

## 1.1 DEFINITIONS

- 1.1.1 BI-METAL CONTAINERS or DUAL-METAL CONTAINERS mean containers consisting of two or more metals (i.e. tin-coated steel cans used in food packaging).
- 1.1.2 CITY or CITY OF AUSTIN means the City of Austin, a home-rule municipality incorporated by the State of Texas, including, but not limited to, the Solid Waste Services Department.
- 1.1.3 COLLECT or COLLECTION means accept, accumulate, store, process, transport, market or dispose of as required by City regulations, ordinance, county, state, and federal law.
- 1.1.4 COLLECTION CONTAINER means a receptacle, including lids that protect, contain, and store garbage, compostable materials, or recyclable materials.
- 1.1.5 COLLECTION SERVICE means collection and disposition of solid waste, recyclables, or compostable materials.
- 1.1.6 HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE) means opaque plastic containers labeled with the #2 code.
- 1.1.7 COMMERCIAL BUSINESS means any entity including sole proprietorships, partnerships, corporations, for profit, non-profit, educational, and religious organizations, and any entity not defined as a single-family or multi-family residence operating within the Austin city limits.
- 1.1.8 COMMINGLED means mixed recyclable materials of several types that are collected together.
- 1.1.9 COMPOST means the stabilized product of decomposition of organic materials such as food scraps, yard trimmings, or manure that is used as a soil amendment, artificial top soil, growing medium amendment, or other similar use.
- 1.1.10 COMPOSTABLE means organic material recovered, collected, or otherwise diverted from the non-hazardous solid waste stream, a substantial portion of which will decompose in a managed compost operation.
- 1.1.11 COMPOSTING means the controlled biological decomposition of organic material in the presence of air to form a humus-like material. Controlled methods of composting include mechanical



mixing and aerating, ventilating the materials by dropping them through a vertical series of aerated chambers, or placing the compost in piles or enclosed bins in the open air and mixing it or turning it periodically.






- 1.1.12 COMPOSTING FACILITIES (EPA definition) means an offsite facility where the organic component of municipal solid waste is decomposed under controlled conditions
- 1.1.13 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION means all information that is considered proprietary or confidential to the disclosing party and not subject to disclosure per the Texas Public Information Act or the Open Records Act. Confidential information shall be clearly marked as such by the disclosing party.
- 1.1.14 CONTAMINANT With respect to recyclable or compostable materials, a contaminant is simply a material or item that renders the recyclable or compostable material unfit for its next intended use.
- 1.1.15 BUSINESS CUSTOMER means a multi-family property, institution, organization, or commercial business that generates, contracts for, or arranges collection services.
- 1.1.16 DEPARTMENT means the Department of Solid Waste Services, or any other name assumed by the Department. (existing modified)
- 1.1.17 DIRECTOR means the director of the City of Austin Department of Solid Waste Services, or any other name assumed by the Department.
- 1.1.18 DISPOSAL means placing in a TCEQ-authorized municipal solid waste landfill or other City or TCEQ approved disposal facility or transfer station.
- 1.1.19 DIVERSION means (here are 3 choices):
- the act of redirecting material from disposal.
  - a waste reduction practice that captures materials that [are normally disposed / would normally be destined for disposal].
  - capture of materials that are normally disposed for the purpose of reuse, recycling, or composting
- 1.1.20 DIVERSION RATE means the percentage of materials diverted from traditional disposal such as landfill or incineration to be recycled, composted, or re-used. (EPA definition)

- 1.1.21 DOWNTOWN SERVICE DISTRICT means the area serviced by the contract administered by the City of Austin for refuse collection and hauling services. The contract area for the District includes the alleys of Congress Avenue (100 through 1000 blocks) and East 6th Street (100 through 700 blocks). Additional areas of the District include: 500 block of East 7th Street (north block); 300 block of West 5th Street (south block); 200 block of West 6th Street (south block). Commercial business and multifamily properties within the Downtown Service District are subject to this ordinance.
- 1.1.22 GENERATOR (30 TAC 330.1, 58) means any person, by site or location, that produces solid waste to be shipped to any other person, or whose act or process produces a solid waste or first causes it to become regulated.
- 1.1.23 GLASS CONTAINERS means glass bottles and jars.
- 1.1.24 INCIDENTAL WASTE or INCIDENTAL NON-RECYCLABLE WASTE means non-recyclable waste that accompanies recyclable material despite reasonable efforts to maintain source-separation and that is no more than 10% by volume or scale weight of each incoming load, and averages no more than 5% of the total scale weight or volume of all materials received as substantiated by the facility's records. The practices and standards of recycling facilities of a particular type will be considered by the Department Director to allow alternative compliance with these standards on a case-by-case basis. (30 TAC328.2, 3-modified)
- 1.1.25 INFRACTION means a failure to comply with applicable City Codes, ordinances, or Director's rules provided in writing by the City of Austin.
- 1.1.26 MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY means an operation that processes recyclable materials collected from residential or business sources by sorting, baling, crushing or granulating, for the purpose of recycling them.
- 1.1.27 MIXED PAPER means recovered paper that is not sorted into specific categories including junk mail, magazines, box board, telephone books, wrapping paper and other paperboard products. (ISRI; A clean, sorted mixture of various qualities of paper not limited as to type of fiber content.)

- 1.1.28 MULTI-FAMILY PROPERTY means any dwelling, building, or group of buildings that contains (5) five or more dwelling units on a single tax lot (e.g. apartments, condominiums, mobile home parks).
- 1.1.29 MULTI-FAMILY PROPERTY OWNER means the owner, general manager, or the responsibility individual or group that has controlling ownership interest in any dwelling, building, or group of buildings that contains (5) five or more dwelling units on a single tax lot (e.g. apartments, condominiums, mobile home parks).
- 1.1.30 MUNICIPAL RECYCLABLE MATERIAL means material that has been diverted from the Municipal Solid Waste stream for purposes of reuse, recycling, or reclamation, of which a substantial portion is consistently used in the manufacture of products that may otherwise be produced using raw or virgin materials.
- 1.1.31 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE means solid waste, garbage or rubbish that includes putrescible materials. Municipal Solid Waste shall not include regulated hazardous waste or special waste. [ Or: 30 TAC 330.3, 50: Solid waste resulting from or incidental to municipal, community, commercial, institutional, and recreational activities, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, street cleanings, dead animals, abandoned automobiles, and all other solid waste other than industrial solid waste.]
- 1.1.32 OLD CORRUGATED CONTAINERS (OCC) (from ISRI Scrap Specification Circular) means corrugated containers having liners of test, jute, or kraft.
- 1.1.33 OLD NEWSPAPER (ONP) means newspaper and advertising supplements and other paper grades as delivered to local subscribers of newspaper distributed in the Austin area.
- 1.1.34 ORGANICS see Compostable
- 1.1.35 OWNER means any persons, corporation, partnership, entity, or their agent (such as a condominium or homeowners association), jointly or severally, having a principal ownership interest in a Commercial business or Multi-Family property.
- 1.1.36 PAPER means fiber products such as old newspaper, old magazines, office paper, telephone directories, old corrugated containers, and some paperboard packaging.

- 1.1.37 PERSON means an individual, corporation, firm, government or governmental subdivision, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, non-profit organization, or other business entity.
- 1.1.38 PHASE-IN APPROACH means a gradual introduction of new policies or procedures, such as the process of expanding the number of commercial and multi-family facilities subject to the URO over time.
- 1.1.39 PHASE ONE or PHASE 1 means that period of time, ending October 1, 2012, by which apartments, condominiums, dormitories, mixed use properties with residences, commercial office buildings, institutional properties (medical facilities, nursing homes, religious buildings, etc) and private educational facilities will be required to comply with this ordinance.
- 1.1.40 PHASE TWO or PHASE 2 means the period of time ending on an agreed-upon date, AFTER October 1, 2012, by which food/beverage industries (restaurants, bars, grocers and caterers), retail stores and industrial and manufacturing facilities will be required to comply with this ordinance.
- 1.1.41 PLASTICS means any of a wide range of synthetic or semi-synthetic materials typically that are non-metallic, chemo-reactive compounds molded into rigid or pliable construction materials, fabrics, or packaging such as bottles or containers made from various polymer resins including PETE, HDPE, PVC, LDPE, PP, PS and other materials labeled with #1 - #7 plastic resin codes.
- 1.1.42 PLASTIC RESIN CODES (NAPCOR, Nat'l Assn of PET Container Resources) means the following system developed by the Society of the Plastics Industry to identify the types of plastic used to manufacture various products:

Resin Code	Definition
 <p>PETE</p>	<p><b>1 = PETE (polyethylene terephthalate (or PET))</b>            Commonly used to package soft drinks, water, beer, juice, sports drinks and other beverages, as well as edible oils, salad dressing, peanut butter, various condiments and sauces, and non-food products like household cleaners and personal products.</p>
 <p>HDPE</p>	<p><b>2 = HDPE (high-density polyethylene)</b>            Commonly used for milk, cider and water jugs, as well as detergent, fabric softener and bleach.</p>

	<b>3 = V (vinyl/polyvinyl chloride (PVC))</b> Often used for salad dressing bottles, vegetable oil bottles and mouthwash.
	<b>4 = LDPE (low-density polyethylene)</b> Used for flexible bags for dry cleaning, trash, produce, bread and shrink wrap. Recycled LDPE is often used to make grocery bags.
	<b>5 = PP (polypropylene)</b> Usually found in drinking straws, battery cases, some dairy tubs, bottle labels and caps.
	<b>6 = PS (polystyrene)</b> Commonly used for materials like packaging peanuts, plastic utensils, meat and egg trays.
	<b>7 = OTHER</b> Other plastics are often made of multiple resins or layers of different types of plastics. These may include microwavable packages, snack bags and industrial plastics

- 1.1.43 PRIVATE SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE means the business of collecting, removing, or transporting solid waste from any premises within the city for a fee. (existing)
- 1.1.44 PUTRESCIBLE MATERIALS means organic materials, such as plant or animal wastes, including wet garbage, wastewater sludge, and grease trap waste, that can decompose rapidly enough to cause odors or gases, or to attract birds, insects, or other animals. (similar to 30 TAC 330.3 , 119 definition)
- 1.1.45 RECOVERY RATE (EPA definition) means the percentage of usable recycled materials that have been removed from the total amount of municipal solid waste generated in a specific area or by a specific business.
- 1.1.46 RECYCLABLE MATERIAL means material that has been recovered or diverted from the non-hazardous solid waste stream for purpose of reuse, recycling or reclamation and a substantial portion of which is consistently used in the manufacture of products, which may otherwise be produced using raw or virgin materials. (existing & TAC 330.3, 122)
- 1.1.47 RECYCLE (EPA definition) means minimizing waste generation by recovering and reprocessing usable products that might

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otherwise become waste (i.e. recycling of aluminum cans, paper, and bottles, etc.).

- 1.1.48 RECYCLING means a process by which materials that have served their intended use or are scrapped, discarded, used, surplus, or obsolete are collected, separated, or processed and returned to use in the form of raw materials in the production of new products.
- 1.1.49 RECYCLING PLAN FORM means the online form provided by the City of Austin on which a Customer makes a commitment to comply with the City's recycling requirement, specifying which materials they will recycle and who will collect the recyclables. (Rules)
- 1.1.50 RESIDUAL means the quantity of non-recyclable material left over at the end of a recycling process; often expressed as a percentage (i.e. amount of material remaining after the resource recovery process, divided by the total amount of materials processed)
- 1.1.51 REUSE (EPA definition) means using a product or component of municipal solid waste in its original form more than once; e.g., refilling a glass bottle that has been returned or using a coffee can to hold nuts and bolts
- 1.1.52 SELF-HAUL, when used in reference to recyclable materials generated by a commercial entity or multi-family property subject to this ordinance, means the collection and transportation of such material where an owner or employee or agent of the entity hauls the material rather than hiring a service provider to perform this function.
- 1.1.53 SELF-HAULER, when used in reference to recyclable materials generated by a commercial entity or multi-family property subject to this ordinance, means an owner or employee or agent of the entity that hauls the material rather than hiring a service provider to perform this function.
- 1.1.54 SERVICE PROVIDER means a person, firm or corporation engaged in the removal of solid waste, compostable material, or recyclable material from any location within the City of Austin.
- 1.1.55 SINGLE-STREAM RECYCLING also known as "fully commingled" or "single-sort recycling" means a system in which all paper fibers and containers are mixed together in a collection truck, instead of being sorted into separate commodities (i.e. paper,

plastic, glass, metal) and handled separately throughout the collection process. In single stream recycling system, both the collection and processing systems are designed to handle this fully commingled mixture of recyclables.

- 1.1.56 SOLID WASTE means rubbish, refuse, and other discarded materials.
- 1.1.57 SOLID WASTE SERVICE means collection and disposal of solid waste, collection and processing of recyclable material, litter abatement, street cleaning, and household hazardous waste disposal.
- 1.1.58 SOURCE SEPARATION means a process that separates the reusable, compostable, or recyclable products or materials from solid waste prior to collection for the purpose of reuse, composting, or recycling such materials.
- 1.1.59 SOURCE SEPARATION means a process of segregating various materials at the point of generation, the “source” (e.g., separation of recyclable or compostable materials from other discards to make recycling simpler and more efficient).