



Glossary

A

Aerobic	In the presence of, or requiring, oxygen
Aerobic composting	Microbial decomposition of organic material into carbon dioxide and water by in the presence of air (oxygen) and water
Anaerobic composting	Decomposition which occurs in the absence of air (oxygen)
Aqueous waste	Liquid waste which is mainly water and generally contains material that floats, settles out or is suspended
Audit	See 'Waste audit'
Avoid	Not producing/purchasing materials which will become waste. See also 'Waste avoidance'

B

Biodegradable	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Able to degrade (decay or rot) naturally through the action of living organisms such as bacteria and fungi.2. Organic materials that can be broken down (degrade, decay or rot) by naturally occurring bacteria and other, usually in the presence of moisture and oxygen, into simple, stable compounds such as carbon dioxide and water.
Biogas (landfill gas)	Gas resulting from the fermentation of landfill waste in the absence of air (methane / carbon dioxide)
Biological recovery	Organic waste processing technique using composting or methanisation techniques
Biosolids	Primarily organic solid products produced by sewage treatment plants

C

Castings	Also known as vermicast. Commonly referred as worm poo and are the organic substance which is the end result of organic matter ingested by a worm. Castings contain nutrients that aid plant growth.
Cleaner production	An approach to business management that reduces the use of energy, water, and mineral resources and minimises waste and pollution



Wipe out Waste

Closed-loop recycling

1. The collection of materials and their transformation into the original type of product, e.g. glass bottles and jars that are collected and recycled into new glass containers
2. When materials from a product are reprocessed to make the same product again. It is the best type of recycling because it doesn't need as many new raw materials
3. A product is supplied with the intention of capturing it after use, recycling and remanufacturing it into a new product. Closed-loop recycling is based on the concept of controlling inputs to tailor the waste stream, maximising recycling and minimising the amount of waste sent to landfill. Fundamental to its success is the use of only recyclable or biodegradable products.

Co-mingled recycling

System of recycling where the waste that is generated is segregated according to material types and placed into a container for collection in co-mingled form for transportation to a Materials Recovery Facility

Commercial waste

Waste material generated by commercial premises eg offices, stores, markets, hotels, warehouses

C & I waste

1. Waste resulting from Commercial and Industrial activities.
2. Inert, solid, or industrial waste generated by business and industries (including shopping centres, restaurants and offices) and institutions (such as schools, hospitals, universities, nursing homes and government offices), excluding construction and demolition waste and municipal waste

Compost

An organic that is the product of an aerobic composting process. It can be used as a soil conditioner or mulch to improve soil structure, provide nutrients for plant growth and increase water and nutrient retention, aeration, and erosion control.

Compostable

Organic material that is suitable for composting

Composting

A biological process in which micro-organisms convert organic matter such as plant and animal scraps into soil-like material called compost

Conserve

Protect natural resources from waste, loss or damage

Conservation

Planned management of a natural resource (animal, vegetable or mineral) to prevent its exploitation (overuse), neglect or destruction (loss)

C & D waste

Waste resulting from construction, refurbishment, demolition and excavation activities

Consume

To use up resources

Container deposit legislation (CDL) A generic term for the container deposit requirements under the SA Environment Protection Act 1993

Contaminants

1. Foreign material in a recycling stream that makes it more difficult to recycle, or that reduces the usefulness of the final product.
2. Microorganisms, chemicals, wastes or wastewater introduced into the environment or a product (water, soil or recyclable materials) that make the environment or product unfit for its intended use. Contaminants can have a detrimental impact on the quality of recycled materials and can spoil the potential for recovery

Cradle to grave

See 'Life cycle analysis / assessment'

D

Decompose	Decay or rot
Decomposer	Any small animal, insect or micro-organism that causes organic material to undergo chemical breakdown
Decomposition	The process of breakdown of organic materials by micro-organisms or other decomposers
Deposit-refund systems	Involve the payment of a deposit by the consumer when the product is purchased. The deposit acts as an incentive for the consumer and is refunded when the used product is returned to the producer or agent. Producers are then responsible for ensuring that the product is recycled or, depending on the product, disposed of safely
Dioxin	Chemical compound resulting from the combustion of organic matter. 210 types of dioxin exist, 17 of which are considered to be harmful. A persistent organic pollutant that bioaccumulates up the food chain
Disposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Least preferred waste management option, used after all other environmentally acceptable avenues have been exhausted and includes landfill and incineration 2. The controlled release into the environment of liquid, solid or gaseous wastes, and the residues of waste management processes
Domestic waste (DW)	The component of the municipal waste stream generated from households

E

Ecology	The scientific study of the relations of organisms to one another and to their surroundings
Eco-efficiency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concept of using fewer resources and creating less waste and pollution while creating more goods and services. 2. A practical and systematic approach aiming to 'do more with less' that focuses on innovation, quality and value, while reducing resource use, waste and pollution
Ecological footprint/eco-footprint	A resource accounting tool that measures our ecological demand and enables us to compare this with nature's supply. The ecological footprint measures how much biologically productive land and water area a given population (an individual, an organisation, a city, a region, a country, or humanity) requires to produce all the resources it consumes and to absorb all the waste it generates, using prevailing technology. Land area is used as a common unit of measurement to allow comparisons across time and different populations. The Ecological Footprint is measured in global hectares. The Footprint is also an effective way of communicating the concept of ecological limits: do our activities 'fit' on the one planet we have? What if everyone did it?
Ecologically sustainable development	Development that aims to meet the needs of the present generation while conserving our ecosystems for the benefit of future generations of all species



Wipe out Waste

Ecosystem

A community of different species interacting with one another and with their environment

'Embedded' energy / 'embodied' energy

The energy that is part of the life of every product, from mining to manufacture to disposal, and includes the transportation involved at every stage.

Emissions

Energy in the form of heat, light, odour, noise etc emitted from a point or place.

Energy-from-waste (EfW)

1. Recovery of calories contained in incinerated waste, allowing thermal or electrical energy to be generated.
 2. EfW technologies can convert materials such as compostable organics, tyres, plastics, clinical and related wastes into heat and electricity using a number of processes including:
 Combustion – the burning of biomass, such as the use of bagasse by the sugar industry to produce heat and electricity using steam turbine generators
 Gasification – the efficient conversion of solid fuel to gaseous fuel as was used to produce 'town gas' from coal before the advent of natural gas.
 Pyrolysis – the production of carbon-rich solid fuel and a hydrocarbon-rich gas by heating a biomass feedstock in the absence of oxygen, such as used to produce charcoal from wood

Energy recovery

The generation of energy using items / materials that are currently sent to landfill

Environment

The conditions that affect how people and nature live. All the conditions, factors or influences surrounding and affecting the life and development and behaviour of organisms

EPA

Environment Protection Authority

Environment Protection and Heritage Council

A council of state and Commonwealth ministers of Australia, NZ and Papua New Guinea appointed by the first ministers from participating jurisdictions, and a representative of the Australian Local Government Association

E-waste

Electronic products eg PCs, monitors, TV's, VCR / DVDs, microwaves, telephones

Extended producer responsibility

Shared responsibility for the lifecycle of products including the environmental impact of the product from extraction of virgin materials through to manufacturing and consumption, and including ultimate disposal and post-disposal consequences

F

5c containers

Any containers with a 5c deposit for return in SA under Container Deposit Legislation.

Fly Ash

Residues from domestic waste incineration fume cleansing. See Incinerator

G

Garbage

See 'Waste'

Garbage dump

Land where waste is dumped and later buried. See also 'Landfill' and 'Rubbish tip'.

Global warming	The gradual warming of the surface of the Earth as a result of a change in the composition of the atmospheric gases, in particular an increase in the levels of carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere
Green organics / waste	Organic waste from parks and gardens including grass, leaves, mulch, plants, branches and twigs, tree trunks, stumps and roots
Greenhouse effect	A natural system of trapping the Earth's heat. Solar rays, which penetrate the atmosphere to reach the Earth's surface, are then partly re-radiated by this surface. Certain gases present in the atmosphere absorb these ascending rays and retain the heat in the atmosphere. Human activity contributes to the increase in content of these gases (carbon dioxide [CO ₂], methane [CH ₄] and chlorofluorocarbons [CFCs]) in the atmosphere, which in turn, raises the Earth's temperature. See also 'Global Warming'
Greenhouse gases	Atmospheric gases which enhance the natural greenhouse effect including carbon dioxide [CO ₂], methane [CH ₄], chlorofluorocarbons [CFCs], ozone and water vapour
Greening of Government	The South Australian Government's commitment to strive for best practice in managing the environmental impacts of its own operations
Greening the Supply Chain	A way of reducing the effects of business activities on the environment and bringing benefits to both customers and suppliers [SA EPA program]
Geographic information system	A system for capturing and manipulating data relating to the Earth, commonly used to overlay several types of maps (eg roads, elevation data, landfill locations) to determine useful data about a given geographical area
Groundwater	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water that is found beneath the surface of the Earth. 2. Water that occurs in an aquifer; a saturated subsurface geological formation of rock and soil

H

Hazardous waste / material	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste that contains chemicals or other compounds that may be harmful to humans or other organisms in the environment and requires particular precautions when processed (eg batteries, aerosols, paints...). 2. Any waste containing significant quantities of a substance that may constitute a danger to the life or health of living organisms and the environment, or pose a threat to the safety of humans or equipment if incorrectly handled. Hazardous waste properties include toxicity, flammability, chemical reactivity, corrosivity and infectiousness
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I

Incinerator	A facility designed to incinerate (burn) waste without energy recovery to either reduce the volume of waste and/or destroy its infectious properties. More and more incinerators now recover waste in the form of electricity or thermal energy. The by-products of incineration (bottom ash and fly ash) are processed with a view to controlling the impacts of this activity both on humans and on the environment
Industrial waste	Any waste generated by industrial or manufacturing processes

Wipe out Waste



Inert waste

1. Waste which is unlikely to evolve physically or chemically (ie non-toxic, non-biodegradable, very low solubility in water, non-oxidisable), for example, backfill, rubble...
2. Waste of a type that is the least likely to undergo 'environmentally significant transformations' and therefore should not release significant quantities of greenhouse gases or leachates contaminated with nutrients and / or chemicals

Inputs

Materials used in the construction and production of the things we use and includes natural resources and transportation systems to move materials

Integrated waste management

The complementary use of a variety of waste management practices to handle municipal solid waste safely and effectively. Techniques might include source reduction, reuse, recycling and disposal

K

Kerbside

Term used in reference to municipal solid waste collected at kerbside by or for councils

Kerbside recycling

A formalised kerbside collection system for recyclables from households where the householder segregates waste according to material type and places it in containers on the kerbside for separate collection. The system is usually administered by local government authorities

L

Landfill site

1. A waste disposal site used for the controlled deposit of solid waste onto or into land (ie dumping and burying)
2. An engineered ground facility for the burial or disposal of solid, non-hazardous wastes under controlled disposal conditions which eliminates releases to the atmosphere, groundwater or neighbouring land

Landfill airspace

The (remaining) capacity of a landfill site for waste disposal

Landfill gas

See 'Biogas'

Leachate

1. Water containing organic or mineral pollutants following contact with landfill (or composted) waste
2. Liquid released by, or water that has percolated through, organic or other wastes and that contains dissolved and / or suspended liquids, solids or gases

Life cycle analysis / assessment

1. The analysis of the potential environmental impacts resulting from the inputs and outputs of a product throughout its life cycle, ie from 'cradle to grave'.
 2. An environmental management technique for assessing the environmental aspects and potential impacts throughout the life cycle of a product, process or service 'from cradle to grave'.
- See also 'Life cycle environmental impacts'

Lifecycle environmental impacts

The environmental impacts associated with a product, process or activity, including energy and materials used and wastes released to the environment. See also 'Life cycle analysis'

Liquid Paper Board / liquidpaperboard

Material used for cartons to contain liquids (eg milk, flavoured milk and fruit juices)

Litter A small waste item (predominantly food and drink packaging) that has been carelessly discarded or dropped

Littering Accidental or deliberate disposal of litter

M

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) Facility at which kerbside-collected waste is sorted for recycling and reuse, and residual materials prepared for disposal or further processing (eg waste to energy)

Materials recovery Waste processing technique, allowing re-employment, reuse and recycling (eg waste resulting from selective collection, which is recycled, bottom ash recovered for use in roadway capping layers)

Methane

1. A gas that is formed by the decomposition of wastes without the presence of oxygen in landfill.
2. A non-toxic, highly flammable gas which is formed during anaerobic decomposition. It is a significant greenhouse gas

Medical waste Waste resulting from medical activity, including hospital waste
Bacteria, fungi, unicellular plants and other small organisms not visible to the naked eye

Mixed waste collection and processing
A system involving minimal or no separation of green waste from contaminants. The waste is composted and contaminants are screened out at the end of the composting process

Mobile garbage bin (MGB) A wheeled kerbside container for the collection of waste or other materials. Also referred to as a 'wheelie bin'

Mulch Organic material, such as shredded or chipped wood waste, straw, peat moss and leaves, that is spread over soil to reduce evaporation, maintain an even soil temperature, prevent soil erosion, reduce weed germination and enrich the soil

Municipal solid waste

1. Typically waste collected at kerbside by or for councils
2. The solid component of the waste stream arising from the household waste placed at the kerbside for council collection and waste collected by council from municipal parks and gardens, street sweepings, council engineering works and public council bins. Excludes hazardous, clinical and related wastes

N

National Packaging Council A national association of raw material suppliers, packaging users, packaging manufacturers, retailers and packaging designers/consultants

National Packaging Covenant A self-regulatory agreement between industries in the packaging chain and all spheres of government launched in August 1999. The aim is to provide more effective management of used packaging based on the principles of shared responsibility and product stewardship and applies throughout the packaging chain, from raw material suppliers to retailers, and the ultimate disposal of waste packaging. It is supported by legislative arrangements under the National Environment Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Measure to ensure that those parties who decide against becoming signatories to the Covenant do not gain a competitive advantage as a result.



Wipe out Waste

Natural resources

1. Naturally occurring material such as air, soil, timber, oil, minerals, and other goods taken more or less as they are from the Earth. They are considered to be valuable to humans, plants and animals
2. Naturally occurring resources that are considered valuable in their relatively unmodified (natural) form. A commodity is generally considered a natural resource when the primary activities associated with it are extraction and purification, as opposed to creation. Agricultural products are not considered to be natural resources

Non-hazardous industrial waste (NHIW)

Waste resulting from an industrial or commercial activity but which is comparable to domestic waste and non-hazardous domestic waste eg cardboard, wood, packaging material, etc

Non-renewable resource

Resources such as coal or oil that cannot be replaced



Open-loop recycling

When the materials from one type of product are used / reprocessed to make a different product eg recycling plastic bottles into plastic drainage pipe. Also referred to as 'reprocessing' or 'down-cycling'

Organic material / matter

1. Plant or animal matter (eg grass clippings, tree prunings, food waste)
2. Chemical substances of animal or vegetable origin, consisting of hydrocarbons and their derivatives

Organic waste

Generally refers to biodegradable, compostable wastes of plant or animal origin from domestic or industrial sources, such as food scraps, grass clippings, garden wastes, but excludes other organic wastes such as plastics, timber, rubber and oils

Outputs

Materials used in the production and construction of things we use and includes landfill sites and the transportation systems required to move waste to them



Packaging

Materials used to preserve, protect, store or transport a product

Pathogen

A living organism that can be harmful to humans, animals, plants and other living organisms

Plastics

Plastics are polymers: long chains of atoms bonded to one another. These chains are made up of many repeating molecular units, or 'monomers'. The vast majority of plastics are composed of polymers of carbon alone or with oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine or sulphur in the backbone. Plastic can be classified in many ways but most commonly by the polymer backbone (polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, acrylic, silicone, urethane, etc.).

Plastics are identified using a code to assist recycling

PETE / PET – Polyethylene terephthalate

HDPE – High density polyethylene

UPVC – Unplasticised polyvinyl chloride

PPVC – Plasticised polyvinyl chloride

LDPE – Low density polyethylene

PP – Polypropylene

PS – Polystyrene

EPS – Expanded polystyrene

OTHER

(See Zero Waste SA Fact Sheets for an explanation of what these plastics are used for and what they can be recycled into)

Pollution

1. The potentially harmful contamination of air, water, soil or food. This may affect the health of humans and other organisms.

2. A situation that exists when the waste loads on water, air or the land overwhelms the natural process of assimilation of such waste materials

Post-consumer waste

Material that has been recovered and recycled at the end of its life as a consumer item, and which would otherwise have been disposed of as solid waste; it does not include the reuse of manufacturing wastes. It is generally any product that was bought by the consumer, used and then recycled into another product

Pre-consumer waste

Waste created during the manufacturing process eg paperboard trimmed when making cartons

Prevention

Eliminating the generation of waste at its source. Avoidance encourages the community to reduce the amount of waste it generates and to be more efficient in the use of raw materials

Processing

Subjecting a substance to a physical, chemical or biological treatment or a combination of treatments. Composting is a form of processing

Product stewardship

See 'Extended producer responsibility'

Putrescible waste

Waste liable to rot or decay and produce gases and leachates, usually with offensive odours. Usually food and animal products.

R

Recover / Recovery

1. Generic term encompassing the re-employment, reuse, recycling or regeneration of waste.

2. Capturing otherwise wasted resources (eg recovering and using heat from electricity generation processes).

Recyclables

1. Items that could be placed in a collection for recycling.

2. A material or item that, depending on individual circumstances, can be reprocessed to provide raw material for either the same or another product



Wipe out Waste

Recycle / recycling

1. To remanufacture used materials into new products / resources.
2. A resource recovery method involving the collection and processing of waste materials for use as a raw material (input) in the manufacture of the same or another product.
3. The direct re-introduction of a waste type into the production cycle from which it originates as a total or partial replacement for a new material (eg melting down broken bottles to make new ones)

Reduce

1. Producing or purchasing fewer materials which will become waste.
2. Modifying purchasing practices to ensure less waste to landfill

Reduction

Activities that decrease or eliminate the production of waste for use as a raw material in the manufacture of the same or similar non-waste product

Regeneration

Physical or chemical procedure which provides waste with the necessary characteristics needed to allow it to be used as a replacement for a new raw material (eg recycled paper re-generated by de-inking)

Renewable resource

A resource that can be replenished or regrown within a reasonable time frame eg trees, wind or solar energy

Reprocess

To convert waste into a different but similar non-waste product eg to produce cardboard from paper. Also referred to as 'open loop recycling'

Residual waste

Waste which is no longer likely to be processed in the current technical and economic conditions. The recoverable fraction has either already been extracted or the waste's pollutant or hazardous nature has been reduced. Often, but not necessarily, 'waste resulting from waste'

Resource recovery

1. To direct products and materials from the waste stream for reuse, recycling, energy generation or composting
2. The extraction of economically useable materials or energy from waste materials. This may involve recycling or conversion into different unrelated products or uses

Reuse

1. Using materials more than once before recycling or disposing of them.
2. Recovering value from a discarded resource without re-processing or remanufacture eg refillable drink bottles, clothing
3. Reusing a product in its same state with minimal processing
4. Using a product or packaging again, for either the same or a similar purpose (eg returnable bottles) or for a different purpose from that for which the material was originally intended (eg using tyres to protect the hull of trawlers). It entails less intensive processing than recycling

Rubbish dump / tip

Land where waste is dumped and later buried. See also 'Landfill' and 'Garbage dump'.



Selective collection

Any collection which separates certain types of waste (eg paper, packaging, glass, ...) with a view to recovering them

Soil conditioner

Any material added to soil in order to enhance its physical or chemical properties or biological activity

Solid waste	Waste from households and businesses mostly comprised of paper, food scraps, containers and garden (green) waste
Sorting centre	Also referred to as a Material Recovering Facility (MRF)
Sorting at source level / Source separation / Source segregation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Separation of waste per type of material, where it is generated (eg residents sorting their waste into waste / rubbish and recyclables at their homes before it is collected for transport). 2. The separation of used materials from the waste stream into specific categories at the point of generation in order to facilitate reuse, recycling or processing. It results in lower amounts of contamination, and consequently better products and fewer residual wastes
Sustainable development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using our natural resources in ways that do not threaten their long-term survival or the survival of plants and animals (including humans) that depend upon them. 2. Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations

T

Transfer station / Council facility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A secure, fenced area where local residents can dispose of and sort their recoverable, hazardous or bulky waste. Often confused with a landfill. 2. A waste handling facility used to transfer waste from collection vehicles to a bulk-haul vehicle in order to achieve long-distance transportation efficiency. It may also be used to sort and redirect waste with the potential to recycle prior to disposal
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U

Uncontrolled dump site	A landfill that receives all types of waste in conditions which do not respect the rules in force for controlled landfills
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V

Vermiculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The cultivation of worms to break down organic materials / waste. The resulting product is worm castings and liquid which is higher in nutrients than aerobic compost. 2. Any organic material which has been pasteurised by a composting process to kill weed seeds and pathogenic micro-organisms, and has been subject to worm activity under aerobic and mesophilic conditions. Vermicompost consists of a mixture of decomposed organic material, worm excreta, and small worms
Virgin materials	Any basic materials for industrial processing that have not previously been used, eg petroleum for plastics manufacture, iron ore for steel manufacture, wood pulp for paper manufacture, or bauxite ore for aluminium manufacture.
Void space	The space that still remains to be filled by waste in a landfill

Wipe out Waste



Waste

1. Left over or unwanted materials for disposal.
2. Any discarded, unwanted material deposited into the environment. It has the capacity to cause environmental degradation.
3. Materials and energy which have become by-products of various human activities and for which we have no further use; may be discharged to air or water or deposited onto land.
4. Any discarded, rejected, abandoned or surplus matter, whether or not intended for sale or recycling, reprocessing, recovery or purification by a separate operation from that which produced the matter, or anything declared by regulation or by an environment protection policy to be waste, whether of value or not. [Zero Waste SA Act 2004 and Environment Protection Act 1993]

Waste audit

1. The physical sorting and separation of waste into individual components for the purpose of quantifying individual fractions
2. Analysis of total waste produced by an activity or process to determine the quantity and composition of that waste.

Waste avoidance

1. Not creating waste in the first place
2. Eliminating or reducing the amount of waste generated at its source and using raw materials more efficiently

Waste census

A desk-top audit to determine recycling and waste to landfill practices and an estimate of quantities and volumes

Waste facility / depot

Any premises used for the storage, treatment, reprocessing, sorting or disposal of waste

Waste fill

Waste consisting of clay, concrete, rock, sand, soil or other inert mineralogical matter in pieces not exceeding 100 mm in length and containing chemical substances in concentrations (calculated in a manner determined by the Authority) less than the concentrations for those substances set out in Schedule 6, but does not include waste consisting of or containing asbestos or bitumen [Environment Protection (Fees and Levy) Regulations 1994 under the Environment Protection Act 1993]

Waste hierarchy / Waste management hierarchy

1. A model that ranks strategies for dealing with waste according to how successfully they conserve resources.
2. A nationally and internationally accepted guide that ranks waste management practices against the objective of achieving an optimal environmental outcome. It sets out the order of waste management practices from the most preferred to the least preferred. Waste avoidance and reduction are the optimal environmental approach. To the extent that this cannot be achieved, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste are preferred. Treatment and disposal are the least preferred practices for waste reduction

Waste management

The administration and organisation of waste generation, collection, treatment and disposal practices.

Waste minimisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Any technique, process or activity which avoids, eliminates or reduces a waste at source, or allows for the reuse or recycling of wastes.2. Application of activities such as waste avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling, and behaviour modification to minimise the amount of waste that requires disposal
Waste prevention	The total concept of waste avoidance together with waste reduction
Waste stream	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A general term used to describe the total waste material generated by an area, location or facility.2. The flow of materials from a point of generation to ultimate disposal. (Components may be diverted from this stream for resource recovery)
Waste reduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reducing the amount of waste at its source.2. Reducing the amount of waste we produce including changes to a product or process to minimise the waste it produces.3. The second option in the waste hierarchy after avoidance; it requires limiting the generation of waste through product design, material selection, policy and management
Waste water	Liquid waste which is mainly water and generally contains material that floats, settles out or is suspended
Whole school community	School council / governing body, principal, staff (teaching and non-teaching), students, parents

Sources:

South Australia's Waste Strategy 2005-2010, Zero Waste SA
Zero Waste SA Waste Hierarchy
SITA Environmental Solutions 2003 www.sita.com.au
Green waste matters! A guide on green and organic waste management for schools
www.deh.gov.au/settlements/publications/waste/go.html