

Required submittals for Solid Waste (Section 18) submittals for Site Location of Development Act applications

Please refer to the notes and regulatory definitions below the table for additional information.

WASTE TYPE	AMOUNT of WASTE	WASTE TRANSPORTER <u>Written confirmation from the transporter is required.</u>	INTERMEDIATE DESTINATION (transfer station, processing facility, etc. if applicable) <u>Written confirmation from the facility owner/operator is required</u>	FINAL DESTINATION/DISPOSAL FACILITY <u>Written confirmation from the facility owner/operator is required</u>
Municipal solid waste (MSW)				
Construction and demolition debris (CDD)				
Land clearing debris (stumps, brush, grubblings)				
Special, hazardous, or biomedical waste (includes contaminated soil, dredge material, ash, industrial waste, etc.)				

- This information is required pursuant to 06-096 ch. 375: *NO ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT STANDARDS OF THE SITE LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT ACT*; Submittals lacking any of this information will not be approved.
- A non-hazardous waste transporter will generally be required for any waste other than inert fill or land clearing debris. Some weight-based exemptions may apply to MSW or CDD transport, but a license is always required for more than 8 tires or any amount of special waste. Painted or otherwise contaminated masonry is CDD, not inert fill.

Department Web site links:

- [List of Active Transporters of Non Hazardous Waste](#)
- [List of Active Transfer Stations \(PDF\)](#)
- [List of Active Processing Facilities \(PDF\)](#)
- [List of Active Landfills \(PDF\)](#)

Definitions:

Biomedical waste. "Biomedical waste" means a waste that may contain human pathogens of sufficient virulence and in sufficient concentrations that exposure to it by a susceptible host could result in disease.

Commercial waste. "Commercial waste" means solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing, non-processing activities. Commercial waste does not include household, process, industrial or special wastes.

Construction or demolition debris (CDD). "Construction or demolition debris" means solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of structures. It includes but is not limited to: building materials, discarded furniture, asphalt, wall board, pipes, and metal conduits. It excludes: partially filled containers of glues, tars, solvents, resins, paints, or caulking compounds; friable asbestos; and other special wastes.

Dredge materials. "Dredge materials" means sand, silt, mud, gravel, rock or other sediment or material removed from beneath any surface water.

Inert fill. "Inert fill" means clean soil material, including soil from road ditching and sand from winter sand cleanup; rock; bricks; crushed clean glass or porcelain; aged, fully-hardened asphalt; and cured concrete; that are not mixed with other solid or liquid waste, and are not derived from an ore mining activity.

Land clearing debris. "Land clearing debris" means solid wastes resulting from the clearing of land and consisting solely of brush, stumps, soil material, and rocks.

Municipal solid waste. "Municipal solid waste" means solid waste emanating from household and normal commercial sources. Municipal solid waste includes front end process residue from the processing of municipal solid waste.

Non-hazardous waste. "Non-hazardous waste" means any solid waste, special waste or septage that is not a hazardous waste, biomedical waste, or low-level radioactive waste.

Solid waste. "Solid waste" means useless, unwanted or discarded solid material with insufficient liquid content to be free flowing, including but not limited to rubbish, garbage, refuse-derived fuel, scrap materials, junk, refuse, inert fill material, and landscape refuse, but does not include hazardous waste, biomedical

waste, septic tank sludge, or agricultural wastes. The fact that a solid waste, or constituent of the waste, may have value, be beneficially used, have other use, or be sold or exchanged, does not exclude it from this definition.

Special waste. "Special waste," means any solid waste generated by sources other than household and typical commercial establishments that exists in such an unusual quantity or in such a chemical or physical state, or any combination thereof, that may disrupt or impair effective waste management or threaten the public health, human safety or the environment and requires special handling, transportation and disposal procedures. Special waste includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Ash;
- (2) Industrial and industrial process waste;
- (3) Sludge and dewatered septage;
- (4) Debris from nonhazardous chemical spills and cleanup of those spills;
- (5) Contaminated soils and dredge materials;
- (6) Asbestos and asbestos-containing waste;

- (7) Sand blast grit and non-liquid paint waste;
- (8) High and low pH waste;
- (9) Spent filter media residue; and
- (10) Shredder residue.

Universal waste. “Universal waste” means any waste listed in 06-096 CMR 858, the Maine Hazardous Waste Management Rules, including but not limited to cathode ray tubes; mercury-containing lamps; mercury-containing thermostats; and totally enclosed, non-leaking polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) ballasts.