

Glossary

18 AAC 60: Alaska's Solid Waste Management regulations.

Area Fill Landfill: A landfill in which waste is disposed of at or above ground level.

Alternative Cover: Material used as landfill cover other than soil, sand, or gravel when those materials are not available. The material must be approved by ADEC.

Asbestos: A material made from a fibrous mineral that is known to cause lung disease.

Backhaul: sending waste materials out of the community that are hazardous or can be recycled. Term originated from planes or containers that arrived full of products to a rural community, that were utilized to haul back out materials that were going to be recycled or were not appropriate for local disposal. This practice of preventing containers or planes from leaving empty became the basis for the use of the term backhauling in rural Alaska.

Balefill: An area fill that receives waste processed through a baler machine.

Baler: A machine that compacts trash into bales (blocks of waste). This machine may also band or bag the bales of waste.

Cell: A specific area within the landfill designated for waste disposal.

Class III Landfill: A municipal solid waste landfill that accepts less than 5 tons of municipal solid waste for disposal per day, or less than 1 ton per day of ash from incinerated (burned) municipal waste.

Construction & Demolition Debris: The waste generated from the alteration, construction, destruction, rehabilitation, or repair of any manmade physical structure including houses, buildings, schools, commercial facilities, community water tanks, and water or sewer systems.

Daily Cover: Six (6) inches of compacted soil applied to the working face at the end of each working day.

Disease Vector: Something that can carry disease-causing pathogens from one location to another. This can include people, insects, rodents, dogs, birds, bears, foxes, etc.

Erosion: The wearing away of land or soil materials by the action of wind and/or water.

Final Cover: Two (2) feet of compacted soil material applied to disposal cells that will no longer receive waste.

Groundwater: Water below the ground surface in the zone of saturation.

Intermediate Cover: Twelve (12) inches of compacted soil applied to disposal cells that will not receive waste for 90 days or more.

Leachate: Contaminated liquid that is created when water flows from, through, or otherwise comes into contact with solid waste. Generally observed as discolored water flowing out of the

landfill or ponding in the landfill.

Medical Waste: Any syringes/needles/sharps, blood or bodily fluids, or other potentially infectious material.

Municipal Solid Waste: More commonly known as household trash or garbage – consists of everyday items we use then throw away.

Polluted Soil: Soil that is placed into a landfill, that is not a regulated hazardous waste, and that was excavated during a spill response or leaking underground storage tank action or to comply with an approved contaminated site cleanup plan under 18 AAC 75 or 18 AAC 78; OR a residue or other material that is placed into a landfill and that is not a regulated hazardous waste but contains a hazardous substance in a concentration exceeding the applicable soil cleanup levels set out in 18 AAC 75.341, Table B1 or Table B2.

Putrescible: Solid waste that contains organic material capable of decomposing.

Trench-and-fill Landfill: A landfill in which waste is placed in a trench or other excavated area and buried.

Wetlands: A lowland area, such as a marsh or swamp, which is saturated with moisture.

White Goods: Household appliances such as refrigerators, chest freezers, stoves, air conditioners, and washing machines.

Working Face: The part of the landfill where waste is actively placed for disposal.

Zone of Saturation: The area below the ground surface in which all the pores and rock fractures are filled with water.