

Module 5

Section D: Reverse Flow

Term

40/30/30 rule

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Clean technology

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Globally Harmonized System of Classification
and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

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Hazardous waste

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Responsible landfill

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Reverse logistics

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Reverse supply chain

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Total waste management (TWM)

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A technical measure taken to reduce or eliminate—at its source—the production of any nuisance, pollution, or waste, and to help save raw materials, natural resources, and energy.

A rule that identifies the sources of scrap, rework, and waste as 40 percent product design, 30 percent manufacturing processing, and 30 percent from suppliers.

Waste, such as chemicals or nuclear material, that is hazardous to humans or animals and requires special handling.

An international standard created by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) for classifying chemicals according to their health, physical, and environmental hazards. The system defines and classifies the hazards of chemical products and communicates health and safety information on labels and material safety data sheets. See: Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS).

A complete supply chain dedicated to the reverse flow of products and materials for the purpose of returns, repair, remanufacture, and/or recycling.

Landfill operations designed to turn waste into recoverable resources, minimize the amount of space consumed, and maximize the operational life of the landfill.

A methodology that enables finding solutions to waste issues while keeping in mind financial elements and the business case.

The planning and controlling of the processes of moving goods from the point of consumption back to the point of origin for repair, reclamation, recycling, or disposal.

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Waste

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Waste exchange

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Waste hierarchy

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1) Arrangement in which companies exchange their wastes for the benefit of both parties. 2) An exchange service of valuable information between generators and potential users of industrial and commercial wastes, whereby a beneficial use rather than disposal is the end result. This service identifies both the producers and potential markets for by-products, surpluses, unspent materials, and other forms of solid waste that is no longer needed.

1) Any activity that does not add value to the good or service in the eyes of the consumer. 2) A by-product of a process or task with unique characteristics requiring special management control. [The] production [of this] can usually be planned and somewhat controlled. Scrap is typically not planned and may result from the same production run as [this term]. See: hazardous waste.

A tool that ranks waste management options according to what is most environmentally sound. Gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place and can be applied to various applications.