

ESSENTIAL REFERENCE PAPER 'C'

CARDBOARD IN THE ORGANIC WASTE STREAM

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

Animal By Products Regulations (ABPR)	The current Animal By Products Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 was introduced to respond to concerns regarding public and animal health from a number of EU crises including BSE, Foot and Mouth Disease and dioxin and lays down rules for the use and disposal of ABPs including carcasses, manure, wool and fur and catering waste not intended for human consumption.
Association for Organic Recycling (AfOR)	The Association for Organics Recycling is a trade organisation for the biodegradable waste management industry in the UK
Bring Banks	Network of sites for residents to take certain dry recyclables. In Hertfordshire these are operated largely by District and Borough Councils. To some extent these have been replaced by kerbside collection services. East Herts Council continues to provide paper and textile banks.
CJD	<p>Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease - degenerative neurological disorder (brain disease) that is incurable and invariably fatal. CJD is at times called a human form of mad cow disease (bovine spongiform encephalopathy or BSE) even though classic CJD is not related to BSE.</p> <p>However, given that BSE is believed to be the cause of variant Creutzfeldt–Jakob (vCJD) disease in humans, the two are often confused.</p> <p>See Also – Animal By Products Regulations</p>
Commingled	<p>A waste collection system that involves collecting different dry recyclable material together at the kerbside and later sorting them at a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) before recycling them into new products.</p> <p>These can be 'fully commingled' - all dry recyclables collected in one container (normally a wheeled bin).</p> <p>Or 'part commingled' – most are collected in one container but one material (normally paper or glass) is collected separately. This is sometimes called 'two</p>

	stream collection' of dry recyclables.
Consortium contract for dry recyclables	The Hertfordshire Waste Partnership lets contracts for the sale of dry recyclables on behalf of its partners. These are managed by Welwyn and Hatfield Council. The Partnership has an ongoing contract for paper and mixed paper and card. A new contract for other dry recyclables is currently being procured and is expected to commence in April 2013.
Dry Recyclables	Normally refers to materials collected for reprocessing into new products. In East Herts this is the domestic kerbside collections of paper, glass, cans and mixed plastics. Cardboard and other 'fractional' material are also considered dry recyclables and may be collected depending upon the type of collection system and availability of markets to reprocess them into a saleable product. Materials collected in recycling banks such as textiles and shoes also come under this category. Organic waste sent for composting is not a 'dry recyclable' but counts towards overall local authority recycling targets.
Foot and Mouth	'Foot-and-mouth' disease (Aphthae epizooticae) is an infectious and sometimes fatal viral disease that affects cloven-hoofed animals. The foot-and-mouth disease virus can be transmitted in a number of ways, including close contact animal-to-animal spread, long-distance aerosol spread and fomites or inanimate objects, typically fodder and motor vehicles. The clothes and skin of animal handlers, such as farmers, standing water, and uncooked food scraps and feed supplements containing infected animal products can harbor the virus as well. See Also – Animal By Products Regulations
Gate fee	The sum of money charged (usually per tonne) by the reprocessor or treatment contractor for the materials received. This can be negative (i.e. a charge to the local authority for taking the materials) or positive (i.e. income received for the sale of the material to the reprocessor). Paper commands a high price and generates income. Compost attracts a high charge for treatment. Other dry recyclables may be positive or negative depending upon the market and whether these materials are mixed or not.
Household Waste Recycling Centres	Waste and recycling sites for residents to take their household waste operated by the County Council.
In-vessel composting (IVC)	A type of commercial composting process that usually involves organic materials being treated in metal or concrete bunkers in which temperature and air flow

	<p>can be controlled. Higher temperatures mean that the composting process is speeded up and harmful bacteria are killed. This system of composting is commonly used in the UK and Europe and complies with Animal By Products Regulations for treating food waste.</p>
<p>Kerbsider / kerbside sorting</p>	<p>Type of recycling collection vehicle used to collect materials that are separated at the time of collection (source separated). Crews place different materials into a hopper which, when full, is tipped into different compartments in the vehicle. In East Herts there are three compartments for paper, glass and mixed cans/plastics. This type of collection system avoids the need for materials to be separated at a MRF although some sorting (e.g. cans from plastic) may be done by the reprocessor.</p>
<p>Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)</p>	<p>Processing plant for dry recyclables which uses complex machinery to separate them into their component materials for sale or onward transportation to a final reprocessor. The reprocessor will turn the recyclable into a raw material or new product e.g. paper is turned into newsprint.</p>
<p>Non-compostable material</p>	<p>Phrase used by the Hertfordshire Waste Partnership to signify material that cannot be treated in an IVC plant or is the by-product of an IVC process. Once mixed with food waste in the brown bin any material must be considered potentially contaminated with food and therefore is subject to Animal By Products Regulations.</p>
<p>Recycling credits</p>	<p>A statutory payment made by the Waste Disposal Authority (County Council) to the Waste Collection Authority (District Council) for each tonne of waste recycled. The objective is to encourage diversion from landfill.</p>
<p>Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV)</p>	<p>Can be any vehicle used to collect waste but in the context of this report refers to the large, rear loading vehicles with bin lifts and waste compaction currently used in East Herts for the collection of black bin (residual) waste and brown bin(organic) waste.</p>
<p>Reprocessing contractor</p>	<p>Company or organisation that receives recyclable materials for separation, processing, treatment or onward transport to a final conversion into a raw material or new product</p>
<p>Split Bodied Refuse Collection Vehicle</p>	<p>Similar to a Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) but has two rear loading compartments with bin lifts and compactors. Sometime called 'twin pack' vehicles, these can be used to collect two materials in one visit. Differs from Kerbsider vehicles which can collect three or four materials separately in one visit.</p>

Tetra pak carton

Packaging carton originating in Sweden, commonly used for milk and fruit juices. Usually made from paper or card with a plastic or aluminium lining.