



A StandardAero Company

VAIL-EHS-074

Management of Waste

Affected Departments	
Fleetlands	Pyestock

	Role	Date
Originator	Rotary Support Manager	14 Aug 2023
Reviewer	Rotary Support Manager	14 Aug 2023
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REVISION NUMBER	SUMMARY OF UPDATE	DATE INCORPORATED
0	Initial issue	03 Apr 2020
1.1	Minor format changes	10 Dec 2020
1.2	Para 3.2 and Para 4.3.1 EHS Manager replaced by Rotary Operations Support Manager. Other minor text changes that have not affected the content or application of the procedure	02 Dec 2022
1.3	Re-format of document to meet requirements of VAIL Procedure Template. Para 4.6.2 – addition of greater detail on the management of Alocrom 1200 waste material by reference to VAIL-EHS-053	14 Aug 2023

List of Abbreviations	
EHS	Environment, Health & Safety
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
VAIL	Vector Aerospace International Limited

REFERENCES	
A	Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
B	Environmental Protection Act 1990
C	ISO 14001:2015 – 5.2 Environmental Policy
D	Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005
E	IPPC Authorisations as detailed
F	European Waste Catalogue
G	Approved Supply List (8 th Edition) – L142
H	VAIL-EHS 046 – Spillage Response Plan
I	VAIL-EHS-070 - Evaluation of Environmental Aspects
J	The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009
K	VAIL-EHS-053 – Use of Alocrom 1200

FORMS	

1.0 Purpose

1.1 This procedure describes the process for the handling and disposal of waste.

2.0 Scope

- 2.1 Relates to all processes carried out within Vector Aerospace International Limited (VAIL) UK Sites that generate waste products.
- 2.2 To ensure VAIL remains compliant with References A, B and C and all the conditions imposed by a waste management license.
- 2.3 Relates to all processes that have been issued with a waste management license. This procedure includes all aspects of Waste Management and deals with each type of Waste stream and the control processes.

3.0 Responsibilities

- 3.1 The Quality and Safety Director is responsible for the implementation of the waste management principles undertaken at VAIL.
- 3.2 The Rotary Operations Support Manager is responsible for managing the day-to-day activities related to waste management.
- 3.3 Associates are responsible for the correct segregation of waste and processes of any and for the managing spills.

4.0 Action

- 4.1 General
 - 4.1.1 Waste is defined as any substance or object, which the producer or the person in possession of it discards or intends to discard or is required to discard.
 - 4.1.2 Wastes generated by domestic, commercial or industrial operations are termed controlled waste. Controlled waste is further sub-divided into Hazardous, and Non- Hazardous wastes, each has its own regime for the handling, transport and disposal of waste.
 - 4.1.3 Hazardous Waste is a UK legislative term used to describe certain types of controlled waste that possesses hazardous properties. Hazardous Waste

includes substances which are toxic, flammable, corrosive, carcinogenic, or otherwise listed in European Waste Catalogue.

- 4.1.4 As a producer of waste VAIL has to manage its waste responsibly. This is called a Duty of Care, which is designed to prevent the illegal disposal of waste and to improve waste management practices. It aims to ensure that waste never leaves the hands of an authorised person, that it is always accompanied by a written description, and that it is safely contained at all times.
- 4.1.5 Failure to manage waste in accordance with the waste legislation is a criminal offence, for which fines that may be imposed as a result of a breach of the Duty of Care as follows:
- 4.1.5.1 Effective waste management is concerned with minimising the production of waste and ensuring the duty of care is fulfilled. Managing waste efficiently includes;
- 4.1.5.2 Applying the waste hierarchy. Guidance can be found via this link:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69403/pb13530-waste-hierarchy-guidance.pdf
- 4.1.6 Managing waste efficiently can reduce costs associated with disposal of waste, reduce the environmental impacts of waste and make savings on raw materials and natural resources.
- 4.1.7 Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (as amended), a waste management license is required by anyone who treats, keeps or disposes of controlled waste unless the activity is an exempt process under the regulations.
- 4.1.8 VAIL must comply with the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005, the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the IPPC Authorisation number given to the site.
- 4.1.9 These procedures are to be followed by all personnel involved in the handling of Hazardous Waste.
- 4.1.10 Any comments or requests for review are to be passed to the site Environment, Health & Safety (EHS) Team.
- 4.1.11 The main component of the waste management process is the scheme whereby personnel separate waste at source by placing it in appropriately marked and/or coloured bins i.e.,:
- Grey – Domestic waste.
 - Yellow – Hazardous waste.
 - Green – Paper/cardboard waste only paper waste, cardboard is placed in outside bin.
 - White – Used oily rags used rags.
 - Red – Clean rags.

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- For specific waste streams such as wiring, batteries, etc. additional bins may be established and appropriately marked depending on the requirement.
- 4.1.12 This will enable accurate identification by personnel of the correct disposal route for each type of waste.
- 4.1.13 The waste is removed from the workshop to the external waste collection point and collected by the waste Recycling Team Member and transferred to the Material Recycling Facility (MRF) on a daily basis.
- 4.1.14 Within the MRF, the quantities of each waste stream are monitored and, when sufficient amounts of each waste stream are collected, a Licensed Waste Contractor uplifts and removes the specific waste stream as necessary.
- 4.2 All Associates have a duty to work in a safe and responsible manner, and in doing so, prevent pollution to the environment. This, in terms of the control of Hazardous waste, can be achieved by adhering to the following procedure:
- 4.2.1 All departments must ensure that Associates:
- Are aware of the controls required before handling Hazardous substance.
 - Are familiar with the hazards and safety requirements as detailed in COSHH, risk assessments, or other written information.
 - Are familiar with the procedures, (VAIL-EHS-046 Spillage Response Plan) which are in place to deal with spillage clean up and environmental incident reporting.
- 4.3 There is a waste management team to control all waste control activities as follows:
- 4.3.1 The Rotary Operations Support Manager will manage the day-to-day activities of the MRF, ensuring that it is adequately resourced.
- 4.3.2 The Rotary Operations Support Manager is to ensure that risk assessments have been conducted and safe systems of work applicable to all waste recovery activities undertaken by MRF operatives are in place, ensuring they have an understanding of what is involved with each task concerned.
- 4.3.3 They shall endeavour to provide and, as necessary, obtain additional specialist advice for all Waste disposal to site departments on request.
- 4.3.4 The MRF responsible person is to contact the licensed contractor to remove the Hazardous Waste.
- 4.3.5 The MRF responsible person will maintain and control all records detailing all Hazardous Waste Streams and the transactions, including quantity involved, Hazardous waste description, disposal dates and transfer notes, thus affording traceability.

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- 4.3.6 The EHS Team shall conduct random "Duty of Care" audits of waste streams contractors. The audit shall include An inspection of the contractor's Waste License and Environmental Policy:
- To determine the traceability and audit accountability of a randomly selected consignment item.
 - An observation of work practices at the site.
- 4.3.7 The MRF responsible person will provide a daily collection service throughout the site.
- 4.3.8 The MRF responsible person collects waste from departmental collection points from around the site, and returns it to the MRF where final disposal is prepared.
- 4.3.9 Guidance for specific waste streams have been established on site and is identified/disposed of via colour coded bins:
- Grey – Domestic waste.
 - Yellow – Hazardous waste.
 - Green – Paper/cardboard waste only paper waste, cardboard is placed in outside bin.
 - White – Used oily rags used rags.
 - Red – Clean rags.
- 4.3.10 All waste that is collected and transferred to the MRF must be done using the specific vehicle provided and in a means that will prevent any spills or FOD.
- 4.3.11 Uplift Hazardous waste from the designated Hazardous waste pick - up points and undertake the safe transfer of this waste to the MRF in pallet bunds if required i.e. (liquid Waste)
- 4.3.12 Ensure storage of Hazardous waste within the MRF is safe, secure, and will not present a hazard to the surrounding environment.
- 4.3.13 Notify the EHS Team with details of Hazardous waste prepared for disposal when the quantity stored in the MRF is sufficient for economic transporting/disposal.
- 4.3.14 Oversee the uplift of hazardous waste by the licensed contractor and sign the licensed contractor's consignment note at the relevant sections and retain the consignor's copy for forwarding for retention for a minimum of three years.
- 4.3.15 Within the MRF, the Recycling teams segregate and prepare all waste streams for final disposal from the site.
- 4.3.16 In conjunction with the duties detailed above. The recycling team have specific duties associated to each waste stream and these are detailed below at the relevant paragraphs.

4.4 Litter

- 1.4.1 It is the responsibility of all Associates to ensure that the appearance of VAIL sites remains litter free.
- 1.4.2 All Associates, contractors and visitors are to deposit litter in the appropriate receptacles located throughout the establishment. Bulk items need to be transferred to the MRF.
- 1.4.3 Recycling team shall on a daily basis, check all the litterbins located outside the buildings and empty if necessary.
- 1.4.4 Transfer the litter from the collection point directly removed to MRF
- 1.4.5 At the MRF, the litter is regarded the same as general waste and placed into the compactor for disposal.

4.5 General Waste

- 4.5.1 Non-hazardous waste is a general term used to refer to waste with no known immediate hazard connected with its handling or disposal. However, it may possess a reactive property, usually biodegradation, which places the waste in this category rather than the inert classification.
- 4.5.2 VAIL must comply with the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Environment Act 1995 and the Integrated Pollution Control Authorisations.
- 4.5.3 All Associates have a duty to prevent, as far as is practicable, pollution of the environment. This, in terms of the control of non-hazardous waste, can be achieved by adhering to the following:
 - All Associates are to deposit general waste in the appropriate receptacles provided throughout the establishments ensuring that it does not contain any other form of waste other than that specified.
 - Workshop waste control operatives must uplift daily all Domestic waste from the work areas and transfer it directly to the appropriate containers at the designated collection points.
 - Domestic Waste is collected daily by the recycling team and transferred to the MRF for compaction prior to collection by a Waste contractor on a defined schedule and removed from site for final disposal.

4.6 Hazardous Waste

- 4.6.1 Hazardous waste disposal is strictly controlled and the disposal of this waste stream must not be part of the Non-Hazardous process.
- 4.6.2 The following rules apply when handling Hazardous waste:

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- There must be a clearly understood knowledge of the Hazardous waste to be moved given by the Waste Producer in the format of a COSHH Assessment or written information.
- The COSHH Assessment and Risk Assessment for any Hazardous substance that is moved or handled must be available for review prior to handling by the MRF responsible person.
- Assessments need only be carried out at the initial receipt of any Hazardous substance and reviewed if any changes in working practice or technological improvements occur.
- Assessments must be reviewed every two years. Written information is available from manufacturers' safety data sheets.
- Within the MRF, the handling of hazardous waste is only permitted by the recycling operatives who have been trained to handle the waste and provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- All the COSHH and risk assessments complete with manufacturer's safety data sheets are available for review.
- Chemicals must not be mixed and segregation must be exercised.
- When decanting is undertaken, due care and attention is to be exercised. Decanting must only be undertaken where spillage can be contained.
- The MRF is a designated area that High Visibility clothing must be worn it is a restricted area. Access is controlled by Recycling Team and only permitted to persons and their respective vehicles or mechanical handling equipment (MHE) when disposing of waste product.
- On the Fleetlands site the Rotary Operation regularly uses Alocrom 1200 in a solution form to reinstate the corrosion protective properties of reworked parts/aluminium alloys – VAIL-EHS-053, Use of Alocrom 1200 refers. A side product of this process is hazardous waste in the form of residual unused solution, rinse water diluted with a small amount of Alocrom 1200 solution and solid waste such as Alocrom 1200 solution contaminated rags that will be dampened down and placed in their own dedicated waste bins, double bagged. More detailed management of the waste disposal process for waste product of Alocrom 1200 solution can be found in VAIL-EHS-053. The MRF responsible person will collect the solid contaminated waste as required from Building 8 (C Shop), Building 170 (Composite Facility) and Building 41 (F Shop) on a daily basis. Unused residual Alocrom 1200 solution will be collected daily and replaced with new solution. Contaminated rinse water used in the cleaning of Alocrom 1200 treated parts is collected monthly.

4.7 Clinical Waste

- 4.7.1 Clinical Waste is a term used to refer to wastes arising from nursing or similar practices. This includes swabs or dressings, pharmaceutical products, syringes, human tissues and blood.
- 4.7.2 The Waste Producer shall:
- Ensure that clinical waste is secured in appropriate containers and clearly labelled stating the department of origin, hazardous constituents and the appropriate warning symbol (if known).
 - Contact the EHS Department or recycling team to arrange for an uplift of clinical waste from the waste producer's area.
 - On return to the MRF, the clinical waste is segregated and when bags are stored, the MRF team will contact the Licensed Waste Contractor to remove the waste for final disposal.

4.8 Oil/ Fuel Waste

- 4.8.1 The Waste Producer shall:
- 4.8.1.1 Transfer waste oils directly to the designated collection points.
- 4.8.1.2 The MRF Team will arrange for an uplift of waste oil/fuel from the designated collection point by a registered waste contractor who is to be escorted by a member of the MRF Team while on site.
- 4.8.1.3 Ensure that the waste oil awaiting collection is retained in appropriate containers to prevent spillage / environmental pollution.
- 4.8.1.4 Recycling team shall carry out the following tasks:
- Smaller containers uplift waste oil from the designated collection points upon notification by the producer and undertake the safe transfer of this waste to the MRF.
 - Ensure appropriate storage of waste oil within the MRF.
 - When there is sufficient quantity arrange for the final disposal.
 - Oversee the uplift of waste oil by the Licensed Waste Contractor.
 - Sign the Waste Contractor's transfer note and retain a copy for a minimum of three years.

4.9 Batteries Waste

- 4.9.1 All disposed of batteries are now classified as hazardous waste and have to be disposed of by recycling of treatment.
- 4.9.2 To enable VAIL to comply with the regulations, used batteries that are no longer required have to be segregated from mainstream waste and placed into separate waste containers, notification is given to the recycling team to collect the

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containers. The MRF recycling team will segregate all Batteries from all other waste streams.

- 4.9.3 The waste batteries are to be transported the MRF where they are placed into secure container. Licensed Waste Contractor is notified to collect and remove it from the site.

4.10 Recyclables

- 4.10.1 VAIL is committed to recycling waste material and apply the waste hierarchy a number of Processes have been established to support this.

4.11 Paper Waste

- 4.11.1 Paper is collected and returned to the MRF and placed into a waste paper container for recycling.

4.12 Wood Waste

- 4.12.1 Wood is segregated in the MRF. The wood that is classified as clean/natural is separated and placed in the wood container. Other wood/manmade/Contaminated wood/stained wood is placed in the general waste container.
- 4.12.2 Wood pallets are segregated and are Reused around the site or sent for Recovery via a recycling company for re-use.

4.13 Metal Waste

- 4.13.1 Metal waste is segregated into 2 types of metal waste streams, Aircraft metal and General metal. All Aircraft metals are held at the producing department location in secure containers until final disposal/destruction is granted.
- 4.13.2 Once the container is removed to the MRF the contained is locked with a numbered tag which not removed until sent for secure destruction via a registered waste contractor who will provide a certification of destruction on completion of the task.
- 4.13.3 General metal waste is kept separate from Aircraft waste and is sent for disposal via a separate contractor.

4.14 Cardboard Waste

- 4.14.1 Paper/Cardboard is collected and returned to the MRF where it is placed into separate containers and sent for reuse to a recycling company.

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4.15 Shredded Paper

- 4.15.1 Documentation of a commercially sensitive nature is collected and returned to the MRF for shredding by a registered mobile secure shredding company.

4.16 Contaminated Waste from the Effluent Treatment Plant

- 4.16.1 There is a requirement in the design of the Effluent Treatment Facility to store waste material for further treatment and final disposal to foul drainage or removal off-site by commercial tanker. The products concerned are Cadmium, Non-Destructive Testing chemicals, Alkaline and Acids, together with water from "Regenerations" and "Backwashes".
- 4.16.2 Products capable of disposal to foul drainage after further treatment are the waters from backwashes and regenerations.
- 4.16.3 Products requiring removal by commercial tanker are Cadmium, Non-destructive Testing chemicals, Alkaline and Acids.
- 4.16.4 The Effluent Treatment Plant Operator (ETPO) monitors the levels in the respective tanks for content and level of contamination.
- 4.16.5 When sufficient quantity is held, the ETPO notifies the EHS Team to arrange uplift and disposal of waste product.
- 4.16.6 The EHS Team raises the necessary documentation and a Licensed Waste Contractor is tasked to remove the waste.
- 4.16.7 When the Licensed Waste Contractor attends, the following procedure is put in place:
 - A gate valve is shut to prevent slippage in the drain.
 - Spill covers are placed over the drain covers.
 - Fire Crew are available in case of emergency.
 - The Licensed Waste Contractor uplifts the waste product and issues a Consignment / Transfer note. This is returned to the EHS Team for retention for a minimum 3 years.

4.17 Floor Washing

- 4.17.1 Fleetlands' hangar floors and industrial working areas are periodically washed manually or by battery-operated machines.
- 4.17.2 Personnel responsible for carrying out this task are to ensure that all waste is disposed of in the correct manner. This is achieved by emptying the waste product into the underground holding tank located in the Aircraft Wash down facility. Under no circumstances is the waste product to be emptied into the surface drainage system.

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- 4.17.3 Operating Units shall introduce local procedures to ensure responsible persons are aware of and comply with these instructions.

4.18 Aircraft Washing

- 4.18.1 Aircraft washing is carried out in a controlled area located behind Building 20.
- 4.18.2 The area is fully bunded and the surface drains are linked to an underground holding tank.
- 4.18.3 A control unit and mains water tap is located on the perimeter of this area to facilitate the use of powered washing equipment.
- 4.18.4 At the commencement of the task, an underground directional flow valve is activated via a control button. This closes the waste flow to foul drains and directs it into a 4000 litre underground tank.
- 4.18.5 This operation is timed to 60 minutes and in the event of the task continuing a further activation is necessary.
- 4.18.6 The tank level is monitored by a float switch, which activates a flashing light when the tank is full. Upon illumination of the warning light, all washing activities are to cease.
- 4.18.7 The operator is to notify the EHS Team who will arrange for a Licensed Waste Carrier to uplift the waste for disposal.

4.19 Waste Control

4.19.1 Hazardous Waste Transportation

- 4.19.1.1 The potential for accidental spillage is at its greatest during the loading, movement and unloading of Hazardous waste substances and materials. All care must be taken when transporting this waste throughout the establishment in order to ensure no spillage occurs that will impact the integrity of the surrounding environment. Reference H details the actions to be taken in the event of an incident.
- 4.19.1.2 Prior to any movement of hazardous waste that could spill, the MRF Team must ensure the following:
- Appropriate equipment such as bunded pallets and drum grabs are used for uplifting Hazardous waste.
 - All container openings, valves, etc., are securely fastened before and during transportation and that caps are in place where provided.
 - Hazardous waste is stowed so that it cannot move.
 - Decanting is only undertaken where spillages can be contained.
 - A spillage kit is available to use in the event of an incident.

4.19.2 Material Recycling Facility (MRF)

- 4.19.2.1 The MRF is designed to contain all waste product generated on the site. The only exception to this is General Waste that is contained within 1100 litre Euro carts placed strategically around the site. These are emptied daily and the waste is returned to the MRF for segregation and arrangement for final disposal from site is made using a registered designated waste contractor.
- 4.19.2.2 The MRF is a temporary storage area for all the disposal of the following waste:
- Domestic Waste
 - Hazardous Waste
 - Scrap Metal
 - Cardboard
 - Paper
 - Used Fluorescent tubes / light bulbs
 - Oil
 - Wood
 - Used Batteries
- 4.19.2.3 Located within the MRF are various waste containers for the listed waste.
- 4.19.2.4 The MRF is a fully bunded facility. All surface drains are linked to two underground Interceptor tanks. The design of the system allows surface water to flow through the tanks and the level of contaminant is continually monitored.
- 4.19.2.5 In the event of the contamination level exceeding the permitted limit a remote alarm sounds in the MRF control office.
- 4.19.2.6 If the alarm activates, the MRF Team will make arrangements to have the tank emptied by a Licensed Waste Contractor.
- 4.19.2.7 If a spillage occurs in the covered area, it is immediately contained and cleaned up by the MRF team. In the event of the spill not being cleared up immediately, the covered area has a sloping surface towards a gully. This would contain the spillage. Disposal would be through a Licensed Waste Contractor.
- 4.19.2.8 Various machinery is located in the MRF. The MRF Operators are all trained and approved to use the machinery.
- 4.19.2.9 Access to the MRF is restricted to personnel disposing of waste products and the vehicles used. It is not a general thoroughfare and waste products are not to be removed without prior permission of the MRF Team. All personnel entering the area are required to wear appropriate PPE.

4.19.2.10 For the tasks carried out in the MRF, the MRF Team are responsible for ensuring all Risk, PUWER and COSHH Assessments have been carried out.

4.20 Safety in the MRF

4.20.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) appropriate to the task is to be worn. The following equipment must be available in the MRF:

- A serviceable emergency eye wash kit.
- A Bio-hazard kit
- A First-aid kit
- A spill control kit

4.21 Duty of Care Compliance

4.21.1 The Environmental Protection Act (1990) lays down strict controls on waste management that affect all companies producing waste. Key to Part II of the Act is the Duty of Care, which obliges waste producers to manage their waste responsibly. Failure to comply is a criminal offence and there is no statutory limit for fines that may be imposed as a result of a breach of the Duty of Care.

4.21.2 The Duty of Care has been designed to prevent the illegal disposal of waste and to improve waste management practices. It aims to ensure that waste never leaves the hands of an authorised person, that it is always accompanied by a written description and that it is safely contained at all times. It also requires measures to be taken to ensure that those who handle Fleetlands' waste once it has left the establishment do not themselves break the law.

4.21.3 This procedure has been promulgated to ensure that VAIL is compliant with the conditions of the Duty of Care.

4.21.4 Specific Responsibilities:

- The EHS Department shall maintain (for a minimum of 3 years) a record of the waste license information, disposal facilities, Environmental Policy, ISO14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018 and AS 9100 2015 Certification for all of VAIL' waste collection/disposal/recycling contractors.
- The disposal of waste is contracted out to a Licensed Waste Contractor who must have an Environmental Policy, Product Certification for ISO 9001:2015 accreditation, a Waste Disposal License and a registration/certification for carriage of controlled waste. Ideally, ISO 14001: 2015 should also be held.
- The EHS Team shall conduct random "Duty of Care" audits for the waste collection/disposal/recycling contractors used for main waste streams.

4.22 Records

- 4.22.1 For all waste disposed of, either Hazardous/Non-Hazardous records in the form of Consignment notes/transfer notes have to be retained by EHS Team. These records demonstrate VAIL, compliance to the requirements of Waste Legislation and must be readily retrievable when requested.
- 4.22.2 On completion of the uplift of each waste stream, the driver of the Licensed Waste Contractor issues either a consignment note or waste transfer note or both these can be via an electronic means.
- 4.22.3 The recycling team receives and signs the original copy, which is retained and forwarded to the EHS Team for retention for a minimum of 3 years.

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Acetone	Acids
Activated Carbon	Adhesives
Aircraft Cleaning Gel – Thixotropic Liquid	Aircraft Transpa Ardrex 945
Airwash	Al36
Al5 Aviation De-Icing Fluid	Alcohol
Alka Strip + Cyanide + Cadmium + Nickel + Silver	Aluminium Oxide Grit (Used)
Allotrope	Aloy Resin
Alumina Glass Bead	Aluminium Oxide
Ammonia Nitrate	Ancamine A C Hardener
Anti-Freeze	Ardrex 188
Ardrex 690	Ardrex 943
Ardrex 945	Ardrex 1854
Ardrex 1871	Ardrex 2302
Ardrex 6331	Ardrex Contaminated Rags
Asbestos Waste	Astolan (White Spirit Based)
Avcat	Avcat F44
Avcat + Fssi Mix	Avcat and Oil Mixture
Batteries	Battery Acid
Beryllium	Britmor 555
Cadmium Plating Solutions	Cadmium Rinse Water
Calcium Nitrate	Carbon
Carboxylic Acid	Chemical Rinse Tank Effluent
Chromic Acid	Cleaning Gel
Compressor Washing Fluid	Contaminated Rags
Contaminated Spill Dry	Contaminated Wax
Coolanol	Coolant Slurry
Corrosion Inhibitors	Cresylic Acid
Cromate Dust	Crstic 199
Cutting Fluid	Cutting Oil
Cyanide	Cyclohexane

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Dasic 63 Paint Stripper	De-Icer
Deoxidine	Detergent Mixed With Carbon
Dichloro-Benzine	Dielectric Fluid
Diesel	Dieso
Disinfectant	Dye Penetrant Aliphatic Petroleum
Emulsifiers	Epoxy Paint
Epoxy Resin	Feedmate Irritants Flomate
Ferric Chloride – Hexahydrate	Fibrafax Contaminated Overalls
Floor Scrubbing Machine Effluent	Fluorescent Dye
Fluorinated Benzine	Genklene
Greases	Green Dye Penetrant
Grp Waste	Hydroxide
Insecticide	Ion Exchange Resin Contaminated
Kerosene	Ketones
Lacquer Resin	Lithium Batteries
Loctite	Lotoxane
Machine Coolant	Machine Tool Cutting Fluid
Magnaflux Fluorescent Ink	Magnesium Thorium Contaminated Grit
Metaclean	Metallic Traces
Metasoak 2000	Metasoak Detergent
Metco Powder	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methylchloroform	Microbaloon Resin – Phenolic
Mineral Oils	Nickel
Nickel Cadmium Batteries	Nickel Carbon Toxic Acid
Non-Chlorinated Organics	Non-Halogenated Organics
Oep 215	Oil and Fuel
Oil Contaminated Rags	Oils
Om15	Om65
Omd160	Ox22
Ox26	Ox27
Ox38	Paint Contaminated Rags

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Paints	Parafin
Penetrants	Petroleum Spirit
Phenol Diethylene Triamine	Phenols
Phosphates	Plastic Media
Plastic Media Dust	Polycast
Potassium Permanganate	Progal
Propylene Glycol	Px24
Px28	Resin
Rilprim	Rota Jet Effluent
Rubber Solvent	Rubber Waste
Sealants	Semkit Sealant
Slurry	Sodium
Sodium Chromate Sodium Fluoride	Sodium Cyanide Sodium Hydroxide
Sodium Hydroxide and Potassium	Sodium Metasilicate
Sodium Nitrate Salt From Salt Bath	Solvents
Spilldry – Contaminated	Substituted Phenols
Sulphonate Detergent	Thorium Fettlings
Toluene	Trichloroethylene
Trilone	Tufnol Dust
Turboclean	Tyres
Used Polycast	Vehicle Wash Down Waters
White Spirit	Windscreen Wash
Ziebart	Zyglo Penetrant