

**NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (EXCERPT)**  
**Act 451 of 1994**

**324.11506 Definitions; S to Y.**

Sec. 11506. (1) "Solid waste" means food waste, rubbish, ashes, incinerator ash, incinerator residue, street cleanings, municipal and industrial sludges, solid commercial waste, solid industrial waste, and animal waste. However, solid waste does not include any of the following:

- (a) Human body waste.
- (b) Medical waste.
- (c) Manure or animal bedding generated in the production of livestock and poultry, if managed in compliance with the appropriate GAAMPS.
- (d) Liquid waste.
- (e) Scrap metal, as defined in section 3 of the scrap metal regulatory act, 2008 PA 429, MCL 445.423, directed to a scrap processor as defined in that section or to a reuser of scrap metal.
- (f) Slag or slag products directed to a slag processor or to a reuser of slag or slag products.
- (g) Sludges and ashes managed as recycled or nondetrimental materials appropriate for agricultural or silvicultural use pursuant to a plan approved by the department.
- (h) The following materials that are used as animal feed, or are applied on, or are composted and applied on, farmland or forestland for an agricultural or silvicultural purpose at an agronomic rate consistent with GAAMPS:
  - (i) Food processing residuals and food waste.
  - (ii) Precipitated calcium carbonate from sugar beet processing.
  - (iii) Wood ashes resulting solely from a source that burns only wood that is untreated and inert.
  - (iv) Lime from kraft pulping processes generated before bleaching.
  - (v) Aquatic plants.
  - (i) Materials approved for emergency disposal by the department.
  - (j) Source separated materials.
  - (k) Coal ash, when used under any of the following circumstances:
    - (i) As a component of concrete, grout, mortar, or casting molds, if the coal ash does not have more than 6% unburned carbon.
    - (ii) As a raw material in asphalt for road construction, if the coal ash does not have more than 12% unburned carbon and passes Michigan test method for water asphalt preferential test, MTM 101, as set forth in the state transportation department's manual for the Michigan test methods (MTM).
    - (iii) As aggregate, road material, or building material that in ultimate use is or will be stabilized or bonded by cement, limes, or asphalt, or itself act as a bonding agent. To be considered to act as a bonding agent, the coal ash must have at least 10% available lime.
    - (iv) As a road base or construction fill that is placed at least 4 feet above the seasonal groundwater table and covered with asphalt, concrete, or other material approved by the department.
  - (l) Inert material.
  - (m) Soil that is washed or otherwise removed from sugar beets, has not more than 55% moisture content, and is registered as a soil conditioner under part 85. Any testing required to become registered under part 85 is the responsibility of the generator.
  - (n) Soil that is relocated under section 20120c.
  - (o) Diverted waste that is managed through a waste diversion center.
  - (p) Beneficial use by-products.
  - (q) Coal bottom ash, if substantially free of fly ash or economizer ash, when used as cold weather road abrasive.
  - (r) Stamp sands when used as cold weather road abrasive in the Upper Peninsula by any of the following:
    - (i) A public road agency.
    - (ii) Any other person pursuant to a plan approved by a public road agency.
  - (s) Any material that is reclaimed or reused in the process that generated it.
  - (t) Any secondary material that, as specified in or determined pursuant to 40 CFR part 241, is not a solid waste when combusted.
  - (u) Post-use polymers.
  - (v) Other wastes regulated by statute.

(2) "Solid waste management fund" means the solid waste management fund created in section 11550.

(3) "Solid waste processing and transfer facility" means a tract of land, a building or unit and any appurtenances of a building or unit, a container, or any combination of these that is used or intended for use in

the handling, storage, transfer, or processing of solid waste, and is not located at the site of generation or the site of disposal of the solid waste.

(4) "Solvolysis" means a manufacturing process in which post-use polymers are purified with the aid of solvents, while heated at low temperatures or pressurized, or both, to make useful products while allowing additives and contaminants to be removed. The products of solvolysis include, but are not limited to, monomers, intermediates, and valuable chemicals and raw materials. Solvolysis includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) Hydrolysis.
- (b) Aminolysis.
- (c) Ammonolysis.
- (d) Methanolysis.
- (e) Glycolysis.

(5) "Source reduction" means any practice that reduces or eliminates the generation of waste at the source.

(6) "Source separated material" means any of the following materials if separated at the source of generation or at a materials management facility that complies with part 115 and if not speculatively accumulated:

(a) Glass, metal, wood, paper products, plastics, rubber, textiles, food waste, electronics, latex paint, yard waste, or any other material approved by the department that is used for conversion into raw materials or intermediate or new products. For the purposes of this subdivision, raw materials or intermediate or new products include, but are not limited to, compost, biogas from anaerobic digestion, synthesis gas from gasification or pyrolysis, or other fuel. This subdivision does not prohibit material from being classified as a renewable energy resource as defined in section 11 of the clean and renewable energy and energy waste reduction act, 2008 PA 295, MCL 460.1011.

(b) Scrap wood and railroad ties used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55, for production of new wood products, or for other uses approved by the department.

(c) Chipped or whole tires used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55, or for other uses approved by the department. This subdivision does not prohibit material from being classified as a renewable energy resource as defined in section 11 of the clean and renewable energy and energy waste reduction act, 2008 PA 295, MCL 460.1011.

(d) Recovered paint solids if used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, gasification plant, or furnace, subject to part 55; if bonded with cement or asphalt; or if used for other uses approved by the department.

(e) Gypsum drywall generated from the production of wallboard used for stock returned to the production process or for other uses approved by the department.

(f) Flue gas desulfurization gypsum used for production of cement or wallboard or other uses approved by the department.

(g) Asphalt shingles that meet both of the following requirements:

(i) Do not contain asbestos, rolled roofing, wood, nails, or tar paper.

(ii) Are used as described in any of the following:

(A) As a component in hot mix asphalt, warm mix asphalt, or cold patch asphalt.

(B) To fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55.

(C) Mixed with recycled asphalt pavement at a maximum of 1 to 1 ratio by volume to produce a base that is covered by concrete or asphalt paving.

(D) Other uses approved by the department.

(h) Municipal solid waste incinerator ash that meets criteria specified by the department and that is used as daily cover at a disposal facility licensed pursuant to part 115.

(i) Utility poles or pole segments reused as poles, posts, or similar uses approved by the department in writing.

(j) Railroad ties reused in landscaping, embankments, or similar uses approved by the department in writing.

(k) Any materials and uses approved by the department under section 11553(8).

(l) Leaves that are ground or mixed with ground wood and sold as mulch for landscaping purposes if the volumes so managed are reported to the department in the manner provided in section 11560.

(m) Any material determined by the department in writing before September 16, 2014 to be a source separated material.

(n) Yard waste that is land applied on a farm in a manner consistent with GAAMPS.

(o) Yard waste, class 1 compostable material, and class 2 compostable material that are delivered to an anaerobic digester authorized by the department under part 115 to receive the material.

- (p) Recyclable materials.
- (7) "Stamp sands" means finely grained crushed rock resulting from mining, milling, or smelting of copper ore and includes native substances contained within the crushed rock and any ancillary material associated with the crushed rock.
- (8) "Treated wood" means wood or wood product that has been treated with 1 or more of the following:
  - (a) Chromated copper arsenate (CCA).
  - (b) Ammoniacal copper quat (ACQ).
  - (c) Ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate (ACZA).
  - (d) Any other chemical designated in rules promulgated by the department.
- (9) "Trust fund" means a fund held by a trustee who has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.
- (10) "Type I public water supply", "type IIa public water supply", "type IIb public water supply", and "type III public water supply" mean those terms, respectively, as described in R 325.10502 of the MAC.
- (11) "Type II landfill" means a landfill that receives household waste or municipal solid waste incinerator ash, or both, and that may also receive other types of solid waste, such as any of the following:
  - (a) Construction and demolition waste.
  - (b) Sewage sludge.
  - (c) Commercial waste.
  - (d) Nonhazardous sludge.
  - (e) Hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators.
  - (f) Industrial waste.
- (12) "Type III landfill" means a landfill that is not a type II landfill or hazardous waste landfill. Type III landfill includes all of the following:
  - (a) A construction and demolition waste landfill.
  - (b) An industrial waste landfill.
  - (c) A low hazard industrial waste landfill.
  - (d) A surface impoundment authorized as an industrial waste landfill.
  - (e) A landfill that accepts only waste other than household waste, municipal solid waste incinerator ash, or hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators.
  - (f) A coal ash landfill.
  - (g) Any coal ash impoundment, including, but not limited to, the following:
    - (i) An existing coal ash impoundment that is closed as a landfill pursuant to R 299.4309 of the MAC.
    - (ii) An existing coal ash impoundment where coal ash will remain after closure and that will be closed as a landfill pursuant to R 299.4309 of the MAC.
- (13) "Vermiculture" means the controlled and managed process by which live worms degrade organic materials into worm castings or worm humus.
- (14) "Waste diversion center" means property or a building, or a portion of property or a building, designated for the purpose of receiving or collecting diverted wastes and not used for residential purposes.
- (15) "Wood" means trees, branches and associated leaves, bark, lumber, pallets, wood chips, sawdust, or other wood or wood product but does not include scrap wood, treated wood, painted wood or painted wood product, or any wood or wood product that has been contaminated during manufacture or use.
- (16) "Wood ash" means any type of ash or slag resulting from the burning of wood.
- (17) "Yard waste" means 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. Yard waste does not include stumps, agricultural wastes, animal waste, roots, sewage sludge, Christmas trees or wreaths, food waste, or screened finished compost made from yard waste.

**History:** 1994, Act 451, Eff. Mar. 30, 1995;—Am. 1995, Act 65, Imd. Eff. May 31, 1995;—Am. 1996, Act 392, Imd. Eff. Oct. 3, 1996;—Am. 1998, Act 466, Imd. Eff. Jan. 4, 1999;—Am. 2007, Act 212, Eff. Mar. 26, 2008;—Am. 2010, Act 345, Imd. Eff. Dec. 21, 2010;—Am. 2012, Act 446, Imd. Eff. Dec. 27, 2012;—Am. 2014, Act 24, Imd. Eff. Mar. 4, 2014;—Am. 2014, Act 178, Eff. Sept. 16, 2014;—Am. 2018, Act 615, Eff. Mar. 28, 2019;—Am. 2022, Act 244, Eff. Mar. 29, 2023.

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