

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Environmental Protection Department

Permit Control on Waste Import and Export under the Waste Disposal Ordinance

Guidance notes on how to complete an import permit application form

Introduction

The Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO), Laws of Hong Kong Chapter 354, provides for control on import and export of waste in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR). Under the WDO, a permit issued by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is required to import or export of any waste, unless the waste is specified in the Schedule 6, uncontaminated as defined under the WDO and intended for reprocessing, recycling, recovery or reuse purposes. Moreover, the controlled waste shipments shall fully comply with the terms and conditions of the permit issued. This document provides guidelines on how to submit an import permit application. Further details of the permit control system can be found in the booklet entitled “A Guide to the Control on Import and Export of Waste” published by EPD.

Who should apply

For the import of waste into HKSAR, the applicant should be the disposer or the importer. If waste is imported for the purpose of re-export out of HKSAR (to overseas country or to mainland China), the applicant is required to provide evidence that approval for import of waste has been granted by the competent authority of the place where the waste is destined for the final disposal operation.

When to apply

The processing time for an application varies from case to case, depending primarily on the time taken by the competent authorities outside HKSAR to provide feedback for the application, and on whether the application form is duly completed and submitted with all the required supporting documents. To make allowance for the time required for these authorities to process the application, the completed application form together with the necessary documents should normally be submitted to the EPD at least ninety (90) days before the intended shipment date, noting that some applications may require even longer processing time.

Completing the application form

Please read all instructions below before completing the form.

General instructions:-

1. For waste importing into HKSAR, the applicant may fill in the application form in English or Chinese.
2. One application form shall be used for one type of waste.
3. A permit for multiple shipments is applicable only to shipments of the same type of waste from the same waste producer to the same waste disposer using the same route.

Separate application(s) has to be lodged otherwise. The maximum validity period of a permit for multiple shipments is one year.

4. The full addresses of the waste importer, exporter, producing sites, recycling and disposal facilities must be given. A postal box number is not acceptable.
5. Use separate sheet(s) where the space provided in the form is not sufficient. Enter the page number and the total number of pages (including separate sheets) on each page of the application form.
6. The date format dd/mm/yyyy should be used, e.g. 21/01/1996 for 21st January 1996.

Additional instructions for specific boxes:-

1. Box 2. Give the name and full address of the waste producer. Select the code which best describes the nature of business of the waste producer from Table 7 (page 13-16), and enter it into the space provided.
2. Box 4. Select the code of the disposal method which best describes the disposal operation from Table 3 (page 8) and enter it into the space provided. If the disposer is an approved or registered site in the relevant country, fill in details and attach a copy of the relevant document(s). Separate application(s) must be completed if the waste is destined for more than one disposal option.
3. Box 5. Give the name and the correspondence address of competent authorities concerned in the order of the route of the shipment. (Please consult EPD at 2755 5462 for a list of competent authorities outside HKSAR.)
4. Box 6. Select the most appropriate waste codes from the respective tables and enter them into the space provided. (Note: The waste codes will be used in communications with relevant competent authorities and must be filled.)

UN Class and H number

Table 6 (p.12)

Y number

Table 1 (p.5-6)

OECD Code and the Harmonised System Code - please refer to the first and second columns, respectively, of the Schedule 6 and 7 of the Hong Kong Waste Disposal Ordinance. The Schedules are also listed in the appendices of the booklet "A Guide to the Control on Import and Export of Waste".

UN Identification Number - Select the 4-digit UN Identification Number which matches with the major waste constituent from the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, United Nations Publication, New York, and enter it into the space provided.

International Waste Identification Code (IWIC) - Give the IWIC of the waste according to the guidance on page 17.

5. Box 7. Indicate the mode of transportation as follows: "sea" does not include water transport through "inland waters" as defined below, but it includes seawater transport with all other places outside HKSAR. "Inland waters" refers to waters in the vicinity of HKSAR, the Pearl River and other inland waterways in Guangdong and Guangxi which are accessible from waters in the vicinity of

HKSAR.

Waters in the vicinity of HKSAR refer to waters within the following boundaries-

- (i) to the East, meridian 114° 30' East;
- (ii) to the South, parallel 22° 09'; and
- (iii) to the West, meridian 113° 31' East.

Examples of the ports covered by inland water transport include, among many others, Macau, Guangzhou, Jiangmen, Zhong Shan, Zhu Hai and Wu Zhou.

6. Box 8. Indicate the estimated total quantity of waste involved in the shipment(s) and the total number of intended shipment(s). The total quantity will be considered as the maximum quantity applied for. That quantity must be compatible with the waste treatment and technical capabilities of the parties concerned. If the application is approved, a permitted quantity will be specified in the permit. A new application has to be made if the permitted quantity is used up. For multiple shipments, write down the intended quantity for each of the shipment, and make sure that the sum of the individual quantity is not larger than the total quantity for the intended shipments.
7. Box 9. The existence of contractual arrangements for the disposal or reuse of the waste is a crucial consideration for the application. Documents confirming these arrangements should be attached as far as practicable.

The existence of contractual undertaking of the exporter to take back the waste in case the shipment cannot be completed as intended is also a crucial consideration for the application.

Enter the details and attach relevant documents regarding the provisions for insurance and financial guarantee for the proposed transboundary movement of waste, including 1) liability insurance to cover claims arising out of damage to human health, property and the environment which may result from the proposed import, and 2) a bond or other financial guarantee providing for payment to the "Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department" and/or other relevant competent authorities of the cost of any seizure, return or disposal of the waste in case of incomplete shipments.

8. Box 10. Applicants must sign and date the application. Applicants are reminded that any person who, to procure the issue of a permit, makes a statement which he knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular, commits an offence and is liable to a fine of HK\$200,000 and to imprisonment for 6 months.

Enquiries and submission of application

Completed application forms and enquiries concerning the control arrangements should be forwarded to:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Facsimile</u>
Territorial Control Office Environmental Compliance Division Environmental Protection Department 25th Floor, Southorn Centre 130 Hennessy Road Wan Chai Hong Kong (Waste Import and Export Permit Application) or (Waste Import and Export Enquiry)	(852) 2755 5462	(852) 2305 0453

Territorial Control Office
Environmental Compliance Division
Environmental Protection Department

TABLE 1*

LIST OF Y NUMBERS

Waste Streams:

- Y1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospital, medical centres and clinics
- Y2 Waste from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
- Y3 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
- Y4 Waste from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
- Y5 Waste from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals
- Y6 Waste from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
- Y7 Waste from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
- Y8 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
- Y9 Waste oil/water, hydrocarbon/water mixtures, emulsions
- Y10 Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
- Y11 Waste tarry residues arising from refining distillation and any pyrolytic treatment
- Y12 Waste from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
- Y13 Waste from the production, formulation and use of resins latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives
- Y14 Waste chemical substance arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known
- Y15 Waste of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
- Y16 Waste from the production, formulation and use of photographic chemical and processing materials
- Y17 Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
- Y18 Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

Wastes having as constituents:

- Y19 Metal carbonyls
- Y20 Beryllium; beryllium compounds
- Y21 Hexavalent chromium compounds

- Y22 Copper compounds
- Y23 Zinc compounds
- Y24 Arsenic; arsenic compounds
- Y25 Selenium; selenium compounds
- Y26 Cadmium; cadmium compounds
- Y27 Antimony; antimony compounds
- Y28 Tellurium; tellurium compounds
- Y29 Mercury; mercury compounds
- Y30 Thallium; thallium compounds
- Y31 Lead; lead compounds
- Y32 Inorganic fluorine compound excluding calcium fluoride
- Y33 Inorganic cyanides
- Y34 Acidic solutions or acids in solid form
- Y35 Basic solution or bases in solid form
- Y36 Asbestos (dust and fibres)
- Y37 Organic phosphorous compounds
- Y38 Organic cyanides
- Y39 Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols
- Y40 Ethers
- Y41 Halogenated organic solvents
- Y42 Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents
- Y43 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
- Y44 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin
- Y45 Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Table (e.g. Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44)
- Y46 Wastes collected from households
- Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

* This table is the same as the one given in the Basel Convention, and the OECD Council Decision C(88)90 and C(94)152/FINAL.

TABLE 2*

REASONS WHY MATERIALS ARE INTENDED FOR DISPOSAL

Q1	Production residues not otherwise specified below
Q2	Off-specification products
Q3	Products whose date for appropriate use has expired
Q4	Materials spilled, lost or having undergone other mishap including any materials, equipment etc. contaminated as result of the mishap.
Q5	Materials contaminated or soiled as a result of planned actions, [e.g., residues from cleaning operations, packing materials, containers, etc]
Q6	Unusable parts, [e.g. reject batteries, exhausted catalyst, etc.]
Q7	Substances which no longer perform satisfactorily, [e.g. contaminated acid, contaminated solvents, exhausted tempering salts, etc.]
Q8	Residues of industrial process, [e.g. slags, still bottoms, etc.]
Q9	Residues from pollution abatement processes, [e.g. scrubber sludges, baghouse dusts, spent filters, etc.]
Q10	Machining/finishing residues, [e.g. lathe turnings, mill scales, etc.]
Q11	Residues from raw materials processing, [e.g. mining residues, oil field slops, etc.]
Q12	Adulterated materials, [e.g. oils contaminated with PCB, etc.]
Q13	Any materials, substances or products whose use has been banned by law in the country of exportation
Q14	Products for which there is no further use, [e.g. agriculture, household, office, commercial and shop discards, etc.]
Q15	Materials, substances or products resulting from remedial actions with respect to contaminated land
Q16	Any materials, substances or products which the generator or exporter declares to be wastes and which are not contained in the above categories

* This table is the same as the one given in the OECD Council Decision C(88)90 and C(94)152/FINAL.

TABLE 3*

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS (Table 3 is divided into two sections)

Section 3.A RECOVERY OPERATIONS

- R1 USE as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy
- R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration
- R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents
- R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
- R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
- R6 Regeneration of acids or bases
- R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement
- R8 Recovery of components from catalysts
- R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil
- R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement
- R11 Use of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1-R10
- R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1-R11
- R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation in Section 3.A

Section 3.B OPERATIONS OTHER THAN RECOVERY

- D1 Deposit into or onto land, [e.g., landfill, etc.]
- D2 Land treatment, [e.g., biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.]
- D3 Deep injection, [e.g., injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.]
- D4 Surface impoundment, [e.g., placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.]
- D5 Specially engineered landfill, [e.g., placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.]
- D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans
- D7 Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion
- D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Table which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in Section 3.B
- D9 Physio chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Table which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in Section 3.B, [e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, neutralisation, precipitation, etc.]
- D10 Incineration on land
- D11 Incineration at sea
- D12 Permanent storage, [e.g., emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.]
- D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations in Section 3.B
- D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations in Section 3.B
- D15 Storage pending any of the operations in Section 3.B

* This table is the same as the one given in the Basel Convention, and the OECD Council Decision C(88)90 and C(94)152/FINAL.

TABLE 4*

**GENERIC TYPES OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS WASTES
(THESE MAY BE LIQUID, SLUDGE OR SOLID IN FORM)**

(revised May 1994)

Code No.

- 1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics
- 2 Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
- 3 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
- 4 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
- 5 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals
- 6 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
- 7 Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
- 8 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
- 9 Waste oil/water, hydrocarbon/water mixtures, emulsions
- 10 Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
- 11 Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment
- 12 Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
- 13 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives
- 14 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known
- 15 Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
- 16 Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials
- 17 Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
- 18 Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

Materials which contain any of the constituents listed in Table 5 and consisting of :

- 19 Animal or vegetable soaps, fats, waxes
- 20 Non-halogenated organic substances not employed as solvents
- 21 Inorganic substances without metals
- 22 Ashes and/or cinders
- 23 Soil, sand, clay including dredging spoils
- 24 Non-cyanidic tempering salts
- 25 Metallic dust, powder
- 26 Spent catalyst materials

- 27 Liquids or sludges containing metals
- 28 Residue from pollution control operations, except (29) and (30)
- 29 Scrubber sludges
- 30 Sludges from water purification plants and waste water treatment plants
- 31 Decarbonization residue
- 32 Ion-exchange column residue
- 33 Sewage sludges
- 34 Wastewater not otherwise taken into account within Table 4
- 35 Residue from cleaning of tanks and/or equipment
- 36 Contaminated equipment
- 37 Contaminated containers whose contents included one or more of the constituents listed in Table 5
- 38 Batteries and other electrical cells
- 39 Vegetable oils
- 40 Materials which have been segregated from households and which also exhibit any of the characteristics listed in Table 6
- 41 Any other wastes which contain any of the constituents listed in Table 5

* This table is the same as the one given in the OECD Council Decision C(88)90 and C(94)152/FINAL.

TABLE 5***CONSTITUENTS OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS WASTES**

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Constituents:</u>
C1	Beryllium, beryllium compounds
C2	Vanadium compounds
C3	Hexavalent chromium compounds
C4	Cobalt compounds
C5	Nickel compounds
C6	Copper compounds
C7	Zinc compounds
C8	Arsenic; arsenic compounds
C9	Selenium; selenium compounds
C10	Silver compounds
C11	Cadmium; cadmium compounds
C12	Tin compounds
C13	Antimony; antimony compounds
C14	Tellurium; tellurium compounds
C15	Barium; barium compounds; excluding barium sulphate
C16	Mercury; mercury compounds
C17	Thallium; thallium compounds
C18	Lead; lead compounds
C19	Inorganic sulphides
C20	Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride
C21	Inorganic cyanides
C22	The following alkaline or alkaline earth metals: lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form
C23	Acidic solutions or acids in solid form
C24	Basic solutions or bases in solid form
C25	Asbestos (dust and fibres)
C26	Organic phosphorus compounds
C27	Metal carbonyls
C28	Peroxides
C29	Chlorates
C30	Perchlorates
C31	Azides
C32	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
C33	Pharmaceutical or veterinary compounds
C34	Biocides and phyto-pharmaceutical substances
C35	Infectious substances
C36	Creosotes
C37	Isocyanates, thiocyanates
C38	Organic cyanides
C39	Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols
C40	Ethers
C41	Halogenated organic solvents
C42	Organic solvents, excluding halogenated solvents
C43	Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Table
C44	Aromatic compounds; polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds
C45	Organic nitrogen compounds; especially aliphatic amines
C46	Organic nitrogen compounds; especially aromatic amines
C47	Substances of an explosive character
C48	Sulphur organic compounds
C49	Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
C50	Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin
C51	Hydrocarbons and their oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulphur compounds not otherwise taken into account in this table

* This table is the same as the one given in the OECD Council Decision C(88)90 and C(94)152/FINAL.

TABLE 6***UN CLASS AND H NUMBER**

<u>UN Class</u>	<u>H Number</u>	<u>Hazard Descriptions</u>
1	H1	Explosive
2	-	Gases (compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure)
3.1	H3	Extremely flammable liquids, with flash points below -18°C (0°F)
3.2	H3	Highly flammable liquids, with flash points of -18°C (0°F) or above but less than 23°C (73°F)
3.3	H3	Flammable liquids, with flash points of 23°C (73°F) or above up to and including 61°C (141°F)
4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids
4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion
4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes emitting flammable gases when wet
5.1	H5.1	Oxidizing substances
5.2	H5.2	Organic peroxides
6.1	H6.1	Poisonous substances
6.2	H6.2	Infectious substances
7	-	Radioactive materials
8	H8	Corrosives
9	H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water
9	H11	Toxic (delayed or chronic)
9	H12	Ecotoxic
9	H13	Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above

* This table matches the one given in the Basel Convention, and the OECD Council Decision C(88)90 and C(94)152/FINAL.

TABLE 7***NATURE OF BUSINESS OF THE WASTE GENERATOR****Agriculture - Farming Industry**

<u>A100</u>	Agriculture, forest management
A101	Cultivation
A102	Animal husbandry
A103	Forest management and forest exploitation (lumbering)

<u>A110</u>	Animal and vegetable products from the food sector
A111	Meat industry, slaughterhouses, butchery
A112	Dairy industry
A113	Animal and vegetable oil and grease industry
A114	Sugar industry
A115	Others

<u>A120</u>	Drink industry
A121	Distillation of alcohol and spirits
A122	Brewing of beer
A123	Manufacture of other drinks

<u>A130</u>	Manufacture of animal feed
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Energy

<u>A150</u>	Coal industry
A151	Production and preparation of coal and coal products
A152	Coking operations

<u>A160</u>	Petroleum industry
A161	Extraction of petroleum and natural gas
A162	Petroleum refining
A163	Storage of petroleum and products derived from refining of natural gas

<u>A170</u>	Production of electricity
A171	Central thermal facilities
A172	Central hydraulic facilities
A173	Central nuclear facilities
A174	Other central electricity facilities

<u>A180</u>	Production of water
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Metallurgy - Mechanical and Electrical Engineering

<u>A200</u>	Extraction of metallic ores
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<u>A210</u>	Ferrous metallurgy
A211	Cast iron production (coke oven)
A212	Raw steel production (pig iron)
A213	Primary steel transformation (rolling mills)

<u>A220</u>	Production of alumina
A221	Aluminium metallurgy
A222	Metallurgy of lead and zinc
A223	Metallurgy of precious metals
A224	Metallurgy of other non-ferrous metals
A225	Ferro-alloy industry
A226	Manufacture of electrodes
A227	

<u>A230</u>	Foundry and metalworking operations
A231	Ferrous metal foundries
A232	Non-ferrous metal foundries
A233	Metalworking (not including machining)
<u>A240</u>	Mechanical, electrical and electronic construction
A241	Machining
A242	Thermal treatment
A243	Surface treatment
A244	Application of paint
A245	Assembly, wiring
A246	Production of batteries and dry cells
A247	Production of electrical wires and cables (cladding, plating, insulation)
A248	Production of electronic components

Non-Metallic Minerals - Construction Materials - Ceramics - Glass

<u>A260</u>	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals
<u>A270</u>	Construction materials, ceramics, glass
A271	Production of lime, cement and plaster
A272	Fabrication of ceramic products
A273	Fabrication of products containing asbestos-cement
A274	Production of other construction materials
A275	Glass industry
<u>A280</u>	Building, building sites, landscaping

Primary Chemical Industry

<u>A300</u>	Production of primary chemicals and chemical feedstocks
A301	Chlorine industry
A351	Fertilizer fabrication
A401	Other manufacturing generators of primary inorganic industrial chemicals
A451	Petroleum and coal industry
A501	Manufacture of basic plastic materials
A551	Other primary organic chemical manufacture
A601	Chemical treatment of fats; fabrication of basic substances for detergents
A651	Fabrication of pharmaceutical, pesticides, biocides, weed killers
A669	Other manufacture of finished chemicals

Industries producing products based upon primary chemicals

<u>A700</u>	Production of inks, varnish, paints, glues
A701	Production of ink
A702	Production of paint
A703	Production of varnish
A704	Production of glue
<u>A710</u>	Fabrication of photographic products
A711	Production of photosensitive plates
A712	Fabrication of products for photographic treatments
<u>A720</u>	Perfume industry and fabrication of soap and detergent products
A721	Fabrication of soap products
A722	Fabrication of detergent products
A723	Fabrication of perfume products
<u>A730</u>	Finished rubber and plastic materials
A731	Rubber industry
A732	Finished Plastic materials

A740 Fabrication of products based upon asbestos

A750 Production of powders and explosives

Textiles and Leathers - Various Wood Based and Furniture Industries

A760 Textile and clothing industry

A761 Combing and carding of textile fibres

A762 Threading, spinning, weaving

A763 Bleaching, dyeing, printing

A764 Clothing manufacture

A770 Leather and hide industry

A771 Tanneries, tanning

A772 Fur trade

A773 Manufacture of shoes and other leather products

A780 Wood and furniture industry

A781 Sawmills, production of wood panels

A782 Manufacture of wood and furniture products

A790 Various related industries

Paper - Cardboard - Printing

A800 Paper and cardboard industry

A801 Fabrication of paper pulp

A802 Manufacture of paper and cardboard

A803 Finished goods of paper and cardboard

A810 Printing, publishing, photographic laboratories

A811 Printing, publishing

A812 Photographic laboratories

Commercial Services

A820 Laundries, bleaching services, dyers

A830 Business enterprise

A840 Transport, automobile dealers and repair facilities

A841 Automobile dealers and automobile repair facilities

A842 Transportation

A850 Hotels, cafès, restaurants

General Services

A860 Health

A861 Health (Hospitals, medical centres, nursing homes, laboratories)

A870 Research

A871 Research including research laboratories

A880 Administrative activities, offices

Households

A890 Households

Pollution Control - Waste Disposal

<u>A900</u>	Cleaning and maintenance of public areas
<u>A910</u>	Urban water treatment facilities
<u>A920</u>	Urban waste treatment
<u>A930</u>	Treatment of industrial effluents and wastes
A931	Incineration
A932	Physico-chemical treatment
A933	Biological treatment
A934	Solidification of wastes
A935	Collection and/or pretreatment of wastes
A936	Landbased disposal above, on or below the surface

Regeneration - Recovery

<u>A940</u>	Regeneration activities
A941	Regeneration of oils
A942	Regeneration of solvents
A943	Regeneration of ion exchange resins
<u>A950</u>	Recovery activities

* This table is the same as the one given in the OECD Council Decision C(88)90 and C(94)152/FINAL.

International Waste Identification Code (IWIC)

The IWIC code is divided into six parts. Each part is used to describe a different aspect of a given waste.

It is obtained as follows:

1. Choose the one or at most two major reason(s) why the waste is intended for disposal from the list in Table 2. Mark down the reason(s) as Q.... plus the code number(s).
2. Indicate the method which has been selected for disposal of the waste by choosing the one operation from Table 3 which most closely describes the fate intended for the waste. Mark down D.... or R.... plus the code number from Table 3.A and 3.B as appropriate.
3. Decide whether the waste is liquid (L), sludge (P), solid (S) or gas (G). Powder is considered as solid. Select from Table 4, in one descriptor which most closely describes the generic form of the waste. Mark down this descriptor as L...., P.... or S.... plus the code number.
4. Examine Table 5; either the waste does or does not contain one or more of the constituents listed. If none, mark down as code "C0". If one, mark down the appropriate code number. If more than one, then the best estimate for the group of no more than three entries in terms of descending hazard should be made. This estimate is meant to be qualitative and based upon the best judgement of the generator of the wastes; physical testing is not implied.
5. Select from Table 6 the one or at most two major potential hazard(s) presented by the waste. Mark down as H... (*i.e.* H Number) plus the code number(s).
6. Select from Table 7 the most appropriate single activity generating the waste. Mark down as A... plus the code number.

The order of the International Waste Identification Code is the same as the Tables 2 through 7. Main heads of the coding system are set off by double oblique lines. Where more than one entry from a specific Table is applicable, the plus sign (+) is used to separate the codes for each such entry:

INTERNATIONAL WASTE IDENTIFICATION CODE (IWIC)

