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Standard Terminology for Waste and Waste Management[1]

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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 D-34 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.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

E 177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods[2]

E 456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics[2]

3. 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.

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.

analysis sample, *n*—the final subsample prepared from the air-dried laboratory sample but reduced in particle size by passing through a mill with a 0.5 mm (0.02–in.) size or smaller final screen.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

fill material, *n*—material used in the construction of a structural fill.

fixed carbon, *n*—the ash-free carbonous material that remains after volatile matter is driven off during the proximate analysis of a dry sample.

flint glass cullet, *n*—a particulate glass material that contains no more than 0.1 mass percent Fe_2O_3, or 0.0015 mass percent Cr_2O_3, as determined by chemical analysis.

fluid temperature, FT, *n*—in ash fusion determinations, the temperature at which a fused mass has spread out in a nearly flat layer with maximum height of 1.6 mm (1/16 in.).

gross calorific value, (gross heat of combustion), Q_v (gross), *n*—the heat produced by combustion of unit quantity of a

[1] This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-34 on Waste Management and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D34.94 on Terminology.

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[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.