

# WASTE TYPE MATRIX

## APPENDIX

If the waste disposal methods are not understood or available to you, please contact your local or regional OI Representative for assistance with determining the appropriate disposal method.

WASTE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES	DISPOSAL
<b>Aerosol Cans</b>	Pressurised cans hold product and propellant at greater than atmospheric pressure	Spray paint, spray lubricant	Drain contents into waste receptacle and relieve pressure within can in controlled manner while controlling emissions using a carbon absorption filter or air ventilation system. Recycle metal can if possible after emptying.
<b>Biohazard Waste</b>	Materials that have contacted blood, body fluids or otherwise meet the definition of medical waste.	Bandages, medical waste bags, needles	Must be segregated from regular facility trash and placed in approved containers. Dispose of in accordance with local, regional or country requirements or by incineration.
<b>Construction Debris</b>	Materials from construction projects that are no longer needed.	Concrete, Asphalt	Segregate from regular facility trash and dispose of according to local, regional or country requirements or send to an appropriate facility for crushing and use as road aggregate.
<b>Corrosive Waste</b>	Materials that can no longer be used and have a low or high (according to local regulations) pH.	Waste caustic, waste acids.	These materials must be placed in containers compatible with the material and clearly labeled as "Corrosive Material". These materials must be disposed of at a disposal facility licensed for corrosive waste. Waste acids and waste bases must never be mixed.
<b>Electronic Waste</b>	Electronic equipment that is no longer used.	PC boards, monitors, computers, computer accessories, telephones, radios, scanners, printers, fax machines	Electronic wastes must not be placed in trash bins for landfill disposal. Attempts must be made to locate a local recycler of electronic products. Another option is to contact the manufacturer regarding return programs for electronic products.
<b>Empty Containers</b>	Containers that formerly held a chemical product that cannot be re-used without cleaning or treatment of container.	Drums, totes, pails, cylinders, bags	Containers must be empty according to local requirements or as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For drums and pails, no more than 1 inch of residue at the bottom</li> <li>- For portable tanks no more than 0.3 percent of material by weight</li> <li>- For Compressed gas cylinders - must be "bled down" safely to atmospheric pressure and returned to the vendor.</li> </ul> <p>Dispose of containers through a licensed disposal company, reconditioner or recycler.</p>

<b>Lab Waste</b>	Materials that are used in the laboratory and become contaminated.	Excess samples, laboratory reagents, materials after testing, glassware, chemicals, etc.	Materials must be segregated according to type and disposed of according to hazard characteristics through a licensed waste disposal company.  Glassware may be disposed of in landfill trash, unless it has contained an acutely hazardous chemical.
<b>Obsolete Chemical Products</b>	Chemical products that have no activity, recycling or reuse options. The only remaining option is off-site disposal.	Finished chemical product or raw material that go "bad", slow moving product that exceeds reasonable storage time.	Obsolete chemicals must be segregated according to hazard type and disposed of accordingly through a licensed waste disposal company.
<b>Off-Spec Products</b>	Chemical products that do not meet specification.	Off-spec materials that cannot be adjusted into specification.	Off-spec chemicals must be segregated according to hazard type and disposed of accordingly through a licensed waste disposal company.
<b>Office Waste</b>	Waste generated in the office from office equipment and the location.	Toner cartridges, ink cartridges, fluorescent lights, mercury lamps.	Ink and toner cartridges must be returned to an authorised recycler, if possible.  If recycling is not an option, materials must be segregated according to hazard characteristics and disposed of through a licensed waste disposal company.
<b>Oil Waste</b>	Crude, refined or synthetic oils that have been contaminated as a result of its use.	Coolants, lubricating oils, hydraulic fluids	Materials must be placed in containers, labeled according to procedures and sent to an oil recycler or disposed of through a licensed disposal company.
<b>Oil Contaminated Material</b>	Materials that are impacted with oil or other hazardous materials and must be treated prior to re-use.	Used gloves, used rags, used absorbent.	Materials must be placed in appropriate containers and disposed of through a licensed disposal company, or recycled if possible.  In some cases landfills will accept used gloves and rags, however ensure the location has authorisation from the receiving landfill.
<b>Sample Waste</b>	Waste that is generated at a customer location but handled by SGS.	Waste samples, client production samples	Materials must be segregated, placed in appropriate containers and disposed of through a licensed disposal company.
<b>Paint Waste</b>	Materials used during painting that cannot be re-used without treatment.	Paint thinner, dried out paint, paint solids, paint cans.	Materials must be segregated and disposed of through a licensed disposal company.  In some cases landfills will accept paint cans, if properly dried out; however care must be taken to ensure the location is authorised and understands the requirements of the receiving landfill for this type of waste.

<b>Paper and Plant Trash</b>	"General" waste that is thrown in the locations dumpster, skip or bin.	Paper, food, wood, aluminum, glass, cardboard, packing material, containers, aerosol cans, printer ribbons.	Recycling is encouraged for most of these waste streams. If recycling, ensure that items are placed in segregated and clearly marked containers for that purpose.  If recycling is not an option, dispose of at a licensed landfill.
<b>Plastic Waste</b>	Used plastic products that cannot be reused for original purpose.	Plastic packaging, plastic bottles	Most landfills will accept plastic products as long as they are not contaminated with hazardous chemicals or other pollutants. The recycling of these materials is recommended where possible.
<b>Radioactive Waste</b>	Materials that exhibit radioactivity and require offsite disposal.	Sources, materials impacted with naturally occurring radioactive materials.	Contact your local or regional OI Representative for assistance with disposal of these materials.
<b>Remediation Waste</b>	Soil or groundwater that is removed during a remediation project and is disposed elsewhere.	Impacted soil or groundwater, used filters, used carbon	Characterise waste and dispose at an appropriate waste disposal facility.
<b>Rubber Waste</b>	Excess or leftover rubber products that cannot be used for their original purpose.	Hoses, gaskets, o-rings, rubber plugs, tires	These materials must be disposed of through a licensed waste disposal company or sent to a reputable recycler.  Where possible, vehicle tires must be returned to an authorised tire dealer when replacing old tires.
<b>Scrap Wood</b>	Used wood that cannot be reused from the original purpose.	Pallets, wooden building materials, wood packaging, crates, wooden spools.	Recycling of these waste streams is encouraged where feasible, either at the site or through a licensed recycler.  If this option is not available or feasible, then these materials may be sent to the landfill.
<b>Scrap Metal</b>	Excess steel that can no longer be used for its original purpose	Metal shavings, old equipment and tools, vehicles, excess tanks and totes.	Scrap metal must be segregated and sent to a scrap metal recycler where possible.  If this option is not available, scrap metal must be disposed of through a licensed disposal company.
<b>Special Waste</b>	Wastes that are extremely dangerous, have special handling and disposal requirements or are highly reactive	Lithium batteries, power charges.	Contact your local or regional OI Representative for assistance with proper disposal of special wastes.
<b>Solid Waste</b>	Materials impacted with contaminants (oil, solvents) that are no longer useable without treatment.	Sump sludge, tank bottoms, sandblast waste, bead blast waste, grinding solids.	These materials must be removed by vacuum truck or segregated and stored in properly labeled containers. Dispose of through an appropriate licensed waste disposal company.

<p><b>Solvent Waste</b></p>	<p>Solvents that have been used as cleaning agents, degreasers and for laboratory testing. The spent solvents cannot be re-used again and must be disposed off-site.</p> <p>Spent solvents usually have a low flash point &lt; 140° F except for chlorinated solvents, which must not be used where an adequate substitute exists.</p>	<p>Degreaser, parts washers, tank rinsate.</p>	<p>Solvents must be segregated in containers compatible with the product and disposed of through a licensed waste disposal company.</p> <p>Many companies that service small parts washers will handle the recycling or disposal for solvents used in those units.</p>
<p><b>Waste Water</b></p>	<p>Water used in an activity that becomes contaminated as a result of the process and cannot be used without treatment.</p>	<p>Wash water, water drained from oil/water separators, cooling towers and boilers, pressure testing water, rinse water, impacted storm water.</p>	<p>In some cases waste water can be discharged to the environment or local water treatment facility after acceptable treatment has been applied. Caution must be used to ensure that regulatory and permit requirements are understood prior to discharging waste water and that all required testing is conducted and the water meets the discharge limits.</p> <p>Where discharge is not allowed, waste water must be disposed of at a licensed waste disposal company.</p>
<p><b>Waste Batteries</b></p>	<p>Used batteries that are no longer effective. This does not include lithium batteries.</p>	<p>Batteries found in vehicles, forklifts and tools.</p>	<p>Vehicle batteries must be returned to an authorised dealer whenever replacements are made.</p> <p>When this is not possible, batteries must be segregated, ends taped to prevent shorting when containerised, and disposed of through an appropriate licensed waste disposal company.</p>
<p><b>Waste Batteries – Lithium</b></p>	<p>Used lithium batteries that are no longer effective</p>	<p>Lithium batteries from electronic equipment</p>	<p>Recycle through an authorised lithium battery recycler for lithium recovery.</p> <p>When this is not possible, lithium batteries must be segregated and disposed of through an appropriate lithium battery disposal company.</p>