GLOSSARY

1) biological diversity — the diversity of objects of the animal and plant world within the same species, between species and in ecological systems;

2) biological resources — genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations or any other biotic components of ecological systems that have actual or potential utility or value for humanity;

3) genetically modified organisms — organisms capable of reproducing or transmitting hereditary genetic material, other than natural organisms, obtained using genetic engineering methods and containing genetically engineered material (genes, their fragments or combinations of genes);

4) genetically modified products — products of plant and (or) animal origin obtained using genetic engineering methods containing inanimate genetically modified organisms or their components;

5) the best available technologies — used and planned industry technologies, equipment and equipment that provide organizational and managerial measures aimed at reducing the level of negative impact of economic activity on the environment to ensure the target indicators of environmental quality;

6) inert waste — waste that is not subjected to significant physical, chemical or biological transformations and does not have an adverse impact on the environment and human health;

7) municipal waste — consumer waste generated in settlements, including as a result of human activity, as well as industrial waste that is close to them in composition and nature of formation;

8) waste classifier — an information and reference document of an applied nature, which contains the results of waste classification;

9) waste accounting — a system for collecting and providing information on the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of waste and methods of handling them;

10) waste disposal — operations for the disposal and destruction of waste;

11) waste neutralization — reduction or elimination of hazardous properties of waste by mechanical, physico-chemical or biological treatment;

12) waste disposal — the use of waste as secondary material or energy resources;

13) waste disposal — storage of waste in places specially established for their safe storage for an unlimited period;

14) waste processing — physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes, including sorting, that change the characteristics of waste to reduce its volume or hazardous properties, facilitate their handling or improve their disposal;

15) passport of hazardous waste — a document containing a standardized description of the processes of waste generation at the place of their origin, their quantitative and qualitative indicators, rules for handling them, methods of their control, types of harmful effects of these wastes on the environment, human health and (or) property of persons, information about waste producers, other persons who own them;

16) waste disposal — storage or disposal of production and consumption waste;

17) waste storage — storage of waste in specially designated places for the purpose of their subsequent safe disposal;

18) waste classification — the procedure for classifying waste into classes in accordance with their danger to the environment and human health;

19) type of waste — a set of waste having common characteristics in accordance with their origin, properties and technology of treatment, determined on the basis of the waste classifier;

20) waste management — types of activities related to waste, including prevention and minimization of waste generation, accounting and control, waste accumulation, as well as collection, processing, disposal, neutralization, transportation, storage (warehousing) and disposal of waste;

21) hazardous waste — waste that contains harmful substances that have dangerous properties (toxicity, explosion hazard, radioactivity, fire hazard, high reactivity) and can pose an immediate or potential danger to the environment and human health independently or when coming into contact with other substances;

22) non-hazardous waste — waste that does not belong to hazardous and inert waste;

23) favorable environment — an environment whose condition ensures environmental safety and protection of public health, conservation of biodiversity, prevention of

pollution,