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COURSE BROCHURE

Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Training Course

6 – 10 September 2027
Singapore

Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Training Course

Ref: 3137_119158 **Date:** 6 – 10 September 2027 **Location:** Singapore **Fees:** 6900 GBP

Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention is a 1-week training course for environmental officers and waste handling supervisors, during which each participant builds a hazardous waste stream register for their site. Tighter permit conditions, rising disposal costs and public attention to contaminated land make the handling of hazardous residues a board-level exposure. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course.

Why Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Matters Now

Three pressures shape hazardous waste practice today. Disposal capacity for difficult residues is shrinking, so treatment routes cost more and carriers face closer scrutiny. Communities and investors now track spills, odours and contaminated land closely, and a single incident can halt a permit renewal. Producers also keep legal responsibility for waste long after a truck leaves the gate. The course rests on environmental management system principles for controlling waste aspects. A site that classifies, stores and records its residues well cuts disposal spend and avoids remediation; one that does not inherits liabilities that can last for decades.

Who Gains Most from Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention

- Those who set environmental controls and report waste figures for a site
- Those who supervise collection, segregation and storage areas day to day
- Those who arrange carriers, consignment notes and receiving facilities
- Those who lead spill response and drainage protection on site
- Those who assess process changes that could reduce hazardous residues

An environmental officer, a stores supervisor and a production engineer from one site gain most attending together.

Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Capabilities

Participants leave able to follow a residue from the point it arises to its final treatment:

- Assess hazard properties and assign a waste code from evidence — treatment route decisions
- Design segregated storage that keeps incompatible residues apart — site supervisors
- Specify consignment and chain of custody records — inspectors and receiving facilities
- Weigh recovery, incineration, stabilisation and landfill options — disposal budgets
- Build spill containment arrangements for drains and soil — emergency responders
- Calculate waste minimisation gains from substitution or process change — production managers

Key Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Terms

- Hazardous waste — discarded material with properties such as toxicity, flammability or corrosivity that can harm people or the environment.
- Waste hierarchy — an order of preference that puts prevention first, then reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal last.
- Duty of care — the producer's continuing responsibility for waste until it is lawfully treated or disposed of.
- Bunding — a secondary containment wall or tray that holds leaks from stored containers or tanks.
- Consignment note — the document that travels with a waste load, recording its description, quantity, carrier and receiver.
- Leachate — liquid that has passed through waste and picked up contaminants able to reach soil or groundwater.

Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Day by Day

Day 1: Waste Streams, Liabilities and Duty of Care

- Waste Stream Inventory — Where Hazardous Residues Arise On Site
- Cradle-to-Grave Duty of Care — Liability After Material Leaves Site
- Pollution Pathway Mapping — Routes to Air, Water and Soil
- Waste Hierarchy Principles — Prevention Before Treatment or Disposal
- Case Lessons from Contaminated Land — Long-Term Remediation Costs

Day 2: Classification and Characterisation

- Hazard Property Assessment — Flammable, Toxic, Corrosive or Reactive
- Sampling and Laboratory Characterisation — Evidence for Waste Coding
- Mixed and Unknown Waste Handling — Precautions Before Identification
- Safety Data Sheet Interpretation — Incompatibility and Segregation Needs
- Waste Coding Decisions — Choice of Permitted Treatment Route

Day 3: Storage, Labelling and Transport

- Segregated Storage Area Design — Bunding, Ventilation and Separation Distances
- Container Selection and Labelling — Compatibility and Clear Identification
- Accumulation Time Limits — Inspection Frequency and Removal Scheduling
- Consignment Documentation — Chain of Custody to Receiving Facility
- Carrier and Receiver Vetting — Licensing Checks and Site Audits

Day 4: Treatment, Disposal and Emission Control

- Treatment Option Comparison — Recovery, Incineration, Stabilisation or Landfill
- Effluent and Leachate Control — Protecting Groundwater and Drainage
- Air Emission Sources from Waste Handling — Vapour and Dust Suppression
- Waste Minimisation Studies — Substitution and Process Change Options
- Spill Response Arrangements — Containment Kits, Drills and Notification

Day 5: Practising the Hazardous Waste Stream Register

- Waste Records and Tonnage Tracking — Evidence for Inspections
- Classification Exercise Applied — Coding Three Plant Waste Streams
- Storage Area Inspection Applied — Findings From a Case Facility
- Spill Scenario Applied — Containment Decisions Under Time Pressure
- Hazardous Waste Stream Register — Final Draft for Site Approval

Applying Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention After the Course

- Lead a walk-through of every storage area, checking segregation, labelling and bunding against the methods taught.
- Run a waste minimisation study on the largest hazardous stream, testing substitution and process change options with production.

Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Questions FAQ

What is Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention and why does it matter now?

It is the control of hazardous residues from creation to final treatment while keeping contaminants out of air, water and soil. It matters now because disposal routes are scarcer and costlier, and producers stay responsible for waste after it leaves site.

Which roles gain most from Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention?

Environmental officers and waste handling supervisors gain most, together with those who arrange carriers and lead spill response. Each controls one link in the chain of custody.

How does Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention differ from a general environmental management course?

It focuses on one high-risk material stream rather than a whole environmental system. You work in depth on classification, storage, consignment, treatment choice and spill containment.

What do you bring back from Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention?

You bring back a hazardous waste stream register for your site, listing each residue with its code, storage, carrier, treatment route and minimisation options.

Hazardous Waste Management and Pollution Prevention: The Way Forward

The hazardous waste stream register first informs which residues need a new treatment route or a closer look at their carrier. Environmental officers use it for reporting, supervisors use it to run storage areas, and engineers use it to target minimisation. After its first use, the perspective worth revisiting is the receiving facility, where the producer's liability is finally discharged or quietly kept.