

APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY OF SOLID WASTE TERMINOLOGY USED

Part 115: of the Solid Waste Management Act - a part of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451 as amended. (NOTE: This replaces Act 641 referenced throughout the current plan.)

Cell: Landfill term for compacted solid waste completely enveloped by cover material.

Commercial Medical Waste Incinerator: An incinerator or waste-to-energy plant proposed to exclusively receive and destroy medical waste from a variety of sources with compensation paid for this service.

Compost Site: A tract of land, building, unit, or appurtenance of a building or unit or a combination of land, buildings, and units that is dedicated for composting yard clippings and/or garbage.

Composting: is the process by which biological decomposition of yard waste or other organic material is decomposed under controlled conditions, which stabilizes the organic fraction into a material that can easily and safely be stored, handled, and used in an environmentally acceptable manner.

Composting Facility: is a facility where composting of yard clippings or other organic materials occurs

Contamination: The degradation of soil or water quality as a result of human activities, to the extent that its usefulness is impaired.

Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D waste): waste from building materials, packaging and rubble that result from construction, remodeling, or repair and demolition operations on houses, commercial or industrial buildings and other structures. C&D waste may include tree stumps larger than 4 feet in length and two inches in diameter.

Debris: Any waste from demolition or removal of trees, structures, or fill material (i.e., concrete, lumber, stumps, branches, rocks, vehicles [excluding trees]); also referred to as construction demolition waste or C&D waste.

Designated Planning Agency (DPA): A governmental unit or regional planning agency that is determined under the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, to be responsible for the preparation of a solid waste management plan for the County or Region.

Determination of Consistency: A decision by a body or person designated by the county solid waste management plan that a proposed solid waste management facility site is consistent with the plan and therefore is approved at the county level; DEQ may make this decision independently on behalf of a county.

Disposal: the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing any solid waste into or on any land or water; placement of solid waste into an open dump, landfill, or waste pile including incinerator, transfer, or processing facilities.

Drop-off Site: A place in the community where people may bring their recyclables (paper, cans, glass, plastic, etc.) and drop them off in separate containers for recycling..

Garbage: Means rejected food and other organic wastes including waste accumulation of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter used or intended for food or that accompanies the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in, or storing of meat, fish, fowl, fruit or vegetable.

Groundwater: The water that fills the cracks and spaces found in soil and some rock formations beneath the earth's surface.

Hazardous Waste: Waste material which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise mismanaged, including without exception, hazardous waste identified and listed in accordance with PA 451 (i.e., solvents, poisons, petro-chemicals).

Host Community: The community (local unit of government including villages, cities, and townships) where a solid waste management facility is proposed to be located. A nearby community is also a host community if any pertinent isolation distance of the solid waste management plan reaches into the nearby community in question.

Humus: A brown or black material resulting from the partial decomposition of plant and animal matter, thus forming the organic portion of the soil.

Incinerator: A facility where waste materials are burned under controlled conditions for the sole purpose of destroying these materials and reducing the waste to ash. There is no heat (energy) recovery system in place with this type of unit. (See PA 451 Part 115 section R299.4103 Definitions F to L.)

Landfill: In Michigan Landfills are licensed as Hazardous Waste, Type II or Type III.

Landfill - Hazardous Waste: Sometimes referred to as a Type I landfill, a lined landfill that can

accept regulated hazardous waste.

Landfill - Type II: A lined landfill that can accept general municipal solid waste (MSW) but not regulated hazardous waste.

Landfill - Type III: A lined landfill that is not a Type II or a hazardous waste landfill designed to accept building demolition materials and other materials that have a minimal potential for groundwater contamination.

Leachate: Liquid (usually rain or snowmelt) that passes through waste, and may contain bacteria and other noxious and potentially harmful materials from the waste that have been dissolved by or combined with the liquid.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): A resource recovery facility (not including WTE) or incinerator or a facility that receives and processes source separated materials.

Monitoring (Observation) Well: A well used to measure groundwater levels, and in some cases, to obtain water samples for water quality and analysis.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): General residential, commercial, and industrial garbage or refuse. MSW is to be distinguished from hazardous waste, type III waste, and household hazardous waste.

Naturally Vegetated Buffer: vegetated buffers that effectively mimic natural systems, slowing down surface runoff, capturing stormwater to improve infiltration, and filtering contaminants. In addition to protecting surface waters, vegetated buffers improve groundwater supplies by promoting recharge and filtering contaminants. Native plants also benefit wildlife by providing food and habitat, and shading rivers and streams, helping to maintain cooler water temperatures.

Open Dump: A land disposal area which does not meet the requirements of Act 641, the Solid Waste Management Act of 1978.

Permeability: A measure of the capacity of a porous medium to transmit fluid.

Protected Lands: registered areas of land protected from development for wildlife habitat or for other environmental concerns, such as, critical dunes areas, sensitive estuaries, and vulnerable species.

Recycled: Material that has been recovered and processed for use in place of virgin or raw materials.

Recycling: Converting used, scrap, or waste materials into raw materials or new products.

Resource Recovery Facility: Machinery, equipment, structures, or any parts or accessories of machinery, equipment, or structures, installed or acquired for the primary purpose of recovering materials or energy from the waste stream.

Reuse: The re-use of materials which have already been used in their regular cycle of production, and can be used again for their material or energy value. Includes recycling, composting and waste-to-energy.

Runoff: (Direct or overland runoff) That portion of rainfall or snowmelt which is not absorbed by soil, evaporated or transpired by plants, but finds its way into streams as surface flow. That portion which is absorbed by soil and later discharged to surface streams is groundwater runoff.

Salvage: The separation and removal of solid wastes under controlled conditions for the purposes of reuse, reprocess or resale.

Solid Waste: Includes residential, commercial, and industrial wastes; does not include hazardous wastes. Does not include liquid waste, human body waste (fecal matter), or other waste regulated by statute.

Solid Waste Hauler: A person who owns or operates a solid waste transporting unit.

Solid Waste Management Facility: A general term to refer to a landfill, a solid waste processing plant, a material recovery facility or resource recovery facility, an incinerator, a waste-to-energy plant, a compost site, or a transfer station.

Solid Waste Management Planning Committee: A committee established under part 115 of PA451 to aid in the preparation of a county solid waste management plan.

Solid Waste Processing Plant: A tract of land, building, unit, or appurtenance of a building or unit or a combination of land, buildings, and units that is used or intended for use for the processing of solid waste or separation of material for salvage or disposal, or both, but does not include a plant engaged primarily in the acquisition, processing, and shipment of ferrous or nonferrous metal scrap, or a plant engaged primarily in the acquisition, processing, and shipment of slag or slag products. (See PA 451 Part 115 section R299.4104 Definitions M to R.)

Solid Waste Transporting Unit: A container which may be an integral part of a truck or other piece of equipment used for the transportation of solid waste.

Source Separated Material: Glass, metal, wood, paper products, plastics, rubber, textiles, garbage, yard clippings, or any other material that is separated at the source of generation for the purpose of

recycling.

Source Separation: Sorting at the point of generation of specific discarded materials such as newspaper, glass, metal cans, vegetative matter, etc. into specified containers for separate collection.

Solid Waste Transfer Facility: means a tract of land, a building and any appurtenances, or a container, or any combination of land, buildings, or containers that is used or intended for use in the re-handling or storage of solid waste incidental to the transportation of the solid waste, but is not located at the site of generation or the site of disposal of the solid waste.

Waste-to-Energy Facility (WTE): This term refers to a plant where waste materials are burned under controlled conditions and a heat (energy) recovery system is in place, and the recovered heat is put to a useful purpose, i.e. an incinerator with heat recovery.

Yard Clippings: Fallen leaves, cut grass, or chipped brush.