



## WASTE MANAGEMENT

What is waste management? There is more to waste management than collecting rubbish and dumping it at a landfill. Businesses routinely use hazardous materials that, when improperly handled, pose a threat to human health and the environment. These materials are found in everyday items such as fluorescent lamps, electronic devices, and certain batteries, as well as in substances like oil and solvents.

### How to handle waste

Waste management is the process of treating wastes, and it offers a variety of solutions for recycling items that don't belong in the trash. This is a process that each and every household and business owner in the world needs. Waste management disposes of the products and substances that you have used in a safe and efficient manner. There are some common steps to be taken in waste handling, and every company can approach it according to its needs, but there are some common steps in the process:



Steps in handling waste

**1. Evaluate your waste** – to be able to handle the waste properly, the company first needs to determine whether the waste is hazardous or not, and whether handling of that particular waste is regulated by legislation. This step is often called classification or categorization of the waste.

**2. Store your waste** – depending on the type of waste, there will be different requirements in terms of storage facilities. Waste can be in solid or liquid form, so it is important to store it according to its characteristics. Hazardous waste must be stored in a sturdy, leak-proof container that is kept closed when not adding or removing waste. Different kinds of waste may require different types of storage containers. The container must be labelled with the words "**Hazardous Waste**", a clear description of the contents, and the date when the waste is first placed in the container. Containers must be stored on an impermeable surface with enough aisle space to allow for weekly container inspections.

Additional requirements for outdoor storage include:

- Controlling access to the containers
- Protecting the containers from the elements
- Storing containers of liquid waste on a curbed and impermeable surface to contain accidental leaks

**3. Label your waste** – non-hazardous waste doesn't have to be labelled in any special way. On the other hand, hazardous waste labelling is often prescribed by law and in most countries, the company must obtain a license for even generating some kinds of hazardous waste. The label for marking packed hazardous waste usually contains the following information:

- **Warning: HAZARDOUS WASTE**
- Information about the waste owner who packed the waste: name, address, telephone, date of packaging, name and surname of the person qualified to be responsible for that job
- Physical characteristics of the waste: powder, solid, viscous substances, pastes, sludge, liquid substance, gaseous substances

**4. Transport and dispose your waste properly** – the company is responsible for its hazardous waste forever. To help ensure that hazardous waste is transported and disposed of properly, and to reduce your liability, choose a transporter that fulfils the following requirements:

- Has a hazardous waste identification number
- Is currently licensed or permitted as a hazardous waste transporter
- Has fulfilled specific training requirements

- ☑ Maintains adequate liability insurance
- ☑ Carries credentials in the vehicle
- ☑ Transports the waste to a permitted hazardous waste facility

**5. Plan for emergencies** – handling hazardous waste leaves room for emergency situations caused by mistreatment of the waste or any other cause.

Plan for emergencies in the following ways:

- ☑ Maintain spill and appropriate emergency response equipment in an accessible area.
- ☑ Train employees in the emergency response procedures that are appropriate for your site.

**6. Train personnel** – training all employees who have any role in handling, storing, or otherwise managing hazardous waste is a necessary step for ensuring compliance with hazardous waste rules. Personnel must be familiar with each waste's hazards, appropriate safety procedures, and all aspects of compliance.

For each of the employees who will be engaged in any segment of the waste management system, it is necessary to provide adequate training and working conditions. The training should include an introduction to:

- ☑ basic procedures for waste management;
- ☑ human and environmental risks;
- ☑ measures of precaution in waste management; and
- ☑ Responsibilities and authorities.

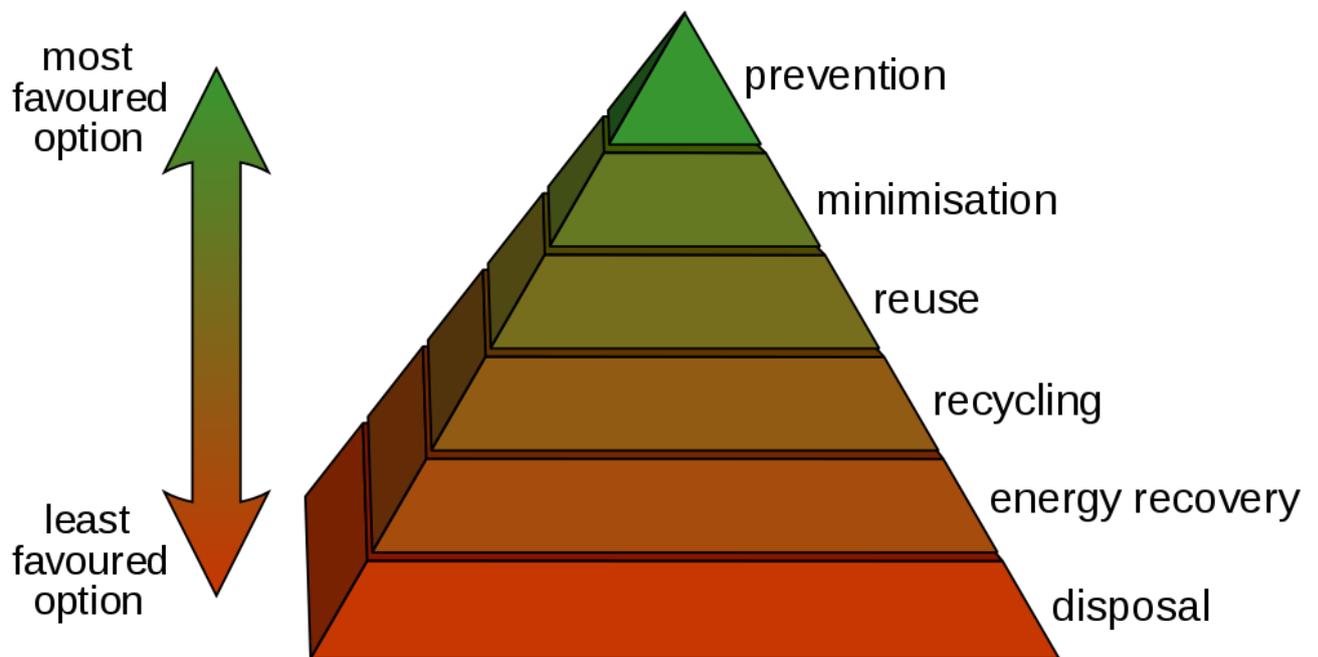
In the process of implementing a waste management system, the training should be conducted by professionals who have worked on the creation of the waste management plan.

**7. Keep records** – the purpose of keeping records is to provide evidence that the waste is stored according to the procedures. The usual records to be kept are the ones of generated waste by type and amount, and records of waste deployed to an authorized organization.



At ACE, we strive to manage and ensure chemicals and waste management policies and legislation are implemented and enforced in compliance with chemicals and waste management authorizations, directives and agreements.

Safe and lawful hazardous waste disposal methods are ensured through ACE's ISO 14001 accreditation – managing systems in line with environmental policies and regulations.



## Waste Disposal Flow Charts