

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Construction OEMP the following definitions will apply:

Alien vegetation means all undesirable vegetation, defined as but not limited to, all declared category 1 and category 2 plants in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (43 of 1983) (CARA) amended regulations 15 and 16 as promulgated in March 2001.

Construction activity refers to any action taken by the Contractor, his subcontractors, suppliers or personnel in undertaking the construction work.

Construction area(s) refers to all areas used by the Contractor in order to carry out the required construction activities. This includes, all offices, accommodation facilities, testing facilities/laboratories, batching areas, storage & stockpiling areas, workshops, spoiling areas, access roads, traffic accommodation (e.g. bypasses), etc.

Environment means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of - land, water and atmosphere; micro-organisms, plant and animal life; any part or combination of the above and the interrelationships among and between them; the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being.

Environmental Impact refers to any change to the environment, whether desirable or undesirable, that would result directly or indirectly from any construction activity.

Hazardous material/substances refer to any substance that contains an element of risk and could have a deleterious effect on the environment.

Vegetation rehabilitation refers to the re-establishment of locally indigenous vegetation

1. INTRODUCTION

This project entails the construction of a secondary mini steel foundry (2x20Mt furnaces), continuous casting machine and hot rolling mill in Nigel. The proposed project uses technology commonly used internationally. Recovered steel is the main raw material and is processed to form steel billets, typically for the conversion into products for the construction industry.

The proposed project includes steel foundry continuous casting machine and the Hot Rolling Mill

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2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PRINCIPALS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

2.1 National Environmental Management Waste Act

Waste legislation in South Africa provides for section 24 of the Constitution of South Africa through the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (59 of 2008) (NEM:WA). The NEM:WA's objectives include:

- to protect health, well-being and the environment by providing reasonable
- measures for— minimizing the consumption of natural resources;
- treating and safely disposing of waste as a last resort;
- preventing pollution and ecological degradation;
- securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development;
- achieving integrated waste management reporting and planning;
- to ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment; and
- to give effect to Section 24 of the Constitution in order to secure an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being.

The NEM:WA regulates waste management activities through the General Notice GN718 List of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the environment (3rd July 2009). The waste management activities included in this WMP include:

- storage;
- treatment; and
- recovery of waste.

The waste management activities require a waste management license in which the conditions associated with the management of the activity is legally outlined.

In terms of Section 7.1(c) NEM:WA the Minister has published Draft Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste (GN436 of 2011). The document sets out the minimum requirements for the design and operation of storage facilities, provides a uniform approach relating to storage facilities and attempts to provide best practice. Whilst this document is not promulgated, it is considered in terms of good practice and is used in the preparation of this WMP.

2.2 Municipal By-laws

Municipal by-laws and policies are covered by the Scheduled Trade Permits of the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality. These cover various aspects but foremost with respect to waste the policies concerning the installation and operation of conservancy tanks will be considered.

2.3 Principals

2.3.1 Cradle-to-Cradle

Typically, the cradle-to-grave principal has been used in waste management. The principal focused the responsibility of the waste for generator to the disposal of the waste. This has been superseded recently by

ensuring that generator is responsible for the waste until such time as it is recycled, re-used or recovered. This is a principal which attempts to bring sustainability into waste management.

2.3.2 Duty of Care

The Duty of Care principal is inherent in South African legislation and the National Waste Management Strategy through extended producer responsibility. The term apportions responsibility of the generator to ensure that waste is correctly handled in the most appropriate and diligent manner.

2.3.3 General Duty

The holder of waste has specific duties in terms of the NEM:WA which include:

measures to—

- (a) avoid the generation of waste and where such generation cannot be avoided, to minimise the toxicity and amounts of waste that are generated;
 - (b) reduce, re-use, recycle and recover waste;
 - (c) where waste must be disposed of, ensure that the waste is treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner;
 - (d) manage the waste in such a manner that it does not endanger health or the environment or cause a nuisance through noise, odour or visual impacts;
 - (e) prevent any employee or any person under his or her supervision from contravening this Act; and
 - (f) prevent the waste from being used for an unauthorised purpose
- (2) Any person who sells a product that may be used by the public and that is likely to result in the generation of hazardous waste must take reasonable steps to inform the public of the impact of that waste on health and the environment.

2.3.4 Extended Producer Responsibility

Extended Producer Responsibility refers to the financial and physical responsibility placed upon a generator to inform downstream users or consumers of potential or inherent hazards associated with the waste. According to Section 18.1 of the NEM:WA the Minister is to declare objects to which this section pertains to. To date no such declaration has been made however it would be considered good practice and is included where possible.

Waste Hierarchy – Avoid, reduce, re-use, recycle, treatment and disposal

The NEM:WA and the National Waste Management Strategy (DEA, 2010) use the core principal of the waste hierarchy. This involves the promotion of avoidance in preference to reduction, re-use and recycling. Where possible this is used in the development of the WMP.

2.4 Minimum Requirements

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry produced a series of minimum standards for waste management. This is focused on the disposal of waste however, the third edition (2005)¹, does focus on the re-use and recycling of hazardous wastes in industries typifying the mining and beneficiation industries. This series is not enforceable however, it is considered in preparing this WMP.

3. WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTROL OFFICER

Under section 58 of the NEM:WA the license holder may be required to appoint a Waste Control Officer. According to the NEM:WA the WMCO must:

- (a) work towards the development and introduction of clean production technologies and practices to achieve waste minimisation;
- (b) identify and submit potential measures in respect of waste minimisation, including the reduction, recovery, re-use and recycling of waste to the waste management license holder and the licensing authority;
- (c) take all reasonable steps to ensure compliance by the holder of the waste management license with the license conditions and requirements and the provisions of this Act; and (d) promptly report any non-compliance with any license conditions or requirements or provisions of this Act to the licensing authority through the most effective means reasonably available.

The WMCO must be in a position of management and must be supplied with a letter of appointment with a terms of reference. The terms of reference must relate to all matters concerning waste and should include:

- Manage all waste handling contractors and it is recommended that the WMCO is involved in the construction of the contractual arrangements with the service provider.
- Manage and report on the waste management accounting system;
- Manage all measuring and monitoring functions;
- The overseeing of all auditing functions;
- Maintain all records relating to waste;
- Undertake all necessary investigations and implementation of findings thereof;
- Undertake and implement all remediation measures identified during inspections, internal, external and regulatory audits.
- Ensure matters are reported to a senior management review;
- Ensure relevant authorities are notified in accordance with the WML.

4. WASTE CHARACTERISATION

4.1 Wastes Generated

Solid wastes generated include slag, refractory waste, metallurgical wastes (baghouse dust) and mill scale. Small volumes of sludge from water treatment plants (See Section 7) can be expected. General domestic solid waste will be produced. Wet sludge from the conservancy tank can be expected.

4.2 Solid Waste Characterisation

Waste is categorized as general waste and hazardous waste. General waste is waste which does not pose an immediate hazard or threat to health and/or environment and includes:

- Domestic waste;
- Construction and demolition waste;
- Business waste; and
- Inert waste.

Waste streams which are considered to be general waste are listed in Table 1 below.

4.3 Hazardous Waste Classification

It is noted that metallurgical wastes, slag and refractory materials are not considered hazardous by the proponent. There is sufficient background information pertaining to the constituents within the materials to justify the non-hazardous nature of the material however, there is no analysis to confirm this. Internationally, there is a plethora of information on the use of slag in road construction and aggregate industries. Furthermore, there are several foundries in the country which have delisted their slags and metallurgical wastes. However, the current Minimum Requirements does not facilitate delisting based on information other than analysis using Toxicity Chemical Leaching Potential (TCLP) analysis. Hence the authorities are likely to consider the material hazardous until such time as the material can be analysed or until such time as the legislation changes and SANS 10234 can be utilized.

Hazardous wastes are those wastes that contain organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical or toxicological characteristics, have a detrimental impact on health and the environment. Potential hazardous wastes are listed in Table 2.

Table 1: Typical General Waste Category

Sub Category	Description
Domestic Waste	Waste generated typically from canteens and offices. Although classified as a general waste, this waste contains organic substances and small volumes of hazardous substances (DWAF, 1998).
Paper and Cardboard Waste	Solid waste composed of paper and cardboard and typically found in offices and administrative areas as well as goods receiving / despatch areas where materials often arrive packaged in cardboard boxes.
Food Waste	Wastes generated in the preparation of food stuffs and unconsumed food stuffs emanating from the canteen.
Garden Refuse	Solid decomposable waste from the maintenance of gardens and grounds.
Building Rubble	Waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodelling, repair, and demolition operations.

Metal Waste

Ferrous and non-ferrous metal usually generated as a result of manufacturing, servicing and general maintenance.

Mineral Waste²

Operational waste that is generated as a result of the metallurgical process, spillage of minerals from materials conveyance systems and stormwater drains (silt). Constituents often include:

- ☒ Metallurgical slag
- ☒ Refractory materials

Table 2: Typical Hazardous Waste Category

Sub Category	Description
Hydrocarbon Waste	Oily substances arising as a waste product of the use of oils / greases in a wide range of industrial and commercial activities, such as engineering, power generation and vehicle maintenance. Liquid and solid waste containing hydrocarbons which occur as a result of spillages, as waste oils from maintenance, hydrocarbon containers and oil contaminated materials.
Asbestos Waste	Waste materials containing non friable and/or 'friable' asbestos material in a concentration greater than 1% asbestos by volume. Asbestos in a fibre form can be, when dry, crumbed or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
Chemical Waste	Chemical waste includes solids, liquids or gases containing or contaminated with any of the following: (these include certain paints, disinfectants, cleaning agents, batteries, explosives etc) ☒ Flammable wastes; ☒ Leachate toxic materials (e.g., heavy metals, pesticides); ☒ Corrosives; ☒ Reactives such as oxidizers, explosives, unstable materials and water-reactive materials; ☒ Toxic materials including mutagenic, carcinogenic, acute or chronic toxicity materials; ☒ Polychlorinated biphenyls (> 50 ppm concentration).
Fluorescent Tube Waste	Burnt out fluorescent light bulbs containing toxic materials such as mercury, cadmium and lead.
Medical Waste	Anatomical materials used in the clinic such as soiled surgical dressings, hypodermic needles, sharps and other materials requiring special disposal procedures.
Mixed Waste	Waste that has not been subjected to any form of screening and/or separation and therefore comprises an undetermined ratio of general and hazardous waste. Waste of this type is considered hazardous by means of the precautionary principle.
Mineral Waste	Mixed operational waste that is generated as a result of the spillage of minerals from materials conveyance systems, stormwater drains (silt) and settled dust from the off-gas filtration plant. Constituents often include: ☒ Baghouse filter dust ☒ Ash from re-heater ☒ Process water sludge
Sewage Waste	Untreated sewage requiring treatment in a sewage treatment works.
Wastewater Treatment Sludge	Sludge emanating from the wastewater treatment works may

comprise high salt content, metal content and oil/sludges

Area Number	Area Name	Hydrocarbon Waste	Asbestos Waste	Chemical Wastes	Fluorescent Tube waste	Medical waste	Mixed waste	Mineral waste	Industrial solid waste	Sewage waste	Domestic	Paper and cardboard	Food waste	Garden waste	Building Ruble	Metal	Mineral waste	Wood Wase
	Weigh ridge	X			X						X	X						
	Raw Material off load	X					X											X
	Melt shop	X		X	X		X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X
	Continuous caster	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X
	Billet Storage	X			X						X	X			X	X		X
	Pre-heater	X	X				X		X		X				X			
	Hot rolling mill	X	X	X	X		X				X	X			X	X	X	
	Billet and bar distribution				X						X	X			X	X		X
	Mechanical workshop	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X			X	X		X
	Electrical workshop	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X			X	X		X
	Air separation	X		X	X										X			
	Office and Ablution			X	X					X	X	X	X					X
	Open Area			X	X		X	X			X			X				X
	Clinic				X	X	X				X	X						
	Conservancy Tank									X								
	WWTW	X		X	X		X				X				X			X
	Canteen												X					

5. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

A solid waste management area will be constructed to store solid wastes. The construction of the waste management area will be defined by the waste classification but is likely to be a lined system. The draft Regulations for the Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste will be applied for the construction requirements.

The following objectives for solid waste management are developed:

- No impact to the environment through the storage of solid wastes.
- Slag, refractory lining and metallurgical waste will be sent to recycling operations to recover metallic constituents or for use as an aggregate.
- Metallurgical waste (millscale) can be briquetted and returned to the foundry for re-use or sent to a recycling operation.
- Sludge from water treatment, will be of small volumes and will be disposed of at a suitably registered and constructed facility eg. Shongweni (pending Classification).
- General wastes will be dispatched to recycling operations or to landfill for disposal.

5.1 Storage Locality

The process waste storage area will be located at the south eastern portion of the site. These facilities will be a roofed structure with stormwater run-off being diverted around the structure. The facility will need to be secured with authorised personal only allowed into the facilities. Furthermore, it will be managed by a foreman with the WMCO overseeing operations.

General waste will be stored in a central waste area and where possible waste materials will be separated for recycling and diversion from landfill. The waste storage area will be secured and placed on an impermeable standing.

6. WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1 General Waste Receptacles

Waste Containers must be suitable for the purpose, volume, handling and nature of the waste. Please see Appendix A for examples of waste infrastructure which is applicable. The following general requirements are made:

- Containers must be of sufficient strength and must not break under normal use;
- Containers must be handled under appropriate safety requirements and all waste lost during handling must be contained;
- Waste must be stored in covered containers;
- Liquid wastes stored in leak resistant containers and inspected weekly;
- Foundations, where appropriate, must be protected and be resistant to internal and external wear, vibration, chemical activity, fire, heat or activities which may cause failure of the foundation;
- Lining of containers, where appropriate, must be compatible with the substance stored therein and must meet relevant standards (SANS etc).

6.2 Hazardous Waste

All areas constructed for the storage of hazardous waste should be:

- Designed by a professional engineer;
- Impermeable/hardstanding;
- In the case of liquid waste storage the facility must be surrounded by a interception trench; must have secondary containment with 110% of the largest tank capacity or 25% of the total storage capacity (whichever is greater);
- In case of hazardous wastes should be covered by a roofing structure or have an impervious lid;
- The facility must be able to provide drainage and containment of all run-off with the capacity of maintaining 500mm freeboard under conditions of flooding;

6.2.1 Medical Waste Receptacles

- Re-usable containers must be disinfected before re-use and meet standards specified in SANS;
- Floors of the storage area must be disinfected twice per day;
- Sharps stored in puncture proof, rigid and tamper proof containers which are clearly marked;
- Stand alone plastic bags must have a minimum thickness of 80µm whilst liners must be of 60µm;

6.2.2 Ash Storage

The ash generated by the reheating furnace will be stored at the furnace in an enclosed and secured receptacle (skip) until collection by the waste management service provider.

6.2.3 Asbestos Waste

Asbestos waste generated in the caster will need to be double bagged and disposed of at a registered landfill. The handling of asbestos waste will need to be undertaken in terms of the Policy on the handling and disposal of asbestos and asbestos containing waste in terms of Section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act (ECA).

7. LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Sewage

Sewage is contained in a conservancy tank and serviced by a registered provider. Sludge is to be sent to the nearest water treatment works, namely the Southern Wastewater Treatment Works (SWWTW). Sewage may be treated for recovery of water and re-used within the process water system however, sludge waste will still be generated from this operation and will be stored until disposal at the SWWTW.

7.2 Liquid Oily Waste

Oily waste generated from the caster, roll mill and workshops will be sent to oil recycling operations. Suitably licensed facilities will be used with a preference for National Oil Recycling Association of South Africa (NORA: SA) members.

7.3 Wastewater

Water is integral to the steel making process for cooling of furnaces, casting moulds and rollers. Cooling water is re-used within the process to reduce consumption. Water quality is important to ensure that scaling does not occur in the cooling systems. Requisite soft water specification is achieved through ion exchange and demineralisation. The potential configurations of water treatment is as follows:

- RO – Demineralisation – Mix Bed; and

- RO – RO

In both cases reject water will produce wastewater or sludge/brine. Solids are contained in lined beds with sludge removal being conducted on demand. Solids are then disposed of at a registered landfill.

8. WASTE MANAGEMENT

8.1 Waste Management System

These systems will deal with the management of wastes, set targets and aim to achieve continuous improvement. This document will form a starting point for the EMS development. The EMS will have *inter alia*:

- Policy;
- Legal Register;
- Aspects and Impacts;
- Environmental Program; and
- Management Plans & Procedures.

This document is to be updated during the course of the EMS implementation.

8.2 Waste Information Systems

8.2.1 Colour coding of waste streams

At this point there is no proposed waste colour coding system. This will be determined through the EMS development.

8.3 Access and Notices

Access to hazardous wastes is restricted to those who are responsible for the handling of the waste materials. Securing several areas is not likely to be practical, however the waste yard should be secured with access being managed through the responsible foreman and the WMCO.

All waste areas must display signage of waste storage and describe hazards posed by waste. The notices should include contact details for the WMCO and the foreman responsible for the area. Future regulations will require a WSDS which will need to be developed on gazetting of the regulations. Operational Measures Waste management procedures must be developed for each waste stream and used in waste management training and auditing. The waste management procedures must be developed for each of the sub category wastes. This will be finalized during the development of the EMS. An example of these is provided in Appendix B. The following management aspects must be adhered to:

- The facility must be operated within the constraints of the design capacity;
- Separation at source of waste streams should occur, where feasible;
- Documented procedures to prevent mixing of waste streams must be produced;
- Waste must be managed in accordance with an approved EMS, waste management plan or industry waste management plan;
- Health Care Risk Waste must be stored for no longer than 30 days from date of generation.

8.4 Waste Records

The design, construction, operation and management of the facility must maintain records for a period no less than five years. All records must be available for inspection.

Records of deviations from the waste management plan must be kept.

Records of deviations to waste management procedures must be kept.

8.5 Waste Accounting

A waste accounting system is to be developed in line with the EMS (which is to be developed) and in line with the requirements of the draft Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste.

The following is considered to be a minimum:

- Waste Stream;
- Waste Type;
- Volume Generated per operation per month;
- Volume Despatched per month;
- Destination of waste material;
- Date of Receipt of Waste Material.

8.6 Waste Manifest

A waste manifest is the basis of the waste accounting system and is a minimum requirement for the safe management of wastes leaving the site. The manifest or waybill is a document that is signed by both the transferee and transferor at each stage as it is passed from one authorised person to the other and a copy is retained by both parties. This document can also act as proof of final destination of a particular consignment of waste.

- The contact details of the consignee and consignor
- The quantity of waste transferred (kg if possible)
- Type, size and packaging
- Description of the waste

8.7 TREMCARD

In addition, when transporting dangerous goods in larger quantities (as stipulated for the UN Number of the Category Of Dangerous Goods) the operator of the vehicle is required to carry instructions in writing as a precaution against accident or emergency during the transporting. These written instructions are commonly referred to as a TREMCARD. For South African requirements, further emergency details can be obtained from SANS 10232-1.

9. WASTE MANAGEMENT TRAINING

A training program and waste awareness program must be developed.

The awareness program must deal with the management of wastes on the site and the benefits of avoidance of waste generation. Awareness is a continual program and can comprise of tool box talks, employee notices and formal instruction.

Training must comprise of:

- Induction of employees and contractors;
- Official on-site instruction courses;
- Supervision and inspection training.

The content of training programs must include:

- Identification of waste streams;
- Instruction on hazards associated with hazardous wastes,
- Precautionary measures and handling measures;
- Waste Management Procedures ;
- Spill and contingency procedures; and
- Appropriate handling and clothing.

Records of all training must be maintained as per Section 8.4.

10. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

An emergency plan is to be established and approved by the Board of Directors. The Emergency Plan should comprise the following:

- Emergency Planning;
- Hazard Identification;
- Emergency Organogram and Contact Details;
- Emergency Procedures;
- Emergency Classification;
- Remedial Actions;
- Emergency Training and Awareness.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION AND MONITORING

11.1 Inspections

Inspection of all waste management facilities and infrastructure must be undertaken by the WMCO or delegated persons. The inspections must check for integrity and functioning of containers, piping, tanks and valves on a weekly basis for hazardous wastes.

Secondary containment systems must be checked weekly or after significant rainfall events to ensure containment capacity is not consumed and drainage is not adversely affected.

Spill response kits must be inspected weekly to ensure the capacity, adequacy and appropriateness of the contents of the kit.

Key findings of inspections and any remedial action implemented, must be recorded.

11.2 Environmental Monitoring

Environmental monitoring is a key function demonstrating the effectiveness of waste management and providing a measure for protection for the degradation of the surrounding environment. The environmental monitoring is incorporated into the environmental management plan and comprises of:

- Air Quality Monitoring;
- Particulate Monitoring;
- Surface Water Monitoring;
- Groundwater Monitoring; and
- Occupational Health and Safety Risk Assessments and Surveys.

Internal and External Audits perform an important role in environmental monitoring (see Section 12).

12. WASTE MANAGEMENT AUDITING

12.1 Internal Audits

Internal audits must comprise of both Observed Tasks Assessments (OTA) and scheduled internal audits of the waste management areas and waste management activities.

Observed Task Assessments must be carried out by the appointed WMCO and should be conducted on a bi-weekly basis of selected waste management activities. An official observation assessment report should be generated based on the approved waste management procedure. The reports are filed and provided for review during the external audits and potential regulator assessments.

The quarterly internal audit is to comprise of a minimum of:

- Waste infrastructure integrity;
- Waste infrastructure capacity;
- Waste handling procedures; and
- Waste handling training and awareness.

12.2 External Audits

An external audit should be conducted on an annual basis by an experienced independent waste management practitioner. The external audit should include:

- WML compliance assessment;

- Waste accounting review;
- Waste infrastructure inspection;
- An assessment of the extended producer responsibility function;
- A review of waste classification records;
- An assessment of monitoring data;
- Review of the complaints register. e external audit must provide non-compliance findings and recommendations, including implementation target dates, for the relevant findings.

12.3 Downstream Audits

Audits of recyclers and disposal facilities of waste materials must be carried out on an annual basis. This function may be carried out by the operator or an appointed independent experienced waste practitioner. This exercise is to ensure cradle to cradle/cradle to grave principals and extended producer responsibility are upheld. A formal report must be generated and archived for inspection upon request by authorities, the board of directors and external audits.

13. WASTE MANAGEMENT RECORDS

The following records should be maintained regarding waste management

Waste Management License	Waste Infrastructure Inventory	Waste Management Building Plans
Waste Accounting Records	Waste Manifests	Waste Inventory
Internal Audit Reports	External Audits	
Waste Management Training	Legal Appointment Letters	
Environmental Monitoring	Waste Classification Reports	
Waste Accounting Records	Waste Manifests	
Internal Audit Reports	External Audits	
Waste Management Training	Legal Appointment Letters	
Environmental Monitoring	Waste Classification Reports	



Wheelie bin - Injection moulded high density polythene (HDPE) wheelie bins are ideal for storage of solid waste (general or hazardous) and have the advantages of a large capacity (120 litres), range of available colours to suit colour coding requirements, ease of mobility, and general durability.

- General domestic waste;
- Recyclable waste;
- Paper and cardboard;
- Mixed waste (sweepings);
- Metal Waste
- Medical Waste



Waste skips - large volume waste receptacles available in sizes ranging from 6m³ to 22m³ sizes. Skips are generally constructed from 4.5mm mild steel and are durable enough for the storage of heavy industrial waste. 6m³ skips can be lifted and transported by 8 and 16 ton vehicles. It is recommended that skips be sealed and lidded for the storage of hazardous waste types.

- Pre-heating ash
- WWTW sludge
- Mineral Waste
- Mixed Waste
- Wood Waste
- Building Rubble
- Garden Waste
- Metal Waste



Intermediate Bulk Containers - IBC's can be conveniently used for both the storage and transport of liquid waste and make very effective use of the available space.

- Liquid Hydrocarbon Waste
- Liquid Chemical Waste



Bulk bags - for the storage and distribution of unconsolidated materials in bulk. The bags can be re-used and provide signage

- Spent refractory waste;
- Metallurgical waste;
- Paper and Cardboard;
- Mixed Waste ; or
- Mineral Waste



Plastic bags - 25-50kg for the storage and distribution of unconsolidated materials which prevents the generation of fugitive dust on site and during transport. Can contain signage and colour coded.

- Refractory waste; or
- Metallurgical waste



Asbestos bags - double bag of minimum 70micron thickness providing hazard warnings.

- Asbestos sheets

	<p>Medical waste containers - for sharps and swabs/biological waste with hazard identification</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Medical waste</p>
	<p>Fluorescent tube container – storage device for used FLT’s for disposal by service provider. Provides protection against accidental breakage and efficient handling.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> FLT</p>