

Management of Discarded Treated Wood Products: A Resource Guide for Generators



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FINAL DRAFT

INTRODUCTION

Why a resource guide?

The University of Miami and the University of Florida have been conducting research on treated wood since 1996. During the course of the research, there have been numerous inquiries about the disposal and management options for treated wood products. There has also been a realization that consumers are not aware of what types of chemicals are being used to treat the wood products that they are buying. This resource book has been developed to give consumers an overview of the properties, uses, disposal costs and the management options for treated wood products.

Objectives

The resource guide provides answers to the following frequently asked questions regarding treated wood:

- ◆ What is treated wood and why is wood treated?
- ◆ What different chemicals are used to treat wood?
- ◆ Where are treated wood products typically encountered?
- ◆ What safety concerns are prescribed for the safe handling and use of common treated wood products?
- ◆ How should discarded treated wood products be managed?
- ◆ Where in Florida can treated wood be safely and legally disposed?

Audience

The Resource Guide is intended as a tool for homeowners, contractors, waste management professionals, and other parties needing information on management of discarded treated wood products.

What is included in this resource guide?

1. Treated wood basics

- a. What is treated wood?
- b. Why is wood treated?
- c. What are the wood treatment chemicals used?
- d. What are treated wood products used for?

2. Oil-borne preservatives

- a. Properties of Oil-borne Preservatives
- b. Special handling
- c. Human/environmental concerns

3. CCA-treated wood

- a. Properties of CCA-treated wood
- b. Human/environmental concerns
- c. Special handling

4. Management options for treated wood

- a. Is treated wood a solid waste?
- b. Is treated wood a hazardous waste?
- c. Disposal with household waste.
- d. Disposal with yard waste.
- e. Burning of treated wood.
- f. Where can treated wood be disposed in Florida?
- g. Reuse and recycling options.
- h. Additional information.

BASICS

What is treated wood?

Treated wood, often referred to as pressure treated wood, is wood which has been *treated* with a chemical with the purpose of inhibiting wood deterioration from a variety of organisms. A number of different wood treatment chemicals are used, including oil-borne preservatives, such as creosote and pentachlorophenol, and water-borne preservatives, such as chromated copper arsenate (CCA). The term pressure treated wood refers to the process in which the chemical is added to the wood (added under pressure to deeply penetrate the wood).

Why is wood treated?

Wood, without preservatives, is subject to degradation from fungi, insects and other organisms that utilize the wood for food, shelter, or both. Treatment of the wood protects it from some of these attacks, which makes the wood last longer and therefore saves trees. Different types of treated wood offer protection specific to the intended applications/end-use. If wood is to be used out of doors, especially in a warm, wet state like Florida, it must be treated in some manner, if it is expected to last.

What are the primary wood treatment chemicals used?

Oil-borne preservatives and *water-borne* preservatives are the two most common types of wood treatment. They are named for the way the chemicals are introduced into the wood. Wood preservatives are dissolved into a liquid (solvent) and then pressure is applied to force the chemical into the wood. The difference between the two types of

treatment is the solvent. Oil-borne preservatives use either a light or heavy petroleum product and water-borne preservatives use water as a solvent.

The following is a list of the most common types of wood preserving chemicals used today:

- ◆ Creosote
- ◆ Pentachlorophenol
- ◆ Inorganic Arsenicals

Creosote is an oil-borne preservative, while inorganic arsenicals such as CCA are carried into the wood using water as a solvent. Pentachlorophenol is most often applied using an oil-based solvent. These chemicals are the ones most likely to be encountered today. Other treatment chemicals include: copper, chromium, arsenic, zinc, quaternary ammonium compounds, azoles, carbamates, borate, and mixtures thereof.

What are treated wood products used for?

Pentachlorophenol and creosote treated wood are most often used to treat utility poles and railway ties. Homeowners do not typically encounter wood products treated with these chemicals unless they utilize recycled utility poles or railway ties.

CCA-treated wood products include lumber, plywood, and poles for fences, decks, picnic tables, home construction, utility poles, marine pilings, guardrail posts, and playground equipment. CCA-treated wood is the one most do-it-yourself consumers find at building supply stores. CCA-treated wood is the treated wood most frequently encountered and handled by homeowners. CCA can also be used in conjunction with creosote in some marine applications.

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OIL-BORNE PRESERVATIVES

Properties of oil-borne preservatives

The two most common oil-borne preservatives are pentachlorophenol (PCP) and creosote. Both of these chemicals offer excellent protection from fungi and insects. Creosote is insoluble in water, and uses petroleum products as carriers. PCP, on the other hand, can use light or heavy petroleum products as a solvent.

Both of these treatment methods produce a wood that is oily and difficult to paint. Other drawbacks to using oil-borne preservatives are that they may increase the weight of the wood by 20-50% and they also offer poor protection from marine borers.

Special handling of wood treated with creosote or pentachlorophenol

Both creosote and PCP can have adverse impacts on human health and the environment when managed improperly. A complete listing of safe handling instructions can be found at the American Wood Preservers' Institutes web site which is listed in the section of this resource book named *Where can Additional Information be Found on Treated Wood?* The following list is a brief summary of safe handling instructions. Many of these precautions are also applicable to untreated wood products.

- ◆ Should not be burned in open fires, fireplaces or residential boilers

- ◆ Should not be used in areas that may come in contact with drinking water, animal feed, or livestock
- ◆ Wear a dust mask when sawing or machining the wood
- ◆ When possible saw or machine the wood outdoors to avoid indoor accumulation of sawdust
- ◆ Wear long sleeved shirts and pants as well as gloves
- ◆ Wash work clothes separately from other household laundry

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What are the human and environmental concerns?

PCP and creosote can cause skin irritations, burns and they may give off unpleasant odors. These chemicals are toxic to plants, animals and people. They also leave an oily, unpaintable surface. Laboratory studies have shown that creosote has been shown to cause birth defects, whereas, PCP may cause genetic defects and may also contain dioxins (known carcinogens) as trace contaminants.

Pentachlorophenol may also form crystals on the surface of the wood; whereas creosote treated wood may exude the chemical from the wood surface. Both of these processes result in increased concentrations of the chemicals at the surface. These increased concentrations at the surface may increase the risk of exposure to the environment and to humans.

Chromated Copper Arsenate

Properties of CCA-treated wood

Water-borne preservatives are the most prevalent type of treated wood used by homeowners and construction contractors. These types of preservatives are also being used to treat some utility poles and marine pilings. Wood treated with inorganic arsenical water-borne preservatives is what is often called "pressure treated wood" in hardware stores. The wood is put into a closed vacuum/pressure vessel with the treatment chemicals and pressure is applied, in the tank, to force the preservatives into the wood.

The most common water-borne preservative today is CCA.

The chemicals give the wood a greenish cast. The green color is intensified when the treatment level is increased. There are also various combinations of chromium, copper and arsenic in CCA treated wood. The most common type of CCA-treated wood is CCA-Type C, which is sold in stores as "pressure treated wood."

CCA is treated at different levels for various applications. These levels are called retention values and are defined by the pounds of CCA chemical per cubic foot of wood (pcf). Standard retention levels typically encountered range from 0.25 pcf and 0.40 pcf for fences and decking to 2.5 pcf for marine applications. These retention values and uses are listed in Table 1.

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Table 1. CCA-Treated Wood Uses and Retention Values

APPLICATION	RETENTION (PCF)	TYPICAL USES
Above Ground	0.25	Decking, fence boards, hand rails, deck supports
Ground Contact	0.40	Fence posts, landscaping, piers, docks
Fresh Water		
Permanent Wood Foundations	0.60	Wood Foundations, crawl spaces
Poles	0.60	Building, transmission and distribution poles
Pilings	0.80	Standard and foundation piles
Marine Pilings	1.50 <u>and</u> 2.50	Marine Piles

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Human and environmental concerns of CCA treated wood

CCA-treated wood is impregnated with chromium, copper and arsenic in various combinations. All three of these metals have documented impacts on human health and the environment. Arsenic and chromium are both known carcinogens in certain forms, whereas, copper is known to be toxic to certain aquatic organisms. Arsenic has been cited as a special concern in Florida. Florida has a low arsenic concentration in its natural soils, and the state's risk based concentration level for daily exposure in residential settings is 0.8 mg/kg. The arsenic concentration in CCA-treated wood is over 1,000 mg/kg. The United States Environmental Protection Agency has determined that CCA-treated wood is safe when used for its intended purpose. A number of precautions, however, are recommended by the industry. Some states also require CCA-treated structures such as playground equipment to be sealed on a regular basis.



Special handling of wood treated with CCA and other inorganic arsenicals

The following is an abbreviated summary of handling instructions that are included in Consumer Information Sheets prepared by the industry. The full listing of safe handling instructions can be found at the American Wood Preservers' Institutes web site that is listed in the section of this resource book named *Where can Additional Information be Found on Treated Wood?*

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- ◆ Do not burn in open fires, fireplaces or residential boilers
- ◆ Do not use in areas that may come in contact with drinking water, animal feed, or livestock
- ◆ Wear a dust mask when sawing or machining the wood
- ◆ When possible saw or machine the wood outdoors to avoid indoor accumulation of sawdust
- ◆ Wear long sleeved shirts and pants as well as gloves to avoid contact with the chemicals
- ◆ Wash work clothes separately from other household laundry
- ◆ Wash hands prior to eating or using tobacco products

MANAGEMENT OF DISCARDED TREATED WOOD

Why is proper management of discarded treated wood important?

As described already, successful wood treatment relies on chemicals to inhibit wood deteriorating organisms and insects. Treated wood, which is treated with a pesticide, must be managed appropriately when discarded because of the potential impacts on human health and the environment.

Are discarded treated wood products a solid waste?

Yes. When treated wood is discarded it is a solid waste and must be managed according to appropriate local, state, and federal regulations.

Are discarded treated wood products a hazardous waste?

No. Hazardous wastes are a category of solid wastes that represent a substantial risk to human health and the environment when disposed of improperly. One mechanism for determining whether a solid waste is hazardous is by conducting the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP). TCLP results show that creosote and PCP treated wood products are not a hazardous waste. CCA-treated products often fail the TCLP indicating that arsenic and chromium leach from the wood at levels considered to make a waste hazardous. Discarded CCA-treated wood is exempt from being classified as a hazardous waste under state and federal regulations.

Can homeowners dispose of treated wood with their household garbage?

Yes. Disposal must comply with local requirements for size, placement in containers, and amount. Most local curbside collection services will not pick up over-sized or large amounts of treated wood. In these cases, the homeowner must haul the material directly to a disposal facility or contract for the material to be hauled away. Treated wood that is collected as part of household waste collection ends up at a lined landfill or a waste-to-energy facility.



Can homeowners place discarded treated wood in their recycling bin or with their yard waste collection?

No. Curbside recycling does not include wood or treated wood products. Treated wood should not be disposed of with yard waste because it will contaminate the compost or mulch produced from the yard waste with the treatment chemicals and distribute them to the environment.

Can treated wood products be ground and used as mulch for home landscaping?

No. Mulch from treated wood products will release the treatment chemicals in the environment. This is greatly enhanced by grinding the wood and creating small pieces. Small pieces of wood release much more chemical than large pieces of wood due to increased surface area.

Can treated wood be burned in a fireplace or in controlled burn?

No! Burning treated wood produces toxic fumes that can be very harmful to human health and the environment. For example, when CCA-treated wood is combusted, the fumes contain toxic arsenic. Also, the ash that results from the burning of treated wood may be a hazardous waste.

Where can discarded treated wood be disposed in Florida?

Disposal with household garbage is only possible for small amounts of waste. For large amounts, such as produced when demolishing a fence, deck, or during a construction project, the waste must be hauled separately to a disposal facility. There are four primary options for disposing solid waste in Florida:

- ◆ Construction and Demolition (C&D) Facilities
- ◆ Class III Landfills
- ◆ Class I Landfills
- ◆ Waste-to-Energy Facilities

C&D facilities include landfills and recycling facilities. Most recycling facilities will not accept treated wood products unless they can be reused. Treated wood from a construction or demolition project meets the current definition of C&D waste and can be disposed in a C&D landfill. Class III landfills accept C&D debris and other inert materials such as furniture and yard debris. In Florida, C&D landfills and most Class III landfills are unlined. This means that if chemicals leach from the treated wood, they could contaminate the groundwater.



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While disposal in unlined landfills is currently a legal option, the preferred method is disposal in lined landfills. Class I landfills receive household, commercial, and industrial waste, and are thus lined. In addition, some class III landfills are lined. While chemicals may still leach from the discarded treated wood, the leachate is collected and treated. It should be noted, however, that just because a landfill may legally accept discarded treated wood products, they do not have to.

A final option for disposal is combustion in a waste-to-energy (WTE) facility. WTE facilities include both facilities specifically design to burn municipal solid waste, and industrial facilities that use wood as fuel. Any facility that burns treated wood must have the appropriate air pollution control equipment. Most facilities in Florida do not accept loads of treated wood. Some facilities may accept creosote or PCP treated wood. The oil-borne preservatives are destroyed during the combustion process. The metals in CCA-treated wood are not destroyed, however, and become concentrated in the ash, and may present an air pollution problem.

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What options are available for reuse or recycling of discarded treated wood products?

The preferred option for managing any type of solid waste is to reuse or recycle the

waste. Reuse options are available for some of the larger treated wood products. For example, utility companies in Florida frequently provide end-users treated utility poles for fences and outdoor structures. Creosote-treated railroad ties are frequently used in landscaping. Materials must still meet required structural and aesthetic qualities for the given reuse application. Local landfills or C&D debris-recycling facilities should be contacted to determine if they have a market for reused treated wood products. Some communities have used building supply facilities that may accept treated wood if it is in good condition. For treated wood not in good condition (as from demolition projects) or treated wood that is small and non-uniform in size, the reuse options are usually minimal.



Recycling of treated wood into new products is being explored around the world. While no such options are currently available in Florida, some of the technologies under development include:

- ◆ Use of treated wood particles as aggregate in concrete.
- ◆ Use as a raw material in manufactured wood materials (for example, particleboard).
- ◆ Combustion of the wood and extraction of the metals from the ash.

How does one find disposal facilities in Florida?

A list of disposal facilities by location is presented in the appendix of this resource guide.

Where can additional information be found on treated wood?

Consumers of treated wood products should ask the suppliers of the materials for Consumer Information Sheets. The American Wood Preservative Institute maintains a web site at:

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www.awpi.org

The United States Environmental Protection Agency also furnishes information on environmental issues associated with treated wood under the Office of Pesticide Management website at:

<http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/citizens/1file.htm>

The Florida Department of Environmental Protections maintains a web site that includes information on solid waste regulations and solid waste management facilities:

www.dep.state.fl.us

Finally, the researchers who prepared this resource guide maintain a web site with information regarding the disposal of treated wood at:

www.ccaresearch.org

Updated versions of this resource guide can be downloaded from this web site.

Florida Solid Waste Management Facilities

The following tables present information on solid waste management facilities in Florida, including:

- ❖ Construction and Demolition Debris Facilities
- ❖ Waste-to-Energy Facilities
- ❖ Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Listing of C&D Debris Facilities by County

County	Facility Name	Address	City	Telephone
Alachua	Johnston Landfill	SR 24- 1 Mi W of Archer	Archer	305-892-1442
	Osteen Brothers	20125 SW Archer Rd.	Archer	
	Florence Landfill	0.5 E SW 122, SR 24	Gainesville	
	Watson Construction Co.	2.5 Mi W of Archer, SR 24	Archer	
	W G Buck Johnson & Son	7804 NE 69 th Ave	Gainesville	
	VE Whitehurst & Sons	1.5 Mi W of Archer, SR 24	Archer	
Bay	Aggregate Transportation	HWY 390 @ Pipeline Rd	Lynn Haven	
	Calvin's C&D Disposal Fac.	Skunk Valley & Prosper Rds.	Panama City	
	Florida Asphalt Paving Co.	1 MI E SR 77 on SR 20	Panama City	
Broward	Central Recycling Center	3000 NW 48 th St.	Pompano Bch	
Brevard	Royal Oak Ranch C&D Fac.	3600 Fox Lake Rd.	Titusville	
	Florida Recyclers of Brevard	Sarno Rd.	Melbourne	
Charlotte	SW Land Devel.	2806-A Mitchell Ave	Punta Gorda	
Citrus	Citrus Sand & Debris II	3890 W Grover Cleveland	Homosassa	
	Citrus Sand & Debris	1590 N Quarterback Terrace	Crystal River	
	Material Exchange Corp.	Monier Resources Ash LF	Homosassa Spg	
	Sandland Pit C&D Debris	US 41 S of Holder	Holder	
Dade	All Dade Recycling	15490 NW 97 th Ave	Miami	
	American Environ Recycling	2075A N Powerline Rd	Pompano Bch	
	C&C Recycling	8160 NW 183 rd St.	Miami	
	Lofra Recycling	2601 SW 69 th Ct.	Miami	
	Security Estates Landfill	PO Box 4944	Hialeah	
Dixie	Dixie County C&D Recycling	PO Box 1206	Cross City	352-498-5806
Duval	Jones Road LF and Recycling	3400 Jones Rd.	Jacksonville	
	Old Kings Rd. Recycling	219 Newman St. 1 st Floor	Jacksonville	904-353-3181
Escambia	CA Morton	5635 Saufley Field Rd.	Pensacola	
	G.F.D. Construction Co. Inc.	8777 Ashland Ave	Pensacola	477-3554
	Gulf Coast Paving	PO Box 3670	Pensacola	456-8611
	Holsberry C&D- Heaton Site	Holsberry Lane	Pensacola	
	Kingry Trucking Co.	10350 Cove Ave.	Cantonment	968-3170
	Langford and Mills	Corner Lепley & Ashland Sts.	Pensacola	
Flagler	Williams Conc.	209 Tram Rd.	Tallahassee	850-514-2222
	Stoutamire, James C&D	2712 Spring Creek Rd.	Crawfordville	926-7954
	Flagler C&D	Rout1 Box 22c	Bunnell	904-437-0960
	Old Kings Road Landfill	1200 E. Moody Blvd., #1	Bunnell	904-437-7480
Gulf	Wetappo C & D	P.O. Box 278	Port St. Joe	229-8248
Hernando	Sunshine Grove Rd. C&D	5025 Baseball Pond Rd.	Brooksville	352-796-6930
	Wildlife Lane C&D Landfill	7294 Sunshine Grove Rd.,	Brooksville	352-597-1885
Highlands	Highlands Cty C&D	12700 Arbauckle Creek Rd.	Sebring	
Hillsborough	Cone Rd. C&D	5005 Cone Rd.	Tampa	813-622-8299
	Coniglio C&D	11981 N. Williams Rd.	Thonotosassa	813-988-8284
Indian River	Indian River County LF	Range Line Road	Vero Beach	
Lafayette	Lafayette County C&D	Route 3, Box 418	Mayo	904-294-1500

Listing of C&D Debris Facilities by County

County	Facility Name	Address	City	Telephone
Lake	Danis Environmental Mgmt.	P.O. Box 0446	Killarney	407 920-1353
	Grantham Pit C&D Facility	39414 CR 439	Umatilla	352 669-4479
	Lake County SWM C&D	13130 Astatula Landfill Rd	Tavares	352 343-3776
Leon	Crowder LF	Aenon Church Rd	Tallahassee	
	Florida Developers	Capital Circle SE	Tallahassee	
	Solomon Construction	HWY 20 3.5 Mi W of Tally	Tallahassee	
	Tram Rd Pit	Tram Rd, .1MI E of Orange Ave	Tallahassee	
Marion	Amodeo C&D Facility	10815 SE 145th PL	Summerfield	352-288-5621
	Ocala Recycling	4480 N.E. 35th Street	Ocala	352 622-9076
	Holmes Dirt Service C&D	P.O. Box 321	Tavares	352 669-4555
	Superior Cypress Acres C&D	1319 No Business Creek Rd	Ragland, AL	352 624-0277
Nassau	Nassau Sanitation C&D Facility	254 W. Kenne Rd.	Apopka	407-880-2100
Okaloosa	Point Center Inc	7.5 MI W of Crestview HWY 90	Crestview	
	Waste Recyclers of North Florida	Little Silver Rd, E of OCI	Crestview	
Orange	Continental Waste Industries	8050 Avalon Road	Winter Garden	407 654-0124
	S. Alafaya Trail Recycling	6000 S. Alafaya Trail	Orlando	
	Acme Recycling	1058 Bailey Hill Rd.	Plymouth	
	Mid-Florida Materials	P.O. Box 547186	Orlando	407 740-5779
	Pine Ridge Landfill	3510 Rio Vista Ave.	Orlando	407 788-2838
Osceola	Bass Rd. Landfill- C&D	4400 Hunt Road	Kissimmee	407 847-4481
Pasco	Ash-Len C&D	6704 Congress St.	New Port Richey	813-849-7279
	Coastal LF Disposal C&D	11416 Houston Ave		813-868-0142
	Pasco Lakes C&D	9344 Old Pasco Rd.	Wesley Chapel	352-588-4958
Polk	Southeast C&D	10 Environmental Loop	Winter Haven	941-284-4319
	Northeast C&D	10 Environmental Loop	Winter Haven	941-284-4319
	Pembroke C&D	P.O. Box 229	Crystal Springs	813-788-2187
	DC Disposal C&D	P.O. Box 38	Oxford	352-568-0999
Putnam	Z to A, Inc.	P.O. Box 156	Palatka	904-325-4373
Seminole	Oviedo Materials C&D	P.O. Box 156	Palatka	904-325-4373
St. Johns	Southland Environ. Services	P.O. Box 39797	St. Augustine	
Santa Rosa	Joiner Fill Dirt	7790 S. Airport Rd	Milton	623-5062
	K & K Construction	4962 Joiner Circle	Milton	850-936-9827
	Wells Land Clearing	1851 Black Rd	Milton	623-4404
Volusia	Tomoka Farms Rd. LF	1990 Tomoka Farms Rd	Daytona Bch	904 736-5927
Walton	Coyote Land Co.	421 N. Palafox St.	Pensacola	433-0577
	Diamond Sand Co.	P.O. Box 1280	Mossy Head	892-3941
	Hackney	Rt. 3 Box 400	Freeport	835-2009
	L & S Sand Co.	326 Ruckle Dr.	Niceville	678-5541
	S R Beach Excavating	Route 2, Box 8085	Santa Rosa Bch	267-1559
	Waste Recyclers of N. Fla.	2256 Hwy 20	Freeport	800-847-6422

Listing of Municipal Solid Waste Incinerators

Facility Name	Address	City	Telephone
Bay County Resource Mgmt. Center	6501 Bay Line Dr.	Panama City	850-786-7933
North Broward County Resource Recovery	2600 NW 48 th St.	Pompano Bch	305-971-8701
South Broward County Resource Recovery	4400 S State Rd. 7	Ft. Lauderdale	305-581-6606
Dade County Resource Recovery	6990 NW 97 th Ave	Miami	305-593-7000
Hillsborough County SW Energy Recovery Facility	350 N. Faulkenburg Rd.	Tampa	813-684-5688
Southernmost Waste-To-Energy Facility	5701 W. College R.	Key West	305-293-6409
Lake County Resource Recovery Facility	3830 Rogers Industrial Park Rd.	Okahumpka	904-3685-1611
McKay Bay Refuse to Energy Project	107 N 34 th St.	Tampa	813-248-1457
North County Regional Resource Recovery	6501 N Jog Rd.	West Palm Bch	407-478-3800
Pasco County Solid Waste Resource Recovery	14320 Hays Rd.	Springhill	813-856-0119
Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility	34 th St. N & 110 th Ave	Clearwater	813-572-9163
Lee County Solid Waste Resource Recovery	10500 Buckingham Rd.	Ft. Myers	813-337-2200
Ridge Generating Station	PO Box 2397	Winter Park	407-628-8900
McIntosh Power Plant	3030 E. Lake Parker Dr.	Lakeland	813-499-6600
Miami International Airport Incinerator	NW 57 th Ave & 25 th St.	Miami	305-876-7380

Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

County	Facility Name	Address	City
Alachua	SOUTHWEST ALACHUA LANDFILL	SR24, 2MI W ARCHER	ARCHER
Bay	STEELFIELD ROAD LANDFILL	STEELFIELD RD,3 MI W OF HWY 79	WEST BAY
	BREVARD COUNTY CENTRAL LANDFILL	W OF ADAMSON RD, 2MI N SR524	COCOA
Brevard	CAPE CANAVERAL ASBESTOS MONOFILL	CENTRAL CONTROL RD	CAPE CANAVERAL AFS
	SARNO ROAD LANDFILL	.5MI S SARNO RD, 1.5MI E I95	MELBOURNE
	SCHWARTZ ROAD LANDFILL	SCHWARTZ RD	KENNEDY SPACE CENTER
Broward	BROWARD CO INTERIM CONTINGENCY LF	US 27 & SHERIDAN STREET	PEMBROKE PINES
	BROWARD CO SOUTH RRF ASH MONOFILL	4400 S SR 7	FT. LAUDERDALE
	CENTRAL SANITARY LF & RECYCLING CENTER	3000 NW 48TH ST (HILTON RD)	POMPANO BEACH
Charlotte	CHARLOTTE COUNTY SLF	ZEMEL RD, W US41	TROPICAL GULF ACRES
Citrus	CITRUS CENTRAL FL	3MI E LECANTO, SR44	LECANTO
Clay	ROSEMARY HILL LANDFILL	ROSEMARY HILL RD, W OF C-315	GREEN COVE SPRINGS
Collier	IMMOKALEE LANDFILL (NO 2 - STOCKADE)	STOCKADE RD @ CR846	IMMOKALEE
	NAPLES LANDFILL CELL NO 6 (COLLIER COUNTY)	1.5MI E JCT SR951 & SR84	NAPLES
Columbia	WINFIELD SW FACILITY	OOSTERCHOUDT RD, W. OF US41	LAKE CITY
Dade	MEDLEY LANDFILL & RECYCLING CENTER	9350 NW 89 AVENUE	MEDLEY
	SOUTH DADE LANDFILL	SW 248TH ST & 97TH AVE	GOULDS
	DADE CO RES. RECOVERY ASH MONOFILL	6990 NW 97TH AVE & NW 69TH STREET	MIAMI
	NORTH DADE LANDFILL	NE 215TH ST & 47TH AVE	CAROL CITY
Desoto	SECTION 16 LANDFILL EXPANSION	2MI NW JCT US17 & SR760	NOCATEE
Duval	TRAIL RIDGE LANDFILL	US 301,1.5MI NW OF MAXVILLE	BALDWIN
Escambia	CRIST PLANT COAL ASH MONOFILL	END OF PATE STREET	PENSACOLA
	PERDIDO LANDFILL	BEULAH-MUSKOGEE RD	MUSKOGEE

Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

County	Facility Name	Address	City
Escambia	PERDIDO LANDFILL	BEULAH- MUSKOGEE RD	MUSCOGEE
	ROCK CROSSING (CHAMPION PAPER)	MUSCOGEE RD, 1 MI S JACKS BRANCH	CANTONMENT
Franklin	FRANKLIN COUNTY CENTRAL LANDFILL	SR65, 1.2MI N OF US HWY 98	GREENPOINT
Gadsden	BYRD LANDFILL	1.5MI FROM SR10 ON SELMAN RD	QUINCY
Glades	GLADES COUNTY LANDFILL	1/4 MI N OF SR78, W OF US27	MOOREHAVEN
Gulf	FIVE POINTS LANDFILL	0.75 MI E OF HWY 71 2MI NE OF	PORT ST. JOE
	FL COAST PAPER (HIGHLAND VIEW DISP SITE)	HIGHLAND VIEW	PORT ST. JOE
Hamilton	HAMILTON COUNTY LANDFILL	BASIN SWAMP RD & S CEMETERY RD	JASPER
Hardee	HARDEE COUNTY REGIONAL LANDFILL	AIRPORT RD, N SR636	WAUCHULA
Hendry	LEE/HENDRY CO REGIONAL LANDFILL	SOUTH CHRUCH ROAD, HENDRY CO	FELDA
Hernando	HERNANDO CO NORTHWEST LANDFILL	US90 & TATUM ROAD	BROOKSVILLE
Highlands	HIGHLANDS COUNTY SW MGMT CENTER	12700 ARBUCKLE CREEK ROAD	SEBRING
	SEBRING TRASH SITE	CEMETARY ROAD	SEBRING
	AVON PARK LANDFILL & TRANSFER STATION	N HIGHLANDS AVE & SR17A	AVON PARK
Hillsborough	DAVID J JOSEPH LANDFILL	KINGSWAY RD, 0.5MI N OF I4	TAMPA
	SOUTHEAST COUNTY LANDFILL (PICNIC LF)	.2MI W OF CR39, N OF CR 672	PICNIC
Indian River	INDIAN RIVER COUNTY LANDFILL - CLASS I	RANGE LINE ROAD	OSLO
Jackson	SPRINGHILL REGIONAL LANDFILL	1.5MI SW CAMPBELLTON, W SR273	CAMPBELLTON
	APALACHEE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION	US 90 & SR 271	SNEADS
Lake	LAKE CO SOLID WASTE MGMT FACILITY	W OF SR561	ASTATULA
Liberty	LIBERTY COUNTY LANDFILL	SR 271, 1/3 MI SE OF SR 12	BRISTOL
Lee	GULF COAST LANDFILL	11990 SR-82, E OF FT MYERS	FT MYERS
Leon	US 27 SOUTH LANDFILL	5MI E SR261 & US27	TALLAHASSEE
	US 27 SOUTH LANDFILL	5MI E SR261 & US27	TALLAHASSEE

Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

County	Facility Name	Address	City
Levy	LEVY CO SW MANAGEMENT FACILITY	4MI SE BRONSON OFF SR27	BRONSON
	LEVY CO SW MANAGEMENT FACILITY	4MI SE BRONSON OFF SR27	BRONSON
Madison	AUCILLA AREA SW FACILITY	US 221, 1 MI SE OF GREENVILLE	GREENVILLE
	AUCILLA AREA SW FACILITY	US 221, 1 MI SE OF GREENVILLE	GREENVILLE
Manatee	LENA ROAD COUNTY LANDFILL	SR64 & LENA ROAD	BRADENTON
Marion	BASE LINE LANDFILL	BASELINE ROAD	OCALA
Marion	BAYSIDE OF MARION LANDFILL	41ST STREET	SILVER SPRINGS
Martin	MARTIN COUNTY PALM CITY II LANDFILL	3.7MI W TURNPK OVERPASS SR714	PALM CITY
	MARTIN COUNTY PALM CITY II LANDFILL	3.7MI W TURNPK OVERPASS SR714	PALM CITY
Monroe	CUDJOE KEY LANDFILL	CUDJOE KEY RD, WEST OF MM 21.5	CUDJOE KEY
Nassau	WEST NASSAU LANDFILL	2.5MI N CALLAHAN OFF US1	CALLAHAN
Okeechobee	OKEECHOBEE LANDFILL, INC	10800 NE 128TH AVENUE	OKEECHOBEE
Orange	ORANGE CO LF (AKA DEMONSTRATION)	CURRY FORD ROAD	ORLANDO
	KEENE ROAD LANDFILL	KEENE ROAD, NEAR	APOPKA
Orange	BAY LAKE C&D LANDFILL	1.5MI W MAGIC KINGDOM THEME PK	ORLANDO
Osceola	CITY OF ST. CLOUD LANDFILL	W 17TH ST	ST CLOUD
	SOUTHPORT ROAD LF, PHASE I & II	3/4MI E JCT SR531&SOUTHPO RT RD	KISSIMMEE
Palm Beach	N CO RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY	45 STREET & FLORIDA TURNPIKE	RIVIERA BEACH
Pasco	EAST PASCO LANDFILL (DADE CITY LF)	AUTON ROAD & RIVER ROAD	DADE CITY
	WEST PASCO RRF ASH MONOFILL	HAYS RD & CR52, SE OF ARIPEKA	ARIPEKA
	WEST PASCO LANDFILL	HAYS RD & CR52, SE OF ARIPEKA	ARIPEKA
Pinellas	BRIDGEWAY ACRES CLASS I LANDFILL	SW OF I-275 & ROOSEVELT BLVD	ST PETERSBURG

Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

County	Facility Name	Address	City
Polk	NORTH CENTRAL LANDFILL (SITE 201)	SR540, 5.4MI E US98	EATON PARK
	NORTH CENTRAL LANDFILL (SITE 201)	SR540, 5.4MI E US98	EATON PARK
	SOUTHEAST POLK LANDFILL (SITE 203)	GOLFVIEW CUT-OFF ROAD	LAKE WALES
	PEMBROKE-FORT MEADE LANDFILL	3400 N CHARLESTON AVE (US17 N)	FT MEADE
Putnam	CEDAR TRAIL LANDFILL	1881 E F GRIFFIN ROAD	BARTOW
	PUTNAM COUNTY CENTRAL LANDFILL	US17 @ SR209-S, N OF PALATKA	PALATKA
Santa Rosa	PUTNAM CO CENTRAL LANDFILL	4 MI NORTH OF PALATKA	PALATKA
	STERLING FIBERS, INC	1801 CYANAMID ROAD	MILTON
	SANTA ROSA CENTRAL LANDFILL	GALT CITY ROAD	BAGDAD
Sarasota	SANTA ROSA CENTRAL LANDFILL	GALT CITY ROAD	BAGDAD
	SARASOTA CENTRAL LANDFILL COMPLEX	N END OF KNIGHTS TRAIL ROAD	SARASOTA
Seminole	OSCEOLA ROAD LANDFILL (SEMINOLE CO)	1930 OSCEOLA ROAD	GENEVA
St. Johns	TILLMAN RIDGE LANDFILL	S SR214, W ALLEN NEASE ROAD	ST AUGUSTINE
St. Lucie	ST LUCIE COUNTY GLADES ROAD LANDFILL	LANDFILL RD & GLADES CUTOFF RD	FT PIERCE
Suwannee	SUWANNEE COUNTY CENTRAL LANDFILL	.75MI OFF US129,6MI S LIVE OAK	SUWANNEE
Union	NEW RIVER REGIONAL LANDFILL	2.5 MILES NORTH OF RAIFORD	RAIFORD
	NEW RIVER REGIONAL LANDFILL	2.5 MILES NORTH OF RAIFORD	RAIFORD
Volusia	TOMOKA FARMS ROAD LANDFILL	TOMOKA FARMS RD, 2MI S I-4	DAYTONA BEACH
Wakulla	LOWER BRIDGE LANDFILL	CR 368, 2MI E OF CRAWFORDVILLE	CRAWFORDVILLE
Walton	WALTON COUNTY CENTRAL LANDFILL	4 MI N DEFUNIAK SPRINGS	DEFUNIAK SPRINGS