

GLOSSARY

-A-

Aeration - The process of exposing waste material, such as compost, to air to promote aerobic decomposition. *Forced aeration* refers to the use of blowers in compost piles.

Aerobic - A biochemical process or condition occurring in the presence of oxygen.

Agricultural Waste - "Domestic animal manure or residuals in liquid or solid form generated in the production of poultry, livestock, fur-bearing animals, and their products. Agricultural waste includes residuals generated in the production and harvesting but not of subsequent processing of all agricultural, horticultural, or aquacultural commodities. Agricultural waste does not include land clearing debris unless the cleared land is intended solely for agricultural purposes." (COMAR 26.04.07.02)

Air Classification - A process in which a stream of air is used to separate mixed material according to the size, density and aerodynamic drag of the pieces.

Anaerobic - A biochemical process or condition occurring in the absence of oxygen.

Ash – residue from the burning of wood, solid waste, coal, and other combustible materials (also referenced as combustion ash).

Auto Shredder Fluff - The non-metallic waste product that results from the reclamation process of recyclable ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The primary source of recyclable materials comes from automobiles, trucks, buses, and common household appliances such as washers, dryers, and refrigerators.

-B-

Baler - A machine used to compress recyclables into bundles to reduce volume. *Balers* are often used on newspaper, plastics, and corrugated cardboard.

Biosolids - A recently adopted industry term for wastewater treatment sludge.

Bulking Agent - A material used to add volume to another material to make it more porous to air flow. For example, municipal solid waste may act as a *bulking agent* when mixed with water treatment sludge.

Bulky Waste - Large items of refuse including, but not limited to, appliances, furniture, large auto parts, non-hazardous construction, demolition materials, trees, branches, and stumps which cannot be handled by normal solid waste processing, collection and disposal methods.

-C-

Charles County Comprehensive Plan - The County Commissioners adopted the Charles County Comprehensive Plan on July 12, 2016. The Plan is the result of a joint effort of elected and appointed officials, professional land use planners, and extensive citizen involvement. This is a 10-year plan for implementation but contains projections to the year 2040 and is intended to guide decisions for that

period of time, until it is considered for additional major changes. The Plan consists of a land use map, goals, objectives, policies, and recommendations that will guide future land development. The Charles County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan coordinates all of its recommendations with the land use goals, objectives, and policies of the Charles County Comprehensive Plan.

Closure - the cessation of operation of a solid waste management facility and the act of securing such a facility so that it will pose no significant threat to human health or the environment.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)- document containing the rules established in the Federal Register (FR) by the Executive Departments of the Federal Government.

Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR)- the State regulations containing regulations for the processing and disposal of solid waste.

Commercial Waste - Waste materials originating in wholesale, retail, institutional or service establishments, such as office buildings, stores, markets, theaters, hotels, or warehouses.

Commingled Recyclables- A mixture of several recyclable materials in one container.

Compactor - Power-driven device used to compress materials to a smaller volume.

Compost - The relatively stable decomposed organic material resulting from the composting process. Also referred to as humus.

Composting – the controlled aerobic organic decomposition of organic waste material. “The process in which organic solid waste is biologically decomposed under controlled conditions to yield a nuisance-free humus-like product.” (COMAR 26.04.07.02)

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris (includes Rubble) - materials generally considered to be non-hazardous as a part of a construction or demolition project or from the renovation of a structure. Construction debris is structural building material including cement, concrete, bricks (excluding refractory type), lumber, plaster and plasterboard, insulation, shingles, floor, wall and ceiling tile, steel, pipes, glass, wires, carpet, wallpaper, roofing materials, felt, or other structural fabrics. Demolition debris is debris associated with the deconstruction of buildings, roads, bridges, and other structures includes structural steel, concrete, bricks (excluding refractory type), lumber, plaster and plasterboard, gypsum wallboard, insulation, cement, shingles and roofing material, floor and wall tile, asphalt, pipes, wires, and other items physically attached to the structure, including appliances if they have been or will be compacted to their smallest practical volume.

C&D Landfill (also known as Rubble Landfill) - a waste disposal facility, which is an area of land or an excavation for disposal of specifically defined wastes of land clearing, demolition, construction debris and asbestos waste.

Corrugated Paper - Paper or cardboard manufactured in a series of wrinkles or folds, or into alternating ridges and grooves.

Critical Areas (Areas of Critical Concern to the County) - specific geographical areas of the State which, based on studies of physical, social, economic, and governmental conditions and trends, are

demonstrated to be unique or significant to the State and have been designated for special management attention to assure the preservation, conservation, or utilization of their special values.

Curbside Collection - Programs where recyclable materials are collected at the curb, often from special containers, to be brought to various processing facilities.

-D-

Decomposition - Breaking down into component parts or basic elements.

Department of Planning and Growth Management (PGM) – Is responsible for the planning of infrastructure, including facilities, roadways, transit, solid waste and water and wastewater systems as described in the County's Comprehensive Plan. PGM provides direction over the core zoning regulations regarding commercial, industrial, and residential development in the county's unincorporated areas. PGM develops various policies, rules, and regulations to provide a comprehensive approach to the orderly planning and development of infrastructure within Charles County. Evaluate infrastructure needs and implement standards through updates to the comprehensive plan, codes, regulations, ordinances, and policies and procedures.

Department of Public Works (DPW) – DPW consists of Facilities and Utilities. Facilities is responsible for maintaining county owned roads, bridges, buildings, vehicles, and equipment; managing landfill, recycling, and litter control operations; and providing snow removal or emergency response services for severe weather-related road conditions. Facilities also provides educational and outreach opportunities for residents to learn about services and programs. Utilities is responsible for the operation, maintenance, compliance monitoring and reporting of all water and wastewater facilities owned by the Charles County Commissioners. Utilities also operates and maintains wells, water storage tanks, fire hydrants, water meters, pump stations, wastewater treatment plants and manholes.

Diversion Rate - A measure of the material being diverted for recycling compared with the total amount that was previously thrown away.

Drop-off Center - A method of collecting recyclable or compostable materials in which the materials are taken by individuals to collection sites and deposited into designated containers.

-E-

Electronic Waste (e-waste) - Electronic products nearing the end of their useful life. Computers, televisions, VCRs, stereos, copiers, and fax machines are common electronic products. Many of these products can be reused, refurbished, or recycled.

Emission - Discharge of a gas into atmospheric circulation.

Energy Recovery from Waste – conversion of solid waste to energy, generally through the combustion of processed or raw refuse to produce steam and electricity.

Enterprise Fund - Enterprise Funds are established to differentiate a program or service from the General Fund. The Solid Waste and Environmental Service Fee Enterprise Funds establish service fees that provide for self-sufficiency of recycling, litter control, and solid waste management system activities, revenues and expenditures including long-term commitments.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Federal agency responsible for providing regulations, guidance, and enforcement of solid waste management activities.

-F-

Ferrous Metals - Metals that are derived from iron. They can be removed using large magnets at separation facilities.

Flow Control - A legal or economic means by which waste is directed to particular destinations. For example, an ordinance requiring that certain wastes be sent to a combustion facility is waste *flow control*.

-G-

Garbage - Spoiled or waste food that is thrown away, generally defined as wet food waste. It is used as a general term for all products discarded.

Geomembrane - An essentially impermeable geosynthetic material composed of one or more synthetic sheets used for the purpose of liquid, gas or solid containment. Typically used in the construction of a base (bottom) liner or cap (top) liner system for a landfill.

Generator - Any person or commercial entity whose act or process produces a waste governed by this plan.

Grasscycling - Recycling grass clippings through use of mulching mowers or leaving clippings on the lawn.

Groundwater - Water beneath the earth's surface that fills underground pockets (known as aquifers) and moves between soil particles and rock, supplying wells and springs.

-H-

Hammermill - A type of crusher or shredder used to break up waste materials into smaller pieces.

Hazardous Waste (HW) - By-products of society that pose or have the potential to pose a hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Substances regulated as hazardous waste (1) exhibit at least one of four hazardous waste characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity); or (2) are specifically listed as a hazardous waste in Maryland regulations (COMAR 26.13.02) and/or federal regulations (40 CFR Part 261).

Hazardous Waste Landfill. A sanitary (lined) landfill that accepts hazardous waste. Hazardous waste may pose a threat to human health or the environment; therefore, the handling and disposal of the waste is strictly regulated by federal law. Waste processing procedures and facilities are highly dependent on the type of waste disposed at the landfill.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) - Hazardous products used and disposed of by residential consumers. Those products include paints, stains, varnishes, solvents, pesticides, and other materials or products containing volatile chemicals that can catch fire, react or explode, or that are corrosive or toxic.

Humus - Organic materials resulting from decay of plant or animal matter. Also referred to as compost.

-I-

Incinerator. A facility in which the combustion of solid waste (e.g., municipal, medical) occurs. The recovery of energy from the combustion process may or may not occur.

Incinerators are generally classified as a mass-burn facility, a refuse derived fuel facility, or waste to energy facility.

Mass-Burn Facility. An incinerator where the incoming waste is not processed prior to combustion is a mass-burn facility. Bulky and non-processible objects (e.g., white goods, furniture, etc.) are removed prior to processing; however, the waste is not shredded or separated further. A mass-burn facility may or may not provide energy recovery from the combustion process. The components of a mass-burn facility include facilities for waste handling and storage, a combustion unit, energy recovery (optional), ash collection, and air emission pollution control equipment.

Refuse Derived Fuel Facility. An incinerator where the incoming waste is processed prior to combustion to improve the fuel properties of the waste is a refuse derived fuel (RDF) facility. The purpose of a RDF facility is recover energy from the combustion of waste. After the removal of non-processible waste and bulky items, the waste is shredded and screened to produce RDF. RDF consists of waste materials which are usually one to six inches in length. Ferrous material is removed from the RDF by magnetic separators and collected for shipment to scrap metal markets. Components of an RDF facility include facilities for waste handling and storage, a combustion unit, energy recovery, ash collection, and air emission pollution control equipment.

Waste-to-Energy Facility (WTEF). A centralized facility that reduces the quantity of MSW and recovers energy (as steam or electricity) through the combustion of MSW. A WTEF generally includes the following components: (1) a waste handling and storage facility (e.g., storage pit, cranes, front-end loaders, etc.); (2) a combustion unit; (3) energy recovery facilities (boiler, turbine, generator, etc.); (4) ash collection; and (5) air emission pollution control equipment (e.g., bag house, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, etc.). A WTEF may be either a mass-burn or a refuse derived fuel facility.

Incinerator Ash - Remnants of solid waste after combustion, including non-combustibles (e.g., metals) and soot.

Industrial Waste - "Any liquid, gaseous solid, or other waste substance, or combination thereof, resulting from: a) any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business; or b) the development of any natural resource, including agriculture." (COMAR 26.08.01.01)

Industrial Solid Waste - means any liquid, gaseous, solid, or other waste substance, or combination thereof, resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business; or the development of any natural resource, including agriculture.

Infectious Waste - "Any waste that comes from a hospital, clinic, or laboratory and that is known or

suspected to be contaminated with organisms capable of producing disease or infection in humans. Infectious waste includes disposable equipment, instruments, utensils, contaminated needles, scalpels, and razor blades, human tissue and organs that result from surgery, obstetrics, or autopsy, feces, urine, vomitus, and suctionings, live vaccines for human use, blood and blood products, laboratory specimens such as tissue, blood elements, excreta, and secretions." (COMAR 26.04.07.02)

Institutional Waste - Waste materials originating in schools, hospitals, prisons, research institutions and other public buildings.

Integrated Solid Waste Management - A practice of using several alternative waste management techniques to manage and dispose of specific components of the municipal solid waste stream. Waste management alternatives include source reduction, recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfilling.

In-Vessel Composting - A composting method in which the compost is produced in an enclosed mechanical reactor under controlled environmental conditions.

-L-

Land-Clearing Debris – waste generated through land-clearing operations, which includes earthen material (clays, sands, gravels and silts), topsoil, tree stumps, root mats, brush and limbs, logs, vegetation, and rock. Land clearing debris does not include yard waste which has been collected at the curbside.

Land-Clearing Debris Landfill- A facility for the land disposal of land clearing and naturally occurring debris. Land-clearing wastes must be compacted to the greatest extent possible, and thus may include processing equipment such as grinders crushers, and shredders. These facilities do not require liners.

Landfill - (Sanitary Landfill) "an engineered method of disposing of solid wastes on land in a manner that minimizes public health and environmental hazards, and is designed, installed, and operated according to the provision of these regulations." (COMAR 26.04.07.02)

Leachate - Liquid that has percolated through solid waste or another medium and has extracted, dissolved, or suspended materials from it, which may include potentially harmful materials. Leachate collection and treatment is of primary concern at municipal waste landfills.

Lift - the thickness of waste placed in a horizontal series of cells in a landfill.

Liner - a continuous layer of low-permeability natural or synthetic materials, under the bottom, top, and sides of a landfill, solid waste disposal unit, or leachate surface impoundment which controls the downward or lateral movement of waste constituents, or leachate.

-M-

Magnetic Separation - A system to remove ferrous metals from other materials in a mixed municipal waste stream. Magnets are used to attract ferrous metals.

Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) – the State regulatory service agency responsible for the protection and restoration of Maryland's air, water and land resources through the enforcement of federal (delegated) and State environmental regulations. MDE is the primary regulatory authority in the State of Maryland for solid waste management programs and activities. MDE creates regulations, issues

permits, performs inspections and provides technical assistance to businesses and jurisdictions with pollution control, growth issues, and environmental emergencies. MDE also provides public education and outreach to citizens as well as institutes enforcement actions for noncompliance.

Mass Burn - A municipal waste combustion technology in which the municipal solid waste is burned in a controlled system without prior sorting or processing.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)- A centralized facility that receives, separates, processes and/or market recyclable materials that have been previously separated from the municipal solid waste stream. A MRF for separated recyclables can be designed to handle all types of recyclables or just certain categories (e.g., paper, corrugated, plastics, glass, steel, aluminum, etc.), and may include a variety of processing equipment such as balers, crushers, air classifiers, magnetic separators, optical separation systems (for glass), and loading and transportation equipment.

Methane - An odorless, colorless, flammable, and explosive gas produced by municipal solid waste undergoing anaerobic decomposition. *Methane* is emitted from municipal solid waste landfills.

Microbiological Laboratory Waste - Waste from a microbiological laboratory that contains an infectious agent and includes cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals.

Microorganisms - Microscopically small living organisms that digest decomposable materials through metabolic activity. *Microorganisms* are active in the composting process.

Mixed Waste Processing Facility (MWPF). - A centralized facility that receives, separates, processes and/or markets recoverable fractions of municipal solid waste, including recyclable materials, combustible materials, and compostable materials. Processing equipment may include balers, crushers, air classifiers, magnetic separators, optical separation systems (for glass), rotating screens (trommels), wood grinders, compactors and loading and transportation equipment.

Monitoring Well- "Any hole made in the ground to examine groundwater." (COMAR 26.04.07.02)

Mulch - Ground wood waste used as a protective ground covering around plants to prevent evaporation of moisture and freezing of roots and to nourish the soil.

Mulch Processing Facility – a facility which processes clean wood into mulch.

Municipal Sanitary Landfill- An engineered solid waste acceptance facility permitted under the requirements of MDE. The facility is designed, installed, and operated to minimize public health and environmental hazards. The municipal sanitary landfill is the final disposal site for waste generated by a community except for those wastes specifically prohibited by MDE and Charles County regulations.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)- Includes non-hazardous putrescible waste generated in households, commercial and business establishments, institution and light industrial wastes. .

Municipal Solid Waste Composting- The controlled degradation of municipal solid waste after some form of preprocessing to remove non-compostable inorganic materials.

Municipal Landfill - A County owned, centralized facility for the long-term land disposal of MSW without creating nuisances or hazards to public health or safety. A state-of-the-art municipal waste

landfill includes the following technologies and operating features: (1) covering the disposed MSW with clean soil or other suitable cover material at the end of each day; (2) composite, double, or double composite liners; (3) leachate collection and storage systems; (4) leachate treatment; (5) landfill gas control and recovery; (6) proper closure and capping of filled landfill cells; and (7) environmental protection monitoring (i.e., check of incoming landfill wastes for hazardous or other unsuitable materials, groundwater monitoring wells, domestic water supply monitoring, etc.). Operation of a municipal waste landfill requires heavy machinery for distributing and compacting the MSW; excavating; hauling and stockpiling cover material; and constructing new landfill cells and closing old landfill cells.

-N-

Natural Wood Waste - tree and other vegetative refuse. Natural wood waste includes tree stumps, brush and limbs, root mats, logs and other natural vegetative materials. Natural wood waste does not include food waste.

-O-

Open Dump - A land disposal site that is not designed and operated in accordance with the requirements for a sanitary landfill as defined in COMAR.

Organic Waste - Waste material containing carbon. The organic fraction of municipal solid waste includes paper, wood, food wastes, and yard wastes.

-P-

Participation Rate - A measure of the number of people participating in a recycling program compared to the total number that could be participating.

Post-Closure Care - regulations under EPA (CFR) and MDE (COMAR) that establish the minimum requirements for municipal solid waste landfills for compliance by owners and operators once the landfill stops receiving waste and completes closure activities. Post-closure care activities consist of monitoring and maintaining the waste containment and monitoring systems of the landfill to ensure protection of public health and to prevent any releases of contaminants to the environment. Specific post-closure care requirements consist of maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of the: final cover (cap) system; leachate collection system; groundwater monitoring system; and methane gas monitoring system. The owner and operator of a closed municipal solid waste landfill must prepare a written post-closure care plan that provides for continued monitoring and maintenance of the landfill closure systems. The required post-closure care period is thirty (30) years from site closure but can be modified with approval of an approved State program as necessary to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

Processing Facility - A combination of structures, machinery, or devices used to reduce or alter the volume, chemical, or physical characteristics of solid waste. For the purpose of these regulations, collection points serving rural residential areas are not considered to be processing facilities, provided that solid waste is not transferred from collection vehicles to another transportation unit. A generator who processes his or her own solid waste at the site of generation and disposes of the processed solid waste off the site of generation at a disposal site permitted by the Department is not considered to be a processing facility." (COMAR 26.04.07.02)

Recyclables - Materials that still have useful physical or chemical properties after serving their original purpose and that can, therefore, be reused or remanufactured into additional products.

Recycling - The process by which materials otherwise destined for disposal are collected, reprocessed, or remanufactured and reused and returned to the marketplace to use in the form of raw materials or products.

Recycling Drop-off Center - A facility where recyclable materials can be dropped-off for collection by the agency. Facilities similar to MSW drop-off center (and could be combined with an MSW, yard waste, or waste oil and antifreeze drop-off center), including separate disposal containers for different categories of recyclable materials.

Refuse - See Solid Waste

Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)- Product of mixed waste processing system in which certain recyclable and non-combustible materials are removed, and the remaining combustible material is converted for use as a fuel to create energy.

RDF, Coarse - Shredded municipal waste with minimal separation of recyclable materials.

RDF, Prepared - Municipal waste is shredded and mechanically processed to remove recyclable metals and glass. Optionally the material can be further shredded to produce a "fluff", or compacted into pellets prior to incineration.

Residential Waste - Waste materials generated in single and multiple-family homes.

Residue - Materials remaining after processing, incineration, composting, or recycling have been completed. *Residues* are usually disposed of in landfills.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - the Federal Law that provides guidelines and standards for the management of both hazardous (RCRA Subtitle C) and non-hazardous (RCRA Subtitle D) waste. More specifically for Subtitle C, RCRA gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. With respect to Subtitle D, RCRA sets forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes (such as the disposal of municipal solid waste in landfills). For Subtitle D, EPA developed detailed technical criteria for solid waste disposal facilities, which includes specific provisions on location, operation, design, ground water and gas monitoring, corrective action, closure and post-closure care and financial assurance. These regulations are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (40CFR), Parts 257 and 258. EPA delegates authority for oversight of Local and State-level solid waste programs to authorized State agencies such as MDE.

Resource Recovery - A term describing the extraction and utilization of materials and energy from the waste stream. The term is sometimes used synonymously with energy recovery.

Resource Recovery Facility- "A processing facility at which component materials of solid waste are recovered for use as raw material or energy sources." (COMAR 26.04.07.02)

Reuse - The use of a product more than once in its same form for the same purpose; e.g., a soft-drink bottle is reused when it is returned to the bottling company for refilling.

Rubble - Wastes acceptable for disposal in a permitted rubble landfill or cell including: demolition debris, construction debris, asbestos, and land clearing debris (MDE definition). The County classifies "Rubble" as brick, block, stone, etc. that fits the definition of clean fill for materials received at County facilities.

-S-

Sanitary Landfill- An engineered method of disposing of solid wastes on land in a manner that minimizes public health and environmental hazards, and is designed, installed and operated according to the provisions of applicable state and federal landfill regulations.

Scrap - Discarded or rejected industrial waste material often suitable for recycling.

Septage - Material removed from chemical toilets, septic tanks, seepage pits, privies or cesspools.

Sewage - "The water-carried human, domestic and other wastes and includes all human and animal excreta." (COMAR 26.04.02.01)

Sharp - A syringe, needle, surgical instrument or other article that is capable of cutting or puncturing human skin.

Single Stream Collection –The collection of certain recyclables in one container.

Single-use - products that are produced and designed to be used once and then disposed or destroyed. It includes items like cups, straw, Styrofoam and other plastic-based materials.

Site - the area of land within the property boundaries of a solid waste management facility where one or more solid waste processing, resource recovery, recycling, storage, or disposal areas are located.

Sludge - A semi-liquid residue remaining from the treatment of municipal and industrial water and wastewater. Normally a term applied to residual solids resulting from the treatment of wastewater; consisting of: organic solids, grit, inorganic solids, and chemical precipitates. Sludge can also be referred to as biosolids.

Sludge Storage Facility - A facility designed to hold (temporarily) sewage sludge for a period of time prior to disposal, processing, or land application.

Soil Liner - Landfill liner composed of compacted soil used for the containment of leachate.

Solid Waste - Any garbage, refuse, sludge or liquid from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations or from community activities. Solid Waste includes scrap tires, organic material capable of being composted that is not properly composted, materials that are managed at a recycling facility but are not recyclable materials and any recyclable materials that are not returned to the marketplace in the form of a raw material or product within one calendar year from the time the recyclable materials are received, or otherwise properly managed. Solid wastes also include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues. Solid waste does not include: solid or dissolved material

in domestic sewage or in irrigation return flows; finished compost; organic material capable of being composted that is composted in accordance with the applicable regulations; or materials that are being properly managed at a recycling facility.

Solid Waste Acceptance Facility- "Any landfill, incinerator, transfer station, or processing facility whose primary purpose is to dispose of, treat, or process solid waste." (COMAR 26.04.07.02)

Solid Waste Management - "The systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, re-use, or disposal of solid waste." (COMAR 26.03.03.01)

Solid Waste Transfer Station - A centralized facility where waste is unloaded from several small collection vehicles and loaded into larger vehicles for hauling to processing or disposal facilities; could include the use of loading and compacting machinery.

Source Reduction - The design, manufacture, acquisition, and reuse of materials to minimize the quantity and/or toxicity of waste produced. *Source reduction* prevents waste either by redesigning products or by otherwise changing societal patterns of consumption, use and waste generation.

Source Separation - The segregation of specific materials at the point of generation for separate collection. Residents source separate recyclables as part of a curbside recycling program.

Special Medical Waste - See Infectious Waste. solid waste that is composed of anatomical material, blood, blood-soiled articles, contaminated material, microbiological laboratory wastes or sharps.

Special Waste - Refers to items that require special or separate handling, such as household hazardous wastes, bulky wastes, tires and used oil.

Subtitle C - The hazardous waste section of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Subtitle D - The solid, non-hazardous waste section of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

-T-

Tipping Fee - A fee, usually dollars per ton, for the unloading or dumping of waste at a landfill, transfer station, recycling center, or waste-to-energy facility; also called a disposal or service fee.

Title V (of Clean Air Act) - law requiring, among other things, air operating permits for facilities (including landfills) that have the potential-to-emit (PTE) over specified thresholds.

Transfer Station - A centralized facility where waste is unloaded from several small collection vehicles and loaded into larger vehicles for hauling to processing or disposal facilities; could include the use of loading and compacting machinery.

Tub Grinder - Machine to grind yard and wood waste for mulching, composting or size reduction.

-W-

Waste Oil and Antifreeze Drop-off Facility - A facility where used motor oil and antifreeze can be

dropped-off for collection by the agency or private operator, includes vehicle access to drop-off tanks for oil and antifreeze.

Waste Stream - A term describing the total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that must be recycled, burned or disposed of in landfills; or any segment thereof, such as the "residential waste stream" or the "recyclable waste stream."

Waste-to-Energy - Conversion of solid waste to energy, generally through the combustion of processed or raw refuse to produce steam and electricity.

Water Table - Level below the earth's surface at which the ground becomes saturated with water. Landfills and composting facilities are designed with respect to the water table to minimize potential contamination.

Wetland - Area that is regularly wet or flooded and has a water table that stands at or above the land surface for at least part of the year. Coastal wetlands extend back from estuaries and include salt marshes, tidal basins, marshes, and mangrove swamps. Inland non-tidal wetlands consist of swamps, marshes, and bogs. Federal regulations apply to landfills sited at or near wetlands.

White Goods - Large household appliances such as refrigerators, stoves/ranges, air conditioners, water heaters, freezers, washing machines and other similar domestic and commercial appliances.

Windrow - A large, elongated pile of composting material.

Working Face – the portion of a landfill where waste is deposited, spread, and compacted. Also referred to as the active face of a landfill.

-Y-

Yard Waste - leaves, grass clippings, brush, tree and shrub trimmings, and other natural organic matter discarded from yards and gardens.

Yard Waste Composting Facility - A centralized facility that receives and processes yard waste (e.g., grass clippings, weeds, brush, trees, leaves, and other plant materials) into compost. Centralized (e.g., municipal, commercial) yard waste composting facilities usually require several acres of land to grind, pile and turn the yard waste during the decomposition process, and to process and store the final composted product. Facilities that accept trees, stumps, brush, and other wood wastes require the use of chippers and grinders for processing. Front-end loaders are used to move and pile the waste for composting, and front-end loaders and specially designed windrow turning machines are used to periodically turn the compost piles. Trommels and other screening machines are used to sort and remove large materials from the final compost product. Centralized facilities would also include drop-off and staging areas, as well as compost pick-up areas.

Yard Waste Drop-off Facility - A facility or at regional drop-off centers are where citizens can drop-off compostable yard waste. Facilities include roll-off containers and vehicle access.