

RECYCLING GLOSSARY

<p>ALUMINUM: A silver-white metallic element the most abundant in the earth's crust. It is used to form many hard, light, corrosion-resistant alloys.</p> <p>BULK WASTE: Large items of waste material, such as furniture, mattresses. No appliances.</p> <p>COMPOSTING: A solid waste management technique, which utilizes natural processes to convert organic materials to humus by microorganism activity. Composting is not effective on plastic and rubber.</p> <p>CORRUGATED PAPER: Heavy paperboard, molded in parallel ridges and grooves (called linerboard and medium).</p> <p>DUMP: An open land site where waste materials are burned, left to decompose, rust or simply remain. Because of the problems which dumps create such as air and water pollution, unsanitary conditions and general unsightliness, dumps have been declared illegal in many states.</p> <p>ECOLOGY: The science of the relationship between organisms and their environment.</p> <p>ENERGY RECOVERY: A form of resource in which the organic fraction of waste is converted to some form of usable energy, such as composting grass cutting and leaves.</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA): An agency of the federal government responsible for the establishment and enforcement of environment protection standards.</p> <p>GARBAGE: Waste materials, which are likely to decompose or putrefy. Usually contains food waste from a kitchen restaurant, slaughterhouse or food processing plant.</p> <p>HAZARDOUS WASTE: Waste materials may cause or significantly contribute to serious illness or death, or pose a substantial threat to human health or the environment when improperly managed.</p> <p>JUNK: Waste materials such as rags, paper, broken furniture, toys, equipment, etc. The term usually implies that the materials can be recovered or converted for reuse.</p> <p>LITTER: Man-made (or man-used) misplaced solid waste. Solid waste discarded outside the established collection-disposal system. Litter accounts for about 2% of municipal solid waste.</p> <p>NEWSPAPER: The kind or type of paper generally used for printing paper.</p> <p>PAPER: In a general sense, the name of all kinds of matter or felted sheets of fiber formed on a fine screen from a water suspension.</p> <p>PET: An acronym for polyethylene terephthalate (more commonly polyester), one of the members in the family of plastic barrier resins.</p>	<p>PLASTICS: Man-made materials consisting of large molecules called "polymers" containing primarily carbon and hydrogen with lesser amounts of oxygen or nitrogen, frequently compounded with various organic and inorganic compounds as stabilizers, colorants, fillers and other ingredients.</p> <p>RECYCLING: A resource recovery method involving the collection and treatment of a waste product for use as raw material in the manufacture of the same or a similar product, e.g. ground glass used in manufacture of new glass.</p> <p>RUBBISH: Any items to be discarded other than bulk items, garbage, recyclables and items that are prohibited under City ordinance.</p> <p>USED MOTOR OIL: Any oil previously used in any machinery. Its main markets are in road oiling, industrial fuel and refining.</p> <p>WASTE PAPER: Paper that has been discarded. This paper can be used again as a recyclable material, if the grade of paper is acceptable and if the paper is separated before it enters the waste stream.</p> <p>WASTE REDUCTION: The prevention of waste at its source by changing societal patterns of design, production or consumption.</p> <p>YARD WASTES: Grass clippings, pruning and other discarded material from yards and gardens.</p>
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