



Glossary of Terms

Glossary for Rulemaking Advisory Committee

Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act (SB 582, 2001)

Rulemaking Advisory Committee Meeting 2 of 5, Rulemaking 1

Introduction

This glossary is intended to serve as an information resource for members of DEQ’s Rulemaking Advisory Committee on Sept. 28, 2022. RAC members requesting explanation of additional terms are invited to ask DEQ to update this document. The terms and definitions provided here are for the working convenience of RAC members; not all terms will require definition in the actual draft rules, and definitions that are included in draft rules may deviate from the words shown here. Words in **bold** are defined in statute.

Term	Definition and Notes
Beneficiation plant	A facility that processes a single material so that it is directly ready be used as a feedstock by a manufacturing facility. For example, a glass beneficiation plant will receive mixed whole or broken glass containers, remove contaminants, sort the glass by color and crush it to an appropriate size such that it is ready to be directly fed into a glass furnace for making new glass products.
Commingled recycling	<p>Recycling or recovery of two or more materials that are mixed together and that generally would be separated into individual materials at a commingled recycling processing facility in order to be marketed. ORS 459A.863(2).</p> <p>Note: Commingled collection can happen either curbside or at depots.</p>
Contamination	<p>The presence of one or more contaminants in a recycling collection or commodity stream in an amount or concentration that negatively impacts the value of the material or negatively impacts a processor’s ability to sort that material ORS 459A.863(5).</p> <p>Note: For collection programs, contamination is generally any material that is not accepted in that program. For end markets, contamination is any material that is not usable in its incoming commodity stream.</p>
Converter	Businesses that buy raw material and convert the material to finished goods. In the case of plastics, the plastic pellets of specific polymers are converted into items such as fibers, films, sheets, and rigid packaging along with semidurable and durable goods.
Covered product	<p>Packaging, printing and writing paper, and food serviceware. ORS 459A.863(6)(a). The definition excludes materials listed in ORS 459A.863(6)(b).</p> <p>Note: Materials do not need to be included in a recycling program acceptance list to be a “covered product.”</p>

Disposition	Disposition refers to the fate of material at the end of its life cycle, including recycling, disposal in a landfill, incineration, or releases to the environment. For the purposes of the “responsible end market” rule concept, any facility where waste disposition occurs is considered an “end market.”
Flake (or pellet flake)	Small, flat shaped pieces of material created when plastic bottles are granulated.
Generator	A person who last uses a material and makes it available for disposal or recycling.
Market share	A producer’s percentage of all covered products sold in or into Oregon during a specified time period, as calculated in accordance with methods established by the commission by rule. ORS 459A.863(13).
Material Recovery Facility (MRF)	A solid waste management facility that separates materials for the purposes of recycling from an incoming mixed solid waste stream by using manual and/or mechanical methods, or a facility at which previously separated recyclables are collected. OAR -093-0030(65).
Opportunity to Recycle (OTR)	A requirement to provide recycling collection and education services and other recycling and waste prevention programs to solid waste generators. The full definition is found at ORS 459A.005 and further described at ORS 459A.007 and ORS 459A.008.
Pellets	A form of plastic created when washed flake is extruded into a strand and chopped into uniformly sized pieces called pellets, for the purpose of achieving higher bulk density than flake with better feeding and conveying performance.
Pozzolan	A material that may be used as a cement (binder) substitute in concrete mixes. The materials, which include but are not limited to glass, pumice, and fly ash, must be finely ground and react with both water and calcium hydroxide to act as a cement substitute.
Processor	A person that owns or operates a commingled recycling processing facility. ORS 0459.863(21).
Reclaimer	A commercial entity that accepts aggregated postconsumer and/or postindustrial plastic materials and performs a series of operations to allow them to return to commerce as useful raw materials or new finished items of commerce. The term ‘reclaimer’ is typically used in the context of plastics recycling, while “beneficiation plant” performs similar functions and is a term more commonly used in the context of glass recycling.
Recyclate	A material that could be recycled, which potentially ends up as recycled feedstock in a recycled product.
Recycling depot	A location where recyclable materials are accepted from the public or commercial businesses and transported to a location for processing or to an end market. ORS 459A.863(26).
Recycling reload facility	A facility other than a recycling depot where

	recyclable materials are received, consolidated, and made ready for transport to another location for processing or to a responsible end market. ORS 459A.860(27). Reload facilities are most commonly used in areas where the processing facility or end market is far enough away that it is more economic to consolidate materials from individual routes or depots and use larger trucks to transport material to another location.
Recycling Drop-Off Site	Synonymous with “Recycling Depot.”
Routes (collection)	The set of households, businesses, or other institutions that are served by a single collection vehicle within a day or shorter time period.
Segregated materials	A single material type, such as corrugated cardboard, glass, or newsprint, that is collected separately from other materials. This collection can happen curbside or at depots. For example, motor oil is always collected as a segregated material; it is never commingled.
Thermoformed plastic	Plastic items formed by pressing a sheet of plastic into a form under heat and pressure, and then cutting the items from the rest of the sheet.
Waste Impact Calculator (WIC)	A DEQ model that evaluates the environmental effects of waste materials based on weight, material and disposition. The model estimates impacts across the full life cycle, including the resources used and pollution generated when those materials are created, used and (finally) disposed or recycled.
Wasteshed	<p>An area of the state having a common solid waste disposal system or designated by the commission as an appropriate area of the state within which to develop a common recycling system. ORS 459.005(30).</p> <p>Note: With some exceptions, individual Oregon counties are designated as wastesheds.</p>

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