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Waste Management Glossary

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Glossary – Waste Management

1. **Waste Collection** – Systematic gathering of waste from households, institutions, or industries.
2. **Waste Segregation** – Sorting waste into different categories (organic, recyclable, hazardous, etc.).
3. **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** – General urban waste, including household, commercial, and institutional waste.
4. **Organic Waste** – Biodegradable waste like food scraps, garden trimmings, and animal waste.
5. **Inorganic Waste** – Non-biodegradable waste such as plastics, metals, and glass.
6. **Dry Waste** – Non-biodegradable items (e.g., paper, plastics, metals) separated for recycling.
7. **Wet Waste** – Biodegradable waste (e.g., food, vegetables, garden waste).
8. **Hazardous Waste** – Waste harmful to health/environment, including chemicals, paints, and batteries.
9. **Biomedical Waste** – Medical and healthcare facility waste, including syringes, dressings, and pharmaceuticals.
10. **E-waste** – Discarded electrical and electronic devices (phones, computers, appliances).
11. **Plastic Waste** – Any post-consumer plastic material, including packaging and disposable items.
12. **Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D Waste)** – Debris from construction, renovation, or demolition activities.
13. **Industrial Waste** – Waste produced from industrial processes or manufacturing.
14. **Agricultural Waste** – Crop residues, animal manure, and other farm-generated wastes.
15. **Chemical Waste** – Waste containing chemicals, e.g., solvents, pesticides, and laboratory chemicals.
16. **Sanitary Waste** – Used hygiene products like diapers, sanitary napkins.
17. **Compostable Waste** – Organic material suitable for composting.



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18. **Non-Compostable Waste** – Waste unsuited for composting (e.g., certain plastics, metals).
19. **Source Segregation** – Separation of waste at the point of generation (home, business).
20. **Primary Collection** – Initial process of withdrawing waste from origin points.
21. **Secondary Collection** – Gathering of waste from collection points for transport to processing facilities.
22. **Transfer Station** – Temporary location where waste is consolidated before transport or treatment.
23. **Waste Processing** – Treatment through composting, recycling, incineration, etc.
24. **Composting** – Biological decomposition of organic waste to produce compost.
25. **Vermicomposting** – Use of worms to convert organic waste to nutrient-rich compost.
26. **Recycling** – Processing waste materials into new products.
27. **Reuse** – Using waste material again without significant processing.
28. **Material Recovery Facility (MRF)** – Plant for sorting and processing recyclable materials.
29. **Sanitary Landfill** – Engineered site for waste disposal with environmental protection measures.
30. **Open Dumping** – Improper waste disposal in open areas without controls (illegal).
31. **Incineration** – Burning of waste at high temperatures, often with energy recovery.
32. **Waste-to-Energy (WtE)** – Conversion of waste into usable forms of energy (electricity, heat).
33. **Biogas Plant** – A Facility that uses anaerobic digestion to convert organic waste to biogas and manure.
34. **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** – Policy requiring producers to manage their product waste.
35. **Bulk Waste Generator** – Entities producing large quantities of waste (e.g., hotels, apartments).
36. **Door-to-Door Collection** – Direct waste pickup from homes or businesses.
37. **Community Bin** – Shared waste collection point for multiple households.



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38. **Cleanliness Drive** – Organised campaigns for public area cleaning.
39. **Waste Audit** – Assessment to quantify and analyse types/amounts of waste generated.
40. **Leachate** – Liquid drain from landfills, often containing hazardous substances.
41. **Waste Pickers (Ragpickers)** – Informal workers collecting recyclable materials from waste streams.
42. **Swachh Bharat Mission** – Indian Government campaign for clean cities and proper waste management.
43. **Solid Waste Management Rules** – Regulatory framework governing solid waste in India.
44. **Plastic Waste Management Rules** – Regulation for reducing, collecting, and recycling plastic waste.
45. **Biomedical Waste Management Rules** – Prescribed standards for treatment/storage/disposal of biomedical waste.
46. **Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules** – Laws controlling storage, movement, and disposal of hazardous waste.
47. **Incinerable Waste** – Waste suitable for energy recovery through incineration.
48. **Non-Incinerable Waste** – Waste not suitable for energy recovery through burning.
49. **Recyclable Waste** – Materials that can be reprocessed into new products.
50. **Non-Recyclable Waste** – Items not suitable for recycling due to contamination or material properties.
51. **Waste Minimisation** – Strategies to reduce the quantity and toxicity of waste generated.
52. **Waste Valorisation** – Upgrading waste material into higher-value products.
53. **Doorstep Segregation** – Waste sorting at home before collection.
54. **Waste Quantification** – Measuring the amount of waste generated by source/type.
55. **Collection Efficiency** – Percentage of total waste properly collected for processing.
56. **Zero Waste** – Aim to divert all generated waste to resource recovery, avoiding landfill/disposal.
57. **Resource Recovery** – Extraction of usable materials/energy from waste.



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- 58. **Waste Generator** – Individual/entity producing waste.
- 59. **Collection Route** – Planned pathway for waste pickup vehicles.
- 60. **Waste Manifest** – Document tracking movement and processing of hazardous waste.
- 61. **Pre-consumer Waste** – Waste generated before products reach the consumer (manufacturing scrap).
- 62. **Post-consumer Waste** – Waste left after products are used by consumers.
- 63. **Scrap Dealer/Kabadiwala** – Informal sector traders buying and reselling recyclables.
- 64. **Weighbridge** – Equipment for weighing waste loads at transfer stations/landfills.
- 65. **Eco-friendly Disposal** – Methods minimising environmental harm (recycling, composting, energy recovery).
- 66. **Segregation Compliance** – Adherence to rules for sorting waste at source.
- 67. **Waste Streams** – Categories/flows of different waste types.
- 68. **Segregated Collection** – Separate collection of waste categories (dry/wet/hazardous).
- 69. **Mixed Waste** – Combination of different waste types, unsorted.
- 70. **Pre-treatment** – Processing waste before final disposal/recycling.
- 71. **Sanitary Worker** – Personnel employed in waste collection and street cleaning.
- 72. **Municipal Corporation** – Urban local body responsible for city-level waste management.
- 73. **Rural Waste Management** – Systems for collecting and treating waste in villages.
- 74. **Informal Recycling Sector** – Workers and businesses operating outside official frameworks, recycling and trading recovered materials.
- 75. **Circular Economy** – An Economic system focused on minimising waste and maximising resource reuse.
- 76. **Waste Footprint** – Amount of waste generated per person/organisation/activity.
- 77. **Dumping Site** – Location used for waste disposal, often not engineered or regulated.
- 78. **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** – Study to evaluate the environmental effects of waste facilities.



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- 79. **Waste Licensing** – The Government issuing permission for waste management facilities.
- 80. **Treatment Facility** – Site for reducing the volume/hazard of waste before disposal.
- 81. **Controlled Waste Disposal** – Disposal methods adhering to regulations/environmental standards.
- 82. **Waste Management Plan** – Document outlining systems and procedures for managing waste.
- 83. **Source Reduction** – Actions to prevent waste generation at the origin.
- 84. **Segregation Bin** – Colour-coded container for sorting specific waste types (e.g., green for wet, blue for dry).
- 85. **Landfill Gas** – Methane and CO₂ released from buried organic waste.
- 86. **Residual Waste** – Remaining waste after recovery/recycling processes.
- 87. **Public Awareness Campaign** – Initiatives to educate citizens on proper waste practices.
- 88. **Waste-to-Compost** – Conversion of organic waste into fertiliser.
- 89. **Waste Import/Export** – Cross-border movement of waste materials for processing/disposal.
- 90. **Extended Storage** – Temporary holding of waste before disposal.
- 91. **Inert Waste** – Waste that doesn't chemically react or decompose (e.g., bricks, stones).
- 92. **Illegal Dumping** – Unauthorised disposal of waste in undesignated areas.
- 93. **Odour Control** – Measures to reduce the smell associated with waste.
- 94. **Source Documentation** – Records of origin, quantity, and type of waste handled.
- 95. **Regulatory Compliance** – Meeting legal standards for waste management.
- 96. **Reduction Target** – Goal set for decreasing waste generation.
- 97. **End-of-Life Management** – Planning for environmentally safe disposal of products after use.
- 98. **Waste Diversion** – Redirecting waste from landfill to recovery/recycling.
- 99. **Community Participation** – Involvement of citizens and NGOs in waste management.



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100. **Annual Waste Audit** – Yearly analysis of waste streams, collection, and treatment performance.
101. **Chemical Treatment** – Methods to neutralise hazardous compounds in waste before disposal.
102. **Incinerator Ash** – Residue left after incineration, often requiring special disposal.
103. **Microplastics** – Tiny plastic particles present in waste streams and the environment.
104. **Pyrolysis** – Thermochemical treatment of organic waste to produce fuel and other products.
105. **Autoclaving** – Sterilisation method for biomedical waste using steam under pressure.
106. **Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)** – Fuel generated from processed waste, used in industrial furnaces.
107. **Scrap Metal** – Recyclable metal recovered from discarded items.
108. **Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)** – Facility for treating liquid waste from industries before release.
109. **Compost Quality Standards** – Regulatory norms for the safety and nutrient content of produced compost.
110. **Waste Traceability** – System to monitor and record the path of waste from source to final treatment.
111. **Eco-Bricks** – Bricks made by stuffing clean and dry plastic waste into bottles are used in construction.
112. **Decentralised Waste Management** – Localised systems for waste processing, reducing reliance on large centralised facilities.
113. **Reverse Logistics** – Supply chain process for returning used products/materials for recycling or disposal.
114. **Thermal Desorption** – Heating waste to remove contaminants such as oils and hydrocarbons.
115. **Plastic Identification Codes** – Numbered symbols to classify types of plastics for recycling.



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- 116. **Waste Management App** – Digital platforms for tracking, reporting, and improving waste handling.
- 117. **Waste Policy Advocacy** – Actions by organisations to influence public policies and regulations.
- 118. **Public-Private Partnership (PPP)** – Collaboration model between government and private firms for waste management solutions.
- 119. **Household Hazardous Waste** – Domestic items that are dangerous (paints, pesticides, cleaners).
- 120. **Bio-remediation** – Use of microorganisms to clean up contaminated waste.
- 121. **Waste Banking** – Systems allowing communities to deposit recyclables in exchange for money or points.
- 122. **Residual Landfill Life** – Projected remaining capacity of a landfill to accept waste.
- 123. **Carbon Footprint of Waste** – Measurement of greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste management activities.
- 124. **Green Procurement** – Purchasing products/services that have minimal environmental impact.
- 125. **Compliance Audit** – Official review of waste management practices against regulations and best practices.
- 126. **Waste Sorting Centre** – Facility dedicated solely to separating different types of waste.
- 127. **Plastic Credits** – Similar to carbon credits; used to incentivise the removal and proper disposal of plastic waste.
- 128. **Zero Landfill Certification** – Recognition for facilities or organisations that divert nearly all waste away from landfills.
- 129. **Waste Management Policy** – Government or institutional framework guiding waste-related activities.
- 130. **Eco-Sensitive Zones** – Areas with special environmental protection status restricting waste activities.



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- 131. **Bio-mining** – Excavation and processing of old dumpsites/landfills to recover materials and reclaim land.
- 132. **Sustainability Audit** – Assessment of the environmental, social, and economic impacts of operations.
- 133. **Plastic Pollution** – Harmful environmental effects of plastic accumulation and breakdown.
- 134. **Civic Amenities Site** – Location for community waste collection with basic infrastructure.
- 135. **Sanitary Inspector** – Local authority responsible for monitoring cleanliness and waste compliance.
- 136. **Waste Concessionaire** – Private or public entity contracted to provide waste services.
- 137. **Eco-restoration** – Actions to revive degraded land or ecosystems affected by waste.
- 138. **Material Flow Analysis** – Tracking movement and transformation of materials in waste chains.
- 139. **Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO)** – Entity assisting PIBOs with compliance under the EPR framework.
- 140. **Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)** – Comprehensive evaluation of environmental impacts of a product or system from creation to disposal.
- 141. **Sachet Packaging Waste** – Small-scale packaging is often challenging to recycle.
- 142. **Garbage Compactor** – Vehicle or device that compresses waste to reduce transport volume.
- 143. **Biodegradability Test** – Assessment of how quickly and safely a product breaks down.
- 144. **Segregated-doorstep Collection** – System enforcing separation of different waste types during home pickup.
- 145. **Litter Bins** – Public waste containers for easy and responsible disposal.
- 146. **Riverfront Waste Management** – Measures to keep water bodies free from urban and festival waste.



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- 147. **Illegal Hazardous Waste Dumping** – Unlawful disposal of toxic or restricted waste.
- 148. **Waste Analytics** – Use of digital tools and data to optimise collection, processing, and reporting.
- 149. **Emission Standards** – Limits set for pollutants released by waste treatment technologies.
- 150. **Sanitary Napkin Incinerator** – A Small device for safe disposal of menstrual hygiene products.
- 151. **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)** – International protocol allowing emission reduction projects to earn credits.
- 152. **Fly Ash** – Residue from burning coal or incineration, sometimes repurposed in construction.
- 153. **Urban Mining** – Recovering valuable materials from city-generated waste streams.
- 154. **Pre-sorting Facility** – Initial station where waste is roughly separated before detailed processing.
- 155. **High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)** – Popular plastic type, widely used and recycled.
- 156. **Waste Collection Frequency** – Schedule for how often pickups occur in a given area.
- 157. **Greenwashing** – Misleading marketing where a company claims environmental benefits without substantial action.
- 158. **Community Composting** – Small local groups collectively managing organic waste for compost production.
- 159. **Leachate Treatment Plant** – A Facility dedicated to purifying landfill or dump site runoff.
- 160. **Garbage Route Mapping** – GIS or digital planning for waste vehicle movement and coverage.
- 161. **Waste Service Charges** – Fees levied for collection, processing, or disposal.
- 162. **Sorting Conveyor** – An Automated belt used to separate recyclable materials.
- 163. **Microbial Digestion** – Breakdown of organic waste using bacteria or other microbes.



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- 164. **Post-treatment Residue** – Materials or substances remaining after main waste reprocessing.
- 165. **Reverse Vending Machine** – A Device that automatically accepts recyclables and returns rewards.
- 166. **Cleanliness Index** – Score/rank for public places based on cleanliness standards.
- 167. **Single-use Waste** – Items designed for one-time use, commonly contributing to litter.
- 168. **Zero Plastic Zone** – Areas with strict bans on single-use plastics for environmental reasons.
- 169. **Solid Waste Management Plan** – A Strategic document outlining steps for efficient and sustainable waste handling.
- 170. **Collection Point** – Specific location where waste is deposited for pickup.
- 171. **Peri-Urban Waste** – Waste generated in areas on the outskirts of cities.
- 172. **Waste Generation Rate** – Average amount of waste produced per capita or per business/day.
- 173. **CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board)** – Indian government agency overseeing pollution and waste regulation.
- 174. **Municipal Ward** – City subdivision used for planning and administering public services like waste.
- 175. **Fleet Management** – Coordination and tracking of vehicles used for waste collection and transport.
- 176. **Pavement Sweeping** – Manual or mechanical cleaning of streets for litter and dust.
- 177. **Community Engagement** – Activities to involve local groups in waste reduction and management.
- 178. **Unsegregated Waste** – Waste not separated into distinct categories such as dry/wet or recyclable/non-recyclable.
- 179. **Doorstep Composting Kits** – Item sets provided to households for in-home composting.
- 180. **Scrubber System** – Equipment used to clean emissions from incineration plants.



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181. **Integrated Waste Management** – Combining several treatment processes (recycling, composting, energy generation) for better resource recovery.
182. **Waste Stream Audit** – Detailed review of all types of waste passing through a system.
183. **Dry-Wet Mixed Ratio** – Proportion of dry to wet waste in a given batch or community.
184. **Moisture Content** – Water proportion in waste, affecting composting and incineration efficiency.
185. **Smart Bin** – Waste container with sensors for fill levels, usage data, or compaction status.
186. **Laboratory Waste** – Discards from scientific testing and research labs, sometimes hazardous.
187. **Thermal Recovery** – Energy extraction from waste through heat-based processes.
188. **Sorting Staff** – Workers specialising in manually separating recyclables and contaminants.
189. **Transfer Logistics** – Management of the intermediate movement of waste between facilities.
190. **Biogas Slurry** – Liquid residue from biodigesters, usable as fertiliser.
191. **Local Body** – Regional government (municipal, panchayat) responsible for providing waste services.
192. **Sanitary Landfill Cap** – Final earth layer placed atop a full landfill to seal it.
193. **Environmental Clearance** – Official approval for waste sites/activities after impact assessment.
194. **Resource Efficiency** – Maximising recovered value and minimising loss during waste processing.
195. **Civic Sense** – Public awareness and attitude toward cleanliness and proper waste handling.
196. **Garbage Vehicle Tracking System** – GPS and software monitoring for optimised pickup operations.



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197. **Residential Waste** – Generated from homes/apartments.
198. **Post-event Cleanup** – Organised waste collection after festivals, fairs, or public gatherings.
199. **Temporary Dump Site** – Short-term waste storage area awaiting processing or disposal.
200. **Noise Pollution from Waste Facilities** – Acoustic disturbance from operating equipment or transport.
201. **Renewable Resource Recovery** – Retrieving materials usable for sustainable energy or manufacturing.
202. **Hazardous Waste Manifest** – Official document listing hazardous waste details for transport/disposal compliance.
203. **Biological Treatment** – Use of bacteria, enzymes, or plants to process and detoxify waste.
204. **Waste Statistics Dashboard** – Digital visualisation tools for monitoring and reporting.
205. **District Level Monitoring Cell** – Local authority group tracking waste management performance.
206. **Quality Compliance Lab** – Facility checking standards in waste-derived products (compost, RDF).
207. **Reverse Collection Drive** – Initiatives to collect specific waste types (e-waste, plastics) from homes.
208. **Reusable Packaging** – Containers designed for multiple cycles before disposal.
209. **Emission Inventory** – Database of pollutants released from waste treatment processes.
210. **Doorstep Recycling Pickup** – Household service for regular retrieval of recyclables.
211. **Waste Management SOP (Standard Operating Procedure)** – A Document stipulating detailed steps for handling and processing.
212. **Food Waste Diversion** – Redirecting edible or organic food scraps from landfill to composting or animal feed.



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- 213. **Recycling Incentive Program** – A System rewarding individuals or groups for actively sorting and recycling.
- 214. **Segregation Awareness Campaign** – Efforts to educate the public about the importance of waste sorting.
- 215. **Street Sweeper** – A Machine or worker dedicated to cleaning urban roads.
- 216. **Air Pollution Control Device** – Equipment installed at waste treatment plants to reduce gaseous pollutants.
- 217. **Eco-Labeling** – Certification indicating a product's environmental benefits, often related to recyclability.
- 218. **Eco-San Toilets** – Sanitation systems that separate and safely treat human waste for reuse.
- 219. **Mobile Transfer Unit** – Vehicle or portable facility that temporarily stores and moves waste.
- 220. **Illegal Incineration** – Unlawful burning of waste, typically without environmental controls.
- 221. **Civic Volunteer** – Community member assisting with cleanliness drives or education programs.
- 222. **Multi-layered Packaging Waste** – Complex packaging materials made of layers (e.g., chip packets) are challenging for recycling.
- 223. **Segregation Compliance Rate** – Percentage of individuals or businesses correctly sorting their waste.
- 224. **Bio-reactor Landfill** – Engineered landfill designed for accelerated waste decomposition under controlled conditions.
- 225. **Refuse Collection Bag** – Standardised sack provided for specific waste streams (e.g., wet, dry, hazardous).
- 226. **Aluminium Scrap** – Recyclable waste originating from cans, foils, or industrial production.



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- 227. **Reverse Logistics Provider** – Company specialising in collecting post-consumer waste for recycling or safe disposal.
- 228. **Public Waste Complaint Hotline** – Service for citizens to report uncollected garbage, illegal dumping, or other issues.
- 229. **Waste Management Franchise** – Private entities operating collection, recycling, or disposal under official contracts.
- 230. **Cellulosic Waste** – Organic matter rich in cellulose, like paper, wood, or crop residues.
- 231. **Ambient Monitoring** – Measuring the surrounding air, water, or soil quality near waste facilities.
- 232. **Compliance Certificate** – Official document proving adherence to waste management or environmental norms.
- 233. **Waste Sorting Robot** – Automated system for categorising waste by type using sensors and AI.
- 234. **E-waste Collection Centre** – Official site for safe drop-off of electronic and electrical items.
- 235. **Sludge Management** – Treating semi-solid residues from water treatment or biogas production.
- 236. **Compost Maturity Test** – Method to verify if compost is ready for safe use.
- 237. **Emission Mitigation Measures** – Steps to reduce pollution from waste treatment, such as filters or gas capture.
- 238. **Plastic Granulator** – A Machine used to convert soft plastic waste into reusable granules for manufacturing.
- 239. **Organic Waste Converter Machine** – Device to rapidly process food and garden waste into compost.
- 240. **Waste Pickup Scheduling App** – Software for booking and tracking waste collection services.
- 241. **Rapid Composting System** – Technology for quick conversion of organic waste to compost (days/weeks instead of months).



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- 242. **High-efficiency Incinerator** – Unit designed to burn waste cleanly and with low emissions.
- 243. **Disaster Waste Management** – Handling debris and hazardous substances after floods, earthquakes, or other emergencies.
- 244. **Recycling Cooperative** – Community-run group pooling resources for collective recycling.
- 245. **Industrial Sludge** – Thick waste residue from manufacturing, often needing special treatment.
- 246. **Decentralised Composting** – Locally managed facilities processing organic waste near where it's generated.
- 247. **Alcoholic Beverage Container Recycling** – A Specialised system for collecting and processing glass or PET bottles from liquor sales.
- 248. **Sorting Quality Control** – Inspection to ensure proper separation and prevent contamination in recycling streams.
- 249. **Recyclate** – Material that has been processed for recycling and is ready for use in manufacturing.
- 250. **Battery Recycling Centre** – specialised facility for recovering hazardous components and metals from batteries.
- 251. **Public Litter Bin** – Waste receptacle placed in public areas to encourage proper waste disposal.
- 252. **Electronic Surveillance for Illegal Dumping** – Use of cameras and digital monitoring to catch unauthorised garbage disposers.
- 253. **Baling Wire** – Wire used for binding compacted waste and recyclables.
- 254. **Compost Tea** – Liquid extract from mature compost used as a natural fertiliser and soil conditioner.
- 255. **Recycling Certificate** – Proof issued to entities that have recycled materials according to standards.



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- 256. **Biochar** – Carbon-rich product derived from burning organic waste in a controlled manner, useful for soil health.
- 257. **Packaged Food Waste** – Discarded, expired or spoiled ready-to-eat or processed foods, including packaging.
- 258. **Pharmaceutical Waste** – Expired, unused, or contaminated drugs requiring special handling.
- 259. **Microbial Inoculant** – Bacteria or fungi added to waste or soil to accelerate decomposition.
- 260. **Polypropylene (PP) Waste** – Common recyclable plastic used in packaging and textiles.
- 261. **Waste Particle Size Reduction** – Mechanical shredding or grinding to prepare waste for treatment or recycling.
- 262. **Festival Waste Management** – Temporary measures for high-volume disposal after community festivals.
- 263. **Hyperlocal Recycling Initiative** – Ultra-localised project for collecting, sorting, and recycling within a neighbourhood.
- 264. **Slum Waste Management** – Specialised systems for informal settlements facing unique spatial and social challenges.
- 265. **Urban Composting Park** – Dedicated green area for organic waste processing and compost education.
- 266. **Industrial Biosafety** – Protocols ensuring waste generated in factories doesn't harm workers or the public.
- 267. **Household Waste Audit Form** – Record kept by homes to track the composition and quantity of generated waste.
- 268. **Plastic Waste Collection Drive** – Time-limited program to gather plastics from residences, shops, and schools.
- 269. **Sustainable Packaging** – Containers designed with minimal environmental impact and easy recyclability.



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270. **Reverse Collection Logistics** – Process whereby used products are collected from consumers for reprocessing.
271. **Thermal Gasification** – Conversion of organic waste into gas fuel using high-temperature processes.
272. **Dewatering Facility** – Site where liquid content is removed from sludge to prepare for further treatment.
273. **Composting Windrow** – Long, low pile of organics for aerated decomposition, as opposed to in-vessel setups.
274. **Urban Waste Dividend** – Economic benefit realised from effectively managed city waste systems.
275. **Green Building Waste Management** – Integrated strategies for waste reduction, recycling, and safe disposal at construction sites.
276. **Zero Odour Technology** – Innovative methods to eliminate smell from waste storage or treatment.
277. **Recycled Aggregates** – Use of processed construction debris in roads and buildings.
278. **Community Segregation Champions** – Local volunteers or leaders promoting waste sorting best practices.
279. **Solid Waste Generator Fee** – Charges paid by individuals or institutions for having their waste collected and processed.
280. **Recycling Rate** – Percentage of waste materials being successfully recycled in a community or facility.
281. **Waste Storage Facility** – Location used for temporary holding of waste before further processing or disposal.
282. **Bulk Collection Service** – Special collection for large items (furniture, mattresses, appliances).
283. **Green Belt Buffer** – A Vegetated strip around waste facilities to minimise odour and dust and absorb pollutants.



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- 284. **Waste Compliance Tracker** – Software or system for monitoring adherence to local or national waste rules.
- 285. **Waste Processing Time** – Duration it takes for collected waste to be transformed, recycled, or disposed of.
- 286. **Sanitary Landfill Operator** – Trained professional running and maintaining landfill sites as per regulations.
- 287. **Municipal Solid Waste Rules (2016)** – Indian law detailing segregation, processing, and landfill management requirements.
- 288. **Prepaid Garbage Bag** – Bags bought in advance; garbage collection is restricted to paid volumes for waste reduction.
- 289. **Waste Volume Reduction** – Techniques to compress or shred waste, decreasing transport and disposal space needed.
- 290. **Street Garbage Point** – A Publicly accessible location for depositing neighbourhood refuse, often for pick-up.
- 291. **Waste Odour Management Protocol** – Official strategies to limit smells from garbage and treatment plants.
- 292. **Composite Waste** – Waste made from combined material types that are hard to separate for recycling.
- 293. **Mineralisation** – Breakdown of organic compounds in waste to simple minerals during composting or digestion.
- 294. **Sanitation Worker Welfare** – Schemes and policies for health, safety, and benefits for those in waste jobs.
- 295. **NABL Certification** – National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories is required for labs analysing waste.
- 296. **Waste Bunker** – A Secured area in treatment plants for holding hazardous or sensitive waste.
- 297. **Paper Recycling Industry** – Sector focused on recovering and reprocessing paper fibre from discarded products.



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- 298. **Natural Attenuation** – An Environmental process where waste contamination is reduced by natural forces without intervention.
- 299. **Refillable Packaging** – Containers designed for reuse multiple times with minimal reprocessing.
- 300. **Post-sort Residue** – Unusable scraps after sorting at recycling centres.
- 301. **Waste Education Ambassador** – An Individual tasked with teaching and promoting best practices among peers.
- 302. **Bituminous Waste** – Asphalt/concrete debris from road works or repairs, needing special handling.
- 303. **Sludge Dewatering Bags** – Permeable sacks to separate water from solid wastes in treatment plants.
- 304. **Optical Sorter** – A Machine using light sensors to distinguish and separate different types of waste.
- 305. **Community Payload Collection** – Collection of waste delivered by groups rather than individuals to central points.
- 306. **Glass Recovery Facility** – Specialised plant for reprocessing bottles, jars, and other glass items.
- 307. **Public E-Waste Drop-off Spot** – Government-recognised place for safe disposal of electronic junk.
- 308. **Biohazard Container** – Approved vessel for storing infectious or dangerous medical waste.
- 309. **Garbage Collection Token System** – A Method where tokens/vouchers track or authorise households for pickup.
- 310. **Traceability System** – Integrated software/hardcopy tracking for waste from origin to end-point.
- 311. **Incinerator Residue Management** – Safe containment and disposal plan for ash and slag after burning.



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- 312. **Landfill Life Expectancy** – Projected number of years a waste disposal site can operate before it's full.
- 313. **Sanitary Worker PPE** – Personal protective equipment issued to those handling hazardous or infectious waste.
- 314. **Reverse Supply Chain** – Full process returning post-use items for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal.
- 315. **Waste Characterisation Study** – In-depth investigation into the composition and types of waste generated.
- 316. **Festival Waste Stream** – Unique, temporary spike in waste output generated during cultural or religious festivals.
- 317. **Anaerobic Digestion Tank** – Large vessel for biogas production from organic waste in oxygen-free conditions.
- 318. **Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)** – Environmental indicator measuring water pollution from organic waste.
- 319. **Pneumatic Collection System** – Underground pipelines using air pressure to move waste from the source to the hub.
- 320. **Compostable Packaging Standard** – Regulatory or voluntary code setting guidelines for packaging breakdown.
- 321. **Segregation Infraction** – Violation recorded when waste is not correctly sorted as per the law.
- 322. **Public Bin Network Density** – Ratio of waste bins per resident or street-kilometre.
- 323. **Waste Compactor Truck** – A Vehicle that compresses garbage for more efficient and less frequent transport.
- 324. **Local Recycling Franchise** – Business exclusively licensed by authorities to operate recycling centres.
- 325. **Eco-education Program** – Targeted curriculum for schools or communities to foster environmental consciousness.



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- 326. **Recycling Recognition Award** – A Formal honour for entities exhibiting excellence in waste sorting and material recovery.
- 327. **Waste Management Hotline** – Dedicated phone or app service for citizen queries and issue reporting.
- 328. **Sorting Efficiency Rate** – A Statistical measure of how much waste is successfully separated at facilities.
- 329. **Integrated Collection Scheduling** – Coordinating waste pickups for multiple streams (dry, wet, e-waste) based on optimised routes.
- 330. **Plastic Waste Shredding Unit** – Equipment for reducing bulky plastics into chips for recycling or disposal.
- 331. **Odour Emission Factor** – A Calculation metric for the intensity of smell released by waste activities.
- 332. **Bio-fertiliser Production** – Making nutrient-rich soil enhancers from composted organic waste, often at biogas plants.
- 333. **Environmental Clearance Protocol** – Standard process for securing legal approvals for new waste sites.
- 334. **Smart Waste Monitoring Sensor** – Digital device tracking bin levels, contamination rates, or emissions in real time.
- 335. **Bin Cleanliness Audit** – Systematic check to ensure public bins are emptied and disinfected regularly.
- 336. **Street-level Composting Hub** – Small facility enabling residents to deposit food and garden waste for composting on their own street.
- 337. **Non-biodegradable Waste Storage Standard** – Guidelines for safe handling and holding of plastics, metals, or glass before recycling.
- 338. **Multi-stream Waste Compartment Bin** – Container with separate sections for different waste types.
- 339. **Landfill Closure Certificate** – Official document confirming a landfill has been decommissioned as per regulations.



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- 340. **Neighbourhood Cleanup Drive** – Community action to clear litter, dump sites, or roadside trash in a local area.
- 341. **Secondary Resource Recovery** – Extracting additional usable material from previously processed waste.
- 342. **Mobile Recycling Unit** – Vehicle equipped with technologies for on-the-spot collection and primary processing.
- 343. **Urban Slum Waste Data Mapping** – Using GIS tools to analyse waste generation and collection in informal settlements.
- 344. **Sustainable Product Stewardship** – Policy where manufacturers assume responsibility for a product's end-of-life recovery.
- 345. **Liquid Waste Haulage Contract** – Agreement with service providers for the safe removal and treatment of liquid waste (such as septage).
- 346. **Construction Debris Sorting Plant** – Facility specialising in the separation and reuse of rubble, concrete, bricks, and metals.
- 347. **Post-pandemic Waste Stream** – New categories of waste (like masks/PPE) requiring special attention after public health emergencies.
- 348. **Digital EPR Compliance Dashboard** – Online platform for tracking and managing Extended Producer Responsibility targets.
- 349. **Co-processing Facility** – Industrial site using waste to replace raw materials or fuel in energy-intensive processes (e.g. cement kilns).
- 350. **Citizen Waste Management Forum** – Group of local residents collaborating on solutions and monitoring public services.
- 351. **Catchment-area Waste Study** – Analysis focusing on all waste movement within a defined city or district region.
- 352. **Food Donation and Redistribution Protocol** – Guidelines for diverting edible surplus food from waste to hunger relief.
- 353. **Equipment Residue Handling SOP** – Standard procedures for cleaning and disposing of residuals from machinery used in waste management.



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- 354. **Material Circularity Indicator** – A Metric for measuring how well materials are cycled and reused within an economy.
- 355. **Community-Based Recycling Program** – Initiative led by local groups to collect, sort, and recycle waste independently.
- 356. **On-site Waste Pre-treatment** – Activities performed immediately at the waste generation location before main processing (e.g., shredding).
- 357. **Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day** – Designated event for collecting paints, chemicals, batteries, and other dangerous items from residents.
- 358. **Regional Waste Data Repository** – Centralised database for tracking and analysing waste flows across states or districts.
- 359. **Green School Waste Plan** – Special program to teach students about segregation, recycling, and sustainable disposal on campus.
- 360. **Plastic Credit Exchange** – Platform for trading plastic credits generated by verified waste recovery or recycling actions.
- 361. **Slaughterhouse Waste Treatment** – Specific protocols for managing and processing animal by-products safely.
- 362. **Fleet Emission Reporting System** – Tracking platform for monitoring air pollution from garbage trucks and waste fleet vehicles.
- 363. **LED Bulb Recycling** – System for safely collecting and processing LED lighting waste, often containing electronic components.
- 364. **Scrap Market Price Index** – A measure of the fluctuating rates for recyclable commodities like metals and paper.
- 365. **Gated Community Waste Model** – Customised approach for managing waste in apartment complexes or premium housing societies.
- 366. **Carbon-Negative Waste Processing** – Systems designed to remove more CO₂ from the air than emitted by waste handling.
- 367. **Aquatic Waste Collection Device** – Equipment for removing floating debris from lakes, rivers, or ponds.



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- 368. **Resource Conservation Mandate** – Regulatory order requiring a reduction in the use of limited raw materials through improved waste practices.
- 369. **Reverse Auction for Waste Contracts** – Tender process where service providers compete to offer the lowest-cost, highest-efficiency solutions.
- 370. **Multi-lingual Waste Education Material** – Training and outreach resources produced in several local languages.
- 371. **Waste Dispersal Prevention Fence** – Barriers around disposal sites stop debris from escaping due to wind or animals.
- 372. **Industrial Ecology Mapping** – Studying the flows of raw and waste materials among factories to design collaborative recycling systems.
- 373. **Curbside Recycling Trolley** – A Small vehicle used for collecting recyclables directly from homes and businesses.
- 374. **Green Procurement Guidelines** – Protocol for buying environmentally preferable goods and services that reduce waste.
- 375. **Waste Worker Health Monitoring System** – Platform for tracking the well-being, injuries, and risks among sanitation staff.
- 376. **Digital Certificate of Waste Disposal** – Computer-based proof issued by certified disposal or recycling operators.
- 377. **Energy Efficiency in Waste Handling** – Practices or technologies that reduce electricity or diesel usage during waste collection and processing.
- 378. **Rainwater Runoff Pollution Control** – Measures to prevent waste-contaminated water from spreading during heavy rains.
- 379. **Plastic-to-Fuel Conversion Plant** – A Facility that chemically transforms plastic waste into usable liquid or gas fuels.
- 380. **Reusable Shopping Bag Initiative** – Public campaign promoting bags that can be used multiple times to reduce single-use plastic.
- 381. **Extended Collection Hours** – Policy allowing waste pickup at night or on weekends for improved convenience.



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382. **Tipping Fee** – Payment charged per unit of waste delivered to landfills or treatment facilities.
383. **Waste Diversion Target** – Specific goal set for the percentage of waste redirected from landfill to recycling or composting.
384. **Composter Subsidy Scheme** – Financial assistance for residents or communities installing composting units.
385. **Open Air Burning Ban** – Legal prohibition of burning garbage outside regulated incinerators.
386. **Source Reduction Policy** – A Government guideline or company strategy aimed at minimising waste generation at the origin.
387. **Pedestrian Waste Bin Network** – An Array of public garbage containers installed along footpaths and marketplaces.
388. **Annual Solid Waste Report** – A Comprehensive document summarising types and volumes of waste managed in a calendar year.
389. **Green Technology Adoption Rate** – Measure of how quickly new eco-friendly waste handling solutions are implemented.
390. **Mobile App for Segregation Tips** – A Digital tool providing household advice for sorting waste correctly.
391. **Eco-park from Landfill Site** – Public green space converted from old, remediated dump locations.
392. **E-waste Export Protocol** – Rules governing cross-border shipment and processing of old electronics.
393. **Bio-plastic Waste Stream** – Compostable plastics separated from traditional plastic waste.
394. **Non-returnable Packaging Waste** – Containers and wrappers not intended for reuse or return to the supplier.
395. **Hazardous Waste Transport License** – Official permit required for moving dangerous materials on public roads.



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- 396. **Waste Source Mapping** – GIS-based study visualising where different types of waste are generated.
- 397. **Packaged Drinking Water Bottle Waste** – Specific segment of PET plastic waste from bottled beverages.
- 398. **Green Office Certification** – Recognition awarded to workplaces operating with low waste and high recycling behaviour.
- 399. **Reverse Collection Franchise Model** – Contract system awarding firms the rights to manage take-back logistics for specific items.
- 400. **Battery Take-Back Program** – Scheme encouraging safe return and recycling or disposal of used batteries.
- 401. **Zero Waste Event Protocol** – Guidelines for organising conferences, weddings, or festivals with minimal landfill output.
- 402. **Smart Waste Bin with RFID** – A Garbage can equipped with Radio Frequency Identification to track disposal patterns.
- 403. **Material Reclamation Facility** – A specialised site for extracting reusable goods from mixed waste.
- 404. **Multi-family Housing Waste Monitoring** – Techniques and technologies for tracking garbage output in apartment complexes.
- 405. **Air Quality Index Near Landfills** – Environmental metric showing pollution levels in zones adjacent to dumpsites.
- 406. **Polystyrene Waste Recycling** – Systems for collecting and processing foam packaging and disposables.
- 407. **Hazardous Waste Awareness Seminar** – Training session explaining risks, regulations, and safe practices.
- 408. **Informal Sector Integration Program** – Plan for formally including ragpicker and recycler communities into official waste management networks.
- 409. **Reusable Container Collection Program** – Service collecting reusable boxes, bottles, and containers for washing and redistribution.



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- 410. **Waste Segregation Compliance Audit** – Systematic review ensuring all waste generators are sorting as per law.
- 411. **Citizen Waste Reporting App** – Mobile platform for the public to report illegal dumping, missed collections, or bin overflows.
- 412. **Plastic Pellet Manufacturing** – Processing plastic waste into small, recycled beads for new products.
- 413. **Landfill Mining Feasibility Study** – Assessment to determine economic and environmental potential of reclaiming old dump sites.
- 414. **Residual Heat Recovery in Incinerators** – Capturing and using excess heat from burning waste for electricity or district heating.
- 415. **Medical Waste Autoclave** – Machine sterilising infectious waste at high pressure and temperature.
- 416. **Reusable Sanitary Pad Initiative** – Public health program promoting washable menstrual hygiene products to minimise waste.
- 417. **Packaging Stewardship Policy** – Requirement for manufacturers to collect and recycle their packaging after use.
- 418. **Textile Recycling Hub** – Facility specialising in reprocessing old clothes, linens, and fashion waste.
- 419. **Electronic Waste Dismantling Zone** – Designated area for safe breakdown of devices into parts and materials.
- 420. **Waste Containment Berm** – A Physical structure preventing spills or runoff from stored waste piles.
- 421. **Clean Streets Recognition Scheme** – Award program for neighbourhoods maintaining the highest cleanliness standards.
- 422. **Digital Weighbridge Ticketing** – Electronic record system tracking waste shipments and weights for compliance.
- 423. **Organic Waste Odour Neutraliser** – Eco-friendly product applied to bins or heaps to reduce smell from composting.



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- 424. **Street Vendor Waste Management Policy** – Civic guideline requiring hawkers and street food sellers to collect and segregate their garbage.
- 425. **Biodegradable Glitter** – Eco-conscious alternative to plastic-based decorative glitter.
- 426. **Cafeteria Green Waste Collection** – Special bins and routes for food scraps in institutional kitchens.
- 427. **Micro-composting Unit** – Small-scale system for rapid decomposition of organic household waste at source.
- 428. **Public Awareness Mural** – Large wall painting educating the masses about proper waste disposal, segregation, or recycling.
- 429. **Reverse Bottle Vending Machine** – An Automated kiosk that accepts empty plastic or glass bottles for recycling and may give rewards.
- 430. **Composting Accelerator** – An Additive that speeds up the decomposition of organic material.
- 431. **Informal Recyclers Cooperative** – Organisation formed by scrap collectors and ragpickers to improve working conditions and income.
- 432. **Waste Collection Coverage Ratio** – Percentage of population or area served by formal collection systems.
- 433. **Biodegradation Rate** – The Speed at which organic matter naturally breaks down.
- 434. **Street Furniture Waste Bin** – Garbage can integrated with benches, bus stops, or public installations.
- 435. **Landfill Gas Flare System** – Equipment burning off methane from dumpsites to minimise environmental risk.
- 436. **Eco-Art Installations from Waste** – Sculptures or exhibits made from recovered materials to raise awareness.
- 437. **Hazardous Waste Storage Protocol** – Detailed procedure for temporary containment of toxic wastes.
- 438. **Multi-compartment Waste Trolley** – Cart for segregated collection (e.g., dry, wet, hazardous) by sanitation workers.



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- 439. **Recyclables Buyback Scheme** – A Program where households earn cash or vouchers for returning sorted waste.
- 440. **Agro-waste Power Plant** – Facility generating electricity from crop residues and other agricultural by-products.
- 441. **PET Bottle Collection Network** – System specifically created for the mass retrieval of drink bottles for recycling.
- 442. **Thermal Insulation from Recycled Waste** – Building materials made using repurposed post-consumer products.
- 443. **Micro-enterprises in Waste Sorting** – Small businesses that compete in sorting and selling recyclables.
- 444. **E-waste Refurbishment Centre** – Facility repairing and reselling old electronics to extend product life and reduce waste.
- 445. **Medical Waste Colour Coding System** – Use of standardised colours for bins and bags to identify different types of medical waste.
- 446. **Public Bin Cleanliness Index** – Score calculated by surveys or sensors to rate bin hygiene and frequency of emptying.
- 447. **Compost Application Rate** – Recommended quantity of finished compost to use per area for soil improvement.
- 448. **Biohazard Spill Emergency Response** – A Set of measures for dealing with accidental releases of infectious or toxic waste.
- 449. **Urban Waste Heat Mapping** – Visual analysis of hot spots in city garbage generation for planning interventions.
- 450. **Recyclable Packaging Label** – Mark on products indicating materials that can be recycled.
- 451. **Waste Data Analytics Platform** – Software for modelling, predicting, and optimising waste flows and outcomes.
- 452. **Eco-brick Making Workshop** – Community event teaching people to create building blocks from clean plastic waste.



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- 453. **Bioswale for Leachate Treatment** – A Landscape element designed to naturally filter landfill runoff.
- 454. **Vehicle Route Optimisation for Collection** – Use of algorithms to minimise travel distance/time for waste trucks.
- 455. **Sanitary Worker Grievance Cell** – A Dedicated body handling complaints and well-being issues of front-line staff.
- 456. **Food Waste Collection Franchise** – Business model focused only on pickup and recycling of kitchen and restaurant scraps.
- 457. **Home Composting Kit Distribution** – Scheme distributing starter packs for in-house organic waste management.
- 458. **Hazardous Waste Risk Assessment** – Analysis to identify dangers and control measures for toxic or infectious materials.
- 459. **Digital Bin Fill-Level Monitoring** – IoT-based tool transmitting container status for timely emptiness and maintenance.
- 460. **Green Procurement Tender** – Invitation for bids favouring suppliers with sustainable products and practices.
- 461. **Pharmaceutical Take-back Program** – A Network ensuring expired medicines are returned for safe destruction.
- 462. **Public Littering Enforcement Team** – Specialised municipal officers deterring and penalising improper disposal.
- 463. **Community Compost Recipe Bank** – Shared resource with guidelines for optimising homemade compost.
- 464. **Peri-Urban Dump Remediation** – Restoration efforts on fringe-city dumps to return land to safe use.
- 465. **Recycling Credit Marketplace** – A System allowing organisations to trade verified recycling achievements.
- 466. **Waste-Sorting Educational Cartoon** – Animated series teaching segregation to children and families.



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- 467. **Flexible Packaging Waste** – Thin, multilayer plastics (e.g., snack wrappers) are challenging to process.
- 468. **Pyrolytic Biochar Plant** – Facility generating soil-health additive through waste carbonisation.
- 469. **Reverse Vending Rewards Scheme** – An Incentive program encouraging bottle or can return through instant payments or discounts.
- 470. **Persistent Organic Pollutant Disposal Facility** – A specialised plant for handling toxic, long-lasting chemicals.
- 471. **Automatic Bin Cleaning Vehicle** – Truck equipped to wash and disinfect public waste containers.
- 472. **Segregation Awareness Poster Campaign** – Citywide display of visual reminders to help people separate waste types.
- 473. **Recycled Material Certification** – Official label verifying that a product includes recovered resources.
- 474. **Innovative Waste Valorisation Startup** – New businesses creating high-value products from under-utilised trash.
- 475. **Community Wet Waste Pit** – Shared organic waste collection and composting zone in a residential area.
- 476. **Solar-powered Trash Compactor** – A Device using renewable energy to reduce garbage volume at collection points.
- 477. **Food Recovery Network** – An organisation that collects surplus food from markets, hotels and distributes it to the needy.
- 478. **Construction Debris Recycling Permit** – Regulatory approval needed to run a C&D waste processing unit.
- 479. **Microplastic Filtration Device** – Equipment installed at treatment plants to capture very fine plastic residues.
- 480. **Public Bin Overflow Monitoring** – A real-time alert system for local authorities when a street bin is full.



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- 481. **Urban Waste Wildlife Mitigation Plan** – Strategies to prevent animals from interacting with harmful refuse.
- 482. **Community Upcycling Workshop** – Events teaching creative reuse and conversion of waste into practical goods.
- 483. **Green Skills Training in Waste Sector** – Certification programs for eco-friendly techniques and jobs in waste management.
- 484. **Multi-family Compost Shared Garden** – Collective green space using group-generated compost for local planting.
- 485. **Garbage Route GIS Mapping** – Visualisation of collection paths and coverage using geospatial technology.
- 486. **Pay-as-You-Throw System** – Pricing structure where users pay proportionally for the waste they generate.
- 487. **Expired Product Take-back Law** – Rule requiring businesses to reclaim and responsibly dispose of expired merchandise.
- 488. **Post-consumer Fibre Processing Mill** – Plant specialising in recycling used paper and cardboard.
- 489. **Event Waste Management Protocol** – Set of guidelines for handling, segregating, and disposing of trash at functions or exhibitions.
- 490. **Dairy Waste Recycling Plant** – Facility for processing by-products from milk and dairy production into usable materials or energy.
- 491. **Waste Classification Code** – A Numeric or alphabetical tag assigned to different types of waste for regulatory and logistical purposes.
- 492. **Green Transport for Waste Collection** – Use of electric or hybrid vehicles for garbage pickup, reducing emissions.
- 493. **Community Repair Café** – Regular gatherings where volunteers fix broken items, diverting them from landfill.
- 494. **Compost Quality Certification** – Official verification of compost's safety and nutrient value.



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- 495. **Wastewater Sludge Reuse** – Safe application of treated sewage solids as fertiliser or soil amendment.
- 496. **Digital Public Waste Education Portal** – Website or app offering tips, instructions, and legal guidance on proper waste handling.
- 497. **Zero Emissions Landfill Pilot** – An Experimental landfill designed to eliminate harmful gases or leachate discharge.
- 498. **Incinerator Ash Utilisation Centre** – Facility focused on safely repurposing residue from waste burning.
- 499. **HazMat Suit Disposal Protocol** – Process for securely handling contaminated personal protective equipment after use.
- 500. **Neighbourhood Compost Champion** – Local volunteer recognised for leading organic recycling and education.
- 501. **Sustainable Procurement Policy** – Organisation’s approach to purchasing goods with minimised waste potential.
- 502. **Carbon Credit** – Tradable certificate representing the reduction or removal of 1 metric ton of CO₂-equivalent (tCO₂e).
- 503. **Carbon Offset** – Use of carbon credits to compensate for emissions occurring elsewhere in a company’s footprint.
- 504. **Carbon Market** – A System where carbon credits or allowances are bought and sold to put a price on greenhouse gas emissions.
- 505. **Compliance Carbon Market** – Government-regulated market (e.g., Indian Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, EU ETS) where obligated entities must meet legally binding targets.
- 506. **Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)** – Market where companies buy credits voluntarily to meet internal climate or ESG goals, not legal mandates.
- 507. **Cap-and-Trade / Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)** – Policy that sets an overall emissions cap and allows trading of allowances between emitters.
- 508. **Carbon Allowance** – Permit in a compliance market giving the holder the right to emit a certain amount of GHGs.
- 509. **Baseline-and-Credit System** – Scheme where entities get credits for performing better than an emissions-intensity baseline (e.g., India’s planned CCTS).



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510. **Carbon Credit Certificate (CCC)** – Unit to be issued under India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme for verified emission reductions.
511. **tCO₂e (Tonnes of CO₂-equivalent)** – Standard unit converting all greenhouse gases (CH₄, N₂O, etc.) into the warming impact of CO₂.
512. **Additionality** – Proof that emission reductions would not have happened without carbon finance from the crediting project.
513. **Permanence** – Likelihood that a carbon benefit (e.g., stored in forests or soils) will not be reversed in future.
514. **Leakage** – When emission reductions in one place unintentionally cause higher emissions elsewhere.
515. **MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification)** – A Formal process for measuring project emissions, documenting results, and having them independently verified before credits are issued.
516. **Crediting Period** – Time span during which a project can generate carbon credits under a given standard.
517. **Vintage Year** – Year in which the emission reduction or removal actually occurred (used for credit labelling and eligibility).
518. **Ex-ante Credit** – Credit sold based on future, modelled emission reductions (e.g., planned tree growth).
519. **Ex-post Credit** – Credit issued only after reductions have already occurred and been verified.
520. **Carbon Standard / Registry** – Organisation and system that sets rules, validates projects, issues and tracks credits (e.g., CDM, Verra VCS, Gold Standard, Carbon Registry–India).
521. **CER (Certified Emission Reduction)** – UN-issued carbon credit unit from CDM projects under the Kyoto Protocol.
522. **VER / VCU (Voluntary/Verified Emission Reduction / Carbon Unit)** – Common terms for credits issued in voluntary standards such as VCS or Gold Standard.
523. **Carbon Removal Credit** – Credit from projects that physically take CO₂ out of the atmosphere (e.g., afforestation, biochar, DAC).
524. **Avoided Emissions Credit** – Credit from projects that prevent emissions that would otherwise happen (e.g., renewable energy replacing coal, methane capture).



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525. **Retirement / Cancellation** – Permanent removal of a carbon credit from the registry so it cannot be traded again, enabling an “offset” claim.
526. **Double Counting** – Improper situation where the same reduction is claimed by more than one entity (project, country, or buyer).
527. **Article 6 (Paris Agreement)** – Framework for international carbon trading and cooperation between countries using “internationally transferred mitigation outcomes” (ITMOs).
528. **ITMO** – Emission reduction unit transferred between countries under Article 6 for use toward national climate targets.
529. **Carbon Tax** – Price per tonne of CO_{2e} set by government on fossil fuels or emissions, separate from tradable credits.
530. **REC / EAC (Renewable Energy Certificate / Energy Attribute Certificate)** – Instrument representing the renewable attribute of 1 MWh of green electricity, distinct from carbon credits but often used in climate strategies.
531. **Greenwashing (in Carbon Markets)** – Misleading climate claims, such as overstating the impact or quality of purchased carbon credits.
532. **India’s Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS)** – Upcoming national market that will issue CCCs to entities beating intensity targets and require others to buy CCCs to meet obligations.
533. **Project Design Document (PDD)** – Core technical document describing a carbon project’s baseline, methodology, monitoring plan, and expected emission reductions for validation.
534. **Baseline Scenario** – Reference case describing what emissions would have been in the absence of the carbon project; used to calculate reductions.
535. **Reference Emission Level (REL)** – Quantified benchmark of expected emissions (often used in forestry and land-use projects) against which performance is measured.
536. **Host Country Approval (Letter of Approval, LoA)** – Formal consent issued by the country where the project is located, confirming it contributes to the national climate and sustainable development goals.
537. **Co-benefits** – Non-carbon advantages of a project, such as improved air quality, jobs, biodiversity, or health outcomes.



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538. **Safeguards** – Environmental and social protection measures built into a project to avoid harm to communities or ecosystems.
539. **Carbon Leakage Risk Assessment** – Analysis done at the project design stage to understand how activities might shift emissions to other places.
540. **Validation** – Independent ex-ante review by an accredited auditor to confirm that a project meets a standard's rules before registration.
541. **Verification** – Periodic ex-post check by an accredited auditor to confirm that claimed emission reductions actually occurred.
542. **Designated Operational Entity (DOE) / Third-party Verifier** – Accredited independent body that conducts validation and verification in many standards.
543. **Buffer Pool** – Shared reserve of credits set aside by a carbon standard to ensure against reversals (e.g., forest fires), particularly for land-use projects.
544. **Permanence Period / Reversal Risk Period** – Time during which stored carbon (e.g., in forests, soils) must be maintained to count as a valid reduction.
545. **Vintage Matching** – Practice of using credits from the same or recent year as the emissions being offset in reporting.
546. **Scope 1 Emissions** – Direct GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by a company (e.g., boilers, company vehicles).
547. **Scope 2 Emissions** – Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heating, or cooling.
548. **Scope 3 Emissions** – All other indirect emissions in the value chain (purchased goods, use of sold products, waste, travel, etc.).
549. **Net Zero** – A State in which residual emissions are balanced by equivalent, durable removals, in line with science-based pathways.
550. **Carbon Neutrality** – Condition where a company or product's emissions are balanced by purchased reductions or removals, often over a year, sometimes without full value-chain coverage.
551. **Insetting** – Carbon reduction or removal projects implemented within a company's own value chain, often for brands in agriculture or logistics.
552. **Results-based Climate Finance (RBCF)** – A Payment model where funding is released only after verified emission reductions are delivered.



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553. **Jurisdictional REDD+** – Large-scale forest carbon programs at the state or national level to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.
554. **Carbon Removal Pathways (Nature-based / Tech-based)** – Categories including afforestation, soil carbon, biochar (nature-based) and DAC, BECCS (technology-based).
555. **Price per tCO₂e** – Market price of one tonne of CO₂-equivalent reduction, used in contracts and trading.
556. **Over-the-Counter (OTC) Carbon Trade** – Bilateral carbon credit transaction directly between buyer and seller, often via brokers, rather than on an exchange.
557. **Carbon Exchange / Trading Platform** – an organised marketplace where credits and allowances are listed and traded transparently.
558. **Corresponding Adjustment** – Accounting adjustment made by countries to avoid double-counting when credits are traded internationally under Article 6.
559. **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** – Country's climate target under the Paris Agreement; determines how international credits and domestic markets interact.
560. **Crediting Mechanism Methodology** – Standardised rules for how to calculate emission reductions for a specific project type (e.g., biogas, landfill gas, solar).
561. **Program of Activities (PoA)** – Framework that allows many similar small projects (e.g., household biogas units) to be bundled under one carbon program to reduce transaction costs.
562. **Pollution** – Introduction of harmful substances or energy into air, water, or land that causes damage to health and ecosystems.
563. **Pollutant** – Any chemical, particle, noise, heat, or radiation that leads to pollution when present above natural or safe levels.
564. **Air Pollution** – Contamination of the atmosphere by gases and particulate matter from vehicles, industries, burning of waste, etc.
565. **Water Pollution** – Degradation of rivers, lakes, groundwater, or seas by sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural runoff, or solid waste.
566. **Soil / Land Pollution** – Deterioration of soil quality due to chemicals, solid waste dumping, pesticides, and industrial activities.
567. **Noise Pollution** – Harmful or unwanted sound from traffic, industry, loudspeakers, and construction that affects human and animal health.
568. **Thermal Pollution** – Rise in water temperature caused by the discharge of hot effluents from power plants or industries, impacting aquatic life.



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569. **Radiation / Nuclear Pollution** – Release of radioactive substances from nuclear plants, mining, or medical sources, causing long-term health risks.
570. **Marine Pollution** – Contamination of seas and oceans by plastics, oil spills, sewage, and chemicals.
571. **Indoor Air Pollution** – Pollution inside homes and buildings from biomass cooking, tobacco smoke, poor ventilation, and chemicals.
572. **Smog** – A Mixture of smoke and fog, often formed when vehicle and industrial emissions react in sunlight, reducing visibility and harming lungs.
573. **Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5} / PM₁₀)** – Tiny airborne particles small enough to be inhaled into lungs; major indicator in air-quality standards.
574. **Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)** – Heat-trapping gases like CO₂, CH₄, N₂O that drive climate change and often come from energy use and waste.
575. **Acid Rain** – Rainfall made acidic by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions, damaging crops, soil, and water bodies.
576. **Point Source Pollution** – Pollution originating from a single identifiable source, such as a factory outfall or chimney.
577. **Non-point Source Pollution** – Diffuse pollution from many scattered sources, like agricultural runoff or urban stormwater.
578. **State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)** – State-level agencies implementing national pollution-control laws and issuing consents to industries.
579. **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974** – Indian law to prevent and control water pollution and maintain or restore water quality.
580. **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981** – Indian legislation to prevent, control, and abate air pollution.
581. **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986** – Umbrella law empowering the central government to set standards and regulations for all types of pollution.
582. **National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)** – Legal limits for key air pollutants (PM, SO₂, NO₂, etc.) notified by CPCB/MoEFCC.
583. **Ambient Air Quality Index (AQI)** – Composite indicator translating pollutant concentrations into easy categories like “Good,” “Poor,” or “Severe.”
584. **Effluent** – Liquid waste (treated or untreated) discharged from industrial plants, sewage treatment plants, or other facilities into water bodies or land.



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585. **Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)** – A Facility set up by industries to treat wastewater before discharge or reuse.
586. **Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)** – A Plant used by municipalities or institutions to treat domestic wastewater before releasing it to the environment.
587. **Stack Emission** – Polluted gas released through a chimney or stack from industrial or power-plant operations.
588. **Source Apportionment Study** – Scientific analysis to identify and quantify different sources contributing to air or water pollution in an area.
589. **Carrying Capacity** – Maximum pollution load that an environment (city, river basin) can absorb without serious degradation.
590. **Pollution Load** – Total quantity of a pollutant released into the environment over a defined period.
591. **Mitigation Measures** – Technical or policy actions taken to reduce pollution levels or prevent emissions at source.
592. **Best Available Technology (BAT)** – Most effective and advanced techniques that are economically feasible for controlling pollution.
593. **Pollution Hotspot** – Geographical area with particularly high levels of contamination and associated health/environmental risk.

