

# Industrial Waste Acceptance Guidance



## General

This fact sheet provides information on disposal requirements for industrial waste and contaminated soils generated during remediation activities. Treatment and disposal of these types of waste are regulated by *The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010* (EMPA).

Landfills owned by a government agency or municipality are permitted pursuant to *The Municipal Refuse Management Regulations*. Landfills owned by persons other than a government agency or municipality are permitted as industrial waste works pursuant to *The Environmental Management and Protection (General) Regulations*.

NOTE: Wastes generated from upstream oil and gas development are regulated by the Ministry of Economy and must follow the applicable regulations, guidelines and procedures.

## Municipal Landfills

Certain approved municipal landfills may accept small amounts of non-hazardous industrial waste if their permit allows and as long as the volume does not exceed 20 per cent of their total quantity of waste disposed of annually. They may also accept contaminated soils for use as intermediate cover as long as the following requirements are met:

1. Contamination levels meet the criteria for soils at landfills found online in the Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Guidelines (SEQG).
2. The total quantity of soil accepted for use does not exceed 20 per cent of the total quantity of waste disposed of annually.
3. The total quantity of the soil stockpiled at the landfill site at any time does not exceed 30% of the annual quantity of waste anticipated to be disposed of at the landfill.

Please consult landfill owners regarding acceptance of various types of waste.

## Industrial Landfills

Industrial landfills may accept various types of non-hazardous industrial waste as outlined in their permit conditions. Certain industrial landfills may also accept contaminated soil for disposal if it is determined that the contamination cannot be treated via approved procedures. Each facility will have acceptance guidelines that will need to be met, so please consult facility owners regarding their acceptance criteria.

## Hazardous Waste Landfills

Hazardous waste landfills may accept various types of hazardous waste as defined by *The Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Good Regulations*. At this time, there are no approved hazardous waste landfills within the province of Saskatchewan. Proponents will need to search out options in other jurisdictions such as Alberta or Manitoba.

## Land Farms

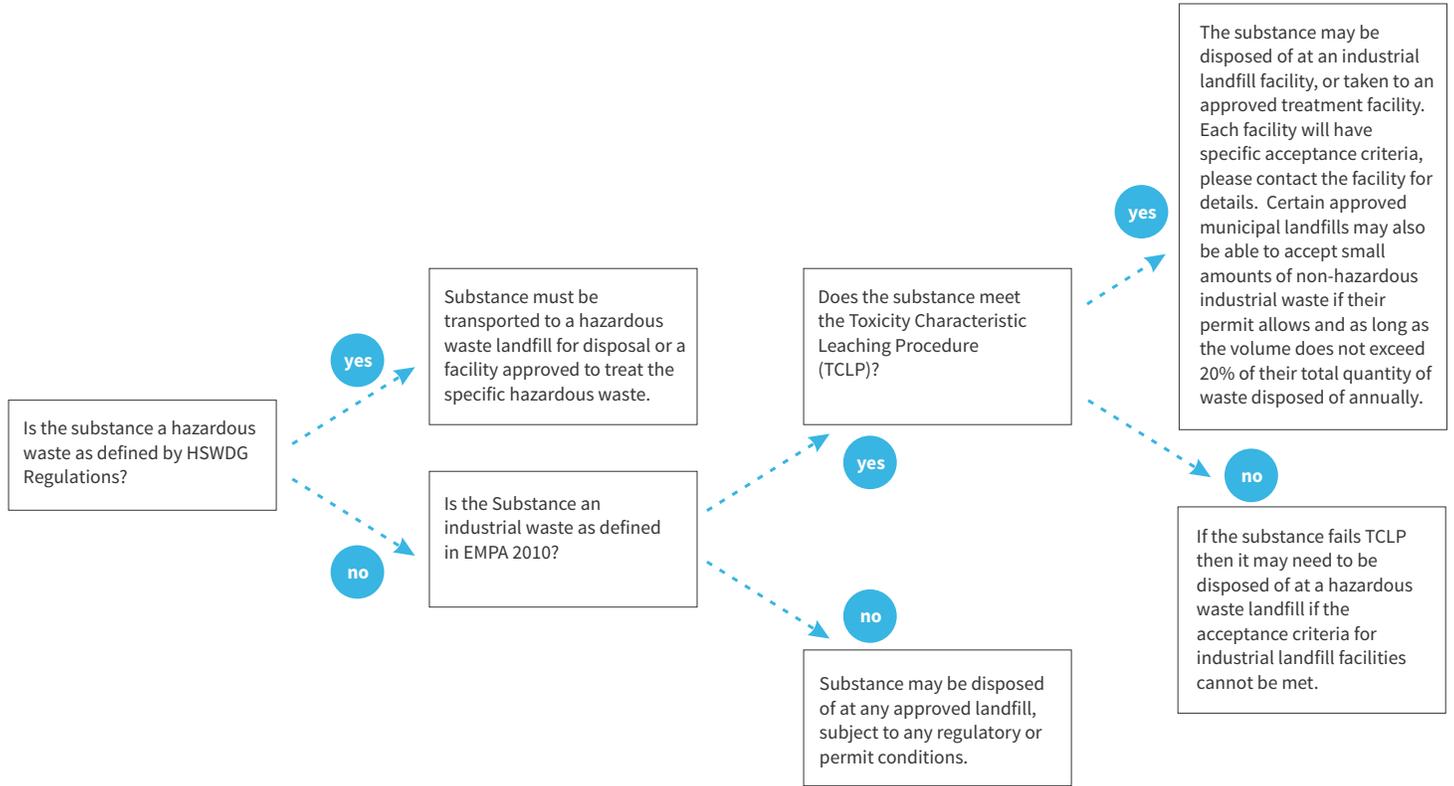
Approved land farm facilities accept soils contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons for soil treatment via land spreading and tilling. These types of soils contain contaminants that can reasonably be expected to diminish over time with treatment via soil aeration. Land farms are sometimes operated in conjunction with industrial or municipal landfills. Each facility's permit will outline the specific acceptance criteria for that location, so please consult land farm owners regarding their specific acceptance criteria.

## Industrial Waste Disposal

Waste generators must be knowledgeable regarding the properties of the waste to determine the applicable methods and/or location of disposal. This information can generally be found in the Material Safety Data Sheet that corresponds to the waste (if applicable) or through characterization by analytical testing.

## Industrial Waste

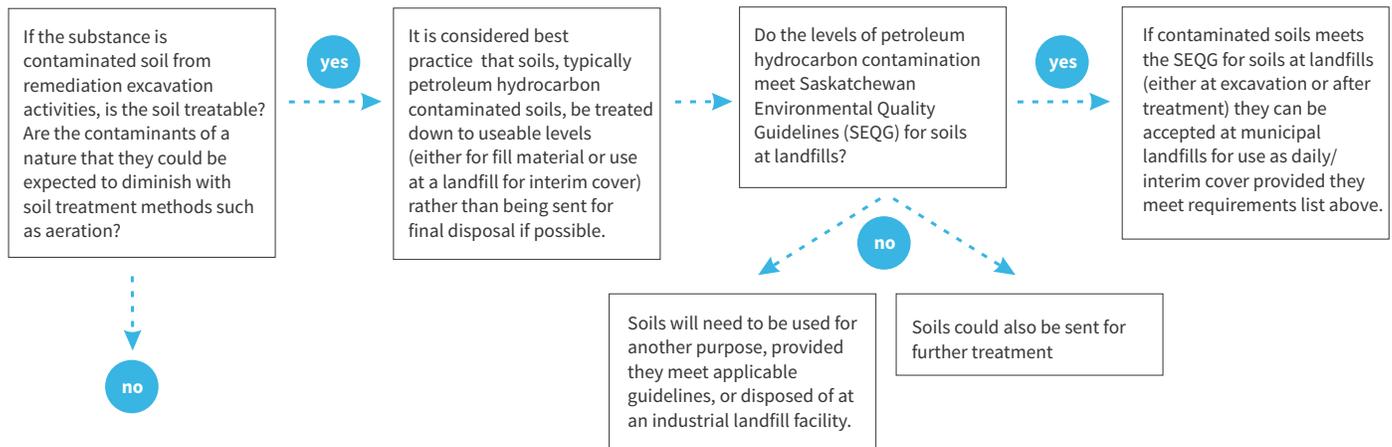
In order to determine appropriate disposal methods the following questions should be answered:



Certain approved facilities may be granted one-time approvals for acceptance of small quantities of materials exceeding industrial criteria. Please contact the Ministry of Environment for further information.

## Contaminated Soil

Treatment and/or disposal of contaminated soils generated from remediation activities should follow procedures approved in the site specific Corrective Action Plan. These activities should follow the site assessment and corrective action plan chapters of the Saskatchewan Environmental Code.



## Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Guidelines

<http://envonline.gov.sk.ca/seqg-search/>

The values in this searchable database are provincial benchmarks or indicators of environmental quality and they become legally binding when referenced in Saskatchewan legislation, permits or code. This tool has been created to ensure stakeholders and other interested parties have easy access to current scientific data that is essential for responsible environmental management.

Municipal landfills can filter the list of chemicals by the Soil Disposal at Landfill classification and selecting the Media type Soils at Landfills. The search will provide the most recent values for Maximum Allowable concentrations for use as daily or intermediate cover for the following parameters:

Arsenic (inorganic)	Ethylbenzene	Hexavalent chromium	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Benzene	F1 minus BTEX	Lead	Toluene
Cadmium	F2 minus BTEX	Mercury (inorganic)	Total Chromium
Chloride	F3 minus BTEX	Polychlorinated biphenyls	Xylenes

Soils with levels exceeding these guidelines will have to be treated down to acceptable levels at an approved land farm facility (or other treatment facility) or sent for disposal at an approved industrial landfill.

For further information on disposal of these types of wastes and listings of approved industrial landfills and land farms please contact the Ministry of Environment.

# Definitions

**Industrial Waste** – means any waste that:

- (i) is generated by any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business or by the development of a natural resource; and
- (ii) is prescribed or is set out in the code; and includes seepage, rainwater or storm water that enters industrial waste works.

**Land farming** – an ex-situ contaminated soil bioremediation technique that involves excavating and spreading contaminated material either in beds consisting of a thin, uniformly thick layer or in windrows. Remediation results from the manipulation of various conditions that stimulate aerobic microbial activity, such as:

- aeration (e.g., tilling);
- moisture content (e.g., irrigation or spraying);
- pH (e.g., buffering or neutralizing by adding lime); and
- soil conditioning (e.g., addition of amendments such as bulking agents, nutrients, etc.).

**Remediation** – Activities that remove, neutralize or reduce concentrations of SOPCs, to an acceptable land-use endpoint to prevent or minimize current or future adverse effects.

**Substance of Potential Concern (SOPC)** – any anthropogenic substance found in soil, groundwater, or surface water that is present in a concentration that meets or exceeds the limits for a particular substance set out in Table 2 of the Discharge and Discovery Reporting Standards. (Site Assessment Chapter)

**Adverse Effect** – This means impairment of or damage to the environment or harm to human health, caused by any chemical, physical or biological alteration or any combination of any chemical, physical or biological alterations.

**Corrective Action Plan (CAP)** – means a plan that details the methods employed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, remedy or reclaim adverse effects.

**Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)** – The TCLP is designed to determine the mobility of both organic and inorganic analytes present in liquid, solid, and multiphasic wastes.

**Hazardous Waste** – A hazardous waste, for the purposes of clause 2 (1)(q) of the Act, means a waste dangerous good as defined in The *Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulations*. (Substance Characterization Chapter)

## More info?

For information on landfills that may take asbestos material, contact the area landfill or the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment Client Service Office at  
Tel: 1-800-567-4224  
(toll-free in North America)  
or 306-787-2584.  
Email: [centre.inquiry@gov.sk.ca](mailto:centre.inquiry@gov.sk.ca)