

**States of Jersey**  
**Planning and Environment Department**  
**Waste Management (Jersey) Law 2005**

**Guidance on the Import and**  
**Export of Waste (JWL019)**

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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Waste Management (Jersey) Law 2005 (the Law) provides for a regulatory system to control the exporting and importing of wastes involving the Island and also the movement of wastes in transit through the Island.
- 1.2 This regulatory system implements the Decision of the Council of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 30th March 1992<sup>1</sup> (the OECD Decision), as revised on 22nd May 2001<sup>2</sup>. The Island is bound by this Decision, which applies to all waste materials that are being moved between OECD Countries for recovery.
- 1.3 The system also follows the requirements of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal<sup>3</sup> (the Basel Convention). This Convention applies to hazardous waste and also household waste and its residues and permits transboundary movements of waste for recovery or disposal. The Convention has been amended to restrict the movement of hazardous waste to developing countries.
- 1.4 This document is intended to provide advice on the Law as it relates to the transboundary movements of waste and to provide guidance on the procedures for exporting and importing wastes and the transit of wastes through the Island as part of a transboundary movement. It does not provide comprehensive guidance on the Basel Convention or the OECD Decision. Guidance on both of these can be found at their respective websites - <http://www.basel.int> and <http://www.oecd.org>.
- 1.5 Within the guidance (and within the Law), the following interpretations are used when considering international movements of waste -
- ◆ a “transboundary” movement is one involving at least two countries;
  - ◆ “competent authorities” of the countries of “dispatch”, “transit” and “destination” are the bodies responsible for controlling such movements;
  - ◆ “standard control procedure” refers to the procedure that must be followed for a permitted movement of waste, unless the Law allows an alternative procedure;
  - ◆ a “consignor” is a person who originally consigns waste (may be a recognized trader acting on behalf of such a person);
  - ◆ a “consignee” is a person to whom waste is to be delivered for disposal or recovery (or a recognized trader acting on behalf of such a person);
  - ◆ a “recognized trader” is a person recognised in writing by the Planning and Environment Committee (the Committee) as a trader for the purposes of transboundary movements; and
  - ◆ a “shipment” is a single transboundary movement of waste.

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<sup>1</sup>Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations.

<sup>2</sup>Revision of Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations.

<sup>3</sup>UNEP EP/IG.80/3, 22nd March 1989.

- 1.6** It is important to note that any person found guilty of any contravention of the Law regarding a transboundary movement of waste involving the Island will be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine, or both.
- 1.7** Initially, the Committee will be the competent authority for the States of Jersey for the purposes of this law. At some point in the future it is likely that these regulatory functions will be transferred to some other person or body who will then become the competent authority. The address for contacting The Minister as the competent authority is:

Head of Waste Regulation,  
Planning and Environment Department, Environment Division,  
States of Jersey, Howard Davis Farm,  
La Route de la Trinite, Trinity,  
Jersey JE3 5JP

Tel  
Fax  
E-mail

## **2.0 Prohibited Exports, Imports and Movements in Transit of Waste**

**2.1** The exporting of waste from the Island is not permitted in the following circumstances -

- (1) Exportation of waste to any country for a purpose other than disposal or recovery (*see 2.1.2*).
- (2) Exportation of waste that is subject to the Basel Convention (*see 2.1.3*) to a destination that lies south of the 60th degree of latitude South.
- (3) Exportation of waste that is subject to the Basel Convention to a country that -
  - (a) is not bound by the Basel Convention; and
  - (b) is not bound by a bilateral or equivalent agreement.
- (4) Where an order has been made under Article 76(1) (*see 2.1.6*) then the exportation of waste of a kind that may be specified in the Order to a Country that may be specified in the Order.
- (5) The exportation of waste for disposal to a country not specified in Schedule 9 of the Law (*see 2.1.7*).
- (6) The exportation of waste that is subject to the Basel Convention ban (*see 2.1.8*) for recovery to a country not specified in Schedule 9 of the Law.

**2.1.2** Disposal and recovery operations are listed in Appendix 1 to this document.

**2.1.3** Wastes that are subject to the Basel Convention are defined in Schedule 3 to the Law as being hazardous waste (*see 2.1.4*), household waste (within the meaning of the Basel Convention) and the residues from the incineration of household waste (within the meaning of the Basel Convention).

**2.1.4** For a waste to be hazardous under the Law, it must first belong in any of the categories Y1 to Y45 contained in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Law (reproduced here as Appendix 2, Section A) and must also exhibit one or more of the hazardous characteristics contained in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Law (reproduced here as Appendix 2, Section B).

**2.1.5** Part 2 of Schedule 2 to the Law also requires that any waste that is the subject of a transboundary movement is a hazardous waste if the domestic legislation of the country of despatch, any country of transit or the country of destination defines or considers it as such.

**2.1.6** Article 76(1) of the Law enables The Minister, by Order, to specify any country and, in relation to that country, any waste to which a transboundary movement from or through the Island is not permitted.

**2.1.7** Schedule 9 of the Law is reproduced as Appendix 3 to this document.

**2.1.8** The Basel Convention ban concerns the export of hazardous wastes for recovery from OECD to non-OECD countries. Waste is to be regarded as subject to the Basel Convention ban if -

- (a) it is hazardous waste (*see 2.1.4*);
- (b) it is described in Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the Law (Schedule 4 of the Law is reproduced in this document as Appendix 4) and it contains hazardous waste to such an extent that it exhibits a hazardous characteristic described in Appendix 2, Part B; or
- (c) it is waste to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies (*see 3.1*).

If it is a waste described in Part 2 of Appendix 4 and does not exhibit a hazardous characteristic then it is not subject to the ban.

**2.1.9** In summary, wastes may only be exported for recovery or disposal. Basel Convention waste may not be exported south of the 60th degree of latitude South, nor to any country that is not bound by the Convention. Waste may not be exported for disposal to any country other than those listed in Appendix 3 and Basel Convention waste may not be exported for recovery to any country other than those listed in Appendix 3. The exportation of wastes is subject to any Order made under Article 76(1) of the Law.

**2.2** It is not permitted to import waste to the Island in the following circumstances -

- (1) Waste shall not be imported for a purpose other than disposal or recovery.
- (2) Waste that is subject to the Basel Convention shall not be imported from a country that -
  - (a) is not bound by the Basel Convention; and
  - (b) is not bound by a bilateral or equivalent agreement.

**2.3** It is not permitted to move waste in transit through the Island in the following circumstances -

- (1) If the movement is for any eventual purpose other than disposal or recovery.
- (2) If the waste is subject to the Basel Convention and its eventual destination lies south of the 60th degree of latitude South.
- (3) If the waste is subject to the Basel Convention and the country of destination is not bound by the Convention or by a bilateral or equivalent agreement.
- (4) If the country of destination is specified in an Order made under Article 76(1) and the waste is of a kind specified in the Order.
- (5) If the eventual purpose of the movement is for disposal and the country of destination is not specified in Schedule 9 to the Law
- (6) If the waste is subject to the Basel Convention, the eventual purpose of the movement is for recovery and the country of destination is not specified in Schedule 9 to the Law.

**2.3.1** For further discussion on the terms in the above box please refer to paragraph 1.2 and associated sub-paragraphs.

### **3.0 Basel Convention and OECD Control Procedures**

- 3.1** The Law provides standard control procedures for certain exports, imports and movements in transit of wastes. These control procedures are based upon those required by the Basel Convention and the Amber control procedure within the OECD Decision. Other waste movements may take place under normal procedures for commercial transactions.
- 3.2** Wastes that are subject to the Basel Convention are defined in Schedule 3 to the Law as being hazardous waste, household waste (within the meaning of the Basel Convention) and the residues from the incineration of household waste (within the meaning of the Basel Convention). Within the Basel Convention, “household waste” means wastes collected from households.
- 3.3** OECD control procedures apply when wastes are moved for recovery from an area under the national jurisdiction of a member State of the OECD to an area under the national jurisdiction of another member State of the OECD and the wastes are subject to the OECD Amber or Green control procedures.
- 3.4** Wastes that are subject to the OECD Amber control procedure are listed in Part 1 of Schedule 5 to the Law (Schedule 5 of the Law is reproduced as Appendix 5 to this document). The Amber control procedure also applies where the waste is a mixture of wastes and -
- (i) the mixture itself is not described in Appendix 5;
  - (ii) the Amber control procedure applies to at least one of the wastes in the mixture and that waste is present in the mixture in a more than minimal amount; and
  - (iii) the composition of the mixture does not impair its ability to be recovered in an environmentally sound manner.
- 3.5** The OECD Green control procedure applies to wastes listed in Part 2 of Schedule 5 to the Law - (see Appendix 5). Transboundary movements of waste subject to the Green control procedure are subject only to existing controls normally applied in commercial transactions. Waste included in the list of wastes subject to the Green control procedure may not be subject to the procedure if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which -
- (d) increases the risks associated with the wastes sufficiently to render them appropriate for submission to the Amber control procedure (when taking into account the OECD risk-based approach); or
  - (e) prevents the recovery of the wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

The OECD risk-based approach criteria are found in Part 3 of Appendix 5 to this document.

**3.6** The OECD Decision also allows competent authorities to designate specific facilities as “pre-consented recovery facilities” for the purpose of waste imports under the Amber control procedure. For such facilities the competent authority will not object to the delivery of certain specified types of waste but the standard control procedure must still be adhered to.

**3.7** For exports of waste from the Island the following movements must comply with the standard control procedure for export -

- (1) The exportation of waste for disposal.
- (2) The exportation for recovery of waste that is subject to the Basel Convention to a country that is not a member State of the OECD.
- (3) The exportation for recovery of waste that is not subject to the OECD Green control procedure to a member State of the OECD.
- (4) The exportation of waste that is not subject to the Basel Convention but is specified in an Order made under Article 76(2) (*see 3.7.1*), to a country specified in the Order.

**3.7.1** Article 76(1) of the Law enables The Minister by Order to specify any country and, in relation to that country, any waste to which a transboundary movement to that country from or through the Island must follow the standard control procedure for export or transit, as the case may be.

**3.8** For imports of waste to the Island the following movements must comply with the standard control procedure for import -

- (1) The importation of waste for disposal.
- (2) The importation for recovery of waste that is subject to the Basel Convention from a country that is not a member State of the OECD.
- (3) The importation for recovery of waste that is not subject to the OECD Green control procedure from a member State of the OECD.

**3.9** For movements of waste in transit through the Island the following must comply with the standard control procedure for transit -

- (1) The transit of waste for disposal.
- (2) The transit of waste that is subject to the Basel Convention to a country that is not a member State of the OECD for recovery.
- (3) The transit of waste that is not subject to the OECD Green control procedure from one member State of the OECD to another member State of the OECD for recovery.
- (4) The transit of waste that is not subject to the Basel Convention but is specified in an Order made under Article 76(2) to a country that is specified in the Order.



## **4.0 The Standard Control Procedure**

### **4.1 Introduction to the Standard Control Procedure.**

All transboundary movements of waste (import, export or transit) to which a standard control procedure applies must fulfill the following criteria -

- (a) A completed and approved notification form
- (b) A binding contractual obligation between consignor and consignee
- (c) Financial security provided by the consignor
- (d) The waste must be suitably packaged, labelled and carried and be accompanied by a completed movement/tracking form.

The standard control procedures are found in Schedule 8 to the Law. The procedure for export is Part 2 to the schedule, the procedure for import is Part 3 and the procedure for transit is Part 4. Parts 2, 3 and 4 of Schedule 8 are reproduced as Parts 1,2 and 3 of Appendix 6 to this document.

### **4.2 The Consignment Note**

- 4.2.1** A copy of the consignment note is attached as Appendix 7. The form is in two parts - one serves as the notification form, the other as the movement/tracking form. The complete form is known as a consignment note. Only certain sections of this form need to be completed for the notification process. Once these have been completed the form is then sent (along with other associated documents) to the relevant competent authorities for their consideration.
- 4.2.2** In most cases, consignment notes are provided by the competent authority of the country/state of dispatch. Consignors wishing to export waste from the Island should obtain a “JE” prefixed consignment note from the Planning and Environment Department. Consignors wishing to import waste into the Island or move waste in transit through the Island should obtain a consignment note from the country/state of dispatch. A full list of competent authorities can be found on the Basel Convention website (<http://www.basel.int>).
- 4.2.3** The notification form provides the relevant competent authorities with the information they need to assess the acceptability of the proposed waste movement. It includes space for acknowledging receipt of the notification by the competent authority(ies) and consenting in writing to the movement (when required).
- 4.2.4** The movement/tracking form must travel with the consignment at all times during its movement. Detailed information must be provided on all carriers of the consignment and space is provided to record the passage of the waste through Customs offices (when required by national legislation). The form is also used by the disposal/recovery facility to certify that the waste has been received and that the disposal/recovery operation is completed.
- 4.2.5** If the notification is approved by all of the competent authorities, the movement of the waste may begin. Details of how the form is to be completed for the export

of waste is provided in Chapter 5.

### 4.3 Contractual Obligation

**4.3.1** Before a transboundary movement can be made, the consignor and consignee must have entered into a binding contract between themselves. A copy of this contract must be included with the notification form and it must include the following obligations:

- (a) Both parties must be bound to comply throughout the duration of the movement with the standard control procedure for the movement.
- (b) The consignee must be bound to dispose of or recover the consignment, using the method specified in the consignment note and in an environmentally sound manner, within 180 days of receiving the consignment.
- (c) The consignee must be bound to deliver to the consignor and all relevant competent authorities, as soon as possible and within 180 days of receiving the consignment, a certificate confirming the disposal or recovery of the waste.
- (d) The consignor must be bound to take back the consignment at their expense if it is not delivered to and accepted by the consignee and the consignor is required by a relevant competent authority to take it back.

**4.3.2** If the movement of waste is covered by the OECD Amber control process (see 3.4), the contract must also include the following obligations:

- (a) The contract must identify each person who has generated the waste, each person who will have legal control over the waste during the course of the movement and the recovery facility to which the waste is to be delivered.
- (b) Every person who is a party to the contract must be bound to comply with the OECD Decision concerning the movement.
- (c) The contract must specify a party who will be responsible for the alternative management of the waste if the movement cannot be completed in accordance with the contract.
- (d) Where the movement cannot be completed in accordance with contract and the waste is required to be re-exported to another country, the contract must specify the party who will be responsible for notifying the competent authorities of the original country of dispatch and of the country to which it is to be re-exported.
- (e) In place of obligation (c) in the box to 4.3.1, the contract must bind the consignee to deliver to the consignor, within 30 days after the waste has been recovered and in any case within one year of receiving the consignment, a certificate confirming the recovery of the waste.

#### **4.4 Financial Security**

- 4.4.1** Before a transboundary movement can be made, the consignor must provide financial security. This security must be sufficient to ensure that should the movement not be completed in accordance with the contract and/or the consignment note, the competent authorities will have sufficient funds available to them to either return the consignment to its country of despatch or make alternative arrangements. Any such alternative arrangements must be in accordance with the laws of each country concerned.
- 4.4.2** Such financial security can be made by the provision of a cash deposit, a bond or other form of security that only The Minister or another relevant competent authority can realize or release.
- 4.4.3** Once The Minister has received a certificate of disposal or recovery in respect of a transboundary movement of waste, it will return or release any financial security that it is holding in relation to that movement, as long as it is not required to meet any expenses that it or another competent authority have incurred in dealing with the waste.
- 4.4.4** Further guidance on mechanisms for providing financial security is provided in Chapter 6.

#### **4.5 Packaging and Labelling**

- 4.5.1** Wastes being moved under the transboundary provisions of the Law must be packaged, labelled and carried in accordance with generally recognized and accepted international rules, standards and practice.
- 4.5.2** Any shipping company used for transporting the waste should be able to advise on the required packaging and labelling.

#### **4.6 Multiple Shipments**

- 4.6.1** The consignment note can be used to notify multiple shipments of waste as long as the following conditions are satisfied -
- ◆ The waste in each shipment is the same, i.e. it possesses the same physical and chemical characteristics.
  - ◆ The shipments must be from the same consignor to the same consignee, through the same customs points in the countries of dispatch and destination.
  - ◆ The shipments must be intended for delivery to the same site in the country of destination.
  - ◆ The notification/movement tracking form must specify the period during which it is intended to make the shipments (this period must not exceed 12 months) and the proposed dates of the shipments (if the dates are known).

- ◆ A movement tracking form must accompany each shipment and must be marked and numbered to show which consignment it is out of the total number to be made, as well as showing the JE prefixed notification number of the original notification form for the shipments.

The Minister may at any time withdraw their agreement to any multiple shipment by giving reasonable notice to the consignor, consignee and each relevant competent authority.

#### 4.7 Genuine Recovery Statement

Where transboundary movements of waste are being made for the purpose of recovery, the Law requires that such recovery is economically and environmentally justified. A genuine recovery statement must therefore be provided with any notification for recovery to ensure that the recoverable fraction of the waste has a greater value than the disposal costs of any residues. This statement must include the following information -

- ◆ The ratio of waste recovered to that requiring disposal.
- ◆ The cost of recovering the recovered materials.
- ◆ The value of the recovered materials.
- ◆ The method and cost of disposal of unrecovered residues.

Such information will be treated as being commercially confidential by The Minister.

#### 4.8 Genuine Recovery Example

Waste: 250 tonnes of solvent contaminated with water and other minor contaminants, contamination level of 8% by volume. Value of recovered solvent £190 per tonne.

Process: 95% recovery rate, residues to be incinerated at a cost of £10 per tonne.

Amount of recovered solvent:  $(250 \times 0.92) \times 0.95 = 218.5$  tonnes

Value of recovered solvent:  $218.5 \times 190 = \text{£}41,515$

Cost of disposal of residues:  $31.5 \times 10 = \text{£}315$

As the quantity and value of the recovered solvent significantly exceeds the disposal costs arising from the process then, as long as all other aspects of the notification are acceptable, this is an example of genuine recovery.

## 5.0 Export of Waste Using the Standard Control Procedure

### Completing and sending off the notification package.

5.1 Before waste can be exported from the Island under the standard control procedure, the consignor must complete Blocks 1 to 18 of the notification form and blocks 3, 4 and 9 to 14 of the movement/tracking form. The form must then be forwarded to the relevant competent authorities for assessment. If there is insufficient room in a Block provide the additional information in an annex. Each such annex must be clearly marked with the form's notification number and the number and title of the appropriate Block. All blocks must be completed - "N/A" should be inserted if the information required is not applicable. The Blocks should contain the following information:

Notification Form	
Block	Information required
1.	Provide the company name, address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address and contact name of the exporter (consignor). Where the exporter is a recognized trader provide their Recognized Trader Registration Number. The provided phone/fax numbers and e-mail address should facilitate contacting <b>all relevant persons</b> at any time in relation to any incident during shipment
2.	Provide the company name, address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address and contact name of the importer (consignee). Include also the appropriate licence or authorisation number. This information is likely to be the same as for Block 10, however in some cases it may be another person such as a recognized trader or a headquarter/mailing address.
3.	The form will have a notification number prefixed with the letters JE. Indicate by ticking the relevant box whether the notification is to cover an individual shipment or multiple shipments, whether the shipment(s) is(are) for disposal or recovery and whether or not the shipment is to a pre-consented recovery facility under case 2 of the Amber Control Procedure (only if within the OECD area for recovery).
4.	Provide the total number of shipments that will be made.
5.	Provide the total quantity of the proposed shipment(s) by weight in kilograms (kg) or by volume in litres (l).
6.	Provide the intended date for an individual shipment or the dates of the first and last shipments for multiple shipments (must not exceed one year or three years for a pre-consented recover facility). For multiple shipments under the Basel Convention provide an annex detailing expected dates or frequency of shipments and the estimated quantity of each shipment.
7.	For packaging type(s) use the codes provided on the rear of the notification form. If special handling precautions are required, e.g. producers handling instructions for employees, health and safety information, spillage procedures etc tick the appropriate box and include the information in an annex.
8.	Provide all the required information for every carrier involved in the shipment - registration number (where applicable), full name, address (including country name), telephone/fax numbers (including country code), e-mail address and contact person responsible for the shipment. If more than one carrier is involved include an annex giving the required details for each carrier. Where a forwarding agent is used, their details should be provided in Block 8 and the respective information on the actual carriers included in an annex. For means of transport use the abbreviations provided on the rear of the notification form.
9.	Provide the required details for the generator of the waste. If the exporter is the generator of the waste insert "Same as Block 1". Where the waste is produced by more than one generator write "see attached annex" and provide an annex detailing the required information for each generator, including the process which generated the waste and site of generation.

<b>Notification Form</b>	
<b>Block</b>	<b>Information required</b>
10.	Firstly tick the appropriate box for disposal or recovery. If the disposer or recoverer is also the importer, write "same as Block 2". If the disposal/recovery operation is a D13-D15 or R12/R13 operation (see codes provided on the rear of the notification form), the details of the facility performing the operation must be included here, including the location where the operation will be carried out. The corresponding information on the subsequent facility(ies) where the D1-D12 or R1-R11 operation(s) will be carried out must be provided as an annex.
11.	Indicate the type of recovery or disposal operation by using the "R" or "D" codes provided on the rear of the notification form. Also indicate the technology to be employed. Specify also the reason for export. If the disposal/recovery operation is a D13-D15 or R12/R13 operation the corresponding information on the subsequent D1-D12 or R1-R11 operation(s) must be included as an annex.
12.	Provide the name(s) by which the waste is commonly known and the names of its major constituents (in terms of quantity and/or hazard) and their relative concentrations, if known. In the case of a mixture of wastes provide the same information for the different fractions and indicate which fraction(s) is/are destined for recovery. Attach further information in an annex if necessary, e.g. laboratory analyses, reports etc.
13.	Give details of the physical form of the waste at normal temperature and pressure, using the codes provided on the rear of the notification form.
14.	Give the code that identifies the waste according to the Basel Convention or OECD Decision (in i or ii) and to other accepted classification systems (in iii to ix). Basel Annexes VI 11 and IX can be found in the text of the Convention, OECD codes can be found within the decision. EWC codes are found within Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended, (iv) may be used for national identity codes from the country of export and, if known, import. Y codes, H numbers and UN class are in Appendix 2 to this document. UN Numbers and shipping name(s) are required to comply with international rules for transport of hazardous materials and can be found in the latest edition of the "UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods".
15.	In line (a) provide the name of the countries/states of export, transit and import (or the codes for each country/state using OECD Country Codes or ISO standard 3166 abbreviations). In line (b) provide the code number for the respective competent authority for each country if required by national legislation. In line (c) provide the name of the border crossing or port and, where applicable, the Customs Office code number as the points of entry to or exit from a particular country. For transit countries give the line (c) information for points of entry and exit. If more than three transit countries are involved provide the appropriate information in an annex.
16.	This block must be completed for waste movements entering, passing through or leaving Member States of the European Community.
17.	Each copy of the notification document must be signed and dated by the exporter (or by the recognised trader if acting as an exporter) before being sent to the relevant competent authorities. For Basel Convention movements the form must also be signed by the waste generator.
18.	The number of annexes attached to the form must be noted here. Each such annex must be clearly marked with the form's notification number and the number and title of the appropriate Block
19.	For use by competent authorities to acknowledge receipt of the notification. The Minister will acknowledge receipt of all completed notifications. For OECD movements the competent authority of import will also issue an acknowledgement. For Basel Convention movements the competent authority of import and competent authority(ies) of transit (where applicable) issue an acknowledgement.
20.	<b>For use by competent authorities when providing a written consent to the proposed movement of waste. The OECD Decision does not require a written consent, whereas the Basel Convention and some countries always do. If the movement is subject to specific conditions, the competent authority will tick the appropriate box. If a competent authority objects to the movement, it should write "Objection" in this block.</b>

21.	This block can be used by competent authorities to provide specific conditions to the written consent to the movement or to explain their objection to the movement. This can also be done by an annex or a separate letter.
<b>Movement/Tracking Form</b>	
<b>Block</b>	<b>Information required for notification</b>
3.	As for Block 1 of the notification form.
4.	As for Block 2 of the notification form.
9.	As for Block 9 of the notification form.
10.	As for Block 10 of the notification form.
11.	Indicate the type of recovery or disposal operation by using the “R” or “D” codes provided on the rear of the notification form.
12.	As for Block 12 of the notification form.
13.	As for Block 13 of the notification form.
14.	As for Block 14 of the notification form.

- 5.2 The completed consignment note should be sent to the relevant competent authorities in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Part 1 of Appendix 6. Article 66 of the Law does allow for The Minister to decide to undertake the transmission of some or all notification forms if it has published a notice in the Jersey Gazette declaring its intention to do so. Such a notice will come into effect on the fourteenth day after it is published.
- 5.3 It is therefore recommended that once the form is completed (or whilst the form is being completed), the consignor should check with the Waste Regulation Section of the Planning and Environment Department to establish if the proposed notification will be transmitted onwards by The Minister - if so, the original copy plus one copy for each other relevant competent authority should be sent to The Minister.
- 5.4 Most competent authorities apply charges for assessing notification packages for proposed shipments of waste. The consignor should contact the relevant competent authorities to obtain details of their charges. For details of The Minister’s charges for the assessment and monitoring of transboundary movements of waste, please contact the Head of Waste Regulation. Payment should be by cheque accompanying the notification. Alternative methods for payment may be discussed with the Planning and Environment Department.
- 5.5 The notification package must be completed in a language that is acceptable to the competent authorities concerned. The Minister will only accept notification in English or accompanied by a translation into English. All competent authorities accept notification packages in English. Typescript or block capitals in permanent black or blue ink should be used.
- 5.6 When making a notification, the consignment note must be accompanied by the following documents -

- ◆ Any annexes relating to the notification.
- ◆ A copy of the contract between the consignor and consignee (*see 4.3*).
- ◆ If the shipment is for recovery, a statement of genuine recovery (*see 4.7*).
- ◆ Proposed financial security arrangements (*see Chapter 5*).

### **Assessment of the notification package**

- 5.7** The assessment procedure begins when the receipt of the consignment note is acknowledged in writing by the relevant competent authorities. The Minister as the competent authority for export will acknowledge receipt of all notifications.
- 5.8** For movements under the OECD Amber control procedure, this acknowledgement is made by the competent authority of destination when any additional information they may have required has been provided and they consider the notification to be complete. The time limit for acknowledgement is within 3 working days following the date on which the notification is considered complete.
- 5.9** For Basel Convention movements, the competent authority(ies) of destination and transit must acknowledge receipt. This acknowledgement must take place within 3 working days following the date of receipt of the consignment note.
- 5.10** Details of The Minister's requirements for acknowledgement of the consignment note are found in Paragraph 2 of Part 1 of Appendix 6. To acknowledge receipt, each relevant competent authority will complete Block 19 of the notification form.
- 5.11** During the assessment period, the information provided will be technically assessed. The Minister may at any time request clarification of any information provided or seek further information regarding the proposed export. No further action will be taken on the notification whilst The Minister awaits any such requested information.
- 5.12** The assessment period is 30 days for OECD Amber control procedure movements and 60 days for Basel Convention movements.

### **Objecting to the proposed movement**

- 5.13** There are some cases where The Minister must object to the proposed movement and some cases where The Minister may object. These are detailed in Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Part 1 of Appendix 6.
- 5.14** The principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency mentioned in Paragraph 5 (d) of Part 1 of Appendix 6 require that countries/states should ensure that they have a sufficient network of disposal and/or recovery facilities to manage their own wastes, that wastes should be disposed of as near to the site of production as possible and that wastes should be recovered if possible, rather than disposed of. It is important to note that whilst European Community legislation is not binding upon the States of Jersey, it has adopted a policy to meet the standards laid down in such legislation wherever possible.
- 5.15** Should The Minister object to a movement, the actions it shall take are detailed in Paragraph 8 of Part 1 of Appendix 6.



**5.16** The Minister may review and withdraw an objection if it is shown that the reasons for the objection are incorrect or insufficient or that they no longer apply. When withdrawing an objection, The Minister shall in writing notify each person to whom it gave notice of the objection.

#### **Agreeing to the proposed movement**

**5.17** If The Minister has no objections to a movement, it shall agree to the movement. When The Minister agrees to a movement, it may do so unconditionally or place conditions on the movement. Such conditions may be placed in Block 21 on the rear of the notification form.

**5.18** The Minister may provide written notification of its agreement to all relevant parties in accordance with Paragraphs 9, 10 or 11 (depending upon the type of movement) of Part 1 of Appendix 6. Written agreement will be made by the appropriate competent authority completing Block 20 of the notification form.

**5.19** There are some cases in which agreement to the movement may be assumed. These are detailed in Paragraph 7 of Part 1 of Appendix 6.

**5.20** The Minister may review and withdraw a condition it has imposed if it is shown that the reasons for the condition are incorrect or insufficient or that they no longer apply. When withdrawing a condition The Minister shall notify, in writing, each person to whom it gave notice of the condition.

#### **Authorization to proceed**

**5.21** Where The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue an authorization to proceed then it shall take the actions detailed in Paragraph 12 of Part 1 of Appendix 6.

**5.22** Where The Minister is not the appropriate competent authority to issue an authorization to proceed, the consignor must await authorization from the appropriate competent authority.

**5.23** Authorization lasts for a period of one year after the date of authorization and this period may not coincide with that requested in Block 6 of the notification form.

**Cases in which the movement may proceed**

**5.24** Paragraph 14 of Part 1 of Appendix 6 details the criteria which must be met before a movement may proceed.

**5.25** If the movement has been agreed to subject to conditions, the movement must comply with those conditions.

**Completing the movement/tracking form**

**5.26** Once authorization to ship the waste has been received, together with approval of the financial security, the consignor may begin to make arrangements to ship the waste. Before any waste may be shipped, Blocks 2, 5 to 8 and 15 of the movement/tracking form must be completed and copies of the form sent to the relevant competent authorities at least 3 working days before the shipment of the waste - it is recommended that this should be done by fax if possible. The Blocks should contain the following information:

<b>Movement/Tracking Form</b>	
<b>Block</b>	<b>Information required prior to the shipment of waste</b>
<b>2.</b>	Provide the number of the shipment in relation to the total number of shipments (e.g. "1 of 5" or "1 of 1")
<b>5.</b>	The actual weight (in Kg) or volume (in litres) of the waste should be provided.
<b>6.</b>	Enter the date when the shipment will actually start. This must be within the validity period issued by the relevant competent authority. If different competent authorities have granted different validity periods, shipments may only take place whilst all the periods are valid.
<b>7.</b>	Provide the information given in Block 7 of the notification form and detail the number of packages.
<b>8.</b>	For each carrier enter the registration number (where applicable), name, address (including country name), telephone/fax numbers (including the country code) and e-mail address of each actual carrier. Where more than three carriers are involved, the appropriate box should be ticked and the additional information provided in an annex. The information concerning means of transport, date of transfer and signature of carrier (or representative) should be left blank at this stage.
<b>15.</b>	Each copy of the movement/tracking form must be signed and dated by the exporter (or by the recognised trader if acting as an exporter), before being sent to the relevant competent authorities. For Basal Convention movements the form must also be signed by the waste generator.

**5.27** Once the three working days notice has been given to the relevant competent authorities, the shipment of the waste may begin. A copy of the entire consignment note must accompany the waste on every stage of its journey and the movement/tracking form must

be completed by each carrier or person that takes responsibility for the waste. Paragraphs 16 and 17 of Part 1 of Appendix 6 detail the requirements of the Law for carriers and transfers taking place on the Island.

- 5.28** During the shipment of the waste, the information left blank in Block 8 of the movement/tracking form (means of transport, date of transfer and signature of carrier or representative) must be completed for each transfer of the waste.

### **Receipt of waste at destination**

- 5.29** On receipt of the waste, an authorised representative of the disposal/recovery facility must complete Block 16 of the movement/tracking form. The appropriate box must be ticked for the type of facility and a signed copy of the movement/tracking form must be given to the final carrier.
- 5.30** Should the shipment be rejected for any reason, a representative of the disposal/recovery facility must immediately contact their competent authority to inform them of the rejection.
- 5.31** Within 3 working days of the receipt of the shipment, completed and signed copies of the movement/tracking form must be sent to the consignor and the relevant competent authorities. The original movement/tracking form must be retained by the disposal/recovery facility.

### **Disposal/recovery of the waste**

- 5.32** Once the entire shipment has been recovered or disposed of, a representative of the disposal/recovery facility must complete Block 17 of the movement/tracking form. This acts as the certificate of disposal or recovery and copies of the completed form must be sent to the consignor and the relevant competent authorities within the contractual time period (see paragraph 4.3).
- 5.33** Once this certificate of disposal or recovery has been received by The Minister then The Minister may release the financial security covering the shipment - see paragraph 4.4.3.

### **Customs offices**

- 5.34** On the rear of the movement/tracking form are Blocks 18 to 20 which may be used by Customs offices if so required by their national legislation.

## 6.0 Provision of Financial Security

### Types of financial security

- 6.1 For exports of waste from the Island, the financial security can either be agreed with The Minister as the competent authority of dispatch or The Minister must be provided with a written statement from the competent authority of destination guaranteeing that funds will be made available to The Minister if required. The Minister will provide such a guarantee to the competent authority of destination if The Minister is the primary beneficiary, however they may wish the consignor to make additional financial security directly with themselves. The same is also the case for imports where The Minister is acting as the competent authority of destination.
- 6.2 The Minister will inform all relevant competent authorities if it finds the financial security proposed for a shipment satisfactory. Other competent authorities will be able to call upon the financial security held by The Minister to cover any costs that they may incur in dealing with the shipment (other than those incurred in processing the notification), however they may wish the consignor to make additional financial security directly with themselves.
- 6.3 There are two types of financial security that are recommended by the Planning and Environment Department for the purposes of transboundary movements of waste under the Law. These are -
- (a) a cash deposit by way of a deed of trust; or
  - (b) a bank or insurance guarantee.

Other methods may be proposed for consideration by The Minister, but this guidance will consider only the two types detailed above.

### Cash deposit

- 6.4 A cash deposit can be used by entering into a deed of trust with the States of Jersey. This deed of trust will set out how the monies will be held and when they can be called upon.
- 6.5 A blank example of the required deed of trust is available from the Waste Regulation Section of the Planning and Environment Department. The drawing up and agreement of such a deed will be handled by the States' lawyers and the consignors lawyers.
- 6.6 Whilst the monies are held by the States of Jersey, they will earn interest at a rate of 2%. The monies will be returned to the consignor when The Minister has received the certificate of disposal/recovery from the disposal/recovery facility (*see 5.27*). When there are multiple shipments under one notification, the monies will only be released when all shipments have been made and all certificates of disposal/recovery have been received (*see 4.4.3*).

## **Bank or insurance guarantee**

- 6.7** For this type of financial security, a bondsman (either a bank or an insurance company) will undertake to make money available to the competent authorities when required, on behalf of either the consignor or the consignee. To ensure that there is only one financial security required, the funds must be available to cover the potential liabilities of both consignor and consignee, although the customer of the bondsman is likely to be only one of these parties.
- 6.8** Checks will be made by The Minister on the credit rating of the bondsman, unless the bond has been approved by another competent authority.
- 6.9** A bank or insurance guarantee held by The Minister will expire on the earlier of three events -
- (a) payment of the aggregate amount of the bond;
  - (b) receipt by the bondsman of written confirmation from The Minister that they are released from all liability under the guarantee - this will be given when The Minister has received all necessary certificates of disposal/recovery.
  - (c) an expiry date three years from the commencement of the guarantee.
- 6.10** Blank examples of suitable guarantees and associated documentation are available from the Waste Regulation Section of the Planning and Environment Department.

## **Calculating the required financial security**

- 6.11** An appropriate amount for the size of the financial security can be calculated using the following equation:

Size of financial security =  $A1 + A2 + B + C$ , where

- ◆  $A1$  = shipment costs. This is the cost of making the shipment - this part of the calculation can be left out if proof that the shipment has been paid for in advance can be provided.
  - ◆  $A2$  = maximum cost of reshipment (to the State/country of despatch or to another facility where the waste can be recovered or disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. The amount should be based on the greatest cost option - likely to be the cost of reshipment to the State/country of despatch. The maximum cost of reshipment should be increased by 10% to cover issues such as currency fluctuation and/or inflation.
  - ◆  $B$  = the cost of disposal or recovery. This should also be increased by 10%.
  - ◆  $C$  = handling and administrative costs (including legal fees and charges) not included above. The amount charged by the States of Jersey for this service can be found in the latest Jersey Waste Management (Fees)(Jersey) Order 200-Scheme, which will be available from the Planning and Environment Department.
- 6.12** Proof of all costs used in the calculation should be provided to The Minister. The Minister may test some or all of the figures provided.

**6.13** For notifications covering multiple shipments the minimum financial security per shipment should then be multiplied by the maximum number of shipments (S) that will be in transit or awaiting disposal/recovery at any one time (awaiting the issue of a certificate of disposal/recovery). These are considered as active shipments. This is then added to C to calculate the final total:  $(A1 + A2 + B)S + C$ .

### **Currency**

**6.14** The Minister requires financial security to be made in pounds sterling, the US dollar or the euro.

## **Appendix 1 - Disposal and Recovery Operations**

### **Disposal Operations**

- D1 Deposit into or on 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 list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12
- D9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination 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 numbered D1 to D12
- D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12
- D15 Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D12

### **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 Uses or residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1 to R10
- R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11
- R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation numbered R1 to R12

## Appendix 2 - Hazardous Waste Categories and Characteristics

### Hazardous wastes

#### Part 1 - Hazardous waste specified in Convention

##### Section A: Categories

###### *Waste streams*

- Y1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics.
- Y2 Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products.
- Y3 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines.
- Y4 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals.
- Y5 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals.
- Y6 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents.
- Y7 Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides.
- Y8 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use.
- Y9 Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/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 Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers or varnish.
- Y13 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers or glues/adhesives.
- Y14 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities that are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known.
- Y15 Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation.
- Y16 Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials.
- Y17 Wastes 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 or beryllium compounds;
- Y21 hexavalent chromium compounds;
- Y22 copper compounds;
- Y23 zinc compounds;
- Y24 arsenic or arsenic compounds;
- Y25 selenium or selenium compounds;
- Y26 cadmium or cadmium compounds;
- Y27 antimony or antimony compounds;
- Y28 tellurium or tellurium compounds;
- Y29 mercury or mercury compounds;
- Y30 thallium or thallium compounds;
- Y31 lead or lead compounds;
- Y32 inorganic fluorine compounds (excluding calcium fluoride);
- Y33 inorganic cyanides;
- Y34 acidic solutions or acids in solid form;
- Y35 basic solutions or bases in solid form;
- Y36 asbestos (dust and fibres);
- Y37 organic phosphorous compounds;
- Y38 organic cyanides;
- Y39 phenols or 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; or
- Y45 organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Part (for example Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44).



## Section B: Hazardous characteristics

UN Class****	Code	Characteristics
1	H1	<u>Explosive substances or wastes</u> An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) that is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.
3	H3	<u>Flammable liquids</u> The word “flammable” has the same meaning as “inflammable”. Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example, paints or varnishes, lacquers, but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) that give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5° C, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6° C, open-cup test. (Because the results of open-cup tests and of closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable and individual results even by the same test are often variable, results varying from the above figures to make allowance for such differences are within the scope of this definition.)
4.1	H4.1	<u>Flammable solids</u> Solids, or waste solids, other than those classed as explosives, that under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.
4.2	H4.2	<u>Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion</u> Substances or wastes that are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up on contact with air, and are then liable to catch fire.
4.3	H4.3	<u>Substances or wastes that, in contact with water, emit flammable gases</u> Substances or wastes that, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.
5.1	H5.1	<u>Oxidizing substances or wastes</u> Substances or wastes that, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may (usually by yielding oxygen) cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials.
5.2	H5.2	<u>Organic peroxides or wastes</u> Organic substances or wastes that contain the bivalent-O-O- structure and are thermally unstable substances that may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.
6.1	H6.1	<u>Poisonous substances or wastes</u> Substances or wastes that are liable either to cause death or serious injury or harm to human health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact.
6.2	H6.2	<u>Infectious substances</u> Substances or wastes containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins that are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.
9	H8	<u>Corrosives</u> Substances or wastes that, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or, in the case of leakage, will materially damage or even destroy other goods or the means of transport (whether or not they may cause other hazards).
9	H10	<u>Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water</u> Substances or wastes that, by interaction with air or water, are liable to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities.
9	H11	<u>Toxic substances or wastes delayed or chronic</u> Substances or wastes that, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.
9	H12	<u>Ecotoxic substances or wastes</u> Substances or wastes that, if released, present or may present immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems.
9	H13	<u>Other substances or wastes</u> Substances or wastes, that, by any means, are capable after disposal of yielding another material (for example, leachate) that possesses any of the characteristics listed above.

\* Corresponds to the hazard classification system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.5, United Nations, New York, 1988).

### Part 2 - Hazardous waste by national definition

Any waste that is the subject of a transboundary movement (whether or not it is hazardous waste within the meaning of Part 1 of this Schedule), if it is defined or considered to be a hazardous waste by the domestic legislation of the country of dispatch or any country of transit or the country of destination.



### **Appendix 3 - Countries Specified in Schedule 9 to the Waste Management (Jersey) Law 200-**

#### **Countries that are not subject to the prohibition on export for disposal or to the Basel Convention ban on export for recovery**

1. Any country that is a member State of the OECD.
2. Any country that is a member State of the European Union.
3. Liechtenstein.

## Appendix 4 - Wastes That May be Subject to the Basel Convention Ban

### Part 1 - Wastes that are normally subject to the Basel Convention ban

#### **A1 Metal and metal-bearing wastes**

A1010 Metal wastes and waste consisting of alloys of any of the following:

- Antimony
- Arsenic
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Lead
- Mercury
- Selenium
- Tellurium
- Thallium

but excluding such wastes specifically listed in Part 2.

A1020 Waste having as constituents or contaminants, excluding metal waste in massive form, any of the following:

- Antimony; antimony compounds
- Beryllium; beryllium compounds
- Cadmium; cadmium compounds
- Lead; lead compounds
- Selenium; selenium compounds
- Tellurium; tellurium compounds

A1030 Wastes having as constituents or contaminants any of the following:

- Arsenic; arsenic compounds
- Mercury; mercury compounds.
- Thallium; thallium compounds

A1040 Wastes having as constituents any of the following:

- Metal carbonyls
- Hexavalent chromium compounds.

A1050 Galvanic sludges

A1060 Waste liquors from the pickling of metals

A1070 Leaching residues from zinc processing, dust and sludges such as jarosite, hematite, etc.

A1080 Waste zinc residues not included in Part 2, containing lead and cadmium in concentrations sufficient to exhibit characteristics described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2

A1090 Ashes from the incineration of insulated copper wire

A1100 Dusts and residues from gas cleaning systems of copper smelters

A1110 Spent electrolytic solutions from copper electrorefining and electrowinning operations

A1120 Waste sludges, excluding anode slimes, from electrolyte purification systems in copper electrorefining and electrowinning operations

A1130 Spent etching solutions containing dissolved copper

A1140 Waste cupric chloride and copper cyanide catalysts

A1150 Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards not included in Part 2<sup>1</sup>

A1160 Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed

A1170 Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only Part 2 batteries. Waste batteries not specified in Part 2 containing constituents described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to an extent to render them hazardous

A1180 Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap<sup>2</sup> containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included in this Part, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or contaminated with constituents described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 (e.g., cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they possess any of the characteristics described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2 (note the related entry on list B B1110)<sup>3</sup>

#### **A2 Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials**

A2010 Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses

A2020 Waste inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or sludges but excluding such wastes specified in Part 2

A2030 Waste catalysts but excluding such wastes specified in Part 2

A2040 Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes, when containing constituents described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the extent that it exhibits an hazardous characteristic described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2 (note the related entry in Part 2 B2080)

- A2050 Waste asbestos (dusts and fibres)
- A2060 Coal-fired power plant fly-ash containing substances described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 in concentrations sufficient to exhibit characteristics described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2 (note the related entry in Part 2 B2050)

**A3 Wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials**

- A3010 Waste from the production or processing of petroleum coke and bitumen
- A3020 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
- A3030 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with leaded anti-knock compound sludges
- A3040 Waste thermal (heat transfer) fluids
- A3050 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives excluding such wastes specified in Part 2 (note the related entry in Part 2 B4020)
- A3060 Waste nitrocellulose
- A3070 Waste phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or sludges
- A3080 Waste ethers not including those specified in Part 2
- A3090 Waste leather dust, ash, sludges and flours when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry in Part 2 B3100)
- A3100 Waste paring and other waste of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry in Part 2 B3090)
- A3110 Fellingmongery wastes containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry in Part 2 B3110)
- A3120 Fluff - light fraction from shredding
- A3130 Waste organic phosphorous compounds
- A3140 Waste non-halogenated organic solvents but excluding such wastes specified in Part 2
- A3150 Waste halogenated organic solvents
- A3160 Waste halogenated or unhalogenated non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations
- A3170 Wastes arising from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (such as chloromethane, dichloro-ethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allyl chloride and epichlorhydrin)
- A3180 Wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT), polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN) or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), or any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more<sup>4</sup>
- A3190 Waste tarry residues (excluding asphalt cements) arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment of organic materials

**A4 Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents**

- A4010 Wastes from the production, preparation and use of pharmaceutical products but excluding such wastes specified in Part 2
- A4020 Clinical and related wastes; that is wastes arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, or similar practices, and wastes generated in hospitals or other facilities during the investigation or treatment of patients, or research projects
- A4030 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals, including waste pesticides and herbicides which are off-specification, outdated,<sup>5</sup> or unfit for their originally intended use
- A4040 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals<sup>6</sup>
- A4050 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:
  - Inorganic cyanides, excepting precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form containing traces of inorganic cyanides
  - Organic cyanides
- A4060 Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
- A4070 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish excluding any such waste specified in Part 2 (note the related entry in Part 2 B4010)
- A4080 Wastes of an explosive nature (but excluding such wastes specified in Part 2)
- A4090 Waste acidic or basic solutions, other than those specified in the corresponding entry in Part 2 (note the related entry in Part 2 B2120)
- A4100 Wastes from industrial pollution control devices for cleaning of industrial off-gases but excluding such wastes specified in Part 2

- A4110 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:
- Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
  - Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxin
- A4120 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with peroxides
- A4130 Waste packages and containers containing substances described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 in concentrations sufficient to exhibit hazard characteristics described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2
- A4140 Waste consisting of or containing off-specification or outdated<sup>7</sup> chemicals corresponding to categories described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 and exhibiting hazard characteristics described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2
- A4150 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known
- 4160 Spent activated carbon not included in Part 2 (note the related entry in Part 2 B2060)

***Part 2 - Wastes that are not normally subject to the Basel Convention ban***

**B1 Metal and metal-bearing wastes**

- B1010 Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form:
- Precious metals (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury)
  - Iron and steel scrap
  - Copper scrap
  - Nickel scrap
  - Aluminium scrap
  - Zinc scrap
  - Tin scrap
  - Tungsten scrap
  - Molybdenum scrap
  - Tantalum scrap
  - Magnesium scrap
  - Cobalt scrap
  - Bismuth scrap
  - Titanium scrap
  - Zirconium scrap
  - Manganese scrap
  - Germanium scrap
  - Vanadium scrap
  - Scrap of hafnium, indium, niobium, rhenium and gallium
  - Thorium scrap
  - Rare earths scrap
- B1020 Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap, including alloys, in bulk finished form (sheet, plate, beams, rods, etc), of:
- Antimony scrap
  - Beryllium scrap
  - Cadmium scrap
  - Lead scrap (but excluding lead-acid batteries)
  - Selenium scrap
  - Tellurium scrap
- B1030 Refractory metals containing residues
- B1040 Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent to render them hazardous
- B1050 Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap, not containing materials described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 in concentrations sufficient to exhibit characteristics<sup>8</sup> described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2
- B1060 Waste selenium and tellurium in metallic elemental form including powder
- B1070 Waste of copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, unless they contain constituents described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to an extent that they exhibit characteristics described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2
- B1080 Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloys residues in dispersible form unless containing constituents described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 in concentration such as to exhibit described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2 characteristics or exhibiting hazard characteristic H4.3<sup>9</sup>
- B1090 Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury
- B1100 Metal-bearing wastes arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals:

- Hard zinc spelter
  - Zinc-containing drosses:
    - Galvanizing slab zinc top dross (>90% Zn)
    - Galvanizing slab zinc bottom dross (>92% Zn)
    - Zinc die casting dross (>85% Zn)
    - Hot dip galvanizers slab zinc dross (batch)(>92% Zn)
    - Zinc skimmings
  - Aluminium skimmings (or skims) excluding salt slag
  - Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining not containing arsenic, lead or cadmium to an extent that they exhibit hazard characteristics described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2
  - Wastes of refractory linings, including crucibles, originating from copper smelting
  - Slags from precious metals processing for further refining
  - Tantalum-bearing tin slags with less than 0.5% tin
- B1110 Electrical and electronic assemblies:
- Electronic assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys
  - Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap<sup>10</sup> (including printed circuit boards) not containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included in Part 1, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or not contaminated with constituents described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 (e.g., cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) or from which these have been removed, to an extent that they do not possess any of the characteristics described in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 2 (note the related entry in Part 1 A1180)
  - Electrical and electronic assemblies (including printed circuit boards, electronic components and wires) destined for direct reuse,<sup>11</sup> and not for recycling or final disposal<sup>12</sup>
- B1120 Spent catalysts excluding liquids used as catalysts, containing any of:

Transition metals, excluding waste catalysts (spent catalysts, liquid used catalysts or other catalysts) on list A:

Scandium	Titanium
Vanadium	Chromium
Manganese	Iron
Cobalt	Nickel
Copper	Zinc
Yttrium	Zirconium
Niobium	Molybdenum
Hafnium	Tantalum
Tungsten	Rhenium

Lanthanides (rare earth metals):

Lanthanum	Cerium
Praseodymium	Neody
Samarium	Europium
Gadolinium	Terbium
Dysprosium	Holmium
Erbium	Thulium
Ytterbium	Lutetium

- B1130 Cleaned spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts
- B1140 Precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanides
- B1150 Precious metals and alloy wastes (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury) in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labelling
- B1160 Precious-metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards (note the related entry in Part 1 A1150)
- B1170 Precious-metal ash from the incineration of photographic film
- B1180 Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver
- B1190 Waste photographic paper containing silver halides and metallic silver
- B1200 Granulated slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel
- B1210 Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel including slags as a source of TiO<sub>2</sub> and vanadium
- B1220 Slag from zinc production, chemically stabilized, having a high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g., DIN 4301) mainly for construction
- B1230 Mill scaling arising from the manufacture of iron and steel
- B1240 Copper oxide mill-scale

**B2 Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials**

- B2010 Wastes from mining operations in non-dispersible form:
- Natural graphite waste
  - Slate waste, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise
  - Mica waste
  - Leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite waste
  - Feldspar waste
  - Fluorspar waste
  - Silica wastes in solid form excluding those used in foundry operations
- B2020 Glass waste in non-dispersible form:
- Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses
- B2030 Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form:
- Cermet wastes and scrap (metal ceramic composites)
  - Ceramic based fibres not elsewhere specified or included
- B2040 Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents:
- Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue-gas desulphurization (FGD)
  - Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings
  - Slag from copper production, chemically stabilized, having a high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g., DIN 4301 and DIN 8201) mainly for construction and abrasive applications
  - Sulphur in solid form
  - Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide (having a pH less than 9)
  - Sodium, potassium, calcium chlorides
  - Carborundum (silicon carbide)
  - Broken concrete
  - Lithium-tantalum and lithium-niobium containing glass scraps
- B2050 Coal-fired power plant fly-ash, not included in Part 1 (note the related entry on list A A2060)
- B2060 Spent activated carbon resulting from the treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production (note the related entry in Part 1 A4160)
- B2070 Calcium fluoride sludge
- B2080 Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes not included on list A (note the related entry in Part 1 A2040)
- B2090 Waste anode butts from steel or aluminium production made of petroleum coke or bitumen and cleaned to normal industry specifications (excluding anode butts from chlor-alkali electrolyses and from metallurgical industry)
- B2100 Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste alumina and residues from alumina production excluding such materials used for gas cleaning, flocculation or filtration processes
- B2110 Bauxite residue ("red mud") (pH moderated to less than 11.5)
- B2120 Waste acidic or basic solutions with a pH greater than 2 and less than 11.5, which are not corrosive or otherwise hazardous (note the related entry in Part 1 A4090)



**B3 Wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials**

B3010 Solid plastic waste:

The following plastic or mixed plastic materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification:

- Scrap plastic of non-halogenated polymers and co-polymers, including but not limited to the following<sup>13</sup>:
  - ethylene
  - styrene
  - polypropylene
  - polyethylene terephthalate
  - acrylonitrile
  - butadiene
  - polyacetals
  - polyamides
  - polybutylene terephthalate
  - polycarbonates
  - polyethers
  - polyphenylene sulphides
  - acrylic polymers
  - alkanes C10-C13 (plasticiser)
  - polyurethane (not containing CFCs)
  - polysiloxanes
  - polymethyl methacrylate
  - polyvinyl alcohol
  - polyvinyl butyral
  - polyvinyl acetate
- Cured waste resins or condensation products including the following:
  - urea formaldehyde resins
  - phenol formaldehyde resins
  - melamine formaldehyde resins
  - epoxy resins
  - alkyd resins
  - polyamides.
- The following fluorinated polymer wastes<sup>14</sup>
  - perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP)
  - perfluoroalkoxy alkane (PFA)
  - perfluoroalkoxy alkane (MFA)
  - polyvinylfluoride (PVF)
  - polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)

B3020 Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes

The following materials, provided they are not mixed with hazardous wastes:

Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard of:

- unbleached paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard
- other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass
- paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)
- other, including but not limited to 1) laminated paperboard 2) unsorted scrap.

B3030 Textile wastes

The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification:

- Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock)
  - not carded or combed
  - other
- Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock
  - noils of wool or of fine animal hair
  - other waste of wool or of fine animal hair
  - waste of coarse animal hair
- Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
  - yarn waste (including thread waste)
  - garnetted stock

- other
  - Flax tow and waste
  - Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of true hemp (Cannabis sativa L.)
  - Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of jute and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie)
  - Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of sisal and other textile fibres of the genus Agave
  - Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of coconut
  - Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of abaca (Manila hemp or Musa textilis Nee)
  - Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included
  - Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of man-made fibres
    - of synthetic fibres
    - of artificial fibres
  - Worn clothing and other worn textile articles
  - Used rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables of textile materials
    - sorted
    - other
- B3040 Rubber wastes  
The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes:
- Waste and scrap of hard rubber (e.g., ebonite)
  - Other rubber wastes (excluding such wastes specified elsewhere)
- B3050 Untreated cork and wood waste:
- Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
  - Cork waste: crushed, granulated or ground cork
- B3060 Wastes arising from agro-food industries provided they are not infectious:
- Wine lees
  - Dried and sterilized vegetable waste, residues and byproducts, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included
  - Degras: residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes
  - Waste of bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised
  - Fish waste
  - Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste
  - Other wastes from the agro-food industry excluding by-products which meet national and international requirements and standards for human or animal consumption
- B3070 The following wastes:
- Waste of human hair
  - Waste straw
  - Deactivated fungus mycelium from penicillin production to be used as animal feed
- B3080 Waste parings and scrap of rubber
- B3090 Paring and other wastes of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles, excluding leather sludges, not containing hexavalent chromium compounds and biocides (note the related entry in Part 1 A3100)
- B3100 Leather dust, ash, sludges or flours not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry in Part 1 A3090)
- B3110 Fellmongery wastes not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry in Part 1 A3110)
- B3120 Wastes consisting of food dyes
- B3130 Waste polymer ethers and waste non-hazardous monomer ethers incapable of forming peroxides
- B3140 Waste pneumatic tyres, excluding those destined for operations described in Annex IVA of the Basel Convention

**B4 Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents**

- B4010 Wastes consisting mainly of water-based/latex paints, inks and hardened varnishes not containing organic solvents, heavy metals or biocides to an extent to render them hazardous (note the related entry in Part 1 A4070)
- B4020 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives, not listed in Part 1, free of solvents and other contaminants to an extent that they do not exhibit Annex III characteristics, e.g., water-based, or glues based on casein starch, dextrin, cellulose ethers, polyvinyl alcohols (note the related entry in Part 1 A3050)
- B4030 Used single-use cameras, with batteries not included in Part 1

**Endnotes**

- <sup>1</sup> Note that mirror entry on list B (B1160) does not specify exceptions.
- <sup>2</sup> This entry does not include scrap assemblies from electric power generation.
- <sup>3</sup> PCBs are at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more.
- <sup>4</sup> The 50 mg/kg level is considered to be an internationally practical level for all wastes. However, many individual countries have established lower regulatory levels (e.g., 20 mg/kg) for specific wastes.
- <sup>5</sup> “Outdated” means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.
- <sup>6</sup> This entry does not include wood treated with wood preserving chemicals.
- <sup>7</sup> “Outdated” means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.
- <sup>8</sup> Note that even where low level contamination with materials described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 initially exists, subsequent processes, including recycling processes, may result in separated fractions containing significantly enhanced concentrations of those materials.
- <sup>9</sup> The status of zinc ash is currently under review and there is a recommendation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) that zinc ashes should not be dangerous goods.
- <sup>10</sup> This entry does not include scrap from electrical power generation.
- <sup>11</sup> Reuse can include repair, refurbishment or upgrading, but not major reassembly.
- <sup>12</sup> In some countries these materials destined for direct re-use are not considered wastes.
- <sup>13</sup> It is understood that such scraps are completely polymerized.
- <sup>14</sup> - Post-consumer wastes are excluded from this entry  
- Wastes shall not be mixed  
- Problems arising from open-burning practices to be considered

## Appendix 5 - Wastes to which the OECD control procedures apply

### Part 1 - List of wastes subject to the Amber control procedure

#### Section A:

Wastes listed in Annexes II and VIII of the Basel Convention.

For the purposes of this Law:

- (a) Any reference to list B in Annex VIII of the Basel Convention shall be understood as a reference to Part 2 of Schedule 4 of this Law (*Appendix 4 to this guidance*).
- (b) In Basel entry A1010, the term “excluding such wastes specifically listed on List B (Annex IX)” is a reference both to Basel entry B1020 and the note on B1020 in Part 2 of Schedule 4 of this Law.
- (c) Basel entries A1180 and A2060 do not apply and the entries GC010, GC020 and GG040 in Section B of Part 2 of this Schedule apply instead when appropriate.
- (d) Basel entry A4050 includes spent potlinings from aluminium smelting because they contain Y33 inorganic cyanides. If the cyanides have been destroyed, spent potlinings are assigned to entry AB120 in Section B of this Part because they contain Y32, inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride.

#### Section B:

The following wastes will also be subject to the Amber control procedure:

##### Metal Bearing Wastes

<b>AA010</b>	261900	Dross, scalings and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel*
<b>AA060</b>	262050	Vanadium ashes and residues
<b>AA190</b>	810420	Magnesium waste and scrap that is flammable, pyrophoric or emits, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities
	ex 810430	

\* This listing includes wastes in the form of ash, residue, slag, dross, skimming, scaling, dust, powder, sludge and cake, unless a material is expressly listed elsewhere.

##### Wastes Containing Principally Inorganic Constituents, Which May Contain Metals and Organic Materials

<b>AB030</b>		Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of metals
<b>AB070</b>		Sands used in foundry operations
<b>AB120</b>	ex 281290 ex 3824	Inorganic halide compounds, not elsewhere specified or included
<b>AB130</b>		Used blasting grit
<b>AB150</b>	ex 382490	Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue gas desulphurisation (FGD)

##### Wastes Containing Principally Organic Constituents, Which May Contain Metals and Inorganic Materials

<b>AC020</b>		Bituminous materials (asphalt waste) not elsewhere specified or included
<b>AC060</b>	ex 381900	Hydraulic fluids
<b>AC070</b>	ex 381900	Brake fluids
<b>AC080</b>	ex 382000	Antifreeze fluids
<b>AC150</b>		Chlorofluorocarbons
<b>AC160</b>		Halons
<b>AC170</b>	ex 440310	Treated cork and wood wastes
<b>AC250</b>		Surface active agents (surfactants)
<b>AC260</b>	ex 3101	Liquid pig manure; faeces
<b>AC270</b>		Sewage sludge

##### Wastes Which May Contain either Inorganic or Organic Constituents

<b>AD090</b>	ex 382490	Wastes from production, formulation and use of reprographic and photographic chemicals and materials not elsewhere specified or included
<b>AD100</b>		Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of plastics
<b>AD120</b>	ex 391400 ex 3915	Ion exchange resins
<b>AD150</b>		Naturally occurring organic material used as a filter medium (such as bio-filters)

Wastes Containing Principally Inorganic Constituents, Which May Contain Metals and Organic Materials

<b>RB020</b>	ex 6815	Ceramic based fibres of physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos
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***Part 2 - List of wastes subject to the Green control procedure***

Regardless of whether or not wastes are included on this list, they may not be subject to the Green control procedure if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent that (a) increases the risks associated with the wastes sufficiently to render them appropriate for submission to the Amber control procedure, when taking into account the criteria in Part 3, or (b) prevents the recovery of the wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

**Section A:**

Wastes listed in Annex IX of the Basel Convention.

For the purposes of this Decision:

- (a) Any reference to list A in Annex IX of the Basel Convention shall be understood as a reference to Part 1 of Schedule 4 of this Law (*Appendix 4 to this guidance*).
- (b) In Basel entry B1020 the term “bulk finished form” includes all metallic non-dispersible\* forms of the scrap listed therein.
- (c) The part of Basel entry B1100 that refers to “Slags from copper processing” etc does not apply and entry GB040 in Part II applies instead.
- (d) Basel entry B1110 does not apply and entries GC010 and GC020 in Part II apply instead.
- (e) Basel entry B2050 does not apply and entry GG040 in Part II applies instead.
- (f) The reference in Basel entry B3010 to fluorinated polymer wastes shall be deemed to include polymers and co-polymers of fluorinated ethylene (PTFE).

**Section B:**

The following wastes will also be subject to the Green control procedure:

Metal and Metal-Alloy Wastes in Metallic, Non-Dispersible\* Form

<b>GA300</b>	ex 811220	Chromium waste and scrap
		* Non-dispersible” does not include any wastes in the form of powder, sludge, dust or solid items containing encased hazardous waste liquids.

Metal Bearing Wastes Arising from Melting, Smelting and Refining of Metals

<b>GB040</b>	7112 262030 262090	Slags from precious metals and copper processing for further refining
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Other Wastes Containing Metals

<b>GC010</b>		Electrical assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys.
<b>GC020</b>		Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery.
<b>GC030</b>	ex 890800	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up, properly emptied of any cargo and other materials arising from the operation of the vessel which may have been classified as a dangerous substance or waste
<b>GC040</b>	ex 8701-05 ex 8709-11	Motor vehicle wrecks, drained of liquids
<b>GC050</b>		Spent Fluid Catalytic Cracking (FCC) Catalysts (e.g.: aluminium oxide, zeolites)

The following metal and metal alloy wastes in metallic dispersible form:

<b>GC090</b>		Molybdenum
<b>GC100</b>		Tungsten
<b>GC110</b>		Tantalum
<b>GC120</b>		Titanium
<b>GC130</b>		Niobium
<b>GC140</b>		Rhenium

Glass Waste in Non-dispersible Form

<b>GE020</b>	ex 7001 ex 701939	Glass Fibre Waste
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Ceramic Wastes in Non-Dispersible Form

<b>GF010</b>		Ceramic wastes which have been fired after shaping, including ceramic vessels (before and/or after use)
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Other Wastes Containing Principally Inorganic Constituents, Which May Contain Metals and Organic Materials

<b>GG030</b>	ex 2621	Bottom ash and slag tap from coal fired power plants
<b>GG040</b>	ex 2621	Coal fired power plants fly ash
<b>GG160</b>		Bituminous materials (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar

Solid Plastic Wastes

<b>GH013</b>	391530 ex 390410-40	Polymers of vinyl chloride
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Textile Wastes

<b>GJ140</b>	ex 6310	Waste textile floor coverings, carpets
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Wastes Arising from Agro-Food Industries

<b>GM140</b>	ex 1500	Waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (e.g. frying oils)
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Wastes Arising from Tanning and Fellmongery Operations and Leather Use

<b>GN010</b>	ex 050200	Waste of pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brush making hair
<b>GN020</b>	ex 050300	Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material
<b>GN030</b>	ex 050590	Waste of skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, of feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation

### ***Part 3 - Criteria for the OECD risk-based approach***

#### **Section A Properties**

1. Does the waste normally exhibit any of the hazardous characteristics listed in Part 1. Furthermore, it is useful to know if the waste is legally defined as or considered to be a hazardous waste in one or more Member countries.
2. Is the waste typically contaminated?
3. What is the physical state of the waste?
4. What is the degree of difficulty of cleanup in the case of accidental spillage or mismanagement?
5. What is the economic value of the waste bearing in mind historical price fluctuations?

#### **Section B Management**

6. Does the technological capability to recover the waste exist?
7. Is there a history of adverse environmental incidents arising from transboundary movements of the waste or associated recovery operations?
8. Is the waste routinely traded through established channels and is that evidenced by commercial classification?
9. Is the waste usually moved internationally under the terms of a valid contract or chain of contracts?
10. What is the extent of reuse and recovery of the waste and how is any portion separated from the waste but not subject to recovery managed?
11. What are the overall environmental benefits arising from the recovery operations?

# Appendix 6 - Standard Control Procedures for Export, Import and Transit

## *Part 1 - The standard control procedure for export*

### Procedure for prior notification of transboundary movement

#### **1. Notice of proposed export**

- (1) Before the commencement of a transboundary movement for the export of waste, the consignor shall sign in respect of the movement the part of a consignment note that relates to the prior notification of such a movement.
- (2) If The Minister has not decided in accordance with Article 72 to undertake itself the transmission of the documents of prior notification of consignments of that class or type to countries of destination, the consignor shall deliver copies of the consignment note (as so signed) to the following persons before the commencement of the movement, namely -
  - (a) The Minister;
  - (b) the competent authority of the country of destination;
  - (c) the competent authority of each country of transit;
  - (d) the consignee; and
  - (e) if the movement is one that is described in sub-paragraph (3), the competent authority of the country from which it was exported to the Island.
- (3) The movements to which sub-paragraph (2)(e) refers are -
  - (a) a movement to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, where the waste has been imported into the Island for recovery but cannot be recovered in the Island in accordance with the contract and the consignment note in respect of that import, and is to be re-exported to a country other than that from which it was imported into the Island; and
  - (b) a movement to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, where the waste has been imported into the Island for a recovery operation described in item R12 or item R13 of Part 2 of Schedule 1, and is to be re-exported for recovery in an operation described in any of items R1 to R11 (inclusive) of that Part of that Schedule to a country other than that from which it was imported into the Island.
- (4) If The Minister has decided in accordance with Article 72 to undertake onward transmission of the documents, the consignor shall instead deliver all of the copies to which sub-paragraph (2) refers to The Minister.

#### **2. Acknowledgement of receipt of consignment note**

- (1) Within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (2) or sub-paragraph (3), The Minister shall send to -
  - (a) the consignor; and
  - (b) each other competent authority or person to whom the consignor is required by paragraph 1(2) to deliver a copy of the consignment note,an acknowledgement in writing that The Minister has received the consignment note.
- (2) If the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, the time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of three working days following the date on which the notification is completed, that is to say, the date by which the completed consignment note and all other information that The Minister may require under paragraph 3 have been provided to The Minister.
- (3) In any other case, the time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of three working days following the date on which the consignment note is delivered to The Minister.



### **3. Further information**

If at any time The Minister reasonably requires -

- (a) the clarification of any information given by the consignor; or
- (b) more information regarding the proposed export,

in order to enable it to discharge its functions properly under this Law, The Minister may require the consignor to provide that clarification or information before The Minister proceeds to deal further with the matter.

### **4. Cases in which The Minister must object to the movement**

(1) The Minister shall object to the movement -

- (a) if, in any case, the part of the consignment note relating to the prior notification of the proposed export is in any material way unclear, incomplete or incorrect;
- (b) if, in any case, The Minister is not satisfied that the movement would comply with this Law;
- (c) if, in any case, The Minister has reason to believe that the site to which it is proposed to consign the waste in the country of destination is inappropriate for that waste; or
- (d) if the export is for disposal, and The Minister considers that the waste can be disposed of within the Island in a manner that is effective and environmentally sound.

(2) However, The Minister's duty to object to a movement on the ground set out in sub-paragraph (1)(a) is subject to its discretion under paragraph 3 to require the consignor to provide additional information.

### **5. Cases in which The Minister may object to the movement**

The Minister may object to the movement -

- (a) if, in any case, the movement would contravene a national law relating to environmental protection, health protection, public safety or public order;
- (b) if, in any case, the consignor or consignee has previously been guilty of illegal trafficking;
- (c) if, in any case, the movement would conflict with an obligation arising from an international agreement by which any of the countries concerned is bound;
- (d) if, in the case of a movement for disposal, The Minister considers that it should object to the movement in order to implement any of the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency to which Article 4.3 of the European Regulation refers, in accordance with Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15th July 1975 on waste (O. J. No. L 194 25.7.75), as amended;
- (e) if, in the case of a movement for disposal, the movement would contravene a waste management plan of any country concerned; or
- (f) if, in the case of a movement for recovery and having regard to the ratio of the waste that will be recovered to that which will not, the estimated value of the materials to be recovered and the costs of the recovery and of the portion of the waste that is not recovered, the recovery is not economically and environmentally justified.

### **6. Cases in which The Minister must agree to the movement**

(1) If The Minister does not have an objection under paragraph 4 or paragraph 5 to the movement, The Minister shall agree to the movement.

(2) If The Minister agrees to the movement, it may do so either unconditionally or on such conditions as it specifies.

## **7. Cases in which agreement to the movement may be assumed**

- (1) If -
- (a) the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies;
  - (b) The Minister has in writing acknowledged, to the competent authority of the country of destination, receipt of its copy of the consignment note; and
  - (c) The Minister has not, within 30 days after so acknowledging receipt, objected to the movement,
- The Minister may be taken to agree unconditionally to the movement.
- (2) If the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies, and The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed, The Minister may assume that the competent authority of a country of transit agrees unconditionally to the movement if -
- (a) the country of transit is bound by the Convention, and has previously indicated that the consent of its competent authority may be presumed if no objection has been received from it within 60 days after it receives its copy of the consignment note;
  - (b) that competent authority has in writing acknowledged receipt of that copy; and
  - (c) no such objection has been received.

## **8. Action by Committee if it objects to the movement**

- (1) This paragraph applies in every case in which The Minister objects under paragraph 4 or paragraph 5 to the movement.
- (2) If The Minister has not decided in accordance with Article 72 to undertake onward transmission of the documents, it shall in writing within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (4) notify -
- (a) the consignor;
  - (b) each other competent authority concerned; and
  - (c) the consignee,
- that The Minister objects to the movement.
- (3) If The Minister has decided in accordance with Article 72 to undertake onward transmission of the documents -
- (a) it shall in writing, within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (4), notify the consignor that it objects to the movement; and
  - (b) having notified him, it need not take any further action in the matter.
- (4) The time limits to which sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) refer are -
- (a) the expiry of the period of 30 days following the date on which the competent authority of the country of destination acknowledges receipt of the consignment note, if the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies;
  - (b) the expiry of the period of 20 days following the date on which The Minister acknowledges receipt of the consignment note, if the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies, the country of destination is a Member State of the European Union and The Minister is not the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed;
  - (c) the expiry of the period of 30 days following the date on which The Minister acknowledges receipt of the consignment note, if the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies, the country of destination is a Member State of the European Union and The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed; and
  - (d) the expiry of the period of 60 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, in any other case.

- (5) In every case, the notification shall state The Minister's reasons for the objection.

**9. Written notification of The Minister's agreement to an OECD Amber control procedure movement**

- (1) If -

- (a) the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies; and
- (b) The Minister agrees unconditionally or conditionally to the movement,

The Minister may in writing, within the time limit in sub-paragraph (2), notify the consignor and the competent authority of the country of destination that it so agrees.

- (2) The time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of 30 days following the date on which the competent authority of the country of destination acknowledges receipt of the consignment note.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (1) is without prejudice to paragraph 7(1) (which relates to cases in which The Minister's agreement may be assumed).

**10. Notification of The Minister's agreement to a European Union movement**

- (1) If -

- (a) the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies;
- (b) the country of destination is a Member State of the European Union; and
- (c) The Minister agrees unconditionally or conditionally to the movement,

The Minister shall in writing, within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (2), notify the consignor and the competent authority of the country of destination that it so agrees.

- (2) The time limits to which sub-paragraph (1) refers are -
- (a) the expiry of the period of 20 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, if The Minister is not the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed; and
  - (b) the expiry of the period of 30 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, if The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed.

**11. Notification of The Minister's agreement to any other movement**

- (1) If -

- (a) the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies;
- (b) the country of destination is not a Member State of the European Union; and
- (c) The Minister agrees unconditionally or conditionally to the movement,

The Minister shall in writing, within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (2), notify the consignor and the competent authority of the country of destination that it so agrees.

- (2) The time limits to which sub-paragraph (1) refers are -
- (a) the expiry of the period of 60 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, if The Minister is not the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed; and
  - (b) the expiry of the period of 70 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, if The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed.

## **12. Action by The Minister if it is the appropriate authority to issue an authorization to proceed**

- (1) This paragraph applies only if the case is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies, and if The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed.
- (2) If The Minister does not object to the movement under paragraph 4 or paragraph 5, it shall issue an authorization to proceed if (but only if) -
  - (a) it is in possession of written evidence that the competent authority of the country of destination has agreed to the movement;
  - (b) where the movement will involve a country of transit, The Minister is in possession of written evidence that the competent authority of that country has agreed to the movement through that country; and
  - (c) where any competent authority has agreed conditionally to the movement, The Minister is satisfied that, as far as it is within The Minister's power to ensure compliance, those conditions have been or will be fulfilled.
- (3) The requirement in sub-paragraph (2) that The Minister must be in possession of the written evidence to which sub-paragraph (2)(b) refers is without prejudice to paragraph 7(2) (which relate to cases in which the agreement of competent authorities of transit may be assumed).
- (4) The authorization to proceed shall show on its face -
  - (a) that the requirements of sub-paragraph (2) have been complied with; and
  - (b) if the agreement of any competent authority of transit has been assumed under paragraph 7(2), that such agreement has been so assumed.
- (5) The Minister shall -
  - (a) issue the authorization to proceed to the consignor; and
  - (b) notify each other competent authority concerned that it has done so,

before the expiry of the period of 70 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note.

## **13. Review of decisions**

- (1) The Minister may review and withdraw an objection, or a condition imposed by it, if it is shown that the reasons for the objection or condition are incorrect or insufficient, or that they no longer apply.
- (2) If The Minister withdraws an objection or condition, it shall in writing notify each person to whom it was required to give notice of the objection or condition.

### Procedure after notification

## **14. Cases in which the movement may proceed**

- (1) If the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, the consignor may commence the transboundary movement for the export of the waste if (but only if) -
  - (a) The Minister;
  - (b) the competent authority of the country of destination; and
  - (c) the competent authority of each country of transit,all agree or may be taken to agree to the movement.
- (2) If the movement is not one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, the consignor may commence the movement if (but only if) -

- (a) The Minister and the competent authorities of the country of destination and each country of transit all agree or may be taken to agree to the movement; and
  - (b) the appropriate competent authority has issued to the consignor an authorization to proceed.
- (3) For the purposes of this paragraph, “the appropriate competent authority” means -
- (a) the competent authority of the country of destination, if The Minister and that competent authority have agreed that The Minister shall not issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed;
  - (b) The Minister, if The Minister and that competent authority have agreed that The Minister shall issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed; or
  - (c) The Minister, if The Minister and that competent authority have not agreed which of them shall issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed.

**15. Compliance with conditions**

If The Minister has agreed to the movement on conditions, the movement may only proceed in accordance with those conditions.

**16. Record of the movement**

- (1) The consignor shall not commence the movement unless, at least three working days before the consignment is shipped -
- (a) the consignor signs the part of the consignment note that relates to notification of commencement of the movement (including the completion of the date on which the consignment is dispatched for shipment; and
  - (b) he sends copies of the consignment note (as so signed) to The Minister and to the competent authority of each other country concerned.
- (2) On making the shipment -
- (a) the consignor and the carrier to whom he delivers the consignment shall sign the relevant part of the consignment note (as so signed);
  - (b) the consignor shall retain one copy of the consignment note (as so signed); and
  - (c) the consignor shall hand to the carrier the other copies of the consignment note (as so signed).
- (3) If the carrier or any subsequent carrier delivers the consignment to any other carrier within the Island -
- (a) both carriers shall sign the relevant part of the consignment note;
  - (b) the carrier transferring the consignment shall retain one copy of the consignment note (as so signed); and
  - (c) the carrier transferring the consignment shall hand to the other carrier the other copies of the consignment note (as so signed).
- (4) The last carrier by whom the consignment is carried within the Island shall retain one copy of the consignment note.

**17. Retention of documents**

The consignor, and each carrier by whom the consignment is carried within the Island, shall retain his copy of the consignment note for the period of three years following -

- (a) the date on which the consignment is delivered to the consignee; or
- (b) if such delivery is not completed, the date on which it becomes apparent that it will not be completed.

## ***Part 2 - The standard control procedure for import***

### Procedure for prior notification of import

#### **1. Notice of proposed import**

Before the commencement of a transboundary movement for the importing of waste into the Island -

- (a) the consignor shall sign in respect of the movement the part of a consignment note that relates to the prior notification of a proposed export of waste from the country of dispatch; and
- (b) the consignment note (as so signed) shall be delivered to The Minister (either directly by the consignor or, if the competent authority of the country of dispatch has decided to undertake itself the transmission of the documents of prior notification of consignments of that class or type to countries of destination, by that competent authority).

#### **2. Acknowledgement of receipt of consignment note**

- (1) Within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (2) or sub-paragraph (3), The Minister shall send to -
  - (a) the consignor;
  - (b) the competent authority of the country of dispatch;
  - (c) if the importing of the waste into the Island will involve movement through a country of transit, the competent authority of that country; and
  - (d) the consignee,

an acknowledgement in writing that The Minister has received the consignment note.

- (2) If the transboundary movement of waste is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, the time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of three working days following the date on which the notification is completed, that is to say, the date by which the completed consignment note and all other information that The Minister may require under paragraph 3 have been provided to The Minister.
- (3) In any other case, the time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of three working days following the date on which the consignment note is delivered to The Minister.

#### **3. Further information**

If at any time The Minister reasonably requires -

- (a) the clarification of any information given by the consignor; or
- (b) more information regarding the proposed import,

in order to enable it to discharge its functions properly under this Law, The Minister may require the consignor to provide that clarification or information before The Minister proceeds to deal further with the matter.

#### **4. Cases in which Committee must object to the movement**

- (1) The Minister shall object to the movement -
  - (a) if, in any case, the part of the consignment note relating to the prior notification of the proposed import is in any material way unclear, incomplete or incorrect;
  - (b) if, in any case, The Minister is not satisfied that the movement would comply with this Law;
  - (c) if, in any case, the operator of the site to which it is proposed to consign the waste within the Island is required to have but does not have a waste management certificate or a waste management licence, authorizing disposal or recovery (as the case may be) of the waste at that site;
  - (d) if, in any case in which the operator is not required to have such a licence, The Minister nevertheless considers that the site is inappropriate for the disposal or recovery, as the case may be, of the waste;

- or
- (e) if the import is for disposal, and The Minister considers that the waste can be disposed of within the country of dispatch in a manner that is effective and environmentally sound.

- (2) However, The Minister's duty to object to a movement on the ground set out in sub-paragraph (1)(a) is subject to its discretion under paragraph 3 to require the consignor to provide additional information.

## **5. Cases in which Committee may object to the movement**

The Minister may object to the movement -

- (a) if, in any case, the movement would be in contravention of a national law relating to environmental protection, health protection, public safety or public order;
- (b) if, in any case, the consignor or consignee has previously been guilty of illegal trafficking;
- (c) if, in any case, the movement would conflict with an obligation arising from an international agreement by which any of the countries concerned is bound;
- (d) if, in any case, the capacity of the facility at the site to which it is proposed to consign the waste in the Island is such that its acceptance of the waste might prejudice the ability of the facility to accept and deal with wastes, from locations within the Island, that The Minister considers should have priority of treatment;
- (e) if, in the case of a movement for disposal, The Minister considers that it should object to the movement in order to implement any of the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency to which Article 4.3 of the European Regulation refers, in accordance with Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15th July 1975 on waste (O. J. No. L 194 25.7.75), as amended;
- (f) if, in the case of a movement for disposal, the movement would contravene a waste management plan of any country concerned; or
- (g) if, in the case of a movement for recovery and having regard to the ratio of the waste that will be recovered to that which will not, the estimated value of the materials to be recovered and the costs of the recovery and of the portion of the waste that is not recovered, the recovery is not economically and environmentally justified.

## **6. Cases in which The Minister must agree to the movement**

- (1) If The Minister does not have an objection under paragraph 4 or paragraph 5 to the movement, The Minister shall agree to the movement.
- (2) If The Minister agrees to the movement, it may do so either unconditionally or on such conditions as it specifies.

## **7. Cases in which agreement to the movement may be assumed**

- (1) If -
  - (a) the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies;
  - (b) The Minister has in writing acknowledged, to the competent authority of the country of dispatch, receipt of its copy of the consignment note; and
  - (c) The Minister has not, within 30 days after so acknowledging receipt, objected to the movement,

The Minister may be taken to agree unconditionally to the movement.

- (2) If the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies, and The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed, The Minister may assume that the competent authority of a country of transit agrees unconditionally to the movement if -
  - (a) the country of transit is bound by the Convention, and has previously indicated that the consent of its competent authority may be presumed if no objection has been received from it within 60 days after it receives its copy of the consignment note;
  - (b) that competent authority has in writing acknowledged receipt of that copy;
  - (c) no such objection has been received.

## **8. Action by Committee if it objects to the movement**

- (1) This paragraph applies in every case in which The Minister objects under paragraph 4 or paragraph 5 to the movement.
- (2) The Minister shall in writing, within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (3), notify -
  - (a) the consignor;
  - (b) each other competent authority concerned; and
  - (c) the consignee,that The Minister objects to the movement.
- (3) The time limits to which sub-paragraph (2) refers are -
  - (a) the expiry of the period of 30 days following the date on which The Minister acknowledges receipt of the consignment note, if the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies;
  - (b) the expiry of the period of 20 days following the date on which The Minister acknowledges receipt of the consignment note, if the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies, the country of dispatch is a Member State of the European Union and The Minister is not the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed;
  - (c) the expiry of the period of 30 days following the date on which The Minister acknowledges receipt of the consignment note, if the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies, the country of dispatch is a Member State of the European Union and The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed; and
  - (d) the expiry of the period of 60 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, in any other case.
- (5) In every case, the notification shall state The Minister's reasons for the objection.

## **9. Written notification of The Minister's agreement to an OECD Amber control procedure movement**

- (1) If -
  - (a) the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies; and
  - (b) The Minister agrees unconditionally or conditionally to the movement,The Minister may in writing, within the time limit in sub-paragraph (2), notify the consignor and the competent authority of the country of dispatch that it so agrees.
- (2) The time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of 30 days following the date on which The Minister acknowledges receipt of the consignment note.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (1) is without prejudice to paragraph 7(1) (which relates to cases in which The Minister's agreement may be assumed).

## **10. Notification of The Minister's agreement to a European Union movement**

- (1) If -
  - (a) the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies;
  - (b) the country of dispatch is a Member State of the European Union; and
  - (c) The Minister agrees unconditionally or conditionally to the movement,The Minister shall in writing, within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (2), notify the consignor and the competent authority of the country of dispatch that it so agrees.
- (2) The time limits to which sub-paragraph (1) refers are -



- (a) the expiry of the period of 20 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, if The Minister is not the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed; and
- (b) the expiry of the period of 30 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, if The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed.

**11. Notification of The Minister's agreement to any other movement**

(1) If -

- (a) the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies;
- (b) the country of dispatch is not a Member State of the European Union; and
- (c) The Minister agrees unconditionally or conditionally to the movement,

The Minister shall in writing, within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (2), notify the consignor and the competent authority of the country of dispatch that it so agrees.

(2) The time limits to which sub-paragraph (1) refers are -

- (a) the expiry of the period of 60 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, if The Minister is not the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed; and
- (b) the expiry of the period of 70 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, if The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed.

**12. Action by The Minister if it is the appropriate authority to issue an authorization to proceed**

(1) This paragraph applies only if the case is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies, and if The Minister is the appropriate competent authority to issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed.

(2) If The Minister does not object to the movement under paragraph 4 or paragraph 5, it shall issue an authorization to proceed if (but only if) -

- (a) it is in possession of written evidence that the competent authority of the country of dispatch has agreed to the movement;
- (b) where the movement will involve a country of transit, The Minister is in possession of written evidence that the competent authority of that country has agreed to the movement through that country; and
- (c) where any competent authority has agreed conditionally to the movement, The Minister is satisfied that, as far as it is within The Minister's power to ensure compliance, those conditions have been or will be fulfilled.

(3) The requirement in sub-paragraph (2) that The Minister must be in possession of the written evidence is without prejudice to paragraph 7(2) (which relate to cases in which the agreement of competent authorities of transit may be assumed).

(4) The authorization to proceed shall show on its face -

- (a) that the requirements of sub-paragraph (2) have been complied with; and
- (b) if the agreement of any competent authority of transit has been assumed under paragraph 7(2), that such agreement has been so assumed.

(5) The Minister shall -

- (a) issue the authorization to proceed to the consignor; and
- (b) notify each other competent authority concerned that it has done so,

before the expiry of the period of 70 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note.

### **13. Review of decisions**

- (1) The Minister may review and withdraw an objection, or a condition imposed by it, if it is shown that the reasons for the objection or condition are incorrect or insufficient, or that they no longer apply.
- (2) If The Minister withdraws an objection or condition, it shall in writing notify each person to whom it was required to give notice of the objection or condition.

#### Procedure after notification

### **14. Cases in which the movement may proceed**

- (1) If the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, the importing of the waste into the Island may commence if (but only if) -
  - (a) The Minister;
  - (b) the competent authority of the country of dispatch; and
  - (c) the competent authority of each country of transit,all agree or may be taken to agree to the movement of the waste from the country of dispatch to the Island.
- (2) If the movement is not one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, the importing of the waste into the Island may commence if (but only if) -
  - (a) The Minister and the competent authorities of the country of dispatch and each country of transit all agree or may be taken to agree to the movement of the waste from the country of dispatch to the Island; and
  - (b) the appropriate competent authority has issued to the consignor an authorization to proceed.
- (3) For the purposes of this paragraph, “the appropriate competent authority” means -
  - (a) the competent authority of the country of dispatch, if The Minister and that competent authority have agreed that The Minister shall not issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed;
  - (b) The Minister, if The Minister and that competent authority have agreed that The Minister shall issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed; or
  - (c) The Minister, if The Minister and that competent authority have not agreed which of them shall issue to the consignor an authorization to proceed.

### **15. Compliance with conditions**

If The Minister has agreed to the movement on conditions, the movement may only proceed in accordance with those conditions.

### **16. Record of movement before delivery**

- (1) The waste shall not be imported into the Island unless, at least three working days before the consignment is shipped in the country of dispatch -
  - (a) the consignor has signed the part of a copy of the consignment note that relates to notification of commencement of the consigning of the waste (including the date on which the consignment is dispatched for shipment); and
  - (b) the consignor has delivered a copy of the consignment note (as so signed) to The Minister.
- (2) At the time when the waste is imported into the Island -
  - (a) the person by whom it is being carried must be in possession of the consignment note (other than those

- copies that have already been given to any other person or authority in accordance with a standard control procedure); and
  - (b) the consignment note must have been signed by every person who has had possession of the consignment in the course of the movement to the point of its importation, so has to show in accordance with the relevant parts of the note the record of the movement to that point.
- (3) If the person by whom the waste is being carried at the time when it is imported into the Island or any subsequent carrier within the Island delivers the consignment to any other carrier within the Island before it is delivered to and accepted by the consignee -
- (a) both carriers shall sign the consignment note;
  - (b) the carrier transferring the consignment shall retain one copy of the consignment note (as so signed); and
  - (c) the carrier transferring the consignment shall hand to the other carrier the other copies of the consignment note (as so signed).

**17. Action on delivery of consignment**

On the delivery of the consignment to the consignee -

- (a) the consignee and the carrier making the delivery shall each sign the consignment note;
- (b) the carrier shall retain a copy of the consignment note, as so signed; and
- (c) the carrier shall give the other copies of the consignment note, as so signed, to the consignee.

**18. Duties of consignee after delivery**

- (1) Within three working days after the delivery of the consignment, the consignee shall deliver copies of the consignment note, as so signed, to -
- (a) The Minister;
  - (b) the consignor; and
  - (c) each other competent authority concerned.
- (2) In any of the following circumstances, namely -
- (a) if the consignment is not delivered within a reasonable time after the expected date of delivery;
  - (b) if the consignee becomes aware at any time before the disposal or recovery by him of the waste of the possibility of a failure of delivery or loss of or damage to the consignment;
  - (c) if the consignee has reason to believe at any time before the disposal or recovery of the waste by him that the consignment is in any material way inconsistent with the information in the consignment note or with any other delivery of waste under the same authorization; or
  - (d) if the consignee, after the consignment is delivered to him, is unable to dispose of or recover it,
- he shall immediately inform The Minister in writing.
- (3) If the waste is disposed of or recovered, the consignee shall deliver to The Minister and each other competent authority concerned, within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (5), a certificate confirming that it has been disposed of or recovered.
- (4) If -
- (a) the transboundary movement of the waste is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies;
  - (b) the recovery operation is one described in any of items R1 to R11 (inclusive) of Part 2 of Schedule 1; and
  - (c) the consignee has received the waste directly or indirectly from a recovery operation described in item R12 or item R13 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 in a country other than the country of dispatch or the Island, the consignee shall also deliver the certificate to which sub-paragraph (3) refers to the operator of that other recovery operation within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (5).

- (5) The appropriate time limit to which sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) refer is -
- (a) as soon as possible, but in any case within one year after the consignment is delivered to the consignee, if the case is one to which sub-paragraph (4) refers;
  - (b) within 30 days after completion of the consignee's recovery operation but in any case within one year after the consignment is delivered to him, if the transboundary movement of the waste is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies and clause (a) does not apply;
  - (c) as soon as possible, but in any case within 30 days after completion of the consignee's recovery operation and in any case within 350 days after the consignment is delivered to him, if the transboundary movement of the waste is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, the recovery operation is one described in item R12 or item R 13 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 and neither of clauses (a) and (b) applies; and
  - (d) within 180 days after the consignment is delivered to the consignee, in any other case.
- (6) In this paragraph, "each other competent authority concerned" means -
- (a) the authorities specified in clauses (b) and (c) of paragraph 2(1); and
  - (b) if the transboundary movement of the waste is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, and the consignee has received the waste for the purposes of a recovery operation described in item R12 or item R13 of Part 2 of Schedule 1, and the waste is eventually to be recovered in an operation described in any of items R1 to R11 (inclusive) of that Part of that Schedule in a country other than the country of dispatch or the Island, the competent authority of destination of that other country.

**19. Additional duties of consignee for exchange or accumulation of wastes**

If a consignee to whom paragraph 18(6) refers receives from the operator by whom the waste is eventually to be recovered in an operation described in any of items R1 to R11 (inclusive) of Part 2 of Schedule 1 a certificate that the waste has been so recovered, he shall deliver the certificate to The Minister and each other competent authority concerned as soon as possible but in any case within one year after he has delivered the waste to that operator.

**20. Retention of documents**

- (1) The consignee, and each carrier by whom the consignment is carried within the Island, shall retain his copy of the consignment note for the period of three years following -
- (a) the date on which the consignment is delivered to the consignee; or
  - (b) if such delivery is not completed, the date on which it becomes apparent that it will not be completed.

***Part 3 - The standard control procedure for transit***

Procedure for prior notification of movement in transit

**1. Notice of proposed movement in transit**

Before the commencement of a transboundary movement of waste in transit through the Island, the consignor or the competent authority of the country of dispatch shall send to The Minister a consignment note of which the part that relates to the prior notification of an export has been signed in respect of the waste.

**2. Acknowledgement of receipt of consignment note**

- (1) Within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (2) or sub-paragraph (3), The Minister shall send to -
- (a) the consignor;
  - (b) the competent authority of the country of dispatch;
  - (c) if the transboundary movement will involve any other country of transit, the competent authority of that country;
  - (d) the competent authority of the country of destination; and

(e) the consignee,

an acknowledgement in writing that The Minister has received the consignment note.

- (2) If the transboundary movement of waste is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, the appropriate time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of three working days following the date on which the notification is completed, that is to say, the date by which the completed consignment note and all other information that The Minister may require under paragraph 3 have been provided to The Minister.
- (3) In any other case, the appropriate time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of three working days following the date on which the consignment note is delivered to The Minister.

### **3. Further information**

If at any time The Minister reasonably requires -

- (a) the clarification of any information given by the consignor; or  
(b) more information regarding the proposed movement,

in order to enable it to discharge its functions properly under this Law, The Minister may require the consignor to provide that clarification or information before The Minister proceeds to deal further with the matter.

### **4. Cases in which Committee must object to the movement**

- (1) The Minister shall object to the movement -
- (a) if, in any case, the part of the consignment note relating to the prior notification of the proposed import is in any material way unclear, incomplete or incorrect; or  
(b) if, in any case, The Minister is not satisfied that the movement would comply with this Law.
- (2) However, The Minister's duty to object to a movement on the ground set out in sub-paragraph (1)(a) is subject to its discretion under paragraph 3 to require the consignor to provide additional information.

### **5. Cases in which Committee may object to the movement**

The Minister may object to the movement -

- (a) if, in any case, the movement would be in contravention of a national law relating to environmental protection, health protection, public safety or public order;  
(b) if, in any case, the consignor or consignee has previously been guilty of illegal trafficking.

### **6. Cases in which The Minister must agree to the movement**

- (1) If The Minister does not have an objection under paragraph 4 or paragraph 5 to the movement, The Minister shall agree to the movement.
- (2) If The Minister agrees to the movement, it may do so either unconditionally or on such conditions as it specifies.

### **7. Cases in which agreement to the movement may be assumed**

- (1) If -
- (a) the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies;  
(b) The Minister has in writing acknowledged, to the competent authority of the country of dispatch, receipt of its copy of the consignment note; and  
(c) The Minister has not, within 30 days after so acknowledging receipt, objected to the movement,

The Minister may be taken to agree unconditionally to the movement.

- (2) In any other case in which -
- (a) The Minister has previously indicated that its consent may be presumed if no objection has been received from it within 60 days after it receives its copy of the consignment note;
  - (b) The Minister has in writing acknowledged receipt of that copy; and
  - (c) no such objection has been received from it,

The Minister may be taken to agree unconditionally to the movement.

#### **8. Action by Minister if he objects to the movement**

- (1) This paragraph applies in every case in which The Minister objects under paragraph 4 or paragraph 5 to the movement.
- (2) The Minister shall in writing, within the appropriate time limit in sub-paragraph (2) notify -
- (a) the consignor; and
  - (b) each other competent authority concerned,
- that The Minister objects to the movement.
- (3) The time limits to which sub-paragraph (2) refers are -
- (a) the expiry of the period of 30 days following the date on which the competent authority of the country of destination acknowledges receipt of the consignment note, if the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies;
  - (b) the expiry of the period of 20 days following the date on which The Minister acknowledges receipt of the consignment note, if the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies and the country of destination is a Member State of the European Union; and
  - (c) the expiry of the period of 60 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note, in any other case.
- (4) In every case, the notification shall state The Minister's reasons for the objection.

#### **9. Written notification of The Minister's agreement to an OECD Amber control procedure movement**

- (1) If -
- (a) the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies; and
  - (b) The Minister agrees unconditionally or conditionally to the movement,

The Minister may in writing, within the time limit in sub-paragraph (2), notify the consignor and the competent authority of the country of destination that it so agrees.

- (2) The time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of 30 days following the date on which the competent authority of the country of destination acknowledges receipt of the consignment note.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (1) is without prejudice to paragraph 7(1) (which relates to cases in which The Minister's agreement may be assumed).

#### **10. Notification of The Minister's agreement to a European Union movement**

- (1) If -
- (a) the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies;

- (b) the country of destination is a Member State of the European Union; and
- (c) The Minister agrees unconditionally or conditionally to the movement,

The Minister shall in writing, within the time limit in sub-paragraph (2), notify the consignor and the competent authority of the country of destination that it so agrees.

- (2) The time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of 20 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note.

#### **11. Notification of The Minister’s agreement to any other movement**

- (1) If -

- (a) the movement is one to which paragraph 14(2) applies;
- (b) the country of destination is not a Member State of the European Union; and
- (c) The Minister agrees unconditionally or conditionally to the movement,

The Minister shall in writing, within the time limit in sub-paragraph (2), notify the consignor and the competent authority of the country of destination that it so agrees.

- (2) The time limit to which sub-paragraph (1) refers is the expiry of the period of 60 days following the date on which The Minister receives the consignment note.

#### **12. Review of decisions**

- (1) The Minister may review and withdraw an objection, or a condition imposed by it, if it is shown that the reasons for the objection or condition are incorrect or insufficient, or that they no longer apply.
- (2) If The Minister withdraws an objection or condition, it shall in writing notify each person to whom it was required to give notice of the objection or condition.

#### Procedure after notification

#### **13. Cases in which the movement may proceed**

- (1) If the movement is one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, the consignor may commence the movement of the waste in transit through the Island if (but only if) -

- (a) The Minister;
- (b) the competent authority of the country of destination; and
- (c) the competent authority of each country of transit,

all agree or may be taken to agree to the movement.

- (2) If the movement is not one to which the OECD Amber control procedure applies, the consignor may commence the movement of the waste in transit through the Island if (but only if) -

- (a) The Minister and the competent authorities of the country of destination and each country of transit all agree or may be taken to agree to the movement; and
- (b) the appropriate competent authority has issued to the consignor an authorization to proceed.

- (3) For the purposes of this paragraph, “the appropriate competent authority” means -

- (a) the competent authority of the country of dispatch, if that competent authority and the competent authority of the country of destination have so agreed; or
- (b) the competent authority of the country of destination, if that competent authority and the competent authority of the country of dispatch have so agreed.

**14. Compliance with conditions**

If The Minister has agreed to the movement on conditions, the movement in transit through the Island may only proceed in accordance with those conditions.

**15. Record of movement in transit**

- (1) The movement in transit through the Island may proceed if (but only if) at least three working days before the consignment is shipped in the country of dispatch -
  - (a) the consignor has signed the part of a copy of the consignment note that relates to notification of commencement of the consigning of the waste (including the date on which the consignment is dispatched for shipment); and
  - (b) the consignor has delivered a copy of the consignment note (as so signed) to The Minister.
- (2) At all times when the waste is being moved in transit through the Island -
  - (a) the person by whom it is being carried must be in possession of the consignment note (other than those copies that have already been given to any other person or authority in accordance with a standard control procedure); and
  - (b) the consignment note must have been signed by every person who has had possession of the consignment in the course of the whole transboundary movement, so has to show in accordance with the relevant parts of the note the record of the movement so far as it has already gone.
- (3) If at any time while the waste is being moved in transit through the Island, the person by whom it is being carried delivers the consignment to any other carrier -
  - (a) both carriers shall sign the consignment note;
  - (b) the carrier transferring the consignment shall retain one copy of the consignment note (as so signed); and
  - (c) the carrier transferring the consignment shall hand to the other carrier the other copies of the consignment note (as so signed).

**16. Retention of documents**

Each carrier by whom the consignment is carried in transit through the Island shall retain his copy of the consignment note for the period of three years following -

- (a) the date on which the consignment is delivered to the consignee; or
- (b) if such delivery is not completed, the date on which it becomes apparent that it will not be completed.

**17. Subsequent movement**

- (1) The Minister's agreement to the movement of waste in transit through the Island from the country of dispatch to the country of destination (whether or not the delivery of the consignment also involves movement in transit through any other country) does not itself authorize any subsequent movement in transit through the Island in the course of a return of the consignment to the consignor.
- (2) However, if The Minister is subsequently informed by the competent authority of the country of destination that it is being so returned because it has not been delivered to and accepted by the consignee, The Minister shall agree to that subsequent movement.



## Appendix 7 - Example Consignment Note

States of Jersey

Transboundary Movements of Waste

Notification Form

<p><b>1. Exporter</b> Registration No: Name: Address:  Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail:</p>	<p><b>3. Notification concerning</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>No. JE 000000</b></span> A.(i) Individual shipment: <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) Multiple shipments: <input type="checkbox"/>  B.(i) Disposal (1): <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) Recovery: <input type="checkbox"/> C. Pre-consented recovery facility (2,3): Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>												
<p><b>2. Importer</b> Registration No: Name: Address:  Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail:</p>	<p><b>4. Total intended number of shipments:</b></p> <p><b>5. Total intended quantity (kg / litre) (4):</b></p> <p><b>6. Intended period of time for shipment(s)</b> First departure: Last departure:</p>												
<p><b>8. Intended carrier(s)</b> Registration No: Name(7): Address:  Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Means of transport (5)</p>	<p><b>7. Packaging type(s) (5):</b>  <b>Special handling requirements (6):</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>11. Code No. of disposal/recovery operation (2):</b> Technology employed (6):</p>												
<p><b>9. Waste generator(s) (1,7,8)</b> Registration No: Name: Address:  Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Site and process of generation:</p>	<p>Reason for export (6):</p> <p><b>12. Designation and composition of the waste (6):</b></p> <p><b>13. Physical characteristics (5):</b></p>												
<p><b>10. Disposal facility (2):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>or Recovery facility (2):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Registration No: Name: Address:  Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail Actual site of disposal/recovery:</p>	<p><b>14. Waste identification (fill in relevant codes):</b> (i) Basel Annex VIII (or IX if applicable) (ii) OECD code (if different from (i)) (iii) European Waste Catalogue (EWC) (iv) Other (specify) (v) Y code (vi) H number (vii) UN class (viii) UN Number (ix) UN shipping name</p>												
<p><b>15. Countries/States concerned</b> (a), code No. of competent authorities where applicable (b), specific points of entry or exit (c)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">State of Export</th> <th style="width: 60%;">State(s) of Transit (entry and exit)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">State of Import</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a)</td> <td>EXAMPLE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		State of Export	State(s) of Transit (entry and exit)	State of Import	(a)	EXAMPLE		(b)			(c)		
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<p><b>16. Customs offices of entry and/or departure (European Community):</b> Entry: Departure:</p>													
<p><b>17. Exporters/Generators (1) declaration:</b> I certify that the information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that legally enforceable written contractual obligations have been entered into and that any applicable insurance or other financial guarantee is or shall be in force covering the transboundary movement.  Name: Signature  Date</p>	<p><b>18. No. of annexes</b></p>												

### FOR USE BY COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

<p><b>19. Acknowledgement from the relevant competent authority of countries of destination / transit (1) /export (9):</b> Country: Notification received on: Acknowledgement sent on: Name of competent authority Stamp and/or signature:</p>	<p><b>20. Written consent (1,8) to the movement provided by the competent authority of (country):</b> Consent given on: Consent valid from: Specific conditions: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> see block 21 (6) No <input type="checkbox"/> Name of competent authority: Stamp and/or signature:</p>
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- (1) Required by the Basel Convention  
(2) In case of R12/R13 or D13-D15 operation, also attach corresponding information on the subsequent R1-R11 or D1-D12 facilit(y)ies when required  
(3) To be completed for movements within the OECD area and only if B(ii) applies  
(4) Attach detailed list if multiple shipment

- (5) See list of abbreviations and codes on the next page  
(6) Attach details if necessary  
(7) Attach list if more than one  
(8) If required by national legislation  
(9) If applicable under the OECD Decision

**List of abbreviations and codes used in the notification form**

<p><b>Disposal Operations (Block 11)</b></p> <p>D1 Deposit into or on land (e.g. landfill etc)</p> <p>D2 Land treatment (e.g. biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils etc)</p> <p>D3 Deep injection (e.g. injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories etc)</p> <p>D4 Surface impoundment (e.g. placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons etc)</p> <p>D5 Specially engineered landfill (e.g. placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment etc)</p> <p>D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans</p> <p>D7 Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion</p> <p>D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12</p> <p>D9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination etc)</p> <p>D10 Incineration on land</p> <p>D11 Incineration at sea</p> <p>D12 Permanent storage (e.g. emplacement of containers in a mine etc)</p> <p>D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12</p> <p>D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12</p> <p>D15 Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D12</p>	<p><b>Recovery Operations (Block 11)</b></p> <p>R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy</p> <p>R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration</p> <p>R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents</p> <p>R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds</p> <p>R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials</p> <p>R6 Regeneration of acids or bases</p> <p>R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement</p> <p>R8 Recovery of components from catalysts</p> <p>R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil</p> <p>R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement</p> <p>R11 Uses or residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1 to R10</p> <p>R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11</p> <p>R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation numbered R1 to R12</p>																																																							
<p><b>Packaging types (Block 7)</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Drum</td> <td>6. Composite packaging</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Wooden barrel</td> <td>7. Pressure receptacle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Jerrican</td> <td>8. Bulk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Box</td> <td>9. Other (specify)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Bag</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Drum	6. Composite packaging	2. Wooden barrel	7. Pressure receptacle	3. Jerrican	8. Bulk	4. Box	9. Other (specify)	5. Bag		<p><b>UN Class and H Code (Block 14)</b></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>UN Class</th> <th>H Code</th> <th>Characteristics</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>H1</td> <td>Explosive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>H3</td> <td>Flammable liquids</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.1</td> <td>H4.1</td> <td>Flammable solids</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.2</td> <td>H4.2</td> <td>Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.3</td> <td>H4.3</td> <td>Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.1</td> <td>H5.1</td> <td>Oxidizing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.2</td> <td>H5.2</td> <td>Organic peroxides</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1</td> <td>H6.1</td> <td>Poisonous (acute)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2</td> <td>H6.2</td> <td>Infectious substances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>H8</td> <td>Corrosives</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H10</td> <td>Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H11</td> <td>Toxic (delayed or chronic)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H12</td> <td>Ecotoxic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H13</td> <td>Capable, by any means after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g. leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	UN Class	H Code	Characteristics	1	H1	Explosive	3	H3	Flammable liquids	4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids	4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion	4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	5.1	H5.1	Oxidizing	5.2	H5.2	Organic peroxides	6.1	H6.1	Poisonous (acute)	6.2	H6.2	Infectious substances	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
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**21. Specific conditions on consenting to the movement**

Further information, in particular in relation to waste identification (Block 14), i.e. on Basel Annexes V111 and IX codes, OECD codes and Y codes can be found in a Guidance Manual available from OECD and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention

<b>1. Notification number</b> JE 000000		<b>2. Serial number of shipment:</b>	
<b>3. Exporter</b> Registration No: Name: Address:  Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail:		<b>4. Importer</b> Registration No: Name: Address:  Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail:	
<b>5. Actual quantity:</b> kg: litres:		<b>6. Actual date of shipment:</b>	
<b>7. Packaging:</b> type(s) (1):		Number of packages:	
<b>Special handling requirements</b> (2): Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>8. (a) 1st Carrier</b> (3): Registration No: Name: Address:  Tel: Fax: E-mail:		<b>8. (b) 2nd Carrier:</b> Registration No: Name: Address:  Tel: Fax: E-mail:	
		<b>8. (c) 3rd Carrier:</b> Registration No: Name: Address:  Tel: Fax: E-mail:	
----- <b>To be completed by carrier's representative</b> ----- <i>More than three carriers</i> (2) <input type="checkbox"/>			
Means of transport (1): Date of transfer: Signature:		Means of transport (1): Date of transfer: Signature:	
<b>9. Waste generator(s)</b> (4,5,6) Registration No: Name: Address:  Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Site of generation:		<b>12. Designation and composition of the waste</b> (2):	
<b>10. Disposal facility</b> (2): <input type="checkbox"/> <b>or Recovery facility</b> (2): <input type="checkbox"/> Registration No: Name: Address:  Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Actual site of disposal/recovery (2):		<b>13. Physical characteristics</b> (1):	
<b>11. Disposal/recovery operation(s)</b> D code/ R code (1):		<b>14. Waste identification</b> (fill in relevant codes): (i) Basel Annex VIII (or IX if applicable) (ii) OECD code (if different from (i)) (iii) European Waste Catalogue (EWC) (iv) Other (specify) (v) Y code (vi) H code (5) (vii) UN class (viii) UN Number (ix) UN shipping name	
<b>15. Exporters/Generators (1) declaration:</b> I certify that the above information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that legally enforceable written contractual obligations have been entered into, that any applicable insurance or other financial guarantee is or shall be in force covering the transboundary movement and that all necessary consents have been received from the competent authorities of the countries concerned. Name: Signature Date			

**TO BE COMPLETED BY DISPOSAL / RECOVERY FACILITY**

<b>16. Shipment received at disposal facility</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>or recovery facility</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Date of reception: Accepted <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected: <input type="checkbox"/> Quantity received kg: litre: *immediately contact Approximate date of disposal/recovery: competent authorities Disposal/recovery operation (1): Date: Name: Signature:		<b>17. I certify that the disposal/recovery of the waste described above has been completed.</b> Date: Name: Signature and stamp:
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(1) See list of abbreviations and codes on the next page

(2) Attach details if necessary

(3) If more than 3 carriers attach information as required in Blocks 8 (a, b, c)

(4) Required by the Basel Convention

(5) Attach list if more than one

(6) If required by national legislation

**List of abbreviations and codes used in the movement/tracking form**

<p><b>Disposal Operations (Block 11)</b></p> <p>D1 Deposit into or on 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 list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12  D9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination 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 numbered D1 to D12  D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12  D15 Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D12</p>	<p><b>Recovery Operations (Block 11)</b></p> <p>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 Uses or residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1 to R10  R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11  R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation numbered R1 to R12</p>																																																		
<p><b>Packaging types (Block 7)</b></p> <p>1. Drum  2. Wooden barrel  3. Jerrican  4. Box  5. Bag  6. Composite packaging  7. Pressure receptacle  8. Bulk  9. Other (specify)</p>	<p><b>UN Class and H Code (Block 14)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>UN Class</th> <th>H Code</th> <th>Characteristics</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>H1</td> <td>Explosive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>H3</td> <td>Flammable liquids</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.1</td> <td>H4.1</td> <td>Flammable solids</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.2</td> <td>H4.2</td> <td>Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.3</td> <td>H4.3</td> <td>Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.1</td> <td>H5.1</td> <td>Oxidizing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.2</td> <td>H5.2</td> <td>Organic peroxides</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1</td> <td>H6.1</td> <td>Poisonous (acute)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2</td> <td>H6.2</td> <td>Infectious substances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>H8</td> <td>Corrosives</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H10</td> <td>Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H11</td> <td>Toxic (delayed or chronic)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H12</td> <td>Ecotoxic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H13</td> <td>Capable, by any means after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g. leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	UN Class	H Code	Characteristics	1	H1	Explosive	3	H3	Flammable liquids	4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids	4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion	4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	5.1	H5.1	Oxidizing	5.2	H5.2	Organic peroxides	6.1	H6.1	Poisonous (acute)	6.2	H6.2	Infectious substances	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					
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<p><b>Physical characteristics (Block 13)</b></p> <p>1. Powdery/powder  2. Solid  3. Viscous/paste  4. Sludgy  5. Liquid  6. Gaseous  7. Other (specify)</p>																																																			
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**EXAMPLE**

<p align="center"><b>For use by Customs Offices (if required by national legislation)</b></p>			
<p><b>18. Country of export or Customs Office of Exit</b>  The waste described in this movement document has left the Country on:  Signature:   Stamp:</p>	<p><b>19. Country of import or Customs Office of Entry</b>  The waste described in this movement document has entered the Country on:  Signature:   Stamp:</p>		
<p><b>20. Stamps of Customs Offices of Transit Countries</b></p>			
<p>Name of country:   Entry:</p>	<p>Departure:</p>	<p>Name of country   Entry:</p>	<p>Departure:</p>

Further information, in particular in relation to waste identification (Block 14), i.e. on Basel Annexes VI11 and IX codes, OECD codes and Y codes can be found in a Guidance Manual available from OECD and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention