APPENDIX 4

WASTE CATEGORIES

Waste Category System

Within Cambridgeshire there are currently two sets of waste categories that relate to licensed sites. Categories 1-5 (the new system) are used in more recent licenses whilst categories A-G (the old system) still appear on older licenses. Some of the old waste categories are used for sites that appear in tables contained in Appendix 5. Therefore, a summary of both types of waste classification systems is outlined below.

WASTE CATEGORIES 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 (NEW SYSTEM)

Waste Category 1 (Inert) Wastes are:

subsoil
topsoil
clay
hardcore
brickwork
stone
concrete
sand
silica
glass
pottery
china
enamels
ceramics
mica
abrasives
excavated road metal

Waste Category 2 (Putrescible) Wastes are:

household waste (or similar commercial/industrial premises other than category 3, 4 or 5 wastes)
vegetable matter
animal carcasses or parts thereof
animal processing waste
animal based glue wastes
cellulose waste
wood and wood products
paper
cardboard and fibreboard
plastics (finished product/scrap)
plasterboard
leather
floor Sweepings
shot blasting residues
silicate slag
boiler scale
carbon, kieselguhr, diatromaceous earth
calcium carbonate
calcium sulphate (Gypsum)
calcium chloride
magnesium carbonate
ash, clinker
cement
non metallic fragmentiser waste
rubber other than tyres
tyres (5 or less per delivery)
ferrous metals
non hazardous non-ferrous metals
wool, cotton, linen, hemp, sisal, hessian, string, rope, and any other natural or man-made fibre

leachate derived from this facility (but only if disposed or in accordance with a scheme supplied to, and approved by, this Authority as specific in the licence).

Waste Category 3 Wastes are:
Waste specified in (a) to (h) below which is not 'Special Waste' within the meaning of the Special Waste Regulations 1996, provided that the waste has a pH of between 4.0 and 11 when deposited.

(a) Inorganic acids:
- hydrochloric acid
- sulphuric acid
- nitric acid
- phosphoric acid

(b) Organic acids and related compounds:
- aliphatic acids
- aromatic acids
- acid anhydride
- acid chlorides
- sulphonic acids

(c) Alkalis:
- hydroxides of sodium, potassium or calcium
- oxides of sodium, potassium or calcium
- carbonates of sodium or potassium
- proprietary alkaline cleaners

(d) Non-toxic metal compounds:
- iron
- titanium
- chromium - trivalent

(e) Non-toxic organic compounds: e.g. dyestuff wastes

(f) Polymeric materials precursors:
- resins and unfinished polymeric materials
- latex
- latex and rubber solutions and suspensions
- synthetic adhesive wastes
- ion exchange resins

(g) Miscellaneous industrial waste:
- dried or denatured paint, varnish or lacquer
- paint spray booth sludges
- tar, pitch, bitumen, asphalt
- tannery sludge
- oil interceptor waste
- grinding sludge or dust
- pulverised fuel ash
- finely powdered silica dust
- metal turnings, swarf, dusts or powders
- lamps and tubes
- batteries

transformers with oil cooling systems
electrical capacitors
photocopiers
tyres (greater than 5 per delivery)

(h) Waste containing materials itemised under category 4 but which, due to the concentration of those materials, is not a "Special Waste" under the Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations 1980 with the prior written approval of this Authority for each specific deposit.

Waste Category 4 Wastes are:
Special waste as defined in the Special Waste Regulations 1996 and require specific handling methods in order to prevent serious pollution of the environment and serious harm to human health (even possible death). They include:

antimony and antimony compounds
asbestos
arsenic and arsenic compounds
barium and barium compounds
boron and boron compounds
cadmium and cadmium compounds
copper compounds
chromium (hexavalent) compounds
lead and lead compounds
mercury and mercury compounds
nickel and nickel compounds
phosphorous and phosphorous compounds
selenium and selenium compounds
silver compounds
tellurium and tellurium compounds
thallium and thallium compounds
vanadium and vanadium compounds
zinc compounds
acids
alkalis
biocides and phytopharmaceutical substances
laboratory chemicals
pharmaceutical and veterinary compounds
tarry materials from refining and tar residues from distilling
heterocyclic organic compounds containing oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur
hydrocarbons and their oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur compounds
inorganic cyanides
inorganic halogen containing compounds
inorganic sulphur containing compounds
organic halogen compounds
any medicinal product available only on prescription
asbestos cement
asbestos fibres

Waste Category 5 Wastes are:

Clinical waste was categorised into five groupings, A to E, by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) in 1982, the guidance that was revised in 1999. This remains as the method of clinical waste classification, and was adopted as guidance on classifying clinical waste within the Controlled Waste Regulations (1992), which sets out the legal definition of clinical waste. The five groups are set out below.

Clinical Waste Classification.

Classification	Typical Wastes
GROUP A	• Treatment wastes, including materials other than linen from infectious cases • All human tissues
GROUP B	• Sharps wastes including broken glass and any other sharp instruments
GROUP C	• Lab and post-mortem room waste, other than waste included in Group A
GROUP D	• Certain pharmaceutical and chemical clinical wastes
GROUP E	• Non-infectious arisings from patient care, e.g. disposable bed-pan liners, urine containers, incontinence pads and stoma bags

Source: DoE (1983)

In practical terms, clinical waste is any items that have been in contact with bodily fluids, secretions, and excretions, or with prescription only medicines (POMs) and includes dressings, IV bags, receptacles, medical devices, and protective clothing.

Only the following types of clinical wastes may be accepted for disposal at landfill sites:

(i) soiled animal bedding
(ii) soiled nappies and incontinence pads if from registered residential homes, schools, colleges, universities or other teaching establishments
(iii) clinical waste which has been “made safe” by autoclaving in an autoclave which conforms with the requirements of the Pressure Systems and Transportable Gas Containers Regulations 1989

Any materials from quarantine premises or research establishments which may be dealing with potentially infectious diseases or from patients with a notifiable disease must be incinerated.

Waste Categories A-G (Old System)

Classification		Type of Waste
Type A		Inert wastes
Type B		Dry, non-inert wastes (not contaminated with significant quantities of materials from higher categories)
Type C		Household waste and other non-inert wastes
Type D		Difficult wastes (not classed as special)
	1	Inorganic acids
	2	Organic acids and related compounds
	3	Alkalis
	4	Non toxic metal compounds
	5	Polymeric Materials and Pre-Cursors
	6	Miscellaneous
Type E		Asbestos Wastes
Type F		Special Wastes (under superseded 1980 regulations)
Type G		Waste banned from landfill unless specifically authorised