

Chapter 5

Glossary - Sources

Acronyms

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| ANJR - Association of New Jersey Recyclers | sets accounting standards for state and local governments. |
| ACO - Administrative Consent Order | HHW - Household Hazardous Waste |
| AO - Administrative Order | OPRA - Open Public Records Act |
| AONOCAPA - Administrative Order Notice of Civil Administrative Penalty Assessment | IPC(F) - Intermediate Processing Center (Facility) (In NJ applied to Recycling processing facilities) |
| BAT - Best Available Technology | LPCL - Local Public Contract Law |
| BDAT - Best Demonstrated Available Technology | MRC - Municipal recycling Coordinator |
| BRC - Business Registration Certificate | MRF - Materials Recovery Facility (In NJ applied to Solid Waste processing facilities) |
| CAA - Clean Air Act | MSW - Municipal Solid Waste |
| CEHA - County Environmental Health Act | NOCAPA - Notice of Administrative Penalty Assessment |
| C&D - Construction & Demolition Debris | NOV - Notice of Violation |
| CRP - Certified Recycling Professional | NRC - National Recycling Coalition |
| CPWM - Certified Public Works Manager | NRDC - National Resources Defense Council |
| DCA - Department of Community Affairs | OCC - Old Corrugated Containers |
| DEP - The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection | PAYT - Pay As You Throw |
| DOE - US Department of Energy | Plastics Acronyms: |
| EIS - Environmental Impact Statement | PET or PETE - Polyethylene Teraphthalate, used most often for soda bottles (#1 plastics) |
| EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency | HDPE - High Density Polyethylene, used for milk jugs, detergent containers, etc. (#2 plastics) |
| EPP - Environmentally Preferable Purchasing | PVC - Vinyl or Polyvinyl Chloride, often used for cleaning product containers (#3 plastics) |
| FY - Fiscal year | LDPE - Low Density Polyethylene, used for plastic bags, lids and some containers (#4 plastics) |
| GAAP - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, which are the rules, procedures and practices that define accepted accounting practices. | |
| GASB - Government Accounting Standards Board, an independent organization that | |

Acronyms

PP - Polypropylene, often used for yogurt and butter containers (#5 plastics)

PS - Polystyrene, used most often for food storage and food serving products (#6 plastics)

QUA - Qualified Purchasing Agent

RACT - Reasonable Available Control Technology

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (the federal legislation to regulate hazardous waste and eliminate open dumping)

RDF - Refuse Derived Fuel

SWAC - Solid Waste Advisory Committee

SWST - Solid Waste Services Tax (NJ)

TPD - Tons Per Day

TPY - Tons Per Year

UST - Underground Storage Tank (LUST - Leaking Underground Storage Tank)

VOC - Volatile Organic Compound

WTE - Waste-To-Energy

General Definitions

Agricultural Waste refers to solid waste that is generated by the rearing of animals or the production and harvest of crops or trees.

Aluminum Cans refers to containers and packaging such as beverage cans or food and other nonfood cans. Examples of recycling include processing cans into new aluminum products (containers or foil).

Baler - refers to a machine which compacts waste or recycling materials to reduce volume, usually into rectangular bundles.

Beneficial Use - refers to the reuse of residual waste if the use does not threaten public health, safety, welfare, or the environment.

Biodegradable - refers to waste material composed primarily of constituent parts that occur naturally, are able to be decomposed by bacteria or fungi, and are absorbed into the ecosystem. Wood, for example, is biodegradable, while plastics are not.

Bi-Metal Can - refers to a can made from two or more metals, usually steel and tin or aluminum. Generally used to refer to beverage cans with steel bodies and aluminum tops, whereas "steel"; or "tin" generally refer to steel cans coated with tin.

Broker refers to an individual or group of individuals who act as an agent or intermediary between the sellers and buyers of recyclable materials.

Brush and Branches refers to the natural woody material collected from yard trimmings. Whole trees, such as Christmas trees, are included. *Excludes* leaves and grass. Examples of recycling include processing brush and branches into compost additive or mulch.

Bulky Waste refers to those items that are large enough to warrant special collection services separate from regular residential curbside collection. Examples include major appliances and furniture.

Buy-Back Center refers to a facility where individuals or groups of individuals exchange recyclables for payment.

(New Jersey) Clean Communities is a statewide litter-abatement program created by the passage of the Clean Communities Act in 1986. It's managed by the New Jersey Dept. of Treasury, New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection and the New Jersey Clean Communities Council.

Collector refers to public or private haulers that collect non-hazardous waste and recyclable materials from residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sources. **Also see Hauler.**

Collection Service refers to method by which solid waste and or recyclables are collected.

General Definitions

Municipal Service refers to the services provided by employees of a local or county government.

Private Service refers to the services provided by employees of a private firm, including contract service, franchise service, and subscription service.

Contract Service refers to the services provided when a single firm is hired by a local or county government to provide collection services of specified materials to a group of customers; the firm has the exclusive right to serve all eligible customers in a specified territory. *The firm is paid by the local government, submitting only one invoice per month to the government.* Any billing of customers that takes place is done by the local government.

Franchise Service, *Exclusive*: Exclusive franchise service is the same as contract service, except the selected firm bills customers directly for services provided.

Franchise Service, *Nonexclusive*: The same as exclusive franchise service, except that more than one firm is authorized to provide service in a given geographical territory.

Subscription Service: refers to the type of service there is free competition between any licensed firm to obtain the business of any potential customer. There is typically no rate regulation whatsoever, and the prices are set by the market forces of supply and demand.

Commercial Establishment - refers to properties used primarily for commercial (sales, marketing, distribution, service) or industrial purposes. *Many communities have different definitions of a Commercial Establishment, check with your local jurisdiction.*

Commercial Waste refers to waste generated by businesses, such as office buildings; retail and wholesale establishments; and restaurants. Examples include old corrugated containers, food scraps, office papers, disposable tableware, paper napkins, and yard trimmings.

Compactor - Any power-driven mechanical equipment designed to compress waste materials. Usually attached to an enclosed rolloff container.

Compactor Truck - A large truck with an enclosed body that has special hydraulic equipment for loading, compressing, and distributing waste materials within the body.

Composting refers to the controlled aerobic decomposition of organic matter by micro-organisms (mainly bacteria and fungi) into a humus-like product.

Aerobic refers to decomposition in the presence of oxygen.

Anaerobic refers to decomposition in the absence of oxygen.

General Definitions

Backyard Composting refers to the diversion of food scraps and yard trimmings from the municipal waste stream through the onsite controlled decomposition of organic matter by micro-organisms (mainly bacteria and fungi) into a humus-like product. Backyard composting is *excluded* from recycling activities. Rather, it is considered source reduction because the composted materials never enter the municipal solid waste stream.

Compost Facilities refers to an offsite facility where the organic component of municipal solid scraps is biologically decomposed under controlled conditions; an aerobic process in which organic materials are ground or shredded and then decomposed to humus in windrow piles or in mechanical digesters, drums, or similar enclosures.

Concrete/Asphalt and Masonry/Paving Materials Asphalt or asphalt-based roofing shingles, concrete, brick, cinder block, ceramic materials stones, other masonry materials and paving materials.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris refers to waste that is generated during the construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, bridges, pavements, and other structures. C&D debris includes concrete, asphalt, lumber, steel girders, steel rods, wiring, dry wall, carpets, window glass, metal and plastic piping, tree stumps, soil, and other miscellaneous items related to the activities listed above. This category also includes natural disaster debris.

Cost refers to the dollar value of resources used for an operation during a given period.

Avoided Cost (Cost Avoidance) is the reduction in costs of one activity made possible by the operation of a different activity. In solid waste management, avoided costs often mean savings realized in the cost of collecting, transferring, transporting, and disposing garbage that is made possible by waste reduction, recycling and composting.

Direct Costs are costs that can be linked specifically to an activity, program or department.

Environmental Costs are the cost or value of a resource that includes all indirect, direct, value and costs of that resource.

Fixed Costs are costs that do not change with the level of a given activity over a specific time period. In solid waste management, they often include interest, depreciation, overhead and many salaried positions that cannot be changed quickly in response to changes in program operations or service levels.

Hidden Costs are costs of activities or resources that appear to be free, or are understated, because the actual expense is incurred or recorded by another agency or organization.

General Definitions

Indirect Costs are costs that are not exclusively related to one activity or program. Indirect costs for solid waste can include accounting, collections, payroll, personnel, legal, purchasing, information systems, record keeping, custodial, management, and expenses related to governing bodies of an organization.

Marginal Cost is the change in total costs resulting from a specific decision or change in activity; also called incremental cost.

Net Cost of a solid waste management activity is its full cost, minus its byproduct revenues.

Operating Costs are regularly recurring costs of resources that are used over a relatively short period of time (usually less than one year).

Opportunity Cost is the value placed on activities or alternatives foregone when a decision is made to employ or allocate a resource.

Overhead Costs are the management and support costs of running an organization. They cannot be tied to a particular activity or program, so they are allocated to all departments or programs using a variety of formulas. They are one kind of indirect cost.

Sunk Costs are costs that cannot be recovered at the time a decision is made and, therefore, are irrelevant to any cost-benefit calculation.

Variable Costs change with the level of a given activity, such as recycling collection or garbage disposal. They are often operation, maintenance and other costs that can be reduced quickly in response to lower waste disposal tonnage.

Crumb Rubber refers to ground rubber pieces the size of sand or silt used in rubber or plastic products, or processed further into reclaimed rubber or asphalt products.

Cullet - refers to clean, color-sorted, crushed glass that is used in glass making to speed up the melting of silica sand. The use of cullet reduces energy costs of glass manufacturing.

Depreciation is an accounting method for allocating costs of capital outlays over the useful life of a resource. Useful life is a projection of how long a resource is expected to provide services; it may differ significantly from the actual amount of time the resource is used.

Disposal refers to the incineration, deposition, dumping, or placing of solid waste into or on the land or water in a manner that the solid waste or a constituent of the solid waste enters the environment, is emitted into the air or is discharged into the waters.

General Definitions

Disposal Facilities refers to repositories for solid waste including landfills and combustors intended for permanent containment or destruction of waste materials. *Excludes* transfer stations and composting facilities.

Drop-Off Center refers to a method of collection whereby recyclable or compostable materials are taken by individuals to a collection site and placed in designated containers.

End-market (NJ Definition) means any person which receives processed or unprocessed source separated recyclable material and utilizes the material as a finished product or as a raw material for a manufacturing process.

End User refers to facilities that purchase or secure recovered materials for the purpose of recycling. Examples include recycling plants and composting facilities. *Excludes* waste disposal facilities.

Environmentally Preferred Purchasing (EPP) is a concept that melds procurement and environmental sustainability into an environmentally conscious purchasing, strategy, advocates multifaceted environmental purchasing.

Ferrous Metals refers to magnetic metals derived from iron (steel). Products made from ferrous metals include major and small appliances, furniture, and containers and packaging (steel drums and barrels). Examples of recycling include processing tin/steel cans, strapping, and ferrous metals from appliances into new products.

Food Processing Waste refers to food residues produced during agricultural and industrial operations.

Food Scraps refers to uneaten food and food preparation wastes from residences and commercial establishments (grocery stores, restaurants, and produce stands), institutional sources (school cafeterias), and industrial sources (employee lunchrooms). *Excludes* food processing waste from agricultural and industrial operations. Examples of recycling include composting and using food scraps to feed pigs, but *excludes* source reduction activities such as backyard (onsite) composting and use of food items for human consumption (food banks).

Full Cost Accounting is a systematic approach for identifying, summing, and reporting the actual costs of solid waste management, taking into account past and future outlays, overhead costs and operating costs. It does not include externalities that are not reflected in current market prices. **ALSO SEE US EPA Full Cost Accounting for Municipal Solid Waste Management A Handbook. (EPA530-R-95-041).**

Future Outlay refers to an expenditure of cash in the future that is obligated by current or prior activities

Generators refer to producers of municipal solid waste such as residences, institutions, commercial businesses, and industry.

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Glass Containers refers to containers and packaging such as beer and soft drink bottles, wine and liquor bottles, and bottles and jars for food, cosmetics, and other products. For the purpose of recycling, container glass is generally separated into color categories (clear, green, and amber or brown). Examples of recycling include processing glass into new containers, construction materials (aggregate), or fiberglass (insulation).

Grass refers to lawn clippings. *Excludes* leaves, brush, and branches.

Grasscycling refers to the source reduction activity whereby grass clippings are left on the lawn after mowing.

Hauler refers to a waste collection company that provides complete refuse removal services. Many will also collect recyclables. Includes both private and public entities. **Also see Collector.**

Household Batteries refers to any type of button, coin, cylindrical rectangular or other shaped enclosed device or sealed container which was utilized as an energy source for commercial, industrial, medical, institutional or household use. *Does not include Lead Acid Batteries from vehicles.*

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) refers to hazardous products that are used and disposed of by residential - rather than industrial -consumers. These products include some paints, stains, varnishes, solvents, and pesticides, and other materials or products containing volatile chemicals that catch fire, react, explode under certain circumstances, or that are corrosive or toxic. HHW is derived from municipal solid waste (MSW) with the exception of used oil which is *excluded* from the category of MSW. Examples of recycling include processing HHW components into new products after they have been diverted from the waste stream. (Diversion from the waste stream only does not constitute recycling i.e., through collection or drop-off programs).

Incinerator refers to a furnace for burning solid waste under controlled conditions.

Incineration means reducing the volume of solid wastes by the use of an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion. Strictly speaking, only the organic materials are combusted, but the non-combusted materials can also undergo a transformation under the influence of the heat released (e.g. glass melts into slag, and chlorine can react with organic material to form micro-pollutants

Industrial Process Waste refers to residues produced during manufacturing operations.

Industrial Sludge refers to the semi liquid residue remaining from the treatment of industrial water and wastewater.

Industrial Waste refers to non-hazardous wastes discarded at industrial sites from packaging and administrative sources. Examples include corrugated boxes, plastic film,

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wood pallets, lunchroom wastes, and office paper. *Excludes* industrial process wastes from manufacturing operations.

Integrated Solid Waste Management refers to the incorporating multiple approaches to manage the entire municipal solid waste stream. In an integrated system, increased activity in one activity, recycling for example, creates savings that can be captured in another activity, such as garbage collection, transfer and disposal.

Institutional Waste refers to waste generated at institutions, such as schools, libraries, hospitals, and prisons. Examples include cafeteria and restroom trashcan wastes, office papers, classroom wastes, and yard trimmings. *Excludes* regulated medical.

Intermediate Processing Center (Facility) (IPC), in New Jersey, refers to a Permitted Facility where incoming recyclable materials, which have been source separated by the generator prior to collection, are received for onsite processing and separation utilizing manual or mechanical methods for the purposes of marketing the recyclable material and the disposal of the residual solid waste at an authorized solid waste facility.

Large Generator refers to commercial businesses, institutions, or industries that generate sufficient quantities of municipal solid waste and recyclables to warrant self-management of these materials. Examples of large generators include supermarkets, restaurants, hardware stores, shopping malls, warehouses, amusement parks, convention centers, and office and apartment complexes.

Landfill - refers to a method for final disposal of solid waste on land. The refuse is spread and compacted and a cover of soil applied so that effects on the environment (including public health and safety) are minimized. Under current regulations, landfills are required to have liners and leachate treatment systems to prevent contamination of ground water and surface waters.

Leachate - refers to liquid that passes through, and escapes from, a landfill. The liquid is created from the rainfall and liquids present in the deposited waste that percolates down through the soil and garbage carrying many toxins with it as it travels to areas surrounding the landfill.

Lead-Acid Batteries refers to batteries used in automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles. They contain plastic, lead (a toxic metal), and sulfuric acid.

Leaves refer to the foliage of a plant.

Liquidated Damages refers to reasonable estimates of damages likely to result from a breach of contract. They are not penalties for failure to perform.

Liquid Waste(s) refers to Bulk liquid and semiliquids or a mixture consisting of solid matter suspended in a liquid media which is contained within, or is discharged from, any one vessel, tank. Including septic tank clean-out wastes and liquid sewage sludge combined with water and dissolved materials.

General Definitions

Major (Large) Appliances refers to many different types, sizes, and styles of ovens, microwave ovens, air-conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, washers, dryers, dishwashers, water heaters, dehumidifiers, or trash compactors manufactured for household, commercial, or recreational use. Steel is the predominant material used in the manufacture of large appliances. Other materials found in appliances (in varying amounts) include, copper, brass, aluminum, glass, rubber, and paperboard. **Also see White Goods and Bulky Waste.**

Material Recovery Facility (MRF), in New Jersey, refers to a Permitted Solid Waste Facility where incoming waste is not source separated by the generator prior to collection, and is received for onsite processing and separation utilizing manual or mechanical methods for the purposes of recovering recyclable materials for disposition and recycling prior to the disposal of the residual solid waste at an authorized solid waste facility.

Medical Waste refers to any solid waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals, excluding hazardous waste identified or listed under 40 CFR Part 261 or any household waste as defined in 40 CFR Subsection 261.4 (b)(1).

Mill-Ready Cullet refers to crushed and whole contaminant-free scrap container glass that complies with the proper Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, Inc. glass specifications.

Mixed Glass refers to recovered container glass that is not sorted into specific categories (color and grade).

Mixed Metals refers to recovered metal that is not sorted into specific categories (aluminum cans, tin/steel cans, other ferrous, and other nonferrous).

Mixed Municipal Solid Waste refers to municipal solid waste that is not sorted into specific categories (plastics, glass, and yard trimmings).

Mixed Plastic refers to recovered plastic that is not sorted into specific categories (HDPE, LDPE, and PETE).

Mulching refers to the process by which the volume of organic waste is reduced through shredding or grinding.

Multi-Family refers to a building or group of buildings having multiple dwelling units per structure or multiple structures on common land. Multi-family buildings are usually those having three or more units per structure and are rented or leased. *Many communities have different definitions of multifamily household check with your local jurisdiction.*

Multi-Family Recycling refers to recycling activities at Multi-Family buildings.

General Definitions

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) *General Definition* refers to wastes such as durable goods, nondurable goods, containers and packaging, food scraps, yard trimmings, and miscellaneous inorganic wastes from residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sources, such as appliances, automobile tires, old newspapers, clothing, disposable tableware, office and classroom paper, wood pallets, and cafeteria wastes.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) *From N.J.A.C 7:26 - NJ Solid Waste Regulations* refers residential, commercial and institutional waste generated within a community.

(Total) Municipal Solid Waste Stream *From N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.13 - Statewide Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act* means the sum of the municipal solid waste stream disposed of as solid waste, as measured in tons, plus the total number of tons of recyclable materials recycled; and **"total solid waste stream"** means the aggregate amount of solid waste generated within the boundaries of any county from all sources of generation, including the municipal solid waste stream.

Solid Waste Types - *by New Jersey ID Number*

- 10 **Municipal** (household, commercial and institutional): Waste originating in the community consisting of household waste from private residences, commercial waste which originates in wholesale, retail or service establishments, such as, restaurants, stores, markets, theaters, hotels and warehouses, and institutional waste material originated in schools, hospitals, research institutions and public buildings.
- 12 **Dry sewage sludge**: Sludge from a sewage treatment plant which has been digested and dewatered and does not require liquid handling equipment.
- 13 **Bulky waste**: Large items of waste material, such as appliances and furniture. Discarded automobiles, trucks and trailers and large vehicle parts, and tires are included under this category.
- 13C **Construction and Demolition waste**: Waste building material and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, pavements and other structures. The following materials may be found in construction and demolition waste: treated and untreated wood scrap; tree parts, tree stumps and brush; concrete, asphalt, bricks, blocks and other masonry; plaster and wallboard; roofing materials; corrugated cardboard and miscellaneous paper; ferrous and nonferrous metal; non-asbestos building insulation; plastic scrap; dirt; carpets and padding; glass (window and door); and other miscellaneous materials; but shall not include other solid waste types.
- 23 **Vegetative waste**: Waste materials from farms, plant nurseries and greenhouses that are produced from the raising of plants. This waste includes such crop residues as plant stalks, hulls, leaves and tree wastes processed through a wood chipper. Also included are non-crop residues such as leaves, grass clippings, tree parts, shrubbery and garden wastes.
- 25 **Animal and food processing wastes**: Processing waste materials generated in canneries, slaughterhouses, packing plants or similar industries, including animal manure when intended for disposal and not reuse. Also included are dead animals. Animal manure, when intended for reuse or composting, is to be

General Definitions

managed in accordance with the criteria and standards developed by the Department of Agriculture as set forth at N.J.S.A. 4:9-38.

- 27 Dry industrial waste:** Waste materials resulting from manufacturing, industrial and research and development processes and operations, and which are not hazardous in accordance with the standards and procedures set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:26G. Also included are nonhazardous oil spill cleanup waste, dry nonhazardous pesticides, dry nonhazardous chemical waste, and residue from the operations of a scrap metal shredding facility.
- 27A** Waste material consisting of asbestos or asbestos containing waste.
- 27I** Waste material consisting of incinerator ash or ash containing waste.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) - Categories used for NJ Tonnage Report Calculation:

| NJDEP Category Number for Recycled Materials | Name Recycled Materials |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 01 | Corrugated |
| 02 | Mixed Office Paper |
| 03 | Newspaper |
| 04 | Other Paper/Mag/JunkMail |
| 05 | Glass Containers |
| 06 | Aluminum Containers |
| 07 | Steel Containers |
| 08 | Plastic Containers |
| 12 | Anti-freeze |
| 16 | Used Motor Oil |
| 17 | Brush/Tree Parts |
| 18 | Grass Clippings |
| 19 | Leaves |
| 21 | Batteries (Dry Cell) |
| 23 | Food Waste |
| 25 | Other Glass |
| 26 | Other Plastic |
| 29 | Textiles |
| The following are identified as Bulky: | |
| 09 | Heavy Iron |
| 10 | Nonferrous/Aluminum Scrap |
| 11 | White Goods & Light Iron |
| 13 | Batteries (Automobile) |
| 14 | Automobile Scrap |
| 15 | Tires |
| 20 | Stumps |
| 22 | Concrete / Asphalt / Brick / Block |
| 24 | Other Material Not Listed |
| 27 | Oil Contaminated Soil |
| 28 | Process Residue |
| 30 | Wood Scraps |

General Definitions

Natural Disaster Debris refers to wastes resulting from earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tornados, and other natural disasters. *Excludes* wastes resulting from heavy storms. Natural disaster debris may be classified as construction and demolition debris.

Nonferrous Metals refers to nonmagnetic metals such as aluminum, lead, and copper. Products made from nonferrous metals include containers and packaging such as beverage cans, food and other nonfood cans; nonferrous metals found in appliances, furniture, electronic equipment; and non-packaging aluminum products (foil, closures, and lids from bimetal cans). **Also see Other Nonferrous Metals**

Non-Traditional Recyclable Material originally referred to source separated recyclable material including food wastes, electronics, computers, tires, textiles, roof shingles, oil filters, plate glass, antifreeze, latex paints, thermostats, lamps (light bulbs), oil-based finishes, batteries, Petroleum Contaminated Soil and like materials processed at Class B or C facilities.

Other Glass refers to glass from furniture, appliances, and consumer electronics.. Examples of recycling include processing glass into new glass products such as containers, construction materials (aggregate), or fiberglass (insulation).

Other Nonferrous Metals refers to nonferrous metals (lead, copper, and zinc) from appliances, consumer electronics, and non-packaging aluminum products (foil, closures, and aluminum lids from bimetal cans). **Also see Nonferrous Metals**

Other Recyclables refers to household hazardous waste, oil filters, fluorescent tubes, mattresses, consumer electronics, circuit boards, and other miscellaneous recyclable items found in municipal solid waste that cannot be otherwise categorized.

Paper refers to paper products and materials such as old newspapers, old magazines, office papers, telephone directories, old corrugated containers, bags, and some paperboard packaging. Examples of recycling include processing paper into new paper products (tissue, paperboard, hydromulch, animal bedding, or insulation materials).

Computer Paper/Printout refers to a type of paper used in manifold business forms and produced in rolls and/or fan folded. It is used with computers and word processors to print data, information, letters, advertising, etc.

Corrugated Cardboard refers to structural paper material with an inner core shaped in rigid parallel furrows and ridges. Does not refer to linerboard or paperboard such as that used for cereal boxes. **SEE Old Corrugated Containers (OCC)**

Mixed Paper refers to recovered paper that is not sorted into specific categories (old magazines, old newspapers, and old corrugated containers).

Office Paper (OFF) refers to high-grade papers such as copier paper, computer printout, and stationery. These papers are almost entirely made of uncoated

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chemical pulp, although some amounts of groundwood are used. It should be noted that this category of paper also is generated at locations other than offices, such as homes and institutions (schools).

Old Corrugated Containers (OCC) refers to corrugated containers made from unbleached, unwaxed paper with a ruffled (corrugated) inner liner. **SEE Corrugated Cardboard**

Old Magazines refers to dry, coated magazines, catalogues, and similar printed materials.

Old Newspaper (ONP) refers to periodicals printed on newsprint. Includes groundwood inserts (advertisements). Examples of recycling include processing old newspapers into new paper products (newspaper, paperboard, boxboard, or animal bedding).

Other Paper refers to paper from books, third class mail, other commercial printing, paper towels, paper plates and cups, other non-packaging paper (posters, photographic papers, cards, and games), milk cartons, folding boxes (cereal boxes), bags, wrapping papers, and other paper and paperboard products.

Paper Processor refers to an intermediate operating facility where recovered paper products and materials are sorted, cleaned of contaminants, and prepared for final recycling. Examples include paper stock dealers and paper packers.

Paper Recycling

High-Grade Paper

High-grade paper is usually generated in office environments and can earn recycling revenues when present in sufficient quantity. Types of high-grade paper include:

Computer paper (also known as Computer Print Out or CPO) - Can be all white or have a white main fiber with bright green or blue bars.

White ledger - Most white office paper, including white computer paper, copy machine paper, letterhead, white notebook paper, and white envelopes. Common contaminants include glossy paper, wax-coated paper, latex adhesive labels, envelopes with plastic windows, and carbon paper.

Tab cards. Usually manila-colored computer cards; may be other colors but must be separated by color to be valuable as a high-grade paper,

Other Papers

These papers are less valuable than high-grade paper in terms of recycling, although they still can be cost-effective to recycle in many cases. Examples of other types of paper include:

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Colored ledger - most non-white office paper, including carbonless paper, file folders; tablet paper, colored envelopes, and yellow legal paper

Corrugated Cardboard (also known as Old Corrugated Cardboard or OCC) - Includes unbleached, un-waxed paper with a ruffled (corrugated) inner liner. It usually does not include linerboard or pressboard, such as cereal boxes and shoe boxes, for most businesses, cardboard is a cost-effective material to recycle.

Newspaper (also known as Old News Print or ONP) - It is most valued when separated from other paper types, but can be recycled as mixed waste paper.

Miscellaneous waste paper - Encompasses most types of clean and dry paper which do not fall into the categories mentioned above, including glossy papers, magazines, catalogs, telephone books, cards, laser-printed white ledger, windowed envelopes, paper with adhesive labels, paper bags, wrapping paper, packing paper, sticky-backed notes, and glossy advertising paper, This mixed paper has limited value in existing markets.

Mixed waste paper - Paper that is un-segregated by color, quantity, or grade (e.g., combination of white ledger, newsprint, colored paper, envelopes without windows, computer paper, glossy paper, etc.). Mixed paper generally sells below the price of the least valuable paper in the mix.

Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) refers to a system under which residents pay for municipal solid waste management services per unit of waste (by weight or volume) collected rather than through a fixed fee.

Performance Bond refers to a guarantee that protects an organization or individual in the event that a contractor fails to perform services required by contract.

Petroleum Contaminated Soil refers to non-hazardous soils containing petroleum hydrocarbons resulting from spills, leaks or leaking underground storage tanks used for gasoline or any other commercial fuel and which are recycled in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 726A-1.1 m.

Plastic Codes/Types

#1 - PET or PETE - Polyethylene Teraphthalate, used most often for soda bottles

#2- HDPE - High Density Polyethylene, used for milk jugs, detergent containers, etc.

#3 - PVC - Vinyl or Polyvinyl Chloride, often used for cleaning product containers

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#4- LDPE - Low Density Polyethylene, used for plastic bags, lids and some containers

#5 - Polypropylene, often used for yogurt and butter containers

#6 - Polystyrene, used most often for food storage and food serving products

Other Plastic refers to plastic from appliances, furniture, trash bags, cups, eating utensils, sporting and recreational equipment, and other non-packaging plastic products.

Plastic Processor refers to an intermediate operating facility where recovered plastic products and materials are sorted, cleaned of contaminants, and prepared for final recycling. Examples include plastics handlers and plastics reclaimers.

Post-consumer Materials/Waste refers to recovered materials that have been used as a consumer item and are diverted from municipal solid waste for the purpose of collection, recycling, and disposition (aluminum beverage cans, plastic bottles, old newspapers, and yard trimmings). *Excludes* materials from industrial processes that have not reached the consumer, such as glass broken in the manufacturing process or overissues of newspapers and magazines.

Pre-consumer Materials/Waste refers to materials generated in manufacturing and converting processes, such as manufacturing scrap and trimmings/cuttings. Also includes print overruns, over-issue publications (newspapers and magazines), and obsolete inventories.

Processors refers to intermediate operators that handle recyclable materials from collectors and generators for the purpose of preparing materials for recycling (material recovery facilities, scrap metal yards, paper dealers, and glass beneficiation plants). Processors act as intermediaries between collectors and end users of recovered materials.

Pickup Charge refers to the fee assessed by a waste hauler to empty a front or rear-load dumpster. Usually this is a flat service fee regardless of weight or volume contained in the dumpster.

Pull Charge refers to the fee assessed by a waste hauler to pick up a rolloff, compactor or box at the generator's facility, haul it to a disposal site, empty it and replace with another container.

Putrescible Waste includes household food waste; green waste and certain wastes arising from commercial and industrial sources. This kind of waste will easily decompose and breakdown causing the formation of foul-smelling incompletely oxidized products.

General Definitions

Non-Putrescible Waste includes certain wastes arising from residential, commercial and industrial sources that can be stored for long periods without decomposing or odoriferous release and does not produce leachate.

Rear Loader refers to a refuse truck that has power-driven loading equipment at the rear of the vehicle.

Recycling refers to the series of activities by which discarded materials are collected, sorted, processed, and converted into raw materials and used in the production of new products. *Excludes* the use of these materials as a fuel substitute or for energy production.

Recycling Coordinator refers to the person who plans, organizes and oversees the recycling program established in a commercial, municipal, institutional or industrial facility or in a municipal residential curbside collection program.

Redemption Program refers to a program where consumers are monetarily compensated for the collection of recyclable materials, generally through pre-paid deposits or taxes on beverage containers. In some states or localities, legislation has been passed to implement redemption programs to assist in the prevention of roadside litter (bottle bills).

Residential Waste refers to waste generated by single and multi-family homes including old newspapers, clothing, disposable tableware, food packaging, cans and bottles, food scraps, and yard trimmings.

Residues refer to the materials remaining after processing, incineration, composting, or recycling have been completed. Residues are usually disposed of in landfills.

Resource Recovery refers to the processing that provides for the extraction and utilization of materials or energy from municipal waste that is generated off site, including, but not limited to, a facility that mechanically extracts materials from municipal waste, a combustion facility that converts the organic fraction of municipal waste to usable energy, and any chemical and biological process that converts municipal waste into a fuel product. The term does not include compost, methane gas extraction from a municipal waste landfill or recycling facility.

Reuse refers to the use of a product or component of municipal solid waste in its original form more than once. Examples include refilling glass or plastic bottles, repairing wood pallets, using corrugated or plastic containers for storage, and returning milk crates.

Roll off - refers to a 10 to 50 cubic yard container with an open top for collection of solid waste. The container is picked up by a special truck and hauled to landfill to be emptied.

Self-Haul - refers to collection of recyclables or solid waste using municipal employees. **Also see Collection Service - Municipal Service.**

General Definitions

Single Stream refers to the method of collecting the entire residential recycling stream together in one non-compartmentalized vehicle. Mixed paper and commingled containers are collected together and delivered to the materials recovery facility (MRF). A single-stream program integrates the separation and collection components of recycling; all recyclable materials are collected in one “stream.”

Small (Minor) Appliances refers to many different types, sizes, and styles of electric fans, coffee makers, electric irons, food mixers, etc. Aluminum and plastic are the predominant materials used in small appliances.

Source Reduction refers to the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials, such as products and packaging, to reduce the amount or toxicity of materials before they enter the municipal solid waste management system, such as redesigning products or packaging to reduce the quantity of materials or the toxicity of the materials used; reusing products or packaging already manufactured; and lengthening the life of products to postpone disposal. Examples include donating food to food banks, diverting food scraps and yard trimmings through backyard (onsite) composting, and reusing plastic pallets. **Also See Waste Prevention.**

Solid Waste Services Tax (SWST) (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-138a) is the tax levied on the owner or operator of every sanitary landfill facility in New Jersey on all solid waste accepted for disposal.

The revenue collected from the Solid Waste Services Tax will be deposited in the Solid Waste Services Tax fund to be administered by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

Stormwater is runoff from rainwater, melting snow, lawn watering and other similar activities that will carry chemicals, nutrients, sediments, pet droppings, litter and trash, either directly or through storm sewers into rivers, creeks and lakes causing those bodies to become polluted.

Textiles refers to fibers from discarded apparel, furniture, linens (sheets and towels), and carpets. Examples of recycling include converting apparel and linens into wiper rags and processing textiles into new products (linen paper or carpet padding).

Tin/Steel Cans refers to tin-coated steel containers such as cans used for food packaging.

Tipping Fee refers to the charge made by a disposal site operator for the privilege of disposing waste materials.

Tire Processor refers to an intermediate operating facility where recovered tires are processed in preparation for recycling.

General Definitions

Traditional Recyclable Material originally referred to source separated non-putrescible recyclable material including metal, glass or plastic containers, paper, and corrugated and other cardboard which are processed at a Class A facility.

Transfer Station refers to a facility where solid waste is transferred from collection vehicles to larger trucks or rail cars for longer distance transport.

Tree Stumps refers to the portion of a tree remaining after it has been cut. Tree stumps are categorized as yard trimmings when found in municipal solid waste. Otherwise, tree stumps are generally found in, and categorized as, construction and demolition debris.

Unit Pricing refers to the price residents pay for waste management or recycling services per unit of waste collected rather than through a flat fee, also known as pay-as-you-throw or variable rate pricing.

Universal waste - see Definitions from N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 et seq.

Variable Rate Pricing refers to the price residents pay for waste management or recycling services per unit of waste collected rather than through a flat fee, also known as pay-as-you-throw or unit pricing.

Virgin Materials - Natural resources and raw materials traditionally used in industrial and manufacturing processes. Examples of virgin material include wood pulp, plastic resins derived from the petroleum refining process, mined/processed metals, and glass produced using a silica base.

Waste Audit - refers to an analysis of a facility's processes, waste stream, recycling activities and disposal costs used to process detailed information of the solid waste management system.

Waste Characterization Studies refers to the identification and measurement (by weight or volume) of specific categories of municipal solid waste materials (glass, plastic, and metals) for the purpose of projecting landfill capacity, determining best management practices and developing cost-effective recycling programs.

Waste Generation refers to the amount (weight or volume) of materials and products that enter the waste stream before recycling, composting, landfilling, or combustion takes place

Waste Prevention is not recycling, although these two solid waste management strategies are often confused with each other. Recycling is an effective way to manage waste materials once they have been generated. Waste Prevention actually reduces the amount of material used and therefore the amount discarded. **Also see Source Reduction**

Waste Reduction - Design, manufacture, or use of a product to minimize weight of municipal waste that requires processing or disposal, including activities that minimize

General Definitions

the weight or volume or increases durability or recyclability, and the use of products that contain as little material as possible, are capable of being reused or recycled, or have an extended useful life.

Waste Stream refers to the total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that must be recycled, incinerated, or disposed of in landfills; or any segment thereof, such as the “residential waste stream” or the “recyclable waste stream.”

Waste-To-Energy Facility/Combustor refers to a facility where recovered municipal solid waste is converted into a usable form of energy, usually through combustion.

White Goods refers to major appliances such as refrigerators, stoves, air conditioners, and washing machines. **Also see Bulky Waste.**

White Ledger refers to printed or unprinted sheets of white ledger, bond, writing paper, and all other papers which have a similar fiber and filler content.

Yard Trimmings refers to grass, leaves, tree branches and brush, and tree stumps from residential, institutional, and commercial sources. Examples of recycling include processing yard trimmings into compost, mulch, or other similar uses, and landspreading leaves (when the depth of the application allows for degradation of the organic plant material).

Yard Trimmings Processor refers to an intermediate operating facility where recovered yard trimmings are sorted, cleaned of contaminants, and prepared for final recycling.

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

Aboveground tank means a tank used to store or process used oil that is not an underground storage tank as defined in 40 C.F.R. 280.12 or N.J.A.C. 7:14B.

Act means the New Jersey Statewide Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.11 et seq.

Applicant means any person seeking a general or limited approval to operate a recycling center.

Battery means a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells which is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

Beneficial use means the use or reuse of a material, which would otherwise become solid waste, as landfill cover, aggregate substitute, fuel substitute or fill material or the use or reuse in a manufacturing process to make a product or as an effective substitute for a commercial product. Beneficial use of a material shall not constitute recycling or disposal.

Biodegradable plastic means plastic products that are designed to biodegrade and compost and which meet the specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials document - ASTM D 6400-99 - entitled Standard Specifications for Compostable Plastics, incorporated herein by reference.

Brush means branches, woody plants and other like vegetative material. Leaves and grass do not constitute brush.

Class A recyclable material means a source separated non-putrescible recyclable material specifically excluded from Department approval prior to receipt, storage, processing or transfer at a recycling center in accordance with N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.34b, which material currently includes source separated non-putrescible metal, glass, paper, plastic containers, and corrugated and other cardboard.

Class B recyclable material means a source separated recyclable material which is subject to Department approval prior to receipt, storage, processing or transfer at a recycling center in accordance with N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.34b, and which includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Source separated, non-putrescible, waste concrete, asphalt, brick, block, asphalt-based roofing scrap and wood waste;
2. Source separated, non-putrescible, waste materials other than metal, glass, paper, plastic containers, corrugated and other cardboard resulting from

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, pavements and other structures;

3. Source separated whole trees, tree trunks, tree parts, tree stumps, brush and leaves provided that they are not composted;
4. Source separated scrap tires; and
5. Source separated petroleum contaminated soil.

Class C recyclable material means a source separated compostable material which is subject to Department approval prior to the receipt, storage, processing or transfer at a recycling center in accordance with N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.34b, and which includes, but is not limited to, organic materials such as:

1. Source separated food waste;
2. Source separated biodegradable plastic; and
3. Source separated yard trimmings.

Class D recyclable material means, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Used oil, as defined in this section, which is subject to Department approval prior to the receipt, storage or processing at a Class D recycling center in accordance with N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.34b, and which includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - i. Used lubricant oil;
 - ii. Used coolant oil (non-contact heat transfer fluids);
 - iii. Used emulsion oil; and
 - iv. Any other synthetic oil or oil refined from crude oil, which has been used, and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities;
2. Antifreeze;
3. Latex paints;
4. Thermostats;
5. Lamps (light bulbs);
6. Oil-based finishes;
7. Batteries;
8. Mercury-containing devices; and
9. Consumer Electronics.

Clean fill means an uncontaminated nonwater-soluble, nondecomposable, inert solid such as concrete, glass and/or clay or ceramic products. Clean fill does not mean processed or unprocessed mixed construction and demolition debris including, but not limited to, wallboard, plastic, wood or metal. The non-water soluble, non-decomposable inert products generated from an approved Class B recycling facility are considered clean fill.

Commingled means a combining of source separated recyclable materials for the purpose of recycling.

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

Compostable means able to undergo physical, chemical, thermal and/or biological degradation under aerobic conditions such that the material to be composted enters into and is physically indistinguishable from the finished compost (humus), and which ultimately mineralizes (biodegrades to carbon dioxide, water, and biomass) in the environment at a rate like that of known compostable materials such as paper and yard trimmings.

Composting means the controlled biological degradation of organic matter to make compost.

Consumer means any New Jersey resident who uses or purchases lubricating or other automotive oil for personal use, or who generates used motor oil through personal use of lubricating or other automotive oil.

Consumer electronics means any appliance used in the home or business that includes circuitry. Consumer electronics includes the components and sub-assemblies that collectively make up the electronic products and may, when individually broken down, include batteries, mercury switches, capacitors containing PCBs, cadmium plated parts and lead or cadmium containing plastics. Examples of consumer electronics include, but are not limited to, computers, printers, copiers, telefacsimiles, VCRs, stereos, televisions, and telecommunication devices.

Container means any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

Contaminant means solid waste which adheres to, or which is otherwise contained on or in, source separated recyclable materials.

Curing means the last stage of composting that occurs after much of the readily metabolized material has decomposed. Curing provides for additional stabilization of the composted material.

Department or **NJDEP** means the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

Designated district or municipal recycling coordinator means the individual designated pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.13 or 13:1E-99.16, respectively.

Designated recyclable materials means those recyclable materials, including metal, glass, paper, or plastic, polycoated paperboard packaging, including beverage containers and aseptic packaging, food waste, corrugated and other cardboard, newspaper, magazines, or high-grade office paper designated in a district recycling plan to be source separated in a municipality pursuant to section 3 of P.L.1987, c.102 (C.13:1E-99.13).

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

Disposition or disposition of designated recyclable materials means the transportation, placement, reuse, sale, donation, transfer or temporary storage for a period not exceeding six months of designated recyclable materials for all possible uses except for disposal as solid waste.

District means a solid waste management district as designated by section 10 of P.L.1975, c.326 (C.13:1E-19), except that, as used in the provisions of P.L.1987, c.102 (C.13:1E-99.11 et seq.), district shall not include the Hackensack Meadowlands District.

District recycling plan means the plan prepared and adopted by the governing body of a county and approved by the department to implement the State Recycling Plan goals pursuant to section 3 of P.L.1987, c.102 (C.13:1E-99.13).

End-market means any person which receives processed or unprocessed source separated recyclable material and utilizes the material as a finished product or as a raw material for a manufacturing process.

Existing tank means a tank that is used for the storage or processing of used oil and that is in operation, or for which installation has commenced on or prior to December 16, 1996. Installation shall be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin installation of the tank and if either:

1. A continuous on-site installation program has begun; or
2. The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations-which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss for installation of the tank to be completed within a reasonable time. FIFRA means the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. §§136 through 136y.

General approval means an approval to operate a recycling center for the receipt, storage, processing or transfer of Class B, Class C or Class D recyclable material.

Lamp or universal waste lamp means the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, and infra-red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Examples of common universal waste lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps.

Large quantity handler of universal waste means a universal waste handler, as defined in this section, who accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more, total, of universal waste (calculated collectively) at any time. Such designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste is accumulated.

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

Leachate means a liquid which has come in contact with or percolated through a porous solid and extracted dissolved and suspended material. Condensate from gases that pass through a porous solid may also contain dissolved or suspended material.

Leaf composting facility means a solid waste facility which is designed and operated solely for the purpose of composting leaves and shall also include leaf mulching operations on land deemed actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural use as defined in section 5 of P.L.1964, c.48 (C.54:4-23.5).

Limited approval means an approval to operate a recycling center for the receipt, storage, processing or transfer of Class B recyclable material for a period of time not to exceed 180 days.

Manufacturer means any person which utilizes Class A recyclable material or non-container plastic materials as raw materials in the production of new paper, metal, glass or plastic products.

Mercury-containing device means any product component which uses elemental mercury, sealed in an ampule or other container, as a functional component. Examples of mercury containing devices include, but are not limited to, mercury switches and thermometers.

Mobile recycling equipment is equipment which processes Class B, Class C or Class D recyclable material and which does not operate from a permanent location but which is capable of being transported from site to site.

Motor oil retailer means any person who annually sells to consumers more than 500 gallons of lubricating and/or other automotive oil in container for use off the premises where sold.

New tank means a tank that will be used to store or process used oil and for which installation has commenced after December 16, 1996.

Non-container plastic materials means source separated nonputrescible plastic materials other than plastic containers.

Off-site means any site other than the specific site or point of generation of recyclable materials.

Oil-based finishes means any paint or other finish which may exhibit, or is known to exhibit, a hazardous waste characteristic, or which contains a listed hazardous waste, and is in its original packaging, or otherwise appropriately contained and

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

clearly labeled. Examples of oil-based finishes include, but are not limited to, oil-based paints, lacquers, stains, and aerosol paint cans.

On-site means the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided that the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right of way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which such person controls and to which the public does not have access, are also considered on-site property.

Paper means all paper grades, including but not limited to, newspaper, corrugated and other cardboard, high-grade office paper, fine paper, bond paper, offset paper, xerographic paper, mimeo paper, duplicator paper, and related types of cellulosic material containing not more than 10% by weight or volume of non-cellulosic material such as laminates, binders, coatings, or saturants.

Paper product means any paper items or commodities, including but not limited to, paper napkins, towels, construction material, toilet tissue, paper and related types of cellulosic products containing not more than 10% by weight or volume of non-cellulosic material such as laminates, binders, coatings, or saturants.

Plastic container means any formed or molded and hermetically sealed, or made airtight with a metal or plastic cap, rigid container with a minimum wall thickness of not less than 0.010 inches, and composed primarily of thermoplastic synthetic polymeric material.

Person means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), corporate official, partnership, association, Federal agency, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, county or municipality, or any interstate body.

Pesticide means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that:

1. Is a new animal drug under the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) section 201(w); or
2. Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug; or
3. Is an animal feed under FFDCA section 201(x) that bears or contains any substances described at paragraph 1 or 2 above.

Plastic container means any formed or molded and hermetically sealed, or made airtight with a metal or plastic cap, rigid container, other than a plastic bottle, intended for single-use and having a capacity of at least eight ounces, but less than

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

five United States gallons, with a minimum wall thickness of not less than 0.010 inches, and composed primarily of thermoplastic synthetic polymeric material.

Post-consumer waste material means any finished product generated by a business or consumer which has served its intended end use, and which has been separated from solid waste for the purposes of collection, recycling and disposition and which does not include secondary waste material;

Processing means the treatment of source separated recyclable materials so as to conform to end-market specifications, including, but not limited to, separating material by type, grade or color, crushing, grinding, shredding or bailing or removing contaminants. (See also used oil processing below.)

Product means the material or the good generated as a result of processing source separated recyclable materials for which no further processing is required prior to final utilization.

Recover means to remove refrigerant fluid in any condition from a refrigerator, freezer, air conditioner, chiller, or similar appliance and store it in an external container without necessarily testing or processing it in any way.

Recognized academic institution means any of the following educational or research institutions located in this State: a duly authorized institution of higher education licensed by the Board of Higher Education; a public school operated by a local school district; a private vocational school; or a nonpublic school satisfying the State's compulsory attendance requirements.

Recyclable material means those materials which would otherwise become solid waste and which may be collected, separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

Recycled product or product made from recycled material means any nonpaper item or commodity which is manufactured or produced in whole or in part from post-consumer waste material;

Recycling means any process by which materials which would otherwise become solid waste are collected, separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

Recycling center means a facility designed and operated solely for receiving, storing, processing or transferring source separated recyclable materials (Class A, Class B, Class C and/or Class D recyclable material). Recycling centers shall not include recycling depots, manufacturers, or scrap processing facilities.

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

Recycling center for Class A recyclable materials or Class A recycling center means a facility that receives, stores, processes, or transfers Class A recyclable materials as defined in this section.

Recycling center for Class B recyclable materials or Class B recycling center means a facility that receives, stores, processes, or transfers Class B recyclable materials as defined in this section.

Recycling center for Class C recyclable materials or Class C recycling center means a facility that receives, stores, processes, or transfers Class C recyclable materials as defined in this section.

Recycling center for Class D recyclable materials or Class D recycling center means a facility that receives, stores, processes, or transfers Class D recyclable materials as defined in this section.

Recycling depot means a facility designed and operated for receiving and temporarily storing, for a period not to exceed two months, Class A recyclable materials and/or non-container plastic materials prior to their transport to a recycling center or endmarket.

Recycling services means the services provided by persons engaging in the business of recycling, including the collection, transportation, processing, storage, purchase, sale or disposition, or any combination thereof, of recyclable materials;

Refrigerant fluid means the following Class I or Class II substance as defined by Section 602 of Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 7671) and additional substances that are listed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency that are used as a refrigerant in any appliance including any personal, household, commercial or industrial air conditioner, refrigerator, chiller, freezer or similar appliance.

Refrigerant reprocessing facility means a facility which receives captured refrigerant fluid, stored and transported in the appropriate containers, and cleans or otherwise reprocesses these refrigerant fluids to a level of purity consistent with industry standards for the use to which the reprocessed refrigerant fluid will be put, and which then returns the reprocessed refrigerant fluid to commerce.

Residue means any solid waste generated as a result of processing source separated recyclable materials at a recycling center which must be disposed of as solid waste in accordance with the waste plan of the district in which the recycling center is located or if classified as a hazardous waste pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26G, shall be disposed of in accordance with the applicable hazardous waste regulations set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:26G.

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

Retail service station means any person whose on-going automotive maintenance and/or repair business entails the removal and/or replacement of automotive lubricating oils.

Scrap processing facility means a commercial industrial facility designed, and operated for receiving, storing and transferring source separated, nonputrescible ferrous and nonferrous metal, which materials are purchased by the owner or operator thereof, and which are altered or reduced in volume or physical characteristics onsite by mechanical methods, including, but not limited to, baling, cutting, torching, crushing, or shredding, for the purposes of resale for remelting, refining, smelting or remanufacturing into raw materials or products.

Solid waste means that which is defined as solid waste in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.6.

Source separated recyclable materials means recyclable materials which are separated at the point of generation by the generator thereof from solid waste for the purposes of recycling.

Source separation or source separated means the process by which materials are separated at the point of generation by the generator thereof from solid waste for the purposes of recycling.

Surface water means water at or above the land's surface which is neither ground water nor contained within the unsaturated zone, including, but not limited to, the ocean and its tributaries, all springs, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands, and artificial waterbodies.

Tank means any stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of used oil which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (for example, wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provides structural support.

Thermostat means a temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element, and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from these temperature control devices in compliance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26A-7.

Universal waste means any of the following hazardous wastes that are subject to the universal waste requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26A-7, whether incorporated by reference from 40 C.F.R. Part 273 or listed additionally by the Department:

1. Batteries;
2. Pesticides;
3. Thermostats;
4. Lamps;
5. Mercury-containing devices;
6. Oil-based finishes; and

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

7. Consumer electronics.

Small quantity handler of universal waste means a universal waste handler, as defined in this section, who accumulates less than 5,000 kilograms total of universal waste (all types of universal wastes calculated collectively) at any time.

Universal waste handler means a generator, as defined in this section, of universal waste or the owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates universal waste, and sends universal waste to another universal waste handler, to a destination facility, or to a foreign destination. Universal waste handler does not mean a person who treats (except under the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:26A-7.2(d)1 or 3, or N.J.A.C. 7:26A-7.3(d)1 or 3), disposes of, or recycles universal waste, or a person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water, including a universal waste transfer facility.

Universal waste transfer facility means any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of universal waste are held during the normal course of transportation for ten days or less.

Universal waste transporter means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

Used oil means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities, or unused oil that is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities through storage or handling and is determined to be a solid waste by the generator.

Used oil aggregation point means any site or facility that accepts, aggregates, and/or stores used oil collected only from other used oil generation sites owned or operated by the owner or operator of the aggregation point, from which used oil is transported to the aggregation point in shipments of no more than 55 gallons. Used oil aggregation points may also accept used oil from household do-it-yourselfer used oil generators.

Household do-it-yourselfer used oil means oil that is derived from households, such as used oil generated by individuals who generate used oil through the maintenance of their personal vehicles.

Household do-it-yourselfer used oil generator means an individual who generates household do-it-yourselfer used oil.

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

Household do-it-yourselfer used oil collection center means any site or facility that accepts and/or aggregates and stores used oil collected only from household do-it-yourselfer used oil generator.

Used oil burner means a facility where used oil not meeting the specification requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:26A-6.2 is burned for energy recovery in devices identified in N.J.A.C. 7:26A-6.8(b).

Used oil collection center means any site or facility that is registered or approved by the municipality or county to manage used oil and accepts and/or aggregates and stores used oil collected from used oil generators regulated under N.J.A.C. 7:26A-6.4 that bring used oil to the collection center in shipments of no more than 55 gallons pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26A-6.4(e). Used oil accumulation centers may also accept used oil from household do-it-yourselfer used oil generators.

Used oil fuel marketer means any person who conducts either of the following activities:

1. Directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from such person's facility to a used oil burner; or
2. First claims that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:26A-6.2

Used oil generator means any person, by site, whose act or process produces used oil or whose act first causes used oil to become subject to regulation.

Used oil handler means a generator of used oil, or the owner or operator of a facility that receives used oil.

Used oil processing means chemical or physical operations designed to produce from used oil, or make used oil more amenable for the production of, fuel oils, lubricants, or other used oil-derived products. Used oil processing includes, but is not limited to, blending used oil with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the used oil fuel specification, filtration, simple distillation, chemical or physical separation and re-refining.

Used oil processor or re-refiner means a facility that processes used oil.

Used oil transfer facility means any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other areas where shipments of used oil are held for more than 24 hours during the normal course of transportation and not longer than 35 days. Transfer facilities that store used oil for more than 35 days are subject to regulation under N.J.A.C. 7:26A-6.7 as used oil processors.

Used oil transporter means any person who transports used oil, any person who collects used oil from more than one generator and transports the collected oil,

**DEFINITIONS
FROM
N.J.S.A 13:1E-99.12 & N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 ET SEQ.**

and owners and operators of used oil transfer facilities. Used oil transporters may consolidate or aggregate loads of used oil for purposes of transportation but, with the following exception, may not process used oil. Transporters may conduct incidental processing operations that occur in the normal course of used oil transportation (for example, settling and water separation), but that are not designed to produce (or make more amenable for production of) used oil derived products or used oil fuel.

Rebuttable presumption for used oil means used oil containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste because it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 261, subpart D, as incorporated by reference at 7:26G-5. Persons may rebut this presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain hazardous waste (for example, by using an analytical method from SW-846, Edition III, to show that the used oil does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in Appendix VIII of 40 C.F.R. Part 261, as incorporated by reference at 7:26G-5). The rebuttable presumption does not apply to metalworking oils/fluids containing chlorinated paraffins, if they are processed, through a tolling agreement to reclaim metalworking oils/fluids. The presumption does apply to metalworking oils/fluids if such oils/fluid are recycled in any other manner or disposed. The rebuttable presumption does not apply to used oils contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) removed from refrigeration units where the CFCs are destined for reclamation. The rebuttable presumption does apply to used oils contaminated with CFCs that have been mixed with used oil from sources other than refrigeration units. EPA publication SW-846, Third Edition, is available from the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. (202) 512-1800 (Document number: 955-001-00000-1.)

Re-refining distillation bottoms means the heavy fraction produced by vacuum distillation of filtered and dehydrated used oil. The composition of still bottoms varies with column operation and feedstock

Vegetative waste composting facility means a solid waste facility which is designed and operated for the purpose of composting leaves, either exclusively or in combination with other vegetative wastes authorized by the department.

Yard trimmings means grass clippings, leaves, wood chips from tree parts, and brush.

Category/Definitions of Recycled Materials
From
NJDEP Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste website

The following are the definitions of revised and expanded categories of recycled materials eligible for tonnage report submission. The definitions are not meant to be all-inclusive, but rather attempt to identify the majority of materials reported in previous submittals, as identified by current markets for those materials. It is recognized that market changes may dictate altering these definitions.

Aluminum Cans (06) - Food and beverage containers made entirely of aluminum.

Antifreeze (12) - An automotive engine coolant consisting of a mixture of ethylene glycol and water, or propylene glycol and water.

Computer Printout/White Ledger (02) - All computer paper, all high grade white paper (including letterhead, typing paper, copier paper, onionskin, tissue, and notepad).

Concrete, Asphalt, Masonry and Paving Material (22) - Asphalt, concrete, brick, cinder block, "patio blocks," ceramic materials, stones and other masonry and paving materials. Note that the regulations at N.J.A.C. 7:26A allow for asphalt to be handled in two ways: incorporated into the asphalt production process (milled asphalt) ; or asphalt is taken to a Class B recycling center and used to produce construction aggregate. Either form of the material is acceptable for reporting purposes.

Consumer Batteries (21) - Any type of button, coin, cylindrical, rectangular or other shaped, enclosed device or sealed container which is utilized as an energy source for commercial, industrial, medical, institutional or household use. (Does not include lead-acid batteries from vehicles.)

Corrugated (01) - Containers and similar paper items, usually used to transport supplies, equipment, parts, or other merchandise.

Food Scraps (23) - Food plate waste and food processing wastes. Food processing wastes include food processing vegetative waste (material generated in trimming and reject sorting operations from the processing of fruits and vegetables in canneries or similar industries, e.g., tomato skins, pepper cores, bean snips, cranberry hulls, etc.), food processing residuals and animal processing wastes. If the material is transported and processed as animal feed, it may be identified as such.

Glass Containers (05) - All glass containers used for packaging food or beverages.

Heavy Iron (09) - All structural steel or ferrous metal, cast iron components.

Lead-Acid Batteries (13) - Batteries from automobiles, trucks, other vehicles, machinery and equipment. (Does not include consumer batteries.)

Magazines & Junk Mail (04) - All magazine stock, white and colored paper and envelopes.

Category/Definitions of Recycled Materials
From
NJDEP Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste website

Miscellaneous Recyclable Materials (24) - Includes any other non-hazardous material which would otherwise be classified as a solid waste, and is not otherwise defined in this section and documented as recycled.

Mixed Office Paper (02) - Items listed in computer printout/white ledger category when mixed with envelopes, manila folders and colored paper. Material is generated by commercial/institutional sources.

Newspaper (03) - All paper marketed as newsprint or newspaper and containing at least 70% newsprint or newspaper (American Paper Institute grades #6, #7 and #8 news).

Other Aluminum Scrap, Non-Ferrous Scrap (10) - All non-container aluminum including auto parts, siding, aircraft parts, lawn chairs, window and door frames, pots and pans, foils and pie plates. Non-ferrous scrap consists primarily of copper and zinc. Copper generally takes the form of cable (utility wires), plumbing, wiring harnesses, motors, house wiring and bulky items.

Other Bulky Materials (24) - Furniture (plastic, wood, or items constructed of a combination of the above materials), wallboard, carpeting, padding, asphalt-based roofing scrap (including shingles, built up roofing, tarpaper, other roofing materials), and insulation.

Other Glass (25) - All non-container glass such as plate glass, drinking glasses, and automotive glass.

Other Paper (04) - All paper that is not corrugated, office, magazines, white and colored bond paper, or newspaper, such as telephone directories, wrapping paper, chip board, books, papers coated with plastic, film or foil, paper contaminated with food, and grocery bags.

Other Plastic (26) - Low density polyethylene (LDPE) film or bags, other film and plastic closures.

Petroleum Contaminated Soil (27) - Non-hazardous soils containing petroleum hydrocarbons resulting from spills, leaks or leaking underground storage tanks used for gasoline or any other commercial fuel, and which are recycled in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C 7:26A-1.1 et seq.

Plastic containers (08) - Containers such as polyethylene terephthalate (PETE - #1) soda bottles, high density polyethylene (HDPE - #2) milk, water or detergent bottles, low density polyethylene (LDPE - #4) containers, vinyl (V - #3) or polyvinyl chloride (PVC - #5) bottles and rigid and foam polystyrene (PS - #6).

Category/Definitions of Recycled Materials
From
NJDEP Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste website

Plastic Scrap (26) - Durable goods (appliances, furniture, automobile parts), and plastic pallets (provided they are melted down or chipped, and not simply reused).

Process Residue (28) - Includes ferrous metals ash recovered from any form of incinerator power plant, and any other process residue which is non-hazardous and meets the definition of an ID-27 dry industrial waste. Not included in this definition is sludge.

Scrap Autos (14) - Crushed or shredded automobile or truck bodies, excluding auto shredder residue, or "fluff".

Steel Cans (07) - Rigid containers made exclusively or primarily of steel, tin-plated steel, and composite steel and aluminum cans used to store food, beverages, paint, and a variety of other household and consumer products.

Stumps, Logs and Tree Parts (20) - Unfinished wood from land clearing projects or storm damage.

Textiles (29) - Cloth material such as cotton, linen, wool, nylon, polyester, etc., derived from clothing, cloth diapers, linens, etc.

Tires (15) - Rubber-based scrap automotive, truck, and specialty tires (e.g., forklift tires).

Used Motor Oil (16) - A petroleum based or synthetic oil whose use includes, but is not limited to, lubrication of internal combustion engines, which through use, storage or handling has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties.

White Goods & Light Iron (11) - All large appliances such as washers, dryers, refrigerators, etc., as well as products made from sheet iron, such as shelving, file cabinets, metal desks, recycled or reconditioned steel drums, stainless steel and other non-structural ferrous scrap.

Wood Scrap (30) - Finished and unfinished lumber from construction/demolition projects. Included in this category are telephone poles, railroad ties and wooden pallets.

Yard Trimmings - Leaves (19), grass clippings (18), stumps (20), brush (17), and other lawn and garden trimmings from homes, institutions, commercial or industrial sources.

Sources

Municipal Responsibilities under the “New Jersey Statewide Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act” - Guy Watson, NJDEP

Overview of Solid Waste Control Laws and Local Authority & Judicial Forum - Deborah Pinto, NJDEP

General Definitions - various sources including:

Measuring Recycling - A guide for State and Local Governments (EPA530-R97-001)

Practical Recycling Economics -Making the Numbers Work for Your Program- Jim Morris, Wayne DeFeo

Collection Techniques & Options - Online Resource Library - Professional Recyclers of Pennsylvania

Association of New Jersey Recyclers - Website

Multi-Family Recycling - A National Study (EPA530-R-1018)

Commonly Used Acronyms - various sources including:

Collection Techniques & Options - Online Resource Library - Professional Recyclers of Pennsylvania

Practical Recycling Economics -Making the Numbers Work for Your Program- Jim Morris, Wayne DeFeo

Sections dealing with Purchasing and Public Bidding - various sources including:

Lectures and Classes presented by Joseph Valenti Bureau Chief, NJ Division of Local Government Services Department of Community Affairs

Government Budgeting: theory process politics - Albert C. Hyde, Jay M. Shafritz, editors

Permanent Budget Manual for New Jersey Municipalities - NJ Department of Community Affairs

Recycling Enclosure Plan: Somerset County Office of Recycling - Stacy Grillo

Categories used for NJ Tonnage Report Calculation:
Joseph Davis, NJDEP

APPENDIX



State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection

Richard J. Codey
Acting Governor

Bradley M. Campbell
Commissioner

January 2006

Dear Solid Waste Transporters and Facility Operators:

We are writing to affirm the Department of Environmental Protection's strong commitment to ensuring compliance with New Jersey's mandatory recycling regulations.

The New Jersey Legislature enacted the "Statewide Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act" based on the benefits of recycling to the environment and the State's economy. Recycling reduces our reliance on disposal facilities, conserves raw materials, and reduces air and water pollutants including those that contribute to global climate change. It is imperative that solid waste transporters and facility operators comply with the regulations so that the state can achieve its recycling goals.

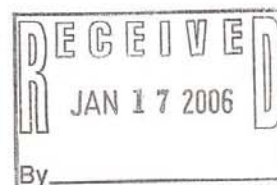
In response to the Recycling Act, and the adoption of the recycling rate goals, New Jersey developed one of the most successful programs in the country. New Jersey achieved the recycling rate goal of 60% in 1995. However, since that time the trend has been downward, and in 2003, the latest year for which complete numbers are available, our Municipal Solid Waste recycling rate had fallen to a paltry 32 percent.

In order for New Jersey to improve its recycling rates, several factors are essential:

- Compliance and cooperation with and among the solid waste industry;
- An effective education and outreach program to the general public for residential recycling and small businesses for commercial recycling;
- Vigilant compliance monitoring by municipal, county and state recycling coordinators, which includes an enforcement component if warranted to compel recycling.

To clarify a common misconception, materials designated as recyclable by counties must be separated from waste at the point of generation and not at the point of disposal. This mandate applies to commercial, institutional and residential sectors. Transport of solid waste commingled with designated recyclable material (those recyclable materials mandated for separation according to respective County recycling plans) that are destined for a disposal site is prohibited,

*New Jersey is an Equal Opportunity Employer
Recycled Paper*



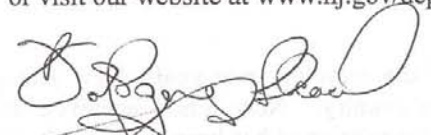
APPENDIX

and the Department and the designated county solid waste enforcement agencies will by necessity strictly enforce against violations.¹

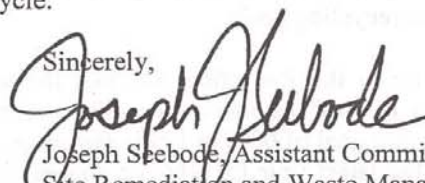
Aside from any exemption, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-2.4(b) solid waste facilities are not permitted to accept designated recyclable materials commingled with solid waste. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-3.4(m), all solid waste must be transported in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Plan developed by the district of waste origin. The Department and its county partners will diligently monitor the transport and processing of solid waste to ensure adherence to these requirements, and violators will be subject to enforcement and the assessment of financial penalties.

Our writing you here is intended to provide a reminder on the requirements of our state law. We very much want to reinvigorate and improve recycling in New Jersey. Solid Waste Transport and Operating companies are needed to be significant partners as we move forward.

To learn what materials are designated recyclables in a particular county, please contact the appropriate solid waste coordinator on the enclosed list. Also I highly recommend you visit our website to review the adopted Solid Waste Management Plan (available January 3, 2006) which provides details on our decreasing recycling rate over the past decade. If you have any other questions, please contact Guy Watson, Bureau Chief, Recycling and Planning at (609) 984-3438 or visit our website at www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/recycle.



Wolf Skacel, Assistant Commissioner
Compliance and Enforcement

Sincerely,

Joseph Seebode, Assistant Commissioner
Site Remediation and Waste Management

c: John A. Castner, Director, County Environmental Management and Waste Enforcement
Frank Coolick, Administrator, Solid and Hazardous Waste Program
Guy Watson, Chief, Bureau of Recycling & Planning

Distribution List:

County Recycling Coordinators
County Solid Waste Coordinators
County Health Officers
Municipal Recycling Coordinators

ceha/solidwaste/transporter-operator/tr0205

¹ While an exemption to this prohibition against the commingling of designated recyclable materials and solid waste exists for commercial and institutional facilities pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.16(D), this exemption is granted on a case-by-case basis, is subject to specific conditions, and must be approved in writing by the municipality in which the material is generated. This exemption to the source separation requirement may be granted only in the case where the commercial or institutional facility generating the waste has contracted with an approved materials recovery facility to remove the county designated materials from the waste for recycling. The facility is responsible for keeping a copy of this municipal exemption letter at the facility at all times, for presentation to solid waste inspectors upon request.