

GLOSSARY OF OFT-USED TERMS, ACRONYMS AND JARGON

<p>Act 148</p>	<p>Also known as the “Universal Recycling law,” Act 148 is 2012 Vermont solid waste legislation that focuses on recyclables and organics. The intent is to provide convenience and more consistent services and opportunities for solid waste generators throughout the state. (www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/solid/act148.htm)</p>
<p>Act 250</p>	<p>Vermont's Land Use and Development Act, established in 1970. The Natural Resources Board reviews applications and issues Act 250 permits for major development and subdivisions. Applicants must address 10 environmental criteria and subcriteria.</p>
<p>ADC – Alternative Daily Cover</p>	<p>Trash deposited in landfills must be covered at the close of each day to prevent it from blowing away, attracting vermin, and broadcasting odors. Normally, dirt is used. Other materials may be approved for use as "alternative daily cover." Examples include non-hazardous petroleum-contaminated soil and material collected in municipal stormwater drains.</p>
<p>ANR – Agency of Natural Resources</p>	<p>The branch of state government that oversees the Department of Environmental Conservation, within which is the Waste Management and Prevention Division. This Division oversees the various local and regional solid waste management entities.</p>
<p>Beneficial Use</p>	<p>This term has different legal definitions, but in solid-waste speak, "beneficial use" is a state-approved use of solid waste other than landfilling or incineration, for example as alternative daily cover (ADC) in landfills. This designation may exempt the material from disposal costs and from state and local fees. Some states, cities or other waste management entities may include certain beneficial uses in their diversion rates. CSWD does not include ADC in its diversion rate.</p>
<p>Biosolids</p>	<p>Biosolids are the nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of sewage sludge (the name for the solid, semisolid or liquid untreated residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility). When treated and processed, sewage sludge becomes biosolids, which can be safely recycled and applied as fertilizer to sustainably improve and maintain productive soils and stimulate plant growth.</p>

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BPW – Burlington Public Works	The department responsible for solid waste management in the city of Burlington. DPW collects residential recycling in Burlington, but not trash nor commercial recycling.
C&D – Construction and Demolition	Waste from any demolition or construction project.
Cart (see also Toter)	A wheeled, lidded container used for collecting waste, recyclables or food scraps. Commonly in 32-, 64- and 96-gallon sizes.
CEG – Conditionally Exempt Generator	A generator of hazardous waste that is conditionally exempted from certain provisions of the Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Regulations. Any Chittenden County CEG may use the CSWD Environmental Depot. Fees apply: cswd.net/hazardous-waste/c-e-g/
Chart of Accounts	An umbrella term covering the listing of all account codes associated with conducting business. Includes assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues.
Clean wood	Any dimensional lumber or natural wood that has never been stained, painted, treated or glued.
Compost	Aerobically decomposed organic matter resulting in humus, commonly used as a fertilizer and soil ammendment.
Consolidated Collection	Consolidated collection means that a municipality (solid waste district or individual city, village, or town) contracts with one or more haulers to provide curbside collection service for specific routes or districts within that municipality, rather than have multiple haulers running routes in each neighborhood.
DEC– Department of Environmental Conservation	Contains the Waste Management and Prevention Division, which oversees the various local and regional solid waste management entities.
Diversion	Diversion refers to the reuse, repurposing, recycling, composting, or other means used to prevent materials discarded by households, businesses, and institutions from being disposed in a landfill or incinerated.

<p>DOC – Drop-Off Center</p>	<p>Seven transfer stations owned and operated by CSWD that accept MSW, recyclables, certain hazardous wastes, and food scraps directly from residents and small businesses. See cswd.net/chittenden-county-solid-waste-facilities/drop-off-centers/</p>
<p>Drop-Off Composting</p>	<p>An option for residents and businesses in Chittenden County to deliver organic material to a Drop-Off Center or to Green Mountain Composting.</p>
<p>EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility</p>	<p>A mandatory type of product stewardship that includes, at a minimum, the requirement that the producer’s responsibility for their product extends to post-consumer management of that product and its packaging. There are two related features of EPR policy: (1) shifting financial and management responsibility, with government oversight, upstream to the producer and away from the public sector; and (2) providing incentives to producers to incorporate environmental considerations in the design of their products and packaging</p> <p>As of July, 2014, the following EPR laws have been passed in Vermont:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certain Dry-Cell Batteries: Act 95- effective beginning 1992 Automobile Switches: Act 117- effective July 1, 2006 Mercury Thermostats: Act 149- effective July 1, 2008 Electronic Waste: Act 79 – effective January 1, 2011. Mercury Lamps: Act 36- effective May 19, 2011 Architectural Paint: Act 58- effective December 1, 2013 Primary Batteries: Act 139- effective January 1, 2016
<p>E-scrap/E-waste – Electronic scrap or electronic waste</p>	<p>The following electronic devices are banned from landfill disposal in Vermont as of January 1, 2011: computers; peripherals; computer monitors; cathode ray tubes; televisions; printers; personal electronics such as personal digital assistants and personal music players; electronic game consoles; printers; fax machines; wireless telephones; telephones; answering machines; videocassette recorders; digital versatile disc players; digital converter boxes; stereo equipment; and power supply cords (as used to charge electronic devices).</p>
<p>Feedstock</p>	<p>In CSWD usage, this refers to the materials that Green Mountain Compost combines to make compost: leaves and yard debris, wood chips, manures and bedding (when accepted), and pre- and post-consumer food scraps and residuals.</p>
<p>FY – Fiscal Year</p>	<p>CSWD's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30.</p>
<p>GL – General Ledger</p>	<p>Another term for the general accounting records.</p>

GMC – Green Mountain Compost	CSWD's compost and compost products brand and processing facility located at 1042 Redmond Road in Williston.
Great Plains	CSWD accounting software
Hauler	Any public or private entity that collects and transports solid waste (e.g., MSW, C&D, recyclables, compostable material).
HHW – Household Hazardous Waste	Any waste from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas) that would be subject to regulation as hazardous wastes if it were not from households. Examples of HHW include: paint, cleaners, oils, batteries, and pesticides. Because they contain potentially hazardous ingredients, these wastes require special management.
ICI	ICI is short for institutional, commercial, and industrial. It is used when referring to waste from these sectors.
Landfill	A place to dispose of waste whereby it is buried and covered.
MMP – Materials Management Plan	The MMP is the plan that lays out how solid waste is handled in the state. It defines the responsibilities of the State and the local solid waste management entities. It was updated in 2014 to incorporate new mandates related to the passage of Act 148, the Universal Recycling Law, passed in 2012.
MRF – Materials Recovery Facility	The term for facilities that sort and bale or otherwise prepare raw recyclable materials collected from households and businesses for shipment to secondary markets for further processing. The CSWD MRF is located at 357 Avenue C in Williston: cswd.net/chittenden-county-solid-waste-facilities/materials-recovery-facility/
MSW – Municipal Solid Waste	Commonly known as “trash,” this is everyday items commonly discarded for disposal by households and businesses.
NERC – Northeast Recycling Council	A multi-state, non-profit organization that conducts research, hands-on projects, training, and outreach on issues associated with source reduction, recycling, composting, environmentally preferable purchasing, and decreasing the toxicity of the solid waste stream. It is comprised of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

<p>NRRA – Northeast Resource Recovery Association</p>	<p>A non-profit 501(c) organization that provides cooperative purchasing programs, educational and networking opportunities, technical assistance, and cooperative marketing programs.</p>
<p>OCC – Old Corrugated Cardboard</p>	<p>The common term used for this material at MRFs and in commodities markets.</p>
<p>ONP – Old Newspaper</p>	<p>The common term used for this material at MRFs and in commodities markets.</p>
<p>Overs</p>	<p>Unusable materials remaining after the final screening of finished compost. Commonly large pieces of wood, rocks, and contaminants such as plastic and metal utensils, random containers, tennis balls, etc.</p>
<p>Packer Truck</p>	<p>Any of several types of waste-collection trucks with an on-board compaction system.</p>
<p>PAH – polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons</p>	<p>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), are a group of compounds formed from incomplete combustion, and are normally present in varying concentrations in urban environments. They are released into the atmosphere every time we run our vehicles, light a fire to heat our homes, or smoke a cigarette. You also find them on burnt toast or charred meat. They’re pretty much everywhere in our environment.</p> <p>PAHs are present in minute quantities (parts per billion) in Green Mountain Compost products from leaves and yard debris. PAHs are readily absorbed into leaves during their lifespan, and break down much more slowly than other materials that make up our compost, which can result in concentrations that may be equal to or slightly higher than normal background levels found in soil in the greater Burlington area.</p> <p>The State of Vermont has determined that PAHs do not pose acute health risks at low levels such as those found in our compost when applied according to normal usage guidelines (a ratio of 1 part compost to a minimum of 2 parts native soil). There are currently no State or Federal standards for PAHs in compost.</p>
<p>PaintCare</p>	<p>PaintCare Inc. is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization established by the American Coatings Association to represent paint manufacturers to plan and operate paint stewardship programs in the U.S. states, such as Vermont, that pass paint stewardship laws. The organization's main effort is to set up more places for people to take unwanted, leftover paint. The program is funded through fees on each container of architectural paint sold. Budgets and fees are set on a state-by-state basis. As of July, 2014, these fees have been the same in each state with a program: 35 cents, 75 cents or \$1.60 per container, depending on the container size.</p>

<p>PAYT—Pay as you throw</p>	<p><i>See "Unit-based rates"</i></p>
<p>Persistent Herbicides</p>	<p>The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines herbicides as chemicals used to manipulate or control undesirable vegetation. Persistent herbicides are a class of systemic herbicides that are used to control a wide variety of broadleaf weeds without impacting grasses. These herbicides are formulated to survive multiple years of exposure in certain growing environments. They are typically designed for use in hayfields, horse pastures, golf courses, right-of-ways, and lawns to kill off unwanted weeds. Traces of persistent herbicides were discovered in Green Mountain Compost products in 2012. These herbicides have been detected in compost feedstocks such as horse manure and grass, in food scraps, and in most if not all brands of compost products sold in Vermont and around the country.</p>
<p>PFRP – process to further reduce pathogens</p>	<p>Processes that, when applied within specific parameters, will reduce the presence of pathogenic bacteria, certain viruses and other harmful organisms in materials such as compost and biosolids to below detectable levels.</p>
<p>PGA – processed glass aggregate</p>	<p>Mixed glass cullet produced from crushed and screened clean glass food and beverage containers that have been processed via single-stream recycling.</p>
<p>PLA-Polylactic Acid</p>	<p>A polymer derived from renewable resources, such as corn starch, tapioca roots, beets, or sugarcane. The polymer is converted to a resin that is used to manufacture compostable products such as cups, take-out clamshells, and utensils.</p>
<p>Polishing Screen</p>	<p>A machine at a MRF designed to further sort materials such as fibers (paper, cardboard) from containers.</p>
<p>Pre-Sort</p>	<p>Where material at the MRF is first conveyed so workers can manually pull trash and other contamination off of the conveyor before the recyclable material reaches the sorting machines.</p>
<p>Product Stewardship</p>	<p>The act of minimizing health, safety, environmental, and social impacts of a product and its packaging, and maximizing economic benefits of a product and its packaging throughout all lifecycle stages. The producer of the product has the greatest ability to minimize adverse impacts, but other stakeholders, such as suppliers, retailers, and consumers, also play a role. Product stewardship can be either voluntary or required by law. <i>See also "Extended Producer Responsibility."</i></p>

Recycling	The physical transformation of a material or product into its basic form--e.g., paper fiber pulp, plastic resin, aluminum or steel--and using it to manufacture new products.
Recycling Rate, Recovery Rate, Diversion Rate	(see separate definitions sheet)
Reuse	The act of using an item or material multiple times in its original or only slightly modified form either for its designed use, or for an alternative use.
RIC – Resin Identification Codes, (a.k.a. “recycling symbols”)	Often found stamped on or into the bottom of plastic containers and packaging and surrounded by the "chasing arrows" recycling symbol, RICs are the numbers established by the plastics industry in 1988 to make separation of different polymers easier and more consistent for recycling. See more info at cswd.net/recycling/plastic-resin-codes/
Roll-off	An open-top metal container carried on a truck frame for the transport of solid waste. Often staged at construction sites, clean-outs, and large commercial generators.
Scrap metal (CSWD landfill ban definition)	Metal items larger than one cubic foot or weighing more than 25 lbs are banned from the landfill. CSWD accepts scrap metal at all Drop-Off Centers.
Screen	Any of several machines at the MRF designed to sort various types of materials.
Sharps	Biomedical waste made up of used devices designed to puncture or lacerate the skin, along with any attached container. Needles and syringes are a common example.
Sludge	The solid, semisolid or liquid untreated residue generated during the treatment of domestic or other sewage in a treatment facility. See "Biosolids" for more information on municipal sludge.
Solid Waste	Any discarded garbage, refuse, septage, and sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply plant, or pollution control facility and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semi - solid, or contained gaseous materials resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations and from community activities but does not include animal manure and absorbent bedding used for soil enrichment or solid or dissolved materials in industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under the Water Pollution Control Act. Solid waste that is also hazardous waste is subject to further regulation under the Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Regulations.

<p>Solid waste entities (how they came to be, etc.)</p>	<p>Under federal and state law, municipalities have the responsibility and authority for the management of waste generated in their jurisdiction. Under Act 78, Vermont's first solid waste management law, municipalities were authorized to collectively form solid waste districts to leverage economies of scale to develop the infrastructure and programs needed to effectively manage the waste generated by their residents, businesses, and institutions. The State of Vermont uses the term "solid waste entities" to refer to municipalities, solid waste districts, and municipal alliances or groups that are responsible for their members' waste.</p>
<p>Stormwater runoff</p>	<p>Storm-event precipitation that flows over land or surfaces such as pavement and rooftops instead of being gradually absorbed into the ground. The EPA and state authorities require prevention and special management of stormwater runoff due to the high level of debris, chemicals, sediment and other pollutants it frequently contains.</p>
<p>SWIP – Solid Waste Implementation Plan</p>	<p>All Vermont municipalities, either individually or as part of a solid waste management district or an inter-municipal association are required to adopt a SWIP. In general, a SWIP documents the municipality's waste management facilities, describes how the various components of solid waste will be managed, and provides information on how the public will be educated. Specifically, the SWIP describes how the performance standards in the Vermont Materials Management Plan will be met.</p>
<p>SWMF – Solid Waste Management Fee</p>	<p>CSWD charges the SWMF on each ton of trash collected in Chittenden County that will be landfilled. It is one of three main funding sources that supports a number of CSWD programs such as education, hazardous waste management, recycling, composting, research and development, enforcement, and management of solid waste in Chittenden County. The other two main sources are fees collected at CSWD facilities for the disposal of trash, hazardous waste, and other specific items; and revenue received from the recyclables processed at the MRF. As of July, 2014, the fee is \$27 per ton.</p>
<p>SWMO – Solid Waste Management Ordinance, or "Ordinance"</p>	<p>An ordinance is legislation enacted by a municipal authority. In 1992, CSWD adopted its original Solid Waste Management Ordinance, which dictates how trash, recycling, and other solid waste must be handled and disposed of within Chittenden County. The Ordinance is amended periodically.</p>
<p>Toter</p>	<p>The brand name for a wheeled, lidded container used for collecting waste, recyclables or food scraps. Commonly in 32-, 64- and 96-gallon sizes. Also known as a "cart."</p>

<p>Transfer Station</p>	<p>A transfer station is any facility where solid waste is collected, aggregated, sorted, stored, and/or processed for the purpose of subsequent transfer to another solid waste management facility for further processing, treatment, transfer, or disposal.</p> <p>All CSWD Drop-Off Centers are technically transfer stations, but in Chittenden County we use the term "Transfer Station" to refer to the two facilities designed specifically to collect landfill-bound materials: The Casella Waste Systems facility on Avenue B in Williston, and the Advanced Disposal facility on Redmond Road, also in Williston. The trash is consolidated into tractor-trailer trucks and hauled to a lined landfill.</p>
<p>Unit-based rates</p>	<p>Unit-based rates, also known as variable rate pricing or pay-as-you-throw (PAYT), is a system under which residents pay for trash services per unit of waste collected rather than through a fixed fee. Unit-based rates take into account variations in waste generation by charging households or residents based on the amount of trash they place at the curb or a drop-off center, thereby offering individuals an incentive to reduce the amount of waste they generate and dispose of.</p>
<p>Universal Waste</p>	<p>A federally designated subset of hazardous waste that includes: batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing waste and bulbs (lamps). The EPA's Universal Waste regulations streamline the collection and management of these widely generated wastes.</p>
<p>VORS – Vermont Organics Recycling Summit</p>	<p>An annual conference held specifically to discuss the organics waste stream. See www.compostingvermont.org/VORS.html</p>
<p>VPSC – Vermont Product Stewardship Council</p>	<p>An organization of local governments that works with State government, waste and recycling companies, water quality organizations, businesses of all types, non-profit organizations and product consumers to shift Vermont's product waste management system from one focused on government funded and ratepayer financed waste diversion to one that relies on producer responsibility in order to reduce public costs and drive improvements in product design that promote environmental sustainability.</p>
<p>VSWDMA – Vermont Solid Waste District Managers Association</p>	<p>VSWDMA represents the managers of the solid waste districts and some alliances in Vermont and advocates their interests in the legislature, in working groups and committees, and through support of projects.</p>

<p>Walking floor</p>	<p>A trailer floor with movable floor-boards that shift in an alternating pattern to "walk" the load out the end of the container.</p>
<p>WWTF – Wastewater Treatment Facility</p>	<p>Currently, there are several types of wastewater treatment facilities, but they share the same basic function: Removing pollution and contaminants flushed down the drains of households and businesses (typically through the use of biological and chemical means), and producing potable water. Some facilities are certified to produce "biosolids" (see definition). Others send treated sludge to the landfill.</p>
<p>YTD - Year-to-Date</p>	<p>CSWD reports certain data on a cumulative year-to-date basis in order to compare mid-fiscal year status to previous years.</p>