



SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMMP) TASK FORCE PURPOSE, GUIDING PRINCIPLES, & OUTCOMES

Purpose of the SMMP Task Force

- Coordination and thought leadership to create a regional network and solutions.
- Solution-Focused effort to recognize & implement regional Sustainable Materials Management Systems.
- Recognize & strengthen northwestern Oregon collaboration to leverage resources, opportunities, & market services.
- Provide case studies, success stories, data-driven findings, & recommendations to positively change waste management & sustainable materials management systems.

Guiding Principles of the SMMP Task Force

- The work of the SMMP Task Force is regional in scope because impacts of waste management, positive and negative, are regional in nature and do not follow jurisdictional boundaries.
- The SMMP Task Force will consider and work towards a broad range of solutions to promote and instill a regional sustainable materials management system.
- The Task Force will prioritize solutions that create, maintain, or improve access to the benefits sustainable materials management system and reduce negative impacts.
- The SMMP Task Force will use a systems change approach to regional solutions.

Intended Outcomes of Kickoff Summit

- **Call to Action:** Use current and near-future waste management pressures to spur focus and change on sustainable materials management systems.
- Build an understanding that the region cannot “recycle our way out of this.”
- Create a full understanding of the waste system and pressure points in northwestern Oregon; recognize the connection between jurisdictions, opportunities for collaboration, etc.
- Develop a clear understanding of Waste Management vs. Sustainable Materials Management Systems.



SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMMP) TASK FORCE PURPOSE, GUIDING PRINCIPLES, & OUTCOMES

SMMP Acronyms

C&D: Construction & Demolition

SMMP: Sustainable Materials Management Plan

EPR: Extended Producer Responsibility

RMA: Recycling Modernization Act

PRO: Producer Responsibility Organization

MSW: Municipal Solid Waste

LCA: Life Cycle Assessment

MRF: Material Recycling Facility

SMMP GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Bulky Waste

Solid waste comprised of large, discarded materials such as appliances, furniture, automobile parts. Large branches and tree stumps are sometimes included by local definitions.

C&D Waste

Materials resulting from the construction and demolition (C&D) of buildings and other structures, including materials such as metals, wood, gypsum, asphalt shingles, roofing, concrete, rocks, rubble, soil, paper, plastics and glass, but excluding putrescible wastes.

Carbon Footprint

A measure of the impact human activities have on the environment based on carbon outputs

Circular Economy

The circular economy is a system where materials never become waste and nature is regenerated.

Compostables

Waste materials capable of undergoing biological decomposition at a consistent rate within a compost site, breaking down into carbon dioxide, water, inorganic compounds and biomass

Diversion

Re-direction of recyclable materials from disposal through resource recovery.

Diversion Rate

Ratio of the quantity of recovered materials, to the sum of the quantity of recovered materials plus the quantity of disposed materials. What materials are deemed recovered or disposed may vary among different local, state, provincial and national governments. “Diversion Rate” is often referred to as “recycling rate” or “recycling diversion rate”. Compare Capture Rate and Participation Rate.

End User

The consumer of products for the purpose of recycling, excluding products for re-use or combustion for energy recovery

Environmental Justice

The fair treatment of all people and their meaningful involvement in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

E-waste

Waste that consists of electronic products nearing the end of their useful life. Many e-waste products can be reused, refurbished or recycled, and often, governments mandate that e-waste be recycled rather than sent to landfill. Hazardous Waste: Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment and consists of four key traits: ignitability, reactivity, corrosivity, and toxicity.



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Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Extended producer responsibility (EPR) is an environmental policy approach that holds producers responsible for product management through the product's lifecycle. EPR supports recycling and materials management goals that contribute to a circular economy and can also encourage product design changes that minimize environmental impacts.

Food Waste

Uneaten food and food preparation wastes from residences and commercial establishments, including grocery stores, restaurants, produce stands, institutional cafeterias and kitchens and industrial sources

Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)

Environmentally and economically sound, systematic approach to solid waste handling that combines source reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, energy recovery, collection, transfer, transport and disposal in sanitary landfills, solid waste combustors or other solid waste disposal and processing facilities in order to conserve and recover resources and dispose of solid waste in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

Life Cycle Assessment

A systematic analysis of environmental impact over the course of the entire life cycle of a product, material, process, or other measurable activity.

Materials Management

Materials management takes a holistic view of environmental impacts across the full life cycle of materials, as well as actions that can be taken to reduce those impacts (Source: DEQ). It includes resource extraction and use of recovered materials, the design and production of materials, their use, and end-of-life management, including solid waste disposal and recovery.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)

Building where commingled recyclables are separated and processed (including sorting, baling and crushing) or where source separated recyclables are processed for sale to various markets. In Oregon, MRFs may also be referred to as Commingled Recycling Processing Facilities (CRPF). These MRFs are permitted by DEQ and are eligible to manage specific materials and receive specific types of funding under the Recycling Modernization Act

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Commonly known as trash or garbage, consists of everyday items discarded by the public, many of which could be recycled, including durable goods, non-durable goods, containers and packaging and other waste.

Organic Waste

Waste materials derived from living organisms, such as food, garden and lawn clippings and wood waste, which can be recycled and turned into valuable products such as compost or renewable energy.

Plastic Pollution & Recycling Modernization Act (RMA)

Oregon's RMA is a form of extended producer responsibility for consumer packaging and paper products. The RMA requires producers of packaging, paper products and food serviceware to share responsibility for effective management of their products after use. These producers will finance improvements to the recycling system and perform specific functions to make Oregon's recycling programs convenient, accessible and responsible. Local governments will maintain their role overseeing collection and education in their communities.

Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO)

A PRO is an organization made of up of producers to implement product stewardship activities such as the requirements of an extended producer responsibility law. Activities funded by a PRO could include investing in collection of materials, transportation to recycling processors, or paying for the end of life management of materials that must be disposed of.



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Product Stewardship

Appeal to all parties in a product life cycle—manufacturers, retailers, users and waste managers—to share responsibility and costs for reducing the adverse environmental impacts of products. From a solid waste management perspective, Product Stewardship involves the actions taken to improve the design and manufacture of products to facilitate either their reuse, recycling or disposal, as well as actions to establish programs to collect, process and reuse or recycle products when they are discarded.

Recycling

A series of activities that include collecting recyclable materials that would otherwise be considered waste and sorting and processing these recyclables into raw materials such as fibers; or manufacturing raw materials into new products.

Resource Recovery

Recovery rather than disposal of Recyclable Materials or energy from solid waste, encompassing recycling, reuse, composting and energy recovery.

Reuse

A process whereby a product is used more than once, either for the same purpose or for a different purpose. The reused products could be repaired, donated to charity and community groups, and sold. This process would reduce waste.

Solid Waste

Any garbage, refuse, sludge, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material, resulting from residential habitation; industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations; and community activities. This definition may vary under diverse local, state, provincial and national laws.

Sustainability

Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Transfer Station

A site or facility where waste materials are taken from smaller collection vehicles (or private vehicles) and placed in larger vehicles, including truck trailers, railroad cars, or barges for transport. Recycling and some waste processing also might take place at transfer stations.

Waste Reduction

Using source reduction, recycling, or composting to prevent or reduce waste generation.

Waste Stream

The total flow of solid waste from generators within the jurisdiction that must be recycled, reused, or disposed of.

Zero Waste

Efforts to reduce solid waste generation waste to nothing, or as close to nothing as possible, by minimizing excess consumption and maximizing the recovery of solid wastes through recycling and composting.

SOURCES:

[CalRecycle](#)

[Ellen MacArthur Foundation](#)

[EPA Environmental Justice](#)

[EPA Solid Waste Terms and Definitions](#)

[Nebraska Recycling Council](#)

[Oregon DEQ](#)

[Rochester Institute of Technology](#)

[Rubicon Waste Terminology](#)

[SWANA](#)