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Standard Terminology for Waste and Waste Management¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This terminology contains standard definitions of terms used in the general area of waste and waste management. It is intended to promote understanding by providing precise technical definitions of terms used in the standards developed by Committee D34 and its subcommittees.

1.2 Terms used only within an individual standard, and having a meaning unique to that standard, may be defined or explained in the terminology section of that individual standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D1129 Terminology Relating to Water
- D4439 Terminology for Geosynthetics
- D4448 Guide for Sampling Ground-Water Monitoring Wells
- D4547 Guide for Sampling Waste and Soils for Volatile Organic Compounds
- D4646 Test Method for 24-h Batch-Type Measurement of Contaminant Sorption by Soils and Sediments
- D4790 Terminology of Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals

- D4874 Test Method for Leaching Solid Material in a Column Apparatus
- D5120 Test Method for Inhibition of Respiration in Microbial Cultures in the Activated Sludge Process (Withdrawn 2014)³
- D5231 Test Method for Determination of the Composition of Unprocessed Municipal Solid Waste
- D5285 Test Method for 24-Hour Batch-Type Measurement of Volatile Organic Sorption by Soils and Sediments (Withdrawn 2008)³
- D5368 Test Methods for Gravimetric Determination of Total Solvent Extractable Content (TSEC) of Solid Waste Samples (Withdrawn 2014)³
- D5369 Practice for Extraction of Solid Waste Samples for Chemical Analysis Using Soxhlet Extraction (Withdrawn 2016)³
- D5468 Test Method for Gross Calorific and Ash Value of Waste Materials (Withdrawn 2016)³
- D5660 Test Method for Assessing the Microbial Detoxification of Chemically Contaminated Water and Soil Using a Toxicity Test with a Luminescent Marine Bacterium (Withdrawn 2014)³
- D5679 Practice for Sampling Consolidated Solids in Drums or Similar Containers
- D5680 Practice for Sampling Unconsolidated Solids in Drums or Similar Containers
- D5743 Practice for Sampling Single or Multilayered Liquids, With or Without Solids, in Drums or Similar Containers
- D5744 Test Method for Laboratory Weathering of Solid Materials Using a Humidity Cell
- D5745 Guide for Developing and Implementing Short-Term Measures or Early Actions for Site Remediation
- D5746 Classification of Environmental Condition of Property Area Types for Defense Base Closure and Realignment Facilities
- D5759 Guide for Characterization of Coal Fly Ash and Clean Coal Combustion Fly Ash for Potential Uses
- D5792 Practice for Generation of Environmental Data Related to Waste Management Activities: Development of Data Quality Objectives

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D34 on Waste Management and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D34.94 on Terminology.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

- D5956 Guide for Sampling Strategies for Heterogeneous Wastes
- D6008 Practice for Conducting Environmental Baseline Surveys
- D6044 Guide for Representative Sampling for Management of Waste and Contaminated Media
- D6051 Guide for Composite Sampling and Field Subsampling for Environmental Waste Management Activities
- D6063 Guide for Sampling of Drums and Similar Containers by Field Personnel
- D6250 Practice for Derivation of Decision Point and Confidence Limit for Statistical Testing of Mean Concentration in Waste Management Decisions (Withdrawn 2018)³
- D6270 Practice for Use of Scrap Tires in Civil Engineering Applications
- D6311 Guide for Generation of Environmental Data Related to Waste Management Activities: Selection and Optimization of Sampling Design
- D6323 Guide for Laboratory Subsampling of Media Related to Waste Management Activities
- D6346 Guide for Accepting, Segregating, and Packaging Materials Collected Through Household Hazardous Waste Programs
- D6538 Guide for Sampling Wastewater With Automatic Samplers
- D6582 Guide for Ranked Set Sampling: Efficient Estimation of a Mean Concentration in Environmental Sampling (Withdrawn 2012)³
- D6661 Practice for Field Collection of Organic Compounds from Surfaces Using Wipe Sampling
- D6700 Guide for Use of Scrap Tires as Tire-Derived Fuel
- D6759 Practice for Sampling Liquids Using Grab and Discrete Depth Samplers
- D6842 Guide for Designing Cost-Effective Sampling and Measurement Plans by Use of Estimated Uncertainty and Its Components in Waste Management Decision-Making (Withdrawn 2015)³
- D6956 Guide for Demonstrating and Assessing Whether a Chemical Analytical Measurement System Provides Analytical Results Consistent with Their Intended Use
- D6982 Practice for Detecting Hot Spots Using Point-Net (Grid) Search Patterns
- E135 Terminology Relating to Analytical Chemistry for Metals, Ores, and Related Materials
- E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods
- E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics
- E702 Specification for Municipal Ferrous Scrap
- E708 Specification for Waste Glass as a Raw Material for the Manufacture of Glass Containers
- E711 Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Refuse-Derived Fuel by the Bomb Calorimeter (Withdrawn 2011)³
- E828 Test Method for Designating the Size of RDF-3 From its Sieve Analysis (Withdrawn 2009)³
- E850 Guide for Characterization of Inorganic Process Wastes for Use as Structural Fill (Withdrawn 2019)³
- E856 Definitions of Terms and Abbreviations Relating to Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Refuse Derived Fuel (Withdrawn 2011)³
- E868 Test Methods for Conducting Performance Tests on Mechanical Conveying Equipment Used in Resource Recovery Systems (Withdrawn 2013)³
- E884 Practice for Sampling Airborne Microorganisms at Municipal Solid-Waste Processing Facilities
- E889 Test Method for Composition or Purity of a Solid Waste Materials Stream
- E897 Test Method for Volatile Matter in the Analysis Sample of Refuse-Derived Fuel (Withdrawn 2011)³
- E929 Test Method for Measuring Electrical Energy Requirements of Processing Equipment (Withdrawn 2014)³
- E943 Terminology Relating to Biological Effects and Environmental Fate
- E949 Test Method for Total Moisture in a Refuse-Derived Fuel Laboratory Sample (Withdrawn 2011)³
- E953/E953M Practice for Fusibility of Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) Ash
- E955 Test Method for Thermal Characteristics of Refuse-Derived Fuel Macrosamples (Withdrawn 2017)³
- E959 Test Method for Characterizing the Performance of Refuse Size-Reduction Equipment
- E1138 Terminology for Technical Aspects of Products Liability Litigation (Withdrawn 1995)³
- E1248 Practice for Shredder Explosion Protection
- E1266 Practice for Processing Mixtures of Lime, Fly Ash, and Heavy Metal Wastes in Structural Fills and Other Construction Applications
- E1527 Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process
- E1528 Practice for Limited Environmental Due Diligence: Transaction Screen Process

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This terminology defines terms and specialized meanings of terms in the subject areas of waste and management of waste.

3.2 This terminology is not intended for subjects other than waste and waste management. For terms applicable to other subject areas, the appropriate terminology standard(s) should be consulted. See the current edition of the Compilation of ASTM Standard Definitions⁴ and the list of terminology standards cited therein.

3.3 Standards relating to subcategories of waste or waste management may use terms defined more narrowly than those included here. The more specialized terminology standards relating to the applicable specific subcategory, or terms defined within individual standards, or both, should be consulted for the exact meaning intended within a given standard.

3.4 The Thesaurus on Resource Recovery Terminology (Special Technical Publication (STP) 832)⁵ contains many terms and may be useful for those not listed in terminology

⁴ *Compilation of ASTM Standard Definitions*, ASTM, 8th edition, 1994.

⁵ *Thesaurus on Resource Recovery Terminology*, ASTM STP 832, ASTM, 1983.

standards. However, a definition in a standard terminology shall be considered governing when the term is used in the sense or meaning defined therein.

3.5 Statistical terms are not defined in this terminology to the extent that the terms, when used regarding waste and management of waste, have the same meanings as in Practice E177 or Terminology E456.

3.6 Regulatory terms are often developed by regulatory agencies for special regulatory purposes and may have technical content or meaning different from terms defined herein. When a regulatory term exists that differs in meaning from a term given here, the regulatory term should be considered to take precedence for regulatory matters.

4. Terminology

accepts, *n*—the output stream from a materials separation device that contains the highest concentration (purity) of the components that the device is designed to separate.

accuracy, *n*—closeness of a measured value to the true or an accepted reference or standard value. **E135, D6311**

acid producing potential (AP), *n*—the potential for a solid material sample to produce acidic effluent, based on the percent of sulfide contained in that sample as iron-sulfide mineral (for example, pyrite or pyrrhotite). The AP is commonly converted to the amount of calcium carbonate required to neutralize the resulting amount of acidic effluent produced by the oxidation of contained iron sulfide minerals; it is expressed as the equivalent tons of calcium carbonate per 1000 tons of solid material. The AP is therefore calculated by multiplying the percent of sulfide contained in the material by a stoichiometric factor of 31.25. **D5744**

action level (AL)—the level above or below which will lead to the adoption of one of two alternative actions. **D6956**

adiabatic calorimeter, *n*—a calorimeter that has a jacket temperature adjusted to follow the calorimeter temperature as closely as possible so as to maintain zero thermal head. **D5468**

air drying—a process of partial drying of RDF-3 to bring its moisture content near to equilibrium with the atmosphere in the room in which the sieving is to take place. **E828**

air drying—a process of partial drying of RDF to bring its moisture content near to equilibrium with the atmosphere in which further reduction, division, and characterization of the sample are to take place. In order to bring about the equilibrium, the RDF is usually subjected to drying under controlled temperature conditions ranging from 30 to 40 °C. **E949**

analysis, *n*—the activity to determine the proximate and ultimate analysis, fuel value and size specification of TDF. **D6700**

analysis of variance (ANOVA), *n*—a statistical method of decomposing (or breaking down) the total variance and

estimating or testing its contributing component variances for statistical significance. **D6842**

analyte—the constituent to be measured. **D6956**

analytical unit, *n*—the actual amount of the sample material analyzed in the laboratory. **D6044**

applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARAR)—those requirements, cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under federal or state law that show either a direct correspondence or address problems or situations sufficiently similar at a site to show that they are well suited for application. **D5745**

asbestos—six naturally occurring fibrous minerals found in certain types of rock formations. Of the six, the minerals chrysotile, amosite, and crocidolite have been most commonly used in building products. When mined and processed, asbestos is typically separated into very thin fibers. Because asbestos is strong, incombustible, and corrosion-resistant, asbestos was used in many commercial products beginning early in this century and peaking in the period from World War II into the 1970s. When inhaled in sufficient quantities, asbestos fibers can cause serious health problems. **D6008**

asbestos-containing material (ACM)—any material or product that contains more than 1 % asbestos. **D6008**

as-determined basis, *n*—analytical data obtained from an analysis sample after conditioning and preparation which represent the numerical values obtained at the particular moisture and ash level in the sample at the time of analysis.

ash, *n*—the residue remaining after ignition of a substance as determined by definite prescribed methods.

DISCUSSION—Ash may not be identical in composition or quantity with the inorganic substances present in the analysis sample before ignition.

as-received basis, *n*—test data calculated to the condition of the sample as it arrived in the laboratory and before any laboratory processing or conditioning.

attribute, *n*—a quality of samples or a population. **D5956, D6311**

auxiliary variable, *n*—the secondary characteristic or measurement of interest.

DISCUSSION—In ranked set sampling, information contained in an auxiliary variable is useful for ranking the samples. This ranking may mimic the rankings of the samples with respect to the values of the primary variable when there is correlation between the auxiliary variable and the primary variable. Auxiliary information may include visual inspection, inexpensive quick measurement, knowledge of operational history, previous site data, or any other similar information. **D6582**

balanced design, *n*—a statistical study where replication in each of the levels of ANOVA is identical. **D6842**

bead wire, *n*—a high tensile steel wire surrounded by rubber, which forms the bead of a tire that provides a firm contact to the rim. **D6270, D6700**

bias, *n*—a systematic positive or negative deviation of the sample or estimated value from the true population value.

D6044

biased sampling, *n*—the taking of a sample(s) with prior knowledge that the sampling result will be biased relative to the true value of the population.

DISCUSSION—This is the taking of a sample(s) based on available information or knowledge, especially in terms of visible signs or knowledge of contamination. This kind of sampling is used to detect the presence of localized contamination or to identify the source of a contamination. The sampling results are not intended for generalization to the entire population. This is one form of authoritative sampling (see *judgment sampling*.)

D6044

binary separator—a device that separates a single input feed stream into two output or product streams.

E889

bonding—touching the sampling equipment to the drum to form an electrically conductive path to minimize potential electrical differences between the sampling equipment and the drum, reducing the buildup of static electricity.

D5679, D5680, D5743

bulking—the act of emptying multiple containers of compatible materials and mixing those materials together in a single package unit destined for shipment. This would also include material placed in storage tanks to be packaged for shipment at a later date, or pumped into a bulk tank truck for shipment.

D6346

bung—usually a 2-in. (5.1-cm) or ¾-in. (1.3-cm) diameter threaded plug designed specifically to close a bung hole.

D5679, D5680, D5743, D6063

bung hole—an opening in a barrel or drum through which it can be filled, emptied, or vented.

D5679, D5680, D5743, D6063

calorific value, *n*—the heat produced by combustion of a unit quantity of a specimen under specified conditions.

D5468

calorific value—the heat of combustion of a unit quantity of a substance. It may be expressed in joules per gram (J/g), British thermal units per pound (Btu/lb), or calories per gram (cal/g) when required.

NOTE 1—The unit equivalents are as follows:

- 1 Btu (International Table) = 1055.06 absolute joules
- 1 Calorie (International Table) = 4.1868 absolute joules
- 1 Btu/lb = 2.326 J/g
- 1.8 Btu/lb = 1.0 cal/g

E711

calorimeter jacket, *n*—the insulating medium surrounding a calorimeter.

D5468

casing, *n*—the basic tire structure excluding the tread (Syn. *carcass*).

D6270, D6700

cemented materials—materials consisting of one or more substances that develop hardness by chemical reaction after placement of the material in a fill.

E850

characteristic, *n*—a property of items in a sample or population that can be measured, counted, or otherwise observed.

DISCUSSION—A characteristic of interest may be the cadmium concentration or ignitability of a population.

D5956, D6311

characteristic product size, *n*—the screen size corresponding to 63.2 % cumulative passing by mass.

E959

chip size, *n*—the range of rubber particle sizes resulting from the processing of whole tires.

D6700

clean coal combustion—the burning of coal, coal culm, or coal fines in a furnace designed to operate to minimize emissions (that is, a fluidized bed or aerated fluidized bed, etc.) or coal burned in the presence of alkaline materials, which combine to reduce these emissions.

D5759

coarse material—material coarser than a No. 200 (75-µm) U.S. standard sieve.

E850

color—that is, the presence of dissolved matter that absorbs the light emitted by *P. phosphoreum* (that is, wavelength of 490 ± 100 nm).

D5660

combustibles, *n*—the portion of a sample which is consumed by oxidation upon ignition and exclusive of the moisture present.

E955

combustion, *n*—the chemical reaction of a material through rapid oxidation with the evolution of heat and light.

D6700

combustion unit, *n*—any number of devices to produce or release energy for the beneficial purpose of production by burning a fuel to include, but not limited to, units such as industrial power boilers, electrical utility generating boilers, and cement kilns.

D6700

composite item—an object in the waste composed of multiple waste components or dissimilar materials, such as disposable diapers, bi-metal beverage containers, electrical conductors composed of metallic wire encased in plastic insulation, etc.

D5231

composite sample, *n*—a combination of two or more samples.

D1129, D6044, D6051, D6311, D6538

comprehensive environmental response, compensation, and liability information system (CERCLIS)—the list of sites compiled by EPA that EPA has investigated or is currently investigating for potential hazardous substance contamination for possible inclusion on the National Priorities List.

D6008

conceptual site model, *n*—a mental or physical representation of the physical system and the iterative characterization of the physical and chemical processes and conditions that affect the transport of contaminants from sources through environmental media to receptors or potential receptors.

D5745

confidence interval, *n*—a numerical range within which the true parameter is estimated to fall.

DISCUSSION—The confidence interval percentage estimates the likelihood that the true value will fall within the numerical range if the procedure is repeated.

confidence level, *n*—the probability, usually expressed as a percent, that a *confidence interval* is expected to contain the

parameter of interest (see discussion of *confidence interval*).
D5792

confidence limits, *n*—the limits on either side of the mean value of a group of observations which will, in a stated fraction or percent of the cases, include the expected value. Thus the 95 % confidence limits are the values between which the population mean will be situated in 95 out of 100 cases.
D4790

DISCUSSION—A one-sided upper or lower confidence limit can also be used when appropriate. An upper confidence limit is a value below which the population mean is expected to be with the specified confidence. Similarly, a lower confidence limit is a value above which the population mean is expected to be with the specified confidence. It is to be noted that confidence limits are calculated after the collection of sample data.
D6250

consolidated—the characteristic of being cemented or compacted, or both, and not separated easily into smaller particles.
D5679

consolidation—the act of combining two or more materials to make a single package unit. Common types of consolidation packaging used by HHW programs include: bulking, lab packaging, and composite packaging.
D6346

constituent, *n*—an element, component, or ingredient of the population.

DISCUSSION—If a population contains several contaminants (such as acetone, lead, and chromium), these contaminants are called the constituents of the population.
D6044

contaminant, *n*—any substance potentially hazardous to human health or the environment and present in the environment above background concentration.
D5745

contaminant unit, *n*—the largest particle size that contains the contaminant of interest.

DISCUSSION—The contaminant of concern, as defined by the project objectives, may be associated with all the particle sizes or associated with only a certain particle size or sizes. At the time of waste generation, discharge or spill, the particle size of this contaminant of concern may be on the atomic or molecular scale, such as solvent spill into sand, or a macro scale, such as lead acid batteries at a dump site. The contaminant unit may also be in-between these scales, such as lead particles encapsulated in coal. In practice, the contaminant unit may change if the contaminant unit becomes absorbed or adsorbed to particles larger than the contaminant unit. It is the size of the contaminant unit at the time of subsampling, not at the time of generation, that is referred to as the contaminant unit.
D6323

contaminated public wells—public wells used for drinking water that have been designated by a government entity as contaminated by toxic substances (for example, chlorinated solvents), or as having water unsafe to drink without treatment.
D6008

corrected temperature rise, *n*—the increase in temperature of the calorimeter caused by the process that occurs inside the bomb; the observed temperature change corrected for various effects.

data quality objectives (DQOs), *n*—qualitative and quantitative statements derived from the DQO process describing the

decision rules and the uncertainties of the decision(s) within the context of the problem(s).
D6311, D6044

DISCUSSION—DQOs clarify the study objectives, define the most appropriate type of data to collect, determine the most appropriate conditions from which to collect the data, and establish acceptable levels of decision errors that will be used as the basis for establishing the quantity and quality of data needed to support the decision. The DQOs are used to develop a sampling and analysis design.
D5792

data quality objectives process, *n*—a quality management tool based on the scientific method and developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to facilitate the planning of environmental data collection activities. The DQO process enables planners to focus their planning efforts by specifying the use of the data (the decision), decision criteria (decision point), and decision maker's acceptable decision error rates. The products of the DQO process are the DQOs.

DISCUSSION—DQOs result from an iterative process between the decision makers and the technical team to develop qualitative and quantitative statements that describe the problem and the certainty and uncertainty that decision makers are willing to accept in the results derived from the environmental data. This acceptable level of uncertainty should then be used as the basis for the design specifications for project data collection and data assessment. All of the information from the first six steps of the DQO process are used in designing the study and assessing the data adequacy.
EPA QA/G-4, D5792

data quality objectives process (DQO), *n*—a quality management tool based on the scientific method and developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to facilitate the planning of environmental data collection activities.
D6582

DISCUSSION—The DQO process enables planners to focus their planning efforts by specifying the use of the data (the decision), the decision criteria (action level) and the decision maker's acceptable decision error rates. The products of the DQO Process are the DQOs.
D5956, D6311

data quality objectives process, *n*—a quality management tool based on the Scientific Method and developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to facilitate the planning of environmental data collection activities. The DQO process enables planners to focus their planning efforts by specifying the use of the data (the decision), decision criteria (action level), and decision maker's acceptable decision error rates. The products of the DQO process are the DQOs.
D6044

decision error—

*false negative error, *n**—this occurs when environmental data mislead decision maker(s) into not taking action specified by a decision rule when action should be taken.
D5792

*false positive error, *n**—this occurs when environmental data mislead decision maker(s) into taking action specified by a decision rule when action should not be taken.
D5792

decision point, *n*—the numerical value which causes the decision maker to choose one of the alternative actions (for example, conclusion of compliance or noncompliance).
D6250

decision rule, *n*—a set of directions in the form of a conditional statement that specify the following: (1) how the

sample data will be compared to the decision point, (2) which decision will be made as a result of that comparison, and (3) what subsequent action will be taken based on the decisions. **D5792, D6250**

decision rule, *n*—a set of directions in the form of conditional statements that specifies: (1) how the sample data will be compared to the decision point or action level, (2) which decision will be made as a result of that comparison, and (3) what subsequent action will be taken based on the decisions. **D6311**

deflagration—an explosion in which the flame or reaction front propagates at a speed well below the speed of sound in the unburned medium, such that the pressure is virtually uniform throughout the enclosure (shredder) at any time during the explosion. **E1248**

deheading—removal of the lid of a closed-head drum; usually accomplished with a drum deheader. **D5679, D5680, D5743**

detonation—an explosion in which the flame or reaction front propagates at a supersonic speed into the unburned medium, such that the pressure increases occur in the form of shock waves. **E1248**

discrete depth sample, *n*—sample obtained from a defined level within the liquid being sampled. **D6759**

discrete throughput method—the method whereby average throughput is calculated as the average of a number of discrete throughput measurements conducted during a test period. **E959**

dispose, *v*—to discard, abandon, or manage as waste.

drum—implicitly any drum, barrel, or non-bulk container of 5 to 110 U.S. gal (19 to 416 L) capacity. **D5743**

drum—implies any drum, barrel, or non-bulk container of 5 to 110 U.S. gal (19 to 416 L) capacity. **D5679, D5680**

drum—a container (typically, but not necessarily, holding 55 gal [208 L] of liquid) that may have been used to store hazardous substances or petroleum products. **D6008**

dry ash-free basis, *n*—test data calculated to a theoretical base of no moisture or ash associated with the sample.

dry basis, *n*—test data calculated to a theoretical base of no moisture associated with the sample.

duplicate analysis, *n*—paired determinations on the same sample performed by one analyst at essentially the same time.

dwelling—structure or portion thereof used for residential habitation. **D6008**

early action, *n*—any remedial plan initiated in advance of a complete or final characterization of a contaminated site. **D5745**

EC₅₀—the concentration of the test candidate in this procedure (volume percent or mg/L) that results in a reduction of

respiration rate to 50 % of that observed for the control. **D5120**

effective coefficient of permeability—the coefficient of permeability that characterizes a fill and is the result of combined materials characteristics and construction techniques including compaction, capping, placement of impermeable layers, etc. **E850**

electrical metering system—a system composed of current and potential transformers and a wattmeter electrically connected in such a manner so as to measure the energy usage of a piece of equipment driven by an electric motor. **E929**

end user, *n*—the facility which utilizes the heat content or other forms of energy from the combustion of scrap tires (for energy recovery). The last entity who uses the tire, in whatever form, to make a product or provide a service with economic value (for other uses). **D6700**

energy equivalent, *n*—the energy required to raise the temperature of a calorimeter system 1 °C (or 1 °F) per gram of sample.

energy recovery, *n*—a process by which all or part of the tire is utilized as fuel (TDF) to recover its entire value. **D6700**

energy value, *n*—the assignment of a value to the tire-derived fuel as measured in British thermal units per pound or calories per gram. **D6700**

environmental baseline survey (EBS)—a survey of DoD real property based on all existing environmental information related to the storage, release, treatment, or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products or derivatives on the property to determine or discover the obviousness of the presence or likely presence of a release or threatened release of any hazardous substance or petroleum product. In certain cases, additional data, including sampling and analysis, may be needed in the EBS to support classification of the property into one of the standard environmental condition of property area types. Additionally, an EBS may also satisfy the uncontaminated property identification requirements of CERFA. An EBS will consider all sources of available information concerning environmentally significant current and past uses of the real property and shall, at a minimum, consist of the following: (1) a detailed search and review of available information and records in the possession of the DoD components or records made available by the regulatory agencies or other involved Federal agencies. DoD components are responsible for requesting and making reasonable inquiry into the existence and availability of relevant information and records to include any additional study information (for example, surveys for radioactive materials, asbestos, radon, lead-based paint, transformers containing PCB, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Assessments and Investigations (RFA and RFI), and underground storage tank cleanup program) to determine the environmental condition of the property; (2) a review of all reasonably obtainable Federal, state, and local government records for each adjacent facility where there has been a