

ANNEX I - CATEGORIES OF WASTES WHICH ARE HAZARDOUS WASTES

Waste Streams:

- Y0 All wastes containing or contaminated by radionuclides, the concentration or properties of which result from human activity;
- Y1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics;
- Y2 Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products;
- Y3 Waste pharmaceutical, drugs and medicines;
- Y4 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals;
- Y5 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of organic solvents;
- 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 biphenyl (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyl (PBBs);
- Y11 Wastes tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment;
- Y12 Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish;
- Y13 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives;
- Y14 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known;
- 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;
- Y46 Wastes collected from households, including sewage and sewage sludges;
- Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes;

Wastes having as constituents:

- Y19 Metal carbonyls;
- Y20 Beryllium; beryllium compounds;
- Y21 Hexavalent chromium compounds;
- Y22 Copper compounds;
- Y23 Zinc compounds
- Y24 Arsenic, arsenic compounds;
- Y25 Selenium; selenium compounds;
- Y26 Cadmium; cadmium compounds;
- Y27 Antimony; antimony compounds;
- Y28 Tellurium; tellurium compounds;
- Y29 Mercury, mercury compounds;
- Y30 Thallium; thallium compounds;
- Y31 Lead; lead compounds;
- Y32 Inorganic fluorine 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; phenol compounds including chlorophenols;
 Y40 Ethers;
 Y41 Halogenated organic solvents;
 Y42 Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents;
 Y43 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan;
 Y44 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin;
 Y45 Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Annex (e.g., Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44).

ANNEX II - LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS

UN code Characteristics Class*

1 H1 Explosive

An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction or producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.

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

H3 Flammable liquids

The word "flammable" has the same meaning as "inflammable". Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures or liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5 degrees C, closed cup test, or not more than 65.6 degrees C, open-cup test. (Since the results of open-cup tests and of closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable and even individual results by the same test are often variable, regulations varying from the above figures to make allowance for such difference would be within the spirit of this definition).

4.1 H4.1 Flammable solids

Solids, or waste solids, other than those classed as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.

4.2 H4.2 Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion

Substances or wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up on contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.

4.3 H4.3 Substances or wastes which, by interaction with water are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

5.1 H5.1 Oxidizing

Substances or wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials.

5.2 H5.2 Organic peroxides

Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent-0-0-structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.

6.1 H6.1 Poisonous (Acute)

Substances or wastes liable either to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact.

6.2 H6.2 Infectious substances

Substances or wastes containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.

8 H8 Corrosives

Substances or wastes which, 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; they may also cause other hazards.

9 H10 Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water.

Substances or wastes which, by interaction with air or water, are liable to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities.

9 H11 Toxic (Delayed or chronic)

Substances or wastes which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.

9 H12 Exotoxic

Substances or wastes which 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 Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.