

Plastic Bag Ban Definitions

- **“Business”**
 - Any commercial enterprise or establishment operating in the City and County of Honolulu, including an individual proprietorship, joint venture, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or other legal entity, whether for profit or not for profit, and includes all employees of the business or any independent contractors associated with the business.
- **“Compostable plastic bag”**
 - A checkout bag that is provided to a customer for the purpose of transporting groceries or other retail goods, that meets current ASTM D6400 Standard Specifications for compostability and that is labeled:
 1. With the Biodegradable Product Institute (“BPI”) logo as meeting the ASTM standard for compostability; and
 2. With “Compostable” on both sides of the bag in either green color lettering that is at least one inch in height, or as otherwise specified; or within a green color band that is at least one inch in height in order to be readily and easily identifiable.
- **“Customer”**
 - A person who purchases merchandise from a business.
- **“Mil”**
 - One thousandth of one inch.
- **“Non-recyclable paper bag”**
 - A paper bag that is not a recyclable paper bag.
- **“Plastic checkout bag”**
 - **Effective until 12-31-19:**
 1. A carryout bag that is provided by a business to a customer for the purpose of transporting groceries or other retail goods, and is made from non-compostable plastic and not specifically designed and manufactured for multiple re-use;
 2. This term does not include:
 - a. Bags used by customers inside a business to package loose items, such as fruits, vegetables, nuts, ground coffee, grains, candies, or small hardware items;
 - b. Bags used to contain or wrap frozen foods, meat or fish, flowers or potted plants, or other items to contain dampness;
 - c. Bags used to protect or transport prepared foods, beverages, or bakery goods;
 - d. Bags provided by pharmacists to contain prescription medications;
 - e. Newspaper bags for home newspaper delivery;
 - f. Door-hanger bags;
 - g. Laundry, dry cleaning, or garment bags, including bags provided by hotels to guests to contain wet or dirty clothing;
 - h. Bags sold in packages containing multiple bags intended for use as garbage, pet waste, or yard waste bags;
 - i. Bags used to contain live animals, such as fish or insects sold in pet stores;
 - j. Bags used to transport chemical pesticides, drain-cleaning chemicals, or other caustic chemicals sold at the retail level; provided that this exemption shall be limited to one bag per customer; or
 - k. Compostable plastic bags.
 - **Effective starting 1-1-20:**

1. A carryout bag that is provided by a business to a customer for the purpose of transporting groceries or other retail goods, and is made from plastic and not specifically designed and manufactured for multiple re-use;
2. This term does not include:
 - a. Bags used by customers inside a business to package loose items, such as fruits, vegetables, nuts, ground coffee, grains, candies, or small hardware items;
 - b. Bags used to contain or wrap frozen foods, meat or fish, flowers or potted plants, or other items to contain dampness;
 - c. Bags used to protect or transport prepared foods, beverages, or bakery goods;
 - d. Bags provided by pharmacists to contain prescription medications;
 - e. Newspaper bags for home newspaper delivery;
 - f. Door-hanger bags;
 - g. Laundry, dry cleaning, or garment bags, including bags provided by hotels to guests to contain wet or dirty clothing;
 - h. Bags sold in packages containing multiple bags intended for use as garbage, pet waste, or yard waste bags;
 - i. Bags used to contain live animals, such as fish or insects sold in pet stores; or
 - j. Bags used to transport chemical pesticides, drain-cleaning chemicals, or other caustic chemicals sold at the retail level; provided that this exemption shall be limited to one bag per customer.

- **"Plastic film bag"**

- **Effective starting 7-1-18:**

1. A plastic bag made out of thin flexible sheets of plastic with a thickness of 10 mils or less;
2. This term does not include:
 - a. Bags used by customers inside a business to package loose items, such as fruits, vegetables, nuts, ground coffee, grains, candies, or small hardware items;
 - b. Bags used to contain or wrap frozen foods, meat or fish, flowers or potted plants, or other items to contain dampness;
 - c. Bags used to protect or transport prepared foods, beverages, or bakery goods;
 - d. Bags provided by pharmacists to contain prescription medications;
 - e. Newspaper bags for home newspaper delivery;
 - f. Door-hanger bags;
 - g. Laundry, dry cleaning, or garment bags, including bags provided by hotels to guests to contain wet or dirty clothing;
 - h. Bags sold in packages containing multiple bags intended for use as garbage, pet waste, or yard waste bags;
 - i. Bags used to contain live animals, such as fish or insects sold in pet stores; or
 - j. Bags used to transport chemical pesticides, drain-cleaning chemicals, or other caustic chemicals sold at the retail level; provided that this exemption shall be limited to one bag per customer.

- **"Recyclable paper bag"**

- A paper bag that:

1. Is one hundred percent recyclable,
2. Contains a minimum of forty percent post-consumer recycled content, and
3. Displays the words "Reusable" and "Recyclable" in a highly visible manner on the outside of the bags.

- **“Reusable bag”**
 - **Effective until 6-30-18:**
 - A bag with handles that is specifically designed and manufactured for multiple reuse and is made of:
 1. Cloth or other washable fabric, or
 2. Durable material suitable for reuse, including plastic that is at least 2.25 mils thick.
 - **Effective starting 7-1-18:**
 - A bag with handles that is specifically designed and manufactured for multiple reuse and is made of:
 1. Cloth or other washable fabric, or
 2. Durable material suitable for reuse, including plastic that is at least 2.25 mils thick. After January 1, 2020, plastic film bags shall no longer be considered to be “reusable bags.”