

DEFINITIONS

1) Key terms used in the Tonnage Grant Program and their definitions are listed below. Terms and definitions found in the Recycling Act (N.J.S.A.13:1E-99.11 et seq.) and the Administrative Code (N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1.1 et seq.) take precedence. The contexts of these definitions are non-hazardous categories of materials which exclude hazardous waste, liquid wastes, sludge and sludge derived products.

End Market: (identifies where the material is sent) The enterprise, which purchases, receives, collects or otherwise recycles the material reported as recycled.

Transporter: (identifies the truck that hauls the waste) the enterprise, which picks up recyclable material and brings it to a facility or end market. **Post-Consumer Material:** A product, which has gone through its useful life and served the purpose for which it was intended. It is separated from the solid waste stream before it is collected.

Beneficial Use: The use or reuse of a material, which would otherwise become solid waste as landfill cover, aggregate substitute, fuel substitute or fill material or the use or reuse in a manufacturing process to make a product or as an effective substitute for a commercial product. Beneficial use of a material shall not constitute recycling or disposal of that material.

Recyclable Material: Materials which would otherwise become nonhazardous solid waste which can be separated collected and processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

Note: Street sweepings, mixed broken cullet, incinerator ash and/or any material used for landfill or incineration activities will not be eligible for the recycling tonnage grant.

2) The following are the definitions of recycled materials eligible for Recycling Tonnage Grant submission. The definitions are not meant to be all-inclusive, but rather they attempt to identify the majority of materials reported in previous submittals. It is recognized that market changes may dictate altering these definitions in the future.

Paper

01 - Corrugated - Containers and similar paper items usually used to transport supplies, equipment parts or other merchandise.

02 - Mixed Office and Computer Paper - Any and all types of "office-type" paper including, but not limited to: computer paper, higrade white paper, typing paper, copier paper, onion-skin, tissue paper, notepad, envelopes, manila folders and colored paper, or any mix thereof.

03 - Newspaper - All paper marketed as newsprint or newspaper and containing at least 70% newsprint or newspaper (American Forest and Paper Association grades #6, #7 and #8 news).

04 - Other Paper/Magazines/Junk Mail - All paper, which is not defined, as corrugated, mixed office paper, computer paper or newspaper. Examples are as follows: magazine stock, telephone

directories, wrapping paper, chip board, books and grocery bags. [papers coated with plastic, film or foil and paper contaminated with food should not be included]

Containers

05 - Glass Containers - All glass containers used for packaging food or beverages.

06 - Aluminum Cans - Food and beverage containers made entirely of aluminum.

07 - Steel Cans - Rigid containers made exclusively or primarily of steel or tin-plated steel and steel and aluminum cans used to store food, beverages, paint and a variety of other household and consumer products including propane tanks and motor oil filters.

08 - Plastic Containers - Containers such as polyethylene terephthalate (PETE - #1) soda bottles, high density poly ethylene (HDPE - #2) milk, water or detergent bottles, vinyl (V - #3), low density polyethylene (LDPE - #4) containers, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC - #5) bottles and rigid and foam polystyrene (PS - #6).

Metal

09 - Ferrous / Iron / Steel- All ferrous scrap is magnetic and rusts such as structural steel or cast-iron components.

10 - Non-Ferrous / Aluminum Scrap - All non-container aluminum, copper, zinc, brass and other metals, which generally do not rust and are not magnetic.

11 - White Goods and Light Iron - All appliances such as washers, dryers, refrigerators, etc. as well as products made from sheet iron, such as shelving, file cabinets, metal desks, recycled or reconditioned steel drums and other non-structural ferrous scrap.

Auto

12 - Anti-freeze - All automotive engine coolant consisting of a mixture of ethylene glycol and water or propylene glycol and water.

13 - Batteries, Lead-Acid - Batteries from automobiles, trucks, other vehicles and machinery and equipment. This DOES NOT include household batteries. (see #21).

14 - Scrap Autos - Crushed or shredded automobile or truck bodies excluding auto shredder residue or "fluff".

15 - Tires - Rubber-based scrap automotive, truck or specialty (e.g. forklift) tires. NOTE: This material must be recycled at a registered, exempted or pending "Class B" recycling facility (see Appendix B for a list of registered facilities).

16 - Used Motor Oil - petroleum based or synthetic oil which, through use, storage or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties. Used motor oil filters shall be reported as item 7, steel containers.

Yard Material / Vegetative Waste

17 - Brush/Tree Parts - Branches and woodchips generated from residential and institutional sources (e.g. storm damage and pruning activities).

18 - Grass Clippings - Grass clippings derived from the mowing of lawns or other grassy areas.

19 - Leaves - Leaves and other yard debris excluding grass and brush, from residential, institutional, commercial or industrial sources.

20 - Stumps - Unfinished wood from commercial land clearing activities. NOTE: This material must be recycled at a registered, exempted or pending "Class B" recycling facility

Other

21 - Consumer Electronics - A broad field of electronics that includes devices such as computers (including peripherals), TVs, Printers, Fax machines, DVD players, VCRs, radios, hi-fi stereo, home theater, handheld and software-based games as well as eBooks and Internet appliances.

22 - Concrete/Asphalt and Masonry / Paving Materials including MILLINGS - Asphalt or asphalt-based roofing shingles, concrete, brick, cinder block, ceramic materials stones, other masonry materials and paving materials. NOTE: This material must be recycled at a registered, exempted or pending "Class B" recycling facility.

23 - Food Wastes & Cooking Grease – Cooking oil, fryer grease, food plate wastes and food processing wastes. Food processing wastes include food processing waste, food processing residuals and animal processing wastes. If the material is transported and processed as animal feed, it should be identified as such. Materials generated in trimming and reject sorting operations from the processing of fruits and vegetables in canneries and similar industries, e.g. tomato skins, pepper cores, bean snips cranberry hulls, etc., should be classified as (28) process residue.

(Note: This definition is used for Tonnage Grant purposes only, and does not reflect the definition as per any to-be-proposed solid waste and recycling regulations.)

24 – Other Materials Not Listed- Includes any other non-hazardous materials which would otherwise be classified as solid waste and is not otherwise defined in this section and documented as being recycled. Examples include household batteries, paint, fluorescent lights, furniture, wallboard, padding and insulation. Construction and Demolition debris must be separated into its various materials. Any material labeled as C&D will be disallowed.

25 - Other Glass - All non-container glass such as plate glass, drinking glasses and automotive glass.

26 - Other Plastic - Low-density polyethylene (LDPE) film or bags, other film, shrink wrap, plastic closures, durable goods and plastic pallets (provided they are recycled and not simply reused). Includes plastic from Verizon, PSEG, and most supermarkets.

27 - Petroleum Contaminated Soil - Non-hazardous soils containing petroleum hydrocarbons resulting from spills, leaks or leaking underground storage tanks used for gasoline or any other commercial fuel and which are recycled in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1.1 et seq. NOTE: This material can be recycled at "Class B" facilities (for example, authorized asphalt manufacturers).

28 - Process Residue – Includes ash recovered from any form of incinerator power plant and any other process residue (i.e. manufacturing scrap) which is non-hazardous and meets the definition of an ID-27 industrial waste. NOTE: Sludge is not included in this or any other definition.

29 - Textiles - Cloth materials such as wool, cotton, linen, nylon or polyester derived from carpet, clothing, linens, mattresses or cloth diapers.

30 - Wood Scraps - Unfinished lumber. Included in this definition are wooden pallets. Utility Poles are not recyclable. NOTE: This material must be recycled at a registered, exempted or pending "Class B" recycling facility.