

ACRONYMS

BYC	Backyard Composting
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
DLC	Demolition, Land Clearing and Construction
Fe	Ferrous metal
FTE	Full time equivalent
HDPE #2	High-density polyethylene (plastic type #2)
HHW	Household hazardous waste
IC&I	Industrial, Commercial and Institutional
LCA	Life Cycle Analysis
MRF	Materials recovery facility
MSW	Municipal solid waste
MWLAP	Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
OCC	Old corrugated cardboard
ONP	Old newsprint
PAC	Public Advisory Committee
PETE #1	Polyethylene terephthalate (plastic type #1)
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
3R's	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
5R's	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Resource Recovery, Residual Management

GLOSSARY

This list includes terms used in the Plan and also provides a reference for terms that readers may find in other solid waste management documents.

Ban	The forbidding of the disposal of certain recyclable materials from waste disposal facilities. This is usually enforced through municipal or regional bylaws.
Biosolids	Residual sludge from wastewater treatment plant operations.
Bylaws	A law passed by a municipality or regional district.
Capture	The percentage of available material collected from customers provided with a solid waste management service (e.g., bluebox recycling, organics waste collection, backyard composting).
Closed- Loop	Refers to the highest form of recycling, whereby the material content of used products is recycled into new products of the same type, i.e., glass cullet used to produce new glass bottles
Composting	The process of controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are separated from the waste stream either at the source or in the initial stages of a recovery process. This includes backyard, neighbourhood, and regional facilities.
Coverage	The percentage of housing units that are being provided with a solid waste management service.
Cradle-to-Cradle	Refers to the waste management concept that manufacturers of consumer products should be responsible for the full life-cycle of their products, from original manufacture to final recycling.
Demolition, Land-clearing and Construction (DLC)	The sector of the waste stream originating from the construction and demolition industry and from waste left after land clearing operations.
Deposit/Refund System	A system of purchase whereby a deposit is added to the retail price of the item or product which is refunded upon return of that item or product to point-of-purchase after use.
Disposable	Any product or material that is designated to be thrown away
Disposal Fee	The fee charges at designated disposal and recovery facilities for the disposal of waste. These are usually applied as "dollars per tonne" of waste disposed. Also called a tipping fee.
Diversion	The reuse, recycling or composting of materials that would have otherwise been disposed of in a landfill.
Dry Recyclables	Recyclable materials, excluding organics and food.

Ferrous Metal	Metal containing iron.
Full Cost Accounting (FCA)	All monetary transactions are accounted for regardless of payer. The present value of future costs such as closure and post-closure costs are included. Non-monetary social, environmental costs may also be included in FCA.
Generators	Sources of waste generation, typically used to refer to the residential or the Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (IC&I) sectors.
Hotline	A special telephone answering service that allows people to quickly get information on waste reduction and recycling issues.
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	A substance and any products used to contain it, which is explosive, corrosive, flammable, reactive, and/or toxic. This waste originates from residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial, and industrial sources in quantities of less than 5 kg or 5 litres over 30 days.
Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI)	The sector of the total solid waste stream that originates from small manufacturing and processing and transportation industries, small and large private businesses and institutions, such as government, hospitals, educational institutions.
Intermediate Processor	Firms that receive recyclable materials from the collection infrastructure and perform a cleaning, sorting, consolidation and/or baling function.
In-Vessel Composting	Composting in an enclosed facility so that the biological decomposition of organic materials can be controlled, thereby accelerating the decomposition process and capturing gases to reduce odours.
Leachate	The liquid effluent produced by the percolation of liquid through a landfill. May contain traces of any materials disposed of in the landfill
Legislation	Laws passed by the Federal or Provincial Governments.
Life-Cycle Assessment	The life-cycle assessment is an objective process to evaluate the environmental burdens associated with a product, process, or activity by identifying and quantifying energy and material usage and environmental releases; to assess the impact of those energy and materials used and released to the environment; and to evaluate and implement opportunities to effect environmental improvements. The assessment includes the entire life-cycle of the product, process, or activity, encompassing extracting and processing raw materials; manufacturing, transportation and distribution; use, reuse, and maintenance; recycling; and final disposal.
Industry Responsibility	Industry responsibility refers to the principle in which manufacturers as well as consumers of products and packages are responsible for the costs of managing those products and packages throughout their entire life cycle.
Materials Recovery Facility	A facility at which recyclable materials are separated into individual commodities using varying combinations of mechanized- and hand-sorting.

Municipal Solid Waste	The discarded materials, substances, or objects which originate from residential, light industrial, commercial and institutional sources, including semi-solid sludges, household hazardous wastes and any other substances which are typically disposed of in municipal-type landfills, but not including special waste or biomedical waste. MSW also includes DLC waste.
Non-Ferrous Metal	A metal not containing iron.
Organic Waste	The part of the waste stream that is comprised solely of animal or vegetable matter and typically from which compost can be created.
Polluter-Pay Principle	In SWM terms, this means that the cost of management a product at end of life is borne by the generator of the waste not general taxpayers. The best way of achieving this is to ensure that the cost of end-of-life management is included in the prices of products.
Post-Consumer Material	Any material produced for consumption that has served its intended use and that has been separated from municipal solid waste for the purpose of recycling.
Potential Generation	Projected quantity of waste generated in the absence of any efforts to reduce waste.
Problem Waste	Any material product which presents a problem in its recycling, recovery, or disposal. Present examples include gypsum wallboard, automobile tires, batteries, household appliances.
Processing	The receiving, sorting, cleaning, consolidating and packaging of recyclables so that they are ready for shipment to end markets
Processor	Firms that accept recyclable wastes from intermediate processors or directly from waste generators, reclaim the usable portion, and provide these materials to remanufacturers or use them in their own manufacturing process.
Procurement Policy	Policy that guides the purchasing of services and materials. It is a mechanism that can be used to favour the purchase of materials that contain a recycled content.
Recyclable Material (Recyclable)	Material for which appropriate processing technology exists to create a product which has market value as a beneficial end-use and a stable market.
Recycle	The process of source separating from the solid waste stream products that are no longer usable in their present form and that can be used in the manufacture of new products. This includes composting at the neighbourhood or regional level.
Reduce	The decreasing of the volume, weight, or toxicity of materials that enter the solid waste stream. This includes activities that result in greater ease of efficiency of reuse of a product or recycling of materials and includes back yard composting.
Re-manufacturers	Firms that use materials reclaimed from waste to manufacture new products with recycled content. Few of these products are 100 percent recycled material; most contain a mixture of reclaimed and virgin material.

Residuals	Waste that requires handling in a disposal facility (i.e., incinerator or landfill). This may be non-recyclable waste materials from a recycling processing or composting operation.
Residual Management	The disposal, in an environmentally safe manner, of what remains of the solid waste stream after reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery activities have occurred.
Reuse	The repeated use of a product in the same form but not necessarily for the same purpose.
Secondary Materials	Material that technically can be reused as a raw material in the manufacture of a new product
Solid Waste Stream	The aggregate of all solid waste components, and also the process through which they move from point of generation to ultimate disposal.
Source Separation	The separation of recyclables from the solid waste stream at the source of generation (typically in the home or workplace) so that recyclable material is kept clean and marketability is improved
Hazardous Waste	Dangerous goods, as defined in the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations of Canada, that are wastes intended for treatment, disposal, or storage. Does not include sewage or refuse collected on behalf of a municipality from residential premises. Previously termed "special waste".
Tax Incentive	The tax credit allowed in return for specific expenditures incurred in waste reduction and recycling activities.
Tipping Fee	The same as disposal fee.
Toxic	A substance that tends to destroy life or impair health.
Transfer Station	An intermediate facility in the waste system where local waste collection vehicles deliver their loads for further trans-shipment in larger waste hauling vehicles to final disposal.
Triple Bottom Line	A method of accounting that includes social and environmental costs and benefits in addition to traditional economic measures.
User-pay Principle	A system of cost recovery that moves towards the concept whereby the more waste a generator produces, the greater the cost to that generator.
Waste Audit	A statistical analysis of the waste flow in the disposal system, the amount and rate of recycling, and the composition of the waste stream.
Waste Composition	The characterization and qualification of the substances and materials that make up the waste stream.
Waste Exchange	A service whereby people can list, leave, or pick-up materials and products without a charge.

Waste Minimization	Reducing the quantity of waste requiring disposal through waste reduction, reuse, or recycling. Also referred to in this strategy as the sum total of reduction, reuse, and recycling as a percentage of potential generation.
Waste Product	A material or product that is discarded and enters the waste stream.
White Goods	A generic term for large household appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, washers, dryers and dishwashers.
Zero Waste	As defined by the Zero Waste International Alliance: Zero Waste is a goal that is both pragmatic and visionary, to guide people to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials are resources for others to use. Zero Waste means designing and managing products and processes to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them. Implementing Zero Waste will eliminate all discharges to land, water or air that may be a threat to planetary, human, animal or plant health

USEFUL WEBSITES

British Columbia Water and Waste Association <http://www.bcwwa.org/>

Canadian Association of Recycling Industries <http://www.cari-acir.org/>

Composting Council of Canada <http://www.compost.org/>

MSW Management Magazine <http://www.forester.net/msw.html>

Municipal Solid Waste home page, Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/epd/epdpa/mpp/solid_waste_index.html

Product Care (Stewardship programs) <http://www.productcare.org/>

Recycling Council of BC <http://rcbc.bc.ca>

Solid Waste Association of North America <http://www.swana.org/>

Solid Waste & Recycling Magazine <http://www.solidwastemag.com/>

Waste Management Association of BC <http://www.wma.bc.ca/index.html>