

# Waste Type A

- Rich in organic material that contains plant available nitrogen.
- Does not contain any contaminants above naturally occurring levels.

# Waste Type B

- Rich in organic material that contains plant available nitrogen.
- Contains 200 mg/kg of diethyl-umptygump.

# Waste Type C

- An aggregate-like material that behaves in a similar manner as sand.
- Does not contain any contaminants above naturally occurring levels.

# Waste Type D

- An aggregate-like material that behaves in a similar manner to a virgin material used in an engineering application.
- Contains 100 mg/kg of diethyl-umptygump.

# Waste Type E

- An aggregate-like material that behaves in a similar manner to sand and is being used as fill.
- Contains contaminants posing the same risk as Waste G.

# Waste Type F

- This slurry is being spread onto the ground in dispersed, small quantities in a manner that provides little or no value.
- Has a high pH associated with it, that can be adjusted at the time of generation, with no other contaminants of concern.

# Waste Type G

- Being spread onto the ground in very large volumes in a manner that provides little or no value.
- Has a high pH associated with it and contains contaminants above naturally occurring levels (e.g., persistent metals).