

Definitions

1. A to M

Anaerobic Digestion (AD)	A process in which organic matter is degraded by a microbial population of bacteria in the absence of oxygen.
Biogas	A combustible gas composed primarily of carbon dioxide and methane resulting from Anaerobic Digestion.
Digestate	Means the solid or liquid material that results from the treatment of anaerobic digestion materials in a mixed anaerobic digestion facility.
Disposal	In Ontario, disposal refers to the final destination of waste. Examples of disposal (not counting towards diversion rates in Ontario) include landfill and incineration (with or without energy recovery), pyrolysis, and gasification.
Compost	Means waste treated by decomposition of organic matter by bacterial action for the production of stabilized humus. Compost may be used as a soil amendment that is most commonly used in agriculture, horticulture and landscaping operations, as well as in home gardens.
Consortium	A grouping or association of respondents who collaborate to deliver the objectives of the Region's RFI and that would be beyond the identified scope of deliverables by any one single respondent.

Attachment 1 – RFI Definitions

Design-Bid-Build (DBB)

Service Delivery Model

Under this model, the public sector would complete the design of the infrastructure either in-house or contracted to private design firms. Once design is complete, the public sector entity would invite bids from qualified vendors to build infrastructure based on developed design specifications.

Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Maintain (DBFOM)

Service Delivery Model

Under the DBFOM service delivery model, the private sector partner is procured through a competitive tendering process to design, build, finance, operate and maintain the asset for a specified contract term.

Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT)

Service Delivery Model

This model represents an integrated approach under which a private sector partner would be procured through a competitive tendering process to design, finance, build, operate and maintain infrastructure based on specific requirements and specifications set by the public sector entity. Under the DBFOT model, the private sector owns the asset until the end of the contract when the ownership and operating and maintenance risks are transferred back to the public sector entity.

Design-Build + Operate-Maintain Service Delivery Model (DB+OM)

A two-tier procurement would be carried out under this service delivery model to select one vendor for integrated design and construction and with a separate procurement for operations and maintenance services. Under a DB + OM method, the DB bidder develops its detailed design in accordance with a subset of the output specifications. Following design approval, the selected contractor or consortia undertakes construction.

Design-Build-Operate (DBO) Service Delivery

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Model	Under the DBO model or design-build-operate-maintain (DBOM) model, the design, construction, operations and maintenance related to the asset are procured under a single contract with a private sector partner (“Project Co”). In a DBOM project the public sector entity would own and fund construction. Project Co would be responsible for design, construction, operation and maintenance of the facility based on specifications as laid out in a contract.
Diversion	In Ontario, diversion refers to the management of designated waste through reduction, reuse, and/or recycling.
Diversion Rate	The amount of designated waste not disposed. Calculated as a percentage, with the numerator representing the amount diverted, and the denominator representing the amount diverted plus the amount disposed.
DYEC	An EFW facility owned by Durham (78.6%) and York (21.4%) Regions located in the Municipality of Clarington and processing post diversion residual municipal solid wastes from the two Regions at a throughput rate of 140,000 tonnes per year (Durham 110,000 and York 30,000 tonnes) under an executed design build operate and maintain contract
ECA	Environmental Compliance Approval.
Fertilizer	Fertilizers means packaged products regulated under the Fertilizers Act (Canada).

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Garbage	Means any residual waste collected at the curbside and/or multi-residential (MR) buildings, other than waste collected through the recyclables program, source separated organics (SSO), yard waste or bulky items.
Green Bin Program	An organic material collection and diversion program offered by the Region to the single family (SF) residential sector and some multi residential (MR) units. Refer to the Region's website for further details.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	A gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range. The primary greenhouse gases (GHG) in Earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. By trapping and holding heat in the atmosphere, GHGs produce the greenhouse effect.
In-vessel Composting	Describes a group of composting methods that confine organic wastes within a building, container or vessel.
Leaf and Yard (L&Y) Waste	Leaf and yard waste within Durham Region's integrated waste management program consists of brush and thatch, Christmas trees, fallen fruit from trees, gourds, garden trimmings, hedge and tree trimmings/branches, house and garden plants, leaves, pumpkins, and decorative corn stalks.
Merchant Capacity or Private Ownership Model	This model entails full ownership and operations by the private sector. The public sector entity would enter into a contract and be charged a fee for service(s) by the merchant partner.

Attachment 1 – RFI Definitions

Mixed Waste	"Black bag" garbage waste collected from single-family (SF) and multi-residential (MR) units.
MOECC	Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.
MRF	The Region's Material Recovery Facility which currently processes and markets approximately 43,800 tonnes (2016) of Blue Box recyclables at 4590 Garrard Road, in the Town of Whitby.
MR	Multi-residential households.
Municipal Hazardous or Special Waste (MHSW)	Formerly called Household Hazardous Waste (HHW). Municipal hazardous or special waste includes domestic waste from a household that would be hazardous waste. Examples of this type of waste include waste paints, solvents, batteries, items containing mercury, pharmaceutical wastes, unused cleaning products from homes, etc.

2. N to Z

Non-Agricultural Source Materials (NASM) Means treated and recycled material from non-agricultural sources, including leaf and yard waste, fruit and vegetable peels, food processing waste, pulp and paper biosolids and sewage biosolids, that is applied to agricultural land to provide a [beneficial use](#). A full list of materials that are considered NASM can be found in [Schedule 4](#) of the Nutrient Management Regulation.

NASM does not include compost that meets the standards for Category AA or A outlined in Part II of the

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	Ontario Compost Quality Standards . It also does not include untreated septage or commercial fertilizers.
OFMW	Organic fraction of a mixed waste.
Ontario's Compost Quality Standard and Guideline	Ontario compost quality standards developed by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change for aerobic composting of organic waste materials.
Organic waste	Means inedible parts of plants and animals, as well as other organic material that may be processed along with food waste. Examples of organic waste can include, but are not limited to, leaf and yard waste, compostable products and packaging, soiled paper, diapers, and pet waste.
Public-private partnership	A partnership between the Region and a private sector respondent who undertake to jointly engage in one or more of the following: develop, design, build, finance, operate and/or market the Region's overall organic waste options or approaches.
Public-public partnership	A partnership between the Region and a public sector respondent who undertake to jointly engage in one or more of the following: develop, design, build, finance, operate and/or market the Region's overall organic waste options or approaches.
Region	The Regional Municipality of Durham, its successors and assigns.

Attachment 1 – RFI Definitions

Residue	Solid non-hazardous waste resulting from waste processing that is disposed of as waste.
Respondent	The person, party or parties, firm or corporation submitting a response to this Request for Information to the Region.
RFI	Request for Information.
RFP	Request for Proposal.
SF	Single-family households.
Source-Separated Organics (SSO)	SSO means the mixture of organic materials and contaminants set out for collection in the Region' organics program, separated from other components of the MSW stream by the waste generator, generally in accordance with direction provided by the Region, that is collected by or on behalf of the Region.
WMF	Waste Management Facilities operated or contracted by the Region and open to the public for depot style collection of solid wastes.
Waste Diversion	Management and treatment of designated waste materials or products through reuse and/or recycling, instead of disposal.