

Appendix G: Interpretation of Specific Terms

Animal Carcass means animal dead body (intact, or parts); offal; and condemned meat.

Best Practicable Means for Specified Processes refer to the provision, use and efficient maintenance of relevant facilities (e.g. pollution control facilities, production facilities, etc.) adequate for preventing air pollutant emissions from premises. (see the website link to Guidance Notes on Best Practicable Means for Specified Processes in Appendix H).

Chemical Waste is defined as any substance being scrap material, effluent, an unwanted substance or byproduct arising from any operation or containing any substance specified in Schedule 1 of the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. The Schedule categorizes the substances into Part A and Part B. Chemical waste containing substances listed in Part A is usually more toxic or hazardous, e.g. asbestos, antibiotics, pesticides. Disposal of Part A chemical waste requires prior notification to EPD under the Waste Disposal Ordinance. Part B of the Schedule covers the majority of chemical waste, e.g. spent lube oil, acids, alkalis, organic solvents, etc.

Clinical Waste is waste arising from practice or research for dental, medical, nursing, veterinary, pathological/laboratory testing or pharmaceutical purposes. It includes mainly used or contaminated sharps like syringes/needles, laboratory wastes, human and animal tissues/organs, infectious materials from patients, and surgical dressings, but it does not include chemical waste and radioactive waste.

Dangerous Goods (DG) includes all explosives, compressed gases, petroleum and other substances giving off inflammable vapours, substances giving off poisonous gas or vapour, corrosive substances, substances which become dangerous by interaction with water or air, substances liable to spontaneous combustion or of a readily combustible nature. Examples include diesel, strong acid, strong alkali, etc.

Designated Projects refer to those projects that are defined under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO). Before commencing any of the *Designated Projects*, it is required to undergo the statutory environmental impact assessment process in order to obtain an *Environmental Permit*. There are 17 categories of *Designated Projects* (see Appendix B) covering most infrastructure projects, public utilities, large-scale industrial activities, waste disposal facilities, etc. (also see the website link to EIAO Cyber Help Bench in Appendix H)

Excluded Work means, as defined under the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation, (a) renovation, maintenance and alteration work carried out entirely within the external walls and under the roof of a building; (b) work carried out exclusively for asbestos investigation, abatement and removal; (c) any *Specified Process*; (d) work carried out entirely within a tunnel (except work carried out in any part of the tunnel that is within 100 m of any exit to the open air); (e) work carried out entirely under water; (f) repair work (including cleansing and inspection) to an underground sewer, drain, culvert or other pipeline that is carried out entirely within the confines of such sewer, drain, culvert or pipeline; (g) paint brushing and patch repairs carried out on the outer surface of the external wall or the upper surface of the roof of a building; (h) work carried out in a quarry including any associated rehabilitation of the excavated surface; or (i) farming or archaeological activities.

Grease Trap Waste is oil and grease intercepted by grease traps installed at restaurants or food processing establishments.

Inert Construction Waste is waste generated from such activities as construction, renovation, demolition and land excavation that is suitable for land reclamation and site formation. It comprises rock, rubble, boulder, earth, soil, sand, concrete, asphalt, brick, tile, masonry and used bentonite.

Livestock Waste is solid or liquid waste produced by livestock.

Low-level Radioactive Waste is waste producing no detectable heat output and of low radioactive level.

Municipal Solid Waste is waste arising from households, commercial and industrial establishments.

Non-inert Construction Waste is waste generated from such activities as construction, renovation, demolition and land excavation that is not suitable for land reclamation and site formation, e.g. bamboo, timber, etc.

Notifiable Work means, as defined under the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation, (a) site formation; (b) reclamation; (c) demolition of a building; (d) work carried out in any part of a tunnel that is within 100 m of any exit to the open air; (e) construction of the foundation of a building; (f) construction of the superstructure of a building; or (g) road construction work, but does not include any emergency work, excluded work or regulatory work.

Prescribed Construction Work means the construction work prescribed by the Noise Control (Construction Work) Regulation and includes (a) erection or dismantling of formwork or scaffolding; (b) loading, unloading or handling of rubble, wooden boards, steel bars, wood or scaffolding material; and (c) hammering.

Regulatory Work means, as defined under the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation, (a) renovation carried out on the outer surface of the external wall or the upper surface of the roof of a building; (b) road opening or resurfacing work; (c) slope stabilization work; or (d) any work involving stockpiling of dusty materials; transfer of dusty materials using a belt conveyor system; use of vehicles; pneumatic or power-driven drilling, cutting and polishing; debris handling; excavation or earth moving; concrete production; site clearance; or blasting.

Sewage Charge is a charge levied on all water account holders whose premises are connected to a public sewerage in accordance with the Sewage Services Ordinance.

Specified Processes refer to those processes, as defined under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, requiring a licence from EPD before such operations (see Appendix C for the list of *Specified Processes*).

Trade Effluent Surcharge is a charge levied on 30 trades and industries that produce trade effluents with a strength higher than that of domestic sewage in accordance with the Sewage Services Ordinance. The charging rates vary for different trades and industries (see Appendix D).

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are found in a lot of products such as solvent-based paints, printing inks, organic solvents and many consumer products. The use of VOC-containing products releases VOCs that eventually cause air pollution and smog.