Appendix I. Recycling and Solid Waste Plan

Summary

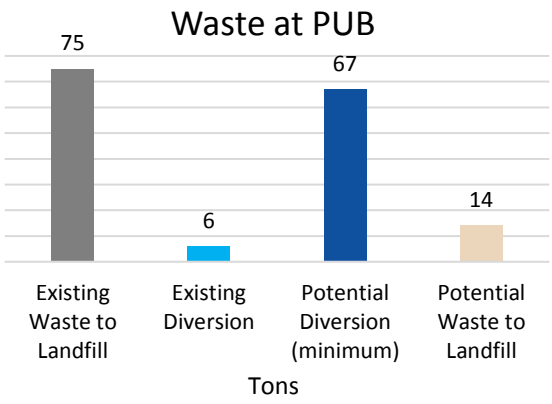
Pueblo Memorial Airport (PUB) can reduce waste generation and increase landfill diversion by:

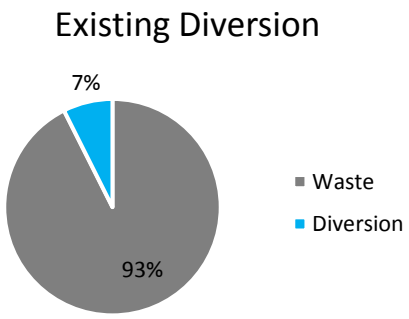
- **Integrating waste diversion practices into airport operations.**
- **Improving purchasing practices, reducing disposable items, and reusing supplies.**
- **Introducing a recycling program.**
- **Tracking and voluntarily reporting waste metrics and diversion progress.**

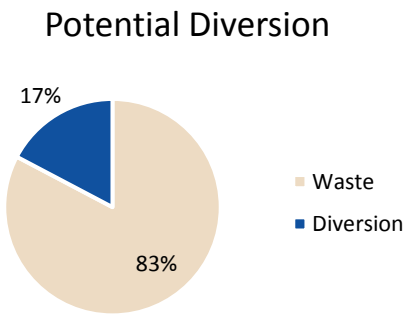
The existing program at PUB generates approximately 75 tons of landfill-bound waste annually, as well as an additional six tons of recycled scrap metal. These recommended strategies have the potential to divert at least eight tons of general materials from the landfill a year.

Reducing waste generation and increasing landfill diversion align with PUB's efforts to operate in a responsible manner.

Planning for solid waste and recycling under the on-going master plan fulfills PUB's federal obligation under the **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Modernization and Reauthorization Act of 2012, FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018,** and associated guidance.







Recommendations

The following recommendations to improve waste management at PUB include waste reduction, reuse, and recycling strategies. Evaluation for each recommendation considered estimated relative cost and diversion potential; the suggested implementation time frame; and noted alignment with best practices or standard programs. **Table 1** shows the key for quick comparison of the impact of each recommendation on diversion.

Table 1: Recommendation Key

ITEM	ICONS	SIGNIFICANCE
Relative Cost	$ $ $	Low cost
	$ $ $	Medium cost
	$ $ $	High cost
Estimated Diversion Potential		Low diversion potential
		Medium diversion potential
		High diversion potential
Suggested Implementation Time Frame		Short range (<1 year)
		Medium range (1-3 years)
		Long range (3+ years)
Alignment	BMP	Best Management Practice
	TRUE	BMP and **Total Resource Use and Efficiency (TRUE)** Certification program element

Recommendation 1: Integrate Waste Diversion in Airport Operations

Description

Waste diversion is the concept of avoiding and/or managing waste to avoid landfill disposal. Waste diversion strategies include practices such as reduction, reuse, donation, sustainable procurement, recycling, and composting. These strategies offer various levels of fiscal, environmental, and social benefits.

Action

It is recommended that PUB continue to integrate waste diversion concepts and practices into existing policies and operations, for example, in maintenance operations, purchasing practices, and tenant requirements.

Justification

Most of the municipal solid waste generated at PUB is disposed of at a local landfill except for recycled scrap metal (see **Current Waste Management Program**). Waste diversion would reduce the volume of waste sent to the landfill as well as reduce the financial and social impacts of waste.

Information Needed

- **Communication tools to reach PUB staff and tenants.**
- **Waste diversion information.**

Action Plan

- **Emphasize the importance of waste diversion to PUB staff and tenants.**
- **Adopt additional waste diversion policy or integrate in existing guidance documents.**
- **Identify sources of waste and promote strategies to avoid, reduce, or divert these materials.**
- **Encourage waste diversion in future tenant and project contracts.**

Relative Cost

Estimated Diversion

Time Frame

Alignment

BMP

Recommendation 2: Improve Purchasing Practices, Reduce, & Reuse

Description

To reduce the facility's volume of waste sent to the landfill, PUB should reduce waste generation and reuse materials where possible. PUB staff's existing purchasing practices may generate waste in the form of single-use and/or disposable items and supplies and tracking of these items could reveal opportunities for reduction and reuse.

Action

It is recommended PUB adopt a purchasing policy prioritizing durable (versus disposable) items and supplies that are reusable, recyclable, compostable, and/or made from recycled content. It is also recommended that PUB identify supplies and materials which can be avoided, reused on site, or donated to a third party.

Justification

Waste reduction is the most environmentally preferred waste management strategy as determined by the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**. Reduction and reuse simultaneously lower waste program costs by producing a smaller material stream.

Information Needed

- **Purchasing records.**
- **Waste stream information.**

Action Plan

- **Adjust practices which generate waste (printing, housekeeping, etc.)**
- **Substitute durable alternatives for single use or disposable items in the administration office and staff areas.**
- **Reuse items and materials where possible and encourage reuse by passengers, tenants, and contractors.**
- **Support food donation by Peter's In & Out.**

Relative Cost

Estimated Diversion

Time Frame

Alignment

BMP

Recommendation 3: Introduce Recycling

Description

Recycling is the practice of collecting specific materials, so they can be used in the manufacture of new items. Recyclable materials generated at PUB likely include office paper, plastic bottles, aluminum cans, and cardboard that can be recycled in the local area with the existing contractor.

Action

It is recommended that PUB introduce a simple recycling program that should include designated bins, collection services, and signage. Partnership with the local Pueblo RecycleWorks (see **Technical and Economic Factors**) could assist in establishing a recycling program.

Justification

Where waste cannot be avoided or reduced, recycling allows some materials to avoid landfill disposal by incorporating them into new products. Pueblo County has recycling infrastructure and PUB's waste collection contractor offers recycling services.

Information Needed

- **Accepted materials list from hauler.**
- **Information about waste-generating activities at PUB.**
- **Inventory of existing garbage cans.**
- **Estimated costs for recycling service, dumpster rental, and other elements.**

Action Plan

- **Collaborate with waste hauler to determine which materials generated at PUB are the best candidates for recycling (based on volume generated).**
- **Negotiate recycling services contract for PUB.**
- **Convert surplus garbage receptacles into labelled recycling bins, supplement with new bins where needed, and collocate all recycling bins with garbage receptacles.**
- **Train employees and tenants on the recycling program to explain its purpose, requirements, and importance.**
- **Monitor and adjust recycling program using feedback from waste hauler.**

Relative Cost

Estimated Diversion

Time Frame

Alignment

TRUE

Recommendation 4: Tracking & Reporting

Description

Monitoring waste metrics provides feedback on the efficiency of diversion efforts. Sharing this information with stakeholders has been shown to increase participation in diversion practices.

Action

It is recommended that PUB begin to regularly estimate and track the volume of waste sent to the landfill and diverted through reduction, reuse, donation, recycling, or other strategies as well as the costs associated with these services. It is also recommended PUB discuss these trends with the waste hauler and share this information with program stakeholders (PUB staff and tenants).

Justification

PUB does not currently track metrics associated with its waste. Trends associated with PUB's waste generation, landfill, diversion, and associated costs could indicate opportunities for improvement.

Information Needed

- **Waste generation, disposal, and cost estimates.**
- **Simple tracking tool (spreadsheet).**
- **Estimates of volume of waste diverted by various strategies and avoided costs.**
- **Mechanism for communicating progress to stakeholders.**

Action Plan

- **Collaborate with waste hauler to measure or estimate waste disposal.**
- **Obtain estimate of associated costs from City of Pueblo.**
- **Enter estimates into tracking tool.**
- **As strategies are implemented, update tracking tool to reflect waste avoided, diverted, and costs.**
- **Evaluate data for additional opportunities to set and pursue waste diversion goals.**
- **Share and celebrate progress with stakeholders.**

Relative Cost

Estimated Diversion

Time Frame

Alignment

TRUE

Attachments

1. Additional Recommendations for Consideration

In addition to the primary recommendations stated previously, the Waste Plan Team suggested several other items that could be implemented at PUB. These supplementary recommendations may be found in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Additional Recommendations for PUB Waste Recycling Plan

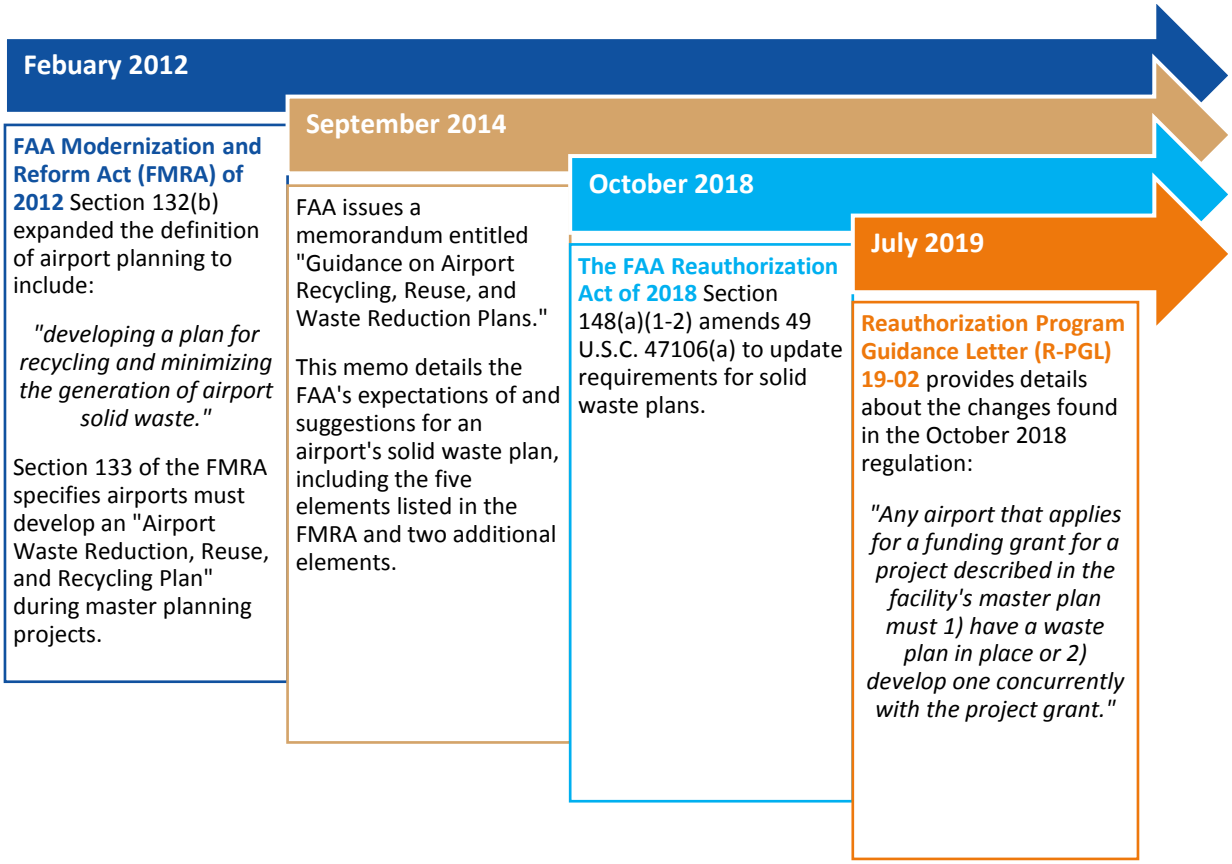
RECCOMENDATIONS SUMMARY
Objectives and Targets ▪ Set specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound (SMART) goals for PUB's waste program.
Tenant Requirements ▪ Revise rules and regulations and/or minimum standards to encourage or require waste diversion among tenants, including recycling.
Additional Facilities and New Development ▪ Consider waste diversion and management in the design and construction process of future airport projects.
Continuous Improvement ▪ Maintain and improve the recycling and waste program per the *Plan Do Check Act* cycle.

SOURCE: Mead & Hunt.

2. Regulatory Background

Figure 1 outlines the introduction timeline and specifics of FAA's waste planning requirement. The FAA provides content guidance for airport waste plans in the September 2014 memo on the topic (available on the FAA's website).

Figure 1: FAA Solid Waste Recycling Planning Requirement Timeline and Details



SOURCES: FAA; Mead & Hunt.

Figure 2 details the elements which are required for a solid waste recycling plan per the FMRA (marked with an asterisk, *) or suggested for inclusion in a plan in the FAA Memo (marked with two asterisks, **). **Figure 3** lists the factors influencing the scope and nature of an airport's waste program, as described in the FAA memo.

Figure 2: Elements of Airport Solid Waste Management

SOURCES: FAA; Mead & Hunt.

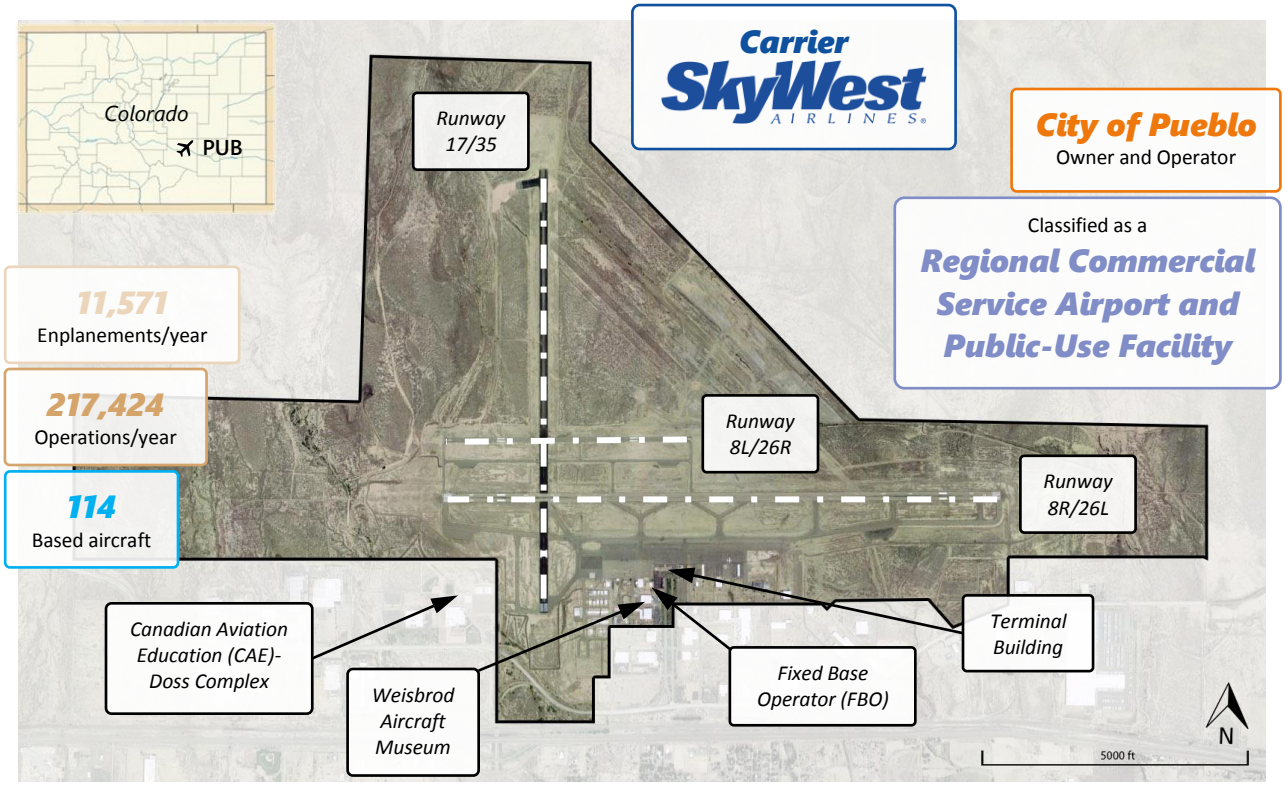
Figure 3: Factors Influencing Airport Solid Waste Management Programs

SOURCES: FAA; Mead & Hunt.

3. Airport Information

Figure 4 shows a summary of background information about PUB, including its location, operations, air carrier, layout, governance, and classification.

Figure 4: PUB Background Information



SOURCES: Pueblo Airport; Mead & Hunt.
Google Basemap (Earth n.d.); Colorado County Map (NordNordWest 2009).

4. Plan Scope

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) consists of everyday items that are used and then discarded. This plan focuses on the management of MSW and other materials that may be recycled or disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill. There are five primary types of MSW generated at airports: **general MSW**, **food waste**, **green waste (yard waste)**, **deplaned waste**, and **construction and demolition (C&D) waste**. This plan does not address the management of other waste types regulated by federal, state, or local laws, specifically: hazardous, universal, or industrial waste; waste from international flights, or C&D waste that is subject to special requirements/handling.

Facilities at PUB include buildings and areas over which PUB has a varying degree of control or influence over waste management practices. Some areas fall under direct control of PUB and its staff, while others PUB has influence over but not direct control. According to FAA guidance, areas over which PUB has direct control or influence should be included in the Recycling, Reuse, and Waste Reduction Plan; areas outside PUB's control or influence may be excluded.

Table 3 lists a breakdown of the areas PUB controls, influences, and neither controls nor influences.

Table 3: Waste Management Areas at PUB

MANAGEMENT LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Areas under direct control	Airport Administration Areas
	Public Terminal Areas *Parking and curbside* *Ticketing lobby, baggage claim, gates, restrooms, and hold rooms*
	Pueblo Weisbrod Museum
	Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) Station 10
	Maintenance and Snow Removal Equipment (SRE) Buildings
Areas under influence	Terminal Tenants (Spaces owned by Airport, leased by tenants) *Peter's In and Out restaurant* *Airline ticketing counters and offices* *Car rental areas (future)* *TSA office spaces*
	GA Hangars *Hangars owned by Airport, leased by tenants*
	Fixed-Base Operator (FBO) Building *Building owned by Airport, leased by FBO*
	Specialized Aviation Service Operators *Southern Colorado Flight Professionals* *Travel Aire Charter Service* *Buildings owned by Airport, leased by tenants*
Areas not under control or influence	Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT)
	Specialized Aviation Service Operators *Doss Aviation*
	TSA Security Screening Area

SOURCES: Pueblo Airport; Mead & Hunt.

5. Current Waste Management Program

The waste program at PUB is maintained by facilities staff. **Figure 5** details the existing waste infrastructure in place at PUB.

Figure 5: Existing PUB Infrastructure

SOURCES: Pueblo Airport; Mead & Hunt.

Waste Connections is the waste collection contractor for PUB. Two dumpsters are provided by the City of Pueblo for use by the airport administration and maintenance facilities. Three additional dumpsters used by the restaurant, FBO, and museum are individually managed by each tenant. Each tenant is responsible for custodial activities in their leased areas including transferring waste to the appropriate dumpsters. One dumpster is used for scrap metal recycling and is picked up on an as-needed basis by a separate contractor.

6. Waste Audit

PUB staff provided information about the following categories to assist with this plan:

- **Airport buildings and facilities**
- **Areas that generate waste**
- **Types of waste generated in each area.**

An evaluation of PUB's information and records, as well as aviation industry waste and recycling trends, supported efforts to identify the source, composition, and quantity of waste generated at PUB, including areas under PUB's direct control or influence. This information then served as a foundation to identify opportunities to improve and monitor program effectiveness.

Quantity

The project team estimated a total of 75 tons of MSW is generated at PUB annually. These volumes are based upon the capacity and frequency of collection service for each of the facility's dumpsters and the EPA's volume-to-weight conversion factors for MSW. Scrap metal is recycled on a yearly basis at PUB; the average weight of scrap recycled between 2018 and 2020 was six tons annually. There is no MSW recycling program at PUB, and scrap metal is the only item currently recycled.

Sources and Composition

Based on the activities taking place at PUB, a varied waste stream can be expected. **Table 4** lists each area included in the scope of this plan and the type(s) of waste likely generated there. A sort could also be used to identify opportunities to improve the composition of the waste stream (by item substitution, by improving recycling to reduce the volume of waste, etc.).

A physical waste material sort could provide more detailed information about the specific composition of waste at PUB. This information may include:

- **Types of items included in each general category**
- **Contamination rate of the recycling stream**
  (items that are not recyclable in the recycling bins)
- **Recovery rate for recycling**
  (the proportion of recyclable items that are segregated properly).

Table 4: PUB Waste by Area and Material

AREA | MATERIAL	OFFICE PAPER	NEWSPAPERS	MAGAZINES	PLASTIC	ALUMINUM	CARDBOARD	GLASS	FOOD WASTE	PAPER PRODUCTS	LIQUIDS	TOILETRIES	DEPLANED WASTE	PACKAGING	STYROFOAM	METALS	GREEN WASTE	C & D WASTE	OTHER WASTE
TERMINAL BUILDING																		
Public areas Curbs, restrooms, seating areas		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x					x
Airline Areas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x					x
Tenant areas Airline ticketing, restaurant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x					x
TSA Security Checkpoint		x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x					
AIRPORT SUPPORT BUILDINGS																		
Airport Administration Offices	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x				x
Maintenance Building	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x				x
Airport Maintenance Activities			x	x	x	x				x			x		x	x	x	x
Rocky Mountain Flower Aviation (FBO)	x		x	x	x	x	x							x				
OTHER AIRPORT BUILDINGS																		
GA Hangars	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x					
Pueblo Weisbrod Aircraft Museum	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x				

SOURCES: Pueblo Airport; Mead & Hunt Feasibility Analysis.

Purchases

PUB staff do not currently track the quantity and type of disposable items and supplies purchased for the facility. This information could provide insight on some of the materials coming into the airport that will go back out as waste (other materials are brought on-site by visitors, employees, and vendors). Identifying and tracking the type and quantity of all disposable items purchased will allow PUB to identify opportunities to reduce outgoing waste, including:

- **Some items that could be eliminated**
- **Items that have reusable or recyclable alternatives.**

Many factors impact the feasibility of recycling at PUB; some are universal, and others are specific to the facility. The following sections describe the more influential of these factors.

Commitment and Support

The willingness of PUB, PUB staff, and its contractors and tenants to support the facility's recycling program are critical to the success of such a program. Without committing resources such as funding, labor and time, space, and access to secure areas, a waste management program could struggle.

Airport Policy and Local Dedications

Based on the resources allocated to local recycling programs, the City of Pueblo and Pueblo County appear to generally support waste diversion, responsible waste management, and sustainable operations.

Technical and Economic Factors

Local Markets and Infrastructure

Markets for recycled materials fluctuate widely based on many factors and interactions. Local waste haulers typically accept materials that can be recycled cost-effectively in the area. Manufacturers purchasing recycled material want it to be predictable and ready for use; therefore, recycling facilities are discriminatory about what materials they accept. They almost unilaterally prefer materials that are of high value, clean, and easy to separate.

Recycling across Pueblo County is managed by Pueblo RecycleWorks, a division within the City of Pueblo Public Works Department that operates and manages the County's recycling center. Materials listed in **Table 5** may be recycled through the County's recycling program. As noted above, inclusion in such programs typically indicates that the market and/or infrastructure for these materials is strong. (Pueblo RecyclingWorks: City of Pueblo n.d.)

Table 5: Materials Accepted for Residential Recycling in the City of Pueblo

ACCEPTABLE RECYCLABLE MATERIALS	
Cardboard (flattened & clean)	Newsprint
Office papers	Plastics (#1-5 & 7)
Glass	Aluminum
Steel/Tin cans	

SOURCES: City of Pueblo; Mead & Hunt.

The Pueblo RecycleWorks facility accepts recycling from commercial enterprises in the County and is located seven-and-a-half miles southwest of PUB. Advanced Disposal is Pueblo RecycleWorks' collection and transportation partner.

The primary landfill for MSW in Pueblo County is the Southside Landfill, and is operated by Waste Connections for the waste needs of the County. The landfill is located 16 miles southwest of PUB, and it is anticipated that the landfill has adequate capacity to serve PUB and the local area for the foreseeable future.

Logistical Considerations and Constraints

To maintain a recycling program at PUB, certain elements must be in place. These include:

- **A proactive and engaged custodial staff**
- **A willing and affordable hauling contractor**
- **Space for bins, dumpsters, and compactors**
- **Hauler access to secure areas of the facility (including airside ramps and sterile areas).**

At present, these elements appear unconstrained. Additional resources including custodial labor, waste hauling services, space, and airport access are anticipated to be available to support the introduction and/or expansion of the recycling program at PUB.

Recycling, Landfill, And Energy-From-Waste Facility Requirements

Components that seem recyclable (plastic, glass, or metal parts) may make up some items generated at PUB; however, the recycling facility has specific material standards which should be followed to protect the stream. It is important that non-recyclable items are not included in future recycling efforts at the facility. Waste items that may be generated at PUB but are not supported by the Pueblo RecyclingWorks facility are outlined in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Materials Not Accepted by Pueblo RecyclingWorks

UNACCEPTABLE RECYCLABLE MATERIALS	
Soiled recyclable materials	Single-use items (paper plates or cups)
#6 Plastics	Fuel cans/tanks
Plastic bags, film, or wrap	Styrofoam
Juice/Milk/Broth paper cartons	Trash/Garbage
Compost/Yard waste	Food waste
Windowpane/tempered glass	Hazardous waste

SOURCES: City of Pueblo; Mead & Hunt.

Costs

PUB strives to be as self-sustaining as is feasible; therefore, it is imperative that programs implemented and maintained at PUB, including recycling, are as cost-effective as possible. See **Financial Analysis**.

Guidelines and Policies

To evaluate PUB's existing recycling plan in the context of local, state, and national requirements, the consultant reviewed federal, Colorado State, and local-level waste and recycling regulations, policies, and factors.

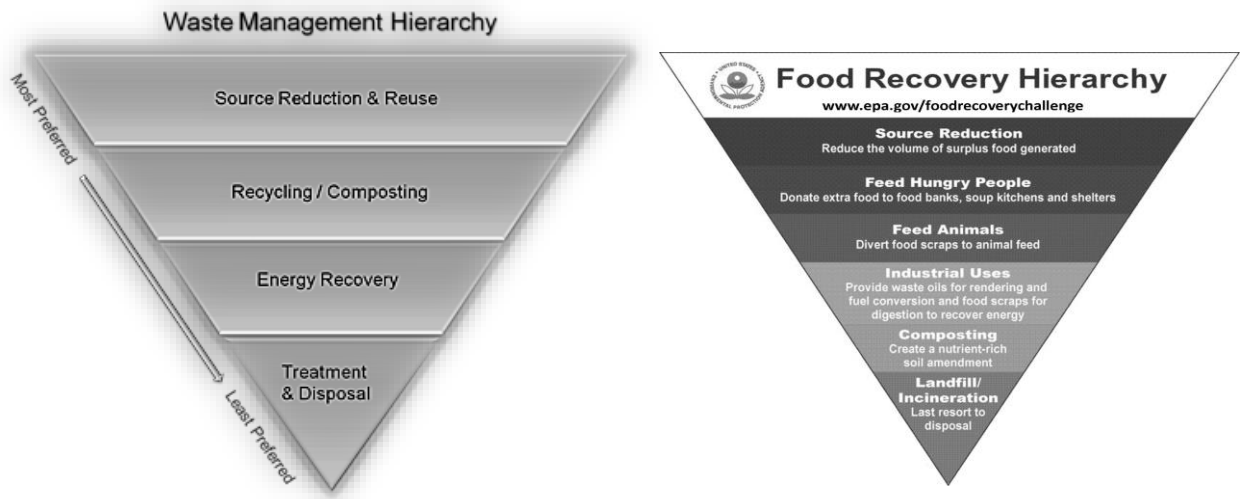
Federal

As described in **Regulatory Background**, the FAA's definition of airport planning includes planning for recycling and waste minimization.

The United States **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** is responsible for developing a solid waste management program under the **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** and related policies and guidance. RCRA provides the framework for management of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. All generators of hazardous waste, including airports, are required to comply with RCRA and all other federal waste laws and regulations.

Figure 6 shows a hierarchy of waste management strategies developed by the EPA. This hierarchy on the left ranks these strategies from most- to least-environmentally preferred and places emphasis on reducing, reusing, and recycling. In addition to the general waste management hierarchy, the EPA has also developed a preference ranking of management strategies for food waste, as shown in the figure at the right.

Figure 6: Waste Management and Food Recovery Hierarchies



SOURCE: United States Environmental Protection Agency, (Waste Management Hierarchy n.d.), (Food Recovery Hierarchy n.d.)

State

The State of Colorado adopted the *Colorado Integrated Solid Waste & Materials Management Plan* in August 2017 as a roadmap for solid waste management in the state. The Plan introduced a series of goals to evaluate diversion measures across the state:

- **28 percent diversion by 2021**
- **35 percent diversion by 2026**
- **45 percent diversion by 2036.**

To meet these diversion goals, the Front Range Region is required to achieve higher standards than the rest of the State. The goals of the Front Range Region are to collectively achieve:

- **32 percent diversion by 2021**
- **39 percent diversion by 2026**
- **51 percent diversion by 2036.**

The Plan additionally notes that the majority of waste generated throughout the state originates from the "Front Range Region". Counties in the Front Range are characterized in the Plan with larger population centers and Front Range Counties, such as Pueblo, are more readily able to reach the diversion goals of the state largely due to local support and closer proximity to participating centers. (Burns & McDonnell and Skumatz Economic Research Associates 2016)

Local

Both Pueblo County and the City of Pueblo offer recycling management through Pueblo RecyclingWorks. Items currently accepted by the program are listed in **Table 5**. RecyclingWorks does not directly collect waste or recycling; instead, it serves as a drop-off point for waste haulers and private users. Waste contractors including C & C Disposal, Pueblo Disposal, and Roots Recycling offer a range of residential and commercial options for residents of Pueblo County. The *Colorado Integrated Solid Waste & Materials Management Plan*, however, identifies Pueblo County as a potential area with gaps in recycling access. This consideration makes recycling at PUB more difficult, but not altogether impossible.

Based on the availability of residential and commercial recycling, this plan assumes the residents of the communities surrounding PUB, and therefore its employees and visitors, have been exposed to recycling, receive on-going messaging about its importance, and are generally supportive of recycling efforts.

7. Review of Waste Management Contracts

The FAA memorandum titled "Guidance on Airport Recycling, Reuse, and Waste Reduction Plans" explains that the purpose of reviewing waste management contracts is to "identify opportunities for improving (waste) program scope and efficiency, as well as identify constraints."

Contract information for SkyWest and TSA tenant areas were reviewed as part of this study for provisions related to waste management. These contracts detail general housekeeping requirements and related expectations for managing trash; they provide no specific information about or requirement to reduce waste or recycle outside of federal, state, and local regulations. The contracts do not necessarily impede recycling or other waste management strategies, but neither do they explicitly require conformance with or support of any future airport-related waste efforts.

The waste service provider, Waste Connections, is contracted and funded by the City for waste pickup at all its facilities, including PUB. Any changes to contract language or fees would be processed through the City and not airport staff.

8. Financial Analysis

According to the FAA memo "Guidance on Airport Recycling, Reuse, and Waste Reduction Plans," an analysis of the financial aspects of waste management assists airport sponsors in determining the cost versus benefit of all existing and proposed enhancements to an airport's practices and should include capital costs, physical infrastructure, transport, and labor.

The estimated cost for collection and disposal per cubic yard under Waste Connections for waste collection of PUB's two dumpsters came to $15.01. The size of dumpsters and the frequency at which they are serviced represents a significant contributor to the average cost per cubic yard, and a reduction of either or both factors would reduce the total spend. A reduction in dumpster size and or servicing frequency would allow a shift to recycling without changing the total cost of the program. Reduction and reuse practices would further lower the program's cost, as these materials would not need to be recycled or landfilled.

9. Resources

Citations

Sources

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10.Glossary

(sorted by chronology)

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) – regulatory body of the US government that regulates all national aviation activities.

FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (FMRA) – legislation that seeks to improve aviation safety and capacity of the national airspace system and provide a stable funding system.

FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 – reauthorization of FMRA 2012 to extend funding and administrative authority to the FAA.

Total Resource Use and Efficiency (TRUE) – Zero waste certification program administered by the Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI).

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – independent agency of the US government that establishes policies that protect the natural environment.

Reauthorization Program Guidance Letter (R-PGL) 19-02 – implements provisions to FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 that changed project eligibility, scope, or funding under 49 U.S.C., Chapter 471.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) – everyday items that are used and then discarded. There are five primary types of MSW generated at airports:

- **General MSW** – common inorganic waste, such as product packaging, disposable utensils, plates and cups, bottles, and newspaper. Less common items, such as furniture and clothing, are also considered general MSW.
- **Food waste** – either food that is not consumed or the waste generated and discarded during food preparation. Food waste and green waste make up a waste stream known as compostable waste.
- **Green waste (yard waste)** – tree, shrub and grass clippings, leaves, weeds, small branches, seeds, pods, and similar debris generated by landscape maintenance activities. Food waste and green waste make up a waste stream known as compostable waste.
- **Deplaned waste** – waste removed from passenger aircraft. These materials include bottles and cans, newspaper and mixed paper, plastic cups, service ware, food waste, food-soiled paper, and paper towels.
- **Construction and demolition (C&D) waste** – any non-hazardous solid waste from land clearing, excavation, and/or the construction, demolition, renovation or repair of structures, roads, and utilities. C&D waste commonly includes concrete, wood, metals, drywall, carpet, plastic, pipes, land clearing debris, cardboard, and salvaged building components.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) – federal law of the US governing the disposal of solid or hazardous waste.