

NECESSARY NOT NASTY



How not to do it





Extremes



Processing



Class 1

- Explosives (cannot be a hazardous waste by definition)

Class 2

- Aerosols
 - Cylinders
 - Lecture bottles
 - Butane lighters
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- Recovery of contents, propellant and metals

Class 3, Flammable Liquids

- Paint
- Solvents
- Fuels

- All recyclable as fuels

Class 4

- Flammable solids
- Spontaneously combustible
- Dangerous when wet

- Use as fuel, react out in controlled environment

Class 5

- Oxidizers
- Organic Peroxides
- Useful in composting or as feed stock in other treatment methods for some oxidizers. Organic peroxides are reduced or reacted off

Class 6

- Toxic liquids and solids
- Pesticides
- Herbicides
- Halogenated solvents
- Arsenic
- Cyanide
- Bio-Hazardous (cannot be a waste by definition)

Class 6

- Some solids can be landfilled
- Incineration
- Autoclave
- Limited fuel blending

Class 7

- Radioactive (cannot be a waste by definition)
- Chalk River, Ontario

Class 8

- Corrosives
- Acids, bases

- Use one to neutralize the other or react out in controlled environment for organic acids.

Class 9

- Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
- PCBs
- Contaminated soils
- Contaminated water
- Used motor oil
- Used antifreeze

Class 9

- Incineration
- Landfill
- Fuel Blending
- Re-refining

Barriers

Exclusivity of the Swan Hills Treatment Plant

- Although no longer officially in place, applications to treat hazardous waste have, historically, not been entertained
- “Waste Corridor” Waste cannot enter Alberta from the United States unless it is sent exclusively to Swan Hills.

Anomaly

- *The Alberta User's Guide for Waste Managers* states that all analytical for landfill purposes must use a TCLP (mg/l) while the EPEA states you must use methods that result in totals (mg/kg)
- Believe it or not, the User's Guide takes precedence.