

GLOSSARY

Biosolids	Biosolids are a by-product of sewage collection and treatment processes, which are beneficially reused as a soil conditioner.
Cleaner production	Cleaner production practices are those that reduce adverse environmental impacts by improving resource efficiency and reducing waste.
Cleanfills	Cleanfills are waste disposal sites that accept only inert wastes. These include materials such as clay, soil, rock, concrete and bricks.
Contained gases	Contained gases are gases that can be controlled before being released into the air. Examples are gases from incinerators and pollution control devices.
Contaminated sites	Contaminated sites are land areas where hazardous substances are in concentrations above those occurring naturally and are a risk to human health or the environment. They include service stations, farm sheep dips, timber treatment sites, closed gasworks, landfills and scrap yards.
Design for the Environment	Design for the Environment refers to products that are designed and managed so that minimum environmental impact is caused by their generation, use, recovery and disposal.
Extended Producer Responsibility	Extended Producer Responsibility puts the onus on businesses to look for, and capitalise on, opportunities for resource conservation and pollution prevention throughout a product's life cycle, including disposal.
Gaseous waste	Gaseous waste consists of gases and small particles carried by air. It includes dust, fumes, smoke and vapour resulting from fires, industrial processes, vehicles and spraydrift.
Green waste	Garden waste.
Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste refers to materials that are flammable, explosive, oxidising, corrosive, toxic, ecotoxic, radioactive or infectious. Examples include unused agricultural chemicals, solvents and cleaning fluids, medical waste and many industrial wastes.
Kaitiaki	Guardians or stewards of resources who promote the integrity of the resource.
Kaitiakitanga	Kaitiakitanga means guardianship over the land and its resources. It expresses an integrated view of the environment and recognises the relationship between everything within it.
Landfill	A landfill is an area used for the controlled disposal of solid waste.
Liquid waste	Liquid waste is waste generated in, or converted to, a liquid form for disposal. It includes point and non-point source discharges, stormwater and wastewater.
Mahinga kai	Food gathering areas.

Manaakitanga	The responsibility to host visitors.
Matauranga Maori	The body of knowledge based on Maori observation, experience and custom, belief and harvest practice.
Mauri	Life-sustaining power.
Non-point source discharge	A non-point source discharge is one that has no identifiable source point. Examples include livestock effluent, and agrichemicals washed from paddocks into streams by rainwater.
Organic waste	Organic waste includes garden and kitchen waste, food process wastes, and sewage sludge.
Organochlorines	Organochlorines are chemicals that contain carbon and chlorine atoms joined together. Some organochlorines are persistent and present a risk to the environment and human health. Examples include dioxin and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
Point source discharge	A point source discharge has an identifiable source point, such as a particular factory.
Precautionary principle	The precautionary principle asserts that action must sometimes be taken in the face of scientific uncertainty, especially where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental, social or economic damage.
Quarantine waste	Quarantine waste refers to material brought into New Zealand through airports and ports in breach of quarantine regulations. Quarantine waste is regarded as hazardous and is either incinerated or sterilised.
Sewage sludge	Sewage sludge is a by-product of sewage collection and treatment processes.
Solid waste	Solid waste is all waste generated as a solid or converted to a solid for disposal. It includes wastes like paper, plastic, glass, metal, electronic goods, furnishings, garden and other organic wastes.
Special waste	Special wastes are wastes that cause particular management and/or disposal problems and need special care. Examples include used oil, tyres, end-of-life vehicles, batteries and electronic goods.
Stewardship	Stewardship puts a duty of care on everyone — government, business and the community — for waste prevention and resource recovery.
Stormwater	Stormwater results from rainwater runoff that is channelled through drains from roads and urban properties into waterways and the sea.
Trade waste	Trade waste refers to liquid wastes generated by business and disposed of through the sewerage system. Trade waste includes a range of hazardous materials resulting from industrial and manufacturing processes.
Used oil	Oil contaminated through use with substances that can be hazardous to human health and the environment.
Wahi tapu	Sacred sites.

Waste	This strategy defines waste as any material, solid, liquid or gas, that is unwanted and/or unvalued and discarded or discharged.
Waste hierarchy	The waste hierarchy orders preferred waste management options. The most preferred option is re-use, followed by recovery, recycling, treatment and, lastly, disposal.
Waste minimisation	Waste minimisation refers inclusively to all activities aimed at preventing, reducing, re-using or recycling waste.
Waste prevention	Waste prevention refers to practices that avoid and reduce the generation of waste.
Wastewater	Wastewater is a by-product of sewage, and liquid trade waste collection and treatment processes.
Whanau	Family.

ABBREVIATIONS

EPHC	Environment Protection and Heritage Council (Formerly ANZECC)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
LGA	Local Government Act 1974
MED	Ministry of Economic Development
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
MOH	Ministry of Health
NZWWA	New Zealand Water and Wastes Association
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RONZ	Recycling Operators of New Zealand
WasteMINZ	Waste Management Institute of New Zealand



