

Definitions Related to Section 14 (August 31, 2016)

The following definitions are being added to Section 1.2:

“Animal Waste” means compostable materials generated by the customary and generally accepted activities, practices, and procedures that farmers and ranchers engage in during the production of poultry and livestock including manures and animal mortalities. Animal Waste also includes non-agricultural and non human animal excreta. Animal waste does not include food processing residuals such as paunch.

“Backyard Composting” means composting on a residential property utilizing Type 1 and 2 feedstocks but with no more than 100 cubic yards in process at one time.

“Commercial Composting Facility” means any solid waste composting facility that accepts a fee for solid waste composting, or any solid waste composting facility that composts solid waste to create a compost or soil amendment and distributes the finished compost or soil amendment offsite for a fee.

“Compostable Products” means containers, films or foodservice ware such as bowls, plates, cups, cutlery, composed of materials such as vegetable matter, paper, cardboard, and plastics that meet ASTM D6400, D6868. These products are labeled in accordance with the USCC Labeling Guidelines

“Food Processing Residuals” Compostable materials generated as a by-product of the industrial food processing sector that are non-toxic, non-hazardous, and contain no sanitary wastewater. The term does not include fats, oil, grease and Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) skimmings.

“Food Processing Vegetative Waste” means material generated in trimming, reject sorting, cleaning, pressing, cooking, and filtering operations from the processing of fruits and vegetables and the like in food processing and packaging operations or similar industries that process food products. Food processing vegetative wastes include, but are not limited to, tomato skins and seeds, pepper cores, potato peels, cabbage, onion skins, celery pieces, cranberry hulls, cranberry tailings, rice hulls, carrot stems, and coffee grounds.

“Food Residuals” means Pre- and post-consumer food discards from households and the commercial/institutional sector including but not limited to vegetables, fruits, grains, dairy products, meats, and compostable foodservice ware/packaging that may be commingled.

“Mixed Solid Waste” means a mixture of compostable and non-compostable discards and may contain household and other municipal solid wastes.

“Source Separated Organics” Compostable material that has been separated from non-compostable material at the point of generation, including but not limited to yard waste, food residuals, vegetative waste, woody materials, and compostable products.

“Vegetative Waste” means compostable materials generated by the production, harvesting and processing of agricultural or horticultural plants. These residues include but are not limited to stalks, stems, leaves, seed pods, husks, bagasse, and roots. Vegetative waste also includes woody materials and yard waste. Vegetative waste does not include food processing residuals, oil, grease or dairy wastes.

Woody materials” means residuals and of cutting trees, including but not limited to tree stumps, sawdust, pallets, and dimensional lumber that has not been treated chemically or with adhesives and coatings such as paint, glue, or any other visible contaminant.

The following definitions are being modified in Section 1.2:

“Agricultural wastes” means all solid wastes resulting from the raising of crops or animals on land zoned agricultural by local requirements, including animal manures, that are returned to the soils as fertilizer, soil conditioners or compost or are composted to return to the soils. In addition, agricultural waste means all carcasses and carcass by-products resulting from any mass livestock mortality that is the result of an all-hazards event or depopulation ordered by the state veterinarian or other appropriately designated authority.

“Green Waste” means any plant material that is either separated at the point of generation, or separated at a centralized facility. Green waste includes, but is not limited to, yard trimmings, vegetative plant wastes from the vegetable food processing industry, untreated wood wastes, paper products and pre-consumer vegetative food waste.

“Other Compatible Materials” means the minimum quantity of materials necessary to achieve and maintain an appropriate porosity, moisture level or carbon to nitrogen (C:N) ratio for proper composting. Such materials are limited to Type 1 feedstocks, manure and green wastes as defined in Section 1 and Subsection 14.1.2 of these Regulations, or other materials approved by the Department and governing body.

“Yard Waste” means waste generated from yard maintenance, including garden waste, grass clippings, leaves and branches. Yard waste can also include vegetative materials resulting from the use of commercial products, including but not limited to discarded flowers, potted flowers, or grave blankets that do not include plastic, metal, polystyrene foam, or other nonbiodegradable material.

The following definitions are being deleted from Section 1.2:

“Animal material” means any material derived from animal products that are for consumption by humans or animals. The generators of these products include, but are not limited to, agriculture, food manufacturing and processing industries, restaurants, hospitals and food distributors. Animal material does not include manure.