

Materials Management Planning Definitions

8/22/24

Anaerobic Digester – A facility that uses microorganisms to break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen, producing methane and an organic product.

Benchmark Recycling Standards – A base set of standards that the Materials Management Plan should meet or exceed. See Part 115, 324.11502 (6) for details.

County Approval Agency (CAA) – Agency responsible for approving the steps of Materials Management (Ionia County Board of Commissioners).

Designated Planning Agency (DPA) – Agency or person appointed by Board of Commissioners to coordinate the Materials Management Planning process (Ionia Conservation District/Melissa Eldridge)

Disposal Area – One or more of the following:

- A solid waste processing and transfer facility.
- A MSW incinerator.
- A sanitary landfill.
- Any other waste handling or disposal facility utilized in the disposal or solid waste.

Diverted Waste - Waste that meets all of the following:

- Is generated by households, businesses, or governmental entities.
- Can lawfully be disposed of at a licensed sanitary landfill or municipal solid waste incinerator.
- Is separated from other waste.
- Is one or more of the following:
 - Hazardous material, liquid waste, batteries, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, electronics, light bulbs, sharps, thermostats and other devices that contain elemental mercury, other wastes approved by EGLE that can be readily separated from solid waste for diversion to preferred methods of management and disposal.

Food Loss – Unintended result of agricultural processes or technical limitations in storage, infrastructure, packaging and/or marketing.

Food Waste – Caused by individual behavior and occurs with the retail, restaurant, and household levels of the supply chain.

Hazardous waste - Liquid waste, batteries, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, electronics, light bulbs, sharps, thermostats and other devices that contain elemental mercury, other wastes approved by EGLE that can be readily separated from solid waste for diversion to preferred methods of management and disposal.

Household waste – solid waste that is generated from single-family dwellings. Does not include commercial waste, industrial waste, hazardous waste, or construction and demolition (C&D) waste.

Managed Material – Solid waste, diverted waste, or recyclable material, and other materials as determined by EGLE.

Materials Management Plan (MMP) – a plan required under section 11571.

Materials Management Goals – goals identified in the MMP.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF – pronounced “murf”) – A facility that receives primarily source separated material and sorts, bales, or processes the source separated material for reuse, recycling, or utilization as a raw material or new product.

Materials Utilization Facility – Any of the following facilities that do not primarily accept solid waste:

- A materials recovery facility
- An anaerobic digester
- A compost facility
- An innovative technology or practice facility

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) – Household waste, commercial waste, waste generated by other nonindustrial locations, waste that has characteristics similar to that generated at a household or commercial business, or any combination thereof. Municipal solid waste does not include municipal wastewater treatment sludges, industrial process wastes, automobile bodies, combustion ash, or construction and demolition debris.

Organic Waste – Waste generated that can break down through natural processes, including food waste, wood, textiles, manure, biosolids, yard waste, or any other organic material.

Plan of Work (Work Plan) – Outline of the Materials Management Planning process scope of work that details all topics to be discussed, how the Plan will be written, topics to be included, and relevant implementing processes.

Planning Area – The geographic area addressed by a materials management plan (Ionia County).

Recyclable Materials – Glass, metal, plastics, paper products, wood, rubber, textiles, food waste, yard clippings, and other materials that may be recycled or composted.

Sanitary landfill annual capacity – amount of waste able to be disposed at a landfill in one year.

Sanitary landfill expansion – Growth of a sanitary landfill by creating new cells or acquiring new properties.

Single Stream – Recyclable materials that can enter a Materials Recovery Facility in a combined load. Typically includes glass, metal, and plastics.

Solid Waste – Food waste, rubbish, ashes, incinerator ash, incinerator residue, street cleanings, municipal and industrial sludges, solid commercial waste, solid industrial waste, and animal waste.