

APPENDIX G
SWRSWC MSW Plan Glossary

DEFINITIONS

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Plan. Unless specifically defined herein, terms used in this Plan shall have the same definition as provided in the Waste Management Act, Minn. Stat. § 115A.01 et seq. and if not defined there, shall have common usage meaning. For purposes of this Plan, the words "must" and "shall" are mandatory and not permissive.

Acceptable Waste means those Solid Wastes that are not prohibited from Processing or Disposal as defined by a Solid Waste Management Facility pursuant to local, State and federal laws and the requirements of the Facility.

For the purposes of this chapter, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them, unless the context requires otherwise.

Agency means the Pollution Control Agency.

Agricultural Site means land zoned and/or operated for agricultural purposes, but excludes the Residential Site on said premises.

Air contaminant or air contamination means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of any dust, fume, mist, smoke, vapor, gas, or other gaseous, fluid, or particulate substance differing in composition from or exceeding in concentration the natural components of the atmosphere.

Air pollution means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of any air contaminant or combination thereof in such quantity, of such nature and duration, and under such conditions as would be injurious to human health or welfare, to animal or plant life, or to property, or to interfere unreasonably with the enjoyment of life or property.

Arrange for management means an activity undertaken by a person that determines the ultimate disposition of solid waste that is under the control of the person, including delivery of the waste to a transfer station for transport to another solid waste management facility. Knowledge of the destination of waste by a generator is by itself insufficient for arranging for management unless the generator knows that the destination is an environmentally inferior facility as defined in this section, has the ability to redirect the waste to an environmentally superior facility and ensure its delivery to that facility, and chooses not to redirect the waste.

Authorized Representative means an employee or agent of the County Solid Waste Department.

Beneficial use means the use of solid waste is a sustainability practice that may involve using a waste in a manufacturing process to make a product or using a waste as a substitute for construction materials.

Certificate of Need (CON) means an issuance from the State of Minnesota to certify needed disposal capacity.

Charge means a Solid Waste Management Charge.

Cities means statutory and home rule charter cities and towns authorized to plan under sections [462.351](#) to [462.364](#).

Closure means actions to prevent or minimize the threat to public health and the environment posed by a closed Facility including removing contaminated soil and equipment, removing liners, applying final cover, grading and seeding final cover, installing monitoring devices, constructing ground water and surface water diversion structures, and installing gas control systems, as necessary.

Collection means the aggregation of waste from the place at which it is generated and includes all activities up to the time the waste is delivered to a waste facility.

Commercial Site means any business, commercial, industrial, institutional, or governmental establishment. These include home-operated businesses, industries, commercial and institutional enterprises, and such non-residential institutions as churches, nursing homes, nonprofit associations, schools, and the like. If a Site has dwelling units, but also has one or more units not used for dwelling purposes, such as a store or a restaurant, then it is considered a Commercial Site.

Commercial/Industrial/Institutional or C/I/I means non-residential generators of MSW or recyclable materials. Typically businesses, manufacturers, and institutions.

Commercial/Industrial-Documented means recyclable materials from the C/I sector for which tonnages are verifiable by: a.) A signed affidavit; b.) Tare slips from a recycler; c.) A report submitted to the county by a recycler, company official, school or other municipalities that are the point of collection; or d.) Otherwise verifiable from a specific source.

Commercial waste facility means a waste facility established and permitted to sell waste processing or disposal services to generators other than the owner and operator of the facility.

Commingled means a collection system where different categories or material grades are collected and mixed together in a single container. For example, a collection system that mixes plastic bottles of different resin types or that mixes plastic, metal and glass food and beverage containers

Commissioner means the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency.

Compost or Composting means the controlled microbial degradation of organic waste to yield a humus-like product.

Compost Facility means a site used to compost or co-compost Solid Waste, including all structures or Processing equipment used to control drainage, collect and treat Leachate, and storage areas for the incoming waste, the final product, and residuals resulting from the composting process.

Construction and Demolition Debris means Solid Waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, erection and demolition of buildings, roads and other artificial structures, including: concrete, brick, bituminous concrete, untreated wood, masonry, glass, trees, rock, plastic building parts, plumbing fixtures, roofing materials, wallboard, and built-in cabinetry. Construction and Demolition Debris does not include: asbestos waste; auto glass; wood treated with chemical preservatives; furniture; lighting equipment; vermiculite; contaminated soil; firebrick; food waste; machinery; engine parts; liquid paints; paint thinners; or solvents; varnishes; street sweepings; tar; carpet/padding if not affixed to a structure; mattresses; adhesives, caulking, sealants and applicators, brushes, containers, tubes, filters contaminated with these materials; sandblasting materials; agricultural chemicals or containers (including empty pesticide, herbicide, and insecticide containers); chemical containers; animal carcasses, parts, or rendering and slaughterhouse wastes; appliances (including white goods and brown goods); ashes or hot wastes that could spontaneously combust or ignite other wastes due to high temperatures; ash from incinerators; resource recovery facilities and power plants; batteries; carbon filters; fluorescent tubes and ballasts; high intensity discharge lamps; foundry wastes; Hazardous Waste; household Refuse or garbage; infectious waste; liquids (any type), liquid non-hazardous materials; medical waste; mercury containing wastes (thermostats, switches); PCB contaminated wastes; petroleum products and their containers or filters (including oil, grease or fuel); radioactive waste (unless natural materials at normal background levels); septic tank pumpings; sludges (including ink, lime, wood, sewage or paper); live coal tar (including applicators, containers, and tubes); Waste Tires; vehicles; Yard Waste; and packaging materials, including cardboard; paper, shrink-wrap and Styrofoam. Mixtures of Construction and Demolition Debris with other Solid Waste is not Construction and Demolition Debris.

Construction and Demolition Debris Land Disposal Facility means a site used to Dispose of Construction and Demolition Debris.

Construction Site means a place where the erection of buildings, roads or other improvements to real property is occurring.

Contact water means water that has come into contact with source-separated organic material in the tipping area, source-separated organic material in the mixing area, rejects, residuals, or active compost. For the purposes of this subpart, compost is active until it has reached PFRP as described in part 7035.2836, subpart 11, item B, item (10) and the Solivita maturity index is greater than or equal to five with ammonia greater than or equal to four.

Containment means isolating, controlling, and monitoring waste in a waste facility in order to prevent a release of waste from the facility that would have an adverse impact upon human health and the environment.

County Board means the County Board of Commissioners.

County-contracted private services means a contract for payment and services, established by a county with a hauler, collector or a group of collectors to provide specific waste management and recycling services.

Covered electronic device: Covered electronic device" means computers, peripherals, facsimile machines, DVD players, video cassette recorders, and video display devices that are sold to a household by means of retail, wholesale, or electronic commerce

Curbside collection means a Mixed Municipal Solid Waste, Yard Waste, and/or Recyclable Materials Collection system whereby the Generators set Solid Waste containers at the curb adjacent to a roadway or, where this is not practical, in locations easily accessible for Collection by a Hauler.

Curbside recycling means a program with at least one route-based collection system that picks up at least four broad material categories of recyclables from households. Curbside service is not required to be provided to multi-unit buildings, but an appropriate collection system should be available for all such structures. If a city has contracted with more than one recycling collector to provide residential service, this represents one curbside recycling program.

CISSR means *Counties and Cities Involved in Source Reduction and Recycling* and is a forum for local governments to meet, exchange and evaluate program ideas and coordinate waste prevention activities to that their customers receive optimum assistance to prevent waste.

Deconstruction means the process of systematically dismantling a structure in an environmentally, economically and socially responsible manner, aiming to maximize the recovery of materials for reuse and recycling.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Development region means a region designated pursuant to sections [462.381](#) to [462.397](#).

Disposal or dispose means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any waste into or on any land or water so that the waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air, or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

Disposal facility means a waste facility permitted by the agency that is designed or operated for the purpose of disposing of waste on or in the land, together with any appurtenant facilities needed to process waste for disposal or transfer to another waste facility.

Dumping means the illegal placement of any Solid Waste, including Construction and Demolition Debris, Hazardous Waste, Industrial Solid Waste, Mixed Municipal Solid Waste, or Recyclable Materials, anywhere other than in an approved container or at a Solid Waste Management Facility during hours of operation.

Electronic appliances means all computers and peripherals, televisions and video monitors, photocopy machines, stereos and stereo components, telephones, facsimile machines and telecommunications equipment, videocassette recorders and photographic equipment.

Emission means a release or discharge into the outdoor atmosphere of any air contaminant or combination thereof.

Emission facility means any structure, work, equipment, machinery, device, apparatus, or other means whereby an emission is caused to occur.

Encumbrances mean obligations in the form of purchase orders, contracts or salary commitments which are chargeable to an appropriation and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved. They cease to be encumbrances when paid or when the actual liability is set up.

Environmentally inferior means a solid waste management method that is lower on the list of preferred waste management methods in section [115A.02](#) than a solid waste management method chosen by a county or, as applied to a facility, means a waste management facility that utilizes a waste management method that is lower on the list of preferred waste management methods than the waste management method chosen by a county. In addition, as applied to disposal facilities, a facility that does not meet the standards for new facilities in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, chapters 257 and 258, is environmentally inferior to a facility that does meet these standards.

Financial assurance means monetary mechanisms that are used to assure proper Closure, post Closure care, and contingency action at a Site or Solid Waste Management Facility.

Food to Livestock is food waste diverted from the waste stream to be used as an animal feed.

Food to People is edible food that cannot be sold but has been donated to an organization that distributes the food to people for human consumption. This typically includes food shelves or social service organizations that make meals for people.

Full-time equivalent or FTE is an expression of staffing levels in terms of 40 hour work-weeks. Counties should report the number of staff hours dedicated to a given program each week, averaged throughout the calendar year (1 year = 52 weeks), and divided by 40 hours. This number is frequently included in a job description. Example: one employee spending 10 hours per week on a program each week for a full year is 0.25 FTE. Two people working on a program full-time for six months equals 1 FTE.

Gaylord is a large, reusable corrugated container used for shipping or storage of materials. Gaylord size most commonly used is 40" X 48" X 36". Also known as a bulk bin, skid box, tote box, a pallet-size box used for bulk quantities.

Generation means the act or process of producing waste.

Generator means any person who generates or aggregates solid waste.

Goal means the result or achievement toward which effort is directed; aim; end

Green building incorporates principles of energy and resource efficiency, practical applications of waste reduction and pollution prevention, good indoor air quality and natural light to promote occupant health and productivity and transportation efficiency in design and construction, and during use and reuse.

Hauler means any person who collects or transports solid waste, recyclable materials or yard waste, but does not include a self-hauler.

Hazardous waste means any refuse, sludge, or other waste material or combinations of refuse, sludge or other waste materials in solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gaseous form which because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical, physical, or infectious characteristics may (a) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Categories of hazardous waste materials include, but are not limited to: explosives, flammables, oxidizers, poisons, irritants, and corrosives. Hazardous waste does not include source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

Illegal means prohibited by law and by official rule.

Imminent hazard means an actual or potential immediate threat to the health, safety, or well being of humans or livestock, or that may cause environmental degradation.

Industrial waste means solid waste resulting from an industrial, manufacturing, service, or commercial activity that is managed as a separate waste stream. Industrial waste is MMSW if it is co-disposed with MMSW. Industrial waste landfills disposing of industrial waste as a separate waste stream must obtain MPCA approval in advance of accepting industrial waste for disposal.

Industrial solid waste land disposal facility means a site used to dispose of industrial waste in or on the land. An industrial waste landfill must be separate from an MMSW landfill cell and obtain a permit that specifies all of the types and quantities of industrial waste land disposed.

Intrinsic hazard of a waste means the propensity of the waste to migrate in the environment, and thereby to become exposed to the public, and the significance of the harm or damage likely to result from exposure of natural resources or the public to the waste, as a result of such inherent or induced attributes of the waste as its chemical and physical stability, solubility, bioconcentratability, toxicity, flammability, and corrosivity.

Intrinsic suitability of a land area or site means that, based on existing data on the inherent and natural attributes, physical features, and location of the land area or site, there is no known reason why the waste facility proposed to be located in the area or site cannot reasonably be expected to qualify for permits in accordance with agency rules. Agency certification of intrinsic suitability shall be based on data submitted to the agency by the proposing entity and data included by the administrative law judge in the record of any public hearing on recommended certification, and applied against criteria in agency rules and any additional criteria developed by the agency in effect at the time the proposing entity submits the site for certification.

In the event that all candidate sites selected by the board before May 3, 1984, are eliminated from further consideration and a new search for candidate sites is commenced, "intrinsic suitability" of a land area or site shall mean that, because of the inherent and natural attributes, physical features, and location of the land area or site, the waste facility proposed to be located in the area or site would not be likely to result in material harm to the public health and safety and natural resources and that therefore the proposed facility can reasonably be expected to qualify for permits in accordance with agency rules.

JPA or Joint Powers Authority is an entity permitted under the laws of some states of the USA, whereby two or more public authorities (e.g. local governments, or utility or transport districts), not necessarily located in the same state, may jointly exercise any power common to all of them.

Land disposal facility surcharge means a per-ton or per-cubic yard fee authorized in the Waste Management Act (Minnesota Statute, sections 115A.919, 115A.923, 473.843), which is charged at a land disposal facility or transfer station serving a land disposal facility and can be used for landfill abatement purposes.

Land pollution means the presence in or on the land of any waste in such quantity, of such nature and duration, and under such condition as would affect injuriously any waters of the state, create air contaminants or cause air pollution.

Leachate means liquid that has contacted or percolated through solid waste and has extracted, dissolved, or suspended materials from it.

License means authorization by the County Board to conduct business services that maybe limited to a specific period of time, specific person, and or a specific site in the County.

Licensee means the Person who has been issued a license by the County to carry out any of the activities for which a license is required.

Local government unit means cities, towns, and counties.

Market development means an activity that stimulates economic demand or end uses for recyclable materials.

Major appliances means clothes washers and dryers, dishwashers, hot water heaters, heat pumps, furnaces, garbage disposals, trash compactors, conventional and microwave ovens, ranges and stoves, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, refrigerators, and freezers.

Material grade means a recyclable material that is often marketed and processed separately from other recyclable materials. For example, newsprint, magazines, and corrugated cardboard are material grades within the broad material category of “paper”.

Material category means a broad group of recyclable materials made of the same, or similar, materials. Commonly-used material categories include paper, glass, metal, and plastic.

Material recovery facility or MRF means a recycling facility that prepares at least three different material categories for market. Preparation for market is the processing of materials through crushing, baling, shredding or other densifying.

Material sales means a revenue retained from sales of recyclable materials, less any redemption paid to generators.

Medical waste means biological waste originating from the diagnosis, care, or treatment of a Person or animal, or waste resulting from biological research, whether or not the waste has been rendered non-infectious.

Metropolitan area has the meaning given it in section [473.121](#).

Metropolitan Council means the council established in chapter 473.

Mixed municipal solid waste (MSW) a) "Mixed municipal solid waste" means garbage, refuse, and other solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial, and community activities that the generator of the waste aggregates for collection, except as provided in paragraph (b).

(b) Mixed municipal solid waste does not include auto hulks, street sweepings, ash, construction debris, mining waste, sludges, tree and agricultural wastes, tires, lead acid batteries, motor and vehicle fluids and filters, and other materials collected, processed, and disposed of as separate waste streams.

Mixed municipal solid waste fee means a fee established by the County Board and paid by generators to the county for solid waste management services.

Mixed municipal solid waste hauler: A person or organization that collects MSW for a fee. MSW collection services may be provided by contract haulers, cities, or counties.

Mixed municipal solid waste land disposal facility means a solid waste disposal facility used for mixed municipal solid waste.

Multi-unit residential building means any building with four or more residential units.

Municipality means an incorporated city or town within a County.

Natural resources shall include, but not be limited to, all mineral, animal, botanical, air, water, land, timber, soil, quietude, recreational and historical resources. Scenic and esthetic resources shall also be considered natural resources when owned by any governmental unit or agency.

Non-residential accounts means solid waste management services provided to any non-residential building or parcel.

Non-residential property means all property that generates waste within the County that is not defined as a residential property as determined by the County.

Non-residential rate means the rate of the fee imposed on any person who pays for mixed municipal solid waste services for mixed municipal solid waste generated from any source in the County other than a residential building.

Objective means efforts or actions worked towards to attain or accomplish identified goals, targets or purpose.

On-site disposal means the amount of MSW that does not enter the formal management system and is burned or buried on-site by the generator. This includes households and farms that burn or buries garbage on their own property through on-site dumping, burn barrels, or incinerators.

Open area means areas outside of a building or structure.

Open burning means burning any solid waste whereby the resultant combustion products are emitted directly to the open atmosphere.

Operating license means a license required by county ordinance.

Operator means the person responsible for the operation of a solid waste facility.

Owner means any person or persons having a legal interest in real or personal property or any persons in possession or control of real or personal property including, but not limited to, mortgages, contract for deed vendees, and contract for deed vendors.

Packaging means a container and any appurtenant material that provide a means of transporting, marketing, protecting, or handling a product. "Packaging" includes pallets and packing such as blocking, bracing, cushioning, weatherproofing, strapping, coatings, closures, inks, dyes, pigments, and labels.

Person means any human being, any municipality or other governmental or political subdivision or other public agency, any public or private corporation, any partnership, firm, association, or other organization, any receiver, trustee, assignee, agent, or other legal representative of any of the foregoing, or any other legal entity, but does not include the Pollution Control Agency

Policy is a course or principle of action, guiding principles, or procedures considered to be expedient, prudent, or advantageous to influence and determine decisions, actions, and other matters.

Political subdivision means any municipal corporation, governmental subdivision of the state, local government unit, special district, or local or regional board, commission, or authority authorized by law to plan or provide for waste management.

Potential air contaminant storage facility or storage facility means any structure, work, equipment, device, apparatus, tank, container, or other means for the storage or confinement, either stationary or in transit, of any substance which, if released or discharged into the outdoor atmosphere, might cause air contamination or air pollution.

Price preference means the practice of allowing public entities to purchase products made from recycled materials when a bid exceeds that of non-recycled materials (Minnesota Statute 16B.122, subd. 3). This exception to the least cost rule for procurement limits the additional cost of recycled products to no more than ten percent above that of comparable products made from non-recycled materials.

Problem material means a material that, when it is processed or disposed of with mixed municipal solid waste, contributes to one or more of the following results:

(1) the release of a hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant, as defined in section [115B.02, subdivisions 8, 13, and 15](#);

(2) pollution of water as defined in section [115.01, subdivision 13](#);

(3) air pollution as defined in section [116.06, subdivision 4](#); or

(4) a significant threat to the safe or efficient operation of a solid waste facility.

Postconsumer material means a finished material that would normally be discarded as a solid waste having completed its life cycle as a consumer item.

Processing means the treatment of waste after collection and before disposal. Processing includes but is not limited to reduction, storage, separation, exchange, resource recovery, physical, chemical, or biological modification, and transfer from one waste facility to another.

Processing facility tip fee means the portion of a solid waste processing or disposal facility's tipping fee that is directed to SCORE-eligible expenditures.

Procure means to obtain or acquire products. SCORE encourages public agencies (school districts, state agencies, counties, townships, etc.) to procure products made from recycled materials and products that can easily be recycled.

Product stewardship is a **product**-centered approach to environmental protection. It calls on those in the product lifecycle—manufacturers, retailers, users, and disposers—to share responsibility for reducing the environmental impacts of products.

Public canister means a waste drop point or dumpster available to the general public (usually for a fee) and intended for use by those who self-haul. These sites can be operated by public agencies or private firms. This category does not include collection points such as trash cans outside shopping centers or litter receptacles.

Public health nuisance “Public health nuisance” means the creation of conditions or acts that unreasonably annoy, injure, or endanger the safety, health, comfort, or repose of any number of members of the public.

Public Entity means the state, an office, agency, or institution of the state, the Metropolitan Council, a metropolitan agency, the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District, the legislature, the courts, a county, a statutory or home rule charter city, a town, a school district, another special taxing district, or any contractor acting pursuant to a contract with a public entity.

Putrescible material means solid waste that is capable of rotting or is in a state of decay or decomposition.

Recyclable materials means materials that are separated from mixed municipal solid waste for the purpose of recycling or composting, including paper, glass, plastics, metals, automobile oil, batteries, and source-separated compostable materials. Refuse-derived fuel or other material that is destroyed by incineration is not a recyclable material.

Recycling means the process of collecting and preparing recyclable materials and reusing the materials in their original form or using them in manufacturing processes that do not cause the destruction of recyclable materials in a manner that precludes further use.

Recycling center means a facility that is open at least 12 hours per week, 12 months per year, that accepts at least four broad material categories from the public for recycling. For example, if a site provides drop-off for newsprint, corrugated, aluminum cans and glass, it collects only three broad material categories (paper, metal and glass). These centers may include redemption centers and similar facilities meeting the above specifications. Staffing is not required.

Recycling collector means a person or organization that collects recyclable materials from generators either for a fee or without charge. A recycling collector may also be an MSW hauler.

Recycling facility means a facility at which materials are prepared for reuse in their original form or for use in manufacturing processes that do not cause the destruction of the materials in a manner that precludes further use.

Recycling Opportunities means an opportunity to recycle and must include:

- A. A local recycling center in the County and sites for collecting recyclable materials that are located in areas convenient for persons to use them;
- B. Curbside pickup, centralized drop-off, or a local recycling center for at least four broad types of Recyclable Materials in cities with a population of 5,000 or more persons; or
- C. Monthly pickup of at least four broad types of recyclable materials in cities of the first and second class and cities with 5,000 or more population in the metropolitan area.

Recycling station means a recycling drop-off site that does not meet the requirements of a recycling center, i.e., one that is open fewer than 12 hours a week or accepts less than four broad material categories.

Refuse means putrescible and non-putrescible solid wastes, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, incinerator ash, incinerator residue, waste combustor ash, street cleanings, and industrial solid wastes, and including municipal treatment wastes which do not contain free moisture

Regional Development Commission means a commission established pursuant to sections [462.381](#) to [462.397](#).

Release means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, Dumping, or Disposing into the environment which occurred at a point in time or which

continues to occur. Release does not include:

- A. Emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock aircraft, watercraft, or pipeline pumping station engine;
- B. Release of source, by-product, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, under United States Code, title 42, section 2014, if the Release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission under United States Code, title 42, section 2210;
- C. Release of source, by-product or special nuclear material from any processing site designated pursuant to the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, under United States Code, title 42, section 7912(a)(I) or 7942(a); or
- D. Any Release resulting from the application of fertilizer or agricultural or silvicultural chemicals, or Disposal of emptied pesticide containers or Residues from a pesticide as defined in section 18B.01, subdivision 18.

Residential Building: means a single family home, a duplex, a tri-plex, a four-plex, an apartment building, a mobile home, a condominium, a townhouse, a cooperative housing unit, or any other Residential Building as determined by the County.

Residential Property “Residential Property” means property on which a single family home, a duplex, a tri-plex, a four-plex, an apartment building, a mobile home, a condominium, a townhouse, a cooperative housing unit, or any other Residential Building as determined by the County is located.

Residential Rate “Residential rate” means the rate of the Fee imposed on a Person who pays for Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Services for Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Generated from a Residential Property.

Residential recyclables “Residential recyclables” means recyclable materials collected in a system designed for resident participation. This includes materials collected from curbside programs in residential neighborhoods, from drop-off sites, and from multi-family dwellings. If residential and C/I materials are collected together, estimate the amount originating from residential sources.

Residential Site means any dwelling unit including: (a) detached single family residences, and (b) buildings or sites containing multiple residences including apartment buildings, condominiums, manufactured home parks, or town-homes, none of which are used solely for commercial purposes.

Resource conservation means the reduction in the use of water, energy, and raw materials.

Resource recovery means the reclamation for sale, use, or reuse of materials, substances, energy, or other products contained within or derived from waste.

Resource recovery facility means a waste facility established and used primarily for resource recovery, including related and appurtenant facilities such as transmission facilities and transfer stations primarily serving the resource recovery facility.

Retrievable storage means a method of disposal whereby wastes are placed in a facility established pursuant to sections [115A.18](#) to [115A.30](#) for an indeterminate period in a manner designed to allow the removal of the waste at a later time.

Reuse is to use an item again after it has been used. This includes conventional reuse where the item is used again for the same function, and new-life reuse where it is used for a different function. In contrast, recycling is the breaking down of the used item into raw materials which are used to make new items. By taking useful products and exchanging them, without reprocessing, reuse help save time, money, energy, and resources. In broader economic terms, reuse offers quality products to people and organizations with limited means, while generating jobs and business activity that contribute to the economy.

Sanitary district means a sanitary district with the authority to regulate solid waste.

SCORE is a historical term. Originally referred to the committee established by Minnesota Governor Rudy Perpich to develop legislation addressing recycling, solid waste, and related issues. The committee was called the “Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment”, and its legislation passed into law in 1989. The term

is currently used to refer to the legislation itself (or amendments to it), or to programs required by the legislation.

SCORE-eligible expenditures means expenditures that are made by counties for the specific purposes listed in Minnesota Statute 115.557, subdivision 2.

Scrap metal means miscellaneous scrap metal that was part of the MSW waste stream in the past, but has been separated for recycling. Does not include prepared or unprepared steel scrap such as I-beams, structural steel, heavy machinery, cast iron, automobile parts, or agricultural machinery.

Self-haul means to deliver self-generated MSW to a processing or disposal facility, for example, by a rural resident or business delivering MSW to a public canister.

Service Area means a geographical area within the County, established by resolution of the County Board, to receive Solid Waste Management Services.

Service fee means a uniform fee paid by all waste generators (or property owners), generally on the property tax bill or included in the MSW hauler's bill. Fee level is often based on classification of the generator or by a property zoning classification. Minnesota statute refers to this as a service charge.

Sewage sludge means solid, semisolid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. It includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge that is acceptable and beneficial for recycling on land as a soil conditioner and nutrient source is also known as biosolids.

Sewage sludge disposal facility means property owned or leased by a political subdivision and used for interim or final disposal or land spreading of sewage sludge.

Single Sort Recycling. See Commingled recycling

Site means the spatial location of a proposed or actual Solid Waste Management Activity or Solid Waste Management Facility.

Sludge means any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air contaminant treatment facility, or any other waste having similar characteristics and effects.

Solid Waste means garbage, refuse, sludge from a water supply treatment plant or air contaminant treatment facility, and other discarded waste materials and sludges, in solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gaseous form, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include hazardous waste; animal waste used as fertilizer; earthen fill, boulders, rock; concrete diamond grinding and saw slurry associated with the construction, improvement, or repair of a road when deposited on the road project site in a manner that is in compliance with best management practices and rules of the agency; sewage sludge; solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other common pollutants in water resources, such as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial wastewater effluents or discharges which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows; or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

Solid Waste Administrator means the individual assigned by the County to oversee and direct Solid Waste Management Activities.

Solid Waste Department or Department means a County Solid Waste Department

Solid Waste Land Disposal Facility means a Solid Waste Land Disposal Facility permitted by the Agency that is designed or operated for the purpose of disposing of Solid Waste on or in the land, together with any appurtenant facilities.

Solid Waste Management means activities that are intended to affect or control the Generation of Solid

Waste and activities which provide for or control the Collection, Transportation, Processing, treatment, and Disposal of waste.

Solid Waste Management Activity means an activity related to the Generation, - storage, Collection, Transportation, Processing or reuse, conversion, or Disposal of Solid Waste.

Solid Waste Management Facility means a Solid Waste Land Disposal Facility, a Construction and Demolition Debris Land Disposal Facility, an Industrial Solid Waste Land Disposal Facility, a Compost Facility, a Transfer Station, a Solid Waste Processing Facility, a Waste Tire Facility, a Waste Tire Collection Site, a Waste Tire Facility, a Waste Tire Processing Facility, or a Recycling Facility.

Solid waste management district or waste district means a geographic area extending into two or more counties in which the management of solid waste is vested in a special district established pursuant to sections [115A.62](#) to [115A.72](#).

Solid Waste Management Facility Fee means the fee imposed on a Person who pays for Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Services of a Solid Waste Management Facility.

Solid Waste Management Plan means the County Solid Waste Management Plan developed, adopted, and approved under Minn. Stat. §115A.46 or Minn. Stat. §473.149.

Solid Waste Management Service Charge “Solid Waste Management Service Charge” means a service charge imposed pursuant to

Minn. Stat. § 400.08 or § 437.811, subd. 3a.

Solid Waste Ordinance or Ordinance means the Solid Waste Ordinance adopted by a County.

Solid Waste Processing Facility means a facility for the Processing of Solid Waste.

Solid Waste Reduction; Source Reduction means an activity that reduces Generation of Solid Waste or the inclusion of toxic materials in Solid Waste, including:

- A. Reusing a product in its original form,
- B. Increasing the life span of a product,
- C. Reducing material or the toxicity of material used in production or packaging,
- D. Changing procurement; consumption, or Solid Waste Generation habits to result in smaller quantities or lower toxicity of Solid Waste Generated.

Source-separated compostable materials means materials that:

- (1) are separated at the source by waste generators for the purpose of preparing them for use as compost;
- (2) are collected separately from mixed municipal solid waste, and are governed by the licensing provisions of section [115A.93](#);
- (3) are comprised of food wastes, fish and animal waste, plant materials, diapers, sanitary products, and paper that is not recyclable because the commissioner has determined that no other person is willing to accept the paper for recycling;
- (4) are delivered to a facility to undergo controlled microbial degradation to yield a humus-like product meeting the agency's class I or class II, or equivalent, compost standards and where process residues do not exceed 15 percent by weight of the total material delivered to the facility; and
- (5) may be delivered to a transfer station, mixed municipal solid waste processing facility, or recycling facility only for the purposes of composting or transfer to a composting facility, unless the commissioner determines that no other person is willing to accept the materials.

Source-separated recyclable materials means recyclable materials, including commingled recyclable materials, that are separated by the generator.

Special Wastes means nonhazardous Solid Wastes that have been prohibited from disposal with Mixed Municipal Solid Waste or have had other specific management requirements prescribed by statute.

Stabilization means a chemical or thermal process in which materials or energy are added to waste in order to reduce the possibility of migration of any hazardous constituents of the resulting stabilized waste in preparation for placement of the waste in a stabilization and containment facility.

Stabilization and containment facility means a waste facility that is designed for stabilization and containment of waste, together with other appurtenant facilities needed to process waste for stabilization, containment, or transfer to another facility.

State means the State of Minnesota.

Subsidy means an incentive payment made by a county to private operators to collect recyclable materials. If a contract is used to assure a minimum level of service, it is not an exclusive contract and is open to all private operators that provide the specified services. The unit of payment is often based on tons, but another unit may be used.

Transfer station means an intermediate waste facility in which waste collected from any source is temporarily deposited to await transportation to another waste facility.

Transportation or Transports means the conveying of Solid Waste from one place to another.

Unacceptable Waste means those Solid Wastes that cannot be accepted for management at a Solid Waste Management Facility pursuant to local, State and federal laws, and the practices of the Solid Waste Management Facility.

Waste means solid waste, sewage sludge, and hazardous waste.

Waste facility means all property, real or personal, including negative and positive easements and water and air rights, which is or may be needed or useful for the processing or disposal of waste, except property for the collection of the waste and property used primarily for the manufacture of scrap metal or paper. Waste facility includes but is not limited to transfer stations, processing facilities, and disposal sites and facilities.

Waste management means activities which are intended to affect or control the generation of waste and activities which provide for or control the collection, processing and disposal of waste.

Waste management method chosen by a county means:

(1) a waste management method that is mandated for waste generated in the county by section [115A.415](#), [473.848](#), [473.849](#), or other state law, or by county ordinance based on the county solid waste management plan developed, adopted, and approved under section [115A.46](#) or [458D.05](#) or the county solid waste management master plan developed, adopted, and approved under section [473.803](#); or

(2) a waste management facility or facilities, developed under the county solid waste management plan or master plan, to which solid waste generated in a county is directed by an ordinance developed, adopted, and approved under sections [115A.80](#) to [115A.893](#).

Waste reduction or source reduction means an activity that prevents generation of waste or the inclusion of toxic materials in waste, including:

(1) reusing a product in its original form;

(2) increasing the life span of a product;

(3) reducing material or the toxicity of material used in production or packaging; or

(4) changing procurement, consumption, or waste generation habits to result in smaller quantities or lower toxicity of waste generated.

Waste rendered nonhazardous means (1) waste excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under the delisting requirements of United States Code, title 42, section 6921 and any federal and state delisting rules, and (2) other nonhazardous residual waste from the processing of hazardous waste.

Waste Tire means a pneumatic tire or solid tire for motor vehicles that has been discarded or that can no longer be used for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect

Waste Tire Collection Site means a County-licensed and Agency permitted site or a site exempt from such license or permit, used for the Collection and storage of Waste Tires.

Waste Tire Dump means an unlicensed, unpermitted Site being maintained, operated, used, or allowed to be used for the Collection, storage, keeping, or depositing of unprocessed Waste Tires.

Waste Tire Facility means a Site where more than fifty (50) Waste Tires or an equivalent amount of tire derived products are Collected, deposited, stored, or Processed. The incidental storage of tire-derived products at the site of final use does not make the site a Waste Tire Facility.

Waste Tire Processing Facility means a licensed Solid Waste Management Facility used for the shredding, slicing, producing, or manufacturing of usable materials, including fuel, from Waste Tires including incidental temporary storage activity. Processing does not include the retreading of Waste Tires.

Variable-rate pricing, also known as pay-as-you-throw, is a system under which residents pay for municipal waste management services per unit of waste collected rather than through a fixed fee. Variable rate pricing takes into account variations in waste generation rates by charging households or residents based on the amount of trash they place at the curb, thereby offering individuals an incentive to reduce the amount of waste they generate and dispose of.

Yard Waste means garden wastes, leaves, lawn cuttings, weeds, prunings, and shrub and tree waste, generated at residential, commercial, industrial and institutional properties.

Yard waste backyard composting or mulching means yard waste generators managing yard waste at the point of generation with a compost pile or by leaving shredded grass and leaves on lawns and gardens. This is a source reduction activity.

Yard waste curbside collection program means a program with at least one route-based system that offers yard waste collection from households at least twice a year. If a city has contracted with four yard waste collectors to provide service to their residents, this represents one yard waste curbside program.

Yard waste drop-off site means a permanent site (does not include one day event sites) where generators may drop off yard waste materials. Composting may or may not occur at this location. A location that is limited to composting and does not accept yard wastes from the public is not a yard waste drop-off site.

Yard Waste Facility means a facility used to compost Yard Waste.