", heavier than 30 pounds, or not being pure metal.
- Does not include appliances, food cans, or other ferrous metal items listed elsewhere.
103. **White goods.** This category is composed of discarded stoves, washer, dryers, refrigerators and other large household appliances.
104. **Oil filters.** Used oil filters. **Needs count.** (Moved here from HHW category.)
105. **Empty or non-hazardous aerosol cans.** Note - aerosol cans still containing hazardous materials such as oil-based paint or pesticides are included in the "hazardous materials" categories. Cans that by weight are more than 50% of a non-hazardous product should be classified in that product category.
106. **Mixed ferrous/non-ferrous curbside-acceptable.** Items that are mainly metal, but a mixture of ferrous and non-ferrous, such as electric motors, and small gas engines.
- Excludes metal not acceptable in curbside programs due to being longer than 30", heavier than 30 pounds, or not being pure metal.
107. **Mixed ferrous/non-ferrous not curbside-acceptable.** Items that are mainly metal, but a mixture of ferrous and non-ferrous, such as electric motors, old lawnmowers, engines and other metal items that weigh more than 30 pounds, are larger than 30", or are not pure metal.
108. **Mixed metals/materials.** Products with mixtures of metal and non-metal items, where the metal weight predominates but where the item would not be recyclable with scrap metal. Generally, if an item is at least 70% ferrous metal or 50% copper or aluminum, it should be classified in one of the recyclable metal categories, not here.

Computers, Brown Goods, Other Small Appliances

109. **Computers monitors.** This category includes both flat screen and cathode ray tube type computer monitors, but excludes devices with a 4-inch or less diagonal screen. (2005 study excluded flat screen monitors) **Needs count of CRTs vs other screens**
110. **Computer main CPU units.** Includes computers, laptops, and tablets (excluding tablets and phones with a 4-inch or less diagonal screen, but excludes separate monitors and peripherals such as mice, keyboard, and printers.
111. **Printers.** Desktop printers including all-in-one devices that function as printers, but does not include copiers, scanners, or other separate devices.
112. **Computer mice and keyboards.** Includes only computer mice and keyboards and their cords, and not other peripherals such as separate speakers or video cameras.
113. **TVs.** Includes CRTs, flat screen, and projection TVs. **Needs count of CRTs vs other screens**
114. **Microwaves.**
115. **Other consumer electronics.** Includes other computer peripherals such as separate computer speakers and scanners, and also other electronic devices such as VCR and DVD players, radios, stereos, calculators, digital cameras, computer game systems, cell phones with a 4-inch or less diagonal screen, telephones and other devices with circuit boards.
- Excludes microwaves, computers, TVs, printers, mice, and keyboards – all in categories above.
116. **Non-electronic small appliances.** Includes fans, hair blowers, can openers, kitchen blenders, and shop tools. These may contain small electronic components such as digital readouts and controls, and often will have electric motors, but do not have significant amounts of circuit-board electronics.

OTHER INORGANICS

117. **Rock, Concrete, and Brick.** Generally particle sizes of 0.4" or greater.

118. **Soil, dirt, sand.** Includes sod.
119. **Pet litter, animal feces.**
120. **New gypsum wallboard.** Unpainted scrap and excess gypsum wallboard from new construction or remodeling.
121. **Old gypsum wallboard.** Old painted or other demolition gypsum wallboard.
122. **Fiberglass insulation.**
123. **Other inorganics.** Includes plaster, ash, ceramics, china, and porcelain. Does not include items that contain significant amounts of carbon.
124. **Medical waste.** Includes syringes, tubing, gauze, blood-containing, and similar materials, including urine-filled roadside bottles). Bags and containers with medical waste are not sorted further. Thus, other non-medical waste is weighed as medical waste if it is in a bag or container with other apparent medical waste.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (see Additional Component Information)

125. **Lead-acid batteries.** Only the large batteries from vehicles, boats. Does not include SSLAs (small sealed lead-acid batteries) sometimes used in camcorders and other electronic equipment.
126. **Dry-cell batteries.** Includes regular alkaline, NiCad, lithium, and similar batteries, and SSLAs (changed from previous studies). Includes rechargeable flashlights.
127. **Latex paint.** All water-based architectural paints and stains. Includes dried paint in cans.
128. **Oil-based paints.** All oil-based architectural paints and stains. Includes dried paint in cans.
129. **Motor oil.** Includes drain oil, transmission fluid and similar petroleum hydraulic oils
130. **Other flammables.** Thinners, solvents, fuels (diesel, gasoline, kerosene, lighter fluid), flammable/combustible adhesives, sealants, and strippers, flammable furniture polish, nail polish, flammable hair spray, oil-based hobby/spray paints.
- Does not include oil-based architectural paints.
131. **Pesticides/herbicides.** Chemical products designed/intended to kill plants and/or animals, including fertilizers that contain pesticides, such as "Weed & Feed". Includes mothballs.
- Does not include fertilizers without pesticides, or antimicrobial cleaners.
132. **Corrosive cleaners.** Any cleaning product with the words "corrosive" or "caustic" or other evidence of strong acid or base content. Could include pool and spa chemicals, household cleaners and disinfectants, oven cleaner, drain cleaner, tarnish remover, strippers, floor and carpet cleaners, etc.
133. **Asbestos.**
134. **Mercury-containing items.** Includes mercury thermometers, thermostats, dairy manometers....
135. **Live ammunition and explosives.** Unused bullets and fireworks. Includes Dynamite and C-4.
136. **Compressed gas cylinders.** Includes all intact gas cylinders (even helium).
- Cylinders that are cut in half or have a hole and thus are clearly empty are put in "other ferrous scrap metal" instead of here.
137. **Other hazardous chemicals.** Includes only chemicals that show hazardous characteristics other than those specified above. Includes acids and bases that are not cleaners, corrosive water-based paint strippers, toxic substances, oxidizers, liquid bleach, antifreeze, brake fluid, equipment hydraulic fluid. Includes prescription drugs.
- Does not include non-hazardous chemicals such as detergents, vegetable oils, or non-hazardous inorganic salts (such as Epsom salt), fertilizers that do not contain pesticides, water-based adhesives and sealants (such as latex caulk), water-based paints (other than architectural paints) such as tempera and water colors, bacterial or enzyme-type drain cleaners.
138. **Unknown hazardous.** Unlabeled chemicals believed to be hazardous but not identifiable

BEVERAGE CATEGORIES

1. **Beer.** Any malt beverage or alcoholic beverage that would be required to carry a 5-cent refund value if sold in Oregon. Includes malt coolers and hard lemonade for those brands that require a deposit.
2. **Soft Drink.** Any non-alcoholic, non-malt-based beverage that would be required to carry a 5-cent refund value if sold in Oregon. Carbonated sports drinks, waters, and juices are included in this category, but uncarbonated beverages are not.
3. **Still water and flavored water.** Non-carbonated water that carries a deposit in Oregon as of 2009. Carbonated water is included in soft drinks
4. **Juice/Tea/Sports/Coffee.** Includes non-carbonated non-alcoholic beverages included in the list that are not carbonated and do not have a deposit when sold in Oregon. Juice includes both fruit and vegetable juices. These beverages are currently no-deposit, but are scheduled have a deposit by 2018. This category includes all beverages that currently do not carry a deposit, except distilled liquor, wine, milk, milk substitutes, and infant formula
5. **Liquor.** Distilled alcoholic spirits (no deposit required)
6. **Wine.** Includes wine and champagne. Alcoholic. (Non-alcoholic wine would go under "juice"). Does not include distilled liquor or malt beverages such as malt coolers.
7. **Milk.** Beverage containing dairy where milk is the main ingredient. Includes egg nog. Does not include cream or half-and-half as these are not ready-to-drink beverages. Does not include soy milk or rice milk as these are not dairy products.
8. **Other.** Includes soy milk, rice milk, infant formula, diet beverage meal drinks such as slim-fast.

Counts are to be done for each beverage category, separately for glass, plastic, aluminum, steel.

RESIN CATEGORIES FOR RIGID PLASTIC CONTAINERS FOR CONTAMINATION ANALYSIS

- 1 PET
- 2 HDPE
- 3 PVC
- 4 LDPE
- 5 PP
- 6 PS (not foam)
- 6 PS (PS foam)
- PLA (part of #7)
- 7 Other (but not PLA)
- Unknown

Each resin should be split into 2 categories: blow-mold (bottles) and other molding (injection, thermoform) . For other rigid plastics, we may include a few more resin categories

IDENTIFYING HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

The labels of products which may contain dangerous material use key words like:

flammable
combustible
corrosive
irritant
inhalation hazard
contact hazard
poison
explosive
reactive
toxic

radioactive

They may show cautionary symbols, such as the “skull and crossbones”, “Mister Yuk”, or other universal symbols of warning.

Products packaged for home use in the U.S. are generally not required to warn of potential chemical hazards. When packaged for commercial distribution (used by business and industry), the same product must disclose the chemical hazards contained within, if any.

If a chemical can readily burn and can become a fire hazard, it should say so on the label. Transportation regulations are the main reason for this. A flammable liquid has a flash point of 141°F (60.5°C) or lower, and will ignite more readily than a combustible liquid, which has a flash point between 141°F and 200°F (93°C).

Non-hazardous products often use water, rather than oil, alcohol, or a chemical solvent as their base. This normally renders them non-flammable. Water-based products may be labeled to “protect from freezing” or “clean up with soap and water”.

However, water is also the vehicle for a vast number of products containing dangerous chemicals. Instructions to wear gloves or a mask may indicate the presence of hazardous chemicals, as may precautions to protect surrounding surfaces or vegetation.