

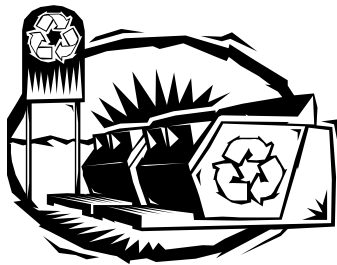
Recycling Terminology

ABOP is an acronym for anti-freeze, batteries, oil, and latex paint. An ABOP center is a facility that only accepts these types of household hazardous waste.



Aluminum is a lightweight, silver-white, metallic element that makes up approximately seven percent of the Earth's crust. Aluminum is used in a variety of ways, most commonly in the manufacture of soft drink cans. It can be recycled through curbside collection, buyback centers, or drop-off centers. This includes aluminum cans, pie plates, and aluminum foil.*

Buyback Centers are facilities (with staff or no staff) that accept certain recyclable materials for which there is value. Such centers pay cash, by weight, and/or receive donated materials. In the County of Santa Barbara, the commodities collected include glass, aluminum, bi-metal (tin) cans, scrap metals, #1 PETE plastics, opaque and transparent #2 HDPE plastics, #3 through #7 hard plastics, cardboard, newspapers, magazines, and junk mail.



Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) is the glass in picture tubes found in televisions, computer monitors, and other video display devices that amplify and focus high-energy electron beams to create an image ultimately seen on the screen. The glass in the CRT contains lead, in order to protect a consumer from exposure to radiation.

Certified Redemption Centers are facilities certified by the California Department of Conservation to accept items covered under California's bottle bill for recycling. The Centers are located at many supermarkets and accept recyclable glass, plastic, and aluminum marked with California Redemption Value (CRV). Each machine accepts a single commodity, refunding the current CRV.

Christmas Tree Recycling is done seasonally, and residents are notified on how to recycle their trees through flyers, posters, and in advertisements in newspapers and on the radio.



Close the Loop is a term used to describe the last and most important step in the recycling process. It

refers to the point when a consumer buys a recycled product after it has been put into a recycling program and reprocessed into a new item.*

Compost is a mixture that consists largely of decayed organic matter and is used for fertilizing and conditioning land. It is material produced from a process whereby bacteria in soil is mixed with degradable trash to form an organic fertilizer and soil conditioner.* Composting is the biological decomposition of organic debris such as leaves, grass clippings, fruit and vegetable trimmings, and other organic materials commonly found in municipal waste.

Construction & Demolition Debris (C&D) is material generated during construction, remodeling, repair, cleanup, or demolition operations, including asphalt, concrete, brick, lumber, gypsum wallboard, cardboard, roofing material, ceramic tile, carpeting, plastic pipe, and steel. Much of this material is recyclable.

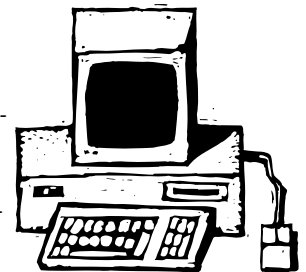


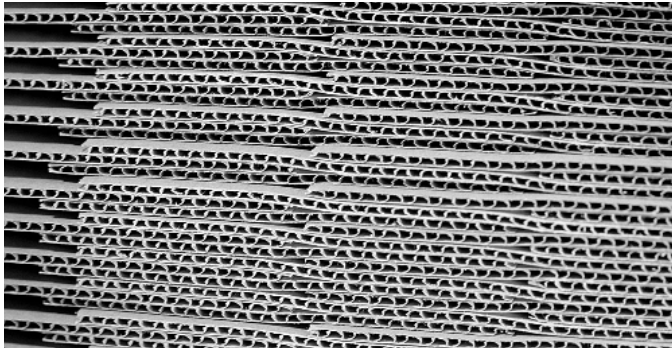
Corrugated Cardboard is cardboard containing a ridged lining.

Curbside Collection is the process whereby newspaper, aluminum, bi-metal (tin) cans, mixed glass, mixed paper (includes any gloss or non-gloss paper such as office paper, magazines, and junk mail), #1 PETE and #2 HDPE plastics, #3 through #7 hard plastics, newspaper, paperboard (e.g. cereal boxes) and corrugated cardboard in recycling containers are collected curbside from single-family homes.

Drop-Off Centers accept materials that have been separated. Such centers receive donated materials only and do not pay cash for the materials. In the County of Santa Barbara, the commodities collected at drop-off centers include newspapers, magazines, office paper (white and colored), cardboard, glass, aluminum, bi-metal cans (tin), scrap metals, #1 PETE plastics, opaque and transparent #2 HDPE plastics, and #3 through #7 hard plastics.

Electronic Waste (E-waste) encompasses a broad array of electronic devices such as computers, monitors, printers, copiers, fax machines, scanners, televisions, radios, audio and video cassette recorders, compact disk and





digital disk video players, turntables, amplifiers, receivers, speakers, camcorders, and cell phones.

Glass is a hard, brittle, generally transparent or translucent material typically formed from the rapid cooling of liquefied minerals. Most commercial glass is made from a molten mixture of soda, ash, sand, and lime. Glass can be recycled through curbside collection, buyback centers, or drop-off centers.*

Green Waste is “yard waste” that comes from yards and gardens, and includes such items as grass clippings, small branches, leaves, ivy, and garden waste. Green waste can be recycled through curbside collection and at area landfills and transfer stations.



Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) is any material discarded from a home or a similar source that is ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic, and therefore, can threaten human or animal health and the environment when improperly discarded. Examples of HHW include used paint, used oil, pool chemicals, cleaning products, and insecticides commonly found in the home.*

Landfill is a facility where municipal solid waste is disposed in a series of compacted layers and the waste is covered daily with soil and other types of materials. Fill areas are carefully prepared to prevent nuisances or public health hazards, and clay and/or synthetic liners are used to prevent releases to groundwater.**

Mulch is ground-up or mixed yard trimmings placed around plants to prevent evaporation of moisture, the freezing of roots, and to nourish the soil.**

Multi-Family Recycling is a system of collecting separated or commingled recyclables at multi-family dwellings (e.g. apartments, condominiums, and mobile home parks) with specialized containers and collection equipment to segregate, transport, and unload these materials for processing.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is comprised of everyday items such as product packaging, grass clippings,

furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries. Technically, it includes household waste, commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity hazardous waste, and industrial solid waste.*

Paper is a material made of pulp from wood, rags, or other fibrous materials that is used for writing, printing, and wrapping.* It can be recycled at the drop-off centers listed in this directory and through curbside collection programs. This includes office paper, colored paper, junk mail, cereal boxes, and cardboard.



Plastic is a material made from petroleum that can be molded, extruded, or cast into various shapes.* See page 11 for a description of the different types of plastic and examples.

Pollution pertains to the contamination of air, soil, or water with harmful substances.*

Post-Consumer Content is material or a product that has been used by consumers and then reused/recycled, as opposed to those scrap materials produced by and then recycled within manufacturing processes (e.g. a newspaper returned to a paper mill recycled into new recycled content paper products). It is material or a product used by the consumer for its original purpose and then discarded. Packaging often lists the percentage of recycled content (e.g. 50 percent) and then the percentage of that which is post-consumer content (e.g. 10 percent).*



Pre-Consumer Content is a term used to describe material that is being reused/recycled before it ever goes to market (e.g. paper scraps from a paper mill floor going back into the next batch of paper). It is waste material generated during the manufacturing process.*



Prohibited Materials are materials that are not allowed in the landfill according to the operational permit specific to each landfill. This could include hazardous waste, construction and demolition debris, or electronic equipment (known as universal waste).

Recyclable is a term used to designate that a product or its package can be recycled.*

Recycled is a term used to describe material that has been separated from the waste stream, reprocessed into a new product (often replacing virgin material), and then brought back to the consumer as a new item.*

Recycled Content is the amount of pre- and post-consumer recovered material introduced as a feedstock in a material production process, usually expressed as a percentage.*

Recycling is a term used to describe a series of activities that includes collecting recyclable materials that would otherwise be considered waste, sorting and processing recyclables into raw materials such as fibers, and manufacturing the raw materials into new products.*

Reuse is a term used to describe a product or item that is used again in the same form and for the same purpose.**

Source Reduction involves the design, manufacture, or use of products and materials to reduce the amount and toxicity of what is thrown away. Practices such as grass cycling (mulch mowing), backyard composting, and two-sided copying of paper are examples of source reduction.*

Telephone Book Recycling is offered when new telephone books are distributed. Residents can include telephone books with their regularly collected commingled recyclables.

Transfer Station is a permanent facility where municipal solid waste is unloaded from collection

vehicles and then subsequently transferred (reloaded) onto larger long-distance transport vehicles for shipment to landfills, recycling facilities, or other treatment or disposal facilities. Transfer stations can provide a more convenient disposal site for customers as well. By combining the loads of several individual collection trucks into a single shipment, communities can save money on labor and transportation costs.**

Universal Waste is waste that has specific requirements for handling and managing, but is exempt from being regulated as hazardous waste. In large quantities, universal waste may be harmful to the environment and therefore shall be managed as hazardous waste after arrival at a destination facility (i.e., landfill, transfer station). Wastes known as “universal wastes” include: batteries, thermostats, fluorescent bulbs, cathode ray tube materials, consumer electronics, aerosol cans, and mercury-containing motor vehicle light switches.

Vermicomposting is the process whereby worms feed on slowly decomposing materials (e.g. vegetable scraps) in a controlled environment to produce a nutrient-rich soil amendment.*

Virgin Product is a term describing a product that is made with 100 percent new raw materials and contains no recycled materials.*

Waste Prevention, also known as source reduction, is any action undertaken by an individual or organization to eliminate or reduce the amount or toxicity of materials before they enter the municipal solid waste stream. This goal may be accomplished through the design, manufacture, acquisition, and reuse of materials. This approach ultimately conserves resources, promotes energy efficiency, and reduces pollution.

* Definition taken from Earth 911.

** Definition taken from United States Environmental Protection Agency.

