SEGREGATION TYPE GUIDE

Operational waste management before ecosystem drop-off.

FIELD GUIDE

SORT WASTE AT THE SOURCE

Separate operational waste streams before transport. The original guide explains that source segregation improves material recovery, limits contamination, and supports efficient processing logistics.

FOUR WASTE STREAMS

- Organic
- Dry recyclables
- Residual
- Hazardous

WHY IT MATTERS

Mixed waste is harder to recover. A single contaminated item can cause an entire batch of recyclables to be rejected, according to the source guide.

REMEMBER

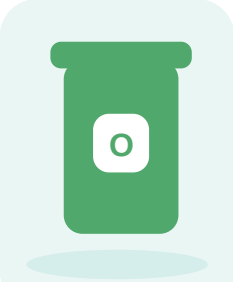
Use the waste classification, bin labels, and final checks in this guide before drop-off.

Meet the waste streams

Definitions, examples, and storage rules from the original guide.

WASTE CLASSIFICATION

A BIODEGRADABLE & ORGANIC



WHAT IT IS

Organic matter that decomposes naturally through biological action.

EXAMPLES IN THE SOURCE GUIDE

Food scraps, fruit peels, coffee grounds, garden clippings, untreated wood waste, agricultural residue.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Keep in ventilated, leak-proof containers. Do not mix with synthetic packaging or non-compostable food wraps.

B DRY RECYCLABLES



WHAT IT IS

Clean inorganic materials that can be reprocessed into raw materials or new products.

EXAMPLES IN THE SOURCE GUIDE

Paper and cardboard: newspapers, office paper, boxes. Metals: aluminum, steel or tin cans, metal caps. Glass: intact bottles and jars.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Empty, rinse away liquid residues, and dry recyclable containers before aggregation.

REMEMBER

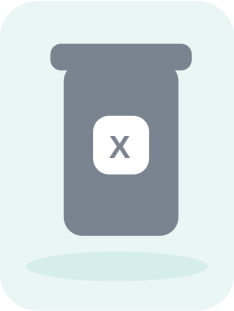
The source distinguishes general dry recyclables from rigid plastics in its bin-color system.

Meet the waste streams

Keep residual and hazardous items out of recyclable batches.

WASTE CLASSIFICATION

C RESIDUAL & NON-RECYCLABLE



WHAT IT IS

Non-hazardous materials that cannot currently be recovered or recycled given available technology or economic viability.

EXAMPLES IN THE SOURCE GUIDE

Composite packaging, contaminated food wraps, worn textiles, hygiene waste, thermal receipts.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Compact and store in heavy-duty containment bags for municipal or landfill disposal.

D SPECIAL & HAZARDOUS



WHAT IT IS

Items with toxic, reactive, flammable, or biological hazards that require specialized handling.

EXAMPLES IN THE SOURCE GUIDE

Household electronics, lithium-ion batteries, fluorescent tubes, paint cans, medical or sanitary waste.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Use dedicated hazardous containment units with clear warnings. Never mix with ordinary municipal waste.

REMEMBER

Hazardous materials require dedicated handling, not ordinary recycling or municipal bins.

Four steps to segregate

Follow this operational workflow before ecosystem drop-off.

STEP-BY-STEP WORKFLOW

1

SEPARATE AT THE SOURCE

Sort waste immediately where it originates, such as kitchens, workstations, and production floors, before materials contaminate each other.

2

EMPTY, RINSE, DRY

Empty liquid and food containers completely. Rinse recyclable containers to remove biological residue, then air-dry to prevent mold and paper degradation.

3

GROUP & LABEL

Place materials into dedicated, color-coded bins according to the stream. Keep each batch clearly identified.

4

INSPECT BEFORE DROP-OFF

Visually check batch bags before drop-off. Remove non-conforming items and contaminants from each designated stream.

REMEMBER

Source separation happens first. Do not wait until waste is mixed together.

Know your bin colors

Color-coded aggregation and labeling from the original guide.

BIN COLOR SYSTEM



GREEN

Organic / Compostable

Food waste, plant materials, unbleached paper scraps.



BLUE

Recyclables

Clean paper, cardboard, glass containers, metal cans.



YELLOW

Rigid Plastics & Polymers

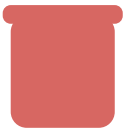
HDPE/PET bottles and clean synthetic packaging.



BLACK / GRAY

Residual / Non-Recyclable

Non-recyclable composites, soiled items, general refuse.



RED

Special & Hazardous

E-waste, batteries, chemicals, hazardous packaging.

REMEMBER

These bin colors reproduce the system specified in the uploaded segregation guide.

Before you drop off

Operational best practices and the final readiness checklist.

FINAL QUALITY CHECK

1

AVOID CROSS-CONTAMINATION

Check that each bag contains only its intended stream. A contaminated item can cause a recyclable batch to be rejected.

2

REDUCE VOLUME

Flatten cardboard boxes and crush metal cans to save transport space.

3

DOCUMENT SPECIAL WASTE

Complete required hazardous-waste manifests before transferring special waste categories.

DROP-OFF READINESS

- [ ] Waste separated at the source
- [ ] Containers emptied, rinsed, and dried
- [ ] Correctly labeled collection bins or batch bags
- [ ] Final visual inspection completed

READY TO SORT. READY TO RECOVER.