



**WRWM**

*A cleaner future starts today*

**THE INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL  
AND INSTITUTIONAL (ICI)  
POLICY  
FOR THE  
WESTERN REGION OF  
NEWFOUNDLAND**

**October 24, 2019**

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## DEFINITIONS

**Acceptable IC&I Waste** – waste generated by the IC&I sector which meets the requirements for acceptance at WRWM Waste Management Facilities.

**Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Waste** - includes material generated at facilities such as human or animal health care facilities, teaching or research establishments, needle and syringe exchange programs and medical and dental offices, pharmacies and funeral homes that require special handling and disposal because they present risk to human and environmental health.

**Blue Bag Recyclables** – items identified as recyclable as part of the **Sort-It Western** Blue Bag Recycling Program. Recyclable items (fibres and containers) can be placed together in the blue bag for recycling. Acceptable blue bag recyclables are identified in Table 4.1 of this Policy.

**Boxboard** – lightweight paperboard used to make items such as cereal, shoe, tissue, detergent and cracker boxes, toilet paper and paper towel rolls and similar items.

**Bulky Waste** – large items of a household nature including but not limited to furniture, mattresses, bed springs, and dishwashers.

**Commercial Waste** – all types of solid wastes generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities as well as waste from apartment buildings with 3 or more units. This excludes residential and institutional and industrial wastes.

**Construction and Demolition Waste** – material that is generated as a result of construction, demolition or renovation activities. Construction and demolition waste includes, but it not limited to wood, drywall, plaster, insulation and aggregates.

**Containers** – include metal (e.g., soup cans, pop cans), paper (e.g., gable top milk and juice containers) and plastic (e.g., pop bottles, shampoo bottles) which are recyclable as part of the **Sort-It Western** blue bag recycling program.

**Corrugated Cardboard** – paper based material that consists of a fluted corrugated sheets and one or two flat linerboards. Used in the manufacture of shipping containers, corrugated boxes and similar products.

**Fibre Recyclables** – includes boxboard, corrugated cardboard and mixed paper which are recyclable as part of the **Sort-It Western** blue bag recycling program.

**Generator** – any person, by site or location, whose act or process produces a solid waste; the initial discarding of a material.

**Hauler** – company, person or persons who transports waste materials including IC&I waste, to WRWM waste management facilities.

**Hazardous Waste** – waste, or combination of wastes, that may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating illness or that poses a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. Hazardous wastes include radioactive substances, toxic chemicals, biological wastes, flammable wastes, and explosives. Includes any product,

substance or organism that is (a) included in any of Classes 2 to 6 and 8 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations, or in Class 9 of those Regulations and destined for disposal; (b) hazardous and intended for disposal (c) listed in \*Schedule III of the Export and Import of Hazardous Waste Regulations (EIHWR) under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA).

**Household Hazardous Waste** – those wastes resulting from products purchased by the general public for household use. Which, because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may pose a substantial known or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, disposed, or otherwise managed.

**Industrial, Commercial, Institutional Waste** (also referred to as IC&I) – means material of similar composition as municipal solid waste.

**Industrial Waste** – materials discarded from industrial operations or derived from industrial operations or manufacturing processes. This excludes residential, commercial and institutional wastes.

**Institutional Waste** – materials discarded from institutions such as schools, hospitals, senior’s homes and prisons (note: senior’s self-contained apartments will be dealt with as residential waste). This excludes residential, commercial and industrial wastes.

**International Waste** - waste removed from aircraft and ships arriving in Canada from overseas; and any commodities, regulated by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), seized from international travellers arriving in Canada, which are prohibited or do not meet import requirements.

**Leachate Test** – means the U.S. EPA Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), Test Method 1311 (as amended), used to determine the leachate toxicity hazard of a substance.

**Leachable Toxic Waste** – waste material which, upon laboratory analysis, is shown to contain levels of contaminants that exceed parameters listed in the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Canadian Soil Quality Guidelines (CSQG); and/or the leachate from the material exceeds criteria limits when the material is subjected to the leachate (TCLP) test

**MRF (Materials Recovery Facility)** – physical facility used for the further separation and processing of wastes that have been separated at the source and for the separation of commingled wastes.

**Mixed Paper** – part of the blue bag recyclables fibres stream and includes a mix of paper materials (e.g., glossy, construction, loose leaf, newspaper, etc.).

**Municipal Collection** – scheduled waste collection by or on behalf of the municipality, town or local service district, at the expense of the municipality, town or local service district.

**Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** – includes all of the wastes that are generated from residential households and apartment buildings, commercial and business establishments, institutional facilities, construction and demolition activities, and municipal services.

**Privacy Bag** – small, non-transparent bag of any colour which can be used to store private items within the clear garbage bag. A grocery bag is an example of an acceptable privacy bag.

**Recycling** – separating a given waste material (e.g., paper) from the waste stream and processing it so that it may be used again as a useful material for products that may or may not be similar to the original.

**Single Stream Recycling Program** – recycling program where recyclable fibres, plastics, metals and other containers are mixed for collection and processing.

**Source-Separated Materials** – waste materials that have been separated at the point of generation. Source-separated materials are normally collected separately.

**Source Separation** – separation of waste materials from other commingled wastes at the point of generation.

**Special Wastes** – special wastes include bulky items, consumer electronics, white goods, yard wastes that are collected separately such as C&D waste and hazardous wastes, restricted waste, concrete, batteries, used oil, asphalt, and tires. Special wastes are usually handled separately from other residential and commercial wastes.

**Tipping Fees** – user fees, per tonne fees or per cubic metre fee charged by WRWM for the acceptance of IC&I waste at designated waste management facilities operated by WRWM, its contractors or its agents.

**Tipping Floor** – unloading area for wastes delivered to a MRF or transfer station.

**Transfer Station** – facility operated by or on behalf of the WRWM for unloading and consolidating residential and IC&I waste from collection vehicles for transport to another waste management facility in larger loads.

**Unacceptable IC&I Waste/Non-Compliant Waste** – waste generated by the IC&I sector which does not, by law, regulation or this Policy, meet the requirements for acceptance at WRWM Waste Management Facilities. Examples include:

- Clear bag garbage containing recyclables or unacceptable waste;
- Blue bag recyclables containing garbage or unacceptable waste.
- Clear bag and blue bag waste materials collected together (must be able to tip them separately);
- Clear bag and blue bag waste materials mixed with other waste streams such as C&D waste or metals.

**White Goods** – appliances, such as stoves, refrigerators, dishwashers, and clothes washers and dryers.

**WRSB (Western Regional Service Board)** – established under the *Regional Service Board Act* for the Western region.

**WRWM (Western Regional Waste Management)** – organizational branch of the WRSB for waste management.

**Yard Waste** – leaves, grass clippings, prunings, and other natural organic matter discarded from yards and gardens. Yard wastes may also include stumps and brush.

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (IC&I) sector of western Newfoundland includes a diverse number of waste generators producing a wide variety of waste materials. The IC&I sector includes, but is not limited to, retail, accommodation and food services, manufacturing, professional, scientific and technical services, public administration, transportation and warehousing, arts, entertainment and recreation, educational services, health and social services, fisheries, information and cultural industries, finance, insurance and real estate services, and utilities.

In July, 2018, Western Regional Waste Management (WRWM) introduced the new **Sort-It Western** program. As part of this program, municipal solid waste generated within the western region of Newfoundland is sorted into two waste streams – garbage (placed in clear bags) and recyclables (placed in blue bags). This new mandatory two-stream municipal waste management program is being implemented throughout the western region of Newfoundland and now includes the IC&I sector.

**The following IC&I Waste Policy applies to the IC&I sector of western Newfoundland.** This policy outlines WRWMs waste management system, the **Sort-It Western** program, and the roles and responsibilities for IC&I waste management in the western region of Newfoundland. The IC&I sector is expected to comply with this IC&I Waste Policy.

### 1.1 Background

In 2002, the Provincial Government of NL released the Newfoundland and Labrador Waste Management Strategy. The goals of this Strategy included:

- Diversion of 50% of solid waste from landfilling;
- Reduction of the number of waste disposal sites by 80%;
- Elimination of open burning and incineration;
- Phase out of unlined landfills; and
- Province wide implementation by 2025.

The Waste Management Strategy is an interdepartmental initiative. The Department of Municipal Affairs and Environment is responsible for working with communities to implement the strategy and establish regional governance, as well as environmental policy and standards. Service NL has responsibility for monitoring and enforcement. The Multi-Materials Stewardship Board (MMSB) has responsibility for public education, research and waste diversion programs.

As part of the Strategy, the province was delineated into waste management zones governed by regional authorities. The western region of Newfoundland is governed by the Western Regional Services Board (WRSB) who operate as the Western Regional Waste Management (WRWM) Authority. The western region is considered to be a non-host region and as such does not have a second-generation lined landfill for the disposal of solid waste. Rather, a system of waste transfer has been developed for the western region of Newfoundland consisting of six (6) transfer stations for the efficient transportation of locally collected waste to the appropriate Waste Management Facility.



## 1.2 WRWM Waste Management Facilities

Table 1.1 presents a summary of the Waste Management Facilities associated with WRWMs Waste Management Program:

**Table 1.1: Waste Management Facilities**

Facility	Function	Address
<b>Western Region Waste Management Facility</b>		
WRWM Transfer Station – Burgeo	Transfer Station C&D/Metals Management Area/ E-Waste & Paint Collection Depots	Off Route 480
WRWM Transfer Station – Southwest Coast	Transfer Station C&D/Metals Management Area E-Waste & Paint Collection Depots Kitchen Oil & Fat Collection Depot	Off Highway 1 (TCH)
WRWM Transfer Station – Bay St. George	Transfer Station C&D/Metals Management Area E-Waste & Paint Collection Depots Kitchen Oil & Fat Collection Depot	Off Highway 1 (TCH)
WRWM Transfer Station – Wild Cove	Transfer Station E-Waste & Paint Collection Depots Kitchen Oil & Fat Collection Depot	Off North Shore Highway
WRWM C&D Landfill – Wild Cove	C&D/Metals Management Area C&D Landfill	Off North Shore Highway (Route 440)
WRWM Transfer Station Long Range	Transfer Station C&D/Metals Management Area E-Waste & Paint Collection Depots	Off Pond Road
WRWM Transfer Station White Bay South	Transfer Station C&D/Metals Management Area E-Waste & Paint Collection Depots	Off Route 420
<b>Secondary Contracted Waste Management Facility</b>		
Scotia Recycling MRF	Recycling Facility	55 Maple Valley Road

### 1.2.1 Waste Transfer Stations

To manage waste materials, WRWM has developed a system of six waste transfer stations to consolidate and transport clear bag garbage and blue bag recyclables to designated facilities for processing and/or disposal. Clear bag garbage from the western region is consolidated at transfer stations and transported to the second-generation lined landfill present in the host region of Central Newfoundland for disposal. Blue bag recyclable material is consolidated at the transfer stations and is transported to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) located in Corner Brook for recycling.

Transfer stations are located throughout the western region at Wild Cove, St. George’s, Port Aux Basques, Burgeo, Rocky Harbour, and Hampden.

### **1.2.2 C&D and Metal Management Areas**

Each of the six western region transfer station sites has an exterior laydown area that is designated for the storage/management of clean streams of construction and demolition (C&D) materials and recyclable metals. Upon entering the site, clean loads (i.e., uncontaminated loads that are free of unacceptable waste) of C&D materials or recyclable metals are directed to the exterior C&D and metals management laydown areas or directly to the C&D landfill tipping face, as directed by the facility operators. C&D materials and recyclable metals are not permitted through the transfer stations.

### **1.2.3 C&D Landfill**

The former municipal landfill located at Wild Cove has been designated as a C&D landfill. This C&D landfill is located on the same site as the Wild Cove transfer station. C&D waste materials generated within the western region which cannot be recycled or otherwise diverted will be disposed of at the Wild Cove C&D landfill.

### **1.2.4 Collection Depot Areas**

The western region transfer station sites have been identified as collection depots for the management of the following materials:

- Electronic Waste;
- Paint; and
- Kitchen Oil and Fat (Wild Cove, St. George's and Port Aux Basques transfer stations only).

These materials must be delivered as clean, separated waste streams.

## **1.3 ICI Waste Stream**

The ICI Sector Policy is comprised of two main waste components. The ICI Community is encouraged to review their own waste management operations/systems and wherever possible, make the necessary adjustments to comply with the two streams.

- A) Sort-It Western Blue Bag, Clear Bag waste
- B) Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) waste

## **1.4 Schedule of Fees**

A schedule of fees has been developed and is attached in Appendix B. Reasonable compliance is expected through education and organizational cooperation. However, if further measures (i.e., penalties) are needed to increase compliance, this policy will be updated when deemed necessary.

## CHAPTER 2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

WRWM, waste generators, waste haulers, and waste processors all have roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the Sort-It Western program for the IC&I sector. These roles and responsibilities are described below.

### 2.1 WRWM's Role

WRWM has the overall responsibility for the development and implementation of the Waste Management Program in the western region, including operation of the transfer stations, waste transfer systems, and the C&D Landfill. WRWM has developed this Waste Management Policy and will ensure that legislative and policy requirements are followed and updated as required. WRWM is responsible for monitoring and reporting on the waste management system.

WRWM will play a key role in the implementation and enforcement of the **Sort-It Western** program for the IC&I sector. WRWM staff will provide education and awareness programs and materials and will provide technical assistance and information to the IC&I sector on waste management programs and options. WRWM will work with waste haulers and generators within the western region to ensure that the objectives and requirements of the **Sort-It Western** program are clear. WRWM will set tipping fees and will oversee enforcement at its Waste Management Facilities. WRWM can be contacted to discuss specific waste issues not clearly addressed in this Policy.

### 2.2 Generator's Role

Waste generators within the IC&I sector are expected to comply with the requirements of the **Sort-It Western** program. Generators will be required to:

- Review their own waste management operations/systems and make the necessary adjustments to comply with the requirements of the **Sort-It Western** program.
- Obtain appropriate bags (clear bags for garbage and blue bags for recyclable materials) and bins for proper sorting of waste. Blue and clear bags should not be used for the management of waste materials that are not accepted as part of the **Sort-It Western** program;
- Provide signage to promote and encourage proper sorting of materials and to reduce contamination. Proper signage is especially important when the general public is involved. The MMSB provides resource information for waste diversion programs in NL. They have developed signage templates for recycling in the western region, which can be found at <http://rethinkwastenl.ca/business/download-recycling-signs/>
- Provide educational materials to encourage proper sorting of materials and to reduce contamination. WRWM may be contacted to assist in the provision of these materials.
- Work with waste haulers to ensure that materials are brought to hauler collection points in the correct manner and that they are meeting hauler collection requirements. In some cases, waste collection services may be provided to small businesses by their municipality. Generators must contact their local municipality to confirm availability of collection services;

- Determine appropriate handling and disposal methods for prohibited and restricted materials, including special and hazardous wastes, which are not accepted at WRWMs Waste Management Facilities (see Chapters 3 and 5 for additional information); and
- Ensure that waste materials suspected of being hazardous are appropriately tested in accordance with applicable guidelines/legislation and that sample results are presented to facility operators or the Department, as required, to determine appropriate handling and disposal methods.

### 2.3 Hauler's Role

Waste haulers within the IC&I sector are expected to comply with the requirements of the **Sort-It Western** program. Haulers will be expected to:

- Provide waste management education to their clients, informing them of waste diversion options and initiatives offered through their services;
- Work with their clients to ensure that waste materials are properly separated and placed in the correct bag/bin. Communicate issues of non-compliance or contamination to generators so that they can be addressed in a timely manner;
- Ensure that their clients and employees are using the system correctly, thereby decreasing contamination;
- Attend waste facility site orientation sessions as provided by WRWM;
- Haulers must be aware of the materials in their loads and must clearly identify these materials upon entering WRWM Waste Management Facilities to ensure that they are directed to the appropriate location of the site for tipping of materials;
- Materials directed to transfer station tipping floors must be delivered such that they can be tipped in designated areas for clear bag garbage and for blue bag recyclables. Mixed loads of clear bag and blue bag materials will not be accepted;
- Only waste from the western region is to be managed at WRWM Waste Management Facilities. Haulers must ensure that waste generated outside of the western region is not collected for management within the western region;
- Waste haulers must ensure that waste is properly secured for transportation. All waste transporters and vehicles using WRWMs Waste Management Facilities must cover or tie down waste in accordance with the Cargo Securement Regulations (CSR) under the *Highway Traffic Act*. All vehicles entering WRWM facilities must comply with the CSR; and
- Haulers are expected to have the appropriate Certificates of Approval for the collection and transportation of waste within the Province in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act*.

### 2.4 Processor's Role

Waste management processors will be required to be educated on policies and policy changes so that they are appropriately applied at WRWM Waste Management Facilities. They must ensure that WRWMs programs are correctly used to decrease contamination. They assess and direct incoming materials, reject loads, apply appropriate tipping fees, educate their employees and visitors to WRWM Waste Management Facilities and record and report waste management data.

## 2.5 Generator and Hauler Responsibilities

It should be noted that ICI waste generators are permitted to deliver their waste materials themselves to WRWM facilities, provided the delivery method meets with the requirements of the waste management system.

If ICI waste generators engage a hauler to provide waste collection services, it is strongly recommended and encouraged by WRWM that a contract/agreement for these services be established between the two parties.

The following is a list of general items to consider when engaging a hauler for waste collection services:

- Understand your waste
  - o It is important to understand what types of waste you generate, whether or not it is recyclable, the general volume /weight of waste generated on a regular (e.g., weekly) basis to understand the type/sizes of containers you may require as well as the required frequency of pick up.
  - o Understand the materials that are not permitted at local facilities or by your hauler and develop a plan for the management of these materials. How will you handle a service that your hauler does not provide? Can these services be sub-contracted by your hauler or should they be managed separately.
- Understand Service Costs/Payment
  - o Initial charges/Rental charges (e.g., for equipment)
  - o Hauling charges (based on trips, tonnage etc.)
  - o Surcharges (rental costs, fuel, extra pick-ups, contamination)
- Container Sizes and Types
  - o Selecting the correct size and type of container will help optimize collection frequency and service efficiency.
  - o Clarify who is responsible for cleaning /maintaining collection containers.
  - o Will the containers be secure? What is the procedures to allow haulers access to the containers (e.g., does generator ensure they are unlocked on the day of collection).
- Handling contamination and Rejected Loads
  - o Establish how the hauler will notify you if there are contamination issues and what the response to contamination will be.
  - o Understand the charges/procedures for a non-compliant load.
- Request hauler reports on volume/weights of material that your hauler collects; understand how frequently you will receive these reports and what information they will include.
- Understand the terms of the contract including any renewal dates.
- Understand how service level changes (e.g., increased volumes/weights, new waste streams, new regulations) will be handled.

The expectations between the generator and the hauler needs to be clear and the roles and responsibilities of both parties need to be understood and defined in order to avoid any conflicts or disputes when material is delivered to the processing facility.

If you require any clarification regarding WRSB's policies, tipping fees, or expectations, please do not hesitate to contact the WRWM office for assistance.

## CHAPTER 3 IC&I WASTE

Solid waste generated from the IC&I sector is to be managed in accordance with this Waste Policy. Examples of waste generators that are included in the IC&I sector are presented in the following sections.

### 3.1 Industrial Waste Generators

Examples of industrial waste generators include, but are not necessarily limited to, facilities, activities or locations such as:

- Demolition and construction;
- Fabrication;
- Light and heavy manufacturing;
- Refineries;
- Breweries;
- Wineries;
- Distilleries;
- Mills;
- Factories;
- Warehouses;
- Workshops;
- Chemical plants;
- Water treatment facilities;
- Wastewater treatment facilities;
- Composting facilities;
- Recycling facilities;
- Waste transfer stations;
- Fishery operations;
- Agricultural operations;
- Mining operations; and
- Power plants.

### 3.2 Commercial Waste Generators

Examples of commercial waste generators include, but are not necessarily limited to, facilities, activities or locations such as:

- Apartment/Condominium Buildings (with 3 or more units);
- Malls, Department Stores;
- Arcades;
- Car wash;
- Service stations;
- Auto repair shops;
- Convenience stores;
- Beauty salons;
- Hairdressers;
- Bank;
- Bookstore;
- Gyms;
- Bars, pubs;
- Cafes;
- Restaurants (fast food, pizzeria, eateries);
- Markets;
- Supermarket/grocery stores;
- Pharmacies;
- Office buildings;
- Car dealerships;
- Hotels/motels;
- RV Parks;
- Print shops; and
- Transportation (ferry, airports, bus terminals, taxi stations, railway).

### 3.3 Institutional Waste Generators

Examples of institutional waste generators include, but are not necessarily limited to, facilities, activities or locations such as:

- Education:
  - K-12 schools;
  - Post-secondary institutions.
- Health care;
  - Hospitals;
  - Research laboratories;
  - Training facilities;
  - Nursing homes;
  - Hospices;
  - Clinics (e.g., medical, dental); and,
  - Rehabilitation Centres.
- Funeral Homes and Crematoriums;
- Religious buildings:
  - Churches, mosques, temples, synagogues.
- Military:
  - Department of Defence; and
  - Barracks/Bunker/Blockhouse.
- Prisons;
- Governmental Centers and operations:
  - Police stations;
  - Fire halls;
  - Government offices;
  - Public works;
  - Court houses;
  - Post offices;
  - Swimming pools;
  - Sports arenas/halls;
  - Libraries; and
  - Museums/theatres.

### 3.4 Acceptable IC&I Waste

The following is a list of IC&I wastes that are accepted as part of WRWM’s Solid Waste Management Program along with the facilities where these materials are accepted.

**Table 3.1: Types of IC&I Waste**

Type of IC&I Waste	Transfer Station Sites			Wild Cove C&D Mgmt Area/Landfill
	Transfer Station Building	C&D/ Metals Mgmt Area	Collection Depots	
Blue Bag Recyclables (Sort-It Western - see Table 4.1)	Yes	-	-	-
Clear Bag Garbage (Sort-It Western - See Table 4.2)	Yes	-	-	-
Bulky Items (mattresses, box springs, furniture, carpet)		Yes	-	Yes
C&D (clean, non-hazardous)*	-	Yes	-	Yes
Clean Wood	-	Yes	-	Yes
Drywall	-	Yes	-	Yes
Plaster	-	Yes	-	Yes
Asphalt Shingles	-	Yes	-	Yes
Aggregate	-	Yes	-	Yes
Vinyl, PVC, ABS (siding, piping, windows)	-	Yes	-	Yes
Mixed C&D	-	Yes	-	Yes
Metals	-	Yes	-	Yes
E-Waste	-	-	Yes	-
White Goods (free of halocarbons)	-	Yes	-	Yes
Yard Wastes	-	Yes	-	Yes
Waste Paint Products*		-	Yes	-
Heating Oil Fuel Tanks*	-	Yes	-	Yes
Used Oil Filters*	-	Yes	-	Yes
Kitchen Oil and Fat*	-	-	Yes (Wild Cove, St George’s, Port Aux Basques)	-
Tires (not included in MMSB Used Tire Program)*	Yes	-	-	-
Asbestos*	-	-	-	Yes
Dead Animals*	-	-	-	Yes

\*Special conditions apply. See Chapter 5.0 for additional details.

Acceptable wastes must be delivered to the appropriate receiving facility as clean, separated waste streams.

Mixed loads, including loads of mixed clear and blue bags, may not be accepted, or subject to a noncompliant surcharge/penalty.

Loads containing unacceptable waste may be subject to additional fees or may be rejected.



### 3.5 Unacceptable IC&I Waste

The following materials are not accepted as part of WRWMs Waste Management Program. Additional details on management methods for these materials are presented in Chapter 5.0.

- Hazardous waste;
- Contaminated C&D materials;
- Contaminated aggregate;
- Leachable toxic waste;
- Lead-based painted waste - Leachate Hazardous;
- Batteries (lead acid, non-recyclables);
- Mercury containing equipment;
- PCB-containing/contaminated materials;
- Pesticides;
- Fish/Shellfish/ Fish Offal; (Require approval from WRWM)
- Dry-cleaning fluids;
- Biomedical/ pharmaceutical waste including sharps/needles;
- Specified risk material;
- International waste;
- Bulk liquids and sludges; (Require approval from WRWM)
- Used motor oil, grease;
- Septic waste;
- Aquaculture waste; (Require approval from WRWM)
- Used tires (part of MMSB Used Tire Recycling Program); (Require approval from WRWM)
- Radioactive waste; and,
- Unidentifiable waste.

Unacceptable waste delivered to WRWM Facilities will be rejected. Costs associated with removal or clean-up of unacceptable waste will be the customer's responsibility.

## CHAPTER 4 SORT-IT WESTERN PROGRAM

As part of the **Sort-It Western** program, municipal solid waste is sorted into two waste streams – garbage (placed in clear bags) and recyclables (placed in blue bags).

### 4.1 Blue Bag Recycling Program

The **Sort-It Western** recycling program is a fully commingled blue bag recycling program. As part of this program, recyclable fibres and containers must be placed together in a transparent blue bag for collection. Containers must be emptied and rinsed prior to placement in blue bag. Fibre (e.g., pizza boxes, newspapers, etc.) must be clean and dry to be acceptable in the program. Boxes can be broken down (flattened) for easier placement in the blue bag. Cardboard boxes may be flattened, tied in bundles of approximately 60 cm x 90 cm x 20 cm in size.

Blue bag recyclables may be delivered to one of WRWMs six transfer stations, where they will be consolidated and transported to WRWMs processor, Scotia Recycling, with a MRF located at 55 Maple Valley Road in Corner Brook.

Deposit bearing beverage containers may be returned to a MMSB Green Depot. Additional information on this program can be found here: <http://mmsb.nl.ca/waste-diversion/beverage-containers/>.

Recyclable materials generated by the IC&I sector (e.g., paper, cardboard) may also be managed by private recycling companies.

See **Table 4.1** for a list of acceptable and unacceptable recyclable materials.

### 4.2 Clear Bag Garbage Program

As part of the **Sort-It Western** program, garbage must be placed in clear (i.e., transparent) bags. Clear bags have been shown to encourage appropriate sorting of waste, keeping recyclable and hazardous wastes out of the landfill, resulting in a positive impact on the environment and as well as worker safety.

Clear bag garbage materials may be delivered to one of WRWMs six transfer stations, where they will be consolidated and transported to the second-generation lined landfill in Central Newfoundland.

See **Table 4.2** for a list of materials that are accepted in the **Sort-It Western** program as garbage and which must be placed in a clear bag for collection.

**Refer to Western Regional Waste Management’s website <http://www.wrwm.ca/> for further information on the Sort-It Western program.**

### Blue Bag Recycling Program - Acceptable Materials

The following materials are acceptable for recycling as part of the **Sort-It Western** recycling program:

**Table 4.1: List of Acceptable BLUE BAG Materials**

<b>FIBRES</b>	<b>CONTAINERS</b>
<b>BOXBOARD</b>	<b>METAL CONTAINERS</b>
Drink and coffee trays Egg cartons Food boxes (e.g., granola bars, cereal) Shoe boxes Paper towel /toilet paper rolls	Aluminum cans (e.g., pop and beer cans) Aluminum foil Disposable aluminum foil containers (e.g., pie plates, food trays, baking pans) Steel and tin cans and lids (e.g., soup, tuna, juice, coffee, fruit)
<b>CARDBOARD</b>	<b>PAPER CONTAINERS</b>
Corrugated boxes Packaging materials Pizza boxes	Gable top milk and juice cartons (including milk alternative boxes such as soy and almond milk) Tetra pak boxes (e.g., juice boxes, sauces, soup, broth)
<b>MIXED PAPER</b>	<b>PLASTIC CONTAINERS</b>
Books (with hard covers removed) Computer paper Construction paper Envelopes Glossy paper Loose leaf paper Exercise books/scribblers (wire rings removed) Magazines Catalogues Newspapers and flyers (plastic delivery bags removed) Paper bags Brown paper (e.g., kraft paper) (clean and free of plastic) Phone books Sticky notes	Plastic beverage containers (e.g., pop and water bottles, juice jugs, juice pouches, yogurt drink bottles) Plastic flower pots Plastic food containers and bottles (e.g., mayonnaise, ketchup, peanut butter, honey) Plastic household cleaner bottles (e.g., glass cleaner, multi-purpose solution, laundry detergent, windshield wash, dish soap) Plastic toiletry bottles (e.g., hand sanitizer, shampoo/conditioner, body wash, over the counter medication) Plastic trays and clamshells (e.g., baked goods, fruit, and sandwich containers) Plastic tubs and lids (e.g., butter, sour cream, yogurt and ice cream tubs)

Note: Blue bag items should be rinsed prior to placement in the blue bag. Fibre should be clean and dry.

**Clear Bag Garbage Program - Acceptable Materials**

The following materials are acceptable as part of the **Sort-It Western** Clear Bag Garbage program.

**Table 4.2: Garbage Items That Must be placed in a CLEAR BAG**

MATERIAL CATEGORY	CLEAR BAG MATERIALS
Paper	Coffee cups and take-out drink containers Gift bags and wrapping paper, pet food bags Napkins, paper towel, tissues, wax paper
Plastic	Plastic bags (empty) Black take-out food containers Bottle caps, straws Bubble envelopes, candy wrappers and bar wrappers CDs, DVDs and plastic cases Chip bags and snack bags Cutlery/cooking utensils Coffee pods ( <i>e.g., K-cups</i> )
Other	Glass ( <i>e.g., glass containers (jam, pasta sauce, salsa), drinking glasses</i> ) Sharp objects ( <i>e.g., knives, broken glass – placed inside protective container</i> ) Textiles ( <i>e.g., clothing, bedding, blankets</i> ) Ceramics ( <i>e.g., dishes, flower pots</i> ) Aerosol cans (empty) Food waste Full or unopened containers Kitty litter/pet waste (dog feces in plastic bags may be placed in “privacy bag” (2 permitted per clear bag) Laundry baskets, hampers, pots and pans Electrical cords Styrofoam Toys ( <i>e.g., plastic, wood, metal</i> )

Note: Up to two small privacy bags (non-transparent) may be placed inside each clear bag.

## CHAPTER 5 SPECIAL WASTE

The IC&I sector produces many wastes other than typical municipal waste which may be subject to additional specific conditions for handling/processing/disposal and which may not be accepted as part of the **Sort-It Western** program. Acceptance of a material may be prohibited or restricted when it has characteristics that makes it a risk to worker safety or to the environment or when there is a suitable waste diversion service available providing opportunities for re-use, recycling and reduction of the amount of material to be disposed. See *Municipal Landfill Bans, Special Waste and Diversion Programs*, NL Department of Environment and Climate Change Guidance Document, November, 2016, GD-PPD-22.2 for additional information. Special waste is to be handled in accordance with all applicable federal, provincial and municipal legislation and guidelines. Additional relevant legislation and guidelines which may be consulted for further information on management and disposal of IC&I waste, are referenced in this section as well as in Appendix A of the document.

Special waste may require sampling and analytical testing to ensure that it meets acceptance criteria at WRWM Facilities. For example, C&D waste from buildings generally dated pre-early 1980s, may contain asbestos in materials such as drywall compound, plaster, insulation, mastics, flooring and roofing materials. If C&D materials delivered to WRWM Facilities are suspected of being hazardous, analytical testing may be requested for review prior to acceptance of the materials. Requirements for testing shall be at the discretion of the WRWM facility operator. Testing is the responsibility of the waste generator.

### 5.1 Construction & Demolition Waste

C&D waste includes materials that are generated as a result of construction, demolition or renovation activities. Construction and demolition waste includes, but is not limited to, wood, drywall, plaster, insulation and aggregates.

C&D materials are not accepted through the WRWMs transfer stations. Each transfer station site has a designated exterior C&D management area for the storage and management of sorted, non-hazardous C&D materials for processing and recycling where possible.

C&D materials should arrive separated from other waste as clean, non-mixed waste streams where possible. Tipping fees vary for different streams of C&D waste (see attached Fee Schedule).

C&D loads will be directed to a designated area of the site for C&D materials. Following unloading, the material will be inspected by facility staff. Loads with unacceptable materials may be subject to additional fees or rejection.

WRWM should be contacted prior to construction or demolition projects to discuss waste management requirements and options.

#### 5.1.1 Wood

##### 5.1.1.1 CLEAN WOOD

Clean wood [free of heavy paint (may be lightly painted/varathaned) and coatings] is accepted at designated C&D management areas of transfer station sites throughout the western region of Newfoundland.

#### 5.1.1.2 TREATED/CONTAMINATED WOOD

Treated wood waste (TWW) includes materials such as pressure treated, chromated copper arsenate (CCA) treated, creosote treated and pentachlorophenol treated wood (e.g., fencing, decking, railway ties, utility poles, penstocks and wharf cribbing). Depending on the treatment method, chemicals may be present in high enough concentration to exceed regulatory limits for disposal, rendering the material a hazardous waste.

Smaller loads of TWW are accepted at designated C&D management areas of transfer station sites throughout the western region of Newfoundland.

For larger loads (i.e., >1,000 kg) of TWW, analytical testing may be required to determine whether or not the TWW meets the definition of a hazardous material. Additional information including testing requirements can be found in the *Treated Wood Waste Disposal Guidance Document* (GD-PPD-PPD-075.1). WRWM should be contacted to discuss acceptance requirements for large loads of TWW.

Wood painted with lead based paint may be accepted, provided laboratory testing indicates the material is non-leachate toxic. See sections on Leachable Toxic Waste and Lead Based Paint for additional information.

The requirement for testing of waste materials is at the discretion of WRWM.

#### 5.1.2 Drywall

Drywall that is free of hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos, leachate hazardous paint) is accepted at designated C&D management areas of transfer station sites throughout the western region of Newfoundland.

Testing may be required for demolition waste from buildings generally dated pre-early 1980s to demonstrate that the materials are non-hazardous.

#### 5.1.3 Plaster

Plaster that is free of hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos, leachate hazardous paint) is accepted at designated C&D management areas of transfer station sites throughout the western region of Newfoundland.

Testing may be required for demolition waste from buildings generally dated pre-early 1980s to demonstrate that the materials are non-hazardous.

#### 5.1.4 Asphalt Shingles

Asphalt shingles that are free of hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos) are accepted at designated C&D management areas of transfer station sites throughout the western region of Newfoundland.

Testing may be required for demolition waste from buildings generally dated pre-early 1980s to demonstrate that the materials are non-hazardous.

### 5.1.5 Asphalt

Large quantities of asphalt are not accepted at WRWMs Waste Management Facilities. Domestic size loads of asphalt may be accepted directly at the Wild Cove C&D landfill, with prior operator approval.

See *Guidelines for Waste Asphalt Reuse in New Pavement or in Roadbed Construction of Paved Roads; and/or Storage and Final Disposal*, February, 2011, GD-PPD-008.2 or contact the responsible government agency for further information on management options for waste asphalt.

### 5.1.6 Metals

Metals that are free of hazardous materials are accepted at designated exterior recyclable metal management areas of transfer station sites throughout the western region of Newfoundland. Metals may also be accepted at recognized metal salvage and recycling facilities.

### 5.1.7 Aggregate

#### 5.1.7.1 CLEAN (UNCONTAMINATED) AGGREGATE

Clean (uncontaminated) aggregate such as concrete, stones, brick, and soil is accepted at C&D management areas of transfer station sites throughout western region. Testing of potentially contaminated aggregate may be required to demonstrate that the aggregate is not contaminated (see 3.1.7.2).

Clean (uncontaminated) aggregate may be usable as clean fill, with prior approval of the responsible government agency.

#### 5.1.7.2 POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SOIL/AGGREGATE

Contaminated soil/aggregate material is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

In accordance with applicable guidelines, waste generated as a result of dredging of harbours or other locations with human activity, or excavation of soil on commercial and industrial properties should be considered potentially contaminated and preceded with sampling, appropriate to the type of contamination expected, to determine appropriate disposal options.

Waste soil and dredged material may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal site (including the Wild Cove C&D landfill site) with permission of owner/operator and Service NL, provided total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) concentrations are less than or equal to 1,000 mg/kg and that the material meets the Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment (CCME) Soil Quality Guideline (SQG) for industrial land use or passes the US EPA Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), Test Method 1311 for leachability of contaminants of concern.

Contaminated soil generated within the western region can be transported to licenced soil treatment facilities within western region for treatment/disposal. It is recommended that approval of WRWM be obtained prior to delivery of materials to these facilities. Service NL should be contacted for information on management of contaminated soil.

Excavated soils from Greenfield (undeveloped) residential sites (with no impacts expected) may be used on the source property or other properties for beneficial purposes, without testing.

Excavated soils from Greenfield IC&I sites (no impacts expected) may be used on the source property or other properties for beneficial purposes, provided testing indicates that more conservative guidelines/criteria (e.g., for a residential property) are met and with the approval of the responsible government agency.

Excavated soils from IC&I sites may be used on the source property in areas of contamination where soil meets the site guidelines/criteria and with the approval of the responsible government agency. Only soils meeting the more conservative residential criteria may be used on non-contaminated areas of the same site. Soils exceeding residential guidelines/criteria may not be reused on other sites, without the approval of the responsible government agency. Dredged material may be managed similarly, provided the material is dry enough to be moved/placed.

Consent from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans is required when considering disposal of dredged materials in waters frequented by fish or in areas of fish habitat.

Clean concrete (no surface coatings, no exposed rebar) may be used as clean fill (with the prior approval of the responsible government agency). Clean bricks may be considered similarly, where an acceptable proposal is submitted. Clean concrete and brick may also be accepted as C&D materials at WRWM Facilities.

Concrete with surface coatings such as paint (no exposed rebar) may be used as clean fill (with prior approval of the responsible government agency) provided the concentration of lead in the paint meets the guideline/criteria for the site and the paint is non-leachate hazardous.

See *Protocol for the Management of Excavated Soils, Concrete Rubble and Dredged Materials*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, May, 2015 GD-PPD-045.2 or contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

#### **5.1.8 Vinyl, PVC, ABS (e.g., siding, piping, windows)**

C&D materials such as vinyl siding, piping and windows are accepted at designated C&D management areas of transfer stations throughout the western region.

#### **5.1.9 Mixed C&D Materials**

Mixed C&D waste will be accepted at C&D management areas of transfer stations throughout the western region. Surcharges may apply to mixed C&D waste streams.

## **5.2 Hazardous Waste**

Waste is considered hazardous if it, or the materials or substances it contains, are harmful to human health or the environment. Due to their nature, IC&I hazardous waste is only accepted at WRWM Facilities within the western region in exceptional cases and with prior approval of the responsible government agency and WRWM.

Hazardous wastes require special handling and disposal. Materials suspected to be hazardous may be subject to testing by an appropriately accredited laboratory to confirm handling and disposal requirements. Transporters of hazardous waste must have an approval issued by the responsible government agency. Appropriate shipping documentation is required. Waste manifests must be completed and submitted to the responsible government agency prior to shipment of the waste. There are currently no licenced hazardous waste disposal facilities in the Province of Newfoundland. As such, out-of-Province disposal of hazardous wastes may be required.

Additional information including available options for the disposal of special or hazardous wastes within the western region of Newfoundland can be found at <http://rethinkwastenl.ca/rtw-category/hazardous-waste/?region=western> or by contacting the responsible government agency.



### 5.2.1 Asbestos

Landfill disposal of asbestos as special waste in accordance with provincial directives is allowed with permission of the landfill owner/operator and Service NL. Appropriately packaged (i.e., in accordance with regulatory requirements) asbestos waste may be accepted for disposal at the designated area of the Wild Cove C&D landfill, with prior operator approval. Asbestos waste is not accepted at any other WRWM Facilities.

Asbestos waste must be removed by a qualified contractor registered with Service NL in accordance with applicable regulations. Asbestos waste must be enclosed securely in a polyethylene bag/wrap with a thickness of not less than 6 mil (double bagged), the outside of which is free of asbestos and free of punctures, tears or leaks and labelled as Asbestos Waste or Asbestos Contaminated Material.

Collection, handling and transportation of asbestos must be completed in accordance with the Asbestos Abatement Regulations under the NL Occupational Health and Safety Act. Approval must be obtained from Service NL and WRWM prior to delivery of asbestos waste for disposal (Asbestos Waste Disposal Request Form).

Transporters must hold a valid Certificate of Approval to operate a waste management system, under provision of the *Environmental Protection Act, 2002*.

See *Asbestos Waste Disposal*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, November, 2014, GD-PPD-033.11 or contact the responsible government agency for additional information on asbestos waste disposal.

### 5.2.2 Waste Paint Products

Waste paint products can be brought to paint collection depots located throughout the western region including at each of the transfer station sites, without charge, provided it meets with the requirements of the Newfoundland PaintRecycling Program. Waste paint is managed by the Newfoundland PaintRecycling Program which is operated by ReGeneration on behalf of paint manufacturers and retailers in NL. This program is overseen by the MMSB.

To be accepted as part of this program, paints must be in their original containers, in good condition with the label intact. Containers must be tightly sealed and different types of paint products must not be mixed together.

WRSB must be contacted in advance if large volumes of paint are to be delivered to ensure there is adequate capacity.

Further information on the Newfoundland PaintRecycling Program can be found at <https://www.regeneration.ca/programs/paint/newfoundland/> or by contacting the responsible government agency.

### 5.2.3 Halocarbon Containing Equipment

Halocarbons are considered to be a hazardous material. Halocarbon containing equipment (e.g., refrigeration, air conditioning and fire extinguishing equipment) must be certified to be free of halocarbons for acceptance at WRWM Facilities.

See *Halocarbon Regulations*, Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 41/05 under the Environment Protection Act (OC 2005-229) or contact the responsible government agency for further information.

#### 5.2.4 Mercury Containing Equipment

Mercury containing equipment is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

Mercury containing equipment (e.g., bulbs, ballasts and thermostats) are considered hazardous waste and are banned from landfill disposal in the Province. IC&I sources of mercury containing equipment must be transported by a licenced hazardous waste transporter to a licenced final disposal/recycling facility (none currently present in the Province). Contact the responsible government agency for information on management options for mercury containing equipment.

#### 5.2.5 Polychlorinated Bi-Phenyls

Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) containing electrical waste is considered hazardous and is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

PCB containing equipment is subject to shipment by licensed transporters to licenced treatment/final disposal/recycling facilities (none currently present in the Province). Hazardous waste generated by the IC&I sector must be managed by appropriately qualified hazardous waste contractors.

PCB impacted soil may be disposed of at the WRWM C&D landfill provided sampling and laboratory analysis indicate that PCB concentrations are below the CCME SQG for industrial sites (33 ppm) and that prior approval from the responsible government agency and WRWM. Soil is not permitted through western region's transfer stations.

#### 5.2.6 Pesticides

Pesticides are considered Waste Dangerous Goods under the NL provincial *Environmental Protection Act* and are banned from landfill disposal. Pesticides generated by the IC&I sector must be managed by appropriately qualified hazardous waste contractors.

#### 5.2.7 Leachable Toxic Waste

Leachable toxic waste is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

Where sampling and laboratory analysis indicate a waste material (coatings, soil or dredge materials) exceed CCME SQGs for industrial sites, the sample is subject to a leachate test (USEPA Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure 1311) to determine acceptability at landfills. If leachate criteria are exceeded, the material is considered hazardous and is subject to shipment by licensed transporters to licenced treatment/final disposal/recycling facilities (none currently present in the Province). See *Leachable Toxic Waste, Testing and Disposal*, NL Department of Environment Guidance Document, November, 2003, GD-PPD-26.1 or contact the responsible government agency for further information.

### 5.2.8 Lead Leachate Hazardous Paints

Lead leachate hazardous paints (paint flakes or painted materials) are not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

Testing may be required for demolition waste from buildings generally dated pre-early 1980s to demonstrate that the paint is non-leachate hazardous.

Sampling of lead paint (painted materials or debris) must be completed in accordance with the *Leachable Toxic Waste, Testing and Disposal*, NL Department of Environment Guidance Document, November, 2003, GD-PPD-26.1. The limits for lead based paint landfill disposal is 5,000 ppm or 5 mg/L as determined by ESEPA Method 1311 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure. Contact the responsible government agency for additional information on management of lead leachate hazardous paints.

### 5.2.9 Fish, Shellfish and Fish Offal

Fish, shellfish and fish offal waste may accepted at WRWM Facilities with prior approval.

See *Disposal of Fish, Shellfish, and Fish Offal*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, November, 2004 or contact the responsible government agency for further information.

### 5.2.10 Heating Oil Storage Tanks

Heating oil storage tanks meeting the following requirements may be accepted at the metal storage areas of western region transfer station sites for recycling:

- Confirmation is provided that the tanks have been purged of product, tank bottom sludge and vapour;
- Tank is cut in half or has sufficient openings cut in the tank to prevent the accumulation of vapour and to accommodate visual inspection; and,
- Meets with the prior approval of WRWM.

See *Heating Oil Storage Tank System Regulations*, Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 60/03 or contact the responsible government agency for further information.

### 5.2.11 Used Oil, Grease, Oil Filters

Used oil and grease from the IC&I sector are not accepted at WRWM Facilities. Used oil filters may be accepted for recycling provided they have been crushed and drained of oils in accordance with the Used Oil Regulations and meet with the approval of WRWM.

Used oil and grease may be managed by licenced contractors or at a licenced used oil return/storage facility in accordance with the *Used Oil Control Regulations*, Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 82/02 under the *Environmental Protection Act* (OC 2002-430).

RethinkNL provides information on available businesses that manage used oil and grease in the western region of NL <http://rethinkwastenl.ca/rtw-category/used-oil/?region=western>. Contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

### **5.2.12 Batteries**

Non-recyclable lead acid batteries from the IC&I sector are considered hazardous waste and are not accepted at WRWM Facilities. WRWM has facilities for the management of residential household hazardous wastes only. Hazardous waste generated by the IC&I sector must be managed by appropriately qualified hazardous waste contractors.

RethinkNL provides information on available businesses that manage batteries in the western region of NL <http://rethinkwastenl.ca/rtw-category/used-oil/?region=western> Contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

### **5.2.13 Dry Cleaning Fluids**

Dry cleaning fluids such as tetrachloroethylene or perchloroethylene containing fluids are banned from landfilling and are not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

Dry cleaning fluids may not be released into the environment and as such cannot be disposed via sewers. Dry cleaning fluids must be managed as a hazardous waste and managed by a qualified contractor at an appropriately licenced facility. Out of province disposal may be required.

Transportation and packaging is regulated under Federal legislation to prevent leakage/spillage and to track final recycling/disposal at licenced facilities outside of Newfoundland. Contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

### **5.2.14 Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Waste**

Biomedical and pharmaceutical waste is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

Biomedical and pharmaceutical waste (e.g., material generated at facilities such as human or animal health care facilities, teaching or research establishments, needle and syringe exchange programs and medical and dental offices, pharmacies and funeral homes) require special handling and disposal because they present risk to human and environmental health. As such, these wastes must be appropriately managed, contained and transported by a licenced transporter to a licensed final disposal facility in accordance with Provincial and Federal guidelines. There are currently no such facilities in the province of Newfoundland and as such these materials must be disposed of out of Province.

See *Management of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Waste (BPW)* NL Department of Environment and Climate Change Guidance Document, October 5, 2016, GD-PPD-078 for further information.

Additional information may also be available by contacting the Pharmacist's Association of Newfoundland, or the NL Pharmacy Board or by contacting the responsible government agency.

### **5.2.15 Specified Risk Material**

Specified risk material is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

Specified risk material includes the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia (nerves attached to the brain), eyes, tonsils, spinal cord, and dorsal root ganglia (nerves attached to the spinal cord) of cattle aged 30 months or older, and the distal ileum (portion of the small intestine) of cattle of all ages. These cattle tissues, if infected are capable of transmitting bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or mad cow disease if added to animal feed, pet food or fertilizer.

These materials must be managed as hazardous wastes and must be managed by a licenced contractor at an appropriately licenced facility. Contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

### **5.2.16 International Waste**

International waste is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

International waste includes waste removed from aircraft and ships arriving in Canada from overseas; and any commodities, regulated by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), seized from international travellers arriving in Canada, which are prohibited or do not meet import requirements.

International waste must be managed by licenced waste collectors/transporters and be disposed of at a waste disposal site approved by CFIA in accordance with CFIA directives.

See *International Waste Disposal*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, May, 2016, GD-PPD-056 or contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

### **5.2.17 Bulk Liquids and Sludge**

Bulk liquids and sludge materials are not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

Bulk liquids and sludges have to be disposed of in accordance with applicable guidelines and regulations. Contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

### **5.2.18 Kitchen Oil and Fat**

Kitchen oil and fat are accepted at collection depot areas at WRWM Facilities in Wild Cove, Port-Aux-Basques and St. George's. Kitchen oil and fat must arrive as a clean stream, separate from other waste.

Kitchen oil and fat may also be collected privately by qualified contractors for recycling. RethinkNL provides information on available businesses that manage kitchen fat, oil and grease in the western region of NL <http://rethinkwastenl.ca/rtw-category/used-oil/?region=western>. Contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

### **5.2.19 Septic Waste**

Septic waste is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

Contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

#### **5.2.19.1 LIQUID SEPTIC WASTE AND SLUDGE**

Liquid septic waste and sludge require special provisions for treatment and/ or disposal for which approval must be requested from the responsible government agency.

Contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

#### **5.2.19.2 DRY SEPTIC WASTE (BIOSOLIDS)**

Dry septic waste (biosolids) require special provisions for treatment and/ or disposal for which approval must be requested from the responsible government agency.

Contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

### 5.2.20 Dead Animals

Dead animal are not accepted at WRWM Waste Transfer Stations.

Dead animals are accepted directly at the Wild Cove C&D landfill for disposal, with the approval of WRWM. Where possible, dead animals must be collected in puncture proof (6 mm) polyethylene bags. Transportation shall be in enclosed, leak-proof containers. Penalties or requirements for remedial action apply in the case of spillage.

NL Guidance document must be consulted when selecting disposal options for dead animals. See *Disposal of Dead Animals*, NL Department of Municipal Affairs and Environment, August, 2017, GD-PPD-005.3 or contact the responsible government agency for additional information.

### 5.2.21 Aquaculture Waste

Aquaculture waste is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

Contact the responsible government agency for information on disposal options.

### 5.2.22 Radioactive Waste

#### 5.2.22.1 LOW LEVEL OF NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (NORMS) (<70 BECQUEREL/G TOTAL SPECIFIC ACTIVITY)

Radioactive materials are considered hazardous and must be managed by a qualified contractor and disposed of at a licenced hazardous waste facility. An exception may be granted for small quantities of smoke detectors, with operator approval.

See *NORM Waste Management*, NL Department of Environment and Climate Change Guidance Document, December, 2017, GD-PPD-079.1 or contact the responsible government agency for further information.

#### 5.2.22.2 RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL (>70 BECQUEREL/G)

Radioactive materials are considered hazardous and must be managed by a qualified contractor and disposed of at a licenced hazardous waste facility. Contact the appropriate authority for information on available disposal methods.

### 5.2.23 Used Tires

#### 5.2.23.1 MMSBs USED TIRE RECYCLING PROGRAM:

Used tires that accepted as part of MMSBs Used Tire Recycling Program from the IC&I sector are not accepted at WRWM Facilities. These include:

- highway tires (rim diameter of 24.5 inches or less);
- passenger and light truck tires;
- motorcycle tires;
- camper tires;
- trailer tires;
- transport;
- bus;
- semi-trailer, and
- dump truck tires.

To be accepted as part of the MMSB Tire Recycling Program, these tires must be in whole form, free of mud or debris, must have rims removed and taken to a tire retailer for recycling.

Retailers generating used tires captured under the provincial Used Tire Recycling Program should contact MMSB directly for collection. See NL Used Tire Management Program, Tire Supplier Guide, <http://mmsb.nl.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/MMSB-Tire-Supplier-Handbook-Feb2017.pdf>.

### 5.2.23.2 USED TIRES NOT COVERED BY MMSBs USED TIRE RECYCLING PROGRAM:

Used tires that are not part of the MSMB Used Tire Recycling Program are accepted for disposal at a second generation lined landfill and are therefore accepted at WRWM transfer stations. These tires include:

- off the road tires;
- ATV/dirt bike tires;
- farm/industrial/non-highway construction tires; and,
- Tire fragments and tires with a rim diameter greater than 24.5 inches.

Note: Oversize tires may not be accepted, at WRWM's discretion.

See *Guide for the Disposal of Off the Road (OTR) Tires and Tire Material*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, May, 2008, GD-PPD-041.3 for further information.

### 5.2.24 Electronic Waste

E-Waste is accepted at E-Waste collection depots located at WRWMs Waste Management Facilities, provided it arrives as a separate (non-mixed) load for management as part of an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program overseen by the MMSB.

Acceptable electronic waste includes:

- display devices (TVs, monitors);
- non-cellular telephones;
- home audio/video systems;
- desktop computers;
- portable computers;
- computer periphery (mouse, keyboard);
- desktop printers;
- personal/portable audio/video systems;
- home theatre in a box systems;
- vehicle audio/video systems; and,
- cellular devices.

Damaged E-waste (e.g., cathode ray tubes or monitors) is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

See <http://mmsb.nl.ca/waste-diversion/extended-producer-responsibility/> for additional information on how E-waste can be managed through these EPR programs, including available E-Waste drop off locations.

### 5.2.25 Metals

#### 5.2.25.1 VEHICLE WRECKS AND SCRAP METAL

Vehicle wrecks and scrap metal that are free of hazardous products are accepted at designated metal recycling areas located at all transfer station sites (not through the transfer station itself). All fluids, batteries and tires must be removed prior to delivery to the transfer station site.

Metal waste is also accepted at recognized metal salvage and recycling operations.

#### 5.2.25.2 WHITE GOODS

White goods (e.g., refrigerators, freezers, stove, etc.) are accepted at designated metal recycling areas located at transfer station sites. White goods must be certified to be halocarbon free to be accepted.

#### 5.2.26 Yard Waste

Yard waste, including general landscaping waste, tree branches, twigs, and pruning waste, from the IC&I sector is accepted at the exterior C&D management areas of western region transfer stations.

#### 5.2.27 Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable Waste

Unidentifiable or unclassifiable waste is not accepted at WRWM Facilities.

Waste generators must appropriately identify the source and make up of waste material deemed unidentifiable or unclassifiable to allow WRWM staff to determine whether or not the material will be accepted.

#### 5.2.28 Other Waste

Acceptability of wastes not described in this policy must be confirmed by contacting WRWM staff prior to delivery of the waste to WRWM facilities. Failure to do so may result in rejection of material.



## APPENDIX A

# Guidelines and Legislation

*Asbestos Abatement Regulations* under the *NL Occupational Health and Safety Act*.

*Aquaculture Activities Regulations (SOR/2015-177)*, under the *Fisheries Act*.

*Asbestos Waste Disposal*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, November, 2014, GD-PPD-033.11.

*Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal Sites*, NL Environmental Standards, May, 2010, GD-PPD-050.3.

*Disposal of Dead Animals*, NL Department of Municipal Affairs and Environment, August, 2017, GD-PPD-005.3.

*Disposal of Fish, Shellfish, and Fish Offal*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, November, 2004.

*Environmental Protection Act*, SNL 2002.

*Guide for the Disposal of Off the Road (OTR) Tires and Tire Material*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, May, 2008, GD-PPD-041.3.

*Guidelines for Waste Asphalt Reuse in New Pavement or in Roadbed Construction of Paved Roads; and/or Storage and Final Disposal*, February, 2011, GD-PPD-008.2.

*Halocarbon Regulations*, Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 41/05 under the *Environment Protection Act (OC 2005-229)*.

*Heating Oil Storage Tank System Regulations*, Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 60/03.

*Highway Traffic Act* Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 59/03, Waste Management Regulations, 2003 under the *Environment Protection Act (OC 2003-226)*.

*International Waste Disposal*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, May, 2016, GD-PPD-056.

*Leachable Toxic Waste, Testing and Disposal*, NL Department of Environment Guidance Document, November, 2003, GD-PPD-26.1.

*Management of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Waste (BPW)* NL Department of Environment and Climate Change Guidance Document, October 5, 2016, GD-PPD-078.

*Municipal Landfill Bans, Special Waste and Diversion Programs*, NL Department of Environment and Climate Change Guidance Document, November, 2016, GD-PPD-22.2.

*NORM Waste Management*, NL Department of Environment and Climate Change Guidance Document, December, 2017, GD-PPD-079.1.

*Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Stations/Local Waste Management Facilities*, NL Environmental Standards, July, 2010, GD-PPD-046.2.

*Protocol for the Management of Excavated Soils, Concrete Rubble and Dredged Materials*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, May, 2015 GD-PPD-045.2.

*Responsibilities related to Municipal and IC&I Waste*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, May, 2013, GD-PPD-068.

*Treated Wood Waste Disposal*, NL Department of Environment and Conservation Guidance Document, September 2015, GD-PPD-PPD-075.1.

*Used Oil Control Regulations*, Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 82/02 under the *Environmental Protection Act* (OC 2002-430).

*Waste Management Regulations*, 2003 Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 59/03, under the *Environmental Protection Act* (OC 2003-226).

## Schedule of Fees

Product Description	Price per tonne
MSW & Recycling into Transfer Station*	\$164.00
Construction, Renovation & Demolition*	\$164.00
Shingles - clean	\$60.00
Concrete / Masonry / Bricks / Cinder Blocks - clean	\$60.00
Wood – clean	\$164.00
House tear down with permit from town, LSD, etc.	\$90.00

*\*Cost for wastes requiring prior approval or special disposal will be determined at the time of approval.*