

MPW knows there are a lot of different regulations for areas when it comes to disposal of waste. We have compiled a list of some of the top rules and regulations for your area.

- **National Sword --- 2018**

- <https://99percentinvisible.org/episode/national-sword/>

- A policy enacted by China that bans the import of plastics and many other recyclables, which affected almost half of the worlds recyclable waste.
- Every warehouse is classified as a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) as they fall under the these set of parameters:
  - Generates less than 110 kilograms (220 pounds) of non-RCRA waste
  - Generates less than 1 kilogram (2 pounds) of extremely hazardous waste if stored less than 90 days

**Texas --- most strict**

- <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assistance/industry/e-recycling/e-recycling-regs.html>

- Municipal Solid Waste Streams
    - Those that create or possess metals, plastic, aluminum, glass, cardboard, and paper that are separated at the point of production. The generators that perform this function are exempt from registration and permitting requirements.
  - Industrial Sources
    - Those that possess nonhazardous materials that are unrecyclable. These wastes have fewer regulations and restrictions than hazardous wastes. Facilities that generate non-hazardous wastes for disposal are not required to obtain a permit... some non-hazardous wastes as inherently waste-like, which can be recycled...These very specific materials are categorized by F-codes such as F020, F022, F023, F026, F028, and F021 (TCEQ, 2020). There is a ninety-day waiting material before inherently waste-like materials can be recycled.
  - Combustible Materials
    - Recyclables that have combustible (easily burned) materials that could pose an environmental or human risk.
  - Incidental Waste
    - Waste that cannot be recycled. These usually are minuscule amounts of hazardous material extracted from a much larger quality of other materials. For example, 1 pound of plastic tabs found in a 2-ton bail of cardboard, materials damaged or broken during collection, nonrecycled parts from automobile manufacturing, dismantled or ground products, such as nails from roofing, sheetrock, and shingles.

**California**

- <https://calrecycle.ca.gov/>

- Minimal Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal

- A generator can properly store its solid waste if it is handled in a manner that does not harbor, promote reproduction, attract vectors, or create nuisances. In terms of disposal, an owner or operator of any establishment is responsible for the sanitation and safe storage of all its accumulated solid waste.
  - Climate Action Plan
    - Reducing gas emissions by 5 million tons of (CO<sub>2</sub>) carbon dioxide by 2020. This was to be achieved by recycling an addition 3 million tons from the generator sector. The intent was to reduce greenhouse emissions by diverting commercial solid waste to recycling efforts, and to expand the opportunity for additional recycling services and recycling manufacturing facilities in California. All apartment complexes, generators, and government entities are required to recycle.

## Georgia

<https://www.dca.ga.gov/local-government-assistance/planning/local-planning/solid-waste-management-recycling-assistance>

- Solid Waste Management Statute
  - A generator or factory must acquire a permit before conducting any disposal. It has 10-year plans, which include collection plans, disposal capabilities, waste handling facilities per city filtered by type and size, identification of sites, and evaluates suitability of sites for solid waste handling based on land use and environmental factors.

## Illinois --- **most friendly**

<https://www2.illinois.gov/cms/agency/recycling/Pages/default.aspx>

- Illinois Solid Waste Management Act
  - By volume reduction at the source, recycling and reuse, combustion with energy recovery, combustion for volume reduction, and disposal in landfill facilities. This Act specifies that 50 percent of the total dollar amount of paper products are to be turned into recycled material. Recycled materials are also supported by colleges by developing a waste reduction plan, which is to provide a 40 percent decrease in their solid waste generation. These plans are to be updated every 5 years.
- Environmental Protection Act
  - Creates permits and regulations for pollution control facilities such as compose sites and landfills. It has banned the following items from dumping in the landfill: tires, yard waste, car batteries, electronic products, used oil, and white goods, which include refrigerators, water heaters, humidifiers, freezers, air conditioners, and other large appliances. By using mulchers, E-waste recyclers,

and specific recycling facilities to handle some of the more hazardous substances like mercury, these banned materials can be safely reused and recycled or destroyed.

- Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act
  - Encourages cities to pursue recycling 25 percent of wastes through cooperation agreements. In doing so, this helps cities better manage overflow and distribution, as well as creates a more uniform and accessible recycling movement. This Act also identifies plastic containers that are coded by resin type.

## **Pennsylvania**

<https://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Land/Waste/Recycling/Pages/default.aspx>

- Recycling and Waste Reduction Act
  - provides planning for the disposal of municipal waste and gives waste management systems ideas to by planning, resource recovery, recycling, collection fees for municipalities. This Act is dependent on the Solid Waste Act by determining the maximum weight of materials that can be stored daily before disposal.
- Resource Recovery and Development Act
  - Promotes the construction and execution of resource and recovery systems which will over time enhance the quality of land, water, and air.
- Solid Waste Management Act
  - Regulation and planning of solid waste collection, storage, processing, transportation, disposal, and treatment by granting cities permits to carry out their disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. By granting licenses to transport hazardous wastes, power to cities, and duties to municipalities, the Board can set standards as to what materials can be taken, disposed, transported, stored, or safely reused.

There rules and regulations allow us to determine which states are the best and worst at allowing us to implement a recycling program:

DROP in the top and bottom 5 and why from the excel sheet.

Let MPW help guide you in the disposal practices of your location and determine how to keep you efficient while saving the environment in the process.