



GLOSSARY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT TERMS

Version 1.2
Aug 12 2020

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| <i>Acute Hazardous Waste Chemical</i> | Means, <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a commercial waste chemical in Part A of Schedule 2, other than a waste described in Schedule 2.1,(b) a mixture of a waste referred to above and any other waste or material, or(c) a waste derived from a waste referred to above, unless,<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) it is listed in Schedule 2.1, or(ii) it is produced in accordance with an environmental compliance approval. |
| <i>Adverse Effect</i> | Refers to one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it,(b) injury or damage to property or to plant or animal life,(c) harm or material discomfort to any person,(d) an adverse effect on the health of any person,(e) impairment of the safety of any person,(f) rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use,(g) loss of enjoyment of normal use of property, and(h) interference with the normal conduct of business. |
| <i>Agricultural Waste</i> | Waste generated by a farm operation activity, but does not include, <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) domestic waste that is human body waste, toilet or other bathroom waste, waste from other showers or tubs, liquid or water borne culinary waste,(b) waste from a sewage works(c) a dead farm animal(d) inedible meat material or(e) any material that is condemned or derived from a carcass. |
| <i>Air Pollution Control Residue</i> | The inorganic material filtered from the flue gas stream consisting of a mixture of lime, fly ash and Powder Activated Carbon (PAC). Emerald currently manages this waste stream as a hazardous waste. |
| <i>Aerobic Processing</i> | The biological process of stabilizing organic material that takes place in the presence of oxygen. In composting, the oxygen is provided by air introduced by turning the waste or forcing air through the material. |
| <i>Ambient Air</i> | Open air not enclosed in a building, structure, machine, chimney, stack or flue. |
| <i>Anaerobic Digestion</i> | The biological process of stabilizing organic material that takes place without the presence of oxygen. In composting, the material is sealed from the atmosphere. The process produces methane gas that can be collected and used as fuel. |
| <i>Aquifer</i> | A layer of permeable rock, sand, or gravel through which ground water flows, containing enough water to supply wells and springs. |
| <i>Asbestos Waste</i> | Solid or liquid waste that results from the removal of asbestos-containing construction or insulation materials or the manufacture of asbestos-containing products including personal protective equipment and clothing. |
| <i>Attenuate</i> | To weaken, to lessen, to make smaller (e.g., to lower the concentration of a |

This *Glossary of Waste Management Terms* is provided to the Emerald Energy from Waste Inc. Public Liaison Committee for general, non-technical purposes. It has been collected from a variety of sources and is not intended to be used for a-legal reference



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| | contaminant in water). |
| Background Level | The concentration or amount of a substance in the soil, water, or air that would be considered representative or typical of conditions in each area or locality. |
| Bedrock | The contiguous layers of rock lying below the ground surface (i.e., not including individual stones or boulders entrained in soils). |
| Berm | A narrow elevated earthen mound or ridge. |
| Biosolids | Waste that is predominantly organic in composition and has been treated by aerobic or anaerobic digestion, or other means of stabilization, and includes sewage residue from sewage works that are subject to the provisions of the <u>Ontario Water Resources Act</u> . |
| Borehole | A hole drilled or pounded into the earth that is used to determine soil, rock, and/or groundwater characteristics. A borehole can be used as a potable drinking water well, or as a groundwater observation/monitoring well. |
| Bottom Ash | Relatively coarse, noncombustible incineration residue that remains after the gasification process or is accumulates on the grate of a mass burn furnace. |
| Brownfield Site | A parcel of previously developed land; often refers to former industrial, commercial, institutional, or urban lands. |
| Buffer Area | The part of a landfilling site that is not a waste fill area, usually around the perimeter of the waste fill area. |
| Cell | A sub-area within a landfill site where wastes are deposited for a period, and then finished and closed on an interim or final basis. |
| Certificate of Approval | Written permission issued by the Ministry of the Environment for the establishment and operation of a waste management site/facility, water discharge or air emission. (Now replaced with <i>Environmental Compliance Approval</i> .) |
| Characteristic Waste | means hazardous waste that is, (a) corrosive waste, (b) ignitable waste, (c) leachate toxic waste, or (d) reactive waste. |
| Class Environmental Assessment | An environmental assessment process for a specific group of projects which are routine, similar in nature, limited in scale, or possess predictable environmental effects. |
| Combustible Gas | In a landfill, gases produced by the decomposition of waste that will burn if ignited; methane gas is generally the major combustible constituent in landfill gas. |
| Combustibles | Burnable materials in the waste stream, including paper, plastics, wood, and food and garden wastes. |
| Compactor | A heavy, specially designed machine with a large drum or wheels used for |



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| | compressing waste deposited at a landfill; may also have a blade for moving waste into place. |
| Composite Liner | A landfill liner consisting of both an engineered soil layer(s) and a synthetic membrane(s). |
| Commercial Waste | Waste originating from commercial businesses and includes asbestos waste. |
| Commercial Waste Chemical | <p>A waste that is or contains a commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate of a specified generic name and includes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) an off-spec product or manufacturing chemical intermediate,(b) residues or contaminated material from the clean-up of a spill of a commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate or(c) an empty container or the liner from an empty container that contained a commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate or residues or contaminated materials from the clean-up of a spill of any of them, unless the empty container or the liner from the empty container has been triple rinsed. <p>but, except as specified in (a), (b) or (c), does not include a waste stream or waste material contaminated with material of the specified generic name</p> |
| Compost | A mixture of decomposed plants and other organic matter used for enriching soil. |
| Concentration | The amount of one substance dissolved or contained in another; for example, the relative amount of a substance in water, soil or air expressed in units such as parts <i>per</i> million or milligrams <i>per</i> litre. |
| Construction & Demolition Waste | Solid waste produced during residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional building construction, demolition, or renovation (e.g., lumber, concrete, brick, plaster, glass, stone, drywall, wire, paint, etc.) |
| Contaminant | Any solid, liquid, gas, odour, heat, sound, vibration, radiation, or combination of any of these, resulting directly or indirectly from human activities that may cause an adverse effect. |
| Contaminating Life Span | The period during which a landfill will produce contaminants at concentrations which would have an unacceptable impact if they were discharged from the site. |
| Corrosive Waste | <p>means,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a waste that is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to two or greater than or equal to 12.5,(b) a waste that is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 millimetres per year at a test temperature of 55° Celsius using test NACE TM-01-69 or an equivalent test approved by the Director, or(c) a waste that is a solid and, when prepared in a mixture or solution with distilled water that is 50 per cent waste by weight, has a pH less than or equal to two or greater than or equal to 12.5 as determined by a pH meter, other than,<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) solid incinerator ash or fly-ash from a wood waste combustor site, or |



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(ii) solid wastes generated by a manufacturer of pulp, paper, recycled paper, corrugated cardboard, or other paper products.

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| Cover | Soil or other approved materials placed on top of landfilled wastes, on either a daily, interim, or final basis. |
| Curbside | Refers to the street or road fronting residential properties where waste or recyclables are placed for pick-up. |
| Decommissioning | The activities associated with closing all or part of a waste management facility (e.g., the removal of process equipment, buildings and accessory structures, and the remediation of the site). |
| Design and Operation Report | A document (plan/report), required for obtaining an <i>Environmental Compliance Approval</i> which describes in detail the function, elements or features of a waste management site/facility, and how it functions including its monitoring, and control/management systems. |
| Design Capacity | The total volume of waste that can be processed by a facility or disposed of at a landfill site. In general, the design capacity for facilities is expressed as a rate (e.g., tonnes per day) while for landfills, it is typically measured in cubic meters. |
| Disposal | The placement of a waste in its final resting location (e.g., typically in a landfill) after no further use can be made of the material through re-use or recycling. |
| Diversion | The re-direction of waste materials away from disposal through re-use or recycling or reduction. |
| Solid Domestic Waste | Solid waste produced by a household and includes asbestos waste. |
| Dump | A waste disposal site where waste is deposited without an engineering design or operating plan; often refers to an older waste disposal site pre-dating modern landfilling practice. |
| Effluent | A liquid discharged into a municipal sewer, surface water body or onto the surface of the land. |
| Empty Container | means a container from which all wastes and other materials have been removed using the removal practices such as pumping or pouring commonly used for the specific materials and that contains less than 2.5 centimeters of material on the bottom of the container |
| Energy-From-Waste | The process of reducing the volume of waste requiring disposal. The process can be thermal (gasification or mass burn incineration), biological (anaerobic digestion). |
| Environment | As defined in the <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> includes the natural environment, social, economic and cultural conditions and the interrelationships between them. |
| Environmental Assessment | A systematic process that is conducted in accordance with applicable laws or regulations aimed at assessing the effects of a proposal on the environment. Can include the evaluation of need, alternatives, impacts, and mitigative, remedial, monitoring and/or compensatory measures. |



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| <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> | A statute of Ontario requiring and environmental assessment for certain types of undertakings. |
| <i>Environmental Bill of Rights</i> | A statute of Ontario that provides several ways for the citizens of Ontario to participate in environmental decision-making. |
| <i>Environmental Compliance Approval</i> | Written approval issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change for the establishment of waste management facilities, water discharges and air emissions. (Replaces a Certificate of Approval) |
| <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> | A statute of Ontario that governs the conservation of the natural environment, including the requirements and approvals for waste management facilities. |
| <i>Exceedance</i> | A measurement more than a standard or limit. |
| <i>Exposure</i> | Contact between a contaminant and an individual or population. The exposure may occur through pathways such as ingestion, dermal absorption (through the skin), or inhalation. |
| <i>Fill</i> | Earth, sand, gravel, construction rubble, waste, or any other material, originating on-site or off-site, moved and placed in a new location. |
| <i>Fill Area</i> | The area in a landfill site where wastes are deposited. |
| <i>Financial Assurance</i> | Sureties (e.g., cash or a letter of credit) put up by the owner or operator of a waste management facility for its future care should the property be abandoned. |
| <i>Flaring</i> | The burning of gas emitted from collection pipes at the surface of a landfill. |
| <i>Fly Ash</i> | The particulate matter captured from the flue gas of an EFW facility |
| <i>Food Processing/Preparation</i> | Include food packing, food preserving, wine making, cheese making and restaurants. |
| <i>Footprint</i> | The land area covered by a waste management facility; landfill footprint refers to the area where waste is placed, or the fill area. |
| <i>Gas Collection System</i> | Part(s) of the landfill site designed to capture and convey landfill gas; typically consists of drainage stone and/or pipes within, beneath or around the perimeter of the waste. |
| <i>Gasification</i> | A type of thermal process that converts volatile components of a waste (e.g., organic materials, plastics) to gas and bottom ash. The gas is burned to recovery energy. |
| <i>Greenfield Site</i> | A parcel of land previously undeveloped for urban use; generally, refers to green space or rural/agricultural lands. |
| <i>Groundwater</i> | Water occurring below the ground surface contained in the pore spaces or other openings in soil or rock. |
| <i>Half Life</i> | With respect to landfill leachate, the time required for the concentration of a contaminant to diminish to half its original value. |



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Haul Route

Public/private roadway(s) used by vehicles transporting waste to a waste processing facility or landfill site.

Hazardous Industrial Waste

means,

- (a) a waste listed as a hazardous industrial waste in Schedule 1, other than a waste described in Schedule 1.1,
- (b) a mixture of a waste referred to in clause (a) and any other waste or material, or
- (c) a waste derived from a waste referred to in clause (a), unless,
 - (i) it is listed in Schedule 1.1, or
 - (ii) it is produced in accordance with an environmental compliance approval

Hazardous Waste

means a waste that is a,

- (a) hazardous industrial waste,
- (b) acute hazardous waste chemical,
- (c) hazardous waste chemical,
- (d) severely toxic waste,
- (e) ignitable waste,
- (f) corrosive waste,
- (g) reactive waste,
- (h) radioactive waste, except radioisotope wastes disposed of in a landfilling site in accordance with the written instructions of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission,
- (i) pathological waste,
- (j) leachate toxic waste, or
- (k) PCB waste,

but does not include,

- (l) hauled sewage,
- (m) waste from the operation of a sewage works subject to the *Ontario Water Resources Act* where the works.
 - (i) is owned by a municipality,
 - (ii) is owned by the Crown or the Ontario Clean Water Agency, subject to an agreement with a municipality under the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, or
 - (iii) receives only waste similar in character to the domestic sewage from a household,
- (n) domestic waste,
- (o) incinerator ash resulting from the incineration of waste that is neither hazardous waste nor liquid industrial waste,
- (p) waste that is a hazardous industrial waste, hazardous waste chemical, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, leachate toxic waste or reactive waste and that is produced in any month in an amount less than five kilograms or otherwise accumulated in an amount less than five kilograms,



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- (q) waste that is an acute hazardous waste chemical and that is produced in any month in an amount less than one kilogram or otherwise accumulated in an amount less than one kilogram,
- (r) an empty container or the liner from an empty container that contained hazardous industrial waste, hazardous waste chemical, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, leachate toxic waste or reactive waste,
- (s) an empty container of less than twenty litres capacity or one or more liners weighing, in total, less than ten kilograms from empty containers, that contained acute hazardous waste chemical,
- (t) the residues or contaminated materials from the clean-up of a spill of less than five kilograms of waste that is a hazardous industrial waste, hazardous waste chemical, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, leachate toxic waste or reactive waste, or
- (u) the residues or contaminated materials from the clean-up of a spill of less than one kilogram of waste that is an acute hazardous waste chemical

Hazardous Waste Chemical

means,

- (a) a commercial waste chemical listed as a hazardous waste chemical in Part B of Schedule 2, other than a waste described in Schedule 2.2,
- (b) a mixture of a waste referred to in clause (a) and any other waste or material, or
- (c) a waste derived from a waste referred to in clause (a), unless,
 - (i) it is listed in Schedule 2.2, or
 - (ii) it is produced in accordance with an environmental compliance approval that states that, in the opinion of the Director, the waste that is produced in accordance with the approval does not have characteristics like the characteristics of the hazardous waste chemical from which it was derived.

Household Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Wastes originating from household use.

IC& I Waste

Waste originating from the industrial, commercial, and institutional sectors.

Ignitable Waste

means a waste that,

- (a) is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 per cent alcohol by volume and has a flash point less than 61° Celsius, as determined by the Tag Closed Cup Tester (ASTM D-56-79), the Setaflash Closed Cup Tester (ASTM D-3243-77 or ASTM D-3278-78), the Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester (ASTM D-93-79), or as determined by an equivalent test method approved by the Director,
- (b) is a solid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a danger,
- (c) is a Class 2.1 Flammable Gas within the meaning of paragraph 2.14(a) of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods regulations made under the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* (Canada),



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- (d) is a Class 5.1 Oxidizing Substance within the meaning of paragraph 2.24(a) of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods regulations made under the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* (Canada), or
- (e) is a Class 5.2 Organic Peroxide within the meaning of paragraph 2.24(b) of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods regulations made under the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* (Canada);

Incineration

A thermal waste treatment process whereby waste is burned in a specially designed furnace. Energy is recover through the heat released by combustion.

Incinerator Ash

means the ash residue, other than fly-ash, resulting from incineration where the waste is reduced to ashes containing by weight less than 10 per cent of combustible materials.

Incinerator Waste

means the residue from incineration, other than incinerator ash and fly-ash;

Industrial Waste

means waste, other than municipal waste, from,

- (a) an enterprise or activity involving warehousing, storage or industrial, manufacturing, or commercial processes or operations,
- (b) research or an experimental enterprise or activity,
- (c) an enterprise or activity to which clause (a) would apply if the enterprise or activity were carried on for profit,
- (d) clinics that provide medical diagnosis or treatment,
- (e) schools, laboratories, or hospitals, or
- (f) a facility or vehicle owned or operated by a municipality.

Infiltration

The seepage of precipitation or snowmelt into the ground surface.

Inorganic

A chemical category of material that is composed of minerals and not plant or animal matter; inorganic waste includes such things as sand, dust, metals and glass.

Landfill Gas

Gases arising from the anaerobic decomposition of organic wastes; principally methane, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide.

Landfill

An approved, engineered site/facility used for the long-term or permanent disposal of waste.

Leachate

The liquid produced when water passes through wastes and picks up contaminants.

Leachate Collection System

Part(s) of a landfill designed to capture and convey leachate; typically consists of drainage stone and/or pipes beneath or around the perimeter of the waste.

Leachate Toxic Waste

means a waste producing leachate containing any of the contaminants listed in Schedule 4 at a concentration equal to or in excess of the concentration specified for that contaminant in Schedule 4 using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure;

Leaf & Yard Waste

Refers to leaves, grass, weeds, trimmings, brush, and woody materials (twigs, branches, etc.) typical of yard maintenance.

Lift

An individual layer of compacted waste in a landfill cell.

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| Liner | Part(s) of the landfill site designed to act as a barrier to contain leachate or landfill gas within the landfill or control the rate of its release; typically consists of low permeability materials such as fine-grained soils or synthetic membranes beneath the waste. |
| Liquid Industrial Waste | means waste that is both liquid waste and industrial waste but does not include, (a) hazardous waste, (a.1) hauled sewage, (a.2) Greenhouse Nutrient Feedwater (GNF), (b) waste from the operation of a sewage works described in clause (m) of the definition of “hazardous waste”, (c) waste from the operation of a water works subject to the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> or the <i>Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002</i> , (d) waste that is produced in any month in an amount less than twenty-five litres or otherwise accumulated in an amount less than twenty-five litres, (e) waste directly discharged by a generator from a waste generation facility into, (i) a sewage works, other than a storm sewer, that is subject to the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> or was established before April 3, 1957, or (ii) a sewage system regulated under Part 8 of Division B of Ontario Regulation 332/12 (Building Code) made under the <i>Building Code Act, 1992</i> , (f) waste that results directly from food processing and preparation operations, (g) drilling fluids and produced waters associated with the exploration, development or production of crude oil or natural gas, (h) processed organic waste, or (i) asbestos waste. |
| Liquid Waste | means waste that has a slump of more than 150 millimeters using the Test Method for the Determination of Liquid Waste (slump test) set out in Schedule 9. |
| Listed Waste | means hazardous waste that is, (a) an acute hazardous waste chemical, (b) hazardous industrial waste, (c) a hazardous waste chemical, or (d) severely toxic waste. |
| Materials Recovery Facility | A waste processing facility where recyclable materials are removed from a waste stream through shredding, baling, pulverizing, separating, sorting, or otherwise treated or altered to facilitate further transfer, processing, utilization, or disposal. |
| Mass-Burn | The incineration of mixed waste with minimal prior sorting or processing. |
| Methane Gas | An odourless, colourless, highly combustible gas often produced by the decomposition of waste in a landfill site. Methane is explosive in concentrations ranging from 5% to 15% by volume in air. |
| Micro-organism | Any living organism that can only be seen with the aid of a microscope. |
| MECP | Ontario Ministry of the Environment Conservation and Parks (commonly referred to as ‘the Ministry’) |



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| Monitoring | A scientifically designed system of continued or periodic measurements or observations of environmental or operating conditions. |
| Municipal Waste | means, (a) any waste, whether or not it is owned, controlled, or managed by a municipality, except, (i) hazardous waste, (ii) liquid industrial waste, or (iii) gaseous waste, and (b) solid fuel, whether or not it is waste, that is derived in whole or in part from the waste included in clause (a); |
| Natural Environment | The air, land and water, or any combination or part thereof. |
| Non-hazardous Solid Industrial Waste | means industrial waste that is not liquid industrial waste and is not hazardous waste and includes asbestos waste. |
| Non-Residential Waste | Waste not generated by households. Generally consisting of IC&I and C&D wastes. |
| Operator | The person in occupation or having the charge, management, or control of a waste management system or a waste disposal site. |
| Organic | A chemical category of material that is composed of material containing carbon of plant or animal origin. |
| Overburden | The surface soils which rest on bedrock. |
| Packer Truck | Vehicle used for waste collection which compacts waste towards the rear of the truck. Typically used for curbside collection. |
| Pathological Waste | means, (a) any part of the human body, including tissues and bodily fluids, but excluding fluids, extracted teeth, hair, nail clippings and the like, that are not infectious, (b) any part of the carcass of an animal infected with a communicable disease or suspected by a licensed veterinary practitioner to be infected with a communicable disease, (c) non-anatomical waste infected with communicable disease, (d) a mixture of a waste referred to in clause (a), (b) or (c) and any other waste or material, or (e) a waste derived from a waste referred to in clause (a), (b) or (c), unless the waste that is derived from the waste referred to in clause (a), (b) or (c) is produced in accordance with an environmental compliance approval that states that, in the opinion of the Director, the waste that is produced in accordance with the approval does not have characteristics similar to the characteristics of pathological waste referred to in clause (a), (b) or (c); |
| PCB Waste | A material containing PCBs in a concentration greater than 50 ppm |
| Permeability | A factor describing the rate at which water or other liquids pass through a porous medium such as soil or rock. |



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| Permit to Take Water | An approval granted under the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> to draw water from a groundwater or surface water source. |
| Powder Activated Carbon | A charcoal that has been treated (normally through heating) in increase its ability to absorb materials and crushed to a fine grain size (typically <0.5 mm). Emerald uses PAC to absorb contaminants from the flue gas stream including mercury and dioxins. |
| Proponent | A person who carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking, or is the owner or person having charge, management, or control of an undertaking. |
| Putrescible | Subject to decomposition or decay; usually used in reference to food wastes and other organic wastes that decay quickly. |
| Organic Waste | Waste of animal or plant origin; organic waste includes material that can generally be decomposed by micro-organisms such as paper, plastics, wood, food wastes, leaf and yard wastes, and other materials derived from plant or animal sources. |
| Radioactive Waste | includes, <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a mixture of radioactive waste and any other waste or material, and(b) a waste derived from radioactive waste, unless the waste that is derived from the radioactive waste is produced in accordance with an environmental compliance approval that states that, in the opinion of the Director, the waste that is produced in accordance with the approval does not have characteristics like the characteristics of radioactive waste. |
| Reactive Waste | means a waste that, <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating,(b) reacts violently with water,(c) forms potentially explosive mixtures with water,(d) when mixed with water, generates toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present danger to human health or the environment,(e) is a cyanide or sulphide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between two and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present danger to human health or the environment,(f) is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement,(g) is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure,(h) is a Class 1 Explosive within the meaning of section 2.9 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods regulations made under the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (Canada)</i>. |
| Receptor | A specific location where the effect(s) of a waste management operation may be received. |
| Recyclables | Waste that can be recycled; can include materials such as: glass, metal food and beverage cans, aluminum foil, rigid shell plastic containers, newspaper, cardboard, |



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| | fine paper, boxboard. |
| <i>Refuse Derived Fuel</i> | The extraction and conversion of combustible materials from the waste stream for use as a fuel to create energy; can be further processed to form briquettes, pellets, or cubes. |
| <i>Remediation</i> | Restoration of the land to a state appropriate for future use; may include stabilization, contouring, conditioning, reconstruction, and revegetation. |
| <i>Residual Waste</i> | Waste which cannot be reused or recycled, for commercial, technical, or economic reasons which is directed to disposal. |
| <i>Roll-Off Container</i> | A container used for the collection and transport of waste, usually IC&I waste, where the entire container can be unloaded from the back of a truck and left on-site to be filled. |
| <i>Service Area</i> | The geographic area within which waste can be collected, or from which a site can provide processing or disposal services, in accordance with its approval (C of A or ECA). |
| <i>Service Life</i> | The period of time during which a properly constructed and maintained engineered facility will function and perform as designed (e.g., landfill liners, leachate collection systems, gas collection systems). |
| <i>Severely Toxic Waste</i> | means, (a) a waste that contains a contaminant listed as a severely toxic contaminant in Schedule 3 at a concentration greater than one part per million, (b) a mixture of a waste referred to in clause (a) and any other waste or material, or (c) a waste derived from a waste referred to in clause (a), unless the waste that is derived from the waste referred to in clause (a) is produced in accordance with an environmental compliance approval |
| <i>Sewage Treatment Plant</i> | Facility that treats wastewater (and sometimes runoff) from domestic and/or industrial sources by a combination of physical, chemical, and biological processes. They can be owned and/or operated by public or private sector agencies and must be licensed under the OWRA by the MOECC. |
| <i>Source Separation</i> | Segregation of specific recyclable materials at the point of generation for separate collection; often part of a curbside recycling program. |
| <i>Subject Waste</i> | means, (a) liquid industrial waste, (b) hazardous waste, and (b.1) waste that was characteristic waste but that has been treated so that it is no longer characteristic waste, if the waste may not be disposed of by land disposal under subsection 79 (1) of Regulation 347 but does not include: |



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1. Waste from the servicing of motor vehicles at a retail motor vehicle service station or service facility that has a written agreement for the collection and other management of such waste with the owner or operator of a waste management system in respect of which an environmental compliance approval has been issued authorizing the collection and other management of such waste.
2. Intact waste batteries destined for a waste battery recovery facility.
3. Common mercury waste destined for a common mercury waste recovery facility.
4. Waste electrical and electronic equipment that is intact and is destined for a site at which it is to be processed for the recovery of materials.
5. Printed circuit boards that are waste, are intact and are destined for a site at which they are to be processed for the recovery of materials.
6. Waste from,
 - i. a nursing home under the *Nursing Homes Act*,
 - ii. a home under the *Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act*,
 - iii. a home for special care under the *Homes for Special Care Act*,
 - iv. the professional office of a member of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, or
 - v. the professional office of a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. O. Reg. 102/07, s. 1 (7); O. Reg. 234/11, s. 1 (14). waste described in subsection (3).

Surface Water

Water lying on, or flowing across, the land surface; includes lakes, rivers, ditches, wetlands.

Tipping Face

Unloading area for vehicles that are delivering waste to a landfill.

Tipping Fee

The charge for unloading waste at a landfill, transfer station, recycling center, or waste-to-energy facility, usually in dollars *per tonne*.

Tipping Floor

Unloading area for vehicles that are delivering waste to a transfer station or waste processing facility.

Thermal Treatment Processes

Various forms of energy recovery processes that require the use of heat. They include pyrolysis, plasma gasification, and others.

“Three R’s”

Reduce, re-use and recycle; the first 3 forms of waste reduction in the waste hierarchy.

Threshold

The concentration, amount, or level of an effect substance above which an adverse impact can be expected to occur.

Vectors

Disease-carrying flying organisms such as insects, birds.



GLOSSARY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT TERMS

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| Waste | Material that has no value to the generator; unusable or unwanted items, remains or byproducts; typically includes ashes, garbage, refuse, domestic waste, industrial waste, or municipal refuse and such other materials as are designated in regulations. |
| Waste Generation Rate | The amount of waste generated by a person(s) daily, typically measured in tonnes <i>per person per year</i> . |
| Waste Generator | The person, business, institutional facility, or industry which creates a waste. |
| Waste Management System | Any facilities or equipment used in, and any operations carried out for, the management of waste including the collection, handling, transportation, storage, processing, or disposal of waste, and may include one or more waste disposal sites. |
| Waste-To-Energy Plant | A facility that uses waste materials to produce energy. Includes facilities that produce steam for district heating or industrial use, or that generate electricity. |
| Waste Transfer Station/Facility | A facility where waste is transferred from small collection trucks into larger waste hauling vehicles for transportation to a waste diversion, processing, or disposal site. |
| Wastewater | Spent or used water with dissolved or suspended solids, discharged from homes, commercial establishments, farms, and industries. |
| White Goods | In a recycling program, refers to household appliances such as refrigerators, stoves, freezers, washers, dryers, dishwashers, dehumidifiers, water tanks, air-conditioning units, heat pumps. |