**Glossary**

Aerosoles: An air or gas suspension of particles (usually less than 50 µm in diameter)

Calorific value: The amount of heat released from combustion of a unit weight of a substance.

Composting: The biochemical stabilization of solid waste into a humus-like substance by producing and controlling an optimum environment for the process.

Fly ash: Particles of ash which become entrained in the combustion gases and are carried into the air.

Fog: An aerosol of liquid droplets near the ground as distinct from clouds.

Garbage: Decomposing organic waste resulting from the growing, handling, cooking or consumption of food products; decomposing animal waste, it is the most important component of refuse, its byproducts and grease and fertilizer.

Hazardous waste: Waste which is dangerous or difficult to keep.

Incinerator: The equipment in which solid, semisolid, liquid or gaseous combustible wastes are ignited and burned leaving solid residues containing little or no combustible materials.

Municipal Solid waste: Consists of household commercial waste which is disposed off by or on behalf of a local authority.

Pollution: The presence in a body of water (or soil or air) of substances of such character and in such quantities that the natural quality of the body of water (or soil or air) is so degraded as to impair its usefulness or render it offensive to the sense of sight, taste or smell.

Pyrolysis: The high temperature decomposition of complex molecules that occur in the presence of an inert atmosphere.
Radioactivity: The nuclear disintegrations atoms undergo in giving off ionizing radiations

Recycling: Return of a discarded material or article to the same product system

Refuse: Solid organic waste in a decomposing or non decomposing state and excluding body waste.

Rubbish: All non-decomposing waste excluding ashes, eg. Paper, cardboard, crockery and scrap metals; easily scattered by wind or tough careless handling.

Sanitation: Prevention of sporadic outbreak of dangerous diseases by controlling or eliminating environmental factors contributing to the transmission of the diseases.

Sewage: Used water or liquid waste of a community; includes human household waste together with street washings, industrial waste and such ground and storm water as may be mixed with it.

Sharps: Broken glasses, bulbs and utensils

Silo: Pit or artificial barn.

Sludge: Any solid or semi-solid or liquid waste generate from a municipal, commercial or industrial waste water treatment plant.

Smog: Mixture of smoke and fog as coined in England. Presently used to describe photochemical aerosols such as those in Los Angeles

Smoke: Carbon of soot particles, often less than 0.1µm in diameter, that results from the incomplete combustion of carbonaceous materials such as coal, oil, tar and tobacco.

Trash: Waste material

Urbanization: Redistribution of population form rural to urban areas.