

THE LANDFILL DIVERSION CONTRACT

Glossary

Biodegradable Waste – waste that will rot down

Calorific Value – the energy content. Heat is liberated when a mass of waste is burned as fuel. Calorific value is measured in Giga-Joules (GJ) per ton.

EfW (Energy From Waste) – The conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, often heat or electricity. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values and the energy content can be recovered through incineration technologies.

Environment Agency – Established in April 1996, combining the functions of former local waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote a more integrated approach to waste management and consistency in waste regulation. The Agency also conducts national surveys of waste arising and waste facilities.

HRCs (Household Recycling Centres) – Sites to which the public can bring domestic waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans and paper for free disposal. HRCs may also accept bulky household waste and green waste. Where possible, the collected waste is recycled after sorting.

Household Waste - As a major component of the municipal waste stream, household waste includes waste from household collection rounds, bulky waste collection, hazardous household waste collection, garden waste collection, household recycling centres and other local recycling points.

Incineration – The controlled burning of municipal solid waste to reduce waste volume and to produce energy. The controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume, or its toxicity. Energy recovery from incineration can be achieved by utilising the calorific value of the waste to produce heat or power.

Kerbside Collection – regular collection of recyclables from household premises. In Wiltshire around 86 per cent of homes have a kerbside collection.

Landfill – The deposit of waste onto and into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose. In Wiltshire waste is landfilled at Compton Bassett near Calne.

Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) – The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme is intended to provide a cost effective way of enabling England to meet its EU targets for reducing the landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste. Each local authority is given an allowance of the total

amount of biodegradable municipal waste they may landfill. Any biodegradable municipal waste landfilled over and above the authority's allowance will attract a financial penalty of £150 per tonne.

MBT (Mechanical And Biological Treatment) – MBT processes incorporate mechanical sorting and separation of the waste stream to separate the biodegradable materials, which are sent to a biological process, from the non-biodegradable materials. After materials are separated for recycling, the remainder is made into fuel.

Proximity Principle - The management of waste as close as possible to its point of origin.

Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) – A solid, liquid or gaseous fuel derived from waste which typically will be used as a fuel product on-site or by a third party user. The RDF product has a higher calorific value than raw municipal waste.

Solid Recovered Fuel – a solid form of refuse derived fuel (RDF)