

Talk No: 24	Title: WASTE HANDLING
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Introduction: Waste is legally defined as anything which is generated by working processes or left over from input materials. It doesn't matter if it will be re-used or re-cycled by others.

Main points:
 Everyone has a part to play in ensuring that ABM Group UK meets its statutory duty of care with regards to waste management:

- Preventing others from depositing, storing, treating or otherwise depositing of waste without a license.
- Prevent waste from escaping.
- Ensure waste is only transferred to an authorised person.
- Issue transfer notes.

Discussion points:
 Waste handling represents, typically, three key hazards:

- 1) **MANUAL HANDLING:** Those responsible for gathering up the waste and transporting it to central collection points are exposed to hazards associated with the bulk of that which they are moving, correct lifting principles should be adopted at all times.
- 2) **FIRE:** Waste as it accumulates, from waste paper bins to waste disposal skips typically found on commercial and retail sites, represents a fire hazard, waste areas should be monitored and reported if bins or skips begin to get over full.
- 3) **CONTAMINATION:** Some types of waste, including food debris and materials generated during first aid treatment are potential sources of personal contamination.
 - Extra care should be taken when working with wastes that may contain sharp materials, i.e. syringes, knives, forks, broken glass etc.
 - Consider additional personal protective equipment, i.e. Kevlar gloves when handling contaminated waste
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HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIALS
 Such as large numbers of fluorescent tubes, clinical waste and toxic waste should be segregated and safely held until collected by a specialist waste contractor.

TAKE ADDITIONAL CARE WHEN SORTING THROUGH WASTE

Notes: