

GLOSSARY

AQUIFER - A subterranean geological formation of porous, water-bearing rock.

ASHES - The residue from burned wood, coal, coke, and other combustible material.

AUDIBLE REVERSE WARNING DEVICE - An apparatus, usually in the form of a bell, which is activated by the motion of a vehicle's wheels operating in the reverse gear. It produces a loud, rhythmic sound warning both driver and bystanders (or other motorists) that the vehicle is operating in reverse.

BALER - A machine used to compress and bind solid waste or other materials.

BASKET-GRATE INCINERATOR - An agitated bed incinerator where refuse is burned in a perforated grate shaped like a truncated cone and rotated about its axis of symmetry.

BEVERAGE CONTAINER - An airtight metal, glass, paper, or plastic bottle, jar, can, or carton containing a beverage under pressure of carbonation. Cups and other open receptacles are specifically excluded from this definition.

Btu (British thermal unit) - The quantity of heat required to increase the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

BUBBLE TAILGATE - A hollow, roughly hemispherical frame that can be attached to a compactor vehicle, thereby increasing its total effective capacity.

BUCKET ELEVATOR - A conveyor belt that utilizes a system of bucket-like containers to transport materials.

BULKY WASTE - Large items of solid waste such as appliances, furniture, trees, large auto parts, branches, stumps, and other oversized wastes whose large size precludes or complicates their handling by normal collection, processing, or disposal methods.

CHARGING HOPPER - An enlarged opening at the top of the incinerator through which waste materials drop into the combustion chamber.

COLLECTION - The act of removing solid waste from the central storage point of a primary source. Types of collection include:

Alley - The picking up of solid waste from containers placed adjacent to an alley.

Carryout - Crew collection of solid waste from an on-premise storage area using a carryout container, carrycloth, or a mechanical method.

Contract - The collection of solid waste carried out in accordance with a written agreement in which the rights and duties of the contractual parties are set forth.

Curb - Collection of solid waste from containers placed adjacent to a thoroughfare.

Setout/Setback - The removal of full and the return of empty containers between the on-premise storage point and the curb by a collection crew.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY - The number of occasions collection is provided in a given period of time.

COMPACTOR -

Mobile - A vehicle with an enclosed body containing mechanical devices that convey solid waste into the main compartment of the body and compress it.

Sanitary Landfill - A vehicle equipped with a blade and rubber tires sheathed in steel or hollow steel cores; both types of wheels provide a compaction and a crushing effect.

Stationary - A machine that reduces the volume of solid waste by forcing it into a removable container.

COMPACTION RAM - An apparatus, usually hydraulically (or pneumatically) operated, whose function is the compression or compaction of waste materials into a smaller volume. It is usually constructed of a high-grade steel.

COMPACTION RATIO - The ratio of the solid waste volume prior to compaction to the volume after compaction.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE - The waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations of pavements, residences, buildings, and other structures.

CONTROLLED-AIR INCINERATOR - A two-chamber incinerator where the first chamber is kept oxygen deficient and the second chamber is oxygen rich. The second chamber uses large amounts of clean fuel to complete combustion.

CORRUGATED CONTAINER WASTE - Discarded corrugated boxes.

CRAWLER TRACTOR - A vehicle that moves on metal treads (similar to those of an army tank) instead of rubber wheels. Also referred to as a bulldozer.

CRUSHER - Size reduction apparatus that operates by crushing material between a rotating and a stationary element. Units consist of either two rotating drums or a rotating wheel in contact with a stationary wall.

DEBRIS - Grass cuttings, tree trimmings, stumps, street sweepings, roofing and construction wastes, and similar waste material resulting from maintenance and repair work.

DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING OFFICE (DRMO) - The organizational entity having responsibility for and control over disposable property. A component of the Defense Logistics Agency.

DEMILITARIZATION - The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment or material. The term encompasses utilization, dumping at sea, scrapping, melting, burning, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment and material for its originally intended military or lethal purpose.

DISCARDING UNIT - Any organization or individual that places refuse materials or salvage at the pickup station for collection.

DISPOSAL - The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters including groundwaters.

DUMPSTER - A large container that serves as a depository for solid waste materials. When filled, the contents are dumped by mechanical means into a larger collection vehicle.

ENCAPSULATED - A method used in the disposal of hazardous substance which uses an impervious container made of plastic, glass, or other suitable material that will not be chemically degraded by the contents. This container then should be sealed within a durable container made from steel, plastic concrete, or other suitable material of sufficient thickness and strength to resist physical damage during and after burial or storage.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) - A provision of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of an EIS for any proposed federal action significantly affecting environmental quality. An EIS is a statement that includes analyses of the (1) environmental impact of the proposed action, (2) alternatives to the proposed action, and (3) irreversible resource commitments that would result from the action.

FLAIL-MILL - A size reduction apparatus consisting of flexible arms rotating on an armature which break material by impact. The arms are generally light and will bypass large inert items.

FOOD WASTE - Animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, storage, sale, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods; commonly called garbage.

GARBAGE - Animal and vegetable waste and containers resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and consumption of foods. Edible, or hog-food, garbage is the portion of waste food that has been segregated for salvage.

GROUNDWATER - Water present in the saturated zone of an aquifer.

HALOGENATED SOLVENTS - Defined in 40 CFR 264 - F001. Includes freon. Most halogenated solvents are considered hazardous wastes.

HAMMERMILL - A broad category of high-speed equipment that uses pivoted or fixed hammers or cutters to crush, grind, chip, or shred solid wastes.

HAZARDOUS WASTE - A solid waste or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:

1. cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or
2. pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

HEAVY METALS - Metallic elements of higher atomic weights including, but not limited to, arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, manganese, zinc, chromium, tin, thallium, and selenium.

HEURISTIC ROUTING - The direction and organization of collection vehicles* pickup paths based on previous experience and accepted rules of thumb. It is considered advantageous to computer (or deterministic) modeling in that heuristic routing is less time consuming and less costly.

HIGH-GRADE PAPER - Letterhead, dry copy papers, miscellaneous business forms, stationery, typing paper, tablet sheets, and computer printout paper and cards.

HYDRAULIC CONTINUITY - In direct contact with a water-bearing formation (aquifer) or body of water (pond or stream) with no flow interruptions.

INCINERATION - The process of burning refuse in an incinerator.

INFECTIOUS WASTE - (See Section 4.4)

1. equipment, instruments, utensils, and fomites of a disposable nature from the rooms of patients who are suspected to have or have been diagnosed as having a communicable disease and must, therefore, be isolated as required by public health agencies;
2. laboratory wastes, such as pathological specimens (for example: tissues, specimens of blood elements, excreta, and secretions obtained from patients or laboratory animals) and disposable fomites (any substance that may harbor or transmit pathogenic organisms) attendant thereto;
3. surgical operating room (pathological) specimens and disposable fomites attendant thereto, and similar disposable materials from outpatient areas and emergency.

KNIFE MILL - Size reduction apparatus where material is caught between fixed and rotating knives located on an armature. Size reduction is by shearing.

MAGNETIC SEPARATOR - A device that removes ferrous metals by means of magnets.

MODIFIED CIRCULAR REGISTER BURNER - One of five common suspension fired burners that can be easily adapted for use in burning pulverized coal and fluff RDF in boilers.

OFFICE WASTES - Solid wastes generated in the building, room, or series of rooms in which the affairs of a business, professional person, branch of government, etc., are carried on, but excluding wastes generated in cafeterias or snack bars, or other food preparation and sales activities in those buildings.

OPEN DUMP - Any facility or site where solid waste is disposed of that is not a sanitary landfill meeting the requirement of RCRA Section 6944 and which is not a disposal facility for hazardous waste. RCRA includes a ban on open dumps and provides for state plans to identify and develop measures to eliminate health hazards and minimize potential health hazards associated with existing open dumps.

PAPER HOGGER - A device that reduces paper (by tearing) into small pieces and expels them into other waste handling components.

PELLETIZER - A device that compacts refuse-derived fuel (RDF) into small (pellet size) usable form.

PERCOLATE - To seep through a layer of porous material (layers of either earth or refuse). A liquid percolating through a layer of refuse material may become contaminated.

PERSONAL PROPERTY - Property of any kind or any interest therein, except real property and records of the federal government.

PICKUP STATIONS - Designated locations within the installation, where refuse and salvage are assembled and stored for collection.

PROCESS CHEMICALS - The chemical(s) remaining after or produced by a given industrial process (chrome plating, aluminum etching).

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT (AR 385-32) - Prescribes responsibilities, policy, and procedures for providing protective clothing and equipment.

PUSH PLATE - A large plate of thick steel located in a compactor truck whose function is to compact the waste materials deposited into it. Its function is analogous to the compaction ram in a stationary compactor.

PYROLYSIS - The chemical decomposition of a material by heat in the absence of oxygen.

QUEUE TIME - The time spent waiting in line or waiting to be serviced.

RABBLE ARMS - Short projections whose function is to break open bags or containers of refuse. They are usually located inside incineration equipment.

RFD - Refuse-derived Fuel - The burnable fuel that is the result of special processing of various types of solid wastes.

REAL PROPERTY - Lands, buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements and appurtenances thereto. Includes equipment attached to and made part of building and structures (such as heating systems) but not movable equipment (such as plant equipment).

RECEPTACLES OR CONTAINERS - Cans, drums, bins, or similar receptacles, which can be handled easily, and multiple containers, which are handled by mechanical truck-mounted hoists.

RECOVERABLE RESOURCES - Materials that retain useful physical or chemical properties after serving a specific purpose and can, therefore, be reused or recycled for the same or other purposes.

RECYCLING - The process by which waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their original form or appearance.

REFUSE - Garbage, ashes, debris, rubbish, and other domestic and commercial solid waste material. Not included are garbage or other salable material sold under contract and delivered to a buyer at point of generation; explosive and incendiary wastes; and contaminated wastes from medical and radiological processes.

REFUSE COLLECTION - A system of transporting refuse, including nonaccountable salvage, from pickup stations to points of disposal. (Includes hauling garbage to the transfer station which is required by the terms of a salvage contract.)

RESIDENTIAL SOLID WASTE - The food wastes, rubbish, and trash resulting from the normal activities of households.

RESOURCE RECOVERY - The recovery of material or energy from solid waste.

ROTARY-KILN INCINERATOR - A two-chamber incinerator whose primary chamber is a refractory-lined cylinder that rotates about its centerline.

ROUTE ELEVATIONS - Any hills or grades encountered in a given collection route. Route elevations are (when possible) located near the beginning of a given collection route.

RUBBISH - Rubbish consists of a variety of salvageable waste material such as broken glass, crockery, floor sweepings, paper, wrappings, containers, cartons and similar articles not used in preparing or dispensing food. Rubbish is further subdivided into: combustible rubbish, which can be burned readily in an incinerator, or noncombustible rubbish, which cannot be burned at ordinary incinerator temperatures (800°F to 1800°F).

SAFETY SYSTEM ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT (AR 385-16) - Prescribes safety policies and responsibilities to ensure that hazardous materials on military installations are properly identified and associated risks properly managed.

SALVAGE OR SALABLE MATERIALS - Metal scrap, scrap lumber, crating materials, empty barrels, boxes, textile bags, waste paper, cartons, kitchen waste, and similar materials which are reclaimable or have sales value for basic material content. These items are processed through Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (ORMO) and disposed of in accordance with Defense Reutilization and Marketing Manual (DoD 4160.21-M).

SANITARY LANDFILL - A facility for the disposal of solid waste which meets the criteria of Section 6944 of RCRA; i.e., there is no reasonable probability of adverse effects on health or the environment from disposal of solid waste at such facility.

SCAVENGING - The uncontrolled and unauthorized removal of materials at any point in the solid waste management system.

SCRAP - Discarded or rejected material or parts of material that result from manufacturing or fabricating operations and are suitable for reprocessing, but excluding paper, cardboard, newspaper, and all high-grade paper to be source separated in accordance with EPA solid waste guidelines.

SEGREGATION OF MATERIALS - The process of sorting refuse, debris, and salvage and placing the sorted materials in designated receptacles at the pickup station.

SLUDGE - Any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effects.

SOLID WASTE - Garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities. Solid waste does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under 33 USC 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT - The purposeful, systematic control of the generation, storage, collection, transport, separation, processing, recycling, recovery, and disposal of solid wastes.

SOLID WASTE STORAGE CONTAINER - A receptacle used for the temporary storage of solid waste while awaiting collection.

STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE - Containment of hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal. A generator may accumulate hazardous waste onsite for 90 days or less without a storage permit or without having interim status provided that the hazardous waste is stored in such a way as to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34. A generator who accumulates hazardous waste for more than 90 days is an operator of a storage facility and is subject

to the requirements of 40 CFR 264 and 265, and the permit requirements of 40 CFR 122.

SPECIALLY DESIGNATED LANDFILL - Landfill at which complete long-term protection is provided for the quality of surface and subsurface waters from pesticides, pesticide containers, and pesticide-related wastes deposited therein, and against hazard to public health and the environment. Such facility complies with the Agency Guidelines for the Land Disposal of Solid Wastes as prescribed in 40 CFR Part 241.

STOKER - A mechanical device to feed solid fuel or solid waste to a furnace.

STREET WASTES - Materials picked up by manual or mechanical sweepings of alleys, streets, and sidewalks; wastes from public waste receptacles; and materials removed from catch basins.

TILT-FRAME VEHICLE - A vehicle whose chassis is designed to tilt downward toward the rear thereby facilitating the loading or unloading of a large container such as a roll-off container.

TRANSFER STATION - A site where solid wastes are concentrated from transport to a processing facility or land disposal site. A transfer station may be fixed or mobile.

TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE - Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste or so as to render such waste nonhazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

TRIPLE RINSE - The flushing of containers three times, each time using a volume of the normal diluent equal to approximately 10% of the container's capacity, and adding the rinse liquid to the spray mixture or disposing of it by a method prescribed for disposing of the pesticide.

TROMMEL (rotary screen) - An inclined, meshed cylinder that rotates on its axis and screens material placed in its upper end.

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST - 40 CFR Part 262 Appendix - Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and Instruction (EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A) must be completed before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transport off the site of generation.

USABLE PROPERTY - Commercial and military type property other than scrap and post-consumer waste.

USED OIL - Any refined oil which, through use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. RCRA places special emphasis on the recycling of used oil (PL 96-463, 1980).

VECTOR - A carrier, usually an arthropod, that is capable of transmitting a pathogen from one organism to another.

VIBROELUTRIATOR - A dry classifier that is used to separate a light fraction from a heavy fraction. The material on a screen is vibrated while an air stream moves past the screen. The light fraction is removed by the air stream while the heavy fraction falls from the bottom of the moving air column.

WET CYCLONE SCRUBBER - A device designed for the removal of air-suspended particulates.

WHITE GOODS - Discarded kitchen and other large, enameled appliances such as refrigerators and freezers.