

VOLUME 17

“INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (ISWM)”

SUMMARY OF VOLUME 17 CHANGES

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VOLUME 17: INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (ISWM)

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- (a) 42 U.S.C. 82
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- (g) 40 CFR 257
- (h) 40 CFR 258
- (i) 32 CFR 172
- (j) MCO 4860.3D W/CH 1
- (k) NAVFAC P-442, "Economic Analysis Handbook," November 2013
- (l) DON, "Green Procurement Program Implementation Guide," February 2009
- (m) Executive Order (E.O.) 13693, "Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade," March 19, 2015
- (n) DoD Instruction 4715.23, "Integrated Recycling and Solid Waste Management," October 24, 2016
- (o) DoD Manual 4160.28, Volume 1, "Defense Demilitarization: Program Administration," June 7, 2011
- (p) 10 U.S.C. §2577
- (q) Department of Defense (DoD) 7000.14-R, "Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations (FMRS)," Volume 11A, May 2009
- (r) MCO 7300.21B
- (s) 40 CFR 262
- (t) SECNAV M-5210.2
- (u) 10 U.S.C. 484

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VOLUME 17: CHAPTER 1

“SCOPE”

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

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CHAPTER 1

SCOPE

0101 PURPOSE

This Volume establishes Marine Corps policy and responsibilities for compliance with statutory and procedural requirements for integrated solid waste management (ISWM) requirements.

0102 APPLICABILITY

See Volume 1 paragraph 0102.

0103 BACKGROUND

Chapter 82 of Title 42, United States Code (42 U.S.C. Chapter 82) (Reference (a)), as amended by 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. (also known and referred to in this Order as “Resource Conservation and Recovery Act,” (RCRA) as amended) (Reference (b)) in 1976, establishes requirements concerning the disposal and management of solid waste. Facilities are subject to subtitle D, solid waste rules of Reference (b), if they perform, or are designed to perform, any of the following activities:

010301. Thermally process 50 tons or more per day of municipal-type solid waste Part 240 of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 240) (Reference (c)).

010302. Store or collect residential, commercial, and institutional solid waste 40 CFR 243 (Reference (d)).

010303. Source separate materials for recovery 40 CFR 246 (Reference (e)).

010304. Purchase products that contain recycled materials 40 CFR 247 (Reference (f)).

010305. Operate land disposal sites or use commercial off-site landfills for solid waste disposal 40 CFR 257 (Reference (g)) and 40 CFR 258 (Reference (h)).

010306. Generate recycling revenue per 32 CFR 172 (Reference (i)).

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VOLUME 17: CHAPTER 2

“AUTHORITY”

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CHAPTER 2

AUTHORITY

0201 GENERAL

The following legislation, laws, regulations, and Executive Orders (E.O.s) contain provisions that pertain to the restoration, maintenance, and protection of the nation’s waters.

0202 FEDERAL STATUTES

020201. Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, as Amended in 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

020202. Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992 amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act section 6001 (42 U.S.C. 6961 et seq.).

020203. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

020204. Clean Air Act of 1970, as Amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).

020205. Military Construction Codification Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-214).

020206. Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (10 U.S.C. 484 et seq.).

020207. Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101 and 13102 et seq.).

0203 EXECUTIVE ORDERS

020301. E.O. 13693, “Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade,” March 19, 2015.

020302. Instructions for Implementing E.O. 13693, June 10, 2015.

0204 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) POLICY

The DoD Integrated (Non-Hazardous) Solid Waste Management Policy, February 1, 2008.

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VOLUME 17: CHAPTER 3

“REQUIREMENTS”

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CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENTS

0301 GENERAL

See Volume 4 of this Order for information on policy, responsibility, and procedures for achieving compliance with applicable E.O.s, and federal, state, interstate, and regional statutory and regulatory environmental requirements.

0302 MARINE CORPS INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (ISWM) PROGRAMS

030201. For disposal purposes, all solid waste generated at Marine Corps installations is considered property of the federal government except in those situations when Marine Corps exchanges and commissary stores salvage and dispose of their recoverable resources. Marine Corps installations shall strive to reduce solid waste generation. Solid waste collection, disposal, and recycling programs at Marine Corps installations shall be implemented in the most cost-effective and environmentally acceptable manner. Changing mission requirements and market conditions necessitate the periodic review of these operations as commercial facilities become available or as the installation's industrial-type activities change. Marine Corps installations shall comply with the guidance of MCO 4860.3D W/CH 1 (Reference (j)) for solid waste collection, storage, and disposal; and with NAVFAC P-442, "Economic Analysis Handbook," November 2013 (Reference (k)) for the establishment and/or disestablishment of recycling programs. Contractors on Marine Corps installations shall dispose of their solid waste per their contract requirements.

030202. The Marine Corps shall implement installation ISWM programs that properly and cost-effectively manage solid waste diversion, waste prevention, and solid waste disposal in accordance with the hierarchy outlined below. ISWM programs will be designed as total systems that consider the relative economic advantages of the latest technology as well as the potential for recycling. The Marine Corps should also explore shredding, compacting, energy recovery, and similar processes; and develop installation ISWM Plans according to the following hierarchy:

- A. Source reduction.
- B. Sustainable procurement of goods and services.
- C. Reuse generated materials to prevent waste.
- D. Donation.
- E. Recycling.
- F. Composting and mulching.
- G. Volume reduction (incineration and waste to energy recovery).

H. Landfilling.

030203. All Marine Corps installations and commands shall comply with DoD policy for recycling programs and procedures.

0303 SOURCE REDUCTION

Marine Corps source reduction programs shall incorporate the following, unless it does not meet appropriate mission-critical performance standards or functional requirements:

030301. Composting to facilitate yard waste reduction.

030302. Reducing excessive packaging, especially where packaging is used for attractive merchandising or convenience functions.

030303. Procuring materials that generate less waste.

030304. Reducing waste generation in an office by:

A. Reusing materials (e.g., file folders, paper clips, interoffice routing envelopes).

B. Dual-sided copying.

C. Duplex printing.

D. Using electronic mail instead of paper memos.

E. Reducing mail and distribution lists.

030305. Using General Supply Administration and DoD EMALL supply system for green products. This shall be done in accordance with DoN, "Green Procurement Program Implementation Guide," February 2009 Reference (l)).

0304 SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES

030401. References (f) and E.O. 13693 (Reference (m)) contain the sustainable product areas, formally known as green or affirmative procurement. Installations shall promote sustainable acquisition and procurement to reduce solid waste generation by reducing copier and printing paper use and acquiring uncoated printing and writing paper containing at least 30 percent postconsumer recycled content or higher.

030402. All Marine Corps installations should give procurement preference to sustainable goods and services in the following product categories unless those goods and services are not technically feasible, not available competitively, not economically justifiable, not available within a reasonable time frame, or do not meet appropriate mission-critical performance standards or functional requirements:

- A. Recycled content products.
- B. Environmentally preferable products and services.
- C. Biobased products.
- D. Energy- and water-efficient products.
- E. Alternative fuel vehicles and alternative fuels.
- F. Products using renewable energy.
- G. Alternatives to hazardous or toxic chemicals.

030403. With the exception of the acquisition of weapon systems, 95 percent of new contract actions, including task delivery orders, shall include the procurement of sustainable goods and services, including biobased acquisition, where such products and services meet DoD performance requirements.

0305 RECYCLING

030501. All Marine Corps installations shall establish an installation recycling program, where cost-effective, for the following purposes:

- A. To protect the environment and prevent the depletion of valuable natural resources.
- B. To comply with federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations.
- C. To reduce the volume of waste disposed in landfills.
- D. To reuse readily available resources.
- E. To avoid excessive costs for the disposal of solid waste by other means.
- F. To obtain proceeds from the sale of recyclable material.

030502. Reference (e) provides guidelines applicable to the source separation of residential, commercial, and institutional solid wastes. Marine Corps installations should consider the specific methods and systems under recommended procedures Reference (e) for implementing a source separation program. Marine Corps installations, at a minimum, shall segregate the following materials for recycling:

- A. Scrap Metal
- B. High-Grade Paper

In accordance with Reference (e), waste high-grade paper generated at Marine Corps installations with over 100 office workers shall be separated at the source of generation, separately collected, and sold for the purpose of recycling. Exceptions may be made only if analysis by the managing installation or Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Disposition Services determines that a market for recovered products is not available or that compliance is not economical (see paragraph 030503). In situations where a Marine Corps office facility is a tenant activity, the host activity (or party leasing the property) is responsible for establishing a source separation program. The Marine Corps office facility should encourage the establishment of such programs and cooperate by separating high-grade paper.

C. Residential Materials Recovery

Section 201 of Reference (e) requires recovery of newspaper in large residential areas; recommends recovery of newspaper in small residential areas; and recommends recovery of glass, can, and mixed paper. Over 95 percent of Marine Corps family housing has been privatized as part of the Marine Corps Public-Private Venture (PPV) program, which means that residential solid waste recovery may no longer be conducted by the installation. PPV partners that operate and maintain the privatized housing can either dispose of the municipal waste in a private landfill or, if agreed upon by the installation, in an installation-owned and -operated landfill. If the PPV does not use the installation landfill, Marine Corps policies do not apply. If the PPV partner uses the installation landfill, the installation should ensure that agreements require the PPV to follow waste disposal practices that comply with Marine Corps policy with respect to solid waste management. Any change in Marine Corps or local policy that would potentially result in additional cost to the PPV partnership using an installation landfill shall be coordinated with the partner in advance. The requirements for used newspaper for Marine Corps-owned family housing and for privatized housing for which the PPV partners use the installation landfill are as follows:

1. Installations shall separate used newspapers generated in Marine Corps residential areas in which more than 500 families reside at the source of generation and sell them for recycling. Exceptions are appropriate only if the managing installation determines through analysis that markets are not available or that compliance is not economical (see paragraph 030503).

2. Extensive news releases to residents for motivation and coordination should precede and accompany the program. Subsequent guidance should indicate the need for the program, the specific collection days, how to prepare bundles for collection, and the use of bulk containers outside multi-family dwellings. Consideration shall be given to the specific methods and systems recommended in current requirements for the implementation of newspaper source separation programs.

D. Corrugated Container Waste

Installations generating 10 or more tons of waste corrugated containers per month shall separately collect and sell waste corrugated containers for the purpose of recycling. Exceptions are appropriate only if the managing installation determines through analysis that markets are not available or that compliance is not economical (see paragraph 030503).

E. Returnable Beverage Containers

Marine Corps installations shall comply with state laws regarding beverage containers.

030503. If Marine Corps installations make the determination not to source separate high-grade paper, residential materials, or corrugated containers, DLA Disposition Services or the installation managing activity shall prepare an analysis used in making the determination and maintain the analysis on file, which shall be reviewed and approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The decision to not recycle is valid only when a market analyses conducted by DLA Disposition Services or the managing activity indicate that the recovered materials cannot be sold or disposed of economically because of a lack of market demand or the Secretary of the Navy concludes that recycling is technically infeasible or inconsistent with stated national defense priorities. The following points are to be covered in the analysis:

- A. A description of alternative actions considered with emphasis on those alternatives that involve source separation for materials recovery.
- B. A description of ongoing actions that will be continued and new actions taken or proposed.
- C. An analysis in support of the action chosen, including technical data, market studies, and policy considerations used in arriving at such a determination.
- D. An analysis of the applicable portions of the life-cycle costs associated with the operation, maintenance, closure, and post-closure of Marine Corps-owned solid waste landfills and the applicable costs of disposal by contract.

030504. Consider exceptions to recycling these materials only in the following situations:

- A. Make no exceptions where environmental laws and regulations require specific materials to be recycled or removed from the waste stream.
- B. Develop appropriate management controls for recyclable materials that may be hazardous, such as lead-acid batteries.
- C. Prior to any source separation effort, request from DLA Disposition Services an estimate of the market for recovered materials, including estimated returns from sales and the timing of market demand.
- D. Screen Qualified Recycling Program (QRP) materials for reutilization, transfer, and donation prior to selling directly.
- E. Consider the following additional materials in the development of recyclable material markets:
 - 1. Glass.

2. Plastic.
3. Newspaper from small housing areas.
4. Scrap wood.
5. Corrugated containers from commercial establishments generating less than 10 tons of waste per month.
6. Other waste as market demand arises (e.g., carpet).

030505. Ensure that United States trade security control policies are followed prior to selling firing range-expended brass or mixed metals gleaned from firing range cleanup that do not require demilitarization and that are Munitions List Items (MLIs) or Strategic List Items (SLIs).

030506. Update economic analysis and market determinations as market conditions change significantly, and maintain such records on file at the managing installation.

030507. To maximize recycling, consider handling recyclable materials that are not profitable for a QRP through solid waste contracts where the contract cost to have the materials recycled is less than the contract cost to dispose of the material. Ensure that the contract includes recordkeeping of quantities and types of material recycled in this manner.

0306 RECYCLING FACILITIES

030601. Marine Corps installations should not compete with a locally available commercial recycling industry that offers recycling services and should make every effort to use an established commercial industry.

030602. Marine Corps installations should consider constructing recycling facilities only after a thorough study has been made of alternative methods for processing solid waste.

0307 QUALIFIED RECYCLING PROGRAMS (QRPS)

All Marine Corps installations retaining sales revenue from recycled materials shall establish a QRP with controls to ensure that excluded materials, including those listed in section 2(b)(3) of Reference (i), are not sold through the program. All Marine Corps commands/units and tenants shall participate in the host activity's QRP. Materials for which proceeds can be obtained shall be sold through the host's QRP. Industrial funded activities shall maintain separate accounting for recycled materials purchased with industrial funds.

030701. DoD Instruction 4715.23 (Reference (n)) requires all installations and commands to establish recycling programs and procedures that:

A. Ensure, where cost-effective, that all installations and activities have, or participate in, QRPs and that these recycling programs are available to serve all host and tenant organizations occupying space on the installation, including leased space.

B. Ensure, where cost-effective, that contracts awarded after the effective date of this Order, new or renewed, that provide for contractor operation of a government-owned or -leased facility located within the United States, its territories, or possessions include provisions that obligate the contractor to participate in a recycling program. Participation by contractors operating government-owned or -leased facilities overseas where recycling programs are available is required.

C. Ensure that QRP procedures address recyclable materials, excluded materials, and other QRP materials.

D. Divert recyclable materials from the non-hazardous solid waste stream where economically feasible (where the cost of diversion less any proceeds is less than the cost of disposal). Individual types of recyclable materials that make up a substantial percentage of the non-hazardous waste stream should be included in recycling programs. Recyclable materials do not require formal screening as defined in DoD Manual 4160.28, Volume 1 (Reference (o)) for reutilization, transfer, or donation.

E. Establish controls that ensure excluded materials, including those listed in section 2(b)(3) of Reference (i) and electronic waste (e-waste), are not sold through a QRP. Appendix B provides a disposition table to identify which waste streams are eligible for processing through a QRP or DLA Disposition Services, as well as which waste streams are eligible for counting towards ISWM diversion metrics.

F. Authorize installation commanders, as appropriate, to sell directly recyclable and other QRP materials or to consign them to DLA Disposition Services for sale.

1. Installations shall implement procedures ensuring that United States trade security control policies are followed in accordance with Reference (o) prior to directly selling firing range-expended brass or mixed metals gleaned from firing range cleanup that do not require demilitarization and that are MLIs or SLIs. Expended brass shall be crushed, shredded, or otherwise destroyed prior to public sale.

2. Prior to selling other QRP materials directly, installations shall implement procedures for local reuse screening to consider reutilization, transfer, and donation programs in accordance with Reference (o).

3. Ensure that outside the United States, the disposition of recyclable and other QRP materials, derived from goods that have been imported duty-free, is accomplished consistent with the provisions contained in status of forces, surplus, or excess property agreements or other international agreements with host nations.

G. Ensure the distribution of proceeds from recycled material governed by 10 U.S.C. §2577 (Reference (p)).

1. Sale proceeds shall be used first to cover the costs directly attributable to all installation recycling programs, including, but not limited to, manpower, facilities, training, program awareness expenses, equipment, overhead, and other capital investments. After these costs are recovered, installation commanders may use up to 50 percent of the remaining proceeds for

projects for pollution abatement, energy conservation, and occupational safety and health activities. Any remaining proceeds may be transferred to the non-appropriated Marine Corps Community Services (MCCSs) account for any approved programs, according to Reference (p).

2. An accounting and control system shall be established for a recycling program that provides detailed management and audit information, tracks quantity of material handled, calculates sales and handling costs for recycled material, and tracks expenditures made for appropriate projects and MCCS programs. Integrity of the audit trail shall be a priority concern. If the balance of an installation's proceeds remaining in account number 17F3875.27RM exceeds \$2 million at the end of a fiscal year, deposit the amount in excess of \$2 million into the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3. Ensure that appropriate management controls are in place for recyclable materials that may be hazardous, such as lead-acid batteries.

030702. A QRP can be established by an installation or station order and shall include the following program requirements:

A. Designate through the Commanding General/Commanding Officer (CG/CO), the managing entity. Potential managing units include environmental affairs, facilities, or a similar staff entity.

B. Ensure fiscal accountability for all funds received and disbursed as per DoD 7000.14-R), Volume 11A (Reference (q)) and Appendix H in MCO 7300.21B Financial Management (Reference (r)).

C. Maintain records regarding the quantity and types of materials sold for recycling.

D. Develop a method of prioritizing projects/activities to be funded from net proceeds. This process is usually accomplished by establishing a committee consisting of a cross section of installation organizations. This committee recommends priorities for the disbursement of revenues to the CG/CO.

E. Ensure that the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Facilities and Services Division (CMC (LF))/Marine Corps Installation Command, Facilities Division (MCICOM (GF)) reviews all projects funded with the proceeds of recycling sales.

F. Implement the requirements in this Order for the sale of recyclable material.

G. Notify the DLA Disposition Services that the installation has a QRP implemented by installation or station orders as established by the Military Construction Codification Act. An installation may notify DLA Disposition Services and accumulate proceeds through the sale of recyclable materials during the period that an installation or station order is being prepared.

030703. If Marine Corps installations with QRPs sell recyclable materials using DLA Disposition Services, a cost analysis should be performed by the installation to determine whether better value can be achieved for the QRP by performing direct sales.

0308 ELECTRONIC WASTE

030801. It is Marine Corps policy to practice environmentally sound management of e-waste. Typically, e-wastes consist of used electronic items or components and shall be consigned to DLA Disposition Services as property for transfer, donation, or resale outside the Department of the Navy (DoN) when the owner has no further use for them.

030802. Used electronics that cannot be consigned to DLA Disposition Services because they are damaged or broken, or are rejected by DLA Disposition Services, are solid waste subject to the full range of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act solid waste and hazardous waste (HW) regulations. This includes any exemption, exclusions, or universal waste provisions that may apply. Installations and commands shall manage such e-waste as HW and assume responsibility as the HW generator for any e-waste that cannot be exempted or excluded from the full range of applicable HW regulations.

0309 EXPENDED SMALL ARMS CARTRIDGE CASINGS (ESACC)

QRP shall deform all ESACC (0.50 caliber and smaller) prior to direct sale or turn-into DLA Disposition Services with properly documented DD Form 1348-1A to receive QRP reimbursement.

0310 COMPOSTING AND MULCHING

Marine Corps installations should operate a composting program or participate in a regional composting program, unless it does not meet appropriate mission-critical performance standards or functional requirements.

0311 THERMAL PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE

031101. Federal (Reference (c)), state, and local requirements are applicable to thermal processing facilities designed to process 50 tons per day or more of solid waste. For practical purposes, these requirements apply to any facility designed to process, or that actually processes, an average of 2.1 tons per hour or more section 100(a) in Reference (c).

031102. Emissions shall not exceed the existing air quality or emission standards established by EPA, state, or local agencies. All water discharged from a thermal processing facility shall be treated sufficiently to meet applicable effluent limitation standards. All necessary permits shall be obtained from the appropriate federal, state, or local agencies.

031103. Thermal processing residue shall be disposed of in an environmentally acceptable manner. Land disposal of residues shall be per EPA guidelines for the land disposal of solid wastes. The guidelines also apply to those non-HWs that cannot be thermally processed for reasons of health, safety, or technological limitation.

0312 SOLID WASTE COLLECTION, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL

031201. Federal, state, and local requirements concerning collection, storage, and disposal apply to Marine Corps installations that:

A. Generate solid waste, whether it is collected by the Marine Corps or by a nonmilitary collector. All solid waste generated shall be evaluated to determine if that waste is HW in accordance with section 11 of 40 CFR 262 (Reference (s)). HW is discussed in detail in Volume 9 of this Order.

B. Dispose of solid waste on Marine Corps property, regardless of whether the waste is originated by the Marine Corps or other sources.

C. Dispose of solid waste off Marine Corps property if the waste is generated by a Marine Corps installation and if the installation has direct management control over the disposal operation.

031202. References (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) contain applicable federal regulations for non-hazardous solid waste. Federal solid waste requirements have changed dramatically over the last several years, with most changes occurring in the following areas:

A. Federal procurement of selected products containing recovered materials and postconsumer wastes, including oil, paper, tires, and building insulation (Reference (f)).

B. Requirements for Municipal Solid Waste Management Facilities (Reference (h)).

031203. Marine Corps waste materials (including trash, rubbish, dunnage, garbage, construction debris, and liquid waste) shall not be burned in open fires, except in limited situations after considering health and safety issues and with the approval of the appropriate state or local agencies and EPA regional office.

0313 MARINE CORPS-OWNED LAND DISPOSAL SITES

031301. DoD encourages the recovery of biogas from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (MSWLFs). Requirements for MSWLFs can be found in Reference (h) and address the design, location, construction, operation, closure, and post-closure of MSWLFs as follows:

A. MSWLFs and lateral expansions that stopped receiving solid waste on or before October 9, 1991, do not have to meet the requirements.

B. MSWLFs and lateral expansions that received solid waste after October 9, 1991, but stopped receiving solid waste on or before October 9, 1997, only have to meet the final cover requirements specified in section 60(a) of Reference (h). The final cover shall have been installed no later than 6 months after receipt of the last wastes in accordance with section 60 of Reference (h). If closure will exceed the 6-month timeframe, an extension shall be received from the

state after the operator demonstrates that he has taken, and will continue to take, all steps to prevent exposure to human health and environment.

C. MSWLFs and lateral expansions that continue to receive wastes after October 9, 1993, shall meet all of the requirements. Refer to section 1(f) of Reference (h) for site- and condition-specific exemptions for MSWLFs that continue to receive solid waste.

031302. EPA promulgated revisions to existing criteria for solid waste disposal facilities and practices, for Non-municipal Non-hazardous Waste Disposal Units that receive Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) HW subpart B in Reference (g). MSWLFs that receive CESQG HW shall comply with sections 7 through 13 and section 30 of Reference (g) by January 1, 1998, and sections 21 through 28 of Reference (g) by July 1, 1998. These regulations address location, groundwater monitoring, and corrective action. Any MSWLF that receives CESQG HW is also subject to sections 3-2, 3-3, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, and 3-8(a), (b), and (d) of Reference (g). Only a construction and demolition (C&D) debris landfill that meets the requirements of subpart B in Reference (g) may receive CESQG waste.

0314 RECORDKEEPING

031401. To determine solid waste management requirements, each installation shall retain records of disposed solid waste and materials recycled for the current year and the two preceding years, per SECNAV M-5210.1 (Reference (t)).

A. Each installation shall determine what actions will be, or have been, taken to adopt source separation requirements. In situations when a decision is made not to source separate, the decision shall be based on a fully supported analysis. If a source separation program is adopted, the sale of recyclable materials obtained as a result of the source separation or energy recovery guidelines or the sale of used petroleum products, less the cost of sales and handling, may be administered through DLA Disposition Services under the provisions of Reference (o) or sold by the QRP per DoD policy. This procedure does not apply to waste materials turned over to voluntary organizations or civilian communities for recycling, or to military exchanges and commissary stores where the activity owns or leases its own processing equipment.

B. Each installation shall keep records for SW, including the actual weight, material and product type, the disposition (e.g., landfilled, incinerated), cost, and revenues. If the actual weight is not available, the volume can be estimated and converted to weight using accepted densities of various wastes.

C. Each installation shall keep records for recycled wastes, including the actual weight, types (e.g., glass, metal), proceeds from the sale of recyclable materials, and avoided costs for disposal.

D. Installations shall maintain records for the quantities of waste disposed and recycled by C&D contractors. C&D materials disposed of in MSWLFs or C&D landfills are not considered recycled; however, materials recycled by a C&D contractor shall be counted as recycled when calculating the installation's diversion rate. Installations shall maintain these records per Reference (t), SSIC 4200.1b(1) and 4200.1b(2), as appropriate.

031402. After establishing an organized QRP, or if recycling is concurrent with such program development, the installation shall determine whether to sell material directly or through DLA Disposition Services. If material is to be sold directly, the QRP procedures shall address the identification of recyclable materials, excluded materials, and other QRP materials. The installation shall coordinate with DLA Disposition Services to determine whether the specific material to be sold actually is recyclable material. Refer disputes through the chain of command. Proceeds from sales, regardless of the type of sales transaction, are returned to the installation as described below:

A. DLA Disposition Services shall deposit 100 percent of recyclable material sales proceeds, net of cost obtained as a result of the source separation or recycling guidelines or the sale of used petroleum products, to the account designated by a managing activity that operates the QRP. The designated account number shall appear on the Disposal Turn-in Document in order for DLA Disposition Services to return the proceeds. Procedures governing the sale of recyclable materials shall be consistent with section 203 of 10 U.S.C. 484 et seq. (also known and referred to in this Order as “Federal Property and Administrative Services Act”) (Reference (u)). Although the screening for utilization, transfer, and donation as described in Reference (o) is not required prior to offering recyclable materials for sale, such screening may occur at the discretion of the DLA director.

B. All Marine Corps installations, including those that operate under the Naval Working Capital Fund, may participate in the program.

C. Deposit proceeds from the sale of recyclable materials at an installation with a QRP to account number 17F3875.27RM “Budget Clearing Account (suspense)” as instructed by Reference (q) and Appendix H in Reference (r). Accumulated funds in account number 17F3875.27RM are not affected by fiscal year end, so that proceeds acquired during one fiscal year may be carried forward and merged with proceeds of subsequent fiscal years. The proceeds are segregated within the account through associations with the bureau control number (installation unit identification code) to allow accounting as to the amounts collected and their disposition.

D. Withdraw proceeds first from account number 17F3875.27RM to cover costs of operations, maintenance, and overhead for the processing and handling the recyclable materials (including the cost of any equipment purchases for recycling purposes). Military personnel shall not be reimbursed from the proceeds of this account. If funds from account 17F3875.27RM are not sufficient to cover the costs of processing and handling these recyclable materials within a fiscal year, funds normally available for operations and maintenance shall be used to cover the remainder.

0315 SOLID WASTE ANNUAL DATA CALL

All installations that generate more than one ton per day of solid waste shall report their solid waste data quarterly as described in paragraph 0314, per CMC (LF)/MCICOM (GF) guidance. CGs/COs of Marine Corps installations and COMMARFORRES are responsible for submitting previous fiscal year solid waste data annually, approximately in November, to CMC (LF)/MCICOM (GF) as directed. This data tracks the Marine Corps progress in meeting DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans’ pollution prevention and waste reduction goal and then reported as part of the DEP ARC and EMR.

0316 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

NAVFAC Atlantic and NAVFAC Pacific (which are Echelon III level) and their subordinate Facilities Engineering commands at the Echelon IV level shall provide technical assistance to Marine Corps installations upon request.

0317 MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Outside the United States, the disposition of recyclable and other QRP materials derived from goods that have been imported duty free is accomplished in accordance with the status of forces, surplus or excess property agreements, or other international agreements with host nations.

VOLUME 17: CHAPTER 4

“RESPONSIBILITIES”

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

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CHAPTER 4

RESPONSIBILITIES

0401 CMC (LF)/COMMANDER MCICOM (GF)

CMC (LF)/Commander MCICOM (GF) shall:

040101. Provide information and advice to installation commanders regarding proposed and final rules and regulations pertaining to solid waste management and recycling, and uniformly apply Marine Corps policy as set forth in this Order.

040102. Ensure compliance for recycling programs and procedures in accordance with the specifications provided in Reference (o).

040103. Assist installations in resolving disputes with federal, state, local, and foreign regulatory agencies, as required.

040104. Conduct special environmental compliance and protection studies with regard to solid waste management to assist in establishing policy or initiating actions.

040105. Ensure, through field visits and the Environmental Compliance Evaluation Program, Marine Corps cooperation and compliance with federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with regard to solid waste regulations.

040106. Track Marine Corps progress toward meeting established solid waste diversion goals, per NAVFAC guidance for the annual solid waste data call, using the EPR Portal data.

0402 COMMANDING GENERAL (CG) MARINE CORPS EAST, WEST, PACIFIC, AND NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

CG Marine Corps East, West, Pacific, and National Capital Region shall Identify and promote opportunities for regional environmental initiatives and contracting support to gain efficiencies. Create environmental program efficiencies by collectively funding studies, coordinating common training programs, developing appropriate Memorandums of Agreement between stakeholders (e.g., Marine Corps TECOM installations, Marine Aircraft Wings, Resident Officer In Charge of Construction offices, etc.) and the Region, and facilitating mutual support between installations as practicable.

0403 COMMANDING GENERAL (CG)/COMMANDING OFFICER (CO) OF MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS AND COMMARFORRES

CG/CO of Marine Corps Installations and COMMARFORRES shall:

040301. Identify and submit to CMC (LF)/MCICOM (GF) project documentation and funding requests for solid waste management and recycling facilities that are required to maintain

compliance with applicable existing and emerging regulations and permits. Program and budget for personnel, equipment, materials, training, and monitoring required to comply with solid waste management and recycling requirements. Pay appropriate federal, state, and local fees. Ensure that the Environmental Management Hierarchy is employed, P2 alternatives are evaluated, and life-cycle cost impacts are assessed in evaluating and selecting projects that address compliance requirements.

040302. Ensure that all required federal, state, and local permits are applied for and obtained. Sign certifications and permit applications, as required, for construction of all solid waste management and recycling projects.

040303. Ensure that an installation or station order is written implementing local solid waste management and recycling policies.

040304. Establish source separation programs and recycling facilities as feasible, and implement their operation through installation or station orders.

040305. Determine whether a QRP or recycling sales programs are applicable.

040306. Obtain applicable state or local permits and licenses for the site location and operation of onsite landfills.

040307. Ensure that solid waste is disposed of according to applicable federal, state, and local requirements.

040308. Develop a system (e.g., listing, dumpster markings) to notify all installation and unit personnel of the types of solid waste that may be placed in solid waste collection containers, and ensure that only those acceptable wastes are placed in the containers.

040309. Ensure that off-installation landfills receiving Marine Corps solid waste are licensed and are operating under applicable permits and regulations.

040310. Ensure that Marine Corps installations located in the United States and its territories and possessions comply with applicable Department of Agriculture inspection and disposal requirements if they receive garbage from vehicles or aircraft arriving from outside the United States. These regulations are designed to prevent the spread of plant pests and animal diseases.

040311. Develop solid waste management plans, including source reduction and recycling programs and energy recovery facilities, as required.

040312. Ensure that recyclable material direct sales through the QRP are performed in accordance with applicable laws and guidance.

040313. Submit solid waste data annually to NAVFAC Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center and the CMC (LF)/MCICOM (GF), per NAVFAC guidance for the annual solid waste data call, via the EPR Portal.

040314. Ensure the installation is taking necessary measures to meet the most current DoD solid waste reduction goals.

**0404 COMMANDING GENERAL (CG)/COMMANDING OFFICER (CO) OF MARINE CORPS
COMMAND/UNIT AND TENANTS ABOARD MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS**

CG/CO of Marine Corps Command/Unit and Tenants Aboard Marine Corps Installations shall require that the organization, lessor, or host activity participate in or implement solid waste management programs as outlined in this Volume.

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VOLUME 17: APPENDIX A

“FEDERAL STATUTES, FEDERAL REGULATIONS, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND DOD POLICIES”

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

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APPENDIX A

**FEDERAL STATUTES, FEDERAL REGULATIONS, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND DOD
POLICIES**

1 FEDERAL STATUTES

a. Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, as Amended in 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.

The Solid Waste Disposal Act requires that federal installations comply with all federal, state, and local requirements concerning the disposal and management of solid waste. These requirements include permitting, licensing, and reporting. The Act encourages the beneficial reuse of waste through recycling and burning for energy recovery. Additionally it requires the procurement, to the maximum extent possible, of EPA guideline products that contain recycled materials. This is outlined in the Comprehensive Procurement Guide VI issued in August 2004 and authorized under the RCRA 6002.

b. Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA) of 1992

FFCA amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act section 6001 (42 U.S.C. 6961 et seq.). This law allows federal and state regulators to enforce federal, state, and local solid waste laws and regulations at federal facilities.

c. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.

RCRA defines solid waste and identifies what solid waste is considered HW, and sets strict requirements for the handling of HW. RCRA Subtitle C regulates HW, which is fully discussed in Volume 9. Subtitle D of RCRA focuses primarily on managing municipal and solid waste. The goals of subtitle D are to encourage state and local governments to plan, permit, regulate, implement, and enforce agencies to manage and dispose of household and industrial or commercial non-hazardous SWs in an environmentally sound manner. This includes the recycling of waste material and resource conservation. Subtitle D has mandatory technical standards for non-hazardous solid waste disposal facilities.

d. Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970, as Amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.

Section 112 of the CAA authorizes the EPA to set emission standards for HAPs. In 1973, a standard for the control of asbestos fibers was issued as part of the National Emissions Standards for HAPs. Regulations addressing asbestos disposal in solid waste landfills are included in the CAA, section VI, Special Pollutants.

e. Military Construction Codification Act of 1982, Public Law 97-214

Section 6 of the Military Construction Codification Act contains a provision that allows net proceeds from the sale of recyclable materials to be used by Marine Corps installations having QRPs for certain purposes.

- f. Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 10 U.S.C. 484 et seq.

Section 203 of the Act contains provisions on the sale of recyclable materials.

- g. Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §13101 and §13102, et seq.

This Act establishes the national policy that “pollution should be prevented at the source whenever feasible. Pollution that cannot be prevented should be recycled in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible; pollution that cannot be prevented or recycled should be treated in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible; and disposal or other release into the environment should be employed only as a last resort and should be conducted in an environmentally safe manner.”

2 EXECUTIVE ORDERS

- a. E.O. 13693, “Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade,” March 19, 2015

E.O. 13693 has a goal to maintain Federal leadership in sustainability and greenhouse gas emission reductions. It revoked E.O. 13423 and E.O. 13514. This E.O. continues the policy of the United States that agencies shall increase efficiency and improve their environmental performance to help protect the planet for future generations and save taxpayer dollars through avoided energy costs and increased efficiency, while also making Federal facilities more resilient. To improve environmental performance and Federal sustainability, the E.O. states that priority should first be placed on reducing energy use and cost, then on finding renewable or alternative energy solutions. The E.O. sets goals for greenhouse gas emissions and for sustainability, including energy conservation, clean energy, renewable energy, alternative energy, water use efficiency, potable water consumption, fleet efficiency, building efficiency, sustainable acquisition, waste and pollution prevention, performance contracts, and electronics stewardship. Specific goals relating to waste include: diverting at least 50 percent of non-hazardous solid waste, including food and compostable material but not construction and demolition materials and debris, annually, and pursuing opportunities for net-zero waste or additional diversion opportunities; diverting at least 50 percent of non-hazardous construction and demolition materials and debris; and reducing or minimizing the quantity of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials acquired, used, or disposed of, particularly where such reduction will assist the agency in pursuing agency greenhouse gas emission reduction targets established in section 2 of this Order.

- b. Instructions for Implementing E.O. 13693, June 10, 2015

This document defines agency requirements for implementing the new E.O. 13693 and provides broad strategies for achieving them.

3 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) POLICY

It is DoD policy to:

- a. Implement installation recycling, reuse, and ISWM programs that properly and cost effectively manage materials in accordance with the hierarchy outlined in section 2 of Enclosure 3.

- b. Maximize the recovery and recycle of useful materials and reduce the generation of solid waste and its disposal in accordance with Enclosure 3.

- c. Implement measures to achieve solid waste and construction and demolition (C&D) debris diversion goals in accordance with the DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan pursuant to Reference (g).

- d. Consolidate ISWM requirements under facilities operations, including solid waste diversion.

- e. Establish one QRP for each installation in accordance with Reference (c) if the ISWM program includes the retention of recyclable materials commodity sales revenue (referred to in this instruction as “sales revenue”).

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VOLUME 17: APPENDIX B

**“NON-HAZARDOUS SOLID WASTE MATERIALS DISPOSITION AND DIVERSION
ELIGIBILITY GUIDANCE”**

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

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APPENDIX B

NON-HAZARDOUS SOLID WASTE MATERIALS DISPOSITION AND DIVERSION
ELIGIBILITY GUIDANCE

1 Table B-1 provides guidance on material to consider for diversion and whether they are eligible for meeting the DoD ISWM diversion metric. When disposing of non-hazardous solid waste, all available diversion options shall be explored prior to disposal by incineration or landfilling. Installation ISWM program managers and QRP managers should perform market research for current and potential commodities for QRP-eligible recycling, donation (through DLA Disposition Services), composting, or other diversion opportunities.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Table B-1.-- Materials Disposition and Diversion Eligibility Guidance.

#	Item	QRP Eligible	DLA Disposition Services Eligible	Diversion Metric Eligible	*Notes
1	High-grade office paper	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Mixed office paper	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	Newspaper print	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4	Corrugated cardboard	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Corrugated cardboard Generated by Commissary and/or Exchange	Yes*	Yes	Yes	QRP eligible only with memorandum of understanding (MOU) with local commissary/ exchange stating the Commissary is donating the cardboard and any sales revenue to the QRP. QRPs cannot return proceeds to Commissaries.
6	Plastics (#1 - #7)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7	Glass	Yes	Yes	Yes	
8	Aluminum and other metal cans	Yes	Yes	Yes	
9	Ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metal	Yes	Yes	Yes	
10	Unserviceable appliances	Yes	Yes	Yes	Must have CFCs purged from refrigerators and air conditioner units prior to sale.
11	Expended Small Arms Cartridge Casings (ESACCs) .50 caliber and smaller	Yes	Yes	Yes	QRP shall deform prior to direct sale; or turn-into DLA Disposition Services with properly documented DD Form 1348-1A to receive QRP reimbursement.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Table B-1.-- Materials Disposition and Diversion Eligibility Guidance.

#	Item	QRP Eligible	DLA Disposition Services Eligible	Diversion Metric Eligible	*Notes
12	Expended Casings Larger than .50 caliber	No	Yes	Yes	Requires safety inspections and demilitarization (Code G items)
13	Mixed metal range gleanings	Yes	Yes	Yes	
14	Ammunition cans/boxes; scrap condition, unusable/unserviceable .50 caliber and smaller	Yes	Yes	Yes	
15	Ammunition cans/boxes; Serviceable	No	Yes	Yes	
16	Precious-metal bearing scrap	No	Yes	No	
17	Scrap metal from demilitarization of ships, aircraft, or weapons	No	Yes	No	
18	Scrap metal generated by Working Capital Funds activities	No	Yes	Yes	
19	Wooden pallets; unusable/unserviceable	Yes	No	Yes	
20	Wooden pallets; usable	No*	Yes	Yes	QRP-eligible only with DLA Disposition Services documented approval.
21	Scrap wood	Yes	Yes	Yes	
22	Landscape trimmings	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Grass clippings left in place is waste avoidance and not eligible for diversion credit. If collected and composted, include as diversion.
23	Food waste	Yes	No	Yes	

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Table B-1.-- Materials Disposition and Diversion Eligibility Guidance.

#	Item	QRP Eligible	DLA Disposition Services Eligible	Diversion Metric Eligible	*Notes
24	Scrap furniture; broken/ non-repairable/unusable/ unserviceable	Yes*	Yes	Yes	QRPs shall sell as scrap metal/wood/textile; cannot sell as usable furniture item. QRP shall retain on file DLA Disposition Services abandonment/destruction certification.
25	Used furniture	No	Yes	Yes	
26	Uncontaminated rags and textiles	Yes	Yes	Yes	
27	Cooking oil/grease	Yes	Yes	Yes*	If used for waste-to-energy purposes, it is disposal, not diversion
28	Used vehicle oil; non-hazardous	Yes	Yes	Yes*	If used for waste-to-energy purposes, it is disposal, not diversion
29	Used vehicle oil; RCRA hazardous	No	Yes	No	
30	Antifreeze; non-hazardous ethylene glycol-based	Yes	Yes	Yes	
31	Fuels	No	Yes	No	
32	Unopened containers of solvents, paints, or oil including expired and non-hazardous items	No	Yes	No	
33	Used tires; automotive and light truck	Yes	Yes	Yes*	If used for waste-to-energy purposes, it is disposal not diversion

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Table B-1.-- Materials Disposition and Diversion Eligibility Guidance.

#	Item	QRP Eligible	DLA Disposition Services Eligible	Diversion Metric Eligible	*Notes
34	Used tires; aircraft	No	Yes	Yes*	If recycled (not burned for waste-to-energy), it counts towards diversion.
35	Fluorescent bulbs	Yes	Yes	No*	Regulated as Universal Waste
36	Compact fluorescent bulbs	Yes	Yes	No*	Regulated as Universal Waste
37	Lead-acid batteries	Yes	Yes	No*	Regulated as Universal Waste
38	Government-Purchased Cell Phone batteries (lithium-ion (rechargeable))	No	Yes	No*	Regulated as Universal Waste
39	Dry-cell batteries (includes: alkaline (non-rechargeable) carbon zinc (non-rechargeable) nickel cadmium (rechargeable) lithium (non-rechargeable) lithium-ion (rechargeable))	Yes*	Yes	Yes*	If non-hazardous and non-Universal Waste.
40	Spent toner cartridges	Yes	Yes	Yes	
41	Government-Purchased Cell Phones	No	Yes	Yes	
42	Materials from building/structure deconstruction (copper wiring, unpainted wood waste, intact building components such as doors & windows)	Yes	Yes* (1)	Yes* (2)	(1) DLA Disposition Services does not accept broken window or glass. (2) Reportable as Disposed and/or Diverted construction and demolition (C&D) Debris

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Table B-1.-- Materials Disposition and Diversion Eligibility Guidance.

#	Item	QRP Eligible	DLA Disposition Services Eligible	Diversion Metric Eligible	*Notes
43	Materials from road/runway deconstruction (asphalt, concrete, metal rebar)	Yes	No* (1)	Yes* (2)	(1) DLA Disposition Services accepts metal rebar only from road/runway debris. (2) Reportable as Disposed and/or Diverted C&D Debris
44	Government-Purchased Electronic Components (includes information technology)	No	Yes	Yes*	If non-hazardous and non-Universal Waste.
45	Privately owned personal property; lost, abandoned or unclaimed	No	Yes	No	
46	Non-appropriated fund (NAF) equipment/ furnishings	Yes*	Yes	Yes	QRP eligible only when MOU with local commissary or exchange states the NAF is donating both the scrap items and sales revenue to the QRP.
47	Military Family Housing (MFH) Recyclables	Yes	Yes	Yes	

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Table B-1.-- Materials Disposition and Diversion Eligibility Guidance.

#	Item	QRP Eligible	DLA Disposition Services Eligible	Diversion Metric Eligible	*Notes
48	Privatized Military Family Housing Municipal Solid Waste	(1)*	No	(2)*	<p>(1) Privatized MFH generated recyclables are QRP eligible, but not mandatory. QRP Manager should review contract between privatized MFH management and the installation to make informed decisions to support privatized MFH.</p> <p>(2) If QRP is processing privatized MFH recyclables and including that as an installation diversion, then shall report both disposal and diverted tonnages.</p>

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