

2.5.1. & 2.5.2. Control of Waste and Contaminated Material.

Standard

2.5.1. Is waste and contaminated material controlled and regularly removed from the site?

2.5.2. Are waste containers clearly identified and maintained to ensure waste material is contained and not incorrectly used?

Where bulk or bag material is held for waste disposal, is it adequately labelled to ensure it is not incorrectly used?

Purpose

To ensure a waste control program, including labelling and identification, is implemented on-site and regularly maintained.

Reason

Waste is a contaminant source and potential attraction of pests. By inappropriate and lack of disposal, the operation is at risk of feed safety hazards such as:

- Unintentional or deliberate addition to feeds.
- Reservoir for pests to breed and live.

Operators have a regulatory responsibility of proper contaminated waste disposal according to EPA guidelines.

Operators shall ensure all flush rework material is clearly identified and risk managed. Unintentional or deliberate addition to feeds is a major risk, particularly where flush material is to clear a medicated or RAM production line.

What is Acceptable?

The procedure or program should be viewed in conjunction with Mill Hygiene program (Fact Sheet 2.7.1 & 2.7.2).

Waste Control Program

Waste collection areas should be identified on site map (Fact Sheet 2.1.1). Waste containers should be labelled and clearly identified according to type of waste:

- General Waste.
- Contaminated.
- Hazardous.
- Rejected Material.

The appropriate hazardous waste collection should be available following a risk assessment of operation. For example, where hazardous materials are used during production, cleaning, or sanitising – the appropriate size hazards bin/absorption material should be made available close to point of use. Frequency of waste removal is to be determined ensuring no bin overflows.

Bulk Waste Identification

Operators shall ensure to use a clear label or different bag for bulk waste produced from flushing of production lines. Example labelling “Flush rework”.

Clear identification is also important when a feed has been rejected or failed quality control and requires disposal.

Waste Containers

All waste containers are to be clearly labelled. Waste containers are to be kept in a clean condition to ensure they are not a feed hazard source (e.g. no mould growth on containers).

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