



Scottish Executive Environment Group

**Safer Special Waste: Amendments to Special
Waste Regulations**

November 2003
Paper 2003/28

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INTRODUCTION

The Scottish Executive intends to introduce amendments to the Special Waste Regulations 1996 (SI no. 972)¹. These amendments will improve the protection of the environment and of human health by enhancing the regime for the handling of hazardous waste. They shall also ensure that Scotland meets in full its obligations under European law.

The purpose of this consultation paper is to explain and seek views on proposed amendments to the Special Waste Regulations which set out the control system for the movement of hazardous wastes in Scotland. Revisions to the system are set out in the attached draft Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004.

These measures will ensure that Scottish regulations conform with EC law on special waste and in particular the Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC)² and the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC)³.

CONSULTATION PROCESS

This consultation paper is supported by draft regulations at Annex A and a draft Regulatory Impact Assessment at Annex B.

Responses to this consultation paper should be sent by 5pm on Monday 9 February 2004 either by e-mail to William.Doyle@Scotland.gsi.gov.uk or by post to:

William Doyle
SEPA Sponsorship and Waste Unit
1J (N)
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh EH6 6QQ

In your response, please explain who you are and, where relevant, whom you represent and give your name and address.

To help inform debate on the matters covered by this letter, the Executive may publish responses submitted on the consultation or deposit them in its libraries for inspection by the public. The Executive will assume that responses can be made publicly available unless the respondent expressly indicates that his or her response is confidential. Confidential responses will nevertheless be included in any summary or statistical analysis which does not identify individual respondents.

¹ Available at: http://www.legislation.hmsso.gov.uk/si/si1996/Uksi_19960972_en_1.htm.

² Available at:

http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31975L0442&model=guichett
amended by:

http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31991L0156&model=guichett

³ Available at:

http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31991L0689&model=guichett

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 SPECIAL WASTE REGULATIONS

The Special Waste Regulations 1996 set out the regime for the control of the movements of hazardous wastes in Scotland. They impose a range of obligations on the producers of hazardous wastes, to register their premises and ensure that their wastes are removed in accordance with the Regulations. In general, each movement of a hazardous waste has to be pre-notified to SEPA, and is subject to a consignment note.

The Special Waste Regulations transposed in Scotland the Hazardous Waste Directive. However, the Regulations have not kept up with changes in the European definition of hazardous waste, a definition that has recently been extensively revised and incorporated within the European Waste Catalogue (2000/532/EC)⁴ which is attached at Annex C. There are also classes of waste, notably agricultural wastes and non-minerals waste from mines and quarries, that are not covered by the Special Waste Regulations 1996.

The Special Waste Regulations provide for the control of the **transfer** and **disposal** of special or hazardous wastes. There are approximately 15,000 businesses affected, with some 40,000 consignment notes issued each year, covering some 150,000 individual transfers of hazardous waste.

Other regulations, such as the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (SI no. 323)⁵ (the PPC Regulations), the Waste Incineration (Scotland) Regulations 2003 (SI no. 170)⁶ and the Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003 (SI no. 235)⁷ place restrictions on the disposal of hazardous wastes. These regulations ensure that such wastes are safely disposed of, with due protection of human health and the environment.

1.2 PREVIOUS CONSULTATION

The Scottish Executive consulted previously on amending the Special Waste Regulations in 2001⁸. The 2001 consultation covered many of the issues in this consultation paper and also some substantial changes to the system for the regulation of hazardous wastes in Scotland. It proposed changing the definition of special waste by replacing the term with “hazardous waste” as specified in the European Waste Catalogue. It also proposed changing the procedures for handling hazardous waste:

- requiring inspections at specific intervals of waste producers and waste management facilities;
- requiring the registration of hazardous waste producers;
- requiring hazardous waste producers and waste management facilities to provide information about consignments of hazardous waste; and,
- introducing scaled consignment charges.

⁴ Available at: http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_226/l_22620000906en00030024.pdf amended by Decision 2001/118, Decision 2001/119 and Decision 2001/573.

⁵ Available at: <http://www.scotland-legislation.hmso.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2000/20000323.htm>

⁶ Available at: <http://www.scotland-legislation.hmso.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2003/20030170.htm>

⁷ Available at: <http://www.scotland-legislation.hmso.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2003/20030235.htm>

⁸ Available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/consultations/environment/specwaste96review.pdf>

Finally, it considered a requirement to separate waste and the definition of domestic waste that is exempt from the Special Waste Regulations.

The majority of respondents supported the proposals. Taking into consideration the views of some affected parties and other developments in the regulation of waste, the Executive considers that it is not necessary to revise in full the regime for the regulation of hazardous wastes in Scotland at this time. The measures in this consultation paper instead make important changes to the existing regime in Scotland. The Executive may consider making more fundamental changes to the regime in Scotland in future, if it can be demonstrated that these represent a favourable balance between costs and benefits. England and Wales and Northern Ireland are making their own provisions and the Executive will monitor the implications of the changes made to the schemes operating in these parts of the UK.

1.3 THE SCOPE OF THE CURRENT PROPOSALS

The Executive's current proposals for amendment to the Special Waste Regulations make changes to the definition of hazardous wastes covered by the Regulations and some minor enhancements to the robustness of the existing regulatory system. However, they leave the essential elements of the current system in place. This is because the Executive is not convinced at this time that a full revision of the regime for the regulation of hazardous wastes in Scotland is justified.

The limited proposals below, particularly the extended definition of special waste, are intended primarily to protect the environment and human health.

The new definition of special waste will require amendments to the PPC Regulations which are included in the following proposals. The extended definition will put an additional burden on SEPA in issuing PPC permits for different classes of installations, so it is proposed below that the deadlines for issuing permits for installations that deal with certain classes of waste that is not hazardous are extended.

Q1: Do you agree that at this stage the Executive should make amendments to the existing Special Waste Regulations rather than introducing a fully revised regime for hazardous wastes in Scotland?

2. THE PROVISIONS IN THE DRAFT REGULATIONS

2.1 DEFINITION OF SPECIAL WASTE

Draft regulation 2 (3) will amend the Special Waste Regulations 1996 so that the definition of “special waste” in the Special Waste Regulations is identical to the definition of hazardous waste in the Hazardous Waste Directive. For the purposes of this definition, the European Commission has asterisked those types of waste listed in the European Waste Catalogue that are to be regarded as hazardous.

This change will ensure that no types of hazardous waste are excluded from the provisions in the Special Waste Regulations which regulate the transfer and disposal of waste. It will improve the protection of the environment and will also ensure full compliance with the Hazardous Waste Directive. This will mean that some additional substances, including dental amalgam and coolant fluids, come under the regime. In addition, hazardous wastes arising from the agricultural, and mines and quarries sectors will come under the regime for the first time. These sectors were excluded from the definition of controlled waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, and are not covered by the 1996 Regulations.

As people or bodies transferring or disposing of all types of waste are already under a duty of care to ensure the proper and safe disposal of that waste, the effect on those disposing of wastes newly covered by the special waste regime should not be great. Producers of such wastes are already under an obligation to dispose of them responsibly. The change will be in the associated administrative procedure for the transfer of these wastes. Waste management companies are generally already familiar with the European Waste Catalogue, as the codes are used to classify wastes. It is also likely that the producers of these wastes may face higher charges from waste operators. The scale of the additional charges due to the change of definition in the Special Waste Regulations will relate in particular to the greater regulatory burden of the administration of special wastes, and the additional conditions on their transfer. The additional disposal costs of hazardous wastes arise from the other regulatory measures, such as the PPC Regulations and the Landfill Regulations.

There will be additional costs for the agricultural and mines and quarries sectors, which are being drawn in the controlled waste regime. In the past, the wastes arising in these sectors have been controlled by the legislation specific to each sector. In future, the full range of waste regulation will apply to wastes from these sectors. As a part of this change, the definition of hazardous wastes in the special waste regime shall change to include wastes from these sectors. This will lead to a certain additional administrative burden on farmers and quarry businesses, and some additional costs in paying for the removal of their waste. The degree of these additional costs will depend on their existing waste management practices. There will be further costs arising from other measures to bring these wastes into the controlled waste regime.

The definition of special waste in the Special Waste Regulations 1996 included all medical products defined in section 130 of the Medicines Act 1968, or falling within a class specified in an order under section 58 of that Act. The new definition of special waste in draft regulation 2 (3) includes this same reference to medicinal waste. This definition effectively draws into the special waste regime all prescription medicines, and residues of prescription medicines. This creates significant costs for health service providers.

However, there is a good case to be made that with the incorporation of the full European Hazardous Waste list into the Regulations, there is no longer any need to make separate provision for prescription medicines. The Hazardous Waste list makes reference to particular medicines as hazardous, and to chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances. These definitions would appear to capture any waste medicines that present a hazard to human health or the environment. We invite views as to whether there is a continuing need to separately identify waste prescription medicines.

Draft regulation 2 (3) will also exclude domestic waste from the definition of hazardous waste.

Q2: Will this definition of special waste have any unhelpful implications?

Q3: Is there any need for all waste prescription medicines to continue to be defined as special waste with the adoption of the full European Hazardous Waste list?

2.2 PACKAGING AND LABELLING OF SPECIAL WASTE

Special waste is currently packaged and labelled in accordance with Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) and Use of Transportable Pressure Receptacles Regulations 1996 (SI no. 2092)⁹. As there is currently no specific mention of this in the Special Waste Regulations, draft regulation 2 (4) will include this requirement.

2.3 REGISTERS OF CONSIGNMENT NOTES

The Special Waste Regulations require registers of consignment notes to be kept for consignments of special waste. SEPA inspect these registers from time to time, although there is no statutory obligation on them to do so. Draft regulation 2 (5) will require SEPA to inspect these registers.

Those who produce or transport waste are currently required to keep a register recording information about each waste consignment. Draft regulation 2 (6) will require those who produce or transport consignments of hazardous waste to keep records. It is likely that those who already produce or transport waste already keep such records.

Q4: Will this requirement pose an additional burden? To what extent?

2.4 SEPARATION OF WASTE

SEPA guidance already requires the separation of waste where hazardous waste has been mixed with other hazardous or non hazardous waste and so this process is already carried out by operators. Draft regulation 2 (7) will insert provision 17A into the Special Waste Regulations which will require this separation. This provision ensures that separation is carried out only in the instances where this will increase the protection of the environment and human health. This means that such separation activity can only be carried out when it

⁹ Available at: http://www.legislation.hmsso.gov.uk/si/si1996/Uksi_19962092_en_1.htm

reduces environmental hazard and nuisance. Operators who are in doubt about the circumstances in which waste should be separated should ask their local SEPA office.

2.5 CROSS BORDER TRADING

The attached regulation 2 (8) will allow for the recognition in Scotland of consignment notes for consignments from England and Wales. Different regulations will ensure that consignment notes from Scotland will be recognised in these parts of the UK.

2.6 THE POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL REGULATIONS 1994

The PPC Regulations set a series of deadlines to issue PPC permits for different classes of installations. These are purely national, administrative targets, in order to allow an orderly movement towards the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (Council Directive 96/61/EC)¹⁰ deadline of 2007. These regulations apply to hazardous waste and draft regulation 10 will amend them to ensure that they define hazardous waste in the same way as the amended Special Waste Regulations. This amended definition will put an additional burden on SEPA, and Draft regulation 3 will provide a longer period for them to complete this work, extending the dates in Schedule 3 for section 5.3 paragraph (c)(i) and (c)(ii) for non-hazardous waste by 2 years and 3 months.

Q5: Are the amended dates for section 5.3 of the Pollution and Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulations appropriate?

2.7 THE DRAFT REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The attached Regulatory Impact Assessment includes costs associated with the proposed changes and with the other options of not making any changes and of introducing a revised regime.

Q6: Are the costs set out in the Regulatory Impact Assessment an accurate representation of the likely costs of the three options?

Q7: What further information about costs do respondents have?

¹⁰ Available at:

http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31996L0061&model=guichett

LIST OF CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

SCOPE OF THE PROPOSALS

Q1: Do you agree that at this stage the Executive should make amendments to the existing Special Waste Regulations rather than introducing a fully revised regime for hazardous wastes in Scotland?

DEFINITION OF SPECIAL WASTE

Q2: Will this definition of special waste have any unhelpful implications?

Q3: Is there any need for all waste prescription medicines to continue to be defined as special waste with the adoption of the full European Hazardous Waste list?

REGISTERS OF CONSIGNMENT NOTES

Q4: Will this requirement pose an additional burden? To what extent?

THE POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL REGULATIONS 1994

Q5: Are the amended dates for section 5.3 of the Pollution and Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulations appropriate?

THE REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Q6: Are the costs set out in the Regulatory Impact Assessment an accurate representation of the likely costs of the three options?

Q7: What further information about costs do respondents have?

 SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2004 No.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**The Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004**

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	2004
<i>Laid</i>		2004
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	2004

The Scottish Ministers, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972(a) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Regulations:

Citation, commencement and extent

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004 and shall come into force on 2004.

(2) These Regulations extend to Scotland only.

Amendment of the Special Waste Regulations 1996

2.—(1) The Special Waste Regulations 1996 (b) are amended in accordance with the following paragraphs of this regulation.

(2) In regulation 1(4) (interpretation)—

- (a) the definitions of “controlled waste” and “household waste” are omitted;
- (b) the following definitions are inserted in the appropriate places—

“holder” means the producer of waste or the person who is in possession of it;

“medicinal product” means a product as defined in section 130 of the Medicines Act 1968(c) (meaning of “medicinal product”, etc) of a description, or falling within a class specified in an order under section 58 of that Act(d);

“medicinal waste” means any waste medicinal product;

“producer” means any person whose activities produce waste (“original producer”) and/or any person who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of this waste;

(a) 1972 c.68. Section 2(2) was amended by the Scotland Act 1998 (c.46), Schedule 8, paragraph 15(3). The functions conferred upon the Minister of the Crown under section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972, insofar as within devolved competence, were transferred to the Scottish Ministers by virtue of section 53 of the Scotland Act 1998 (c.46).

(b) S.I. 1996/972 amended by S.I. 1996/2019, S.I. 1997/257 (s.18), S.S.I. 2000/95 and S.S.I. 2000/323.

(c) 1968 c.67; section 130 is amended by paragraph 3(7) to (10) of Schedule 1, and Schedule 2, to the Animal Health and Welfare Act 1984 (c.40).

(d) Section 58 is amended by section 1, of the Medicinal Products: Prescription by Nurses, etc. Act 1992 (c.28).

“the Waste Directive” means Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste^(a);

“waste” has the meaning given by Article 1(a) of the Waste Directive;

(c) after regulation 1(4) there is added—

"(5) Other words and expressions used in these Regulations have the same meaning as in the Waste Directive or the Hazardous Waste Directive, as the case may be."

(3) For regulation 2 there is substituted—

"2.—(1) Meaning of special waste—

“special waste” means—

(a) any waste classified as hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of the Hazardous Waste Directive; and

(b) any medicinal waste of a description not falling within sub-paragraph (1)(a) above,

but does not include domestic waste within the meaning of Article 1(5) of the Hazardous Waste Directive."

(4) After regulation 4, there is inserted—

"Packaging and labelling of special waste

4A. In the course of its collection, transport and temporary storage, the consignor shall ensure that special waste is properly packaged and labelled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) and Use of Transportable Pressure Receptacles Regulations 1996^(b)."

(5) In regulation 15, after paragraph (8), there is added—

"(9) It is the duty of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency to carry out inspections of the registers referred to within these Regulations at such intervals as it considers appropriate, having regard to the need to meet the requirements of Article 13 of the Waste Directive and Article 5(2) of the Hazardous Waste Directive."

(6) After regulation 15 there is inserted—

"Registers: special waste producers

15A.—(1) A special waste producer shall keep a record of the quantity, nature, origin and, where appropriate, the destination, frequency of collection and mode of transport of the waste produced by them.

(2) Where special waste is transported from the premises where it was produced, by a person other than the producer of that waste, the requirement on the producer to record the destination of that waste includes a requirement to record particulars sufficient to identify that other person.

^(a) O.J. No. L 194, 25.7.1975, p.39, as amended by Council Directives 91/156/EEC (O.J. No. L 78, 26.3.1991, p.32) and 91/692/EEC (O.J. No. L 377, 31.12.1991, p.48) and Commission Decision 96/350/EC (O.J. L 135, 6.6.1996, p.32).

^(b) S.I. 1996/2092 as amended by S.I. 1999/303.

(3) A special waste producer shall preserve the records kept pursuant to this Regulation whilst they remain the holder of that waste and for at least 3 years commencing on the date upon which that waste is transferred to another person.

(4) The information required to be kept in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be kept in a register maintained by the special waste producer for that purpose.

(5) A special waste producer shall also enter into the register a copy of each consignment note and, where applicable, carrier's schedule in respect of each consignment removed, together with the producer return detailing that consignment.

(6) Except where paragraph (7) applies, the register required to be maintained under paragraph (4) shall be kept at the premises at which the special waste was produced.

(7) Where a special waste producer ceases to have access to the premises referred to at paragraph 6, but the period mentioned in paragraph (3) has not expired, for the remainder of that period, they shall keep the register at their principal place of business and notify the Scottish Environment Protection Agency thereof forthwith.

(8) Any register kept and retained under this regulation shall be produced and made available for inspection by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency on request.

(9) Insofar as is consistent with the foregoing provisions of this regulation, registers required to be kept under this regulation may be kept in any form."

(7) After regulation 17 there is inserted—

"Duty to separate mixed wastes

17A.—(1) An establishment or undertaking which carries out the disposal or recovery of special waste, or which collects or transports special waste, shall, where special waste has been mixed with other waste, substances or materials, effect separation where—

- (a) technically and economically feasible; and
- (b) necessary in order to comply with the provisions of Article 4 of the Waste Directive set out in paragraph (2).

(2) The provisions referred to in paragraph (1)(b) are to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment and in particular without—

- (a) risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals;
- (b) causing a nuisance through noise or odours;
- (c) adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest."

(8) After regulation 19 there is inserted—

"Mutual recognition of consignment notes

19A.—(1) Where special waste is removed from premises situated outside Scotland, any consignment note that contains or purports to contain the same information as that required in the form set out in the Annex to Commission Decision 94/774 EC(a) concerning the

(a) O.J. No. L 310, 3.12.1994, p.70.

standard consignment note referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93(a) on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community, that accompanies the special waste shall be treated for the purposes of these Regulations as if it was a consignment note raised in compliance or purported compliance with the provisions of these Regulations."

Amendment of the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000

3.—(1) The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000(b) are amended in accordance with the following paragraphs of this regulation.

(2) In regulation 2 (interpretation: general) the following definitions are inserted in the appropriate places—

"“hazardous waste” means—

- (a) any waste classified as hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of the Hazardous Waste Directive; and
- (b) any medicinal waste of a description not falling within sub-paragraph (1)(a) above; but does not include domestic waste within the meaning of Article 1(5) of the Hazardous Waste Directive;

“the Hazardous Waste Directive” means Council Directive 91/689/EEC(c) on Hazardous Waste, as amended by Council Directive 94/31/EC(d);

“medicinal product” means a product as defined in section 130 of the Medicines Act 1968(e) (meaning of “medicinal product”, etc) of a description, or falling within a class specified in an order under section 58 of that Act(f);

“medicinal waste” means any waste medicinal product;

“the Waste Directive” means Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste(g);

“waste” has the meaning given by Article 1(a) of the Waste Directive."

(a) O.J. No. L 30, 6.2.1993, p.1.

(b) S.S.I. 2000/323, as amended by S.S.I. 2003/146, S.S.I. 2003/170, S.S.I. 2003/221 and S.S.I. 2003/235.

(c) O.J. No.L377, 31.12.1991, p.20.

(d) O.J. No.L168, 2.7.1994, p.28.

(e) 1968 c.67; section 130 is amended by paragraph 3(7) to (10) of Schedule 1, and Schedule 2, to the Animal Health and Welfare Act 1984 (c.40).

(f) Section 58 is amended by section 1, of the Medicinal Products: Prescription by Nurses, etc Act 1992 (c.28).

(g) O.J. No. L 194, 25.7.1975, p.39, as amended by Council Directives 91/156/EEC (O.J. No. L 78, 26.3.1991, p.32) and 91/692/EEC (O.J. No. L 377, 31.12.1991, p.48) and Commission Decision 96/350/EC (O.J. L 135, 6.6.1996, p.32).

(3) In the table in paragraph 2(2) of Part I (Part A: installations and mobile plant) of Schedule 3, for the entry in respect of section 5.3, there is substituted—

“

<i>Section 5.3</i>	
Part A	
Paragraphs (a) and (b)	June 1st to August 31st 2005
Paragraph (c)(i)	April 1st to June 30th 2006
Paragraph (c)(ii)	September 1st to November 30th 2006

”

St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh

Authorised to sign by the Scottish Ministers

2004

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

These Regulations amend the Special Waste Regulations 1996 (S.I. 1996/972) (“the principal Regulations”), which make provision for handling special waste and for implementing Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (O.J. No. L 377, 31.12.1991, p.20) (“the Hazardous Waste Directive”).

Regulation 2 of and Schedule 2 to the principal Regulations defined special waste. Regulation 2 (2) and (3) amend that definition to ensure compliance with the Directive by–

- omitting the definitions of “controlled waste” and “household waste”;
- defining special waste with reference to Article 1(a) of the Hazardous Waste Directive (“the Hazardous Waste Directive”) (O.J. No. L 194, 25.7.1975, p.39), as amended by Council Directives 91/156/EEC (O.J. No. L 78, 26.3.1991, p.32) and 91/692/EEC (O.J. No. L 377, 31.12.1991, p.48) and Commission Decision 96/350/EC (O.J. No. L 135, 6.6.1996, p.32), and
- excluding domestic waste.

Regulation 2(4) makes specific provision for the labelling and packaging requirements for special waste.

Regulation 2(5) requires the Scottish Environment Protection Agency to carry out periodic inspections of the registers referred to within the principal Regulations, and Regulation 2(6) of the Regulations.

Regulation 2(6) requires the producers of special waste to keep a register which details the documents required to be kept in implementation of Article 4(2) and (3) of the Hazardous Waste Directive. Registers are required to be kept for at least 3 years and a producer is required to provide to SEPA, upon request, the information contained within the register.

Regulation 2(7) imposes an obligation to separate special waste from other waste where technically and economically feasible and necessary in order to comply with Article 4 of the Waste Directive.

Regulation 2(8) provides for cross-border recognition of consignment notes which contain or purport to contain the information required by the Annex to Commission Decision 97/774/EC (O.J. No. L 310, 3.12.1994, p.70) concerning the format of the standard consignment note referred to in Council Regulation EEC (No.) 259/93 (O.J. No. L 30, 6.2.1993, p.1).

Regulation 3 further amends the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (S.S.I. 2000/323) to amend the definition of hazardous waste to ensure it is compliant with the Hazardous Waste Directive, and to extend the prescribed date to existing Part A installations, or existing Part A mobile plant, mentioned in section 5.3 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Regulations, by a period of 27 months.

DRAFT REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIAL WASTE REGULATIONS 1996

This Regulatory Impact Assessment is an evaluation of the costs and benefits for Scotland of the proposed amendments to the Special Waste Regulations 1996.

Purpose and intended effect of the measure

(i) Identify the issue and objective

Certain forms of waste are more dangerous than others. Materials containing heavy metals or hospital waste, for example, are potentially considerably more hazardous than inert stone building or quarrying waste. These more dangerous wastes require more careful handling and measures to ensure that all such waste which arises is properly disposed of. This is recognised in European and UK legislation, in particular the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC) (“the Directive”) and the Special Waste Regulations 1996 (“the Regulations”). In particular, the Member States of the European Union have agreed what wastes shall be considered hazardous. The European Waste Catalogue (“the EWC”), to which the Directive refers, is a comprehensive list of potential waste, updated most recently by Decision 2000/532, as amended by Decision 2001/118, Decision 2001/119 and Decision 2001/573. Asterisks indicate those wastes which are to be regarded as hazardous. This provides an even degree of environmental protection across the EU, as well as a “level playing field” for industries which produce, process or dispose of hazardous wastes. The UK Regulations call these hazardous wastes “special wastes”.

Not all “special” or “hazardous” wastes are covered by existing legislation in the UK. In particular, s75(7)(c) of the Environment Protection Act 1990 inhibits application of waste control regimes to farm wastes, or non-mineral wastes from mines and quarries. Furthermore, the wastes covered by the Regulations do not reflect the latest version of the EWC. The objective of the proposed amendments is to comply fully with the Directive, and thus to provide protection to the environment and legal certainty to industrial sectors affected.

In addition the Directive requires separation of wastes and sets standards for labelling and record-keeping. The objective of the proposed Regulations is to clarify our compliance with these provisions.

(ii) Risk Assessment

Pending full transposition of the Directive and the related EWC certain waste streams are not covered by the special waste regime created by the Regulations. Some of the wastes involved, such as pesticide or veterinary medicine residues, or heavy metals in old batteries and machinery, are potentially hazardous. In addition, the wastes omitted from the Regulations by the failure to update them to parallel the new EWC include substances like dental amalgam and coolant fluids, which pose clear risks. Even in cases where there have been no problems yet identified, for as long as they are not properly controlled there are still potential

outstanding risks to the environment and human health, which in any event may be slow to show themselves.

While the desirability of controlling disposal of such wastes is evident, the impacts may not be readily quantifiable. Partly this situation arises from a lack of data. In the case of farm waste or mines and quarries waste, precisely because these wastes have not been regulated in the past there is a lack of information about arisings. Any health impacts of these wastes are likely to be chronic, and it might be difficult to establish their cause.

Options

(i) Identify options

The following three potential options have been identified for revising the Regulations:-

- Option 1: Do nothing.**
This represents the base case of business as usual against which all other options are compared. The Directive is not implemented in full.
- Option 2: Make amendments to the Regulations to implement Community Law in full.**
The Directive is fully implemented, but otherwise the regime for controlling special wastes remains as close to its existing form as possible.
- Option 3: Revise the entire special wastes regime.**
The Regulations would be written again from scratch. The new regime would fully implement the Directive. A new method of tracking shipments of special wastes would be devised.

The impact of these options is on the future cost of disposal of hazardous wastes, although administrative changes would also impact on the Scottish Executive and on SEPA. Administrative costs are as follows:-

Option 1 implies no change to any party and implies non-compliance with the Directive. Such non-compliance would cause the EC to continue infraction proceedings which are already under way, and ultimately lead to a fine of up to €534,000 (about £370,000) per day until compliance is achieved. The cost of such a fine would be met by Scotland, since other parts of the UK have indicated their intention to implement the Directive.

Option 2 requires amendments to be made to the Regulations, incurring one-off public sector costs in drafting legislation and in providing amended guidance documents and recurring public and private sector costs in disposing of newly-listed wastes.

Option 3 would require the drafting of a new regime and guidance documents. It may also require the establishment of a new IT system, the costs of which cannot at present be quantified.

(ii) Issues of equity or fairness

The additional cost of waste management resulting from the proposed amendments will generally be reflected back to the waste producer through the disposal charges levied by the waste management service provider, or SEPA's regulatory charges. This is in keeping with the "polluter pays" principle. It provides an incentive to minimise waste production.

Benefits

(i) Identify the benefits

The principal benefit of the Directive is to ensure that hazardous wastes are properly accounted for, and dealt with. This reduces risk to human health and increases the opportunities for recovery and recycling. The proposed amending Regulations would extend these benefits to waste streams which had previously been excluded from the special waste regime.

(ii) Quantify and value the benefits

The benefits for each of the three options have been identified below:-

- Option 1 – Do nothing – there are zero benefits attaching to this option beyond the present regime. Compared with the other options, the benefits of maintaining compliance costs at existing levels is outweighed by the resulting potential for damage to human health and the environment. This would arise from allowing substances deemed to be harmful to one or the other, or both, to continue to be disposed of with little or no audit trail to ensure that they do not escape into the wider environment. At Government level this option would lead to the intensification of infraction proceedings and potentially to heavy fines.
- Option 2 – Amend the Regulations – this option would secure the health and environmental benefits of the Directive in relation to agricultural waste and non-mineral waste from mines and quarries, as well as the full range of hazardous wastes listed in the EWC. There would also be benefits to waste disposal contractors, in the form of further business opportunities.
- Option 3 – Introduce a new special waste regime – this option would also secure the health and environmental benefits of the Directive in relation to the full range of wastes. It could have further benefits in terms of improving the flow of information required by the Directive, depending on the characteristics of the new regime, and in taking the opportunity to streamline the processes by which the disposal of a hazardous waste is recorded.

Compliance and other costs for business, charities and other organisations

(i) Business sectors affected

The proposed amendments will impact on waste producers, private sector waste management contractors and, potentially, other organisations involved in managing the disposal of wastes, such as local authorities or Scottish Water. It will also impact on the Scottish Executive as the drafter of legislation and SEPA as regulator.

For most of these sectors, the extent of the impact will be relatively small if Option 2 is followed, as proposed. The special waste regime with which they are familiar will continue. The difference will be that additional waste streams will be regulated under it so that, for example, hazardous farm wastes or dental amalgam will be tracked from the point of arising to point of disposal. Therefore the chief impact will be felt by sectors whose wastes are hazardous and are at present not covered by the Regulations, notably farming, mining and quarrying. However, the impact will be limited to further documentary requirements and the cost of obtaining a consignment note from SEPA since disposing of wastes on farm or at site is already prevented by controls on landfill¹. Where these sectors have already come to arrangements with contractors to remove their waste it is likely that these contractors have been applying the new requirements already.

Charities and voluntary organisations as waste recyclers. Charities, voluntary organisations and NGOs make a significant contribution to local schemes for recycling and re-use of certain household and commercial wastes. They may have an increasing role in niche markets, such as through not for profit companies in commercial waste recycling and local networks of waste exchanges with resultant additional paid and voluntary employment opportunities. It is unlikely the proposed changes will greatly affect their operations. They are already covered by the special waste regime and are in any case unlikely to come into contact with special waste routinely.

(ii) Compliance costs

- Option 1 – Do nothing – Would have no additional compliance costs for industry or regulator, but would leave Scotland short of full implementation of the Hazardous Waste Directive. This could lead to significant fines on the UK (a potential €534,000 per day), that would be met from funds allocated to the Scottish Executive. This would clearly have significant impacts on Scottish Executive resources and ability to deliver public services.
- Option 2 – Amend the Regulations – This option places additional costs on those producers of waste who are brought into the Regulations for the first time, either because the specific hazardous waste that they produce is brought into the ambit of the Regulations, or because their business type is brought within the ambit of waste covered by the Regulations. There are also minor additional costs for all producers of hazardous waste, the regulator, and potential costs for those undertaking activities involving hazardous wastes under a Waste Licensing exemption.

A study carried out by Oakdene Hollins for the Scottish Executive estimated that the change in the coverage of the Regulations could lead to an increase in the number of hazardous waste consignments covered by the regulations from 154,000 to 240,000. All of these additional consignments will have general additional administrative costs. The degree of additional waste management charges will depend on the present waste practices, and how far these have to change to meet the Special Waste Regulations. Some of the newly included substances will be affected by other existing or forthcoming regulations, arising as

¹ Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003 (SSI No 2003/235) and Landfill (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (SSI No 2003/)

a result of the End of Life Vehicles Directive and the Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment Directive, which will impose additional costs in the management of these wastes. Moreover, other regulations, such as the Landfill Regulations, already include a definition of hazardous wastes that will cover these substances. It is therefore likely that the increase in waste management costs that is due to these amendments to the Special Waste Regulations is in many cases fairly moderate. Overall, we can estimate the increase in costs for businesses in consignment fees, additional waste management charges, and administrative costs of some £4m per year.

A significant number of new businesses shall be brought into the scope of these Regulations by the extension of the definitions. In all, including a number of farms that is difficult to estimate, an additional 50,000 agents could be brought into having to prepare a hazardous waste consignment note at some time, although for many of these, this will only be very occasionally. Certain large farms may produce a large volume of hazardous waste. We can estimate an additional one off cost of £2.5m for these agents in finding out about the system, and an additional recurring cost of £1m for those businesses not included in the earlier estimate of additional recurring effort in completing consignment notes and in additional waste management fees.

The additional costs faced by the regulator are included in the above estimates, as they are covered by the consignment fee. The additional record keeping requirements are not expected to lead to increased costs as there are already requirements on waste producers to keep records.

There will also be additional one-off costs for a number of NHS establishments and for certain businesses who need to establish the physical means of capturing the hazardous wastes brought into the ambit of the Regulations. It is estimated that many dentists and many NHS establishments where dental patients are treated shall need to install filters to capture dental amalgam in their drains (something that is already recommended as good practice by Scottish Water), and some garages may have to make provision to secure coolant fluid from cars (although they shall have to do this in any case under the forthcoming End of Life Vehicle Regulations). It is difficult to estimate the proportion of these costs that will be imposed or brought forward by these proposals, rather than by other regulatory requirements including the Duty of Care over these wastes established by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It seems reasonable to expect that some 10,000 businesses may have to spend an additional amount on equipment of between £250 and £500, leading to an estimate of the one-off cost imposed by the regulations of £4m.

- Option 3 – Introduce a new special waste regime – Under this option, all of the costs identified above would be incurred. In addition, there would be additional costs for the regulator in implementing a system (including IT costs), and for the regulated in adapting to a new system. Set against these costs is the potential that there could be future savings if a new system was significantly more streamlined than the existing system. The Executive is not currently satisfied that there are sufficient future cost savings to justify the costs of revising the special waste regime.

Table: Summary of estimated compliance costs

	One-off costs	Annual recurring costs
Option 1: do nothing		up to £100m plus in fines from ECJ
Option 2: amend the regulations	£2.5m for new businesses and other agents brought into the system £4m for equipment to capture wastes	£5m for additional waste management charges and the fees and administration of the volume of consignment notes from increased number of wastes and businesses in ambit of regulations
Option 3: introduce a new special waste regime	As above, plus start up and learning costs for SEPA and the regulated businesses	As above, with possible savings arising from a streamlined scheme

Consultation with small business: the “Litmus Test”

As part of the present consultation small businesses, in particular, are invited to submit information on the potential costs of these changes.

Identify any other costs

As identified above, there will be costs to SEPA and to the Scottish Executive. The proposed changes will introduce additional burdens on SEPA in the following principal areas:-

- Examining documentation for waste streams not presently covered by the special waste regime;
- The licensing and permitting of additional facilities for the recycling and/or treatment of wastes from these streams, in accordance with the Directive and the Regulations; and
- The enforcement of prohibitions in respect of these waste streams.

SEPA currently charges for the first two activities on the basis that charge income should cover operational costs of this nature. SEPA would charge according to the same scales in respect of the new waste streams.

Amending the current special waste regime, as opposed to creating a new one, would obviate the costs for SEPA that setting up such a new system would entail. These would mainly relate to IT capabilities, but there would also be a requirement for training for staff, and new guidance. Option 2 is likely also to create one-off staff costs for SEPA in respect of refresher training and updating existing guidance (however, as SEPA already has a training budget these costs are more in the way of future costs brought forward than entirely new costs). These costs will be much smaller than if Option 3 were adopted. There will also be costs to the Executive in terms of drafting the legislation. These changes have not been costed for this document.

Result of consultations

A three-month consultation is being carried out with recipients being specifically invited to comment on the proposed amendments to the Regulations and this RIA.

Summary and recommendations

The proposed amending Regulations reflect the Directive's intention to introduce a Europe-wide level playing field for the producers of a broad variety of wastes. They also reflect the Scottish Executive's intention that waste shall be more carefully managed in Scotland in future, whatever its source, and that best European practice shall be applied to Scottish waste management.

The cost of failing to amend the Regulations to implement European law correctly are the health and environmental costs related to failing to control particular waste streams, which are difficult to quantify, and potentially fines imposed by the European Court of Justice of up to €534,000 (c. £370,000) a day. The costs of amendment would depend on whether a minimal approach was followed, as in Option 2, or a complete revision, as in Option 3. The costs for Option 2 would be small, and almost entirely recurring, whereas there would be immediate, possibly substantial, non-recurring costs involved in Option 3, though recurring costs could then be lower. Although Option 3 would also allow us to build on the experience of applying the 1996 Regulations there has been no noticeable demand for an overhaul of the existing regime. If industry is indeed content with the status quo it would accordingly, be sensible to restrict change to the minimum necessary to secure full UK compliance with EC law. (In this respect Defra has proposed wide-ranging changes to the special or hazardous waste regime for England. The Executive will therefore observe how that new system operates and consider at a future time whether it would be beneficial to introduce some or all of Defra's proposals in Scotland.)

Accordingly, this paper recommends the adoption of Option 2.

Enforcement, sanctions, monitoring and review

SEPA, as the competent authority, would be responsible for enforcing and ensuring compliance with the amended Regulations, just as in the case of the current Regulations. This duty is at present and would be in the future carried out through a process of audit and spot checks of installations, registers etc. There is a duty on those handling wastes to maintain records and make these available to SEPA on request. Among the proposed amendments are provisions to make these duties explicit. The Regulations carry appropriate maximum fines, which would not be affected by the proposed amending Regulations. SEPA's charging scheme permits it to recoup the cost of enforcing the activities which the amending Regulations will require.

SEPA would also provide such guidelines and training as may be necessary to its officers, so that the amending Regulations are implemented, monitored and enforced consistently and fairly across the country. The Scottish Executive and SEPA would monitor and review the effectiveness of the regime.

Since the costs of these Regulations are closely related to the additional disposal costs imposed by the Landfill Regulations 2003, we propose to carry out a joint review RIA of these two sets of regulations once the full impacts of implementation are clear.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 3 May 2000

replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste

(notified under document number C(2000) 1147)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2000/532/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Directive 91/156/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 1(a) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 1(4), second indent thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Several Member States have notified a number of waste categories which they consider to display one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC.
- (2) Article 1(4) of Directive 91/689/EEC requires the Commission to examine notifications from Member States with a view to amending the list of hazardous wastes laid down in Council Decision 94/904/EC ⁽⁴⁾.
- (3) Any waste inserted in the list of hazardous wastes must also be included in the European Waste Catalogue laid down in Commission Decision 94/3/EC ⁽⁵⁾. It is appropriate, in order to increase the transparency of the listing

system and to simplify existing provisions, to establish one Community list which integrates the list of wastes laid down in Decision 94/3/EC and that of hazardous wastes laid down in Decision 94/904/EC.

- (4) The Commission is assisted in this task by the Committee established by Article 18 of Directive 75/442/EEC.
- (5) The measures laid down in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion expressed by the aforementioned Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The list in the Annex to this Decision is adopted.

Article 2

Wastes classified as hazardous are considered to display one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC and, as regards H3 to H8, H10 ⁽⁶⁾ and H11 of that Annex, one or more of the following:

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 194, 25.7.1975, p. 47.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 78, 26.3.1991, p. 32.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 377, 31.12.1991, p. 20.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 356, 31.12.1994, p. 14.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 5, 7.1.1994, p. 15.

⁽⁶⁾ In Council Directive 92/32/EEC (OJ L 154, 5.6.1992, p. 1.) amending for the seventh time Directive 67/548/EEC the term 'toxic for reproduction' was introduced. This replaced the term 'teratogenic' and has a more precise definition, without changing the concept. It is therefore the equivalent of H10 in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC.

- flash point ≤ 55 °C,
- one or more substances classified ⁽¹⁾ as very toxic at a total concentration $\geq 0,1$ %,
- one or more substances classified as toxic at a total concentration ≥ 3 %,
- one or more substances classified as harmful at a total concentration ≥ 25 %,
- one or more corrosive substances classified as R35 at a total concentration ≥ 1 %,
- one or more corrosive substances classified as R34 at a total concentration ≥ 5 %,
- one or more irritant substances classified as R41 at a total concentration ≥ 10 %,
- one or more irritant substances classified as R36, R37, R38 at a total concentration ≥ 20 %,
- one or more substances known to be carcinogenic of category 1 or 2 at a total concentration $\geq 0,1$ %,
- one or more substances toxic for reproduction of category 1 or 2 classified as R60, R61 at a total concentration $\geq 0,5$ %,
- one or more substances toxic for reproduction of category 3 classified as R62, R63 at a total concentration ≥ 5 %,
- one or more mutagenic substances of category 1 or 2 classified as R46 at a total concentration $\geq 0,1$ %,
- one or more mutagenic substances of category 3 classified as R40 at a total concentration ≥ 1 %.

Article 3

Member States may decide, in exceptional cases, on the basis of documentary evidence provided in an appropriate way by the holder, that a specific waste indicated in the list as being

hazardous does not display any of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC. Without prejudice to Article 1(4), second indent, of Directive 91/689/EEC, Member States may decide, in exceptional cases, that a waste indicated in the list as being non-hazardous displays one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC. All such decisions taken by Member States shall be communicated on a yearly basis to the Commission. The Commission shall collate these decisions and examine whether the Community list of wastes and hazardous wastes should be amended in the light of them.

Article 4

Member States shall take the measures necessary to comply with this Decision not later than 1 January 2002.

Article 5

Decision 94/3/EC and Decision 94/904/EC are repealed with effect from 1 January 2002.

Article 6

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 3 May 2000.

For the Commission

Margot WALLSTRÖM

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ The classification as well as the R numbers refer to Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ 196, 16.8.1967, p. 1.) and its subsequent amendments. The concentration limits refer to those laid down in Council Directive 88/379/EEC of 7 June 1998 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (OJ L 187, 16.7.1988, p. 14.) and its subsequent amendments.

ANNEX

List of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Article 1(4) of Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste*Introduction*

1. The present list is a harmonised list of wastes. It will be periodically reviewed and if necessary revised in accordance with Article 18 of Directive 75/442/EEC. However, the inclusion of a material in the list does not mean that the material is a waste in all circumstances. Materials are considered to be waste only where the definition of waste in Article 1(a) of Directive 75/442/EEC is met.
2. Wastes included in the list are subject to the provisions of Directive 75/442/EEC except where Article 2(1)(b) of this Directive applies.
3. The different types of waste in the list are fully defined by the six-digit code for the waste and the respective two-digit and four-digit chapter headings. This implies that the following steps should be taken to identify a waste in the list.
 - 3.1. Identify the source generating the waste in Chapters 01 to 12 or 17 to 20 and identify the appropriate six-digit code of the waste (excluding codes ending with 99 of these chapters). Note that a specific production unit may need to classify its activities in several chapters. For instance, a car manufacturer may find its wastes listed in Chapters 12 (wastes from shaping and surface treatment of metals), 11 (inorganic wastes containing metals from metal treatment and the coating of metals) and 08 (wastes from the use of coatings), depending on the different process steps.
 - 3.2. If no appropriate waste code can be found in Chapters 01 to 12 or 17 to 20 the Chapters 13, 14 and 15 must be examined to identify the waste.
 - 3.3. If none of these waste codes apply, the waste must be identified according to Chapter 16.
 - 3.4. If the waste is not in Chapter 16 either, the 99 code (wastes not otherwise specified) must be used in the section of the list corresponding to the activity identified in step one.
4. Any waste marked with an asterisk (*) is considered as a hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4), first indent, of Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, and subject to the provisions of that Directive unless Article 1(5) of that Directive applies.
5. For the purpose of this Decision, 'dangerous substance' means any substance that has been or will be classified as dangerous in Directive 67/548/EEC as amended; 'heavy metal' means any compound of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium (VI), copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, tellurium, thallium and tin, including these metals in metallic form, as far as these are classified as dangerous substances.
6. If a waste is identified as hazardous by a specific or general reference to dangerous substances, the waste is hazardous only if the concentrations of those substances are such (i.e. percentage by weight) that the waste presents one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to Council Directive 91/689/EEC. As regards H3 to H8, H10 and H11, Article 2 of this Decision applies. For the characteristics H1, H2, H9 and H12 to H14 Article 2 of the present Decision does not provide specifications at present.
7. The following rules for numbering of the items in the list have been used: For those wastes that were not changed the code numbers from Decision 94/3/EC have been used; The codes for waste that were changed have been deleted and remain unused in order to avoid confusion after implementation of the new list; Wastes added have been given a code that was not used in Decision 94/3/EC.

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Chapters of the list*Two-digit*

- 01 Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, dressing and further treatment of minerals and quarry
- 02 Wastes from agricultural, horticultural, hunting, fishing and aquacultural primary production, food preparation and processing
- 03 Wastes from wood processing and the production of paper, cardboard, pulp, panels and furniture
- 04 Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries
- 05 Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal
- 06 Wastes from inorganic chemical processes
- 07 Wastes from organic chemical processes
- 08 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of coatings (paints, varnishes and vitreous enamels), adhesives, sealants and printing inks
- 09 Wastes from the photographic industry
- 10 Inorganic wastes from thermal processes
- 11 Inorganic metal-containing wastes from metal treatment and the coating of metals, and non-ferrous hydrometallurgy
- 12 Wastes from shaping and surface treatment of metals and plastics
- 13 Oil wastes (except edible oils, 05 and 12)
- 14 Wastes from organic substances used as solvents (except 07 and 08)
- 15 Waste packaging: absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified
- 16 Wastes not otherwise specified in the list
- 17 Construction and demolition wastes (including road construction)
- 18 Wastes from human or animal health care and/or related research (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)
- 19 Wastes from waste treatment facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the water industry
- 20 Municipal wastes and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes including separately collected fractions

- 01 WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, DRESSING AND FURTHER TREATMENT OF MINERALS AND QUARRY**
- 01 01 Wastes from mineral excavation**
 - 01 01 01 Waste from mineral metalliferous excavation
 - 01 01 02 Waste from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
- 01 02 Wastes from mineral dressing**
 - 01 02 01 Wastes from the dressing of metalliferous minerals
 - 01 02 02 Wastes from the dressing on non-metalliferous minerals
- 01 03 Wastes from further physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals**
 - 01 03 01 Tailings
 - 01 03 02 Dusty and powdery waste
 - 01 03 03 Red mud from alumina production
 - 01 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 01 04 Wastes from further physical and chemical processing on non-metalliferous minerals**
 - 01 04 01 Waste gravel and crushed rocks
 - 01 04 02 Waste sand and clays
 - 01 04 03 Dusy and powdery waste
 - 01 04 04 Waste from potash and rock-salt processing
 - 01 04 05 Waste from washing and cleaning of minerals
 - 01 04 06 Waste from stone cutting and sawing
 - 01 04 99 Waste not otherwise specified
- 01 05 Drilling muds and other drilling wastes**
 - 01 05 01 Oil-containing drilling muds and wastes
 - 01 05 02 Barite-containing drilling muds and wastes
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 - 01 05 04 Fresh-water drilling muds and wastes
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 - 02 01 02 Animal tissue waste
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 - 02 01 04 Waste plastics (except packaging)
 - 02 01 05* Agrochemical wastes
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 - 02 01 07 Waste from forestry exploitation
 - 02 01 99 Waste not otherwise specified
- 02 02 Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin**
 - 02 02 01 Sludges from washing and cleaning
 - 02 02 02 Animal tissue waste
 - 02 02 03 Material unsuitable for consumption or processing
 - 02 02 04 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
 - 02 02 99 Waste not otherwise specified
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 - 02 03 02 Waste from preserving agents
 - 02 03 03 Waste from solvent extraction

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- 02 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
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- 02 06 02 Wastes from preserving agents
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- 02 07 04 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
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- 04 02 04 Waste from unprocessed mixed textile fibres before spinning and weaving
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- 04 02 08 Waste from processed mixed textile fibres
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 - 05 06 01* Acid tars
 - 05 06 02 Asphalt
 - 05 06 03* Other tars
 - 05 06 04 Waste from cooling columns
 - 05 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 05 07 Wastes from natural gas purification**
 - 05 07 01* Sludges containing mercury
 - 05 07 02 Waste containing sulphur
 - 05 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 05 08 Wastes from oil regeneration**
 - 05 08 01* Spent filter clays
 - 05 08 02* Acid tars
 - 05 08 03* Other tars
 - 05 08 04* Aqueous liquid waste from oil regeneration
 - 05 08 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 06 WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES**
 - 06 01 Waste acidic solutions**
 - 06 01 01* Sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid
 - 06 01 02* Hydrochloric acid
 - 06 01 03* Hydrofluoric acid
 - 06 01 04* Phosphoric and phosphorous acid
 - 06 01 05* Nitric acid and nitrous acid
 - 06 01 99* Wastes not otherwise specified
 - 06 02 Waste alkaline solutions**
 - 06 02 01* Calcium hydroxide
 - 06 02 02* Soda
 - 06 02 03* Ammonia
 - 06 02 99* Waste salts and their solutions
 - 06 03 Waste salts and their solutions**
 - 06 03 01 Carbonates (except 02 04 02)
 - 06 03 02 Saline solutions containing sulphates, sulphites or sulphides
 - 06 03 03 Solid salts containing sulphates, sulphites or sulphides
 - 06 03 04 Saline solutions containing chlorides, fluorides and halides
 - 06 03 05 Solid salts containing chlorides, fluorides and other halogenated solid salts
 - 06 03 06 Saline solutions containing phosphates and related solid salts
 - 06 03 07 Phosphates and related solid salts
 - 06 03 08 Saline solutions containing nitrates and related compounds
 - 06 03 09 Solid salts containing nitrides (nitrometallic)
 - 06 03 10 Solid salts containing ammonium
 - 06 03 11* Salts and solutions containing cyanides
 - 06 03 12 Salts and solutions containing organic compounds
 - 06 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

- 06 04 Metal-containing wastes**
- 06 04 01 Metallic oxides
 - 06 04 02* Metallic salts (except 06 03)
 - 06 04 03* Waste containing arsenic
 - 06 04 04* Waste containing mercury
 - 06 04 05* Waste containing other heavy metals
 - 06 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 06 05 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment**
- 06 05 02* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
 - 06 05 03 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 06 05 02
- 06 06 Wastes from sulphur chemical processes (production and transformation) and desulphurisation processes**
- 06 06 01 Waste containing sulphur
 - 06 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 06 07 Wastes from halogen chemical processes**
- 06 07 01* Waste containing asbestos from electrolysis
 - 06 07 02* Activated carbon from chlorine production
 - 06 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 06 08 Waste from production of silicon and silicon derivatives**
- 06 08 01 Waste from production of silicon and silicon derivatives
- 06 09 Wastes from phosphorus chemical processes**
- 06 09 01 Phosphogypsum
 - 06 09 02 Phosphorous slag
 - 06 09 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 06 10 Waste from nitrogen chemical processes and fertiliser manufacture**
- 06 10 01 Waste from nitrogen chemical processes and fertiliser manufacture
- 06 11 Waste from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers**
- 06 11 01 Gypsum from titanium dioxide production
 - 06 11 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 06 13 Wastes from other inorganic chemical processes**
- 06 13 01* Inorganic pesticides, biocides and wood preserving agents
 - 06 13 02* Spent activated carbon (except 06 07 02)
 - 06 13 03 Carbon black
 - 06 13 04* Waste from asbestos processing
 - 06 13 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 07 WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES**
- 07 01 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of basic organic chemicals**
- 07 01 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
 - 07 01 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
 - 07 01 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
 - 07 01 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
 - 07 01 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
 - 07 01 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
 - 07 01 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
 - 07 01 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
 - 07 01 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 01 11
 - 07 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 02 Wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres

- 07 02 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 02 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 02 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 02 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 02 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 02 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 02 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 02 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 02 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 02 11
- 07 02 13 Waste plastic
- 07 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 03 Wastes from the MFSU of organic dyes and pigments (except 06 11)

- 07 03 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 03 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 03 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 03 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 03 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 03 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 03 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 03 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 03 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 03 11
- 07 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 04 Wastes from the MFSU of organic pesticides (except 02 01 05)

- 07 04 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 04 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 04 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 04 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 04 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 04 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 04 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 04 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 04 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 04 11
- 07 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 05 Wastes from the MFSU of pharmaceuticals

- 07 05 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 05 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 05 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 05 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 05 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 05 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 05 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 05 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 05 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 05 11
- 07 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

- 07 06 Wastes from the MFSU of fats, grease, soaps, detergents disinfectants and cosmetics**
- 07 06 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 06 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 06 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 06 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 06 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 06 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 06 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 06 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 06 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 06 11
- 07 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 07 07 Wastes from the MFSU of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified**
- 07 07 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 07 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 07 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 07 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 07 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 07 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 07 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 07 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 07 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 07 11
- 07 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 08 WASTES FROM THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, SUPPLY AND USE (MFSU) OF COATINGS (PAINTS, VARNISHES AND VITREOUS ENAMELS), ADHESIVES, SEALANTS AND PRINTING INKS**
- 08 01 Wastes from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish**
- 08 01 11* Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 01 12 Waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11
- 08 01 13* Sludges from paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 01 14 Sludges from paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 13
- 08 01 15* Aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 01 16
- 08 01 17* Aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 15
- 08 01 18 Waste from paint or varnish removal other than those mentioned in 08 01 17
- 08 01 19* Aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 01 20 Aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 19
- 08 01 21* Waste paint or varnish remover
- 08 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 08 02 Wastes from MFSU of other coatings (including ceramic materials)**
- 08 02 01 Waste coating powders
- 08 02 02 Aqueous sludges containing ceramic materials
- 08 02 03 Aqueous suspensions containing ceramic materials
- 08 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 08 03 Wastes from MFSU of printing inks**
- 08 03 01* Waste ink containing halogenated solvents
- 08 03 02* Waste ink containing non-halogenated solvents
- 08 03 03 Waste from water-based ink
- 08 03 04 Dried ink

- 08 03 05* Ink sludges containing halogenated solvents
- 08 03 06* Ink sludges containing non-halogenated solvents
- 08 03 07 Aqueous sludges containing ink
- 08 03 08 Aqueous liquid waste containing ink
- 08 03 09 Waste printing toner (including cartridges)
- 08 03 10* Waste organic solvents used for cleaning
- 08 03 11* Waste etching solutions
- 08 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 08 04 Wastes from MFSU of adhesives and sealants (including waterproofing products)**
- 08 04 09* Waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 04 10
- 08 04 11* Adhesive and sealant sludges containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 04 12 Adhesive and sealant sludges other than those mentioned in 08 04 11
- 08 04 13* Aqueous sludges containing adhesives or sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 04 14 Aqueous sludges containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 13
- 08 04 15* Aqueous liquid waste containing adhesives or sealants with organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 04 16 Aqueous liquid waste containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 15
- 08 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 08 05 Wastes not otherwise specified**
- 08 05 01* Waste isocyanates
- 09 WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY**
- 09 01 Wastes from the photographic industry**
- 09 01 01* Water-based developer and activator solutions
- 09 01 02* Water-based offset plate developer solutions
- 09 01 03* Solvent-based developer solutions
- 09 01 04* Fixer solutions
- 09 01 05* Bleach solutions and bleach fixer solutions
- 09 01 06* Waste containing silver from on-site treatment of photographic waste
- 09 01 07 Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
- 09 01 08 Photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
- 09 01 10 Single-use cameras without batteries
- 09 01 11* Single-use cameras containing batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03
- 09 01 12 Single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
- 09 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 INORGANIC WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES**
- 10 01 Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)**
- 10 01 01 Bottom ash
- 10 01 02 Coal fly ash
- 10 01 03 Peat and (untreated) wood fly ash
- 10 01 04* Oil fly ash
- 10 01 05 Calcium-based reaction waste from flue gas desulphurisation in solid form
- 10 01 06 Other solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 01 07 Calcium-based reaction waste from flue gas desulphurisation in sludge form
- 10 01 08 Other sludges from gas treatment
- 10 01 09* Sulphuric acid
- 10 01 11 Aqueous sludges from boiler cleansing
- 10 01 12 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 01 13* Fly ash from emulsified hydrocarbons used as fuel
- 10 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 02 Wastes from the iron and steel industry

- 10 02 01 Waste from the processing of slag
- 10 02 02 Unprocessed slag
- 10 02 05 Other sludges
- 10 02 06 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 02 07* Solid waste from gas treatment of electrical arc furnaces containing dangerous substances
- 10 02 08 Solid waste from gas treatment of electrical arc furnaces other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
- 10 02 09 Solid waste from gas treatment of other iron and steel processes
- 10 02 10 Mill scales
- 10 02 11* Waste from cooling water treatment containing oil
- 10 02 12 Other waste from cooling water treatment
- 10 02 13* Sludges from gas treatment containing dangerous substances
- 10 02 14 Sludges from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
- 10 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 03 Wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy

- 10 03 01* Tars and other carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture
- 10 03 02 Anode scraps
- 10 03 04* Primary smelting slags/white drosses
- 10 03 05 Alumina dust
- 10 03 06 Used carbon strips and fireproof materials from electrolysis
- 10 03 07* Spent pot linings
- 10 03 08* Salt slags from secondary smelting
- 10 03 09* Black drosses from secondary smelting
- 10 03 10* Waste from treatment of salt slags and black drosses
- 10 03 11 Flue gas dust
- 10 03 12 Other particulates and dust (including ball mill dust)
- 10 03 13 Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 03 14 Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 03 15* Skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities
- 10 03 16 Skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
- 10 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 04 Wastes from lead thermal metallurgy

- 10 04 01* Slags (first and second smelting)
- 10 04 02* Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
- 10 04 03* Calcium arsenate
- 10 04 04* Flue gas dust
- 10 04 05* Other particulates and dust
- 10 04 06* Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 04 07* Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 04 08 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 05 Wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy

- 10 05 01* Slags (first and second smelting)
- 10 05 02 Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
- 10 05 03* Flue gas dust
- 10 05 04 Other particulates and dust
- 10 05 05* Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 05 06* Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 05 07 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

- 10 06 Wastes from copper thermal metallurgy**
- 10 06 01 Slags (first and second smelting)
 - 10 06 02 Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
 - 10 06 03* Flue gas dust
 - 10 06 04 Other particulates and dust
 - 10 06 05* Waste from electrolytic refining
 - 10 06 06* Solid waste from gas treatment
 - 10 06 07* Sludges from gas treatment
 - 10 06 08 Spent linings and refractories
 - 10 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 07 Wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy**
- 10 07 01 Slags (first and second smelting)
 - 10 07 02 Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
 - 10 07 03 Solid waste from gas treatment
 - 10 07 04 Other particulates and dust
 - 10 07 05 Sludges from gas treatment
 - 10 07 06 Spent linings and refractories
 - 10 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 08 Wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy**
- 10 08 01 Slags (first and second smelting)
 - 10 08 02 Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
 - 10 08 03 Flue gas dust
 - 10 08 04 Other particulates and dust
 - 10 08 05 Solid waste from gas treatment
 - 10 08 06 Sludges from gas treatment
 - 10 08 07 Spent linings and refractories
 - 10 08 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 09 Wastes from casting of ferrous pieces**
- 10 09 01 Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have not undergone pouring
 - 10 09 02 Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have undergone pouring
 - 10 09 03 Furnace slag
 - 10 09 04 Furnace dust
 - 10 09 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 10 Wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces**
- 10 10 01 Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have not undergone pouring
 - 10 10 02 Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have undergone pouring
 - 10 10 03 Furnace slag
 - 10 10 04 Furnace dust
 - 10 10 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 11 Wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products**
- 10 11 01 Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
 - 10 11 02 Waste glass
 - 10 11 03 Waste glass-based fibrous materials
 - 10 11 04 Flue gas dust
 - 10 11 05 Other particulates and dust
 - 10 11 06 Solid waste from gas treatment
 - 10 11 07 Sludges from gas treatment
 - 10 11 08 Spent linings and refractories
 - 10 11 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

- 10 12 Wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products**
 - 10 12 01 Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
 - 10 12 02 Flue gas dust
 - 10 12 03 Other particulates and dust
 - 10 12 04 Solid waste from gas treatment
 - 10 12 05 Sludges from gas treatment
 - 10 12 06 Discarded moulds
 - 10 12 07 Spent linings and refractories
 - 10 12 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 13 Wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them**
 - 10 13 01 Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
 - 10 13 02 Waste from asbestos-cement manufacture
 - 10 13 03 Waste from other cement-based composite materials
 - 10 13 04 Waste from calcination and hydration of lime
 - 10 13 05 Solid waste from gas treatment
 - 10 13 06 Other particulates and dust
 - 10 13 07 Sludges from gas treatment
 - 10 13 08 Spent linings and refractories
 - 10 13 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 11 INORGANIC METAL-CONTAINING WASTES FROM METAL TREATMENT AND THE COATING OF METALS, AND NON-FERROUS HYDROMETALLURGY**
 - 11 01 Liquid wastes and sludges from metal treatment and coating of metals, (e.g. galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphatising, alkaline degreasing)**
 - 11 01 01* Cyanidic (alkaline) waste containing heavy metals other than chromium
 - 11 01 02* Cyanidic (alkaline) waste not containing heavy metals
 - 11 01 03* Cyanide-free wastes containing chromium
 - 11 01 04 Cyanide-free wastes not containing chromium
 - 11 01 05* Acidic pickling solutions
 - 11 01 06* Acids not otherwise specified
 - 11 01 07* Alkalis not otherwise specified
 - 11 01 08* Phosphatising sludges
 - 11 02 Wastes and sludges from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes**
 - 11 02 01 Sludges from copper hydrometallurgy
 - 11 02 02* Sludges from zinc hydrometallurgy (including jarosite, goethite)
 - 11 02 03 Waste from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
 - 11 02 04 Sludges not otherwise specified
 - 11 03 Sludges and solids from tempering processes**
 - 11 03 01* Waste containing cyanide
 - 11 03 02* Other wastes
 - 11 04 Other inorganic metal-containing wastes not otherwise specified**
 - 11 04 01 Other inorganic metal-containing wastes not otherwise specified
- 12 WASTES FROM SHAPING AND SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS**
 - 12 01 Wastes from shaping (including forging, welding, pressing, drawing, turning, cutting and filing)**
 - 12 01 01 Ferrous metal filings and turnings
 - 12 01 02 Other ferrous metal particles
 - 12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
 - 12 01 04 Other non-ferrous metal particles

- 12 01 05 Plastics particles
- 12 01 06* Waste machining oils containing halogens (except emulsions)
- 12 01 07* Waste machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions)
- 12 01 08* Waste machining emulsions containing halogens
- 12 01 09* Waste machining emulsions free of halogens
- 12 01 10* Synthetic machining oils
- 12 01 11* Machining sludges
- 12 01 12* Spent waxes and fats
- 12 01 13 Welding waste
- 12 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 12 02 Wastes from mechanical surface treatment processes (blasting, grinding, honing, lapping, polishing)**
- 12 02 01 Spent blasting grit
- 12 02 02 Sludges from grinding, honing and lapping
- 12 02 03 Polishing sludges
- 12 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 12 03 Wastes from water and steam degreasing processes (except 11)**
- 12 03 01* Aqueous washing liquids
- 12 03 02* Steam degreasing waste
- 13 OIL WASTES (except edible oils, 05 and 12)**
- 13 01 Waste hydraulic oils and brake fluids**
- 13 01 01* Hydraulic oils, containing PCBs or PCTs
- 13 01 02* Other chlorinated hydraulic oils (except emulsions)
- 13 01 03* Non-chlorinated hydraulic oils (except emulsions)
- 13 01 04* Chlorinated emulsions
- 13 01 05* Non-chlorinated emulsions
- 13 01 06* Hydraulic oils containing only mineral oil
- 13 01 07* Other hydraulic oils
- 13 01 08* Brake fluids
- 13 02 Waste engine, gear and lubricating oils**
- 13 02 01* Chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
- 13 02 02* Non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
- 13 02 03* Other engine, gear and lubricating oils
- 13 03 Waste insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids**
- 13 03 01* Insulating or heat transmission oils and other liquids containing PCBs or PCTs
- 13 03 02* Other chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids
- 13 03 03* Non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids
- 13 03 04* Synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids
- 13 03 05* Mineral insulating and heat transmission oils
- 13 04 Bilge oils**
- 13 04 01* Bilge oils from inland navigation
- 13 04 02* Bilge oils from jetty sewers
- 13 04 03* Bilge oils from other navigation
- 13 05 Oil/water separator contents**
- 13 05 01* Oil/water separator solids
- 13 05 02* Oil/water separator sludges
- 13 05 03* Interceptor sludges
- 13 05 04* Desalter sludges or emulsions
- 13 05 05* Other emulsions

- 13 06 Oil waste not otherwise specified**
 - 13 06 01* Oil waste not otherwise specified
- 14 WASTES FROM ORGANIC SUBSTANCES USED AS SOLVENTS (except 07 and 08)**
 - 14 01 Wastes from metal degreasing and machinery maintenance**
 - 14 01 01* chlorofluorocarbons
 - 14 01 02* other halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
 - 14 01 03* Other solvents and solvent mixes
 - 14 01 04* Aqueous solvent mixes containing halogens
 - 14 01 05* Aqueous solvent mixes free of halogens
 - 14 01 06* Sludges or solid wastes containing halogenated solvents
 - 14 01 07* Sludges or solid wastes free of halogenated solvents
 - 14 02 Wastes from textile cleaning and degreasing of natural products**
 - 14 02 01* Halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
 - 14 02 02* Solvent mixes or organic liquids free of halogenated solvents
 - 14 02 03* Sludges or solid waste containing halogenated solvents
 - 14 02 04* Sludges or solid waste containing other solvents
 - 14 03 Wastes from the electronic industry**
 - 14 03 01* Chlorofluorocarbons
 - 14 03 02* Other halogenated solvents
 - 14 03 03* Solvents and solvent mixes free of halogenated solvents
 - 14 03 04* Sludges or solid wastes containing halogenated solvents
 - 14 03 05* Sludges or solid wastes containing other solvents
 - 14 04 Wastes from coolants, foam/aerosol propellents**
 - 14 04 01* Chlorofluorocarbons
 - 14 04 02* Other halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
 - 14 04 03* Other solvents and solvent mixes
 - 14 04 04* Sludges or solid waste containing halogenated solvents
 - 14 04 05* Sludges or solid waste containing other solvents
 - 14 05 Wastes from solvent and coolant recovery (still bottoms)**
 - 14 05 01* Chlorofluorocarbons
 - 14 05 02* Halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
 - 14 05 03* Other solvents and solvent mixes
 - 14 05 04* Sludges containing halogenated solvents
 - 14 05 05* Sludges containing other solvents
- 15 WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED**
 - 15 01 Packaging**
 - 15 01 01 Paper and cardboard packaging
 - 15 01 02 Plastic packaging
 - 15 01 03 Wooden packaging
 - 15 01 04 Metallic packaging
 - 15 01 05 Composite packaging
 - 15 01 06 Mixed packaging
 - 15 01 07 Glass packaging
 - 15 01 08* Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

- 15 02 Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing**
- 15 02 02* Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances
- 15 02 03 Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
- 16 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST**
- 16 01 End-of-life vehicles and their components**
- 16 01 03 End-of-life tyres
- 16 01 04 Discarded vehicles
- 16 01 06 End-of-life vehicles, drained of liquids and emptied of other hazardous components
- 16 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 16 02 Discarded equipment and its components**
- 16 02 09* Transformers and capacitors containing PCBs or PCTs
- 16 02 10* Discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs or PCTs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09
- 16 02 11* Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
- 16 02 12* Discarded equipment containing free asbestos
- 16 02 13* Discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
- 16 02 14 Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
- 16 02 15* Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
- 16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
- 16 03 Off-specification batches**
- 16 03 01 Inorganic off-specification batches
- 16 03 02 Organic off-specification batches
- 16 04 Waste explosives**
- 16 04 01* Waste ammunition
- 16 04 02* Fireworks waste
- 16 04 03* Other waste explosives
- 16 05 Chemicals and gases in containers**
- 16 05 01 Industrial gases in high pressure cylinders, LPG containers and industrial aerosol containers (including halons)
- 16 05 02 Other waste containing inorganic chemicals, e.g. lab chemicals not otherwise specified, fire extinguishing powders
- 16 05 03 Other waste containing organic chemicals, e.g. lab chemicals not otherwise specified
- 16 06 Batteries and accumulators**
- 16 06 01* Lead batteries
- 16 06 02* Ni-Cd batteries
- 16 06 03* Mercury-containing batteries
- 16 06 04 Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
- 16 06 05 Other batteries and accumulators
- 16 06 06* Electrolyte from batteries and accumulators
- 16 07 Wastes from transport and storage tank cleaning (except 05 and 12)**
- 16 07 01* Waste from marine transport tank cleaning, containing chemicals
- 16 07 02* Waste from marine transport tank cleaning, containing oil
- 16 07 03* Waste from railway and road transport tank cleaning, containing oil
- 16 07 04* Waste from railway and road transport tank cleaning, containing chemicals
- 16 07 05* Waste from storage tank cleaning, containing chemicals
- 16 07 06* Waste from storage tank cleaning, containing oil
- 16 07 07 Solid waste from ship cargoes
- 16 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

16 08 Spent catalysts

- 16 08 01 Spent catalysts containing gold, silver, rhenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium or platinum (except 16 08 07)
- 16 08 02* Spent catalysts containing dangerous transition metals ⁽¹⁾ or transition metal compounds
- 16 08 03 Spent catalysts containing other transition metals ⁽²⁾ or transition metal compounds (except 16 08 07)
- 16 08 04 Spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts
- 16 08 05* Spent catalysts containing phosphoric acid
- 16 08 06* Spent liquids used as catalysts
- 16 08 07* Spent catalysts contaminated with dangerous substances

17 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING ROAD CONSTRUCTION)**17 01 Concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics, and gypsum-based materials**

- 17 01 01 Concrete
- 17 01 02 Bricks
- 17 01 03 Tiles and ceramics
- 17 01 04 Gypsum-based construction materials
- 17 01 05 Asbestos-based construction materials

17 02 Wood, glass and plastic

- 17 02 01 Wood
- 17 02 02 Glass
- 17 02 03 Plastic

17 03 Asphalt, tar and tarred products

- 17 03 01 Asphalt containing tar
- 17 03 02 Asphalt not containing tar
- 17 03 03 Tar and tar products

17 04 Metals (including their alloys)

- 17 04 01 Copper, bronze, brass
- 17 04 02 Aluminium
- 17 04 03 Lead
- 17 04 04 Zinc
- 17 04 05 Iron and steel
- 17 04 06 Tin
- 17 04 07 Mixed metals
- 17 04 08 Cables

17 05 Soil and dredging spoil

- 17 05 03* Soil and stones containing dangerous substances
- 17 05 04 Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
- 17 05 05* Dredging spoil containing dangerous substances
- 17 05 06 Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05

17 06 Insulation materials

- 17 06 01* Insulation materials containing asbestos
- 17 06 02 Other insulation materials

17 07 Mixed construction and demolition waste

- 17 07 02* Mixed construction and demolition waste or separated fractions containing dangerous substances
- 17 07 03 Mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in 17 07 02

- 18 WASTES FROM HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH CARE AND/OR RELATED RESEARCH (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)**
- 18 01 Wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans**
- 18 01 01 Sharps (except 18 01 03)
- 18 01 02 Body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)
- 18 01 03* Waste whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection
- 18 01 04 Waste whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection, (e.g. dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers)
- 18 01 06* Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
- 18 01 07 Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06
- 18 01 08* Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
- 18 01 09 Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08
- 18 01 10* Amalgam waste from dental care
- 18 02 Wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals**
- 18 02 01 Sharps (except 18 02 02)
- 18 02 02* Waste whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection
- 18 02 03 Waste whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection
- 18 02 05* Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
- 18 02 06 Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05
- 18 02 07* Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
- 18 02 08 Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07
- 19 WASTES FROM WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE WATER INDUSTRY**
- 19 01 Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste**
- 19 01 02 Ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
- 19 01 05* Filter cake from gas treatment
- 19 01 06* Aqueous liquid waste from gas treatment and other aqueous liquid waste
- 19 01 07* Solid waste from gas treatment
- 19 01 10* Spent activated carbon from flue gas treatment
- 19 01 11* Bottom ash and slag containing dangerous substances
- 19 01 12 Bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
- 19 01 13* Fly ash containing dangerous substances
- 19 01 14 Fly ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 13
- 19 01 15* Boiler dust containing dangerous substances
- 19 01 16 Boiler dust other than those mentioned in 19 01 15
- 19 01 17* Pyrolysis waste containing dangerous substances
- 19 01 18 Pyrolysis waste other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
- 19 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 02 Wastes from specific physico/chemical treatments of industrial waste, (e.g. dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)**
- 19 02 01* Metal hydroxide sludges and other sludges from metal insolubilisation treatment
- 19 02 03 Premixed waste composed only of wastes not marked as hazardous
- 19 02 04* Premixed waste composed of at least one waste marked as hazardous

- 19 03 Stabilised/solidified wastes ⁽³⁾**
- 19 03 04* Waste marked as hazardous, partly stabilised ⁽⁴⁾
- 19 03 05 Stabilised waste other than those mentioned in 19 03 04
- 19 03 06* Waste marked as hazardous, solidified
- 19 03 07 Solidified waste other than those mentioned in 19 03 06
- 19 04 Vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification**
- 19 04 01 Vitrified waste
- 19 04 02* Fly ash and other flue gas treatment waste
- 19 04 03* Non-vitrified solid phase
- 19 04 04 Aqueous liquid waste from vitrified waste tempering
- 19 05 Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes**
- 19 05 01 Non-composted fraction of municipal and similar waste
- 19 05 02 Non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
- 19 05 03 Off-specification compost
- 19 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 06 Wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste**
- 19 06 01 Anaerobic treatment sludges of municipal and similar waste
- 19 06 02 Anaerobic treatment sludges of animal and vegetal waste
- 19 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 07 Landfill leachate**
- 19 07 01 Landfill leachate
- 19 08 Wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified**
- 19 08 01 Screenings
- 19 08 02 Waste from desanding
- 19 08 03* Grease and oil mixture from oil/waste water separation
- 19 08 04 Sludges from the treatment of industrial waste water
- 19 08 05 Sludges from treatment of urban waste water
- 19 08 06* Saturated or spent ion exchange resins
- 19 08 07* Solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers
- 19 08 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 09 Wastes from the preparation of drinking water or water for industrial use**
- 19 09 01 Solid waste from primary filtration and screenings
- 19 09 02 Sludges from water clarification
- 19 09 03 Sludges from decarbonation
- 19 09 04 Spent activated carbon
- 19 09 05 Saturated or spent ion exchange resins
- 19 09 06 Solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers
- 19 09 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 10 Wastes from shredding of metal-containing waste**
- 19 10 01 Iron and steel waste
- 19 10 02 Non-ferrous waste
- 19 10 03* Fluff — light fraction containing dangerous substances
- 19 10 04 Fluff — light fraction other than those mentioned in 19 10 03
- 19 10 05* Dust and other fractions containing dangerous substances
- 19 10 06 Dust and other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05

20	MUNICIPAL WASTES AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 01	Separately collected fractions
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard
20 01 02	Glass
20 01 03	Small plastics
20 01 04	Other plastics
20 01 05	Small metals (cans, etc.)
20 01 06	Other metals
20 01 07	Wood
20 01 08	Organic kitchen waste
20 01 10	Clothes
20 01 11	Textiles
20 01 13*	Solvents
20 01 14*	Acids
20 01 15*	Alkalines
20 01 17*	Photochemicals
20 01 19*	Pesticides
20 01 21*	Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
20 01 22	Aerosols
20 01 23*	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
20 01 25	Edible oil and fat
20 01 26*	Oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 04 25
20 01 27*	Paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances
20 01 28	Paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27
20 01 29*	Detergents containing dangerous substances
20 01 30	Detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29
20 01 31*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
20 01 32	Medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31
20 01 33*	Mixed batteries and accumulators containing batteries or accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03
20 01 34	Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 35*	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components
20 01 36	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 02	Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	Compostable waste
20 02 02	Soil and stones
20 02 03	Other non-compostable wastes
20 03	Other municipal wastes
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	Waste from markets
20 03 03	Street cleaning residues
20 03 04	Septic tank sludge

(¹) Transition metals are: scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum, tantalum, rhenium.

(²) See footnote 1.

(³) Stabilisation processes change the dangerousness of the constituents in the waste and thus transform hazardous waste into non-hazardous waste. Solidification processes only change the physical state of the waste by using additives, (e.g. liquid into solid) without changing the chemical properties of the waste.

(⁴) A waste is considered as partly stabilised if after the stabilisation process dangerous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-dangerous constituents could be released into the environment in short, middle or long term.



Small changes in the way we perform everyday tasks can have huge impacts on Scotland's environment.

Walking short distances rather than using the car, or being careful not to overfill the kettle are just two positive steps we can all take.

This butterfly represents the beauty and fragility of Scotland's environment. The motif will be utilised extensively by the Scottish Executive and its partners in their efforts to persuade people they can do a little to change a lot.