

Mandated Recyclable Materials

Morris County, New Jersey



The law requires all waste generators in Morris County to keep the materials that are listed below separate from garbage to be recycled ("source separation"). These materials must remain separated from garbage until they reach an appropriate recycling facility. Everyone is a waste generator and must keep the recyclable materials listed below separate from garbage whether at home, at work or at play. If a location does not have separate receptacles for these mandated recyclable materials, speak to the management and tell them recycling is the law. Waste generators include, but are not limited to, residents, (single-family homes, multifamily complexes, hotels), office buildings, businesses, schools, restaurants, shopping centers, medical facilities, government buildings, recreational areas, and construction sites.

Bottles and Cans

- Aluminum Cans
- Glass Bottles and Jars
- Plastic Bottles (coded 1. and 2)
- Steel (Tin) Cans



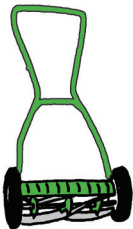
Paper

- Newspaper
- Corrugated Cardboard
- Mixed Paper



Mandated Organics

- Leaves
- Grass Clippings
- Brush
- Natural Wood Waste - Logs, Stumps, Branches and other wood Tree Parts.



Additional Mandated Recyclables

- Used Motor Oil*



- Metal Appliances



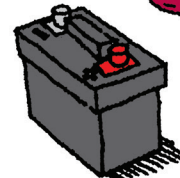
- Whole Tires**



- Hazardous Dry Cell Batteries*



- Lead-Acid Batteries*




- Oil-Contaminated Soil

* For information on proper disposal of these items and other household hazardous waste, contact Pinto of Montville. See contact information below.

** Tires are allowed to be recycled and/or incinerated for energy recovery.

For further information on recycling or other waste disposal questions, call Pinto of Montville at (973) 584-2002 or visit www.pintomontville.net

Definitions of Materials Mandated to be Source Separated and Recycled in Morris County, New Jersey

- **Aluminum Cans** - Cans made from aluminum that was manufactured to hold a serving of a beverage. Specifically omitted from this definition are aluminum foil and aluminum pie plates.
- **Glass Bottles and Jars** - Bottles and jars made from glass including clear, brown and green glass. A bottle is defined as a receptacle having a narrow neck and a mouth that can be corked or capped. A jar is defined as a wide-mouthed container that can be capped. Caps and lids not included. Specifically omitted from this definition are drinking glasses, windows, mirrors, light bulbs, and anything made of Pyrex® or ceramic.
- **Plastic Bottles (coded 1 and 2)** - Plastic bottles coded to indicate that they are comprised of the specific types of plastic compounds (polymers) known as polyethylene terephthalate (PETE) or high density polyethylene (HDPE). See symbols to the left. A bottle is defined as a receptacle having a narrow neck and a mouth that can be corked or capped. Caps and lids not included. Any item made of plastic that is not a bottle, and any plastic bottle without one of the symbols shown to the left is specifically omitted from this definition. Empty bottles which contained hazardous materials, such as motor oil, antifreeze, etc. should not be recycled.


The image shows two recycling symbols side-by-side. The first symbol is a triangle with the number '1' inside, labeled 'PETE' below it. The second symbol is a triangle with the number '2' inside, labeled 'HDPE' below it.
- **Steel (Tin) Cans** - An air-tight container for the distribution or storage of goods, composed of thin, usually ferrous, metal. Examples are soup cans and tuna fish cans.
- **Newspaper** - A publication containing news, information and advertising, usually printed on low-cost paper called newsprint. Newspaper may include glossy inserts which come with the paper, dependent upon the market conditions at the time.
- **Corrugated Cardboard** - Shipping containers made with kraft paper linerboard and corrugated medium.
- **Mixed Paper** - Various categories of recyclable paper including, but not limited to white and colored paper used in printers, photocopiers and fax machines, white and colored ledger paper, carbonless copy paper, construction paper, undeliverable mail, mailed promotional letters, advertisements/circulars, magazines, catalogues, envelopes, soft cover books.
- **Leaves** - Vegetative material, typically generated in the autumn when they fall from trees and then are raked from residents' and/or commercial lawns.
- **Grass Clippings** - Vegetative material generated when grass (lawns) is cut.
- **Brush** - Branches, woody plants and other similar vegetative material. Leaves and grass do not constitute brush.
- **Natural Wood Waste** - Logs, stumps, branches and other wood tree parts. Dimensional lumber is omitted from inclusion in this definition.
- **Oil-Contaminated Soil** - Non-hazardous soil that contains petroleum hydrocarbons (gasoline, diesel, kerosene, jet fuel, #4 & #6 heating oils and certain other refinery products including coal tar). This type of soil shall be determined to be non-hazardous in accordance with the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:26.
- **Used Motor Oil** - Motor oil from motor vehicles, lawn mowers, boats, etc., which has served its intended useful purpose.
- **Lead-Acid Batteries** - Storage batteries in which the electrodes are grids of lead containing lead oxides that change in composition during charging and discharging, and the electrolyte is dilute sulfuric acid. These include starting batteries such as car batteries that deliver a short burst of high power to start the engine. In addition, they may include deep cell batteries found on boats or campers used to power accessories like trolling motors, winches or lights.
- **Hazardous Dry Cell Batteries** - Rechargeable batteries, such as nickel-cadmium, nickel-iron, nickel metal hydride, lithium ion, small sealed lead acid, etc. These are often used as substitutes for non-rechargeable batteries in standard sizes such as AAA, AA, C, D and 9V. Rechargeable batteries are commonly found in cordless tools, cellular and cordless phones, laptop computers, cameras, remote controls, toys, etc. Also included in this definition are non-rechargeable batteries that are hazardous as defined by the Resource Conservation Recovery Act ("RCRA"), regardless of the RCRA exclusion of household waste from the definition of hazardous waste pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 261.4(b). Non-rechargeable, hazardous batteries include older alkaline and carbon zinc batteries as well as silver oxide, mercury and magnesium button-type batteries, etc. It should be noted that domestically manufactured alkaline and carbon zinc non-rechargeable batteries made after circa 1994 eliminated mercury content to the point that they should not be considered. RCRA hazardous and therefore are not included in this material category.
- **Metal Appliances** - Appliances composed predominantly of metal, and may include stoves, washing machines and dryers, for example, if the appliance is predominantly metal. Also included are air conditioners, refrigerators and dehumidifiers if they are predominantly metal. If these appliances on the latter list contain refrigerants that are prohibited by the Clean Air Act from being knowingly vented, the refrigerant must be recovered accordingly.
- **Whole Tires*** - Tires that are whole, not chipped into small pieces.

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