

APPENDIX H

DEFINITIONS

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Agricultural Wastes.

Solid wastes of plant and animal origin, which result from the production and processing of farm and agricultural products, including manures, orchard and vineyard prunings, and crop residues, which are removed from the site of generation for solid waste management.

Aluminum Can or Aluminum Container.

Any food or beverage container that is composed of at least 94 percent aluminum.

Asbestos.

Fibrous forms of various hydrated minerals, including chrysotile (fibrous serpentine), crocidolite (fibrous riebeckite), amosite (fibrous cummingtonite-grunerite), fibrous tremolite, fibrous actinolite, and fibrous anthophyllite.

Ash.

The residue from the combustion of any solid or liquid material.

Bi-Metal Container.

Any metal container composed of at least two different types of metals, such as a steel container with an aluminum top.

Composting Program.

A program that describes the types of materials to be diverted, as well as their origins. The program should also determine the amount of each category to be diverted, as well as methods to be used to provide markets for the composted materials.

Corrugated Container.

A paperboard container made from two layers of kraft linerboard sandwiched around a corrugated medium. Kraft linerboard means paperboard made from wood pulp produced by a modified

paper stock. Corrugating medium means paperboard made from chemical or semi-chemical wood pulps, straw or reclaimed paper stock, and folded-to-form permanent corrugations.

Discards.

The municipal solid waste remaining after recovery for recycling and composting. These discards are usually combusted or disposed of in landfills, although some municipal solid waste is littered, stored, or disposed of on site, particularly in rural areas.

Disposal.

The management of solid waste through landfilling, incineration, or transformation at permitted solid waste facilities.

Facility.

A building that houses an activity or a section of an activity.

Ferrous Metals.

Any iron or steel scrap that has an iron content sufficient for magnetic separation.

Food Waste.

All animal and vegetable solid wastes generated by food facilities, that results from the storage, preparation, cooking, or handling of food.

Generation.

The amount (weight, volume, or percentage of the overall waste stream) of materials and products as they enter the waste stream and before materials recovery, composting, or combustion (incineration) takes place.

Household Hazardous Waste.

Wastes from products purchased by the general public for household use which, because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may pose a substantial

Industrial Solid Waste.

Solid waste originating from mechanized manufacturing facilities, factories, refineries, construction and demolition projects, and publicly operated treatment works, and/or solid wastes placed in debris boxes.

Inert Solids or Inert Wastes.

A non-liquid solid waste including, but not limited to, soil and concrete, that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water-quality objectives established by a regional water board and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid waste.

Marine Wastes.

Solid wastes generated from marine vessels and ocean work platforms, solid wastes washed onto ocean beaches, and litter discarded on ocean beaches.

Mixed Paper.

A waste type that is a mixture, unsegregated by color or quality, of at least two of the following paper wastes: newspaper, corrugated cardboard, office paper, computer paper, white paper, coated paper stock, or other paper wastes.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).

All solid wastes generated by residential, commercial, and industrial sources, and all solid waste generated at construction and demolition sites, at food-processing facilities, and at treatment works for water and waste water that are collected and transported under the authorization of a jurisdiction or are self-hauled. Municipal solid waste does not include agricultural crop residues, animal manures, mining waste and fuel extraction waste, forestry waste, and ash from industrial boilers, furnaces, and incinerators.

Non-Recyclable Paper.

Discarded paper that has no market value because of its physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or properties.

Old Newspaper.

Any newsprint that is separated from other types of solid waste or collected separately from other types of solid waste and made available for reuse and may be used as a raw material in the manufacture of a new paper product.

Organic Waste.

Solid waste originated from living organisms, their metabolic waste products, from petroleum, which contains naturally produced organic compounds, and are biologically decomposable by microbial and fungal action into the constituent compounds of water, carbon dioxide, and other simpler organic compounds.

Other Plastics.

All plastics except polyethylene terephthalate (PETE) containers, film plastics, and high density polyethylene (HDPE) containers.

Recovered Material.

Material that has been retrieved or diverted, from disposal or transformation, for the purpose of recycling, reusing, or composting. "Recovered material" does not include those materials generated from, and reused, on site for manufacturing purposes.

Recovery.

Materials removed from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling and/or composting. Recovery does not automatically equal recycling and composting, however. For example, if markets for recovered materials are not available, the materials that were separated from the waste stream for recycling may simply be stored or, in some cases, sent to a landfill or incinerator.

Recycling Program.

A program that describes the types of materials that will be recycled and the methods used to determine the amount, and categories, of solid waste to be diverted from the landfill. An evaluation of the feasibility of procurement preferences for the purchase of recycled products, as well as possible vendors, should be completed. The amount of the price preference should be determined by the specific geographical area.

Different means of drop-off and buy-back programs should be looked at which would encourage the recycling of materials, and rate structures, which could encourage recycling materials.

Residential Solid Waste.

Solid waste originating from single-family or multiple family dwellings.

Reusability.

The ability of a product, or package, to be used more than once in its same form.

Re-Use.

The use, in the same form as it was produced, of a material that might otherwise be discarded.

Salvage.

The controlled removal of solid waste materials at a permitted solid waste facility for recycling, reusing, composting, or transforming.

Seasonal.

Periods of time during the calendar year that are identifiable by distinct cyclical patterns of local climate, demography, trade, or commerce.

Sewage Sludge.

Residual solids, and semi-solids, from the treatment of waste water, but does not include waste water effluent discharged from such treatment processes.

Solid Waste Generation Study.

A study undertaken by a jurisdiction to characterize its solid waste stream (see Waste Characterization Study).

Source Reduction Program.

Program that describes the types of materials to be reduced and the methods used to determine the amount and categories of solid waste to be diverted. The program should also list the economic incentives to reduce disposable materials and products with reusable materials and products, reduce packaging and increase the efficiency of the use of paper, cardboard, glass, metal, and other materials.

Tin Can or Tin Container.

Any food or beverage container that is composed of steel with a tin coating.

Waste Categories.

The grouping of solid wastes with similar properties into major solid waste classes, such as grouping together office, corrugated, and newspaper, as a paper waste category.

Waste Characterization.

A method by which it is possible to maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting options in order to reduce the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of through transformation and land disposal. This maximization comes about through a more complete understanding of the constituents of the solid waste stream.

Waste Characterization Study.

A study that identifies the constituent materials that compose the solid waste generated. It should be statistically representative and should, ideally, represent seasonal variations. The constituent materials should be identified by volume, percentage in weight, or its volumetric

Waste Diversion.

To divert solid waste, in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements, from disposal at solid waste landfills, or transformation facilities, through source reduction, recycling, or composting.

Waste Generator.

Any person whose act, or process, produces solid waste or whose act causes solid waste to be generated.

Waste Type.

Identified wastes having the features of a group, or class, of wastes that are distinguishable from any other waste type, except where a component-specific requirement provides alternative means of classification.

White Goods.

Discarded, enamel-coated major appliances, such as washing machines, clothes dryers, hot water heaters, stoves, and refrigerators.

Wood Waste.

Solid wastes consisting of wood pieces, or particles, that are generated from the manufacturing or producing of wood products, harvesting, processing, or storing of raw wood materials, or construction and demolition activities.

Yard Waste.

Any waste generated from maintaining or altering of public, commercial or residential landscaping, including, but not limited to, yard clippings, leaves, tree trimmings, prunings, brush, and weeds.