

# A Guide to the Hazardous Waste Regulations

City Environmental Services  
Group Meeting 06/09/05

# OVERVIEW

- Legislation – Environmental Protection Act 1990
- The new Hazardous Waste Regulations
- List of Waste Regulations – Duty of Care
- Making a notification/registration to the EA
- Premises exempt from notification
- Mobile Service Operators
- Consignment Notes
- How will the new regulations affect CES?

# Legislation

- Environment protection Act 1990  
*Section 62* refers to waste on land, special waste and non-controlled waste. Secretary of State responsible for amending *Section 62* in line with what is deemed appropriate.
- Special Waste Regulations 1996
- Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (List of Waste regulations) – absorbed SWR & Section 62, now obsolete

- Hazardous Waste Regulations define hazardous waste as any waste featuring in the List of Waste Regulations (LoWR).
- The List of Waste Regulations, known as the European Waste Catalogue (EWC 2002) assign a code for all types of waste and show how waste is classified as either hazardous or non-hazardous giving limits for certain hazardous properties.
- Under the Duty of Care which is directly linked to the LoWR, consignors (waste producers) have a legal obligation to classify and describe their waste correctly.

# Why change the SWR?

Define hazardous waste in terms of domestic legislation

Premises codes for consignors – easier to trace origin of waste

Prevent mixing of wastes

Cradle-to-grave documentation for hazardous waste

Require consignee's to keep thorough records of all wastes. Quarterly audits by EA with cross referencing of premises codes

Gain closer links with EU

# Definitions

- **Carrier** is the person who collects and transports waste to another place
- **Consignee** is the person to whom the waste is being transported for disposal or recovery
- **Consignor** is the person who causes the waste to be removed from the premises at which it is being produced or held.

# Site Premises Notification

- What are the first steps in notifying a premises?
- What is the difference between notification and registration?
- Site premises code  
eg. XYZ999
- How long before the waste is moved must a notification be made?
- How long does a registration last?

# Exemptions from Notification

- Domestic Premises
- Flytipped waste
- Mobile Service Operators
- Other non-domestic premises including offices, shops, agricultural premises, schools, prisons, charities, dental veterinary, medical, restaurants, ships.

# Conditions of Exemption

- Waste must be collected by a registered carrier and must not exceed the qualifying limit of 200kg per annum. [No qualifying limit for ships however]
- **Key point:** Exemption from notification does not make a producer exempt from any other aspect of HWR. Consignment notes must be used for all wastes regardless of exemption.

# Mobile premises exemption with regard to CES

- Registration of central premises enables CES to act as a mobile operator for all removals under the 200kg qualifying limit. Therefore, not necessary to gain a premises code for minor works jobs, environmental clean etc.

# How does the EA define 200kg of waste?

- 200kg equates to *approximately*:
- 10 small TVs
- 14 lead acid batteries
- 500 fluorescent tubes
- 5 small domestic fridges

# Is there a premises code for premises exempt from notification?

- As no notification is being made, no premises code is registered.
- However, onus on consignor to identify waste as exempt using following alpha numeral. For example, for an environmental clean at a Spar stores by CES we would use:

EXE CES / SPA 001

# Consignment Notes

- Premises Code/Exemption Code
- EWC Code
- SIC Code
- Hazard Code

All of the above are a legal requirement to identify the type of waste to be disposed of and consigned at the transfer station.

