Environment

INFORMATION FROM KODAK

Waste management series

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

Kodak
Environmental Information

Introducing the.....
"Waste Management" Series

Processing photographic films and papers for any application, regardless of how big or small, generates waste. Before you decide how to dispose of the waste generated by your facility, consider all waste management options.

- **Save money**, potentially, through reuse and recycling
- **Increase efficiency** in your operation
- **Maintain compliance** with government regulations
- **Gain a competitive** marketing advantage
- **Be environmentally responsible**

The information in Kodak's Waste Management Series of publications will help you find solutions that will benefit your bottom line *and* the environment. Let Kodak help you learn how to run your operation more efficiently, conserve important resources, reduce waste disposal costs, and avoid potential environmental fines and penalties.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines solid waste as garbage, refuse, sludge, or other discarded material. Solid waste can also include semi-solids, liquids, and contained gaseous materials. Liquid waste, or effluent, when mixed with domestic sewage and discharged to a municipal treatment plant is not classified as solid waste or as hazardous, but it *is* subject to the Clean Water Act. Kodak can help you sort through all this.

Although most of the waste your photographic processing facility produces is nonhazardous, some of it may be considered hazardous, meaning it is capable of affecting human health or the environment if not managed properly. The following publications provide information regarding options available for managing all types of solid wastes associated with photographic processing and will help you improve your existing hazardous-waste compliance program. Kodak is committed to providing owners and operators of photographic processing facilities with easy-to-use recycling programs and timely information on waste management and recovery options. The information in this waste management series of publications will help you classify waste and handle it in the best way to protect your employees and the environment. You will probably want a copy of each publication for easy reference. The series includes three publications:

J-410
How do I manage waste?

This publication will help you get started managing the waste your photographic processing lab generates. First, you need to assess your situation. Use the convenient checklist located in J-410 to help you understand what solid wastes your facility generates. The publication also identifies the EPA's recommendations on preventing pollution and key federal environmental laws.

Recovering silver from processing solutions merits special attention, not only because it shows environmental responsibility in conserving a nonrenewable natural resource, but also because of the revenue it can generate for you. J-410 devotes a section to the topic of recovering silver.

To help in your waste management endeavors, Kodak offers a number of recycling programs, which J-410 lists. The glossary of environmental and waste management terms and acronyms at the back of the publication will be especially helpful as you investigate how best to manage photographic processing waste.

J-410 also discusses your commitment to the environment in your advertising. Companies that take a proactive approach to the environment are usually viewed favorably by the community, by industry peers, and by the regulatory authorities. Make your commitment an integral part of your company's message about how you conduct business.

J-411
How do I dispose of spent processing solutions?

This publication takes you through a step by step process to determine whether the liquid waste your lab generates is considered hazardous, and then describes how to deal with the waste.

An easy-to-follow flow diagram outlines what things to consider in analyzing your waste. Consider all the factors:

- Is the waste considered an effluent?
- Does your lab discharge to a municipal sewer or to a septic tank?
- What is the local sewer use code?
- What are your options for recovering silver?
- How can you minimize processing effluent?
- Will you need a discharge permit?

The most effective way to deal with processing effluents is to discharge them to the sanitary sewer. Typically, after it is desilvered, the effluent will meet the local sewer code. In some cases, your facility may need to treat the effluent to meet limits for nonsilver parameters. J-411 discusses, in more detail, the steps required to properly discharge effluents.

What if the waste is considered hazardous?
You can take care of hazardous waste at your own facility *only if* the EPA or state gives you specific authorization to do so. (Certain kinds of exempted activities and recycling are allowed on site, such as silver recovery.) J-411 gives guidelines for choosing an off-site waste management partner, accumulating and storing waste prior to transferring it to the facility, shipping it, keeping records, and planning for and reporting emergencies. A convenient table guides you in your options.

But the best way to manage waste of any kind is to minimize it. Wherever possible use the 3Rs – reduce, reuse, and recycle. They are the most cost-effective and environmentally responsible ways of dealing with waste.

J-412
How about preventing waste in the first place?

Although you can't eliminate waste completely, you can minimize it. That effort, plus reusing and recycling, can improve workplace efficiency and your bottom line. J-412 introduces programs and ideas to prevent unnecessary waste. It also discusses how to reuse or recycle products and effluents handled every day, and when no other option exists, how to properly dispose of them.

Topics include:
- Controlling inventory
- Training employees
- Maintaining equipment
- Monitoring processing solutions and using low-replenishment chemicals
- Using squeegees and tank covers, proper ventilation

How do I dispose of miscellaneous waste material?
After you have identified ways to minimize waste and to recycle items, you no doubt are left with many other miscellaneous products and packaging. J-412 gives suggestions on how to manage such items as sheets or rolls of film, lead-foil dental packets, medical x-ray cassettes, empty film magazines and spools, plastic chemical containers, molded foam padding (such as peanuts), photo CDs, thermal ribbons, shrink wrap, processor filters, paper cores, papers, glass chemical bottles, pallets, and batteries. In addition, J-412 describes several recycling and "take-back" programs Kodak has established to help you manage these materials.

These publications are guides to the Federal Environmental Regulations that apply to a typical photographic processing facility. Local and state requirements may also apply. Verify the specific requirements for your facility with your legal counsel. These publications are meant to assist you with your compliance programs.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
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J-411
CAT No. 101 9678

J-412
CAT No. 144 9396

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