

Waste Types for License Applications and Renewal Forms
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Waste Code	Waste Type	Definition
W020	Animal Carcasses	Animal carcasses include the bodies and/or parts of dead animals, including rendering or slaughterhouse wastes not regulated by the Wastewater Program.
W025	Animal Waste, Herbivorous	This includes animal manure and bedding from herbivorous animals (animals that only consume plants). It excludes deer and elk manure and animal carcasses. This definition excludes animal carcasses (See Animal Carcasses). For animal waste from carnivores and omnivores (animals that eat other animals), see Other Waste.
W033	Antifreeze	Antifreeze includes all substances intended for use as the cooling medium, or to be added to the cooling liquid, in the cooling system of internal combustion engines in order to prevent freezing of the cooling liquid, or to lower its freezing point.
W040	Appliances	Appliances include residential or commercial air conditioner, clothes dryer, clothes washer, dishwasher, freezer, microwave oven, oven, refrigerator, furnace, boiler, dehumidifier, water heater or stove.
W050	Asbestos	Asbestos includes asbestos containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, asphalt roofing products containing more than 1% asbestos, and mill tailings. It includes both friable and nonfriable asbestos containing materials.
W675	Asphalt Shingles	Shingles that use asphalt for waterproofing. For shingles made of a material other than asphalt, see 'construction and demolition waste.'
W070	Bark And Brush	This includes limbs and branches under 6 inches in diameter. This waste type can be composted, chipped for mulch, or burned under an exemption at a licensed woodburning facility.
W081	Batteries - Lead Acid	Lead acid batteries are typically found in cars, trucks, motorcycles, boats and other vehicles
W082	Batteries - Lithium Ion	Lithium-ion batteries are found in products such as laptops, cellphones, tablets, power tools, yard care equipment, e-bikes, power banks, toys, electronic cigarettes/vaping devices, and other electronics.
W083	Batteries - Other	Batteries- Other category includes typical household batteries (AA, C, D, button, 9-volt), batteries from hearing aids, medical devices, calculators, and other electronics.
W141	Coal Combustion Residuals	This includes fly ash, bottom ash, coal cinders, boiler slag, and flue gas desulfurization materials generated from burning coal for the purpose of generating electricity by electric utilities.
W160	Commercial Solid Waste	"Commercial solid waste" means all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

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W745	Compostable Material - General	This includes all "source-separated compostable material" that are separated from non-compostable material. This includes food residuals (includes compostable food packaging, utensils, tableware, kitchenware, and food containers that meet either the ASTM – D-6400 or the D-6868 standard); farm and non-farm crop residues; botanical residuals; aquatic plants; vegetative food processing residues such as those from cannery and brewing activities; fish harvesting and processing residuals; yard residuals; farm and herbivorous animal manure, excluding deer and elk manure, and associated animal bedding; clean chipped wood; clean sawdust; non-recyclable compostable paper; and other similar materials approved in writing by the department. This term does not include biosolids, domestic wastewater, sewage sludge or septage, high-volume industrial waste, rendering or slaughterhouse wastes, animal carcasses, other solid waste, or hazardous waste.
W631	Compostable Plastics	This includes compostable packaging, utensils, tableware, kitchenware, and food containers that meet either the ASTM – D-6400 or the D-6868 standard. Typically labeled with "BPI compostable certification".
W170	Concrete & Asphalt & Bricks	This includes concrete, bricks, and asphalt.
W221	Construction & Demolition Waste	This includes solid waste from the construction, demolition, or razing of buildings, roads, or other structures. Construction and demolition waste typically consists of concrete, bricks, asphalt, wood, glass, masonry, roofing, siding, and plaster, alone or in combinations. It does not include waste paints, solvents, sealers, adhesives or similar materials.
W180	Contaminated Soil	Contaminated soil means soil which contains one or more hazardous substances or environmental pollution but is not a hazardous waste as defined in NR 661.0003.
W230	Dredge Material	Dredge material means any solid waste removed from the bed of any surface water.
W663	Electronics	Electronics means a device that requires electric current or electromagnetic fields to function and that contains a circuit board.
W260	Fiberglass	Fiberglass is a common type of fiber-reinforced plastic using glass fiber.
W285	Food Waste	This includes unconsumed raw or cooked food scraps, such as those from home kitchens, grocery stores, commercial kitchens, restaurants, cafeterias, etc. This definition does not include rendering or slaughterhouse wastes. For these wastes see Animal Carcasses.

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W310	Foundry Sand	This includes spent silica-based molding and core sand from metal casting processes, including dry baghouse and wet collector sand fines collected at the foundry during the metal casting process.
W290	Foundry Waste	This includes foundry wastes other than foundry sand such as unused and broken cores, core room sweepings, cupola slag, scrubber sludge, baghouse dust, and shotblast fines
W340	Garbage	This includes discarded materials resulting from the handling, processing, storage and consumption of food.
W235	Gypsum Drywall, Clean	This includes unused gypsum or drywall that hasn't been treated. Treated gypsum or drywall is typically a color other than white. For treated gypsum, see 'construction & demolition waste.'
W400	Incinerator Ash	Ash from solid waste incinerators and combustors.
W410	Industrial Waste	"Industrial waste" means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under chs. NR 660 to 679. Industrial waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes; electric power generation; fertilizer and agricultural chemicals; food and related products and by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing and foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.
W420	Infectious Waste	Infectious waste means solid waste that contains pathogens with sufficient virulence and in sufficient quantity that exposure of a susceptible human or animal to the solid waste could cause the human or animal to contract an infectious disease.
W425	Infectious Waste - Animal	Tissue, bulk blood or body fluids from an animal which is carrying a zoonotic infectious agent. "Zoonotic infectious agent" means an infectious agent which can be transmitted from an animal to a human. Zoonotic infectious agents include Bacillus anthracis (anthrax), Brucella abortus (brucellosis), Chlamydia psittaci (psittacosis), Coxiella burnetii (Q fever), Lyssa virus (rabies), Mycobacterium bovis and Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Must be treated according to NR 526.11(2)(b).
W423	Infectious Waste - Human Bulk Blood/Fluid	Drippable or pourable quantities or items saturated with whole blood or blood components, blood specimens, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, amniotic fluid, peritoneal fluid, peritoneal dialysate, pericardial fluid, pleural fluid and other body fluids visibly contaminated with blood. Must be treated according to NR 526.11(2)(d).

Waste Code	Description	Definition
W422	Infectious Waste - Human Tissue	Tissue removed from human beings. Human tissue does not include hair or nails but does include teeth. Must be treated according to NR 526.11(2)(a).
W424	Infectious Waste - Micro Lab	Cultures derived from clinical specimens or laboratory equipment which has come in contact with these cultures. Must be treated according to NR 526.11(2) dependent upon specimen type.
W421	Infectious Waste - Sharps	Medical equipment or clinical laboratory articles that may cause punctures or cuts. Sharps include, but are not limited to, contaminated, unused, and disinfected items listed in s. NR 526.05 (1) (a). Must be treated according NR 526.11(2)(c).
W430	Ink & Ink Sludge	Ink means any spent mixture of ink, coating solids, and organic solvents including dilution solvent and water.
W276	Lamps	"Lamp", also referred to as "universal waste lamp," is defined as the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. Examples of common universal waste electric lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium and metal halide lamps.
W470	Leachate	Leachate means water or other liquid that has percolated through or contacted solid waste or gases generated by solid waste.
W478	Lime Sludge	Lime sludge includes lime-bearing sludges generated as industrial byproducts at paper mills or water supply treatment facilities.
W490	Metal	Metal includes scrap metal, scrap iron, metal tanks, pipes and other metal that can be reused or recycled.
W491	Metal Containers	Metal containers include aluminum, steel (tin) and bimetal containers.
W520	Mining Waste	This includes any discarded material resulting from metallic or nonmetallic mining-related activities or mineral processing including tailings, waste rock, overburden, and water treatment sludges, excluding topsoil and mine overburden intended to be returned to the mining site or used in the reclamation process, and merchantable by-products.
W820	Municipal Solid Waste	Municipal solid waste includes household waste, garbage, refuse, and solid waste from commercial or industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste. "Municipal solid waste" does not include waste wood, papermill sludge, sewage sludge, tires or industrial process wastes.
W540	Oil	"Oil" includes fuel product storage tank bottoms, animal and vegetable oils and greases, other waste that results from oil that has not been used, and materials used as cleaning agent or only for their solvent properties.
W541	Oil Absorbents	Oil absorbants include all types of materials used to absorb or contain waste oil, including granular kitty-litter type absorbents, oil-dry cloth, rags, wipes, paper toweling and absorbent pillows, pags, pads, socks etc.

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W544	Oil Filters	Oil filters include used oil filters from planes, trains, automobiles, motorcycles, snowmobiles, ATVs, and boats. It also includes hydraulic oil filters.
W060	Other Combustion Ash	This includes ash resulting from industrial boilers, burned structures, home fire pits, and other sources of ash excluding coal combustion residuals and clean wood combustion ash. Note: burning structures is prohibited except under specific exemption. See https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/OpenBurning
W999	Other Waste	"Other waste" includes any wastes that are not already defined.
W560	Paint	This includes non-hazardous, water-based paints. Oil and solvent based paints, or paints with other hazardous substances, may be considered hazardous waste, and should not use this waste code. Instead, use the appropriate Federally Defined hazardous waste codes (LINK) I think the definition is clear.
W580	Paper Mill Sludge	Paper mill sludge includes any solid, semi-solid or liquid waste generated from a wastewater treatment plant associated with a paper processing or manufacturing plant.
W620	Pesticides	Pesticide includes any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant.
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Pcb)	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) are a group of man-made organic chemicals consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine atoms. PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications including electrical, heat transfer and hydraulic equipment; plasticizers in paints, plastics and rubber products; pigments, dyes and carbonless copy paper; and other industrial applications. This includes PCB waste subject to Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), PCB remediation waste and PCB bulk product waste.
W120	Recyclable Cardboard	Cardboard includes all recyclable cardboard materials such as corrugated paper and container board.
W350	Recyclable Glass	Recyclable glass includes glass containers or other glass items that can be recycled.
W661	Recyclable Paper	Recyclable paper will include magazine, newspaper, office paper, and other papers.
W630	Recyclable Plastic	Recyclable plastics minimally includes plastic containers #1 -#2, but can also include plastic #3-#7 containers as well.
W660	Recyclables	Recyclables include all recyclable containers, papers, plastics, and other recyclable materials and items.

Waste Code	Description	Definition
W725	Shredder Fluff	Shredder fluff is the non-metallic waste material remaining after removal of metal scrap from shredded vehicles, household and commercial appliances, or other shredded items. Shredder fluff is also known as shredder residue, shredder flock, or automotive shredder residue (ASR).
W735	Sludge	"Sludge" means any solid, semi-solid or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility. See also Papermill Sludge and Lime Sludge.
W810	Street Sweepings	Street sweepings include materials such as sand, salt, leaves, broken glass, small pieces of metal, and other litter and debris removed from streets, parking lots, and sidewalks.
W770	Tires	Waste tires are tires that are no longer intended to be used for their original purpose.
W545	Used Oil	Used oil is any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or a synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of the use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. Most used oils regulated under ch. NR 679 standards have been used as lubricants, hydraulic fluids or heat transfer fluids. It includes motor oils, greases, emulsions, machine shop coolants, heating media, brake fluids, transmission fluids, other hydraulic fluids, electrical insulating oils, metalworking fluids, and refrigeration oils.
W690	Waste X-Ray Film	Disposed or spent X-Ray Film
W780	Wood Ash	Wood ash is derived from the combustion of untreated wood with no additives, preservatives, or other alterations
W790	Wood Waste	Clean wood waste includes stumps, roots, shrubs with intact root balls, and clean, untreated, unpainted wood. These materials can be buried as fill, chipped or size-reduced to be composted or may be burned (with some exceptions) at licensed woodburning facilities. Wood material that has been painted or treated cannot be burned or composted and must be disposed of in a licensed landfill.
W800	Yard Residuals	Yard waste includes leaves, grass clippings, yard and garden debris and brush as well as incidental spoiled fruit and vegetables from noncommercial sources.

For a list of codes and descriptions used for hazardous wastes subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulation, see <https://rcrainfo.epa.gov/rcrainfo-help/application/publicHelp/nationallydefinedvalues/crossmodule/ndv-crossmodulewastecode.htm>