Date: 6 December 2012

Advisory to Waste Generators
Unsafe overfilling of open-top containers

Dear Sir/Madam

Requirement To Engage Licensed General Waste Collectors

Under the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations (Cap. 95, RG 12), all owners of premises and occupants who generate waste ("waste generators") are required to engage NEA-licensed general waste collectors ("GWCs") to collect and transport their waste to approved disposal plants.

Open-Top Containers Should Not Be Overfilled For Safety Reasons

Waste meant for disposal is commonly loaded into open-top containers ("OTCs") provided by the GWCs. The GWC licensing conditions require that these OTCs not be overfilled as this could pose potential safety hazards to other road users during transportation, e.g. waste could drop off the overfilled OTCs. Similarly, this could compromise the safety of the OTC truck drivers and staff of disposal facilities during the tipping of the OTCs to unload the waste.

Thus, OTCs should be filled only up to their brim. This will also make it easier for the OTCs to be covered for transportation.

Penalty For Overfilling

Under the terms of the license, GWCs' trucks transporting overfilled OTCs may be penalised with a financial penalty of $700 per incident.

Premises owners' and occupants' cooperation required

We would like to seek the cooperation of waste generators and other users of OTCs such as companies and Town Councils to help ensure that the OTCs are not overfilled at their premises, work sites, etc. This will in turn ensure that their waste is acceptable for transportation to disposal sites. GWCs have the right to reject collection of overfilled OTCs if waste generators do not cooperate and ensure no overfilling of OTCs.
Do’s and Don’ts

Please see photos below for the right way to load the OTCs

This is **NOT ALLOWED**  This is **THE CORRECT WAY**

Waste not accepted at disposal facilities

Waste generators must also ensure that only acceptable waste is loaded into OTCs for disposal. A list of waste types not accepted at the incineration plants and Tuas Marine Transfer Station is set out in the Annex. This includes tyre and wood waste which are valuable resource that can be recycled or reused. These materials can be sent to the following facilities for recycling/reuse:

- Recycling Plants:  
- Collectors/traders for tyres/rubber:  
- Collectors/traders for wood/horticultural waste  

As GWC trucks with non-acceptable waste will be turned away at the disposal sites, the cooperation of both owners and occupants of premises is sought to help ensure that non-acceptable waste is not mixed with the acceptable waste in OTCs.

Please call Ronald Lit/Ho Rongjian at Tel: 67319221 during office hours if you need clarifications.

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WMRAS
SCAL
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LTA
LIST OF WASTE NOT ACCEPTED AT INCINERATION PLANTS

1. Waste such as construction debris, earth, concrete, stone, sand, sludge, ash, slag and big metal pieces (e.g. washing machines, refrigerators, bicycles, motorcycles, metal chairs, wire rope, spring mattresses, tyre rims, large drums or containers, etc).

2. Human and animal waste, sludge from neutralisation pits, foul-smelling waste and animal carcasses.

3. Liquid and volatile waste, oil sludge, paints, etc.

4. Poisonous and radioactive waste.

5. Chemical waste with chemical content which is unsuitable for incineration.

6. Large quantities of electrical parts and components such as printed circuit boards, cables, electronic cards, etc.

7. Explosive or highly flammable waste such as ammunition, dry and wet carbide waste, fireworks, self-igniting waste and excessive quantities of film.

8. Smouldering refuse.

9. Bulky waste exceeding 0.6 m in length or 0.6 m in width or 100 mm in thickness.

10. Tyres and wood waste that can be recycled.

11. Carbon fibres.

12. Insulation materials such as rock wool, asbestos, calcium silicate boards, ceramic fibres, big carpets, etc.

13. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) waste such as PVC pipes, plastic film, upholstery, containers and packaging materials.

14. Fire retardants.

15. Chlorinated herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides.

16. Polychlorinated compounds such as PCB used in transformers and capacitors.

17. Light materials such as sawdust, feathers, dust and powders.

18. Waste from grease interceptors.

19. Waste from sewerage systems, including waste from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks and water-seal latrines.

20. Waste from sanitary conveniences in ships or aircraft.
LIST OF WASTE NOT ACCEPTED
AT TUAS MARINE TRANSFER STATION (TMTS)

1. Incinerable waste such as organic waste, polyform containers, plastic bags, paper, etc.

2. Recyclable waste such as glass, rubber, tyres, scrap metal, horticultural waste, electronic scrap, plastic scrap, wood etc.

3. Human and animal waste, foul smelling waste and animal cadavers.

4. Liquid toxic industrial waste such as spent acids, alkalis, etchants, solvents, coolants and waste oils.

5. Toxic industrial waste which has not been certified by the Pollution Control Department (PCD), National Environment Agency (NEA) and monitored under the electronic Consignment Note System (e-Tracking) for landfilling.

6. Chemical waste and poisonous waste with content that is unsuitable for landfilling e.g. chlorinated herbicides, insecticides and fungicides.


8. Non-recyclable bulky waste exceeding 2m in length or 2m in width.

9. Loose and powdery waste such as sawdust and cement which is too dry and not packed securely in robust bags.

10. Liquid and volatile waste such as oil sludge and paints.

11. Radioactive waste which had not approved by the Centre for Radiation Protection & Nuclear Science (CRPNS), NEA for landfilling.

12. Dangerous substances that are explosive or highly flammable such as ammunition, dry and wet carbide waste, fireworks and self-igniting waste.

13. Hazardous substances such as chlorinated herbicides, insecticides and fungicides.

14. Chemical residue, sludge and slop oil from ship tankers.

15. Contaminated earth.

16. Excavated earth materials and dredged materials that can be used for reclamation and other purposes.