



Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Department of Environment and Climate Change

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

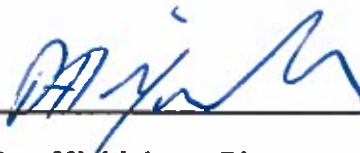
Title: Municipal landfill bans, special wastes and diversion programs

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GD-PPD-22.2

Landfill Bans/Waste Diversion

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide a quick reference summary table of municipal landfill bans, diversion programs, and special considerations currently in place, as directed by the Department of Environment and Climate Change. The table contains information on the legislative authority and refers to sources of additional information/ guidance. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the Waste Management Section, Pollution Prevention Division directly.

This guidance document replaces the 2003 'Municipal Landfill & Incinerator Ban and Diversion Program Summary' GD-PPD-022.1.

2.0 ENQUIRIES

For additional information, questions/enquiries please feel free to contact the Pollution Prevention Division directly at tel: (709) 729-2556 or fax: (709) 729-6969.

Item/waste material	Management Option	Legislation/ Regulatory Authority
Animal Mortalities	<p>Landfill disposal ban/exceptions or recycling initiative</p> <p>Individual animals may be limed and buried on the day of disposal at landfills with the permission of the landfill owner/operator.</p> <p>Disposal of large numbers of mortalities e.g. bird kill, fish kill or herd cull would be handled in a separate location by recommended technology and overseen by the regulatory authority(ies) having jurisdiction. These authorities may include the Provincial Departments of Environment and Climate Change, or Fisheries, Aquaculture and Agrifoods; and/or Federal Departments of Fisheries and Oceans, Environment and Climate Change; Agriculture; and Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Recommended disposal technology may include composting and incineration.</p> <p>Incineration in an approved incinerator may also be recommended for manageable numbers of mortalities.</p> <p>Large marine mammals e.g. beached whales may be buried in situ, or towed offshore for disposal at sea.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p> <p>Federal legislation/authority: <i>Health of Animals Act and Regulations</i>– Canadian Food Inspection Agency;</p> <p><i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>– Environment Canada; and provisions of <i>Fisheries Act</i> – as administered by Environment and Climate Change Canada</p>
Aquaculture Waste	<p>The majority of aquaculture fish by-products are utilized through a combination of secondary processing, animal feed and agricultural soil amendments. In the event that a by-product cannot be processed, burial is practiced at an approved organic disposal site. Ensiling is currently being developed in Newfoundland and Labrador as a more biosecure method of handling salmon discards. Composting of fish waste is an option also supported by the Department of Environment and Climate Change.</p> <p>Contingency plans developed within the province meet international and federally recognized standards and are in place in the event of a depopulation, mass mortality or accidental spill. Measures are in place for the appropriate</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p> <p>Federal legislation: <i>Fisheries Act</i> <i>Aquaculture Activities Regulations</i></p>

	<p>transfer, treatment and disposal of fish, fish by-product, and the management of wastewater.</p> <p>The <i>Aquaculture Activities Regulations (AAR)</i> permit the on-site release of biological oxygen demand (BOD) material and treatments necessary to operations at licenced aquaculture sites. The AAR ensure regulatory oversight and annual reporting of these activities. For biosecurity purposes, nets removed from an aquaculture lease must be cleaned, disinfected, inspected, mended and conditioned at a land-based service facility before being returned to service. ECC requires that waste derived from on-shore cleaning of nets be tested for hazardous constituents before a determination on appropriate disposal can be made.</p> <p>Feed bags are disposed at approved municipal landfills. The industry has reduced the number of bags they require relative to production by adopting better bulk handling practices and they continue to work on better alternatives for disposal.</p>	
Asbestos	<p>Asbestos containing material (ACM) containing friable asbestos may be landfill disposed as special waste and shall be managed in accordance with the guidance document entitled: <i>Asbestos Waste Disposal (GD-PPD-033.1)</i>. http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env_protection/waste/guidancedocs/asbestoswastedisposal.pdf</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p> <p>Landfill disposal as special waste in accordance with ECC directive is permitted with permission of the landfill owner/operator and Service NL.</p> <p>Collection, handling and transportation must be in accordance with the <i>Asbestos Abatement Regulations</i> under the <i>NL Occupational Health and Safety Act</i>.</p> <p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p>
Asphalt	<p>Waste asphalt may be stockpiled at an approved location for reuse/recycling in resurfacing or incorporation into new roadbed/roadbed shoulder where environmentally acceptable.</p>	<p>GD-PPD-008.2 "Guidelines for Waste Asphalt Reuse in New Pavement or in Roadbed Construction of Paved Roads; and/ or Storage and Final Disposal" refers.</p>

<p>Batteries (lead acid, non-recyclable) including automotive batteries and marine batteries</p>	<p>These types of batteries shall not be disposed to landfill. They are regulated as Dangerous Goods/Waste Dangerous Goods under the Provincial EPA. Transportation and packaging is regulated under Federal legislation to prevent leakage/spillage and to track final recycling/disposal at licensed facilities outside NL.</p> <p>Example of battery packaging requirements for road transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singles - Secure batteries upright in a leak proof plastic container or a polyethylene bag and tie securely. • By the Drum - Stack batteries upright inside the drum and separate by a layer of adsorbent material, cardboard or plywood. The drums can be metal or plastic but must be maintained in an upright position and sealed during transport. • By the Pallet - Waste batteries should be fastened to the pallet by nylon straps or other secure means. Place batteries on a leak proof polyethylene containment liner which is folded over the batteries to form a sealed system. Do not stack batteries more than two high and separate the two layers with cardboard or plywood. 	<p>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</p> <p>Federal legislation: <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations;</i> <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act and Regulations (Inter-Provincial Movement / and Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Materials Regulations)</i></p>
<p>Beverage containers</p>	<p>A beverage container recycling program has been in place since 1997. A deposit is paid at the point of purchase of designated beverage containers, and a refund is issued when empty containers are returned to recycling Green Depots. Funds are directed into a Waste Management Trust Fund administered by the Multi Material Stewardship Board to finance waste management initiatives and programs throughout the Province.</p>	<p>Waste Management Regulations, 2003 Part II</p>
<p>Biomedical Waste</p>	<p>Landfill disposal is banned. Biomedical and veterinary waste, as defined in the CCME Guidelines for the management of Biomedical Waste in Canada (CCME-EPC-WM-42E) must be appropriately managed, contained and transported by a licensed transporter to a licensed final disposal facility outside the Province. The CSA standard for Handling of health care waste materials (Z317.10-15) or most recent version also applies.</p> <p>Contracts for management, handling and transportation of biomedical waste are self-administered by the Health Care Corporations/Authorities and individual clinics.</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</p> <p>Refer to GD-PPD-078</p>
<p>Biosolids</p>	<p>Stabilized biosolids from the Riverhead WWTP are still accepted at Robin Hood</p>	

	Bay landfill, this will only continue until other (composting) options are available.	
Bulk liquids	There is a Province- wide ban on disposal of bulk liquids to landfill. See also ban on septic waste/sewage sludge disposal.	<i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i>
Cement/ cement foundations from demolition	Uncontaminated cement, with no exposed rebar may be buried in situ or used as clean fill and may also be crushed for landfill cover. Concrete shown or expected to contain asbestos shall be contained and landfilled as asbestos containing material. Concrete suspected to be painted with lead based paint shall be sampled and the analytical results provided to ECC to determine appropriate disposal. This may include surface removal and disposal as hazardous waste of the lead based paint.	<i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i>
Construction and Demolition Waste	Construction and demolition (C&D) debris that is clean and reusable should be made available for recycling where possible. Material that cannot be recycled is largely considered inert waste that does not require the same level of containment as municipal solid waste, and is therefore contained in a separate landfill designed to contain C&D debris only.	<i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i> Refer to GD-PPD-0.50.3.
Corrugated Cardboard	The City of St. John's has implemented a ban on corrugated cardboard disposal to Robin Hood Bay landfill and is currently considering increasing enforcement. The City of corner Brook also has a ban on landfill disposal of corrugated cardboard.	Municipal by-law
Dangerous and Waste Dangerous Goods	Landfill disposal is banned. Transportation by a licensed hazardous waste transporter to a licensed recycling or final disposal facility outside the Province is required. Transportation manifests and tracking provisions apply.	<i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2001</i> Part VIII
Dry cleaning fluids	Discharge or release of tetrachloroethylene or perchloroethylene -containing fluids into the environment, including sewers and landfills is prohibited. Landfill disposal is banned.	<i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i> Refer to GD-PPD-014
Electronic Goods	See also Dangerous and Waste Dangerous Goods. Electronic goods covered by a stewardship program shall not be disposed to landfill. This material may be collected on behalf of the organization	<i>Waste Management Regulations, 2003</i> Part V

	<p>responsible, or redirected to an approved collection point. Contact information, a list of accepted products and service providers in NL is provided at http://www.mmsb.nl.ca/recyclingprograms/electronic-waste/. Electronic waste that is damaged (e.g. broken monitors and cathode ray tubes), or dismantled to potentially expose hazardous constituents, is considered to be hazardous waste/waste dangerous goods.</p> <p>All storage and transportation (within 24 hours of loading) shall be in leak-proof containers.</p> <p>Disposal shall be to preauthorized sites; options include: fish waste/meal processing plant; compost feedstock or fertilizer and; ocean disposal with a permit from Environment Canada.</p>	
Fish, shellfish and fish offal		<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i> <i>Water Resources Act, SNL, 2002 and Regulations</i> Refer to GD-PPD-04.1</p> <p><i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act- Environment Canada</i></p> <p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p> <p><i>Heating Oil Storage Tank System Regulations 927/02</i></p> <p><i>Used Oil Control Regulations</i></p>
Fuel Storage Tanks	<p>Fuel storage tanks (commercial or residential) must be drained of product prior to entering the site and shall only be accepted at the metal storage area. If deemed unacceptable for recycling, prior to landfilling, fuel tanks and drums shall have confirmation that they have been purged of product, tank bottom sludge and vapour. The tank must also be cut in half or sufficient openings cut in the tank to prevent the accumulation of vapour and to accommodate visual inspection.</p>	
Hazardous Waste	<p>See Waste Dangerous Goods and Leachable Toxic Waste</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p>
Heavy metal contaminated soil	<p>Soil must meet CCME- Canadian Environmental Soil Quality Guidelines (CESQG) for industrial sites or USEPA Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure 1311 criteria for landfill disposal. Analytical results shall be provided to ECC for a determination of final disposal options.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p>
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	<p>HHW is banned from landfill disposal. Permanent HHW depots have been established for the Eastern Region at Robin Hood Bay, at Central Regional Service Board Waste Management Facility at Norris Arm; and at St. George's landfill and Wild Cove landfill to serve the Western Region. HHW collection trailers have also been located at Local Waste Management and Transfer Station Facilities throughout the Regions. MMSB also continues to organize HHW collection days at various locations throughout the Province.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p> <p>GD-PPD-059.1 refers.</p>

Hydrocarbon contaminated soil	<p>Partial provincial ban, where soil treatment facilities exist. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) must be ≤ 1000 mg/kg (ppm) before disposal to landfill may be considered.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i> Ministerial Order Jan. 20/2001</p>
Importation of Waste	<p>Banned province-wide. Possible exceptions include importation for reuse/ recycling, and for transfer to appropriate licensed recycling/disposal facilities outside of the Province.</p>	<p>GD-PPD-013 refers. Minute in Council, Dec. 8, 1994</p>
International Waste	<p>May only be disposed by licensed waste collectors/transporters via routes and to facilities preapproved by Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and in accordance with CFIA directives.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i> GD-PPD-056 refers.</p>
Leachable Toxic Waste	<p>Where waste material (e.g. coatings and substrate, soil or dredge spoils) exceed CCME- Canadian Environmental Soil Quality Guidelines (CESQG) for industrial sites, a USEPA Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure 1311 must be conducted to determine acceptability for landfill disposal. If criteria limits for leachability are exceeded, the material may be considered hazardous waste and require shipment by licensed transporters to licensed treatment/final disposal/recycling facilities outside the province. Transporters of hazardous waste shall have an approval issued by the Department, and shipping documentation for Transport Canada and Environment Canada will be required. Completed waste manifests shall be submitted to the Department prior to the shipment of hazardous wastes.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i> GD-PPD-026 refers.</p>
Lead based paint	<p>The Department of Environment And Climate Change follows the lead of the USEPA to reduce exposure by facilitating removal of lead based paint/ and or debris for landfill disposal. The landfill disposal limit for total lead in lead based paint itself is 5000 ppm.</p> <p>The ECC recommends that any flaking or easily removed paint with high lead content be removed first. As with the total lead analysis, a minimum of three (3) representative samples shall be taken of the waste material. For the TCLP, each sample should ideally weigh 50 grams, and must at a minimum weigh 2.5 grams.</p> <p>If the mean concentration of the flaked paint samples does not exceed 5000 mg/kg, the waste material is not considered hazardous and may be disposed of</p>	<p>For further information contact NL Department of Environment and Climate Change, Pollution Prevention Division at 709-729-2556.</p>

	<p>in an approved waste disposal site, provided that the owner/operator is willing to accept such waste and the local Government Service Centre (GSC) has agreed with the disposal of the waste at the site.</p> <p>If total lead exceeds 5000 ppm, a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (leachate test) is conducted, the leachate limit for lead is 5 ppm for landfill disposal. As with the total lead analysis, a minimum of three (3) representative samples shall be taken of the waste material.</p> <p>If the mean of the TCLP results indicates a leachate concentration of less than 5 mg/L of lead, the material may be disposed of in an approved waste disposal site. If the mean leachate concentration of lead is 5 mg/L or greater, then the waste material may be considered a hazardous waste.</p> <p>The City of St. John's collects bagged leaves and Christmas trees. The leaves are allowed to compost. The trees are mulched for use in landscaping applications. Other municipalities may have similar programs in place.</p> <p>Province –wide requirement for manure management implying no dumping.</p> <p>These materials are considered Waste Dangerous Goods and are banned from landfill disposal in all parts of the Province. Residential sources may be disposed at HHW facilities/days. Commercial sources shall be transported by a licensed HW transporter to a licensed final disposal/recycling facility outside the Province.</p> <p>NORMs exceeding the Health Canada guidelines for unconditional exposure are banned from landfill disposal.</p> <p>May be disposed to landfill.</p> <p>A stewardship program for the return of waste paint for recycling has been established administered by the MMSB. Empty paint cans may be disposed to landfill once the paint has dried.</p>	
Leaves and Christmas trees		Voluntary initiative.
Manure		Minute in Council, Jan. 26, 1978.
Mercury containing bulbs and ballasts and thermostats		<i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i>
Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORMs)		<i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i>
Oil filters that have been completely drained of oil		GD-PPD-079 refers.
Waste paint		<i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i> <i>Used Oil Control Regulations</i>
		<i>Waste Management Regulations, 2003</i> Part IV

<p>PCBs (polychlorinated bi-phenyls)</p>	<p>PCB contaminated soil may be disposed to landfill if it meets the CESQG criteria for industrial sites of 33 ppm or less.</p> <p>Liquids containing more than 2 ppm may not be imported into Canada. Solids containing more than 50 ppm may not be used in Canada.</p> <p>Under Federal PCB regulations end of use by December 2025 is required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specified equipment in use and containing at least 50 mg/kg but less than 500 mg/kg of PCBs that are located at non-prescribed locations • Light ballasts in use containing 50 mg/kg or greater of PCBs • Pole-top transformers and their pole-top auxiliary electrical equipment in use containing 50 mg/kg or greater of PCBs <p>No person shall release PCBs into the environment in a concentration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 mg/kg or more for a liquid containing PCBs; • 50 mg/kg or more for a solid containing PCBs; <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more than one gram of PCBs from equipment in use <p>No person shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manufacture, export or import PCBs or a product containing PCBs in a concentration of 2 mg/kg or more; • offer for sale or sell PCBs or a product containing PCBs in a concentration of 50 mg/kg or more; or • process or use PCBs or a product containing PCBs. 	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002 PCB Storage and Control Regulations</i></p> <p><i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act PCB Regulations (SOR/2008-273) PCB Waste Export Regulations, 1996</i></p>
<p>Pesticides and pesticide containers Pharmaceutical Waste</p>	<p>Pesticides are considered Waste Dangerous Goods and are banned from landfill disposal. Empty containers may be landfilled once they have been triple rinsed to remove any remaining product and most residue.</p> <p>Unused pharmaceuticals can be returned for appropriate disposal to most pharmacies. Residential sources are also accepted at HHW depots and HHW</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p> <p><i>Pesticides Control Regulations</i></p> <p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p>

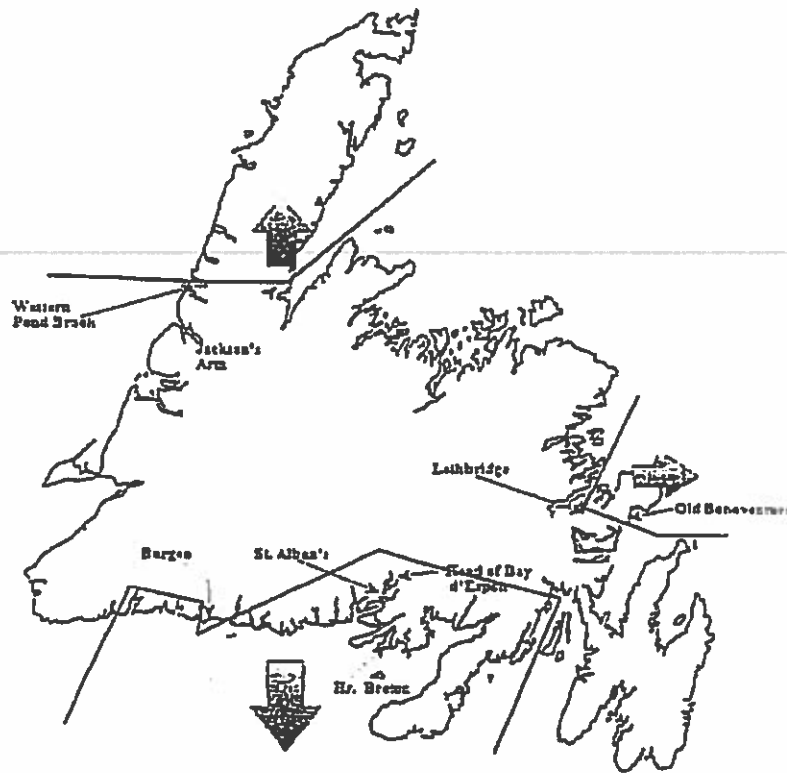
	<p>days. In some cases unused and expired medications may be returned to the respective pharmaceutical companies for recycling/appropriate disposal. Otherwise commercial sources are considered waste dangerous goods and must be transported by licensed hazardous waste transporters to approved final disposal/recycling facilities outside the Province. Additional information on existing initiatives may be obtained by contacting the Pharmacist's Association of Newfoundland, or the NL Pharmacy Board.</p>	<p>Refer to GD-PPD-078</p>
<p>Radioactive material</p>	<p>Radioactive material is banned from disposal as dangerous/ waste dangerous good. Radioactive material is separately regulated by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.</p> <p>An exception may be made for the collection and storage of small quantities of smoke detectors that contain radioactive material. This material can be accepted at household hazardous waste depots only with prior approval from the Department.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p>
<p>Rechargeable (recyclable) batteries (Li-Cd)</p>	<p>A diversion initiative is in place under the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation. The program is a voluntary return program for batteries weighing less than 1 kg including: Nickel –cadmium (Ni-cd); nickel metal hydride (NiMH); lithium-ion (Li-ion) and small sealed lead (Pb) acid batteries.</p>	<p>Independent initiative</p>
<p>Recyclable material suitable for recovery at MRF</p>	<p>Recyclable material destined or suitable for recovery at the Material Recovery Facility.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p> <p>This is a condition of Certificates of Approval for the Operation of a Waste Management System in NL.</p>
<p>Refrigeration, air conditioning and fire extinguishing equipment containing regulated substances</p>	<p>There is a province-wide ban on landfill disposal of un-drained and untagged ozone-depleting substances (ODS) containing equipment.</p> <p>Equipment containing regulated substances such as halocarbons, can be stored for recycling at a waste disposal site if the regulated substance (s) is (are) recovered by a person approved under the Halocarbon Regulations, and shall be labelled "Halocarbon Free".</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p> <p>Halocarbon Regulations (May 27/05)</p>

<p>Sewage and septic sludge</p>	<p>A ban on disposal of sewage and septic sludge to landfill is in place for the Eastern Region of the Province, where the option for collection by a licensed transporter for transport to a licensed treatment facility is available. A partial ban is in place for the Western region of the Province where this option also exists. Landfill disposal of septic waste remains acceptable for Central, Northern and some Southern parts of the Province where appropriate alternatives do not exist.</p> <p>Eastern Region All that area in the eastern part of the island of Newfoundland to the east of (and including) Shoal Harbour and including the entire Avalon Peninsula. The Region <u>excludes</u> the Burin Peninsula south of Swift Current. The Region also <u>excludes</u> the Bonavista Peninsula but includes the area from Milton south to Shoal Harbour.</p> <p>Western Region All that area in the western part of the island of Newfoundland bounded to the north by the northern boundary of Gros Morne National Park; to the south by the southern boundary of Barachois Pond Provincial Park; to the west by Romaines River; and to the east by Halls Bay.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p> <p>An approval is required for waste treatment and collection of liquid waste. GD-PPD-011 refers.</p> <p>A map of the Province indicating areas where landfill disposal of septic waste is permitted/banned is provided at the end of this document.</p>
<p>Sharps</p>	<p>Residential sources that are appropriately contained so as not to pose a hazard to waste handlers, may be disposed to landfill. Commercial sources are considered biomedical waste. See also pharmaceutical waste, household hazardous waste and biomedical waste.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p>
<p>Special Waste</p>	<p>Special waste is as any waste material that requires special treatment or disposal precautions, due to its nature, quantity, volume, potential to react and/or potential to produce an adverse effect. Examples include, animal carcasses/mortalities or road kill, asbestos containing material, fish plant waste, commercial or industrial waste streams, etc. Special waste shall be accepted only upon prior approval from Service NL. Service NL will define the safe handling and disposal guidelines, technical recommendations, and roles of other regulatory agencies which shall be adhered to in all cases.</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i></p> <p>Federal legislation/authority: Health of Animals Act – Canadian Food Inspection Agency</p>

<p>Specified Risk Material</p>	<p>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. (http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env_protection/waste/appendix_d_definitions.pdf)</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</p>
<p>Treated wood waste</p>	<p>Treated wood contains chemicals that are toxic to human health and the environment however, landfill disposal may be permitted where options for waste treatment/disposal are limited. The Department shall be consulted regarding disposal of treated wood.</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002 Refer to GD-PPD-075.1</p>
<p>Used oil and grease</p>	<p>Used oil and grease is prohibited from landfill disposal but may be returned to the point of purchase where possible, or to another used oil collection facility for appropriate recycling/final disposal.</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002 Used Oil Control Regulations</p>
<p>Used Tires</p>	<p>Acceptance of tires under the Used Tire Recycling Programs for temporary storage is limited to 100 tires per site with the prior approval of the Department. The MMSB provides a collection service and shall be contacted at 1-800-901-6672. Additional information on tire storage can be found on the Departmental website. Storage by MMSB of surplus used tires is regulated under a separate certificate of approval. All non-program tires shall be accepted for disposal at the Construction and Demolition Landfill. Non program tires include all-terrain (ATV), or off the road (OTR) vehicle tires, tires used on rolling stock equipment used in the agricultural, forestry, industrial/construction and mining industries. These tires are not collected under the Used Tire Recycling Program by the MMSB. If not approved for specific recycling applications, disposal to landfill is acceptable.</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002 Waste Management Regulations, 2003 Part III</p>
<p>Vehicle wrecks, scrap metal</p>	<p>Vehicle wrecks and scrap metal shall be directed to recognized metal salvage and recycling operations.</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</p>
<p>Waste Dangerous Goods</p>	<p>Banned from landfill disposal Province-wide.</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002 Refer to GD-PPD-077 for best management</p>

White goods (metal appliances)	White metal wastes, ensuring compliance under the <i>Halocarbon Regulations</i> , such as freezers, refrigerators and stoves may be appropriately stockpiled in a separate area, pending at least semi-annual transport to a recycling operation. Metals shall be stockpiled in a neat and tidy fashion and not exceed 90% storage capacity.	practice. <i>Environmental Protection Act, RSN, 2002</i>
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Petroleum Contaminated Soil Landfill Disposal Ban Areas Exempt



Exempt Areas

All communities on the Burin Peninsula south, of but not including Swift Current.

All communities on the South Coast which rely on ferry transportation, and all communities in Bay d'Espoir, Fortune Bay, Hermitage Bay, and Connaigre Bay.

All communities north of Western Pond Brook on the Great Northern Peninsula.

All communities on the Bonavista Peninsula north of a line located immediately north of Lethbridge and which runs easterly to a point immediately south of the communities of Old and New Bonaventure.

