

Appendix A

Common Terminology

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DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

The following words, terms and acronyms are commonly used in discussions of municipal waste management and recycling. Throughout this plan, those words, terms and acronyms have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Abatement—The restoration, reclamation, recovery and the like of a natural resource adversely affected by the activity of a person, permittee or municipality.

Access road—A roadway or course providing access to a municipal waste processing or disposal facility, or areas within the facility, from a road that is under Federal, Commonwealth or local control.

Act—The Solid Waste Management Act (35 P. S. §§ 6018.101—6018.1003).

Agricultural utilization—The land application of sewage sludge for its plant nutrient value or as a soil conditioner as part of an agricultural operation.

Agricultural waste—Poultry and livestock manure, or residual materials in liquid or solid form generated in the production and marketing of poultry, livestock, fur bearing animals, and their products, if the agricultural waste is not hazardous. The term includes the residual materials generated in producing, harvesting and marketing of agronomic, horticultural and silvicultural crops or commodities grown on what are usually recognized and accepted as farms, forests or other agricultural lands.

Aluminum—Refers to cans comprised of 100% aluminum.

Association—A corporation, partnership, limited liability company, business trust or two or more persons associated in a common enterprise or undertaking.

Autoclave—A pressure vessel in which infectious waste is disinfected using high temperature steam, directly or indirectly, to maintain specified temperatures for retention times consistent with the waste being processed.

Beneficial use—Use or reuse of residual waste or residual material derived from residual waste for commercial, industrial or governmental purposes, where the use does not harm or threaten public health, safety, welfare or the environment, or the use or reuse of processed municipal waste for any purpose, where the use does not harm or threaten public health, safety, welfare or the environment.

C&D— Construction Demolition Waste.

Chemotherapeutic waste—Waste resulting from the production or use of antineoplastic agents used for the purpose of inhibiting or stopping the growth of malignant cells or

killing malignant cells. The term does not include waste containing antineoplastic agents that are hazardous wastes under Chapter 261a (relating to identification and listing of hazardous waste) and 40 CFR Part 261 (relating to identification and listing of hazardous waste) to the extent that Part 261 is incorporated in § 261a.1 (relating to incorporation by reference, purpose and scope).

Clean fill—Uncontaminated, nonwatersoluble, nondecomposable inert solid material used to level an area or bring the area to grade. The term does not include material placed into or on waters of this Commonwealth.

Closure—The date on which a municipal waste processing or disposal facility permanently ceases to accept waste, and access is limited to activities necessary for postclosure care, maintenance and monitoring.

COG — Council of Governments.

Collateral bond—A penal bond agreement in a sum certain, payable to the Department, executed by the operator and supported by the deposit with the Department of cash, negotiable bonds of the United States, the Commonwealth, the Turnpike Commission, the General State Authority, the State Public School Building Authority or a Commonwealth municipality, Commonwealth bank automatically renewable and assignable certificates of deposit or irrevocable and standby Commonwealth bank letters of credit.

Commercial establishment—An establishment engaged in nonmanufacturing or nonprocessing business, including, but not limited to, stores, markets, office buildings, restaurants, shopping centers and theaters.

Commercial infectious or chemotherapeutic waste facility—A facility that processes infectious or chemotherapeutic waste not generated primarily onsite. The term includes facilities where one of the following exists:

(i) Of the waste processed, less than 50% on a monthly average was generated onsite.

(ii) Greater than 50% of the waste processed on a monthly average is not generated from entities that are wholly-owned by the owner of the waste processing facility.

Community activities—Events sponsored in whole or in part by a municipality, or conducted within a municipality and sponsored privately, which include, but are not limited to, fairs, bazaars, socials, picnics and organized sporting events that will be attended by 200 or more individuals per day.

Composting—The process by which organic solid waste is biologically decomposed under controlled anaerobic or aerobic conditions to yield a humus-like product.

Composting facility—A facility using land for processing of municipal waste by composting. The term includes land thereby affected during the lifetime of the operations, including, but not limited to, areas where composting actually occurs, support facilities, borrow areas, offices, equipment sheds, air and water pollution control and treatment systems, access roads, associated onsite or contiguous collection, transportation and storage facilities, closure and postclosure care and maintenance activities and other activities in which the natural land surface has been disturbed as a result of or incidental to operation of the facility. The term does not include a facility for composting residential municipal waste that is located at the site where the waste was generated.

Composting pad—An area within a general composting facility where compost or solid waste is processed, stored, loaded or unloaded.

Construction/demolition waste—Solid waste resulting from the construction or demolition of buildings and other structures, including, but not limited to, wood, plaster, metals, asphaltic substances, bricks, block and unsegregated concrete. The term does not include the following if they are separate from other waste and are used as clean fill:

- (i) Uncontaminated soil, rock, stone, gravel, brick and block, concrete and used asphalt.
- (ii) Waste from land clearing, grubbing and excavation, including trees, brush, stumps and vegetative material.

Construction/demolition waste landfill—A facility using land exclusively for the disposal of construction/demolition waste. The term includes land affected during the lifetime of the operations, including, but not limited to, areas where disposal activities actually occur, support facilities, borrow areas, offices, equipment sheds, air and water pollution control and treatment systems, access roads, associated onsite or contiguous collection, transportation and storage facilities, closure and postclosure care and maintenance activities and other activities in which the natural land surface has been disturbed as a result of or incidental to the operation of the facility.

Construction material—The engineered use of municipal waste as a substitute for a raw material or a commercial product in a construction activity, if the waste has the same engineering characteristics as the raw material or commercial product for which it is substituting. The term includes the use of municipal waste as a roadbed material, for pipe bedding and in similar operations. The term does not include valley fills, the use of municipal waste to fill open pits from coal or other fills or the use of municipal waste solely to level an area or bring the area to grade when a construction activity is not completed promptly after the placement of the solid waste.

Container—A portable device in which waste is held for storage or transportation.

Corrugated paper—A structural paper material with an inner core shaped in rigid parallel furrows and ridges.

DEP— Department of Environmental Protection.

Department—The Department of Environmental Protection of the Commonwealth, and its authorized representatives.

Disinfection—The treatment or processing of infectious waste so that it poses no risk of infection or other health risk to individuals handling or otherwise coming into contact with the waste. The term includes autoclaving; dry heat, gas or chemical disinfection; radiation and irradiation; and incineration.

Disposal—The deposition, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking 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 to the waters of this Commonwealth.

Disposal area—The part of the site where disposal is occurring or will occur.

EPA—The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Environmental protection acts—The act, The Clean Streams Law (35 P. S. §§ 691.1—691.1001), the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act (53 P. S. §§ 4001.101—4001.1904), the Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act (35 P. S. §§ 6020.101—6020.1305), the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Act (35 P. S. §§ 7130.101—7130.906), the act of July 13, 1988 (35 P. S. §§ 6019.1—6019.6), known as the Infectious and Chemotherapeutic Waste Disposal Law, the Air Pollution Control Act (35 P. S. §§ 4001—4015), the Surface Mining Conservation and Reclamation Act (52 P. S. §§ 1396.1—1396.31), the Noncoal Surface Mining Conservation and Reclamation Act (35 P. S. §§ 3301—3326), the Dam Safety and Encroachments Act (32 P. S. §§ 693.1—693.27), and other State or Federal statutes relating to environmental protection or the protection of public health, including statutes adopted or amended after April 9, 1988.

Environmental Stewardship and Watershed Protection Act—27 Pa.C.S. §§ 6101—6113.

Facility—Land, structures and other appurtenances or improvements where municipal waste disposal, processing or beneficial use is permitted or takes place.

Feasibility study—A study which analyzes a specific municipal waste processing, recycling or disposal system to assess the likelihood that the system can be successfully implemented, including, but not limited to, an analysis of the prospective market, the

projected costs and revenues of the system, the municipal waste stream that the system will rely upon and various options available to implement the system.

Final closure—The date after which no further treatment, maintenance or other action is or will be necessary at a municipal waste processing or disposal facility to ensure compliance with the act and this article.

Friable asbestos containing waste—Waste containing more than 1% asbestos by weight that hand pressure can crumble, pulverize or reduce to powder when dry. The term also includes nonfriable asbestos containing waste, which is rendered friable during management.

General composting facility—A composting facility other than an individual backyard composting facility or yard waste composting facility operating under § 271.103(h) (relating to permit-by-rule for municipal waste processing facilities other than for infectious or chemotherapeutic waste; qualifying facilities; general requirements).

General permit—Except as provided in Subchapter J (relating to beneficial use of sewage sludge by land application), a regional or Statewide permit issued by the Department for a specified category of beneficial use or processing of solid waste, the terms and conditions of which allow an original applicant, a registrant and a person or municipality that obtains a determination of applicability, to operate under the permit if the terms and conditions of the permit and certain requirements of this article are met.

Generator—A person or municipality that produces or creates a municipal waste.

Hazardous waste—Garbage, refuse or sludge from an industrial or other waste water treatment plant; sludge from a water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility; and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material resulting from municipal, commercial, industrial, institutional, mining, or agricultural operations, and from community activities; or a combination of the above, which because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may do one of the following:

(i) Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or increase in morbidity in either an individual or the total population.

(ii) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

The term does not include coal refuse as defined in the Coal Refuse Disposal Control Act (52 P. S. §§ 30.51—30.101). The term does not include treatment sludges from coal mine drainage treatment plants, disposal of which is being carried on under and in compliance

with a valid permit issued under The Clean Streams Law (35 P. S. § § 691.1—691.1001). The term does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C.A. § 1341) or source, special nuclear or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C.A. § § 2011—2284).

HDPE—High Density Polyethylene.

HHW— Household hazardous waste.

High-grade office paper—Bond, copier, letterhead or mimeograph paper typically sold as “white ledger” paper; and computer paper.

Household hazardous waste— Waste generated by a household that could be chemically or physically classified as a hazardous waste under the standards of Article VII (relating to hazardous waste management).

For the purpose of this definition, the term “household” includes those places described as “households” in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(1) (relating to exclusions).

ICW— Infectious Chemotherapeutic Waste.

Incinerator—An enclosed device using controlled combustion for the primary purpose of thermally breaking down solid waste, and which is equipped with a flue as defined in § 121.1 (relating to definitions).

Incorporating—Injecting sludge beneath the surface of the soil or mixing sludge with the surface soil.

Industrial establishment—An establishment engaged in manufacturing or processing, including, but not limited to, factories, foundries, mills, processing plants, refineries, mines and slaughterhouses.

Infectious waste— (i) General. Municipal and residual waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, immunization or autopsy of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, in the preparation of human or animal remains for interment or cremation, or in the production or testing of biologicals, and which falls under one or more of the following categories:

(A) Cultures and stocks. Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, including the following: cultures from medical and pathological laboratories; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories; wastes from the production of biologicals; discarded live and attenuated vaccines except for

residue in emptied containers; and culture dishes, assemblies and devices used to conduct diagnostic tests or to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures.

(B) Pathological wastes. Human pathological wastes, including tissues, organs and body parts and body fluids that are removed during surgery, autopsy, other medical procedures or laboratory procedures. The term does not include hair, nails or extracted teeth.

(C) Human blood and body fluid waste.

(I) Liquid waste human blood.

(II) Blood products.

(III) Items saturated or dripping with human blood.

(IV) Items that were saturated or dripping with human blood that are now caked with dried human blood, including serum, plasma and other blood components, which were used or intended for use in patient care, specimen testing or the development of pharmaceuticals.

(V) Intravenous bags that have been used for blood transfusions.

(VI) Items, including dialysate that have been in contact with the blood of patients undergoing hemodialysis at hospitals or independent treatment centers.

(VII) Items saturated or dripping with body fluids or caked with dried body fluids from persons during surgery, autopsy, other medical procedures or laboratory procedures.

(VIII) Specimens of blood products or body fluids, and their containers.

(D) Animal wastes. Contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, blood, blood products, secretions, excretions and bedding of animals that were known to have been exposed to zoonotic infectious agents or nonzoonotic human pathogens during research (including research in veterinary schools and hospitals), production of biologicals or testing of pharmaceuticals.

(E) Isolation wastes. Biological wastes and waste contaminated with blood, excretion, exudates or secretions from:

(I) Humans who are isolated to protect others from highly virulent diseases.

(II) Isolated animals known or suspected to be infected with highly virulent diseases.

(F) Used sharps. Sharps that have been in contact with infectious agents or that have been used in animal or human patient care or treatment, at medical, research or industrial laboratories.

(ii) Mixtures.

(A) The term also includes materials identified under subparagraph (i) that are mixed with municipal and residual waste, including disposable containers.

(B) The term also includes mixtures of materials identified in subparagraph (i) with quantities of radioactive waste not subject to regulation.

(iii) Exceptions. The term does not include the following:

(A) Wastes generated as a result of home self-care.

(B) Human corpses, remains and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation, or are donated and used for scientific or medical education, research or treatment.

(C) Etiologic agents being transported for purposes other than waste processing or disposal pursuant to the requirements of the United States Department of Transportation (49 CFR 171.1—190), the Department of Transportation (67 Pa. Code Part I) and other applicable shipping requirements.

(D) Samples of infectious waste transported offsite by Commonwealth or United States government enforcement personnel during an enforcement proceeding.

(E) Body fluids or biologicals which are being transported to or stored at a laboratory prior to laboratory testing.

(F) Ash residue from the incineration of materials identified in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) if the incineration was conducted in accordance with § 283.402 (relating to infectious waste monitoring requirements). The ash residue shall be managed as special handling municipal waste.

(G) Reusable or recyclable containers or other nondisposable materials, if they are cleaned and disinfected, or if there has been no direct contact between the surface of the container and materials identified in subparagraph (i). Laundry or medical equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Requirements in 29 CFR 1910.1030 (relating to blood borne pathogens).

(H) Soiled diapers, which do not contain materials identified in subparagraph (i).

(I) Mixtures of hazardous waste subject to Article VII (relating to hazardous waste management) and materials identified in subparagraph (i) shall be managed as hazardous waste and not infectious waste.

(J) Mixtures of materials identified in subparagraph (i) and regulated radioactive waste shall be managed as radioactive waste in accordance with applicable Commonwealth and Federal statutes and regulations, including, but not limited to, § 236.521 (relating to minimum requirements for classes of waste).

Mixtures of materials identified in subparagraph (i) and chemotherapeutic waste shall be managed as chemotherapeutic waste in accordance with this article.

Institutional establishment—An establishment engaged in service, including, but not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, orphanages, schools and universities.

Land application—Agricultural utilization or land reclamation of solid waste. The term does not include the disposal of solid waste in a landfill or disposal impoundment.

Land disposal—The land application of sewage sludge for purposes other than agricultural utilization or land reclamation.

Landowner—The person or municipality in whom legal title to the surface of the land is vested.

Land reclamation—The land application of sewage sludge for its plant nutrient value or as a soil conditioner, in order to establish vegetative growth or restore or enhance the soil.

Leachate—A liquid that has permeated through or drained from solid waste.

Leaf composting facility—A facility for composting vegetative material, including leaves, garden residue and chipped shrubbery and tree trimmings. The term does not include a facility that is used entirely or partly for composting grass clippings.

Leaf waste—Leaves, garden residues, shrubbery and tree trimmings, and similar material, but not including grass clippings.

Liquid waste—A waste that contains free liquids as determined by Method 9095 (paint filter liquids test), as described in the EPA’s “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods” (EPA Publication No. SW-846).

Management—The entire process, or a part thereof, of storage, collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal of solid wastes by a person engaging in the process.

Marketed—The transfer of ownership of recyclable materials for the purpose of recycling the materials into a new product or use.

Maximum daily volume—The maximum daily volume limit that is permitted to be received for disposal at the facility on an operating day.

Mobile infectious waste processing facility—An infectious waste processing unit which is moved from one waste generation site to another for the purpose of onsite processing of a generator's infectious waste. The term refers to any processing activity designed to disinfect infectious waste in accordance with § 284.321 (relating to infectious waste monitoring requirements) to render the waste noninfectious. The term does not include any permanently placed waste processing units.

MRF— Materials Recovery Facility.

MSW— Municipal solid waste.

Municipality—A city, borough, incorporated town, township, county or an authority created by any of the foregoing.

Municipal recycling program—A source separation and collection program for recycling municipal waste or source-separated recyclable materials, or a program for designated drop-off points or collection centers for recycling municipal waste or source-separated recyclable materials, that is operated by or on behalf of a municipality. The term includes a source separation and collection program for composting yard waste that is operated by or on behalf of a municipality. The term does not include a program for recycling construction/demolition waste or sludge from sewage treatment plants or water supply treatment plants.

Municipal waste—Garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste and other material, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material resulting from operation of residential, municipal, commercial or institutional establishments and from community activities; and sludge not meeting the definition of residual or hazardous waste under this section from a municipal, commercial or institutional water supply treatment plant, waste water treatment plant or air pollution control facility.

Municipal waste disposal or processing facility—A facility using land for disposing or processing of municipal waste. The facility includes land affected during the lifetime of operations, including, but not limited to, areas where disposal or processing activities actually occur, support facilities, borrow areas, offices, equipment sheds, air and water pollution control and treatment systems, access roads, associated onsite or contiguous collection, transportation and storage facilities, closure and postclosure care and

maintenance activities and other activities in which the natural land surface has been disturbed as a result of or incidental to operation of the facility.

Municipal waste landfill—A facility using land for disposing of municipal waste. The facility includes land affected during the lifetime of operations including, but not limited to, areas where disposal or processing activities actually occur, support facilities, borrow areas, offices, equipment sheds, air and water pollution control and treatment systems, access roads, associated onsite and contiguous collection, transportation and storage facilities, closure and postclosure care and maintenance activities and other activities in which the natural land surface has been disturbed as a result of or incidental to operation of the facility. The term does not include a construction/demolition waste landfill or a facility for the land application of sewage sludge.

Municipal waste management plan—A comprehensive plan for an adequate municipal waste management system in accordance with Chapter 272, Subchapter C (relating to municipal waste planning).

Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act—53 P. S. §§ 4000.101—4000.1904.

NPDES—National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

Normal farming operations—The customary and generally accepted activities, practices and procedures that farms adopt, use or engage in year after year in the production and preparation for market of poultry, livestock and their products; and in the production, harvesting and preparation for market of agricultural, agronomic, horticultural, silvicultural and aquicultural crops and commodities; if the operations are conducted in compliance with applicable laws, and if the use or disposal of these materials will not pollute the air, water or other natural resources of this Commonwealth. The term includes the storage and utilization of agricultural and food process wastes for animal feed, and the agricultural utilization of septic tank cleanings and sewage sludges, which are, generated offsite. The term also includes the management, collection, storage, transportation, use or disposal of manure, other agricultural waste and food processing waste on land where the materials will improve the condition of the soil, the growth of crops or in the restoration of the land for the same purposes.

OCC— Old corrugated cardboard.

ONP— Old newsprint.

Onsite—The same or geographically contiguous property owned or leased or used by a generator or waste management facility, which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, if the entrance and exit between the properties is at a crossroads intersection, and access is by crossing, as opposed to going along the right-of-way. Noncontiguous

properties owned or leased by the same person or municipality but connected by a right-of-way under the control of the person or municipality and to which the public does not have access, are also considered onsite property. A facility that does not meet the requirements of this definition is an offsite facility.

Operate—To construct a municipal waste management facility in anticipation of receiving solid waste for the purpose of processing or disposal; to receive, process or dispose of solid waste; to carry on an activity at the facility that is related to the receipt, processing or disposal of waste or otherwise affects land at the facility; to conduct closure and postclosure activities at a facility.

Operator—A person or municipality that operates a municipal waste processing or disposal facility.

Owner—The person or municipality who is the owner of record of a facility or part of a facility.

PAYT— Pay as you throw. A method of charging for waste collection that is based on incremental volume.

Pennsylvania Used Oil Recycling Act—58 P. S. §§ 471—480.

Permit—A permit issued by the Department to operate a municipal waste disposal or processing facility, or to beneficially use municipal waste. The term includes a general permit, permit-by-rule, permit modification, permit reissuance and permit renewal.

Permit area—The area of land and water within the boundaries of the permit, which is designated on the permit application maps as approved by the Department. The area includes the areas, which are or will be affected by the municipal waste processing or disposal facility.

Permit-by-rule—A permit which a person or municipality is deemed to have for the operation of a facility or an activity upon compliance with § 271.102 or § 271.103 (reserved).

Person—An individual, partnership, corporation, association, institution, cooperative enterprise, municipal authority, Federal Government or agency, State institution and agency—including, but not limited to, the Department of General Services and the State Public School Buildings Authority—or another legal entity which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. In the provisions of this article pertaining to a fine or penalty, the term includes the officers and directors of a corporation or other legal entity having officers and directors.

PET—PolyethyleneTeraphthalate.

Plan revision—A change that affects the contents, terms or conditions of a Department approved plan under the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act.

Pollution—Contamination of air, water, land or other natural resources of this Commonwealth that will create or is likely to create a public nuisance or to render the air, water, land or other natural resources harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, municipal, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other life.

Postclosure—Activities after closure which are necessary to ensure compliance with the act and this article, including application of final cover, grading and revegetation; groundwater, surface water and gas monitoring; erosion control and gas control; leachate treatment, and abatement of pollution or degradation to land, water, air or other natural resources.

Post consumer material—A product generated by a business or consumer which has served its intended end use, and which has been separated or diverted from solid waste for the purposes of collection, recycling and disposition. The term includes industrial byproducts that would otherwise go to disposal or processing facilities. The term does not include internally generated scrap that is commonly returned to industrial or manufacturing processes.

Principal shareholder—A person or municipality that owns, holds or controls at least 5% of the stock of a publicly held corporation or at least 10% of the stock of a privately held corporation.

Processing—Technology used for the purpose of reducing the volume or bulk of municipal or residual waste or technology used to convert part or all of the waste materials for offsite reuse. Processing facilities include, but are not limited to, transfer facilities, composting facilities and resource recovery facilities.

Project development—Activities required to be conducted prior to constructing a processing or disposal facility that have been shown to be feasible, including, but not limited to, public input and participation, siting, procurement and vendor contract negotiations, and market and municipal waste supply assurance negotiations.

Reasonable expansion—A municipal waste landfill that meets the following:

(i) The facility represents growth of an existing permitted municipal waste landfill to land, which is contiguous to the existing landfill.

(ii) The contiguous land meets one of the following:

(A) The land is owned in fee by the owner of the municipal waste landfill.

(B) The land is subject to an irrevocable option exercisable within 1 year of one of the following:

(I) If the land is located in a county that will be submitting a plan under § 272.211(a) (relating to general requirement), the date that the first written notice of plan development is given under § 272.203 (relating to notice to municipalities).

(II) If the land is located in a county that had a plan approved under § 272.211(b), the date that the first written notice of proposed revision of the approved plan is given under § 272.203.

(iii) The contiguous land contains the same geological features as are present at the existing municipal waste landfill.

(iv) A complete permit application for the expansion is filed with the Department within 1 year of one of the following:

(A) If the land is located in a county that will be submitting a plan under § 272.211(a), the date that the first written notice of plan development is given under § 272.203.

(B) If the land is located in a county that had a plan approved under § 272.111(b), the date that the first written notice of proposed revision of the approved plan is given under § 272.203.

Recycling—The collection, separation, recovery and sale or reuse of metals, glass, paper, plastics and other materials which would otherwise be disposed or processed as municipal waste.

Recycling facility—A facility employing a technology that is a process that separates or classifies municipal waste and creates or recovers reusable materials that can be sold to or reused by a manufacturer as a substitute for or a supplement to virgin raw materials. The term does not include transfer facilities, municipal waste landfills, composting facilities or resource recovery facilities.

Recycling Fund—The fund established under section 706 of the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act (53 P. S. § 4000.706).

Related party—A person or municipality engaged in solid waste management that has a financial relationship to a permit applicant or operator. The term includes a partner, associate, officer, parent corporation, subsidiary corporation, contractor, subcontractor, agent or principal shareholder of another person or municipality, or a person or municipality that owns land on which another person or municipality operates a municipal waste processing or disposal facility.

Remaining available permitted capacity—The remaining permitted capacity that is actually available for processing or disposal to the county or other municipality that generated the waste.

Remaining permitted capacity—The weight or volume of municipal waste that can be processed or disposed of at an existing municipal waste processing or disposal facility. The term includes weight or volume capacity for which the Department has issued a permit under the act. The term does not include a facility that the Department determines, or has determined, has failed and continues to fail to comply with the act, the regulation thereunder, an order issued thereunder or permit conditions.

Residential septage—Liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool or similar treatment works that receives only waste or wastewater from humans or household operations. The term includes processed residential septage from a residential septage treatment facility. The term does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device or similar treatment works that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater and does not include grease removed from a grease trap at a restaurant.

Residual waste—Garbage, refuse, other discarded material or other waste, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous materials resulting from industrial, mining and agricultural operations; and sludge from an industrial, mining or agricultural water supply treatment facility, wastewater treatment facility or air pollution control facility, if it is not hazardous. The term does not include coal refuse as defined in the Coal Refuse Disposal Control Act (52 P. S. §§ 30.51—30.66). The term does not include treatment sludges from coal mine drainage treatment plants, disposal of which is being carried on under and in compliance with a valid permit issued under The Clean Streams Law (35 P. S. §§ 691.1—691.1001).

Resource recovery facility— (i) A processing facility that provides for the extraction and utilization of materials or energy from municipal waste.

(ii) The term includes a facility that mechanically extracts materials from municipal waste, a combustion facility that converts the organic fraction of municipal waste to usable energy and a chemical and biological process that converts municipal waste into a fuel product.

(iii) The term includes a facility for the combustion of municipal waste that is generated offsite, whether or not the facility is operated to recover energy.

(iv) The term includes land affected during the lifetime of operations, including, but not limited to, areas where processing activities actually occur, support facilities, borrow areas, offices, equipment sheds, air and water pollution control and treatment systems,

access roads, associated onsite or contiguous collection, transportation and storage facilities, closure and postclosure care and maintenance activities and other activities in which the natural land surface has been disturbed as a result of or incidental to operation of the facility.

(v) The term does not include:

(A) A composting facility.

(B) Methane gas extraction from a municipal waste landfill.

(C) A separation and collection center, drop-off point or collection center for recycling, or a source separation or collection center for composting leaf waste.

(D) A facility, including all units in the facility, with a total processing capacity of less than 50 tons per day.

Salvaging—The controlled removal or recycling of material from a solid waste processing or disposal facility.

Sewage sludge—Liquid or solid sludges and other residues from a municipal sewage collection and treatment system; and liquid or solid sludges and other residues from septic and holding tank pumpings from commercial, institutional or residential establishments. The term includes materials derived from sewage sludge. The term does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator, grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of sewage sludge at a municipal sewage collection and treatment system, or grit, screenings and nonorganic objects from septic and holding tank pumpings.

Sharps—Broken glass that has been in contact with pathogenic organisms, hypodermic needles and syringes to which a needle can be attached, with or without the attached needle, suture needles, disposable razors, Pasteur pipettes, scalpel blades, blood vials, needles with attached tubing, culture dishes, suture needles, slides, cover slips and other broken or unbroken glass or plastic ware.

Site—The area where municipal waste processing or disposal facilities are operated. If the operator has a permit to conduct the activities, and is operating within the boundaries of the permit, the site is equivalent to the permit area.

Small business—A commercial establishment producing hazardous waste in amounts not regulated under the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C.A. §§ 6901—6986). For acutely hazardous wastes under 40 CFR 261.33, incorporated in § 261a.1, the term means commercial establishments producing less than 220 pounds per calendar month. For all other hazardous wastes, the term means commercial

establishments producing less than 2,200 pounds per calendar month.

Soil additive or soil substitute—Municipal waste which is beneficially used at specified loading or application rates, to replace soil that was previously available at the site, to enhance soil properties or to enhance plant growth. The term does not include structural fills, construction material, valley fills or the use of municipal waste to fill open pits from coal or noncoal mining or the disposal of coal ash.

Solid waste—Waste, including, but not limited to, municipal, residual or hazardous wastes, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous materials.

Solid Waste Abatement Fund—The fund established under section 701 of the act (35 P. S. § 6018.701).

Source reduction—The reduction or elimination of the quantity or toxicity of residual waste generated, which may be achieved through changes within the production process, including process modifications, feedstock substitutions, improvements in feedstock purity, shipping and packing modifications, housekeeping and management practices, increases in the efficiency of machinery and recycling within a process. The term does not include dewatering, compaction, reclamation or the use or reuse of waste

Source separated recyclable materials—Materials that are separated from municipal waste at the point of origin for the purpose of recycling. The term is limited to clear glass, colored glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, high-grade office paper, newsprint, corrugated paper, plastics and other marketable grades of paper.

Special handling waste—Solid waste that requires the application of special storage, collection, transportation, processing or disposal techniques due to the quantity of material generated or its unique physical, chemical or biological characteristics. The term includes dredged material, sewage sludge, infectious waste, chemotherapeutic waste, ash residue from a solid waste incineration facility, friable asbestos containing waste, PCB containing waste and waste oil that is not hazardous waste.

Sponsor—The definition from section 203 of the Small Business and Household Pollution Prevention Program Act is incorporated by reference.

Stabilized sewage sludge—Sewage sludge that has been treated to reduce odor potential and the number of pathogenic organisms. Treatment methods include anaerobic and aerobic digestion, composting, lime stabilization and chlorine stabilization.

Storage—The containment of any waste on a temporary basis in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of the waste. It shall be presumed that the containment of waste in excess of 1 year constitutes disposal. This presumption can be overcome by clear and convincing evidence to the contrary.

Surety bond—A penal bond agreement in a sum certain, payable to the Department, executed by the operator and a corporation licensed to do business as a surety in this Commonwealth and approved by the Department, and which is supported by the guarantee to payment on the bond by the surety.

SWAC— Solid Waste Advisory Committee.

Thermal processing—A method, technique or process, excluding incineration and autoclaving, designed to disinfect infectious waste by means of exposure to high thermal temperatures through methods such as ionizing radiation or electric or plasma arc technologies.

Transfer facility—A facility which receives and processes or temporarily stores municipal or residual waste at a location other than the generation site, and which facilitates the transportation or transfer of municipal or residual waste to a processing or disposal facility. The term includes a facility that uses a method or technology to convert part or all of the waste materials for offsite reuse. The term does not include a collecting or processing center that is only for source-separated recyclable materials, including clear glass, colored glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, high-grade office paper, newsprint, corrugated paper and plastics.

Transportation—The offsite removal of solid waste at any time after generation.

Treatment—A method, technique or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of waste to neutralize the waste or to render the waste nonhazardous, safer for transport, suitable for recovery, suitable for storage or reduced in volume. The term includes an activity or processing designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of waste to render it neutral or nonhazardous.

Unrecognizable infectious waste—All components of the waste have been processed to produce indistinguishable and unusable pieces smaller than 3/4 of an inch, except that all sharps must be smaller than 1/2 inch. The term does not mean compaction or encapsulation except through:

(i) Processes such as thermal treatment or melting, during which disinfection and destruction occur.

(ii) Processes such as shredding, grinding, tearing or breaking, during or after disinfection occurs.

(ii) Processes that melt plastics and fully encapsulate metallic or other sharps and seals waste completely in a container that will not be penetrated by untreated sharps.

Used oil—A petroleum-based or synthetic oil which is used in an internal combustion engine as an engine lubricant, or as a product for lubricating motor vehicle transmissions, gears or axles which, through use, storage or handling has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of chemical or physical impurities or loss of original properties.

USEPA— United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Waste—A material whose original purpose has been completed and which is directed to a disposal, processing or beneficial use facility or is otherwise disposed of, processed or beneficially used. The term does not include source separated recyclable materials, material approved by the Department for beneficial use under a beneficial use order issued by the Department prior to May 27, 1997, or material which is beneficially used in accordance with a general permit issued under Subchapter I or Subchapter J (relating to beneficial use; and beneficial use of sewage sludge by land application) if a term or condition of the general permit excludes the material from being regulated as a waste.

Waste oil—Oil refined from crude oil or synthetically produced, used and as a result of the use, contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. The term includes used oil.

Waste reduction—Design, manufacture or use of a product to minimize weight of municipal waste that requires processing or disposal, including, but not limited to:

(i) Design or manufacturing activities which minimize the weight or volume of materials contained in a product, or increase durability or recyclability.

(ii) The use of products that contain as little material as possible, are capable of being reused or recycled or have an extended useful life.

WWTP— Waste Water Treatment Plant.

Yard waste—Leaves, grass clippings, garden residue, tree trimmings, chipped shrubbery and other vegetative material.

Yard waste composting facility—A facility that is used to compost leaf waste, or leaf waste and grass clippings, garden residue, tree trimmings, chipped shrubbery and other vegetative material. The term includes land affected during the lifetime of the operation, including, but not limited to, areas where composting actually occurs, support facilities, borrow areas, offices, equipment sheds, air and water pollution control and treatment systems, access roads, associated onsite or contiguous collection and transportation activities, and other activities in which the natural surface has been disturbed as a result of or incidental to operation of the facility.

Sources PA Title 25. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION Article VIII. MUNICIPAL WASTE CHAPTER 271. MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT—GENERAL PROVISIONS

