



Guidance on the classification and assessment of
waste (1st Edition v1.2.GB)
Technical Guidance WM3

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List of Abbreviations

AH	Absolute hazardous
AN	Absolutely non-hazardous
ATP	Adaptation to technical progress
AWCCT	Asphalt waste containing coal tar
BaP	Benzo[a]pyrene
BSI	British Standards Institute
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CEN	European Committee for Standardisation
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CLI	Classification and Labelling Inventory
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances Regulation (GB or EU)
EC	European Community
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
ECVAM	European centre for the validation of alternative methods
EEC	European Economic Community
ELV	End of Life Vehicle
EU	European Union
GHS	Globally Harmonised System
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LoW	List of Waste
LoWD	List of Wastes Decision (2002/532/EC)
MCL	Mandatory Classification List, under the GB CLP Regulation
MFSU	Manufacture, formulation, supply and use.
MH	Mirror hazardous
MN	Mirror non-hazardous
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
REACH	Registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (UK or EU)
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SoS	Secretary of State
STP	Standard temperature and pressure (25°C and 1 atmosphere pressure)
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
WEEE	Waste electronic and electrical equipment
WFD	Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
XRD	X-Ray Diffraction

Introduction

Overview

As part of your waste duty of care you must classify the waste your business produces:

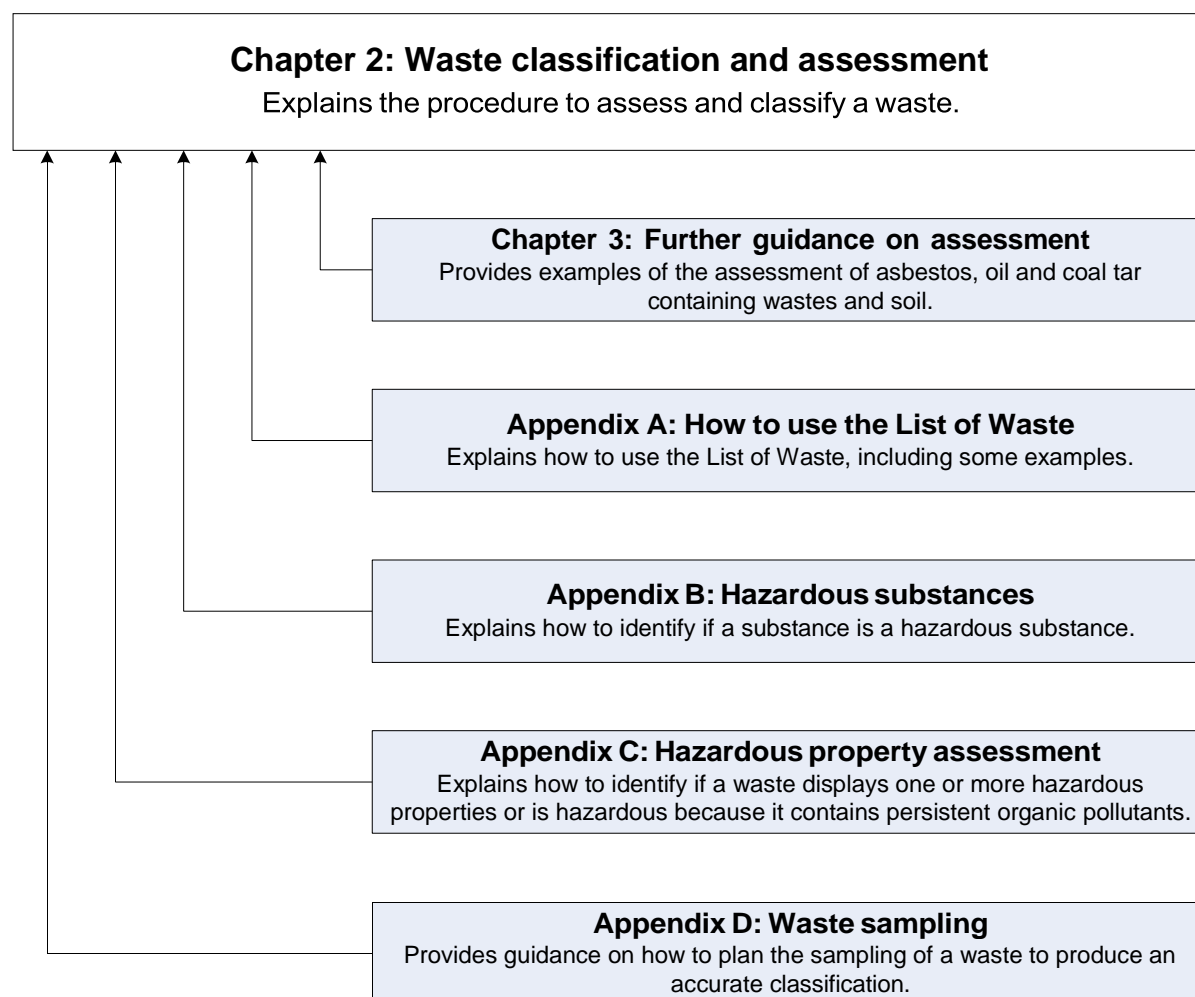
- before it is collected, disposed of or recovered
- to identify the controls that apply to the movement of the waste
- to complete waste documents and records
- to identify suitably authorised waste management options
- to prevent harm to people and the environment.

You should use this version (1.1.GB) of the guidance if you produce, manage or regulate waste in England, Scotland or Wales. If you are in Northern Ireland you should use version 1.1.NI instead.

For most wastes, you will need to identify if the waste has a hazardous property before you can classify or describe it.

This guidance explains how to assess if the waste displays a hazardous property and how to classify it.

Chapter 2 provides the procedure for waste classification and assessment. This procedure uses the supporting information provided in five appendices as shown below.



Appendix A:

How to use the List of Waste

This appendix explains how to use the List of Waste to identify the possible code or codes that the waste may be classified under.

The code or codes determines both:

- the assessment needed to identify the correct code
- whether a waste is hazardous or non-hazardous

This supports steps 2, 3 and 7 of the waste classification and assessment procedure in Chapter 2.

Introduction

The List of Waste (LoW) is the legal classification system used for classifying waste and identifying if a waste is hazardous waste.

The list also has a set of legal instructions that explain how it has to be used. It is important these are followed because the structure of the list is designed to work with these instructions.

The structure of the List of Waste (LoW)

Chapters

The LoW is divided into 20 chapters, numbered 01 to 20.

Some chapters are based on the type of industrial process or business activity that produced the waste. For example:

- **Chapter 04: Wastes from the Leather, Fur and Textile Industries**

Other chapters are based on the type of waste. For example:

- **Chapter 13: Oil Wastes and Wastes of Liquid Fuels (except edible oils, and those in chapters 05, 12 and 19)**

The titles of these chapters are important. The waste has to fall within the scope of the title to be considered within it.

Some titles, like that for chapter 13, also exclude certain wastes from that entire chapter.

The chapter titles are set out in Table A1.1

Sub-chapters

Most chapters contain a number of subchapters.

These divide the chapter into sub-groups based on either industrial process and business activity, or type of waste.

Each sub-chapter is given another two digit number (creating a four digit number with the chapter number).

For example:

- **Sub-chapter 04 02: wastes from the textile industry**
- **Sub-chapter 13 01: waste hydraulic oils**

The sub-chapter title, like the chapter title, is also important.

Individual entries

Within each sub-chapter are the classification codes for individual wastes.

These are given an additional two digit number, to create a six digit number with the chapter and subchapter numbers. For example

- 04 02 16* dyestuffs and pigments containing hazardous substances

The description accompanying the code explains the scope of the code. It may do this in a variety of ways including references to the type of waste, the activity or process that produced it, its composition, or properties.

Example : how chapter and subchapter titles interact with code descriptions

Chapter 20 contains codes for:

- **Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions**

Sub-chapter 20 01 contains codes for:

- **20 01 Separately collected fractions (except 15 01)**

Within sub-chapter 20 01 is the following six digit code

- 20 01 01 paper and cardboard

For 20 01 01 to be considered the waste must:

- be from a household (or is waste similar to that produced by a household), due to the scope of the chapter title
- be collected/co-collected as a separate fraction, due to the scope of the sub-chapter title
- not include any waste packaging, due to the exclusion of 15 01 in the sub-chapter title
- be paper or cardboard or a mixture of paper and cardboard

If the waste does not meet all four of the above criteria 20 01 01 would not be the most appropriate code.

Instructions on how to use the List of Waste

The LoW has legal instructions that explain how it must be used to ensure the correct code for a waste is identified. It is important to understand that the LoW is not a 'look up' list. To accurately identify the 'appropriate' code or codes for your waste you must both:

- consider the entire list, rather than focussing on a single process chapter
- use the chapters in the order of precedence specified in the instructions (set out in steps 1 to 5 below and illustrated in Table A1.1)

Steps 1 to 4 will help you identify the appropriate code or codes that may apply to a waste. In many cases more than one code will need to be considered at this stage.

Step 5 explains the different types of codes and how the possible codes are considered further in chapter 2 to identify the appropriate code.

Step 1 Identification by waste source

The first step is to look at Chapters 01 to 12 and 17 to 20.

These chapters refer specifically to an industry process or business activity that has produced the waste, and to municipal waste.

A business will typically have municipal wastes (chapter 20) and wastes from one or more processes or activities. A number of chapters will normally need to be considered.

If your waste falls into one of these chapters, and is listed there with one or more applicable entries, you should use the most appropriate code for your waste.

If, for example, you have a chemical surface treatment process that produces waste aqueous rinse waters, you could code them as either:

11 01 11* aqueous rinsing liquids containing hazardous substances MH

11 01 12 aqueous rinsing liquids other than those mentioned in 11 01 11 MN

Step 5 explains how to decide which of these entries you must choose.

You must not use any six digit entry ending in '99' from the chapters considered at step 1 because more appropriate entries might be found in other chapters. See step 4.

Step 2 Check chapters 13, 14 and 15.

If no appropriate entry is found in chapters 01 to 12 or 17 to 20, then you should check chapters 13, 14 and 15 to see if the waste is listed there. '99' codes from chapters 13, 14 and 15 may be considered.

These chapters contain subchapters and codes for:

- waste oils and fuels
- waste solvents and refrigerants
- waste packaging, absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing

Step 3 Check chapter 16

If there is no appropriate code or codes in chapters 01 to 15 or 17 to 20, the next step is to look in chapter 16. '99' codes from chapters 16 may be considered.

Chapter 16 contains sub-chapters and codes for many general wastes such as:

- vehicles
- electronic equipment and batteries
- chemicals
- aqueous liquid wastes

Step 4 '99' Codes

Occasionally an appropriate code or codes may not be identified in steps 1 to 3.

This is unusual, so we recommend you review steps 1 to 3 before proceeding. If you're unsure seek advice.

If a waste is from one of the industry processes 01 to 12 and 17 to 20, you can now use the 99 code that you were not able to use in Step 1. An example of a waste that is coded 99 is a separate fraction of municipal hygiene wastes (20 01 99).

You should still use the 'most appropriate' code, so shouldn't use a 99 code if a more suitable alternative is available in another chapter of the LoW. For example amalgam waste from veterinary healthcare care should be coded 18 01 10*, even though that code relates to human healthcare, as it's clearly suitable.

Step 5 Identify the type of code and assessment needed

In Steps 1 to 4 you should have selected one or more codes that may apply to the waste.

You now need to look at the 'entry type' to work out what assessment is needed to select the correct code.

In the list of waste there are four types of entry, those coloured in:

- **red** and labelled **AH**; they are known as 'absolute hazardous' wastes
- **black** and labelled **AN**; they are known as 'absolute non-hazardous' wastes
- **blue** and labelled **MH**; they are known as 'mirror hazardous' entries
- **green** and labelled **MN**; they are known as 'mirror non-hazardous' entries

The six-digit codes in the LoW that are hazardous wastes have an asterisk (*) next to them.

'Absolute hazardous' (AH) entries

'Absolute hazardous' entries, are colour-coded red and labelled AH in this Appendix. For example:

13 07 01* fuel oil and diesel

AH

Wastes are simply assigned to these codes if they fit the description next to the code. This description normally refers to a type or sub-type of material (eg a filter cake or type of oil) or sometimes a source activity or process. If the waste fits the description you must assign this code.

Where the waste description next to the AH six-digit code does not have a 'specific' or 'general' reference to 'hazardous substances' - this means that the concentration of hazardous substances in the waste, and hazardous properties, must not be considered during classification. **These wastes are automatically considered hazardous.**

As hazardous waste they are marked in the LoW with an asterisk (*),

You do not need to work out what chemicals are in the waste to classify it, and find out if it's hazardous or not. But you must still find what (if any) hazardous properties the waste displays, and determine the composition, for consignment and transport.

There are some unusual 'absolute hazardous' entries that are linked to other entries. In these cases you need to determine if the waste fits the description of the 'absolute hazardous' entry or not. Some examples of this include:

- 'absolute hazardous' entries for waste oils that are distinguished by type of oil, and presence of PCBs
- 'absolute hazardous' and 'absolute non-hazardous' entries for electrical waste that are distinguished by the presence of absence or hazardous components (see example 6)

Further information is provided to explain this type of entry either as notes within the list or separate examples.

Key Point : Absolute hazardous wastes with no hazardous properties

A waste that falls under an absolute hazardous entry (eg any non-edible oil) is always hazardous.

If that waste has no hazardous properties the absolute hazardous entry still applies. The law does not allow another entry to be applied to that waste.

‘Absolute non-hazardous’ (AN) entries

If an entry in the LoW is not listed with an asterisk, and it does not have any link to a mirror or absolute hazardous entry, the entry is automatically not hazardous. An example is:

03 01 01 waste bark and cork

AN

If the waste fits the description for that code it can be considered.

But before assigning an absolute non-hazardous entry you must check if there are any linked or related entries that also need to be considered. Examples of wastes with linked codes include:

- electrical wastes and batteries (see examples 5 and 6)
- medicines
- stabilised/solidified waste

‘Mirror hazardous’ (MH) and ‘mirror non-hazardous’ (MN) entries

Some wastes are not automatically hazardous or non-hazardous - they are called mirror entry wastes.

These wastes have:

- a hazardous waste entry (or entries) marked with an asterisk (*), and
- an alternative non-hazardous waste entry (or entries) not marked with an asterisk

A hazardous mirror has a ‘specific’ or ‘general’ reference to ‘hazardous substances’ in its waste description. For example:

07 01 11* sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances MH

The non-hazardous mirror usually (but not always) has a defined link to its mirror using the words ‘other than those mentioned in ...’ for example:

07 01 12 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 01 11 MN

This is an example of a mirror pair where the hazardous entry has a ‘general’ reference to a hazardous substance(s). The hazardous entry is chosen either if the waste:

- contains any hazardous substance(s) at or above levels that cause it to display a hazardous property
- persistent organic pollutants at or above the concentration limits that cause it to be hazardous

Another example of mirror entries is:

17 03 01* bituminous mixtures containing coal tar MH

17 03 02 bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01 MN

This is an example of a mirror pair where the hazardous entry has a ‘specific’ reference to a hazardous substance, in this case coal tar. The hazardous entry is chosen only if the waste either contains:

- the particular hazardous substance (in this case coal tar) at a level that causes it to display a hazardous property
- persistent organic pollutants at or above the concentration limits that cause it to be hazardous

See Chapter 2 and Appendix C for guidance on whether the hazardous or non-hazardous mirror entry, and the assessment of hazardous properties, is applicable.

Key Point : Unusual Mirror hazardous (MH) entries

Not all **Mirror hazardous (MH)** entries link to a single **mirror non-hazardous (MN)** entry.

Some may link to **absolute hazardous (AH)** entries, other **mirror hazardous (MH)**, multiple **mirror non-hazardous (MN)**, or absolute non-hazardous entries (AN).

These entries may occur as groups of several interacting entries, and a **mirror non-hazardous (MN)** entry may not always be provided in the same chapter or sub-chapter of the list. These entries may fall in different steps in the procedure above.

A small number of entries refer to chemical properties (eg flammable) associated with hazardous properties, rather than hazardous substances. We have presented these here as mirror entries.

Examples of how to apply coding

This appendix includes the following general examples of how to code:

1. [Co-collected and mixed wastes](#)
2. [Aqueous liquids or concentrates](#)

The following specific examples of the coding of certain wastes are also included:

3. [End of life vehicles](#)
4. [Offensive hygiene waste from non-healthcare activities](#)
5. [Batteries from municipal sources](#)
6. [Waste electronic and electrical equipment](#)
7. [Packaging wastes and contents](#)

Note: The examples included in the previous WM2 guidance on hazardous waste have either been moved to Chapter 3 (soil, asbestos, coal tar and oily wastes), or included as alphabetical notes within the list presented here.

Table A1.1: List of Waste chapters and their order of precedence

Code	ChapterDescription	Step (Order of precedence)
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS	1
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING	1
03	WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD	1
04	WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	1
05	WASTES FROM PETROLEUM REFINING, NATURAL GAS PURIFICATION AND PYROLYTIC TREATMENT OF COAL	1
06	WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES	1
07	WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES	1
08	WASTES FROM THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, SUPPLY AND USE (MFSU) OF COATINGS (PAINTS, VARNISHES AND VITREOUS ENAMELS), ADHESIVES, SEALANTS AND PRINTING INKS	1
09	WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY	1
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES	1
11	WASTES FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT AND COATING OF METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS, NON-FERROUS HYDRO-METALLURGY	1
12	WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS	1
13	OIL WASTES AND WASTES OF LIQUID FUELS (except edible oils, and those in chapters 05, 12 and 19)	2
14	WASTE ORGANIC SOLVENTS, REFRIGERANTS AND PROPELLANTS (except 07 and 08)	2
15	WASTE PACKAGING, ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	2
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST	3
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)	1
18	WASTES FROM HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH CARE AND/OR RELATED RESEARCH (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)	1
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE	1
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS	1

Legal definitions used by the list

The following legal definitions are included in the list of waste

Term	Definition
'hazardous substance'	'means a substance classified as hazardous as a consequence of fulfilling the criteria laid down in parts 2 to 5 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008' ¹
'heavy metal'	'means any compound of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium (VI), copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, tellurium, thallium and tin, as well as these materials in metallic form, as far as these are classified as hazardous substances'
'polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls' ('PCBs')	<p>'means PCBs as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 96/59/EC'.</p> <p>Article 2(a) says that 'PCBs means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polychlorinated biphenyls • polychlorinated terphenyls • monomethyl-tetrachlorodiphenyl methane, Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane, Monomethyldibromo-diphenyl methane • any mixture containing any of the above mentioned substances in a total of more than 0,005 %by weight'
'transition metals'	'means any of the following metals: any compound of scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum and tantalum, as well as these materials in metallic form, as far as these are classified as hazardous substances'
'stabilisation'	'means processes which change the hazardousness of the constituents in the waste and transform hazardous waste into non-hazardous waste'
'solidification'	'means processes which only change the physical state of the waste by using additives without changing the chemical properties of the waste'
'partly stabilised wastes'	'means wastes containing, after the stabilisation process, hazardous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-hazardous constituents and could be released into the environment in the short, middle or long term'

¹ Reference to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 means the GB CLP Regulation

Code	Description	Entry Type	Example provided
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE		
19 01	wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste		
19 01 02	ferrous materials removed from bottom ash	AN	
19 01 05*	filter cake from gas treatment	AH	
19 01 06*	aqueous liquid wastes from gas treatment and other aqueous liquid wastes	AH	
19 01 07*	solid wastes from gas treatment	AH	
19 01 10*	spent activated carbon from flue-gas treatment	AH	
19 01 11*	bottom ash and slag containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 01 12	bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11	MN	
19 01 13*	fly ash containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 01 14	fly ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 13	MN	
19 01 15*	boiler dust containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 01 16	boiler dust other than those mentioned in 19 01 15	MN	
19 01 17*	pyrolysis wastes containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 01 18	pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17	MN	
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds	AN	
19 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified	AN	
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)		
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes	AN	
19 02 04*	premixed wastes composed of at least one hazardous waste	AH	
19 02 05*	sludges from physico/chemical treatment containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 02 06	sludges from physico/chemical treatment other than those mentioned in 19 02 05	MN	
19 02 07*	oil and concentrates from separation	AH	
19 02 08*	liquid combustible wastes containing hazardous substances	MH	<u>2</u>
19 02 09*	solid combustible wastes containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09	MN	
19 02 11*	other wastes containing hazardous substances	MH	<u>2</u>
19 02 99	wastes not otherwise specified	MN	<u>2</u>
19 03	stabilised/solidified wastes		
19 03 04*	wastes marked as hazardous, partly stabilised other than 19 03 08	AH	
19 03 05	stabilised wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 04	AN	
19 03 06*	wastes marked as hazardous, solidified	AH	
19 03 07	solidified wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 06	AN	
19 03 08*	partly stabilised mercury	AH	

Code	Description	Entry Type	Example provided
19 04	vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification		
19 04 01	vitrified waste	AN	
19 04 02*	fly ash and other flue-gas treatment wastes	AH	
19 04 03*	non-vitrified solid phase	AH	
19 04 04	aqueous liquid wastes from vitrified waste tempering	AN	
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes		
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes	AN	
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste	AN	
19 05 03	off-specification compost	AN	
19 05 99	wastes not otherwise specified	AN	2
19 06	wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste		
19 06 03	liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste	AN	
19 06 04	digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste	AN	
19 06 05	liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste	AN	
19 06 06	digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste	AN	
19 06 99	wastes not otherwise specified	AN	
19 07	landfill leachate		
19 07 02*	landfill leachate containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 07 03	landfill leachate other than those mentioned in 19 07 02	MN	
19 08	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified		
19 08 01	screenings	AN	
19 08 02	waste from desanding	AN	
19 08 05	sludges from treatment of urban waste water	AN	
19 08 06*	saturated or spent ion exchange resins	AH	
19 08 07*	solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers	AH	
19 08 08*	membrane system waste containing heavy metals	MH	
19 08 09	grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats	AN	
19 08 10*	grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation other than those mentioned in 19 08 09	AH	
19 08 11*	sludges containing hazardous substances from biological treatment of industrial waste water	MH	
19 08 12	sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 11	MN	
19 08 13*	sludges containing hazardous substances from other treatment of industrial waste water	MH	
19 08 14	sludges from other treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 13	MN	
19 08 99	wastes not otherwise specified	MN	

Code	Description	Entry Type	Example provided
19 09	wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use		
19 09 01	solid waste from primary filtration and screenings	AN	
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification	AN	
19 09 03	sludges from decarbonation	AN	
19 09 04	spent activated carbon	AN	
19 09 05	saturated or spent ion exchange resins	AN	
19 09 06	solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers	AN	
19 09 99	wastes not otherwise specified	AN	
19 10	wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes		
19 10 01	iron and steel waste	AN	
19 10 02	non-ferrous waste	AN	
19 10 03*	fluff-light fraction and dust containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 10 04	fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03	MN	
19 10 05*	other fractions containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 10 06	other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05	MN	
19 11	wastes from oil regeneration		
19 11 01*	spent filter clays	AH	
19 11 02*	acid tars	AH	
19 11 03*	aqueous liquid wastes	AH	
19 11 04*	wastes from cleaning of fuel with bases	AH	
19 11 05*	sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 11 06	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 19 11 05	MN	
19 11 07*	wastes from flue-gas cleaning	AH	
19 11 99	wastes not otherwise specified	AN	
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified		
19 12 01	paper and cardboard	AN	
19 12 02	ferrous metal	AN	
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal	AN	
19 12 04	plastic and rubber	AN	
19 12 05	glass	AN	
19 12 06*	wood containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06	MN	
19 12 08	textiles	AN	
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)	AN	
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)	AN	
19 12 11*	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing hazardous substances	MH	

Code	Description	Entry Type	Example provided
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	MN	
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation		
19 13 01*	solid wastes from soil remediation containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01	MN	
19 13 03*	sludges from soil remediation containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 13 04	sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03	MN	
19 13 05*	sludges from groundwater remediation containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 13 06	sludges from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 05	MN	
19 13 07*	aqueous liquid wastes and aqueous concentrates from groundwater remediation containing hazardous substances	MH	
19 13 08	aqueous liquid wastes and aqueous concentrates from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 07	MN	
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS		
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)		
20 01 01	paper and cardboard	AN	
20 01 02	glass	AN	
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste	AN	
20 01 10	clothes	AN	
20 01 11	textiles	AN	
20 01 13*	solvents	AH	
20 01 14*	acids	AH	
20 01 15*	alkalines	AH	
20 01 17*	photochemicals	AH	
20 01 19*	pesticides	AH	
20 01 21*	fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste	AH	6
20 01 23*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons	AH	6
20 01 25	edible oil and fat	AN	
20 01 26*	oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 25	AH	
20 01 27*	paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing hazardous substances	MH	
20 01 28	paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27	MN	
20 01 29*	detergents containing hazardous substances	MH	
20 01 30	detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29	MN	
20 01 31*	cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines	AH	u
20 01 32	medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31	AN	u