

APPENDIX C DEFINITIONS

From RCW 70.95 or WAC 173-304 or 173-351

“ACTIVE AREA” means that portion of a facility where solid waste recycling, reuse, treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being, are proposed to be, or have been conducted. Buffer zones shall not be considered part of the active area of a facility. (WAC 173-304).

“AGRONOMIC RATES” means the rates of application of sludges, manures, or crop residues in accordance with rates specified by the appropriate fertilizer guide for the crop under cultivation. (WAC 173-304).

“AQUIFER” means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of ground water to wells or springs. (WAC 173-304).

“BUFFER ZONE” means that part of a facility that lies between the active area and the property boundary. (WAC 173-304).

“BUY-BACK RECYCLING CENTER” means any facility which collects, receives, or buys recyclable materials from household, commercial, or industrial sources for the purpose of accumulating, grading, or packaging recyclable materials for subsequent shipment and reuse, other than direct application to land. (WAC 173-304).

“CITIZEN” for the purposes of SWAC membership, means a resident of the planning area who does not have a vested interest in the waste management industry. (RCW 70.95).

“CITY” means every incorporated city or town (RCW 70.95).

“CLEAN SOILS AND CLEAN DREDGE SPOILS” means soils and dredge spoils which are not dangerous wastes or problem wastes as defined in this section. (WAC 173-304).

“CLOSURE” means those actions taken by the owner or operator of a solid waste site or facility to cease disposal operations and to ensure that all such facilities are closed in conformance with applicable regulations at the time of such closures and to prepare the site for the post-closure period. (WAC 173-304).

“COMPOSTING” means the controlled degradation of organic solid waste yielding a product for use as a soil conditioner (WAC 173-304).

“CONTAINER” means a device used for the collection, storage, and/or transportation of solid waste including but not limited to reusable containers, disposable containers, detachable containers and tanks, fixed or detachable. (WAC 173-304).

“COVER MATERIAL” means soil or other suitable material that has been approved by the jurisdictional health department as cover for wastes. (WAC 173-304, -351).

“DANGEROUS WASTES” means any solid waste designated as dangerous waste by the department under chapter 173-303 WAC.

“DEMOLITION WASTE” means solid waste, largely inert waste, resulting from the demolition or razing of buildings, roads, and other man-made structures. Demolition waste consists of, but is not limited to, concrete, brick, bituminous concrete, wood, and masonry, composition roofing and roofing paper, steel and minor amounts of other metals like copper. Plaster (i.e., sheetrock or plaster board) or any other material, other than wood, that is likely to produce gases or a leachate during the decomposition process and asbestos wastes are not considered to be demolition waste for the purposes of WAC 173-304 (WAC 173-304-100). (Please note that this definition does not include treated wood or asbestos.)

“DISPOSAL SITE” means the location where any final treatment, utilization, processing, or deposit of solid waste occurs (RCW 70.95).

“DROP BOX FACILITY” means a facility used for the placement of a detachable container including the area adjacent for necessary entrance and exit roads, unloading and turn-around areas. Drop box facilities normally serve the general public with loose loads and receive waste from off-site. (WAC 173-304).

“ENERGY RECOVERY” means a process operating under federal and state environmental laws and regulations for converting solid waste into useable energy and for reducing the volume of solid waste (RCW 70.95).

“HOLOCENE FAULT” means a fracture along which rocks on one side have been displaced with respect to those on the other side and that has occurred in the most recent epoch of the quaternary period extending from the end of the Pleistocene to the present. (WAC 173-304).

“INCINERATION” means a process of reducing the volume of solid waste operating under federal and state environmental laws and regulations by use of an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion (RCW 70.95).

“INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTES” means waste by-products from manufacturing operations such as scraps, trimmings, packing and other discarded materials not otherwise designated as a dangerous waste under Chapter 173-303 WAC (WAC 173-304).

“INERT WASTES” means noncombustible, non-dangerous solid wastes that are likely to retain their physical and chemical structure under expected conditions of disposal, including resistance to biological attack and chemical attack from acidic rainwater (WAC 173-304).

“INTERIM SOLID WASTE HANDLING SITE” means any interim treatment, utilization or processing site engaged in solid waste handling which is not the final site of disposal. Transfer stations, drop boxes, baling and compaction sites, source separation centers, and treatment are considered interim solid waste handling sites. (WAC 173-304).

“LANDFILL” means a disposal facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is permanently placed in or on land and which is not a land treatment facility (RCW 70.95).

“LANDSPREADING DISPOSAL FACILITY” means a facility that applies sludges or other solid wastes onto or incorporates solid waste into the soil surface at greater than vegetative utilization and soil conditioners/immobilization rates. (WAC 173-304).

“LEACHATE” means water or other liquid that has been contaminated by dissolved or suspended materials due to contact with solid waste or gases therefrom. (WAC 173-304).

“LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY” means the applicable city or designated county commission/council or special purpose government formed to carry out solid waste planning and management in the planning area. (RCW 70.95).

“LIMITED PURPOSE LANDFILLS” means a landfill that receives solid waste of limited types, known and consistent composition, other than woodwastes, garbage, inert waste, and demolition waste. (WAC 173-304).

“MEDICAL WASTE” means all the infectious and injurious waste originating from a medical, veterinary, or intermediate care facility (WAC 173-304).

“MINIMUM FUNCTIONAL STANDARDS” refers to Chapter 173-304 WAC, the “Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling.”

“PILE” means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid waste that is used for treatment or storage. (WAC 173-304).

“PLAN OF OPERATION” means the written plan developed by an owner or operator of a facility detailing how a facility is to be operated during its active life and during closure and post-closure. (WAC 173-304).

“PLANNING AREA OR JURISDICTION” means the geographical location designated by a local solid waste management plan as the plan’s legal boundaries. (RCW 70.95).

“POST-CLOSURE” means the requirements placed upon disposal sites after closure to ensure their environmental safety for at least a twenty-year period or until the site becomes stabilized (i.e., little or no settlement, gas production, or leachate generation). (WAC 173-304, -351).

“PUBLIC INTEREST GROUP” means an organization which reflects a civic, social, recreational, environmental, or public health perspective in the area and which does not directly reflect the economic interests of its membership. It is not a trade association or an organization whose purpose is to promote business interests, such as the Chamber of Commerce. (RCW 70.95).

“PROCESSING” means an operation to convert a solid waste into a useful product or to prepare it for disposal (WAC 173-304).

“PYROLYSIS” means the process in which solid wastes are heated in an enclosed device in the absence of oxygen to vaporization, producing a hydrocarbon-rich gas capable of being burned for recovery of energy. (WAC 173-304).

“RECLAMATION SITE” means a location used for the processing or the storage of recycled waste. (WAC 173-304).

“RECYCLING” means transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill or incineration. (WAC 173-304).

“RUN-OFF” means any rainwater, leachate or other liquid which drains over land from any part of the facility. (WAC 173-304).

“RUN-ON” means any rainwater or other liquid which drains over land onto any part of a facility. (WAC 173-304).

“SEPTAGE” means a semisolid consisting of settled sewage solids combined with varying amounts of water and dissolved materials generated from a septic tank system (WAC 173-304).

“SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER” means an aquifer designated by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 1424e of the Safe Drinking Water Act (PL 93-523).

“SOLID WASTE” or “WASTES” means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and recyclable material (RCW 70.95.030). This includes all liquid, solid, and semisolid materials which are not the primary products of public, private, industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations. Solid waste includes, but is not limited to, sludge from wastewater treatment plants and septage from septic tanks, woodwaste, dangerous waste, and problem wastes (WAC 173-304).

“SOLID WASTE HANDLING” means the management, storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, and final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from solid wastes, or the conversion of the energy in solid wastes to more useful forms or combinations thereof. (RCW 70.95).

“SOURCE SEPARATION” means the separation of different kinds of solid waste at the place where the waste originates (RCW 70.95).

“STORAGE” means the holding of solid waste materials for a temporary period. (WAC 173-304).

“SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT” means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), and which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids or sludges. The term includes holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, or lagoons, but does not include injection wells. (WAC 173-304).

“SURFACE WATER” means all lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, salt waters and all other water and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington. (WAC 173-304).

“TIPPING FEE” means the price paid per cubic yard or other measurement to dispose of waste at a transfer station, incinerator, or landfill.

“TRANSFER STATION” means a permanent, fixed, supplemental collection and transportation facility, used by persons and route collection vehicles to deposit collected solid waste from off-site into a larger transfer vehicle for transport to a solid waste handling facility. Transfer stations may also include recycling facilities. (WAC 173-304).

“TREATMENT” means the physical, chemical or biological processing of solid waste to make such solid wastes safer for storage or disposal, amenable for energy or material resource recovery or reduced in volume. (WAC 173-304).

“USED OIL” means oil which through use, storage, or handling has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or the loss of original properties.

“VECTOR” means a living animal, insect or other arthropod which transmits an infectious disease from one organism to another. (WAC 173-304).

“WASTE REDUCTION” means reducing the amount or toxicity of waste generated or reusing materials (RCW 70.95).

“WETLANDS” means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, estuaries, and similar areas. (WAC 173-304).

“WHITE GOODS” means used major household appliance such as washers and dryers, and refrigerators. (WAC 173-304).

“WOODWASTE” means solid waste consisting of wood pieces or particles generated as a by-product or waste from the manufacturing of wood products, handling and storage of raw materials and trees and stumps. This includes, but is not limited to, sawdust, chips, shavings, bark, pulp, hog fuel, and log sort yard waste, but does not include wood pieces or particles containing chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol or copper-chrome arsenate (WAC 173-304).