

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

DEFINITIONS

The following presents a glossary of terms used in the Aiming for Zero Waste Plan consistent with definitions contained in Chapter 48 of the Montgomery County Code, The Code of Maryland Regulations, Maryland Recycling Act, or the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan or the meaning in the context of this report.

Aiming for Zero Waste Plan – a master planning study conducted by HDR Engineering, Inc., an on-call consultant of the Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority, on behalf of Montgomery County, Maryland (County). The plan will guide the future of responsible solid waste management in the County.

Anaerobic Digestion – a process used to manage organic materials whereby microorganisms break down materials in the absence of oxygen.

Ash - the solid byproducts of combustion, which are collected from grates or hearths in a furnace where combustion takes place and from filters or separators that process combustion gasses.

Back-End Scrap Metal - ferrous and non-ferrous metal recovered once materials have been incinerated. Back-End Scrap Metal counts towards the MRA rate since it is recycled.

Base Systems Benefit Charge – charges levied by the County to cover the costs of developing and maintaining the *basic* programs and facilities necessary to fulfill the County's obligation to manage all solid waste generated within the County.

Beneficial Use - the process of turning what would become waste into a valuable commodity. Materials may be reused to substitute raw material or be used as fuel.

Biogas - a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide produced by the bacterial decomposition of organic waste which can be used as fuel.

Biosolids - means treated sewage sludge that meets the standards for Class A or B sewage sludge and are nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility. When treated and processed, these residuals can be recycled and applied as fertilizer to improve and maintain productive soils and stimulate plant growth.

Bypass Waste - waste received by the County which is processible at the RRF but is not processed at the RRF and instead sent by the County to its out-of-county landfill.

Bulk Trash – large items that do not fit in a container, set out at the curb for separate collection by appointment. Usually consist of items such as furniture, mattresses, etc. Also known as Bulky Waste.

By-law – a regulation made by a municipality (see ordinance).

Capture Rate – represents the amount of material diverted as a percentage of the total amount generated.

Collection Contractor - a private company under contract with the County to provide solid waste collection services for dwelling units with less than seven units within the Solid Waste Collection Districts.

Collector - any person who contracts to collect and provide services for collection and transporting the solid waste of others to its disposal site.

Commingled Materials – recyclable materials collected in the County-provided blue recycling bin, including aluminum foil products, cans, glass bottles and jars, plastic bottles, containers, tubs, and lids.

Combustible – the ability to catch fire and burn easily.

Compostable Material – non-recyclable paper, food waste, yard waste (grass, leaves, brush/pruning).

Composting - the biological decomposition of organic material such as food waste into a stable, hummus-like product, is a first step in the recycling of food waste.

COMAR – Code of Maryland Regulations.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris - solid waste from construction, demolition and renovation projects that produce debris including wood, wood products such as fiberboard and particleboard, cardboard, sheetrock and other drywall, plaster, fiberglass, plastic, glass, stone, steel and other metals, asphalt, concrete, brick and mortar, rock, dirt, rubble, tree stumps, logs and large tree limbs.

County - Montgomery County, Maryland.

County Solid Waste Facilities - all landfills, refuse transfer facilities, materials recovery facilities, compost production facilities, resource recovery facilities and related facilities wholly operated by, or on behalf of the County.

Department - Department of Environmental Protection.

Digestate - the residuals from digestion, which can be either liquid or solid.

Diversion Rate – In Maryland is the amount of solid waste diverted from disposal by jurisdictions. It is the recycling rate plus credits (up to 5 percentage points) earned for source reduction.

Dwelling Unit - a building or part thereof arranged or designed for occupancy by not more than one family for living purposes and having cooking facilities.

Extended Producer Responsibility – the responsibility producers, importers and brand owners have to reduce the environmental impact of their products and packaging. It extends across the product lifecycle and is also known as cradle-to-grave management.

Feedstock – material being processed (e.g., food waste is a feedstock at an organics processing facility)

Ferrous Metal – metal items containing iron, such as food cans.

Generator - the owner or occupant of any dwelling unit where solid waste is generated and the owner or occupant of any other business, entity, or institution at, from, or by which solid waste is generated.

Greenhouse Gas – a gas that traps heat in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases.

Hauler - any person operating a commercial business or engaged in any enterprise regularly generating solid waste which requires collecting and hauling to an approved point of disposal, when such collecting and hauling is done by the person generating such material in his own vehicles or in vehicles leased for the purpose, in lieu of having a licensed collector perform this service.

Hazardous Waste - Includes listed wastes, and characterized wastes that have one of the following properties: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity.

Integrated Solid Waste Management System - the County's system of managing solid waste as that system is revised from time to time in the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The system may include all aspects of solid waste management and handling, including any waste reduction program, recycling program or facility, disposal program or facility, and any other program related to the collection, management, and disposal of solid waste.

Landfill - an engineered facility for disposing of solid wastes on land by spreading, compacting and covering the wastes.

Leachate - the liquid that has percolated through a landfill.

Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) - in 1987, the Maryland Department of the Environment was created to protect and preserve the state's air, water, and land resources and safeguard the environmental health of Maryland citizens.

Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) - in 1988, the Maryland Recycling Act (MRA) authorized MDE to reduce the disposal of solid waste in Maryland through management, education, and regulation. The MRA requires that:

Each of Maryland's jurisdictions develops and implement recycling programs.

Jurisdictions with populations greater than 150,000 are required to recycle 35% of their waste and jurisdictions with populations less than 150,000 are required to recycle 20% of their waste. State agencies must implement a recycling plan with a 30% recycling rate mandate by 2012.

If a jurisdiction fails to meet the specified reductions, state and local authorities can prohibit the issuance of building permits for all new construction.

Each jurisdiction selects materials to be recycled and the manner in which materials are to be separated and processed.

State agencies participate in recycling programs.

Newsprint and telephone directories distributed in the state must have recycled content, by weight, of 30% in 2001, increasing to 40% by 2005.

MRA Waste and Non-MRA Waste – the list of materials that are considered MRA materials and Non-MRA materials is constantly evolving. MRA Waste is counted toward the County's recycling rate, and Non-MRA materials are not. Non-MRA materials generally consist of C&D waste, tree stumps, vegetative debris, and motor oil. Every year MD counties have to get the latest guidelines before completing the MRA Tonnage Reporting Survey from the MDE to determine what can be counted in the MRA Recycling rate.

Materials Recovery Facility - a facility for separating recyclables from mixed waste or for separating commingled recyclables.

Multi-Family Dwellings – buildings comprised of seven or more dwelling units, as per Montgomery County definition.

Municipal Solid Waste - solid waste generated at residences, commercial establishments, and institutions; excludes land clearing, construction, and demolition debris.

Municipalities – incorporated cities, towns, villages, and municipalities located within Montgomery County that may provide their own waste management services (e.g., City of Rockville).

Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority (NMWDA) - the NMWDA is a multi-county agency that provides support for the waste and recycling management systems for the eight participating jurisdictions in the state. The goal of the NMWDA is to minimize waste disposal and recycling costs.

Non-ferrous Metal – metals that do not contain iron, such as aluminum beverage cans.

Non-Processible Waste - a waste material that cannot be processed at the County's Resource Recovery Facility because of its size, bulkiness, composition or regulatory restrictions.

Non-Recyclable Paper - all paper products that are not accepted in the County's recycling program, including all tissues, paper towels, napkins, carbon paper, and other non-recyclable papers.

Ordinance – legislation enacted by a municipal authority.

Organic Materials – carbon-based materials such as food scraps, yard trim, manure, paper products, etc.

Pay-as-you-throw – a system where users are charged a rate based on how much waste they set out for collection.

Processible Waste – waste that enters the County's waste system and is deemed acceptable for processing at the Resource Recovery Facility.

Recyclables - materials that can be readily separated from a waste stream and reused in their present form or can be converted into raw materials from which new products can be made.

Recycling Services – County- provided weekly curbside collection of blue bins, paper carts, scrap metal, yard trim, and Christmas trees.

Recycling Center – the County's Material Recovery Facility (MRF).

Resource Recovery Facility – a facility that processes solid waste by combustion to produce valuable resources such as steam to create electricity. Metals are also recovered from this process to be further recycled.

Scrap Metal – acceptable items consisting of metal or predominantly metal materials. These items include washers, dryers, refrigerators, air conditioners, dishwashers, sinks, stoves, freezers, furnaces, hot water heaters, trash compactors, iron furniture, doors, cabinets, humidifiers/dehumidifiers, bikes, swing sets, aluminum lawn chairs, shower stalls, and disassembled metal sheds.

Solid Waste - all waste materials and debris, including any garbage, sludge, medical/pathological waste, debris from building construction, ashes, junk, industrial waste, dead animal, salvable waste, deal or felled tree, uprooted tree stump, slash, tree limb, bush, plant, leaves, grass, garden trimmings, street refuse, abandoned vehicle, machinery, bottle, can, waste paper, cardboard, sawdust and slash from sawmill operations, and any other waste materials. Solid waste also includes any automobile, truck, box, container, tire, appliance, furniture, or recreational equipment that is in a state of disrepair or disfunction, unless the items is awaiting removal or being repaired or renovated for the personal use of the owner or

occupant and the repair, renovation or removal is completed within 30 days. Solid waste also includes any recyclable solid waste.

Single-Family Dwellings – buildings comprised of one to six dwellings.

Solid Waste Charge – the overall charges levied by the County for waste management services. Includes the base systems benefit charge, incremental systems benefit charge, refuse collection charge, and disposal fees. May also include leaf vacuuming charges for residents living within the leaf vacuuming collection district.

Solid Waste Collection Districts - special service districts established from time to time, consisting of certain areas of the County as defined on maps in the office of the Director, in which solid waste is collected by the County or its contractor.

Solid Waste Management District - a special service district consisting of all of Montgomery County.

Source Reduction Credit – Maryland created a source reduction credit system to help the State meet its annual waste diversion goal. Depending on the type of source reduction activities conducted, a credit of up to 5% can be added to the recycling rate. Examples of source reduction activities include running demonstration sites, outreach and education, and food composting.

Solid Waste Management Service - any service provided by or on behalf of the County to plan, implement, or administer any part of an integrated solid waste management system.

Source Separated Organics – organic materials separated by the generator and placed out for collection. Depending on the jurisdiction, this can include meat, dairy, vegetative food waste, paper and paper products (e.g., napkins, tea bags, pizza boxes, etc.), some yard trim.

Stewardship programs – Programs that place an obligation on specific industries, under legislation, to pay for part of the costs of managing certain materials (e.g., packaging, tires) under a shared responsibility model with municipalities.

Sub-district – a smaller part of a larger area. The County is divided into two sub-districts: Sub-district A and Sub-district B.

Systems Benefit Charge - an annual service charge reflecting all or a portion of the cost to the County of providing base and incremental solid waste management services.

Transfer Station - a facility designed to reduce collection and/or transportation costs by the consolidation of solid wastes before transport to a site for final disposal.

Trash – solid waste that is not considered recyclable and that trash may be sent to be disposed of in a landfill or at the Resource Recovery Facility.

Waste – materials collected from residences and businesses generally consisting of trash, recyclables, food scraps, yard trim, source-separated organics, scrap metal, electronics, household hazardous waste, and bulk trash.

Waste Generation Rate – the amount of waste created by residents or businesses over a certain amount of time.

Yard Trim - vegetative materials generated through the normal maintenance of yards, lawns, gardens, or other landscaped areas including grass, leaves, and brush; excludes soils, tree stumps, logs, large tree limbs, rock, and other land clearing debris.

ACRONYMS

AD	Anaerobic Digestion
APC	Air Pollution Control
ASP	Aerated Static Pile
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CARE	Carpet America Recovery Effort
CBD	Central Business District
CDL	Container Deposit Law
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System
CHP	Combined heat-and-power
CMR	Code of Massachusetts Regulations
CMW	County Managed Waste
COMAR	Code of Maryland Regulations
C&D	Construction and Demolition Debris
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DAFIG	Dickerson Area Facilities Implementation Group
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	Expanded Polystyrene
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FMI	Food Marketing Institute
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FY	Fiscal Year
FWRA	Food Waste Reduction Alliance
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMA	Grocery Manufacturers Association
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCl	Hydrogen Chloride
HERC	Hennepin County Energy Recovery Center
HH	Household
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HMA	Hot Mix Asphalt

ICI	Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional
IgCC	International Green Construction Code
ILA	Inter Local Agreement
L	Liter
Lb	Pound
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LF	Landfill
LFGE	Landfill Gas to Energy
MCDOT	Montgomery County Department of Transportation
MCYTCF	Montgomery County Yard Trim Composting Facility
MD	Maryland
MDA	Maryland Department of Agriculture
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MES	Maryland Environmental Service
MF	Multi-family
M-NCPPC	Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
MRA	Maryland Recycling Act
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MTCO2e	Metric Tons of CO2 emitted
MW	Megawatt
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NMWDA	Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NR	Non-residential (e.g. commercial)
NRA	National Restaurant Association
OCC	Old Corrugated Cardboard
OCA	Office of the County Attorney
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
P&E	Promotion and Education
PAYT	Pay As You Throw
PSI	Product Stewardship Institute
PUF	Public Unloading Facility
RAP	Recycled Asphalt Pavement
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RNG	Renewable Natural Gas
RRF	Resource Recovery Facility
RRMD	Recycling and Resource Management Division
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standard
SCS	SCS Engineers
SF	Single-Family
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide
SORRT	Smart Organizations Reduce and Recycle Tons

SSO	Source Separated Organics
SWANA	Solid Waste Association of North America
SWMP	Solid Waste Master Plan
TS	Transfer Station
TRRAC	Think Reduce and Recycle at Apartments and Condominiums
US	United States
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VPP	Voluntary Protection Program
WARM	Waste Reduction Model
WEEE	Waste Electronics and Electrical Equipment
WRF	Waste Recovery Facility
WTE	Waste to Energy