



# Designated Areas at Waste Disposal Ground, Transfer Stations or Collection Facilities

Designated areas are used at waste disposal grounds, transfer stations and collection facilities to:

- reduce the amount of waste which has to be buried or "landfilled";
- promote waste minimization using the **4R's** (Reduce, Re-use, Recycle and Recover); and
- save costs.

Waste can be separated into "waste streams" which are specific types of materials requiring similar management techniques. Waste streams may be broken down to materials which need specific management. These materials are placed in designated areas used for storage, treatment or disposal.

Please reference SE's website at [www.se.gov.sk.ca](http://www.se.gov.sk.ca) for EcoRegion contacts for your area.

## Commonly found designated areas

- **Treatment:** compost, petroleum contaminated soils, trees/lumber;
- **Disposal:** dead animals, biomedical waste, treated/spoiled grain, asbestos, shingles;
- **Storage:** paper/cardboard, pesticide containers, tires, waste oil, metals, asbestos and concrete/rocks/rubble.

The types of designated areas developed at a facility are determined by the waste streams generated by the user community(s).

Parts of the waste disposal ground or transfer station designated for "storage" are for materials which can be re-used or recycled at a future date or are stored for specialized treatment at another facility. Metals, for example, are stored until there is a large enough quantity to be transported to IPSCO. Pesticide containers are stored until the annual pick-up by a contractor is conducted. The residues are collected and tanked for treatment and disposal at a chemical facility and the metal and plastic containers are either recycled or disposed of in a secure facility designed for that purpose. Concrete/rocks and rubble can be stored in a designated area for future fill material or rip/rapping to prevent erosion on lagoons or roads.

Designated areas provided for "treatment" deal with their waste streams on site. Treatment may be as simple as the approved burning of trees and lumber or the discing and turning of petroleum contaminated soils to accelerate degradation of the petroleum product. Soil which is useable as cover material at the waste disposal ground is a result of treatment at the petroleum contaminated soil designated area.

The working face of a waste disposal ground is referred to as a designated area for the disposal of unsorted garbage residues which are left after other waste streams have been removed. Additional designated areas for specialized "disposal" of materials are provided for reasons of public safety, control of vermin and aesthetics. Treated/spoiled grain, dead animals and biomedical waste are specific examples of this. Public access should be restricted to the designated areas for biomedical waste and asbestos disposal for safety reasons. Shingles are disposed of in a designated area at some waste disposal grounds to concentrate nails in a low user area where they can be more readily dealt with.

## Some tips in setting up designated areas

- External fencing (suggested minimum of 3-strand barbed wire) with a lockable gate is used to control access and define the area.
- Internal fencing (suggested minimum 2-strand barbed wire or 4" page wire) is used to define the boundaries of each designated area and contain the materials in the area (i.e. empty plastic pesticide containers can blow around in the wind). Snow fencing can be used as a screen however it is not sufficiently durable to withstand much use.
- Designated areas should be marked by signs providing clear instructions.
- Internal roadways should provide all weather access to each designated area with sufficient turning area for trailers and maintenance vehicles. It is beneficial to design the internal road so consecutive designated areas can be accessed with ease by one vehicle for drop off of several waste streams.
- If a pit or excavation is used, a back-stop will reduce the chance of vehicles from backing too far.
- Cluster designated areas which require covering. A stockpile of cover material should be handy to the dead animal, biomedical waste, asbestos and treated/spoiled grain designated areas.
- Situate designated areas so the wood/tree pile is well separated from designated areas storing combustible materials which must not be burned (i.e. tires, used oil).
- No liquids (sewage, waste dangerous goods) should be allowed at any designated area unless the site is specifically designed to accept the material (i.e. used oil).
- Only develop designated areas for waste streams which you wish to remove from disposal at the working face.
- Determine what kind of designated areas are being used at existing waste disposal grounds in your vicinity and keep in touch with the sites' owners/operators. If a contractor knows there is a large quantity of a material available in an area (i.e. metals, used oil, tires), they may be more willing to remove the material more frequently.



Saskatchewan  
Environment

Environmental  
Protection  
Branch

