SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Upravljanje zbiranja in prevoza odpadkov - Slovar (ISO 24161:2022)

Waste collection and transportation management - Vocabulary (ISO 24161:2022)

Abfallsammlung und Abfalltransportmanagement - Terminologie (ISO 24161:2022)

Gestion de la collecte et du transport des déchets - Vocabulaire (ISO 24161:2022)

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Waste collection and transportation management — Vocabulary

Gestion de la collecte et du transport des déchets — Terminologie

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 297, *Waste collection and transportation management*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

0.1 General

With global waste generation on the rise, municipalities must consider more efficient waste collection and transportation management, including the interoperability and safe use of equipment or technologies.

Hence, it is important to agree on a set of harmonized terms and definitions to provide a common basis for communication and information exchange on waste collection and transportation management. This will help to minimize ambiguity, confusion and misunderstanding of terms used in the waste management industry.

This document enables users to understand the scope of the work of ISO/TC 297 and is the source document for the terms and definitions of ISO/TC 297. Where a term and definition are required in a single document, the term and definition will be referenced in that document.

These terms and definitions will serve as the basis for a common language for regulations, standards, academia, research and training in the waste management industry.

0.2 Vocabulary structure

The arrangement of terms and definitions in this document is based upon terms corresponding to "waste management" and "collection and transportation" in the waste collection and transportation management field. The organization of terms is illustrated in Figure 1.

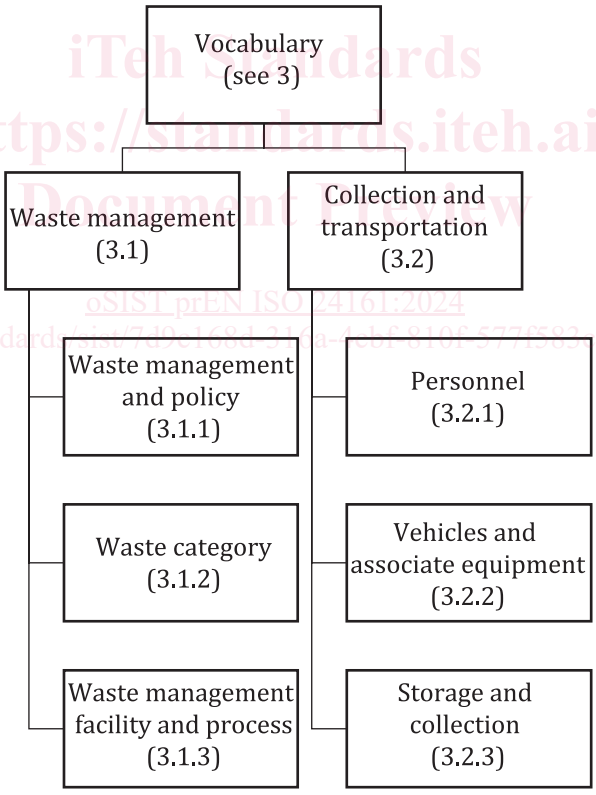

Figure 1 — Vocabulary structure

Waste collection and transportation management — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms that are commonly used in the area of waste collection and transportation management. It aims to align with terminology used internationally.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

NOTE 'Refuse' and 'waste' are used interchangeably in this document.

3.1 Waste management

3.1.1 Waste management and policy

3.1.1.1
3Rs
reduce, reuse, recycle
three main principles which are widely used in *waste management* (3.1.1.9)

Note 1 to entry: *Reduce*, *reuse* and *recycling* are defined in 3.1.1.6, 3.1.1.8 and 3.1.3.10, respectively.

3.1.1.2
extended producer responsibility
EPR
environmental policy approach in which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-consumer stage of a product's life cycle

Note 1 to entry: An EPR policy is characterized by:

a) the shifting of responsibility (physically and/or economically; fully or partially) upstream towards the producer and away from government or municipalities;

b) the provision of incentives to producers to take into account environmental considerations when designing their products.

Note 2 to entry: An EPR can be only financial or can be financial and operational depending on national laws.

3.1.1.3
illegal dumping
disposal (3.1.3.3) of *waste* (3.1.2.31) without legal permission, in violation of national laws

3.1.1.4
integrated waste management
well-planned and connected services, including waste collection, storage, *recycling* (3.1.3.10), transfer, treatment and *disposal* (3.1.3.3) activities, resulting in a cost-effective, efficient, functional and environmentally sound waste management system

3.1.1.5
pay-as-you-throw
PAYT
usage-based pricing system for *waste* (3.1.2.31) whereby residents pay a variable waste fee based on the quantity of waste handled

3.1.1.6
reduce
minimize the amount of *waste* (3.1.2.31) produced at source so as to minimize the quantity of waste that needs to be treated or disposed of

Note 1 to entry: Reduction can also include no unnecessary consumption and the use of products that are sustainably designed with less material used.

3.1.1.7
refurbished part
part that is disassembled from waste products or equipment and can be recycled or prepared for *reuse* (3.1.1.8) after inspection, detection and simple treatment

3.1.1.8
reuse
use an object or material again, either for its original or similar purpose, without significantly altering the physical form of the object or material

3.1.1.9
waste management
management of generation, collection, storage, transport, *recycling* (3.1.3.10), recovery and *disposal* (3.1.3.3) of *waste* (3.1.2.31)

Note 1 to entry: Most nations have legislative and regulatory frameworks for waste management. These can differ from nation to nation.

3.1.1.10
waste odour
unpleasant smell caused by *waste* (3.1.2.31) during the whole process of waste collection, transportation and *disposal* (3.1.3.3)

3.1.2 Waste category

3.1.2.1
agricultural waste
waste (3.1.2.31) produced as a result of various agricultural operations

[SOURCE: *OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms*[6], modified — Definition revised.]

3.1.2.2
biomass
material that is derived from living or recently living biological organisms, excluding material embedded in geological formations and/or fossilized

Note 1 to entry: Biomass can be used directly or processed as a fuel source or fertiliser.