

TO COMPLY WITH
THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990 AND PART II
SECTION 34

THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (DUTY OF CARE)
REGULATIONS 1991

CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT 1974 SECTION 17

CONTROL OF POLLUTION (SPECIAL WASTE) REGULATIONS 1980

THIS ACT DETAILS THE DUTIES OF PRODUCERS OF SPECIAL WASTES

CONTROL OF POLLUTION (AMENDMENT) ACT 1989

THE CONTROLLED WASTE (REGISTRATION OF CARRIERS

AND SEIZURES OF VEHICLES) REGULATION 1991

THESE REGULATIONS REQUIRE CARRIERS OF WASTE

TO BE REGISTERED & LICENSED

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD AND RAIL

(CLASSIFICATION PACKAGING AND LABELING) REGULATIONS 1994 (CDG-CPL)

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WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE NO: SWE/018246/2

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRODUCER OF CHEMICAL WASTE WHEN DISPOSING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE YOU MUST COMPLY WITH THREE SEPARATE AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

I. THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990 PART 11 SECTION 34 DUTY OF CARE

Your organisation and yourself have a legal responsibility to ensure that your waste is correctly managed right up to the point of disposal.

DUTY OF CARE

The new regime of stringent statutory regulations now govern the handling of all controlled wastes. The law imposes a "Duty of Care" on any person producing, carrying, storing, treating, or having control of disposing of waste. This duty requires a waste producer to be satisfied that any organisation employed is professionally and technically competent, and the wastes only conveyed by a registered carrier, consigned to a properly licensed facility and accompanied by the necessary documentation. The originator must produce an adequate description of the waste material so as to prevent mismanagement of the waste, pollution of the environment and harm to human health.

The legal consequences of not complying with the above may be a fine or imprisonment. A copy must be kept by you for 3 years.

II. THE CONTROL OF POLLUTION (SPECIAL WASTE) REGULATIONS 1980 DUTIES OF PRODUCER OF SPECIAL WASTE

These regulations identify certain wastes which are sufficiently hazardous as to require their movement from point of arising to point of disposal to be closely monitored. These wastes, known as 'special wastes' present a threat of harm to human health. The method of monitoring the movement of special wastes is through a system of cradle-to-grave consignment notes on which signatures and other details are recorded at each stage of handover. Procedures of special wastes are responsible under the above regulations for the notification, removal and ensuring the safe deposit of their wastes. It is an offence for a special waste to be removed without a consignment note. (See Consignment Note form completion procedures on p14).

III. CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD AND RAIL (CLASSIFICATION PACKAGING AND LABELING) (CDG-CPL)

REGULATIONS 1994

The producer must ensure that the waste material is correctly packed, safe for transport and appropriately labeled.

(see Recommended for Packing p11)

Our aim is to assist and advise our customers to help them comply with the various legal requirements to enable them to dispose of their chemical waste as safely, efficiently and conveniently as possible.

It is the policy of McQuilkin & Co to provide a quality service and treat all waste in a professional manner within the requirements of current established legislation. The final treatment of our waste is undertaken by selected and approved treatment companies within the United Kingdom.

OUR WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE

NUMBER IS: SWE/018246/2

See page 19 for a copy of our license.

THE STEPS TO FINAL WASTE DISPOSAL

To obtain the cost of treatment of your chemical waste and also to prepare your consignment list of contents of your waste for the authorities: Prepare an itemised list describing as clearly as possible your chemicals for disposal in Individual Pack Sizes and Quantities. (N.B. You will need 6 xCopies of this list in all, 1 x original and 6 copies to be distributed as detailed below).For costing send your list to McQuilkin & Co and we will Quote you a fixed price.

NOTE:

Any material not easily categorised will be priced on a one off basis

(I) It is important that your consignment list is accurate with regards to the qualities and descriptions of your chemicals.

It is your responsibility **NOT** to include additional products once the list has been prepared.

(ii) MATERIAL BEING UNIDENTIFIED THEREFORE UNKNOWN - WHAT TO DO?

For specific identification of unknown material, laboratory facilities are available and can provide a description of unknown waste (there will be a charge for this service). Having accepted the cost of disposal, place your official order with McQuilkin & Co. You will then be require to pack the chemicals in the approved manner, keeping the chemical groups separate from each other (see p11). You are also require to fix the correct and appropriate hazard labels, UN Numbers, Proper Shipping Name and the list of contents to each outer packing container. (see recommendations for Packing and Labeling p12 & p13).

BE AWARE THAT THE LAWS RELATING TO WASTE DISPOSAL ARE CONTINUALLY CHANGING – THESE NOTES ARE FOR GUIDANCE ONLY AND MAY ALTER FROM TIME TO TIME.

MCQUILKIN & CO WASTE MANAGEMENT STAFF ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE TO OFFER ASSISTANCE AND ADVISE AT ANY POINT IN THE WASTE DISPOSAL PROCESS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PACKING AND LABELING

(i) All vessels (bottles, drums, cartons, bags etc.) must be sealed or contained within a sealed vessel.

(ii) All vessels must carry a clear, legible label describing the contents. N.B. Mixed chemicals must specify on the label approximate proportions. (i.e.)Methanol 70% Pet Ether 30%). (see also CDG-CPL Labeling requirements section)vi)).

(iii) Only like materials shall be packed together in the same outer container. Like materials are deemed as those within the same chemical packaging groups. (See p9).

(iv) Vessels shall be packed in inert filler (e.g..Vermiculite or polystyrene chips), with no glass/glass contact, within a safe outer container. (see also section (v)).

(v) Carriage of dangerous goods by road regulations (CDG) the classification, packaging and labeling legislation (CPL) require:- That all outer packaging containers of Hazardous Waste Chemicals must be approved and stamped with a UN Number that certifies the suitability of that packaging for the chemical it contains. On metal or plastic drums this number will be stamped either on the top, bottom or side of the drums. On cartons the UN Numbers will be printed on the side. The outer container must be clean, uncontaminated, undamaged and must be fit for the purpose. It must also be suitable for the packing group of the chemical. A UN Certifying number will look similar to this:

UN4G/X34/S/95-GB1308 or this

UN3H/Y1.6/200/95-GB243

PACKAGING GROUPS

X = MOST DANGEROUS

Z = LESS DANGEROUS

X = PACKING GROUP I

Y = PACKING GROUP II

Z = PACKING GROUP III

We will supply you with appropriate containers/packaging together with Danger (Hazard) Diamond Labels if required. In certain circumstances where small volumes of hazardous waste chemicals are packed together up to a maximum overall weight of 30Kg - UN Stamped cartons may not be necessary. We will advise you when this is applicable. Organic Peroxides and water reactive liquids - have their own detailed packing requirements.

(vi) The Law (CDG-CPL) now requires that the labeling on the outside of the outer containers conforms to various mandatory rules:-

You are required to show the UN number of the 'Primary Hazard' of the chemical content preceded by the letters UN.

You are required to show the 'Proper Shipping Name' of the chemical content (if proper shipping name has an asterisk* in the Approved Carriage List you must show up to two 'Technical Names' in brackets. (See approved carriage List on p11).

If bottles of different chemicals (or mixtures) are packed together only the UN number and proper shipping name of the chemical with the "Primary Hazard" need be displayed, however an itemised list of the chemical contents will need to be attached.

You must display the correct 'Danger Sign' (Hazard Diamond) with the correct 'Hazard classification number' for the chemical content. If there is a secondary hazard, that danger label must also be displayed but this must not include a class number. The Hazard Diamonds must be positioned touching the main label.

Hazard Labels must be of the regulation (minimum) 100 x 100mm Diamond shape. (N.B. Normal Laboratory supply labels cannot be used for the carriage of hazardous waste chemicals).

There are two important Reference Publications issued by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) that will give you detailed guidance to help you to identify the correct 'Proper Shipping

Name', classify your chemicals in priority of the hazard and select the appropriate Hazard Danger Diamond for the outer packaging. They will also give recommendations for packing hazardous chemicals.

These publications are:-

APPROVED CARRIAGE LIST. ISBN- 760745-3 £12.50

(This gives you the full list of all UN numbers for hazardous chemicals, their proper shipping names and all danger signs with classification codes)

DANGEROUS GOODS FOR CARRIAGE BY ROAD AND RAIL. £9.25

ISBN 071-760744-5

These publications may be obtained from HSE Books, Dillons or any good book suppliers.

We STRONGLY RECOMMEND that anyone involved in disposing of chemicals waste on an on going basis should acquire a copy of each of these publications.

You will also find considerable help with UN Numbers and Hazard Classification Codes within the chemicals section of the VWR Laboratory Supplies Catalogue.

IF YOU NEED A HELPLINE WE WILL BE PLEASED TO OFFER ASSISTANCE

REMEMBER REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

ARE BACKED BY LAW-PRODUCERS OF WASTE MUST FOLLOW THE RULES!

MIXED CHEMICALS PACKAGING

COMPATIBILITY GROUPS

(NOTE - INDIVIDUALLY PACK SIZES AND QUANTITIES MUST BE LISTED)

1) INORGANIC – SOLIDS Can be packed with inorganic solids.

2) ACIDS - Solid Acids could be packed together

3) ALKALIS

4) FLAMMABLES

Flash point more than 21°C and Flash point less than 21°C could be packed together

5) EXPLOSIVES

e.g. Picric Acid, Nitrobenzene, Trinitrotoluene etc.

6) OXIDISERS e.g. Hydrogen Peroxide, Hypochlorites, Sodium Perchlorates etc.

7) ORGANICS – SOLIDS can be packed with inorganic solids ORGANICS – LIQUIDS should be packed separately

8) CYANIDES

9) REACTIVES e.g. Sodium, Lithium, Potassium Rubidium Carbides, Phosphorous, Thionyl Chloride etc

10) CARCINOGENS e.g. Orthotoluidine etc

OUR WASTE MANAGEMENT STAFF WILL GIVE ADVISE AND ASSISTANCE IF REQUIRED

When your chemicals are Packed, listed, and Correctly Labeled your next task is to complete the **CONSIGNMENT NOTE FORMS**

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS THAT EFFECT YOU! FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER 1996

"THE SPECIAL WASTE REGULATIONS" (1996) HAVE BROUGHT THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO THE LAW:

*THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY IS THE BODY THAT NOW REGULATES WASTE.

*WASTE PRODUCERS MAY BE VISITED BY THE AGENCY.

*THE CONSIGNMENT NOTE LAYOUT HAS ALTERED, NOW COLOUR, HAZARD CODES AND INDUSTRY CODES ARE REQUIRED.

*THE REGULATIONS IMPOSE A £25 CHARGE FOR EACH CONSIGNMENT NOTE.

*HAZARD CODES MUST BE ASSIGNED TO EACH SPECIAL WASTE.

*THE DEFINITION OF "SPECIAL WASTE" HAS NOW BEEN BROADENED, SO MANY WASTES THAT DID NOT PREVIOUSLY HAVE TO BE CONSIGNED WILL NOW HAVE TO BE.

*PENALTIES FOR BREACHES OF THE REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN INCREASED.

CONSIGNMENT NOTE COMPLETION PROCEDURES FROM SEPTEMBER 1996

WHITE COPY (PRENOTIFICATION COPY) You must complete parts A and B

A1 Your name, address and postcode. (You are the Consignor of the waste).

A2 Waste destination name, address and postcode (The Consignee).

A3 Tick appropriate box.

A4 Anticipated collection date (if a succession, the anticipated last date as well).

A5 Your name, signature and company.

A6 Your telephone no.

A7 Name of original waste producer, if applicable.

B1 Waste description*

B2 UK Waste Classification Code for each waste. Codes published 1996*

B3 Physical form of waste*

B4 Colour of waste-bulk loads.*

B5 Total quantity and size of containers.

B6 Most significant components

B7 Hazard codes. H1-H14 as appropriate.

B8 Waste production process.

*IF THERE ARE SEVERAL WASTES BEING CONSIGNED, LIST THESE ON SEPARATE SHEET(S) OF PAPER. THESE MUST BE NUMBERED AND HAVE THE CONSIGNMENT NOTE NUMBER ON EACH PAGE.

REMEMBER TO FILL THE BOX "**NO. OF ADDITIONAL SHEET(S)**" IN SECTION B AND TO ATTACH THE SHEETS SECURELY.

Once you have filled in the above details could you please fax the white copy with a

copy of the list to: **SEPA West FAX No: 01355 574688**

Then put the same copy in the post with compliment slip, to say it has been faxed and

send it to : **SEPA West 5 Redwood Crescent, Peel Park, East Kilbride, GLASGOW, G74 5PP**

Please then send a fax copy of the consignment note to McQuilkin & Co to enable a

booking to be made.

All New waste movements must be prenotified to **SEPA not more than 1 month or less than 72 hours before the removal of the consignment.**

If your repeat waste disposal will be exactly the same waste each time, prenotification is not required for second and subsequent movements of waste in succession up to a maximum period of 1 year.

If within three working days the Agency do not register to you any official objection to your waste being moved, inform our Waste Department and we will arrange collection with you.

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COLLECTION DAY PROCEDURES

The consignor and carrier should confirm details in A and B.

The carrier should then complete C1 and C2 and sign for the consignment.

The consignor should confirm details in B and C and complete section D.

The consignor should ensure the carrier is aware of precautions required in handling the waste.

You keep the fifth copy (green) as part of your records together with the list of chemicals for at least 3 years and give the remainder (including a copy of the list of chemicals securely attached) to the carrier.

On arrival at disposal site consignee completes Section E.

Carrier retains fourth copy (Orange).

Consignee retains third copy (pink).

Consignee sends second copy (yellow) to his Agency Office.

CODING OF HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES FOR SPECIAL WASTES

(NOTE THAT SEVERAL CODES CAN BE ASSIGNED TO A SINGLE SUBSTANCE)

H1 EXPLOSIVE. Substances and preparations which may explode under the effect of flame or which are more sensitive to shocks of friction than dinitrobenzene.

H2 OXIDISING. Substances and preparations which exhibit highly exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances.

H3-A HIGHLY FLAMMABLE

Liquid substances and preparations having a flash point below 21 degrees centigrade (including extremely flammable liquids), or Substances and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature without any application of energy, or Solid substances and preparations which may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn or to be consumed after removal of the source of ignition, gaseous substances and preparation which are flammable in air at normal pressure, or substances and preparations which, in contact with water or damp air, evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

H3-B FLAMMABLE. Liquid substances and preparations having a flash point equal to or greater than 21 degrees centigrade and less than or equal to 55 degrees centigrade.

H4 IRRITANT. Non corrosive substances and preparation which, through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with skin or mucous membrane, can cause inflammation.

H5 HARMFUL. Substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested, or, if they penetrate the skin, may involve limited health risks.

H6 TOXIC. Substances and preparations (including very toxic substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve serious, acute or chronic health risks and even death.

H7 CARCINOGENIC. Substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce cancer or increase its incidence.

H8 CORROSIVE. Substances and preparations which may destroy living tissue on contact.

H9 INFECTIOUS. Substances containing viable micro organisms or their toxins which are known or reliably believed to cause disease in man or other living organisms.

H10 TERTAOGENIC. Substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce non hereditary congenial malformations or increase their incidence.

H11 MUTAGENIC. Substances and preparations which if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce hereditary genetic defects or increase their incidence.

H12 Substances and preparations which release toxic or very toxic gases in contact with water, air or an acid.

H13 Substances and preparations capable by any means, after disposal, of yielding another substance e.g. a leachate.

H14 ECOTOXIC. Substances and preparations which present or may present immediate or delayed risks for one or more sectors of the environment.

BE AWARE THAT THE LAWS RELATING TO WASTE DISPOSAL MAY CHANGE FROM TIME TO TIME. OUR STAFF ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST AND ADVISE.