Waste Mar e Notes

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1. What is waste?

1.1 Waste is hard to defi ything that you throw away or dispose of, or intend t of. This covers more than just objects and substanc to dispose of; material being recovered, e.g. sent f for reuse, is also classed as waste.

1.2 Some organisations p product of their manufacturing process, others have materials, or redundant tools, plant or machinery. O s packaging or scrap paper to deal with.

1.3 Waste can include:

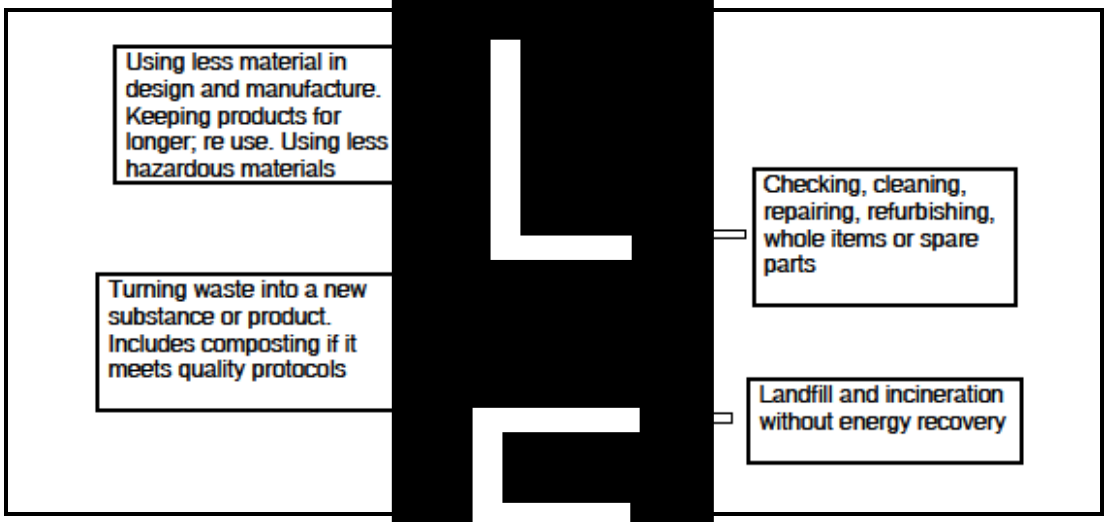
- **1.3.1** used packaging
- **1.3.2** used paper;
- **1.3.3** rubble, timber a molition;
- **1.3.4** trade effluent, water from compressed-air equipment;
- **1.3.5** old pieces of el

1.4 Once a substance or c , it will remain waste until it has been fully recovered a ential threat to the environment or human health. Whe waste it becomes more tightly regulated.

If you are not sure whether a classed as waste, contact the Environment Agency for advic

2. The Hierarchy of Waste

2.1 Regulation 12 of the W s) Regulations 2011 states that businesses that impor ansport, recover or dispose of waste, or who operat ers, must take all reasonable measures to apply the e waste is transferred.



2.2 The Regulations give waste in the first place. When waste is created, the preparing it for re-use, then to recycling, and last of a e landfill).

3. Duty of care for waste

If you produce, import, carry, s spose of waste you have a duty of care. This requires you to y pass it to those authorised to take it, and to complete the co rther, you must ensure that any landfill site receiving your was permit.

4. Storing waste

You must store waste secure ners, such as skips or labelled drums. Different types of wa he waste must be covered to prevent it blowing away, and to make sure that the waste cannot leak into the ground or

5. Waste recovery or disposal

5.1 When you send waste sed of, you must ensure that it is handled by an aut d taken to an authorised site. When the waste is tra on, a waste transfer note must be produced, which ha arties. The waste transfer note must be retained for at

5.2 From 28 September 2 ote must include a declaration that you have applied This means you must consider reusing or recycling yo g of it.

6. Sending waste to landfill

6.1 If you are sending wa ndfill, it must be pre-treated to minimise its impact on

6.2 Certain types of waste , including:

- **6.2.1** liquid waste (kn
- **6.2.2** used tyres;
- **6.2.3** healthcare wa ectious clinical wastes from hospitals, medi y establishments; and
- **6.2.4** wastes with cs, for example, explosive, corrosive, flamm cteristics.

7. Controls on specific types o

There are specific legal req h if you are disposing of the following objects and material

7.1 **Liquid waste** - if you ncluding fats, oils and greases, chemicals and deterge have a trade effluent consent.

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7.2 **Packaging waste** - if ls, sells, or handles packaging or packaging materials amount of packaging used to a minimum, design the asy to reuse and recycle, and minimise the amount o f.

7.3 **Waste electrical and WEEE)** - if you produce, import, distribute, or use elect ment, or store, treat or dispose of other people's wast c equipment, you must comply with rules on WEEE.

7.4 **Batteries** - if you p strial, automotive, or portable batteries and accumu eries) or supply more than 32 kilograms of portable l users, you will be affected by rules on the disposal o

7.5 **End-of-life vehicles** - be dismantled or disposed of, you must ensure that d treatment facility. The facility will provide a certificat ws you to deregister the vehicle with the Driver and Ve

7.6 **Animal by-products** l by-products are entire animal bodies, parts of anim origin, catering waste or other products obtained fr ot fit or intended for human consumption. There ar ays animal by-products can be collected, transported, sed and recovered or disposed of.

7.7 **Radioactive waste** - if tive substances, or accumulate or dispose of radioac u may need an environmental permit from the Enviro

8. **Rules for waste carriers, br**

8.1 If you transport your o te, or you act as a waste broker or dealer, you must co In March 2011, new regulations introduced a two-tier waste carriers, brokers and dealers.

8.2 If you transport other own construction or demolition waste, you must regis Agency as an upper tier waste carrier, unless you fall es for lower tier waste carriers. The registration of wa a certificate prior to 29 March 2011, will be classified tion. When the certificate is due to be renewed, it will b tier certificate.

8.3 If you are a waste b angements for others to have waste handled, transp sed of), you must:

8.3.1 register as an with the Environment Agency, unless you fall es for lower tier waste carriers, and

8.3.2 make sure that brokering or have control of is stored and tran h the duty of care.

8.3.3 If you deal in agent to buy waste from other businesses to s r with the Environment Agency as an upper tie u fall into one of the categories for lower tier ad a waste carrier or broker certificate prio the Environment Agency will automatically a dealer to your existing registration.

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8.3.4 From January 2 s waste paper, metal, plastic or glass must ens ely.

9. Rules for waste carriers, b f Waste Electrical Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

9.1 Recycling of WEEE is waste and recycling industry. The current Regulation e Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Re

9.2 There are ten broad ca

9.2.1 Large househo fridges, cookers, microwaves, washing machi

9.2.2 Small househo cuum cleaners, irons, toasters and clocks;

9.2.3 IT and telecom t – e.g. personal computers, copying equipm ket calculators;

9.2.4 Consumer equ televisions, hi-fi equipment, camcorders an

9.2.5 Lighting equipn compact fluorescent tubes and high intensity d

9.2.6 Electrical and e ls, saws and sewing machines, electric lawnmo

9.2.7 Toys, leisure – e.g. electric trains, games consoles and ru

9.2.8 Medical device dialysis machines, analysers, medical freezer ent;

9.2.9 Monitoring and . smoke detectors, thermostats and heating reg

9.2.10 Automatic disp rinks dispensers and money dispensers.

9.3 Treatment of WEEE

9.3.1 Large househo ens, fridges, washing machines etc currently m EEE, but there are also huge numbers of eq uters and ancillary items, TVs, smaller househ es, power tools and electronic toys.

9.3.2 Such items usu ty of materials. An average TV will contain 6% whereas a cooker is 89% metal and only 6% g und include plastics, ceramics, and precious m

9.3.3 As a result of some of which are hazardous (including arse d mercury and certain flame retardants) WE umber of health risks that need to be properly n

9.3.4 It is important t measures are taken to control exposure to me nally the control of exposure to other hazardou be adequate.

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9.3.5 Other hazards recycling:

9.3.4.1 Muscul SD's) from manual handling – Some W ls such as fridges or freezers, especia e/freezers , can be very heavy, but ever excess of 25kg;

9.3.4.2 RSI – f ts to remove wiring looms for example

9.3.4.3 Cuts ar juries from using knives etc, or sharp e e being dismantled, or broken;

9.3.4.4 Falling cked items. Ensure the stability of any three times the height of the minimur le of thumb;

9.3.4.5 Electric shment is being carried out conside and

9.3.4.6 Fire an re of any chemicals you are removin e stored correctly in properly labelled atteries and store them away from so

9.4 If you are a waste br angements for others to have waste handled, transp sed of), you must:

9.4.1 register as an with the Environment Agency, unless you fall es for lower tier waste carriers; and

9.4.2 make sure that brokering or have control of is stored and tran h the duty of care.

9.4.3 If you deal in agent to buy waste from other businesses to s r with the Environment Agency as an upper tie u fall into one of the categories for lower tier ad a waste carrier or broker certificate prio the Environment Agency will automatically a dealer to your existing registration.

9.4.4 From January 2 s waste paper, metal, plastic or glass must ens ely.

9.5 You must register as a or dealer if you only deal with:

9.5.1 animal by-prod

9.5.2 waste from min

9.5.3 waste from agri

9.6 You must also registe carry, broker or deal in waste and are:

9.6.1 a waste collecti n authority; or

9.6.2 a charity or volu

9.7 Since December 2013 register in the lower tier if you normally and regularly your own business, other than

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construction or demolit

10. Hazardous Waste

10.1 Hazardous waste is de harmful to human health or the natural environment is aste. Almost all businesses will produce some hazardo ples include waste:

10.1.1 Asbestos;

10.1.2 Chemicals, e.g. ner;

10.1.3 Electrical equi harmful components such as cathode ray tub rs and televisions;

10.1.4 Fluorescent ligh g light bulbs;

10.1.5 Vehicle and oth

10.1.6 Oils (except ed

10.1.7 Lead acid batte

10.1.8 Waste oils;

10.1.9 Refrigerators co g substances.

10.2 Hazardous waste is d Waste Catalogue (EWC). The EWC has a six-digit co . Hazardous waste is identified in the EWC with an ast

10.3 The EWC contains two te entry:

10.3.1 'Absolute' entrie . Examples include waste from the manufactur ganic wood preservatives, and nickel cadmium

10.3.2 'Mirror' entries ardous if they contain a certain hazardous co n a specified amount of a hazardous sub ude some wastes containing arsenic or me azardous properties such as flammability.

10.4 Many non-hazardous w rm part of a mirror entry. If this is the case you need our waste contains hazardous components before yo aste code.

10.5 If you receive materials e, they should be accompanied by a safety data sheet safety data sheet can help you decide if your waste is e chemicals have not changed due to being used or m es.

Check whether your waste is nment Agency website.

11. Responsibilities for hazardo

11.1 Requirements you mus

11.1.1 **Storage** - haz e stored securely in suitable containers;

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11.1.2 Segregation - rdous waste cannot be mixed, and hazardous l with non-hazardous waste or with materials t

11.1.3 Written details ould be provided to employees regarding the s the hazardous waste which is produced, and ory must be kept of all the hazardous was ase it is required by emergency services;

11.1.4 Inspection - c waste should be examined at least weekly;

11.1.5 Handling and waste must only be transported by an authorise ance with the dangerous goods legislation;

11.1.6 Recovery or d waste must be disposed of at an appropriatel

11.1.7 Documentatio must be completed for every load of hazard from your premises. From 28 September 201 your waste transfer note that you have appli This means you must consider reusing or rec re deciding to dispose of it. Consignment n three years.

12. Producing and storing haza

12.1 Registration of premi

12.1.1 If you produce of more than 500 kilograms in any 12 month ister your premises with the Environment Ag

12.1.2 When registere ique premises code. This code will be required legally collect your hazardous waste. The co s from the date of registration. You can renew one month before it expires, online, by phon You can register in bulk; up to 2,000 premises ering, you will need to provide your Standard code number, and, if you are a limited compan e number.

12.1.3 If you own n n site should be registered individually. If y gs on the same premises these only require o d they are part of the same business. How ses with other waste-producing businesses, ea stered separately.

12.1.4 If you produce at different customer premises, you may be ab as a mobile service using your own premises r t notes are still required.

12.2 How much hazardous

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12.2.1 Waste can be s e where it was produced for up to 12 months w permit, while you wait for it to be collected.

12.2.2 You can also t produced on another site that you operate if y ving conditions:

12.2.2.1 the wa er than three months; and

12.2.2.2 no mo of non-liquid waste is stored at any o

12.2.2.3 no m quid waste is stored at any one time.

If these conditions cannot be environmental permit from the Environment Agency.

12.3 How to store hazardo

12.3.1 If hazardous wa emises, even for a short period of time, you mu

12.3.1.1 ensur fely and securely to prevent polluti

12.3.1.2 ensur labelled correctly;

12.3.1.3 keep ous waste separate;

12.3.1.4 keep rdous waste separate;

12.3.1.5 keep n a dedicated area, with a bund or bar leaks;

12.3.1.6 regula eas for leaks, deteriorating conta sks;

12.3.1.7 displa storing and disposing of each type o

12.3.1.8 maint azardous wastes kept on your premi are stored – this will help emerg ith any incident effectively and safely

12.4 You must assess risks s substances that you store on your site, including haz steps to control those risks.

13. Train your staff

13.1 Staff must be properly ills of the hazardous materials that you store on your clude instructions on what to do if there is a spill, the ty n equipment required, and how to correctly dispose of aterials.

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14. Reducing your hazardous w

14.1 It is expensive to dispo and it is likely to become more costly in the future. It business sense to reduce the amount of hazardous an often be done at relatively little extra cost.

14.2 Consider the following:

14.2.1 Choose non-ha us alternatives for materials or components. E our use of hazardous materials can make a big anagement costs.

14.2.2 Improve the e ses to reduce the quantity of materials that y waste.

14.2.3 Introduce effec dures to reduce the number of defective produ ave to throw away.

14.2.4 Minimise the quipment. Some cleaning is necessary, but can reduce both the frequency and the exter g the amount of potentially contaminating e e.

14.2.5 Recover materi carded. Some of these may be reused on site, site for recycling, treatment, or recovery. An actor can advise on whether changes to you result in recovery alternatives.

14.2.6 Change the de processes to eliminate the use of hazardous m s will save money because you will not need to regime.

14.2.7 Separate your nination and to prevent making more waste haz

14.3 To find the best way o hazardous waste you produce, talk to your material s, get advice from your trade association, look at s ontact your local Environment Agency Office.

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