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SUNY CORTLAND
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
AND SAFETY OFFICE

WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAMS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES

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WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

REVISION 3

MAY 2025

Revision History

Revision	Date	Reason for Revision
0	January 2007	Initial Issue
1	August 2018	Unknown
2	April 2022	Added aerosol cans, electronic waste, and changed labels
3	May 2025	Revised battery recycling section. Changed how broken lamps can be managed. Added construction & demolition waste, paint waste, used oil, asbestos, and PCBs.

Contents

Waste Management Program

1. Introduction

SUNY Cortland is committed to managing all wastes in accordance with the law. This document describes how certain wastes must be disposed of in order to minimize the College's impact on the environment.

2. Purpose

This program is designed to ensure that all wastes are managed in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations governing Hazardous, Universal, and Regulated Medical Wastes. This program applies to all employees, students, and contractors who engage in any campus related activity.

3. References

Asbestos Code (12 NYCRR Part 56)

Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 260 – 282)

NYS Hazardous Waste Regulations (6 NYCRR Subparts 370-376)

Universal Wastes (40 CFR 273)

Fluorescent Bulbs, Batteries, Pesticides, Mercury Thermostats (6 NYCRR Subpart 374-3)

Mercury Waste (6 NYCRR Subpart 374-4)

Regulated Medical Waste (6 NYCRR Subparts 360-10)

Occupational Health and Safety Administration, Bloodborne Pathogens (29 CFR 1910.1030)

NYS Department of Health, "Managing Regulated Medical Waste" (10 NYCRR, Part 70)

US DOT Non-bulk Packaging for Hazardous Materials, Regulated Medical Waste (49 CFR 73.197)

SUNY Cortland's Exposure Control Plan (Bloodborne Pathogen Program)

SUNY Cortland's Personal Protective Equipment Program

4. Definitions

Hazardous Waste – By-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous waste possesses at least one-of-four characteristics (i.e., ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or appears on special Environmental Protection Agency lists.

Mercury Containing Devices – Include, but are not limited to, thermometers, hygrometers, manometers, psychrometers, and switches.

Regulated Medical Waste – Solid waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals in research, or in the production or testing of biological materials. This waste includes: cultures and stocks of infectious agents; human blood and blood products; human pathological body wastes from surgery and autopsies; contaminated animal carcasses from medical research; waste from patients with communicable diseases; and all used sharp implements, such as needles and scalpels, and certain unused sharps.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) – RCRA establishes a system for managing non-hazardous and hazardous solid wastes in an environmentally sound manner. Specifically, it provides for the management of hazardous wastes from the point of origin to the point of final disposal.

Satellite Accumulation Area – Stationing areas where generators collect Hazardous Waste before transferring to 90 or 180 day collection areas. These areas must be at or near the site of generation and under the control of the generator.

Secondary Containment – A container designed to hold one or more containers for the collection of waste.

Universal Waste – Any of the hazardous wastes that are managed under the Universal Waste requirements of 40 CFR Part 273, including certain pesticides and paints, electronic waste (e-waste), aerosol cans, batteries, mercury containing equipment, and lamps.

5. Responsibilities

Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) Office – Responsible for SUNY Cortland's Waste Management Program as it relates to Hazardous Waste, Universal Waste, and Regulated Medical Waste. The EH&S Office provides administrative and technical support for this program. This responsibility includes RCRA determination, disposal, training, inspections, and record keeping.

Faculty and Staff – Responsible for management and disposal of waste in accordance with the requirements and guidelines outlined in this policy. These responsibilities include labeling containers, segregating incompatible wastes, inspections, and maintenance of work and storage areas.

Contractors – Responsible for management and disposal of wastes in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. These responsibilities include proper labeling of containers, segregation of incompatible wastes, inspections, maintenance of work and storage areas, and removal of wastes from the campus at the end of a job or project.

6. Requirements and Guidelines

Hazardous Waste

SUNY Cortland has a Chemical Management Facility that is located within the Service Group complex at the southwest end of the campus. This facility is the endpoint of all hazardous waste prior to removal from the

site. Hazardous Waste generated on campus is to be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations, unless specific instances utilize other management methods.

The following requirements and guidelines must be observed for hazardous waste:

1. Containers must be in good condition.
2. Containers must be compatible with the waste.
3. Containers must be labeled accurately to indicate contents. Labels must: a) indicate "Hazardous Waste"; b) identify the name of the waste or the waste's constituents; and c) indicate the date the waste container became full. Abbreviations, chemical symbols, or "nicknames" are not to be used. A hazardous waste label is pictured in Figure 2 of Appendix A.
4. Containers must be kept closed at all times except when adding or removing contents.
5. Incompatible wastes must be segregated. The EH&S Office should be contacted at extension 2508 for guidance on segregating incompatible wastes.
6. Containers must be placed in secondary containment while within a satellite accumulation area (see requirements in this section for Satellite Accumulation Areas).
7. Spills of hazardous waste must be cleaned up promptly. For small spills of 1 liter or less, use an appropriate spill kit. For large spills (greater than 1 liter) call University Police at extension 2111. Additional guidance on handling spills involving hazardous chemicals is provided in SUNY Cortland's Integrated Contingency Plan, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan, and Spill Clean-up Policy. Employees may also contact the EH&S Office at extension 2508 for guidance on cleaning up spills.

Satellite Accumulation Areas

A generator is not limited to a specific number of satellite accumulation areas. Each waste stream is allowed to be accumulated under the satellite accumulation provisions and in its own satellite accumulation area. In addition to the requirements outlined in this section for Hazardous Waste, the follow guidelines must be observed for satellite accumulation areas:

1. A generator may accumulate up to 55 gallons of hazardous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste, per waste stream, in containers at or near any point of generation.
2. The total amount of a particular waste stream in a satellite accumulation area must not exceed 55 gallons, or one quart of an acutely hazardous waste.
3. The satellite area must be under the control of the generator where the waste is being generated. If a satellite accumulation area is not under the control of the generator, the area must be secured at all times.
4. Containers must be labeled accurately to indicate contents. Labels must: a) indicate "Hazardous Waste"; b) identify the name of the waste or the waste's constituents; and c) the date the waste container became full (see Figures 2 and 4 in Appendix A). Abbreviations, chemical symbols, or "nicknames" are not to be used.
5. When containers are full, they must be moved within three days to the Chemical Management Facility. Employees should contact the EH&S Office at extension 2508 for assistance with moving Hazardous Waste to the Chemical Management Facility.

6. Satellite Accumulation Areas should be inspected regularly. See Appendix B for the inspection checklist.

Universal Waste

Paint accepted by PaintCare

The following are PaintCare products included in the program. When purchased, the PaintCare fee is applied. These products are accepted at no additional cost when dropped off at PaintCare's participating drop-off sites.

- Interior and exterior architectural paints: latex, acrylic, water-based, alkyd, oil-based, enamel (including textured coatings)
- Deck coatings, floor paints (including elastomeric)
- Primers, sealers, undercoaters
- Stains
- Shellacs, lacquers, varnishes, urethanes (single component)
- Waterproofing concrete/masonry/wood sealers and repellents (not tar or bitumen-based)
- Metal coatings, rust preventatives
- Field and lawn paints

Not Accepted by PaintCare sites

The following are non-PaintCare products and are not included in the program. When purchased, the PaintCare fee is not applied. They are not accepted at PaintCare's participating drop-off sites.

- Paint thinners, mineral spirits, solvents
- Aerosol coatings
- Auto and marine paints
- Art and craft paints
- Caulking compounds, epoxies, glues, adhesives
- Paint additives, colorants, tints, resins
- Wood preservatives (containing pesticides)
- Roof patch and repair
- Asphalt, tar and bitumen-based products
- 2-component coatings
- Deck cleaners
- Traffic and road marking paints
- Industrial Maintenance (IM) coatings
- Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) (shop application) paints and finishes
- Containers that are leaking, empty, or without the original printed manufacturer's label are not accepted at drop-off sites.

Universal Waste Lamps

Universal waste lamps include fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high-pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps. Broken fluorescent lamps can be disposed of as universal waste if the lamp was accidentally broken. SUNY Cortland does not have a lamp crusher.

The following requirements and guidelines must be observed for universal waste lamps:

1. Store in closed containers that are structurally sound and adequate to prevent breakage. These containers must lack evidence of damage or leakage. Fluorescent lamps represent SUNY Cortland's principal Universal Waste. These lamps are stored in cardboard boxes which can be obtained from Central Stores.
2. Label or mark each container with the following phrase: "Universal Waste-Lamp(s)". Labels for universal waste lamps can be obtained by contacting the EH&S Office at extension 2508 (see Figures 1 and 5 in Appendix A).
3. Immediately clean up and place in an approved container any lamp showing evidence of breakage, leakage or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents.

Batteries

Batteries are recycled through local programs and regulated companies. Prior to disposing of a battery, remove the leads and tape or cap the contacts to prevent shorting and potential fires. Batteries that are damaged or leaking are disposed of as hazardous waste. Please contact the EH&S Office at extension 2508 for assistance with damaged or leaking batteries. Additionally, contact the EH&S Office to obtain Universal Waste labels. SUNY Cortland does not dispose of batteries as solid waste.

The following practices have been established for battery disposal:

Battery Containers – Battery containers must be labeled or marked to indicate: 1) "Universal Waste"; 2) "Batteries"; and 3) the date the first battery was placed within. Labels can be obtained through the EH&S Office. Additionally, containers shall be emptied of batteries at least annually.

Lead Acid Batteries – Lead acid batteries are taken to the Motor Vehicle Maintenance Office for recycling. Two stationing areas for lead acid batteries are, (1) by the stairwell to the mezzanine at the northwest corner of the Motor Pool and, (2) in the Warehouse next in the Universal Waste collection area in the first bay by the Mailroom. If possible, discharge these batteries prior to placement in the storage area.

Alkaline Batteries, Nickel-Cadmium, Lithium, and other Rechargeable Batteries – These types of batteries are collected and taken to the Cortland County Recycling Center. Please contact the EH&S Office at extension 2508 for assistance with the disposal of these batteries.

Mercury and Mercury Containing Devices

1. Mercury containing devices should be removed from their location and transported to the Chemical Management Facility in secondary containment where these devices will be handled and prepared for disposal.
2. When disposing of a thermostat with an ampoule that contains mercury: 1) place the ampoule within a containment vessel; and 2) exercise care to prevent breakage.
3. Ensure that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from the containment device to a suitable container.
4. Ensure that employees handling mercury are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers.

5. Store mercury containing devices in closed containers that do not leak and are in good condition.
6. Containers must be labeled or marked to indicate: a) "Universal Waste"; 2) "Mercury/Mercury Containing Device"; and 3) the date the first device was placed within.

Pesticides

Certain pesticides are considered Universal Waste under the Environmental Protection Agency's Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. These pesticides are to be taken to the Chemical Management Facility for proper disposal. Please contact the EH&S Office at extension 2508 for guidance and assistance with the disposal of pesticides.

Aerosol Cans

Aerosol cans are Universal Waste.

Procedures for users of aerosol cans:

- The aerosol collection container/drum will be labeled as "Aerosol Cans – Universal Waste."
- Ensure that the lid on the collection drum always remains closed.
- Should your container/drum become full contact EH&S immediately so it can be picked up.
- Whenever possible, avoid using products that come in aerosol cans. If you can avoid the use of aerosol cans, the College can avoid some costly regulatory requirements.

Electronic Waste

Electronic waste is any item with a circuit board or other complex circuitry, including such items as unwanted computers, monitors, televisions, audio equipment, printers, and other electronic devices.

Discarded electronics contain hazardous or toxic substances. Some electronic products (notably those with cathode ray tubes or CRTs, circuit boards, batteries, and mercury switches) contain hazardous or toxic materials such as lead, mercury, cadmium, chromium, and some types of flame-retardants, and do so in amounts that may cause them to test hazardous under federal law.

Old computers and their parts cannot be held or accumulated. These items are considered universal waste in New York and SUNY Cortland must follow strict regulations regarding labeling and disposal of these items. Besides taking up space in empty cubicles and storerooms, end-of-life electronics pose several issues regarding proper disposal and potential environmental consequences. Please contact the Property Control Manager at X2488 for assistance with any campus owned electronic equipment.

Regulated Medical Waste (RMW)

The following requirements and guidelines should be observed when handling, storing, labeling, transporting and disposing of RMW:

- Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is to be worn when handling RMW. Minimum PPE should consist of gloves. Requirements involving PPE are outlined in: 1) SUNY Cortland's Bloodborne Pathogen Program; 2) SUNY Cortland's Personal Protective Equipment Program; and 3) department hazard assessments.
- Place specimens of blood or other potentially infectious materials in labeled red biohazard bags.
- Cultures and pathological waste should be placed in labeled red biohazard bags and autoclaved. If necessary, these wastes should be double bagged. It is to be noted that biological agents, such as bacterial cultures, are not considered RMW. These agents should still be decontaminated by autoclaving or treating with a 10 percent household bleach solution prior to disposal in regular trash.
- Labels for red biohazard bags should indicate: 1) the generator's name; 2) the location where the waste was generated; and 3) the contact number of the generator or the individual knowledgeable about the waste (see Figure 6). If the waste is double bagged, both bags must be labeled.
- Contaminated needles, syringes, glass, and other sharps should be placed in a sharps container. Sharps containers are labeled to indicate "Regulated Medical Waste" and have a biohazard symbol (see Figure 3). Additionally, sharps containers should be labeled to indicate: 1) the generator's name; 2) the location where the waste was generated; and 3) the contact number of the generator or the individual knowledgeable about the waste (see Figure 6).
- RMW must be segregated from other wastes.
- Containers used to store RMW include refrigerators, freezers, bins, and totes. These containers must have a biohazard label (see Figure 3). Biohazard labels should adhere or attach securely to the container.
- All storage containers used for RMW that are intended for reuse should be inspected and decontaminated on a regular basis. Decontamination should include treatment with a 10 percent household bleach solution or other approved disinfectant cleaners.
- Bleach solutions used for clean-up of blood and other pathogenic agents can be discarded in a sanitary drain.
- Properly labeled red biohazard bags, sharps containers and other RMW must be taken or transported to an approved storage location by the generator in a substantial leak-proof secondary container with a tight-fitting lid. Secondary containers must have a biohazard label (see Figure 3). Biohazard labels should adhere or attach securely to the container. Campus-approved storage locations are:
    1. Student Health Service, Van Hoesen, Room B-33;
    2. Athletic Training area, Park Center, Room 1210;
    3. Biology Department, Bowers, Room 239, 1204 and 1319;
    4. Professional Studies, Room 1144D;
    5. Stadium Complex, Training Room; and
    6. Student Life Center, Room 1115.
- Only campus-issued vehicles should be used to transport RMW to an approved storage location. Personal vehicles must never be used to transport RMW.
- The following storage requirements must be observed for approved storage locations:
    1. Waste should be contained in a manner and location that affords protection from the environment and limits exposure to the public.
    2. Waste should be maintained in a non-putrescent state by using refrigeration when necessary.
    3. Waste should be stored in a manner that affords protection from animals, and that does not provide a breeding place or a food source for insects and rodents.

Finally, RMW is regularly collected by a licensed hauler for off-site disposal. The EH&S Office coordinates pick-up and disposal of all RMW.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris

Construction and demolition debris is uncontaminated solid waste resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of utilities, structures and roads; and uncontaminated solid waste resulting from land clearing. Such waste includes, but is not limited to:

- bricks, concrete and other masonry materials
- soil and rock
- wood (including painted, treated and coated wood and wood products)
- land clearing debris
- wall coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, non-asbestos insulation
- roofing shingles and other roof coverings
- asphaltic pavement
- glass
- plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals other wastes
- empty buckets ten gallons or less in size and having no more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom
- electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous liquids, and pipe and metals that are incidental to any of the above.

Solid waste that is not Construction and Demolition debris

Solid waste that is not construction and demolition debris (even if resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of utilities, structures and roads and land clearing) includes, but is not limited to:

- asbestos waste
- garbage
- corrugated container board
- electrical fixtures containing hazardous liquids such as fluorescent light ballasts or transformers
- fluorescent lights
- carpeting, furniture
- appliances
- tires
- drums
- containers greater than ten gallons in size, any containers having more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom and fuel tanks.

Also specifically excluded from the definition of construction and demolition debris is solid waste (including what otherwise would be construction and demolition debris) resulting from any processing that renders individual waste components unrecognizable, such as pulverizing or shredding, at a facility that is not a department-approved C&D debris processing facility.

Used Oil

"Used oil" is any oil, whether refined from crude or synthetic, that has been contaminated by physical or chemical impurities **as a result of use**. Typical uses include automotive and industrial lubricants, including spent motor oil, hydraulic fluids, refrigeration coolants, metalworking and cutting oils, and electrical insulating oil. (Waste animal or vegetable-based oils and greases are not eligible to be managed as used oil under 6 NYCRR 374-2. Used oil is taken by a vendor for off-site recycling.

Electronic Ballasts

Fluorescent electric ballasts that do not contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PBCs) are sent to a scrap metal reclaimer for recycling. Any ballasts containing PBCs are sent out as hazardous waste to be incinerated by a licensed waste disposal facility.

Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

PCBs were used in a wide variety of products, particularly those manufactured before 1979, including electrical equipment, building materials, and consumer products. Common examples include fluorescent light ballasts, transformers, capacitors, hydraulic systems, and certain types of paint and caulk. Any product containing more than fifty parts per million PCBs must be sent to a licensed disposal facility.

Asbestos

Examples of waste that may contain asbestos include roofing shingles, floor and ceiling tiles, plaster and wallboards, and insulation from buildings pipes and boilers. SUNY Cortland follows Code Rule 56 which covers installation, removal, encapsulation, application, or enclosure of asbestos material. Please see EHS for any questions regarding asbestos on campus.

Appendix A – Waste Labels

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

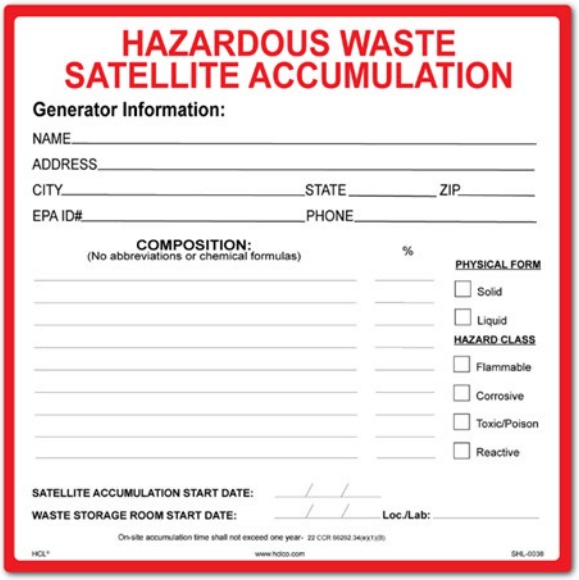

Figure 4

Figure 5

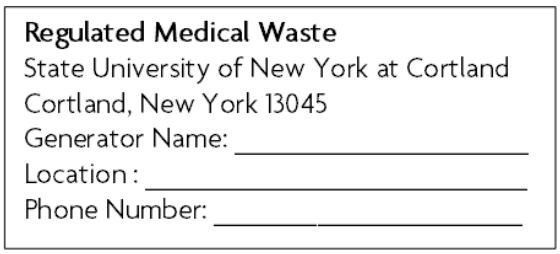

Figure 6

Appendix B – Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area Checklist

Room number: _____ Name of Storage Area: _____

Date												
Inspector												
Time of Inspection												
Is each container labeled "HAZARDOUS WASTE"? 6 NYCRR § 372.2(a)(8)(i)(a)(2)												
Are all containers tightly closed except when hazardous waste is being added or removed? 6 NYCRR § 373-3.9(d)(1)												
Are hazardous waste containers in good condition (e.g., not rusting, bulging, dented, or leaking)? 6 NYCRR § 373.9(b)												
Are incompatible hazardous wastes accumulated separately? 6 NYCRR § 373.9(c)												
Once a container in a satellite accumulation area is full, is it labeled with the accumulation start date and moved to the hazardous waste storage area within 3 days? 6 NYCRR §372.2(a)8(i)(b)												
Is 55 gallons or less of each type of hazardous waste present at all accumulation points in the facility (no more than 1 quart of acutely hazardous waste)? 6 NYCRR §372.2(a)8(i)(a)												
Are accumulation containers located at or near the operator generating the hazardous waste? 6 NYCRR §372.2(a)8(i)(a)												
Do all containers have a maximum capacity of 55-gallons or less? 6 NYCRR §372.2(a)8(i)(a)												

One report is kept for **each** Satellite Accumulation Area.
Each area is inspected monthly and is the **responsibility of the department** to inspect and maintain.
This report is to be filed with Environmental Health and Safety annually.
This report will be kept on file for a minimum of one year in the department and three years in Environmental Health and Safety.

Appendix C – Waste Disposal Flow Chart

	Description	Examples	Storage and Labeling	Disposal Guidelines
Non-Hazardous Waste	Uncontaminated solid waste; non-infectious liquids.	Food, glass, gloves, plastics, tips, tubes, and incandescent light bulbs.	· Solids: ordinary trash container · Liquids: sanitary sewer drain disposal	Place in trash or outdoor dumpsters. Broken glass can be put in a rigid plastic or cardboard box to prevent injuries. Liquid chemicals must be a neutral pH. Consult with EHS if you are unsure what to do with waste that you need to dispose of.
Universal Waste	Certain pesticides and paints, electronic waste (e-waste), aerosol cans, batteries, mercury containing equipment, and lamps.	Fluorescent bulbs, mercury switches, light ballasts, latex paint, and all types of batteries.	Container to protect waste from damage; rigid container for batteries.	Please label collection containers and date the start date. Campus movers pick up universal waste from building collection areas.
Hazardous Waste	Any unwanted, expired, or inherently waste-like material can be considered hazardous by the State of New York.	Wastes that are toxic, reactive, corrosive, ignitable, or listed by the EPA. This includes asbestos and PCBs.	Compatible, screw cap containers, secondary containment; closed when not in use.	Ensure that chemicals are correctly labeled, remove old labels on bottles. Contact EHS for pickup.
Electronic Waste	Equipment that generally has a circuit board.	Computers, televisions, computer peripherals, and other electronic devices.	Cardboard gaylord bin.	SUNY Cortland provides e-waste recycling through their Property Control Office. They also have a recycling drive at the NYPIRG office in Corey Union. All surplus computers and electronics in poor or scrap condition are recycled using certified electronics recyclers.

Biohazardous Waste	All biologically contaminated waste that may pose a risk to human/animal health or the environment.	Human/animal cell cultures Bacteria/Viruses/DNA/RNA.	Waste goes in a red biohazard bag inside a cardboard box.	Contact EHS for pickup.
Medical Waste	Waste generated as a result of production or testing of microbiologicals, research using animal pathogens.	Unrecognizable tissue, body fluid, blood or blood products (absorbed).	Waste goes in a red biohazard bag inside a cardboard box.	Contact EHS for pickup.
	Sharps	Needles, syringes, blades.	Red sharps container.	Contact EHS for pickup.
	Pharmaceuticals	OTC/prescription meds.	White rigid container.	Available in Student Health Services. Contact EHS for pickup.
Recyclable Waste	Certain plastics, paper/cardboard, metal cans, and printer cartridges can be recycled.	Plastics with a #1, #2, and #5 on the bottom, paper and cardboard, soup and soda cans, and printer cartridges. Not acceptable: food soiled items, paper milk/juice boxes with plastic spouts, Styrofoam, bubble wrap, and plastic packaging.	The campus has designated containers for recycling. Outdoor dumpsters for recycling are painted red.	Items should be clean and dry with no lid/caps/tops. Glass should go in the trash. Please break down cardboard boxes so that they are flattened. Printer cartridges can be dropped off to custodians or Central Receiving.
Used Oil and Used Oil Filters and other automotive fluids	Used automative fluids and filters that can be recycled.	Used motor oil, antifreeze, used engine filters.	Store in 55-gallon drums. Drums with fluids should be in a secondary containment berm.	Do not add gasoline to used oil. Motor Pool contacts a vendor for recycling.
Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)	Acceptable: • bricks, concrete and other masonry materials • soil and rock • wood (including painted, treated and coated wood and wood products) • land clearing debris	Not acceptable: • asbestos waste • garbage • corrugated container board • electrical fixtures containing hazardous liquids such as fluorescent	This type of waste goes in a dumpster to be removed offsite.	C&D debris goes to a landfill permitted for this type of waste.

	• wall coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, non-asbestos insulation • roofing shingles and other roof coverings • asphaltic pavement • glass • plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals other wastes • empty buckets ten gallons or less in size and having no more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom • electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous liquids, and pipe and metals that are incidental to any of the above.	light ballasts or transformers • fluorescent lights • carpeting, furniture • appliances • tires • drums • containers greater than ten gallons in size, any containers having more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom and fuel tanks.		