

Appendix D –Definitions for Waste Management Strategy Guidance Documents

Act means Environmental Protection Act

acceptable waste refers to waste streams that have been approved by the GSC for disposal at the waste management facility in question; not all waste streams are acceptable at all facilities.

active compost area The area of a composting facility where the high rate or thermophilic phase of the composting process occurs.

active disposal area An area used for disposal, stockpiles, storage, separation and processing of waste.

adverse effect means an effect that impairs or damages the environment and includes an adverse effect to the health of humans;

approval Means a certificate of approval under *The Environmental Protection Act*, SNL2002 CHAPTER E-14.2.

asbestos waste Waste goods containing "non friable" and/or "friable" asbestos material in a concentration greater than 1 % asbestos by volume. Friable asbestos is asbestos in a form that can be, when dry, crumbled or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

associated works buildings, structures, processing equipment, pollution abatement systems and stockpiles associated with..

bentonite means a special type of high swelling montmorillonite clay having a unique molecular structure that allows it to absorb many times its weight in water

biomedical waste as defined by the CCME guidelines for the Management of Biomedical waste in Canada, 1992; includes potentially infectious material that may be generated by human or animal health care facilities or clinic, medical or veterinary research or teaching establishments i.e.

- 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 a certificate of approval that states that, in the opinion of the Director, the waste that is produced in accordance with the certificate of approval does not have characteristics similar to the characteristics of waste referred to in clause (a), (b) or (c).

buffer zone means the area between the property line of a waste management facility of a waste disposal site and the active reception, transfer, treatment and/ or waste disposal area.

bulky item large items of a household nature including but not limited to furniture, stoves, mattresses, bed springs, water tanks, dishwashers, oil tanks, and pieces of fencing.

clay means a fine grain soil containing a minimum of 50 percent plastic fines. The soil should be classified as a CL (Unified Soil Classification System), with a liquid limit between 30-60 and a minimum plastic limit of 15. The soil should have a cation exchange capacity greater than 10 meg/100 grams and be in the neutral pH range.

clean fill Means clean rock (with the exception of sulphide bearing materials), soils, bricks, mortar, concrete, porcelain, ceramics, trees, brush, limbs, stumps, root balls and other similar clean uncontaminated materials.

community convenience centre/ public drop-off area A designated area where residents manually discard waste and recyclables into dumpsters or collection containers. These are periodically removed or emptied and waste is transported to a disposal site (or first to a transfer station).

composite liner system consists of a geomembrane in combination with a soil/clay liner.

compost: means the treatment of waste and organic matter by aerobic decomposition and microbial action to produce a stable, inert material. See also CCME Compost Quality Guidelines for definition of Compost.

compostable organics food waste, leaf and yard waste, soiled and non-recyclable paper, branches and bushes, natural Christmas trees and other material of plant or animal origin.

construction and demolition waste waste materials not of a hazardous nature which are normally incorporated in the construction of, and found in the materials resulting from demolition or destruction of, buildings, structures, walls and landscaping features, and includes:

- a) clean soil;
- b) landscaping waste such as root balls and organic mat;
- c) brick, mortar, concrete;
- d) drywall, plaster, windows, doors, glass, ceramic items, cellulose, fibreglass fibres, gyproc, unsalvageable metals;
- e) wood that has not been chemically treated (i.e. non-pressure treated and non-creosote wood);
- f) asphalt shingles and other roofing materials (no cans, drums or other containers, empty or otherwise) of roofing adhesives, tar or waterproofing compounds;
- g) siding, floor coverings and ceiling tile, wire, conduit, pipes, plastic films, and other building plastics and metals;
- h) other inert materials approved by the Department.

Materials which are portable and easily removed from a structure, such as furniture, drapery, appliances, plant machinery and equipment, and other items which are not generally considered part of the real property, are not included in this definition.

Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal Site a site used for the permanent disposal of C&D waste (hereafter referred to as a "C&D Waste Disposal Site").

containment landfills landfills which incorporates a flexible membrane bottom liner to capture leachate, and similar top liners or caps to create a "dry entombment" situation.

Contaminant means, unless otherwise defined in the regulations, a substance that causes or may cause an adverse effect;

Department means the Department of Environment and Conservation and its successors.

Director means the Director of the Pollution Prevention Division (PPD) of the Department of Environment and Conservation;

discharge location means either a sanitary sewer, storm sewer, waterbody, groundwater re-injection, holding tank/pond, or settling pond;

environment includes air, land, water, buildings, structures, plant and animal life, including human life, community or communities.

environmentally sensitive area means an ecological area such as a park, wetland or nature reserve that supports rare flora or fauna and/or sensitive wildlife habitat.

FAL means freshwater aquatic life when referring to the CCME water quality guidelines;

geomembrane liner means a prefabricated continuous sheet of flexible polymeric material including synthetic membranes, polymeric membranes, flexible membrane liners and plastic liners.

groundwater means water contained in the zone of saturation within the subsoils and bedrock

groundwater table elevation means the surface of the groundwater in unconfined conditions or the bottom of the confining bed in confined conditions

GSC means Government Service Centre of the Department of Government Services;

hazardous (waste or material) wastes/materials which are corrosive, reactive, flammable, ignitable, carcinogenic, teratogenic, mutagenic, infectious, oxidizing, radioactive, explosive, poisonous/toxic (acute and chronic), bioaccumulative, persistent, TCLP* leachable toxic, or any wastes which do not meet any of the above criteria but have other properties of concern which are significant enough to consider the material to be hazardous. (*TCLP: means Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure USEP A 1311 or a comparable leachate test.)

hazardous waste is any waste which contains a hazardous substance in such a quantity liable to cause death, injury or impairment to living beings, pollution of water, air and soil, or unacceptable impact on the environment, if handled, treated or disposed of improperly. Includes 'waste dangerous goods' as defined under the Act.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) is hazardous waste that would normally be used and kept in a household. These materials may include toxic substances or poisons that can result in illness and death; acidic or caustic corrosives that can cause severe burns to skin or mucous membranes; flammable and combustible substances which can pose a significant fire and burn risk at ambient temperatures or when exposed to a heat source; and items that are potentially explosive e.g. gas cylinders or aerosol containers.

hazardous waste that is regulated, may be of industrial origin and means a product, substance or organism that is

(a) included in any of Classes 2 to 6 and 8 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDGR), or in Class 9 of those Regulations and destined for disposal;

- (b) hazardous and intended for disposal
- (c) listed in *Schedule III of the Export and Import of Hazardous Waste Regulations under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Hazardous waste that falls into the above listed TDGR classes are subject to labeling, manifesting and movement documents under Federal and Provincial legislation and records must be maintained. This would include bulk quantities of household hazardous waste (HHW)

hazardous waste transporter (licensed) is a company that holds a Certificate of Approval to transport hazardous waste in Newfoundland and Labrador as issued under the Environmental Protection Act.

hydraulic conductivity means the coefficient of permeability (k) with units of cm/sec.

Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Waste or IC&I Waste means waste generated in the IC&I sector, with the exception of employee lunchroom waste.

International waste refers to waste removed from aircraft/ships arriving in Canada from overseas; and any commodities, regulated by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), seized from international travellers arriving in Canada, which are prohibited or do not meet import requirements.

landfill means real property and a building or structure upon or in which, waste material is deposited. In the context of this document it is used interchangeably with the term 'waste disposal site' as defined by the *Environmental Protection Act*.

leachate liquid that has percolated through solid waste and has extracted dissolved or suspended materials.

lifespan means the period of time in which a facility is in active operation plus any subsequent period whereby effects monitoring is required.

Material Recovery Facility a facility for accepting, processing and marketing of dry recyclable materials.

Minister unless otherwise indicated, means the Minister of the Department of Environment and Conservation.

MMSB an acronym for Multi-Materials Stewardship Board, the Crown corporation which presently provides funding for landfill closure.

Municipality a municipality as defined in the Municipalities Act, 1999;

municipal solid waste (MSW) garbage, refuse, rubbish, litter and other discarded materials resulting from residential, commercial, institutional and industrial activities which are commonly accepted at a municipal solid waste management facility, mixed or unmixed. This would generally exclude industrial processing waste and agricultural waste.

municipal solid waste compost facility a site used for the disposal and diversion of organic feedstock from a municipal solid waste stream and processing these organics into compost

non-containment landfill landfills which do not incorporate a flexible membrane bottom liner to capture leachate, and similar top liners or caps to create a "dry entombment" situation.

oily water means water contaminated with only TPH in excess of 15 ppm (or 100 ppm if discharging to sanitary sewer systems with a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). It should be noted that WWTPs do not treat flows from storm sewers). Furthermore, oily water may contain TSS below or above acceptable levels, but not likely contain other contaminants of concern;

owner and/or operator a person that owns or is responsible for or has the charge, management or control of the operation of a waste management system. A person includes a council, firm, committee, regional service board or franchise holder.

professional engineer an individual or company that is a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (PEGNL) licensed to practice engineering in a field related to the task performed.

Qualified Professional is an individual with the appropriate education, training, and experience to perform the designated task. Depending on the task, this education, training, and experience is typically recognized through registration in a professional association by the individual or by the company to which the individual is responsible. Determination of qualifications or any other requirements (e.g. insurance) rests ultimately with the person or organization which contracts the services of a Qualified Professional. .

QC/QA means Quality Control/Quality Assurance; is often used interchangeably with QA/QC.

recycling the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same material (closed-loop recycling) or a different material (open-loop recycling).

Regional Director means the Director of the nearest GSC;

Regional Service Board a legal, incorporated entity operated by a board of directors with representation from the Municipalities, Local Service Districts and unincorporated communities in the waste management regions.

regional waste management system a waste management system designed, financed and operated by a Regional Waste Management Authority.

residual waste includes all waste other than recyclable materials or compostable organic materials that requires disposal.

reuse putting materials to another use after they have fulfilled their original function.

run-off is surface water that drains the waste disposal area of a C&D waste disposal site.

run-on is any surface water that enters a C&D waste disposal site.

special waste Any waste material that requires special treatment or disposal precautions, due to

its nature, quantity, volume, potential to react and/ or potential to produce an adverse effect. Examples include, animal carcasses/ mortalities or roadkill, asbestos containing material, fish plant waste, commercial or industrial waste streams etc.

Specified risk material (SRM) includes the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia (nerves attached to the brain), eyes, tonsils, spinal cord, and dorsal root ganglia (nerves attached to the spinal cord) of cattle aged 30 months or older, and the distal ileum (portion of the small intestine) of cattle of all ages. These cattle tissues, if infected are capable of transmitting bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or mad cow disease if added to animal feed, pet food or fertilizer.

storage and storing means the holding of a substance for a temporary period at the end of which it is intended to be processed, used, transported, treated or disposed

tipping floor an impermeable surface where solid waste is unloaded.

transfer station means Local Waste Management Facility where waste from parts of a region is segregated and consolidated for transfer to the Regional Waste Management Facility for further recycling, composting or landfill disposal.

treat means to apply a method, technique or process, including neutralization, stabilization, filtration and settling that is designed to change the physical, chemical or biological concentration, character or composition of a substance;

treatment any physical, thermal, chemical or biological process, including sorting, that changes the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature, facilitates its handling or enhances its recovery.

unacceptable wastes are specific wastes that are unacceptable for disposal at the facility in question, A general list is provided in the guidance document for the waste management facility in question and other unacceptable wastes would be listed in the facility approval. The lists provided are not considered all inclusive. Questions should be directed to, and exemptions must be specifically approved in writing by the GSC.

unstable area means a location that is susceptible to natural or human-induced events or forces capable of impairing the integrity of some or all of the landfill structural components that prevent releases from a landfill. Unstable areas can include poor foundation conditions, geologically unstable areas, or in coastal areas subject to impact from a rise in sea level.

used lubricating oil means lubricating oil that as a result of its use, storage or handling, is altered so that it is no longer suitable for its intended purpose but is suitable for re-refining or other permitted uses;

used oil means a used lubricating oil or waste oil

waste or waste material means:

(i) refuse, garbage, rubbish, litter, refuse scrap and discarded material, including tailings, slime, offal, effluent, sludge, sewage, machinery, products, vehicles and other articles which are

dumped, discarded, abandoned or otherwise disposed of; or other substance or waste products that would or could cause an adverse effect

(ii) a material or thing that may be a danger to the health of human beings, animals, wildlife or fish, or is of unsightly appearance; and

(iii) a substance designated as waste material under the *Environmental Protection Act*.

waste dangerous goods means a substance designated as waste dangerous goods by regulation

waste disposal site the physical site / geographic location designated for storage, handling and disposal of waste materials for which a certificate of approval has been issued under the provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act* . Also refers to the real property and a building or structure upon or in which, waste material is deposited.

waste management region a region, as described in the Newfoundland and Labrador Waste Management Strategy, April 2002 and designated for provision of regional waste management services.

waste management system means facilities, equipment, and operations for the management of waste, including the collection, handling, transportation, storage, processing, treatment, utilization, diversion, recycling, reuse, recovery, reduction, and/or disposal of waste, and includes one or more waste disposal sites and/or facilities within a system;

Waste Management Strategy Technical Committee – A group of managers, engineers and scientific/ technical advisors from the Departments of Municipal Affairs, Environment & Conservation and Government Services, and the Multi-Material Stewardship Board who are assigned to the implementation of the Provincial Waste Management Strategy.

waste oil means an oil that as a result of contamination by any means or by its use, is altered so that it is no longer suitable for its intended purpose.

Waste Transfer Station / (aka) Local Waste Management Facility - A facility for receiving non-hazardous municipal solid waste from collection vehicles, storing the waste temporarily, consolidating and then loading it onto larger vehicles for shipment to a remote disposal location.