

Environmental Stewardship – Appendix A: Definitions

Amalgam separator - a collection device designed to capture and remove dental amalgam from the amalgam process wastewater of a dental facility.

Compost – breakdown of vegetable or other organic matter into material that can be used as fertilizer.

Dental amalgam - an alloy of elemental mercury and other metal(s) that is used in the practice of dentistry.

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) – Oregon’s department which oversees state implementation of environmental protection regulations.

End of life – the point where a product is no longer useful in its original purpose. End of life disposal can take many forms including recycling, composting, reusing, or repurposing.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – The federal agency whose mission is to protect human and environmental health.

Hardscape – any non-living elements to landscaping such as sidewalks or walls. Hardscapes can impact the path and flow of stormwater.

Hazardous waste – any waste that by name or characteristic is determined to be hazardous by the EPA or Oregon DEQ.

OAR – the State of Oregon Administrative Rules.

Oil – Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

ORS — the State of Oregon Revised Statutes.

Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) – the maximum amount or concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to as determined by regulating body such as OSHA or EPA.

Pesticide — the weed control product, ant bait, and professional or over-the-counter product or chemical used to eradicate pests.

Pests — primarily ground pests found on College property, e.g., ants, gophers and moles, mice, weeds, poison oak, wasps and yellow jackets.

Recycling – the action or process of converting waste into reusable material.

Stormwater Management Systems - a system put in place to manage stormwater runoff. Can include bio swales, outfalls, and underground injection control.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) - a storm water management system that infiltrates stormwater into underground soils and consist of a catch basin, a pre-treatment device, and piping to convey the water the UIC device.

Universal waste – waste that would normally be handled as hazardous waste but have specific programs in place to encourage proper management.

UST Class A operator - the individual who has primary responsibility to operate and maintain the UST system in compliance with regulatory requirements.

UST Class B operator - the individual who has day-to-day responsibility for implementing the applicable regulations. The Class B operator typically implements in-field aspects of operation, maintenance, and associated recordkeeping for the UST system.

UST Class C operator - an individual responsible for initially addressing emergencies presented by a spill or release from an UST system. The Class C operator typically controls or monitors the dispensing or sale of regulated substances.