



Department of Environmental Quality, Waste and Hazardous Materials Division

PROHIBITED WASTE REMOVAL RECORD

Completion of this form fulfills the documentation requirements of Section 11526a(1)(b) of Part 115, Solid Waste Management, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended, for certain solid waste generated outside of Michigan to be disposed of in Michigan landfills.

Part 1 of this form shall be completed and signed by the material recovery facility, transfer facility, or other facility documenting the removal of prohibited waste from the solid waste load to be disposed of in Michigan. Part 2 of this form shall be completed by the Michigan landfill to which the solid waste is delivered. The landfill shall retain a copy for their records and make such copy available for inspection.

PART 1: MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY, TRANSFER FACILITY, OR OTHER FACILITY (FACILITY) CERTIFICATION	
FACILITY AND HAULER INFORMATION	SOLID WASTE LOAD BEING DOCUMENTED
FACILITY NAME:	HAULER VEHICLE/TRAILER # OF VEHICLE DELIVERING WASTE TO MICHIGAN:
FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS:	VOLUME (CUBIC YARDS) OR WEIGHT (TONS) OF WASTE TRANSPORTED FOR DISPOSAL IN MICHIGAN (INDICATE UNIT OF MEASURE): 1 TON = 2,000 LBS.
CITY: STATE/PROVINCE: ZIP/MAIL CODE:	DATE PROCESSED:
FACILITY PHYSICAL ADDRESS:	<p>I certify that the above indicated solid waste load did not contain the following items or that the following items were removed prior to transport to the landfill indicated in Part 2, below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Medical waste, unless the medical waste has been decontaminated or properly packaged in accordance with Michigan law. o More than a <i>de minimis</i> amount of used beverage containers, whole motor vehicle tires, or yard clippings. o Used oil, lead acid batteries, low-level radioactive waste, hazardous waste, liquid waste, or sewage, as defined in Michigan law and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) as defined in federal regulations. o Asbestos waste, unless the landfill complies with federal regulations. <p>I also certify that the information contained on this form, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true.</p>
CITY: STATE/PROVINCE: ZIP/MAIL CODE:	
TYPE OF FACILITY (CHECK ONE): <input type="checkbox"/> MATERIAL RECOVERY <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSFER FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER FACILITY FACILITY (DESCRIBE)	
TELEPHONE NUMBER (INCLUDING AREA CODE):	
NAME OF HAULER DELIVERING WASTE TO LANDFILL:	
HAULER MAILING ADDRESS:	
CITY: STATE/PROVINCE: ZIP/MAIL CODE:	
HAULER TELEPHONE NUMBER (INCLUDING AREA CODE):	FACILITY AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: _____
	PRINT NAME: _____
	DATE: _____
PART 2: LANDFILL INFORMATION	
LANDFILL NAME:	LANDFILL DESIGNATION FOR CERTIFIED LOAD (Receipt #, etc.):
LANDFILL PHYSICAL ADDRESS:	COMMENTS REGARDING LOAD LISTED ABOVE:
	LANDFILL DISPOSAL DATE:
CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE:	LANDFILL AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: _____
LANDFILL TELEPHONE NUMBER (INCLUDING AREA CODE):	PRINT NAME: _____

EQP 5222 (Rev. 10/04)

SEE INFORMATION ON BACK REGARDING DEFINITION OF PROHIBITED ITEMS

WASTES PROHIBITED FROM DISPOSAL IN MICHIGAN LANDFILLS

The following are materials prohibited from disposal in a Michigan landfill:

Medical Waste – There are five (5) categories of medical waste. Under certain conditions, each of these categories can legally be disposed of in a Michigan landfill. These categories and stipulations are as follows:

1. Cultures and stocks of infectious agents, primarily laboratory research and production waste, may be disposed of in a landfill if they are packaged in closed, puncture-resistant containers, decontaminated by autoclaving or incineration.
2. Blood, blood products, and body fluids may be disposed of in a landfill if a solidifying agent has been added to the liquid blood or body fluid. No decontamination pretreatment is required.
3. Pathological waste (body parts and organs) may be disposed of in a landfill if the waste is first ground up so it is unrecognizable, then placed in closed, puncture-resistant, properly labeled containers. Properly labeled means it must have a biohazard symbol on the container or the words "medical waste" or "pathological waste" in letters not less than 1 inch in height. The waste cannot be in liquid form.
4. Sharps (syringes and needles, lancets, etc.) may be disposed of in a landfill if the sharps are packed in rigid, puncture-resistant containers that are properly labeled and transported to the landfill in a manner that retains the integrity of the container. No decontamination or treatment is required. A compacting garbage truck is not acceptable for transport.
5. Animal waste contaminated with organisms infectious to humans may be disposed of in a landfill if the waste has been placed in properly labeled, double-lined containers that are leak proof and puncture resistant and are tightly sealed to prevent escape of fluids or material. Contaminated animal organs must be first made unrecognizable (usually by grinding) before packaging and disposing in the landfill.

Beverage containers – A beverage container is defined as an airtight metal, glass, paper, or plastic container, or a container composed of a combination of these materials, which, at the time of sale, contains 1 gallon or less of a soft drink, soda water, carbonated natural or mineral water, or other nonalcoholic carbonated drink; beer, ale, or other malt drink of whatever alcoholic content; or a mixed wine drink or a mixed spirit drink. *De minimis* quantities of beverage containers* and green glass containers are not prohibited.

Whole motor vehicle tires – Whole motor vehicle tires are prohibited from disposal in a landfill. Prior to landfill disposal, the tire must be cut in half or otherwise processed into pieces. *De minimis* quantities of whole tires are not prohibited.*

Yard clippings – Yard clippings are defined as leaves, grass clippings, vegetable or other garden debris, shrubbery, or brush or tree trimmings, less than 4 feet in length and 2 inches in diameter, that can be converted to compost humus. *De minimis* quantities of yard clippings are not prohibited.*

Used oil – Used oil is defined as petroleum-based oil that through use, storage, or handling has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties.

Lead acid batteries – These are defined as a storage battery 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.

Low-level radioactive waste – Low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) includes items that have become contaminated with radioactive material or have become radioactive through exposure to neutron radiation.

Hazardous waste – Hazardous wastes are materials that are identified by specific processes or exhibit certain properties that require more stringent controls on disposal, as specified by Michigan law. Household hazardous waste (HHW) including household cleaners, household pesticides, and household chemicals are not prohibited from disposal in a Michigan landfill.

Liquid waste – Liquid waste means any waste material that is determined to contain free liquids as defined by Method 9095, the paint filter liquids test. Liquid waste from households is not prohibited.

Sewage – Sewage means untreated domestic wastewater. Sewage sludge is not prohibited.

PCBs – Means PCBs as defined in 40 CFR 761.3. This includes both PCB items and PCB-contaminated material.

Asbestos waste – All asbestos waste regulated by federal regulations is prohibited from disposal in a Michigan landfill unless the landfill complies with 40 CFR 61.154.

**De minimis* means incidental disposal of small amounts of these materials that are commingled with other solid waste.