

## SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 2(1) and 17

### ACTIVITIES EXEMPT FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSING

1.—(1) The use, under a permit granted under [<sup>F1</sup>the 2012 Regulations], of waste glass as part of an activity within Part B of Section 3.3 (the manufacture of glass and glass fibre) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to [<sup>F1</sup>the 2012 Regulations] if the total quantity of waste glass so used in that activity does not exceed 600,000 tonnes in any period of twelve months.

(2) The storage, at the place where the activity is carried out, of any waste which is intended to be used in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (1).

#### Textual Amendments

**F1** Words in sch. 1 para. 1(1) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), **sch. 11 para. 24(8)** (with reg. 71)

2.—(1) The operation, under a permit granted under [<sup>F2</sup>the 2012 Regulations], of a scrap metal furnace with a design holding capacity of less than 25 tonnes to the extent that it is or forms part of an activity within paragraph (a) or (d) of Part B of Section 2.1 (ferrous metals) or paragraph (a) or (b) of Part B of Section 2.2 (non ferrous metals) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to [<sup>F2</sup>the 2012 Regulations].

(2) The loading or unloading of such a furnace in connection with its operation in a manner covered by the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (1).

(3) The storage, at the place where such a furnace is located (but not in cases where that place is used for carrying on business as a scrap metal dealer) of scrap metal intended to be submitted to an operation covered by the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (1).

#### Textual Amendments

**F2** Words in sch. 1 para. 2(1) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), **sch. 11 para. 24(8)** (with reg. 71)

3. The carrying on of any of the following operations—

(a) burning as a fuel, under a permit granted under [<sup>F3</sup>the 2012 Regulations], of—

(i) straw, poultry litter or wood;

(ii) waste oil listed in Table 1 (including waste oil which is special waste); or

(iii) solid fuel which has been manufactured from waste by a process involving the application of heat,

to the extent that it is or forms part of an activity within Part B of any Section of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to [<sup>F3</sup>the 2012 Regulations];

(b) the secure storage on any premises of any wastes mentioned in sub paragraph (a), other than waste oil, which are intended to be burned as mentioned in that sub paragraph, and the feeding of such wastes into an appliance in which they are to be so burned;

(c) the secure storage of waste oil listed in Table 1 (including waste oil which is special waste) at the place where it is produced for a period not exceeding 12 months if the waste oil is intended to be submitted to an operation covered by the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (a); and provided that the total volume of that oil does not at any time exceed 23,000 litres;

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**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (d) burning as a fuel, under an authorisation granted under a permit granted under [F3 the 2012 Regulations], of tyres to the extent that it is or forms part of an activity within Part B of Section 1.1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to [F3 the 2012 Regulations], and the shredding and feeding of tyres into an appliance in which they are to be so burned;
- (e) the secure storage on any premises of tyres where—
- (i) the tyres are intended to be submitted to an operation covered by the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (d);
  - (ii) the tyres are stored separately;
  - (iii) none of the tyres is stored on the premises for longer than 12 months; and
  - (iv) the number of the tyres stored on the premises does not at any time exceed 1,000.

**Table 1**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>Waste hydraulic oils (13 01)</i>	
13 01 09 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral based chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 10 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral based non chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 11 <sup>2</sup>	Synthetic hydraulic oils
13 01 12 <sup>2</sup>	Readily biodegradable hydraulic oils
13 01 13 <sup>2</sup>	Other hydraulic oils
<i>Waste engine, gear and lubricating oils (13 02)</i>	
13 02 04 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 05 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based non chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 06 <sup>2</sup>	Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

13 02 07<sup>2</sup> Readily biodegradable engine, gear and lubricating oils

13 02 08<sup>2</sup> Other engine, gear and lubricating oils

*Waste insulating and heat transmission oils (13 03)*

13 03 06<sup>2</sup> Mineral based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01 (insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs)

13 03 07<sup>2</sup> Mineral based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils

13 03 08<sup>2</sup> Synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils

13 03 09<sup>2</sup> Readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils

13 03 10<sup>2</sup> Other insulating and heat transmission oils

*Bilge oils (13 04)*

13 04 01<sup>2</sup> Bilge oils from inland navigation

13 04 02<sup>2</sup> Bilge oils from jetty sewers

13 04 03<sup>2</sup> Bilge oils from other navigation

*Waste of liquid fuels (13 07)*

13 07 01<sup>2</sup> Fuel oil and diesel

13 07 02<sup>2</sup> Petrol

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

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13 07 03<sup>2</sup>

Other fuels (including mixtures)

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

### Textual Amendments

**F3** Words in sch. 1 para. 3(a)(d) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), **sch. 11 para. 24(8)** (with reg. 71)

4.—(1) The cleaning, washing, spraying or coating of waste consisting of packaging or containers so that it or they can be reused if the total quantity of such waste so dealt with at any place does not exceed 1,000 tonnes in any period of seven days.

(2) The storage of waste in connection with the carrying on of any activities described in sub paragraph (1) if that storage is at the place where the activity is carried on unless—

- (a) the total quantity of such waste stored at that place exceeds 1,000 tonnes; or
- (b) more than one tonne of metal containers used for the transport or storage of any chemical are dealt with in any period of seven days.

5.—<sup>F4</sup>(1) Burning of biomass waste or animal carcasses to the extent that doing so is, or forms part of, an activity falling within paragraphs (a) or (b) of Part B of Section 5.1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations.]

(2) The secure storage of waste intended to be submitted to such burning.

(3) Sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) apply only where—

- (a) the plant is not located in an air quality management area designated under section 83 of the 1995 Act; and
- (b) the waste is stored and burned in accordance with the requisite planning permission (if any).

(4) The recovery, from waste vegetable oils (within category 20 01 25 of the European Waste Catalogue), of fuel for use in an engine of an aircraft, hovercraft, mechanically propelled vehicle, railway locomotive, ship or other vessel, or in appliances described in sub paragraph (1).

(5) The secure storage of—

- (a) such waste vegetable oil prior to the carrying out of the fuel recovery process, and
- (b) waste produced by the fuel recovery process.

(6) Sub paragraph (4) or, as the case may be, (5) applies only where—

- (a) the fuel recovery process is conducted in equipment manufactured for this purpose;
- (b) the total quantity of waste (including waste produced by the fuel recovery process) stored at any one time does not exceed 23,000 litres;
- (c) no waste is stored for longer than 12 months;
- (d) waste produced by the fuel recovery process is stored at the place where it is produced;
- (e) accurate records (including information about sources, volumes and destinations) are maintained by the holder and processor of both the waste vegetable oil and the recovered fuel; and

- (f) the fuel recovery process is not carried out for commercial purposes on an industrial scale, and in any case no more than 200 tonnes of recovered fuel is produced by the fuel recovery process in any calendar year.

#### Textual Amendments

- F4** Sch. 1 para. 5(1) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), **sch. 11 para. 24(7)(a)** (with reg. 71)

**6.—(1)** Burning waste oil listed in Table 1 (including waste oil which is special waste) as a fuel in an engine of an aircraft, hovercraft, mechanically propelled vehicle, railway locomotive, ship or other vessel if the total amount burned of such waste does not exceed 2,500 litres an hour in any one engine.

(2) The secure storage of waste oil (including waste oil which is special waste) intended to be so burned if the total quantity of oil stored does not at any time exceed 23,000 litres.

**7.—(1)** The treatment with any of the wastes listed in Table 2 of land used for agriculture where such treatment results in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.

(2) The treatment with any of the wastes listed in Part I of Table 2 of—

- (a) operational land of a railway, light railway, Scottish Water or British Waterways; or
- (b) land which is a forest, woodland, park, garden, verge, landscaped area, sports ground, recreation ground, churchyard or cemetery;

where the land in question is not used for agriculture and such treatment results in ecological improvement.

**Table 2**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>PART I Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (02 01)</i>	
02 01 03	Plant-tissue waste
<i>Wastes from sugar processing (02 04)</i>	
02 04 01	Soil from cleaning and washing beet
<i>Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture (03 01)</i>	
03 01 01	Waste bark and cork

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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03 01 05 Sawdust shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board<sup>3</sup>

*Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing (03 03)*

03 03 01 Waste bark and wood (including virgin pulp)

*Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil (17 05)*

17 05 04 Soil and stones<sup>2</sup>

17 05 06 Dredging spoil<sup>3</sup>

*Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes (19 05)*

19 05 03 Off-specification compost consisting only of biodegradable waste<sup>3</sup>

*Wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste (19 06)*

19 06 04 Digestate consisting only of biodegradable waste<sup>3</sup>

19 06 06 Digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste

*Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste) (20 02)*

20 02 01 Biodegradable waste

20 02 02 Soil and stones

*PART II Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (02 01)*

02 01 99 Straw, wood or paper-based bedding waste, slurry or dirty water from stables, zoos, animal parks or livestock markets, animal faeces, urine and manure<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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*Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin (02 02)*

- 02 02 03 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing consisting of blood and gut contents from abattoirs, poultry preparation plants or fish preparation plants; wash waters and sludges from abattoirs, poultry preparation plants or fish preparation plants; and shells from shellfish processing<sup>3</sup>
- 02 03 Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation– all wastes under this category
- 02 04 Wastes from sugar processing– all wastes under this category
- 02 05 Wastes from production of dairy products<sup>3</sup>
- 02 06 Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry – all wastes under this category
- 02 07 Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa) – all wastes under this category

*Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing (03 03)*

- 03 03 09 Lime mud waste
- 03 03 11 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment plants treating only virgin paper wastes which contain no inks<sup>3</sup>
- 03 03 99 De-inked paper sludge from paper recycling, paper crumble derived from virgin pulp which contains no inks<sup>3</sup>

*Wastes from the leather and fur industry (04 01)*

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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04 01 07            Sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium

*Wastes from the textile industry (04 02)*

04 02 10            Organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax)

04 02 15            Wastes from finishing other than those containing organic solvents

04 02 20            Sludges from on-site effluent treatment<sup>2</sup>

04 02 21            Wastes from unprocessed textile fibres

04 02 22            Wastes from processed textile fibres

*Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of acids (06 01)*

06 01 99            Gypsum<sup>3</sup>

*Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified (07 07)*

07 07 12            Sludges from on site effluent treatment other than those containing dangerous substances

*Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 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) (10 01)*

10 01 99            Gypsum<sup>3</sup>

*Wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them (10 13)*

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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10 13 04            Gypsum<sup>3</sup>

*Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil (17 05)*

17 05 06            Dredging spoil<sup>3</sup>

*Wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste (19 06)*

19 06 03            Liquor consisting only of biodegradable waste<sup>3</sup>

19 06 05            Liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste

*Wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use (19 09)*

19 09 02            Sludges from water clarification

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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(3) The secure storage, at the place where it is to be used, of not more than 1250 tonnes of waste intended to be used in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (1) or (2), provided that—

- (a) the waste is stored at a distance of not less than—
  - (i) 10 metres from any inland or coastal waters;
  - (ii) 50 metres from any well, borehole or similar work sunk into underground strata for the purpose of any water supply other than a domestic water supply; and
  - (iii) 250 metres from any well, borehole or similar work sunk into underground strata for the purpose of a domestic water supply; and
- (b) no waste is stored to the extent that the volume stored exceeds ninety per cent of the available capacity of the container or lagoon where the storage takes place.

(4) Sub paragraph (1) or (2) applies only if—

- (a) no more than 250 tonnes or, in the case of dredgings from inland waters, 5,000 tonnes of waste per hectare are used on the land in any period of 12 months;
- (b) in the case of sub-paragraph (1)—
  - (i) the land to be treated by the waste falls within a single farm; or
  - (ii) the total land to be treated does not exceed 50 hectares;
- (c) in the case of sub-paragraph (2), the land to be treated does not exceed 50 hectares;

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- (d) the waste to be used has not been mixed with any material which does not itself provide benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement; and
  - (e) in the case of materials within category 02 02 03 of the European Waste Catalogue, as listed in Part II of Table 2 above, the waste is treated in accordance with <sup>F5</sup>... Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption, as that Regulation is amended from time to time.
- (5) In this paragraph and in paragraphs 8 and 50, “domestic water supply” means a supply of water—
- (a) for such domestic purposes as consist of or include, cooking, drinking, food preparation or washing; or
  - (b) for any purposes to premises of a food production undertaking.
- (6) In this paragraph, “single farm” means a single agricultural holding including premises and fields associated with it which is managed as one unit for the purposes of the Integrated Administration and Control System for farm support.
- (7) In this paragraph and in paragraph 12, “the Integrated Administration and Control System for Farm Support” means the common rules for direct support schemes for farmers established under Council Regulation 73/2009/EC, as that Regulation is amended from time to time.

#### Textual Amendments

**F5** Words in sch. 1 para. 7(4) omitted (17.5.2012) by virtue of [The Waste \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/148\)](#), regs. 1(1), **5(5)(a)**

- 8.—(1)** The storage in a secure container or lagoon (or, in the case of dewatered sludge, in a secure place) of sludge which is intended to be used—
- (a) in accordance with the 1989 Regulations; or
  - (b) for land treatment in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (2).
- (2) The treatment with sludge of land which is not agricultural land within the meaning of the 1989 Regulations if—
- (a) it results in ecological improvement, or in the case of the treatment of land used for non#?? food crops not grown in short term rotation with food crops, it enhances the growth of those crops; and
  - (b) it does not cause the concentration in the soil of any of the elements listed in column 1 of the soil table set out in Schedule 2 to the 1989 Regulations to exceed the limit specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the table.
- (3) Sub paragraph (1) applies only if the following conditions are satisfied—
- (a) the sludge is stored at the place where it is to be used;
  - (b) the sludge is stored at a distance of not less than—
    - (i) 10 metres from any inland or coastal waters;
    - (ii) 50 metres from any well, borehole or similar work sunk into underground strata for the purpose of any water supply other than a domestic water supply; and
    - (iii) 250 metres from any well, borehole or similar work sunk into underground strata for the purpose of a domestic water supply;
  - (c) no sludge is stored to the extent that the volume stored exceeds ninety per cent of the available capacity of the container or lagoon where the storage takes place; and

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(d) no sludge is stored for longer than 6 months.

(4) For the purpose of this paragraph, enhancement of crop growth or ecological improvement shall be construed in accordance with Schedule 2 to, and any guidance issued under regulation 17(11) of, these Regulations.

(5) In this paragraph—

- (a) “the 1989 Regulations” means the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989<sup>M1</sup>;
- (b) “domestic water supply” has the meaning given by paragraph 7(5); and
- (c) “sludge” has the meaning given by regulation 2(1) of the 1989 Regulations, and “used”, in relation to sludge, has the meaning given by that regulation.

**Marginal Citations**

**M1** [S.I. 1989/1263](#), as relevantly amended by [S.I. 1996/593](#) Schedule 2 paragraph 5(4) and 1996/973 Schedule 1 paragraph 9(4).

9.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph—

- (a) the treatment of land (including the restoration of quarries) with any of the wastes listed in Part I of Table 3;
- (b) the treatment of land (including the restoration of quarries) with any of the wastes listed in Part II of that Table where such treatment results in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement;
- (c) the secure storage, at the place where it is to be used and for a period not exceeding 6 months, of waste intended to be used in reliance upon the exemption conferred by paragraph (a) or (b).

**Table 3**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>PART I Wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals (01 04)</i>	
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks <sup>2</sup>
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
Wastes from sugar processing (02 04)	
02 04 01	Soil from cleaning and washing beet

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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*Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 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) (10 01)*

10 01 02 Pulverised fuel ash<sup>3</sup>

10 01 03 Fly ash from peat and untreated wood

*Wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products (10 12)*

10 12 08 Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)

*Wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them (10 13)*

10 13 14 Waste concrete and concrete sludge

*Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics (17 01)*

17 01 01 Concrete

17 01 02 Bricks

17 01 03 Tiles and ceramics

17 01 07 Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics<sup>2</sup>

*Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil (17 05)*

17 05 08 Track ballast<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

*Wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste (19 06)*

19 06 03	Liquor consisting only of biodegradable waste <sup>3</sup>
19 06 04	Digestate consisting only of biodegradable waste <sup>3</sup>
19 06 05	Liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 06 06	Digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste

*Wastes arising from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified (19 08)*

19 08 99	Wastes not otherwise specified (specifically stone filter media)
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*Wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use (19 09)*

19 09 99	Wastes not otherwise specified (specifically slow sand filter sand)
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*Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example, sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified (19 12)*

19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)
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*Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation (19 13)*

19 13 02	Solid waste from soil remediation <sup>2</sup>
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*Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste) (20 02)*

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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20 02 02 Soil and stones

*PART II Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing (03 03)*

03 03 05 De-inked sludges from paper recycling

03 03 07 De-inked paper pulp from paper recycling<sup>3</sup>

03 03 09 Lime mud waste

*Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified (07 07)*

07 07 12 Sludges from on site effluent treatment other than those containing dangerous substances

*Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil (17 05)*

17 05 04 Soil and stones<sup>2</sup>

17 05 06 Dredging spoil<sup>2</sup>

*Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes (19 05)*

19 05 03 Off-specification compost consisting only of biodegradable waste<sup>3</sup>

*Wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified (19 08)*

19 08 05 Sludges from treatment of urban waste water

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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19 08 99 Wastes not otherwise specified (specifically stone filter media)

*Wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use (19 09)*

19 09 02 Sludges from water clarification

19 09 99 Wastes not otherwise specified (specifically slow sand filter sand)

*Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation (19 13)*

19 13 04 Sludges from soil remediation<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

(2) Sub paragraph (1) does not apply to the use of waste at a site designed or adapted for the final disposal of waste by landfill at any time when such disposal is the subject of a waste management licence or a permit granted under [F6regulation 11 of the 2012 Regulations].

(3) Sub paragraph (1) applies only where—

- (a) the waste is used for the purpose of reclamation, restoration or improvement of land which has been subject to industrial or other man made development;
- (b) the waste is suitable for use for the purposes mentioned in sub paragraph (a);
- (c) the waste is used in accordance with the requisite planning permission (if any);
- (d) the waste is used to a depth not exceeding the lesser of 2 metres or the final cross sections shown on the plan submitted under regulation 25(2) or 26(2) of these Regulations; and
- (e) the waste used does not exceed 20,000 cubic metres per hectare.

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#### Textual Amendments

**F6** Words in sch. 1 para. 9(2) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), [sch. 11 para. 24\(7\)\(b\)](#) (with reg. 71)

**10.**—(1) Subject to sub paragraph (4)—

- (a) the reception and treatment within the curtilage of a water treatment works of any of the wastes listed in Table 4 if the total quantity of waste which is treated in any period of 12 months does not exceed 100,000 cubic metres; and
- (b) the secure storage within the curtilage of a water treatment works of waste intended to be treated in reliance on the exemption conferred by paragraph (a).

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**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph—
- (a) any recovery operation carried on within the curtilage of a sewage treatment works of any of the wastes listed in Table 4;
  - (b) the secure storage within the curtilage of a sewage treatment works of waste intended to be submitted to the activity mentioned in paragraph (a).

**Table 4**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>Waste from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified (19 08)</i>	
19 08 01	Screenings
19 08 05	Sludges from treatment of urban waste water
<i>Wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use (19 09)</i>	
19 09 02	Sludges from water clarification
19 09 03	Sludges from decarbonation
19 09 06	Solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers
<i>Other municipal wastes (20 03)</i>	
20 03 04	Septic tank sludge
20 03 99	Municipal waste not otherwise specified

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

(3) The total quantity of waste brought to a sewage treatment works for the purposes of a recovery operation in reliance upon the exemption covered by sub paragraph (2) in any period of 12 months shall not exceed 100,000 cubic metres.

(4) The area where a treatment or recovery operation takes place shall have an impermeable pavement capable of containing any spillage of waste received and connected to a drainage system with impermeable components which does not leak and which will ensure that—

- (a) no liquid will run off the pavement otherwise than via that system; and
- (b) except where they may be lawfully discharged, all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

11.—(1) Carrying on at any place, in respect of waste of a kind listed in column 1 of Table 5, any of the activities specified in column 2 of that Table in relation to that kind of waste where—

- (a) the activity is carried on with a view to the recovery or reuse of the waste (whether or not by the person carrying on the activity listed in column 2 of that Table); and
- (b) the total quantity of any particular kind of waste dealt with at that place does not in any period of 7 days exceed the limit specified in relation to that kind of waste in column 3 of that Table.

**Table 5**

<i>Kind of waste</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Maximum total quantity (tonnes per week)</i>
Waste paper or cardboard	Baling, sorting or shredding	3,000
Waste textiles	Baling, sorting or shredding	100
Waste plastic	Baling, sorting, shredding, densifying, pelletising or washing	100
Waste glass	Sorting, crushing or washing	1,000
Waste steel cans, aluminium cans or aluminium foil	Sorting, crushing, pulverising, shredding, compacting or baling	100
Waste food or drink cartons	Sorting, crushing, pulverising, shredding, compacting or baling	100
F7	F7	F7
...	...	...
Waste wood	Baling, compacting, sorting or shredding	1,000
Waste paint	Sorting, bulking or mixing	100
Waste batteries <sup>1</sup>	Sorting	10

<sup>1</sup> includes special waste.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

(2) The storage of waste paints intended to be used in reliance on the exemption in sub-paragraph (1).

(3) In the case of any waste batteries, sorting must take place in accordance with the treatment conditions.

#### Textual Amendments

**F7** Words in sch. 1 para. 11 omitted (30.3.2016) by virtue of [The Waste Management Licensing \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2016 \(S.S.I. 2016/40\)](#), regs. 1(1), 2(2) (with reg. 3)

12.—(1) Subject to sub paragraph (3)—

- (a) composting biodegradable waste of a type listed in Table 6, other than for the purpose of cultivating mushrooms;
- (b) chipping, shredding, cutting, pulverising, screening or storing such waste for the purpose of composting at the place where the composting activity is, or is to be, carried out; and
- (c) screening any such waste which has been composted.

**Table 6**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (02 01)</i>	
02 01 03	Plant-tissue waste
02 01 06	Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw) <sup>3</sup>
02 01 07	Wastes from forestry
02 01 99	Straw, wood or paper – based bedding waste, slurry or dirty water from stables, zoos, animal parks or livestock markets <sup>3</sup>
<i>Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation (02 03)</i>	
02 03 01	Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

*Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture (03 01)*

03 01 01 Waste bark and cork

03 01 05 Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood<sup>2</sup>

*Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing (03 03)*

03 03 01 Waste bark and wood

*Wastes from the textile industry (04 02)*

04 02 10 Organic matter from natural products (e.g. grease, wax)

*Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) (15 01)*

15 01 01 Paper and cardboard packaging

15 01 03 Wooden packaging

15 01 09 Textile packaging

*Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes (19 05)*

19 05 03 Off-specification compost consisting only of biodegradable waste<sup>3</sup>

*Separately collected fractions of municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) (20 01)*

20 01 01 Paper and cardboard

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

20 01 08 Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste

20 01 10 Clothes

20 01 11 Textiles

*Garden and park waste (including cemetery waste) (20 02)*

20 02 01 Biodegradable waste

*Other municipal wastes (20 03)*

20 03 02 Botanical waste from markets<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

(2) Composting any of the wastes listed in the first column of Table 6 for the purpose of cultivating mushrooms at the place where the waste is produced or where the compost is to be used, or at any other place occupied by the person producing the waste or using the compost, where the quantity of waste being composted at any one time does not exceed 2,500 tonnes.

(3) The total quantity of waste treated and stored under sub-paragraph (1) at any time shall not exceed, in relation to the composting activities referred to in the second column of Table 7, the quantity shown in the third column of that Table.

**Table 7**

<i>Code and type of waste (as referred to in Table 6)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Composting activity</i>	<i>Maximum total quantity (including storage and treatment)</i>
<i>Plant tissue waste 02 01 03</i>	Open air windrow composting without containment <sup>2</sup> and without any impermeable pavement or sealed drainage	400 tonnes

*Wastes from forestry 02 01 07*

*Waste bark and cork 03 01 01*

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Containment in this context means composting in a vessel, in a sealed building or by some other process equally effective to produce a wholly contained and controlled environment.

*Biodegradable waste from gardens and park wastes (including cemetery waste 20 02 01)*

*All above wastes namely 02 01 03, 02 01 07, 03 01 01, 20 02 01 plus 02 01 06, 15 01 01, 15 01 09, 20 01 10 and 20 01 11* Open air windrow composting 400 tonnes without containment<sup>2</sup> on an impermeable pavement with sealed drainage

*Any type of waste referred to in Table 6* Composting with containment<sup>2</sup> of waste 400 tonnes

*Plant tissue waste 02 01 03* Open air windrow composting 1,000 tonnes by a farm business of wastes arising within that business as defined for the purposes of the Integrated Administration and Control System for farm support without containment<sup>2</sup> and without any impermeable pavement or sealed drainage

*Wastes from forestry 02 01 07*

*Waste bark and cork 03 01 01*

*Biodegradable waste from gardens and park wastes (including cemetery waste) 20 02 01*

*All above wastes namely 02 01 03, 02 01 07, 03 01 01, 20 02 01 plus 02 01 06, 15 01 01, 15 01 09, 20 01 10 and 20 01 11* Open air composting by 1,000 tonnes a farm business of wastes arising within that business as defined for the purposes of the Integrated Administration and Control System for farm support without containment<sup>2</sup> on an impermeable pavement with sealed drainage

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Containment in this context means composting in a vessel, in a sealed building or by some other process equally effective to produce a wholly contained and controlled environment.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

*Any type of waste referred to in Table 6* Composting by a farm business of wastes arising within that business as defined for the purposes of the Integrated Administration and Control System for farm support with containment<sup>2</sup> of waste 1,000 tonnes

*Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste 20 01 08* Composting in compliance with [F8Article 10 of and Annex V of Commission Regulation (EU) 142/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive] 400 tonnes

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Containment in this context means composting in a vessel, in a sealed building or by some other process equally effective to produce a wholly contained and controlled environment.

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(4) The secure storage of biodegradable waste which is to be composted in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (1) at a place other than the place where such composting is or is to be carried out where—

- (a) the waste is stored for a period not exceeding 48 hours and is to be taken directly from the storage site to that place;
- (b) such storage is part of a scheme for the collection of waste from groups of premises; and
- (c) the total quantity of waste so stored does not exceed 10 tonnes.

(5) For the purposes of this paragraph—

- (a) “composting” means the autothermic and thermophilic biological decomposition and stabilisation of biodegradable waste under controlled aerobic conditions that result in a stable sanitised material that can be applied to land for the benefit of agriculture, horticulture or ecological improvement; and
- (b) the reference to “treated” waste includes waste which is undergoing maturation;
- (c) “The Integrated Administration and Control System for farm support” has the meaning given by paragraph 7(7).

### Textual Amendments

**F8** Words in [sch. 1 para. 12](#) substituted (17.5.2012) by [The Waste \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/148\)](#), regs. 1(1), **5(5)(b)**

**13.—(1)** The manufacture from—

- (a) waste which arises from demolition or construction work or tunnelling or other excavations; or
- (b) waste which consists of ash, slag, clinker, rock, wood, bark, paper, straw, crushed glass, gypsum, digestate consisting only of biodegradable waste or compost consisting only of biodegradable waste,

of timber products, straw board, plasterboard, bricks, blocks, roadstone, soil, soil substitutes or aggregate.

(2) The treatment of waste soil or rock or digestate consisting only of biodegradable waste or compost consisting only of biodegradable waste which, when treated, is to be spread on land under paragraph 7 or 9, if—

- (a) it is carried out at the place where the waste is produced or the treated product is to be spread; and
- (b) the total amount treated at that place in any day does not exceed 100 tonnes.

(3) The storage of waste which is to be submitted to any of the activities mentioned in sub paragraphs (1) and (2) if—

- (a) the waste is stored at the place where the activity is to be carried out; and
- (b) the total quantity of waste stored at that place at any time does not exceed—
  - (i) in the case of the manufacture of roadstone from road planings, 50,000 tonnes; or
  - (ii) in any other case, 20,000 tonnes.

(4) In this paragraph—

“digestate” means a stable, sanitised material converted from the inputs to the process of controlled decomposition of waste under managed conditions where free oxygen is absent, at temperatures suitable for naturally occurring mesophilic or thermophilic anaerobe and facultative anaerobe bacteria species;

“compost” means a stable, sanitised material resulting from the autothermic and thermophilic biological decomposition and stabilisation of biodegradable waste in controlled aerobic conditions.

**14.—(1)** The manufacture of finished goods from any of the following kinds of waste, namely waste metal, plastic, glass, ceramics, rubber, textiles, wood, paper or cardboard.

(2) The repair or refurbishment of waste goods if the activity is carried on with a view to the reuse of those goods for their original purpose.

(3) The storage of any waste intended to be used in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (1), or, as the case may be, (2), if—

- (a) the waste is stored at the place where the manufacturing, repairing or refurbishment activity is to be carried out; and
- (b) the total quantity of any particular kind of waste listed in sub-paragraph (1) stored at that place at any time does not exceed 15,000 tonnes.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

**15.—(1)** The beneficial use of waste if—

- (a) it is put to that use without further treatment; and
- (b) that use of the waste does not involve its disposal.

(2) The storage of waste intended to be used in reliance on the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1) above insofar as that storage does not amount to disposal of the waste.

(3) This paragraph does not apply to the use or storage of waste if that activity is covered by an exemption conferred by paragraph 7, 8, 9, 19 or 25, or would be so covered but for any condition or limitation to which that exemption is subject by virtue of any provision contained in the paragraph by which that exemption is conferred.

**16.** The dry screening of any of the wastes listed in Table 8 if—

- (a) the waste is screened at the place where it is produced; and
- (b) no more than 100 tonnes of waste is screened at that place in any one day.

**Table 8**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics (17 01)</i>	
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
<i>Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil (17 05)</i>	
17 05 04	Soils and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

**17.—(1)** The storage in a secure place on any premises of waste of a kind described in column 1 of Table 9 if—

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) the total quantity of that kind of waste stored on those premises at any time does not exceed the quantity specified in column 2 of that Table in relation to that kind of waste;
- (b) the waste is to be reused, or used for the purposes of—
- (i) an activity described in paragraph 11; or
  - (ii) any other recovery operation;
- (c) in the case of any waste batteries, storage takes place in accordance with the treatment conditions;
- (d) each kind of waste listed in the Table stored on the premises is kept separately; and
- (e) no waste is stored on the premises for longer than 12 months.

**Table 9**

<i>Kind of waste</i>	<i>Maximum total quantity</i>
Waste paper or cardboard	15,000 tonnes
Waste textiles	1,000 tonnes
Waste plastics	500 tonnes
Waste glass	5,000 tonnes
Waste steel cans, aluminium cans or aluminium foil	500 tonnes
Waste food or drink cartons	500 tonnes
Waste paint within Codes <sup>1</sup> 20 01 27 <sup>2</sup> and 20 01 28	25 cubic metres
Waste wood	1,000 tonnes
Waste articles which are to be used for construction work which are capable of being so used in their existing state	100 tonnes
Solvents within Codes <sup>1</sup> 14 06 02 <sup>2</sup> , 14 06 03 <sup>2</sup> and 20 01 13 <sup>2</sup>	5 cubic metres
Batteries within Codes <sup>1</sup> 20 01 33 <sup>2</sup> and 20 01 34	5 cubic metres

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

Refrigerants and halons within Code<sup>1</sup> 14 06 01<sup>2</sup> 18 tonnes  
(chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC and HFC)

F9	F9
...	...
Waste mammalian protein	60,000 tonnes
Waste mammalian tallow	45,000 tonnes

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

(2) In this paragraph—

“mammalian protein” means proteinaceous material, and

“mammalian tallow” means fat, which in each case is derived from the whole or part of any dead mammal by a process of crushing, cooking or grinding.

#### Textual Amendments

**F9** Words in sch. 1 para. 17 omitted (30.3.2016) by virtue of [The Waste Management Licensing \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2016 \(S.S.I. 2016/40\)](#), regs. 1(1), 2(3) (with reg. 3)

**18.—(1)** The secure storage on any premises of waste of a kind described in sub-paragraph (2) below if—

- (a) the storage capacity of the container or containers does not exceed 400 cubic metres in total;
- (b) in the case of waste oil or waste vegetable oil listed in Table 10, the storage capacity of any container or containers used for its storage does not exceed 3 cubic metres in total, and provision is made to prevent oil escaping into the ground or a drain;
- (c) there are no more than 20 containers on those premises;
- (d) the waste will be reused, or used for the purposes of—
  - (i) any activity described in paragraph 11 carried on at those premises; or
  - (ii) any other recovery activity;
- (e) in the case of any waste batteries, storage takes place in accordance with the treatment conditions;
- (f) each kind of waste described in sub paragraph (2) stored on the premises is separately stored;
- (g) no waste is stored on the premises for longer than 12 months; and
- (h) the person storing the waste is the owner of the container or containers or has the consent of the owner of the container or containers to use them for that purpose.

(2) Sub paragraph (1) above applies to the following kinds of waste—

- (a) any waste described in paragraph 17 other than waste solvents (within categories 14 06 02, 14 06 03 and 20 01 13 of the European Waste Catalogue), refrigerants or halons;

(b) waste oil or waste vegetable oil listed in Table 10 (including oil which is special waste).

**Table 10**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>Waste hydraulic oils (13 01)</i>	
13 01 09 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 10 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral based non-chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 11 <sup>2</sup>	Synthetic hydraulic oils
13 01 12 <sup>2</sup>	Readily biodegradable hydraulic oils
13 01 13 <sup>2</sup>	Other hydraulic oils
<i>Waste engine, gear and lubricating oils (13 02)</i>	
13 02 04 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 05 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 06 <sup>2</sup>	Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 07 <sup>2</sup>	Readily biodegradable engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 08 <sup>2</sup>	Other engine, gear and lubricating oils
<i>Waste insulating and heat transmission oils (13 03)</i>	

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

13 03 06 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01 (insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs)
13 03 07 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 08 <sup>2</sup>	Synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 09 <sup>2</sup>	Readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 10 <sup>2</sup>	Other insulating and heat transmission oils
<i>Bilge oils (13 04)</i>	
13 04 01 <sup>2</sup>	Bilge oils from inland navigation
13 04 02 <sup>2</sup>	Bilge oils from jetty sewers
13 04 03 <sup>2</sup>	Bilge oils from other navigation
<i>Waste of liquid fuels (13 07)</i>	
13 07 01 <sup>2</sup>	Fuel oil and diesel
13 07 02 <sup>2</sup>	Petrol
13 07 03 <sup>2</sup>	Other fuels (including mixtures)
<i>Separately collected fractions (except 15 01) (20 01)</i>	
20 01 25	Edible oil and fat

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

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**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) the waste in question is suitable for use for the purposes of relevant work which will be carried on at the site;
- (b) in the case of waste which is not produced on the site, it is not stored there for longer than 6 months;
- (c) subject to paragraph (d), no more than 50,000 tonnes of the waste is stored on the site at any time; and
- (d) in the case of waste tyre bales, no more than 100 tonnes of the waste is stored on the site at any time.

**Table 11**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>Wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals (01 04)</i>	
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks <sup>2</sup>
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
<i>Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (02 01)</i>	
02 01 99	Clean shells <sup>3</sup>
<i>Wastes from sugar processing (02 04)</i>	
02 04 01	Soil from cleaning and washing beet
<i>Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 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 ) (10 01)</i>	
10 01 02	Pulverised fuel ash <sup>3</sup>
10 01 99	Gypsum <sup>3</sup>
<i>Wastes from the iron and steel industry (10 02)</i>	

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

10 02 02 Unprocessed slag

*Wastes from casting of ferrous pieces (10 09)*

10 09 03 Furnace slag

*Waste from casting of non ferrous pieces (10 10)*

10 10 03 Furnace slag

*Wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products (10 12)*

10 12 08 Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)

*Wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them (10 13)*

10 13 14 Waste concrete and concrete sludge

*End-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08) (16 01)*

16 01 03 Waste tyre bales<sup>3</sup>

*Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics (17 01)*

17 01 01 Concrete

17 01 02 Bricks

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

17 01 03 Tiles and ceramics

17 01 07 Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics<sup>2</sup>

*Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products (17 03)*

17 03 02 Road base and road planings<sup>3</sup>

*Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil (17 05)*

17 05 04 Soil and stones<sup>3</sup>

17 05 06 Dredging spoil<sup>2</sup>

17 05 08 Track ballast<sup>2</sup>

*Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste (19 01)*

19 01 12 Bottom ash and slag<sup>2</sup>

*Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes (19 05)*

19 05 03 Off-specification compost

*Wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste (19 06)*

19 06 04 Digestate consisting only of biodegradable waste<sup>3</sup>

19 06 06 Digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

*Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising not otherwise specified) (19 12)*

19 12 09 Minerals (for example sand, stones)

*Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation (19 13)*

19 13 02 Solid waste from soil remediation<sup>2</sup>

*Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste) (20 02)*

20 02 02 Soil and stones

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing dangerous substances are not included.

<sup>3</sup> The wastes listed do not include all of the wastes specified in the European Waste Catalogue under the code referred to.

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- (2) The use of waste of a kind mentioned in paragraph (1) for the purposes of relevant work if—
- (a) the waste is suitable for use for those purposes;
  - (b) the waste is used to a depth not exceeding the dimensions of the final cross sections shown on the plan submitted under regulation 25(2) or 26(2) of these Regulations;
  - (c) in the case of clean shells (within category 02 01 99 of the European Waste Catalogue), the shells from shellfish processing are treated in accordance with <sup>F10</sup>... Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by products and derived products not intended for human consumption, as that Regulation is amended from time to time; and
  - (d) in the case of waste tyre bales, the amount stored at any time is no more than required to complete the work.
- (3) In sub-paragraph (2), any baling of waste tyres must take place in accordance with British Standards Institution Publicly Available Specification 108 <sup>M2</sup>.
- (4) In this paragraph, “relevant work” means the use of waste—
- (a) for the construction, maintenance or improvement of—
    - (i) a building, road, railway, airport, dock or other transport facility;
    - (ii) recreational facilities; or
    - (iii) drainage; or
  - (b) for engineering works relating to or adjacent to any part of the water environment, but does not include work involving land reclamation.
- (5) In sub paragraph (4)(a) (iii), the reference to “drainage” is a reference to drainage works within the meaning of section 18 of the Land Drainage (Scotland) Act 1958 <sup>M3</sup>.

#### Textual Amendments

**F10** Words in sch. 1 para. 19(2) omitted (17.5.2012) by virtue of [The Waste \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/148\)](#), regs. 1(1), **5(5)(c)**

#### Marginal Citations

**M2** ISBN no. 978 0 580 50349 8.

**M3** [1958 c.24](#), to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

**20.**—(1) Laundering or otherwise cleaning waste textiles with a view to their recovery or reuse.  
(2) The storage of waste textiles at the place where they are to be so laundered or cleaned.

**21.**—(1) Chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising waste plant matter (including wood or bark), or sorting and baling sawdust or wood shavings, on any premises if—

- (a) those activities are carried on for the purposes of recovery or reuse; and
- (b) no more than 1,000 tonnes of such waste are dealt with on those premises in any period of 7 days.

(2) The storage of waste in connection with any activity mentioned in sub paragraph (1) at the premises where it is carried on if the total quantity of waste stored at those premises at any time does not exceed 1,000 tonnes.

**22.**—(1) The recovery at any premises of silver from waste produced in connection with printing or photographic processing if no more than 50,000 litres of such waste are dealt with on those premises in any day.

(2) The storage at those premises of waste which is to be submitted to such a recovery operation as is mentioned in sub paragraph (1).

**23.**—(1) The recovery of waste consisting of animal by-products [<sup>F11</sup>authorised under regulation 8 of the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations [<sup>F12</sup>2013]] if the total quantity of waste being recovered at that collection centre at any time does not exceed 50 tonnes.

(2) The secure storage of waste intended to be submitted to such treatment if no waste is stored for longer than 12 months.

[<sup>F13</sup>(3) In this paragraph—

“animal by-products” has the same meaning as in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation);

“collection centre” has the same meaning as in Annex 1 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive.]

#### Textual Amendments

**F11** Words in sch. 1 para. 23(1) substituted (17.5.2012) by [The Waste \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/148\)](#), regs. 1(1), **5(5)(d)(i)**

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- F12** Word in sch. 1 para. 23(1) substituted (1.12.2013) by [The Animal By-Products \(Enforcement\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2013 \(S.S.I. 2013/307\)](#), reg. 1(1), **sch. 2 para. 23**
- F13** Sch. 1 para. 23(3) substituted (17.5.2012) by [The Waste \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/148\)](#), regs. 1(1), **5(5)(d)(ii)**

**24.—**(1) Crushing, grinding or other size reduction of waste bricks, tiles or concrete, under an authorisation granted under Part I of the 1990 Act, to the extent that it is or forms part of a process within paragraph (c) of Part B of Section 3.4 (other mineral processes) of Schedule 1 to the 1991 Regulations or under a permit under [<sup>F14</sup>the 2012 Regulations], to the extent that it is or forms part of an activity within paragraph (a) of Part B of Section 3.5 (other mineral activities) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to [<sup>F14</sup>the 2012 Regulations].

(2) Where any such crushing, grinding or other size reduction is carried on otherwise than at the place where the waste is produced, the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (1) only applies if those activities are carried on with a view to recovery or reuse of the waste.

(3) The storage, at the place where the process is carried on or the activity is carried out, of any such waste which is intended to be so crushed, ground or otherwise reduced in size, if the total quantity of such waste so stored at that place does not at any time exceed 20,000 tonnes.

#### Textual Amendments

- F14** Words in sch. 1 para. 24(1) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), **sch. 11 para. 24(8)** (with reg. 71)

**25.—**(1) The deposit of waste arising from dredging inland waters or public SUD systems, or from clearing plant matter from inland waters or public SUD systems, if either—

- (a) the waste is deposited along the bank or towpath of the waters, or on land adjacent to the public SUD system, where the dredging or clearing takes place; or
- (b) the waste is deposited along the bank or towpath of any inland waters, or on land adjacent to a public SUD system, so as to result in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.

(2) The total amount of waste deposited along the bank or towpath, or on land adjacent to the public SUD system, under sub paragraph (1) must not at any time exceed 50 tonnes for each metre of the bank, towpath or land along or on which it is deposited.

(3) Sub paragraph (1) does not apply to waste deposited in a container or lagoon.

(4) Sub paragraph (1)(a) only applies to the deposit of waste by an establishment or undertaking where the waste deposited is the establishment or undertaking's own waste.

(5) The treatment by screening or dewatering of such waste as is mentioned in sub paragraph (1)

- (a) on the bank or towpath of the waters, or on land adjacent to the public SUD system, where either the dredging or clearing takes place or the waste is to be deposited, prior to its being deposited in reliance upon the exemption conferred by the foregoing provisions of this paragraph;
- (b) on the bank or towpath of the waters, or on land adjacent to the public SUD system, where the dredging or clearing takes place, or at a place where the waste is to be spread, prior to its being spread in reliance upon the exemption conferred by paragraph 7(1) or (2); or
- (c) in the case of waste from dredging, on the bank or towpath of the waters, or on land adjacent to the public SUD system, where the dredging takes place, or at a place where the

waste is to be spread, prior to its being spread in reliance upon the exemption conferred by paragraph 9(1).

(6) In this paragraph, “public SUD system” has the same meaning as in section 59(1) of the Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968 <sup>M4</sup>.

#### Marginal Citations

**M4** 1968 c.47, as relevantly amended by the 2003 Act Part 2 section 33(1).

**26.**—(1) The recovery or disposal of waste, at the place where it is produced, as an integral part of the process that produces it.

(2) The storage, at the place where it is produced, of waste which is intended to be so recovered or disposed of.

(3) Sub paragraph (1) does not apply to the final disposal of waste by deposit in or on land.

**27.**—(1) Baling, compacting, crushing, shredding or pulverising waste at the place where it is produced.

(2) The storage, at the place where it is produced, of waste which is to be submitted to any of those operations.

**28.** The use of autoclaves to sterilise waste, including special waste, as listed in Table 12, at the place where the waste is produced, if—

- (a) the autoclaves have a capacity of no more than 3 cubic metres,
- (b) the autoclaves are accredited by the Medicine and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency,
- (c) no more than 100 tonnes of waste is so sterilised at any one place in any one calendar month, and
- (d) where the waste is special waste, it is so sterilised as part of, or as a preliminary to, a recovery operation.

**Table 12**

<i>Codes</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Types of waste</i>
	<i>Wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans (18 01)</i>
18 01 01	Sharps (except 18 01 03)
18 01 02	Body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)
18 01 03 <sup>2</sup>	Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

18 01 04	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection (for example, dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers)
18 01 06 <sup>2</sup>	Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
18 01 07	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06
18 01 08 <sup>2</sup>	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 01 09	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08
18 01 10 <sup>2</sup>	Amalgam waste from dental care

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

**29.**—<sup>F15</sup>(1) The disposal of waste as specified in sub-paragraph (1A) at the place where it is produced, by the person producing it, by burning it in an incinerator.

(1A) The specified disposal is the burning of biomass waste or animal carcasses to the extent that doing so is, or forms part of, an activity falling within paragraphs (a) or (b) of Part B of Section 5.1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations.

(1B) A disposal under sub-paragraph (1) must, where the activity is authorised under the 1991 Regulations, be in an exempt incinerator for the purposes of Section 5.1 (incineration) of Schedule 1 to those Regulations.]

(2) The secure storage at that place of any such waste intended to be submitted to such burning.

#### Textual Amendments

**F15** sch. 1 para. 29(1)-(1B) substituted for sch. 1 para. 29(1) (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), [sch. 11 para. 24\(7\)\(c\)](#) (with reg. 71)

**30.**—(1) Burning waste on land in the open if—

- (a) the waste consists of plant tissue;
- (b) it is agricultural waste or it is produced on land which is operational land of a railway, light railway, tramway or British Waterways, or which is a forest, woodland, park, garden, verge, landscaped area, sports ground, recreation ground, bank of an inland waterway, churchyard or cemetery, or it is produced on other land as a result of demolition work;
- (c) it is burned on the land where it is produced; and
- (d) the total quantity burned in any period of 24 hours does not exceed 10 tonnes.

(2) Sub paragraph (1) only applies to the burning of waste by an establishment or undertaking where the waste burned is the establishment or undertaking's own waste.

(3) The burning of waste consisting of plant tissue waste, in pursuance of a notice given under article 32 of the Plant Health (Scotland) Order 2005 <sup>M5</sup>.

(4) The total quantity of waste burned under sub-paragraph (3) in any period of 24 hours shall not exceed 10 tonnes.

(5) The storage pending its burning, on the land where it is to be burned, of waste which is to be burned in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (1) or (3).

(6) The treatment of land for the benefit of agriculture or ecological improvement by incorporation into soil of ash from waste which is burned on that land in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub paragraph (1) or (3).

#### **Marginal Citations**

**M5** [S.S.I. 2005/613](#), to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

**31.** The discharge of waste onto the track of a railway from a sanitary convenience or sink forming part of a vehicle used for the carriage of passengers on the railway, if the discharge in question does not exceed 25 litres.

**32.** The burial on premises of waste arising from the use on those premises of a sanitary convenience which is equipped with a removable receptacle if the total amount buried in any period of 12 months does not exceed 5 cubic metres.

**33.—(1)** The keeping or deposit of waste consisting of excavated materials arising from peatworking at the place where that activity takes place.

(2) Sub paragraph (1) only applies to the keeping or deposit of waste by an establishment or undertaking where the waste kept or deposited is the establishment or undertaking's own waste.

**34.—(1)** The keeping or deposit on land at the place where it is produced of spent ballast if the land is operational land of a railway, light railway or tramway and the total amount kept or deposited at that place does not exceed 10 tonnes for each metre of track from which the ballast derives.

(2) Sub paragraph (1) only applies to the keeping or deposit of waste by an establishment or undertaking where the waste kept or deposited is the establishment or undertaking's own waste.

**35.—(1)** The deposit of waste consisting of excavated material from a borehole or other excavation made for the purpose of mineral exploration if—

- (a) it is deposited in or on land at the place where it is excavated; and
- (b) the total quantity of waste so deposited during any period of 24 months does not exceed 45,000 cubic metres per hectare.

(2) Sub paragraph (1) only applies if—

- (a) the drilling of the borehole or the making of any other excavation is development which is permitted by Class 53 or 54 of Schedule 1 to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992 <sup>M6</sup>; and
- (b) the conditions subject to which the development is permitted are observed.

(3) Expressions used in this paragraph which are also used in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992 have the same meanings as in that Order.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

### Marginal Citations

**M6** S.I. 1992/223, as relevantly amended by S.I. 1994/2586 article 2 and S.I. 1994/1442 article 2.

**36.**—(1) The temporary secure storage of waste to which sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) apply, at waste reception facilities provided within a harbour area in accordance with the Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Port Waste Reception Facilities) Regulations 2003<sup>M7</sup> (in this paragraph “the 2003 Regulations”), where such storage is incidental to the collection or transport of the waste.

(2) This paragraph applies to waste other than tank washings (including such special waste as is listed in Table 13), but only if—

- (a) the amount of waste so stored within a harbour area at any time does not exceed 20 cubic metres for each ship from which waste has been landed;
- (b) in the case of any waste batteries, storage takes place in accordance with the treatment conditions; and
- (c) no waste is so stored for more than seven days.

(3) This paragraph applies to waste which consists of tank washings (including such special waste as is listed in Table 14), but only if—

- (a) the amount of tank washings consisting of dirty ballast so stored within a harbour area at any time does not exceed 30% of the total deadweight of the ships from which such washings have been landed; and
- (b) the amount of tank washings consisting of waste mixtures containing oil so stored within a harbour area at any time does not exceed 1% of the total deadweight of the ships from which such washings have been landed.

(4) In this paragraph—

“harbour area” has the same meaning as in the Dangerous Substances in Harbour Areas Regulations 1987<sup>M8</sup>;

“ship” has the same meaning as in the 2003 Regulations;

“tank washings” means waste residues from the tanks (other than the fuel tanks) or holds of a ship or waste arising from the cleaning of such tanks or holds.

**Table 13**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing (15 02)</i>	
15 02 02 <sup>2</sup>	Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances
<i>Wastes from electrical and electronic equipment (16 02)</i>	
16 02 09 <sup>2</sup>	Transformers and capacitors containing PCBs

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

16 02 10<sup>2</sup> Discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09

16 02 11<sup>2</sup> Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC

16 02 12<sup>2</sup> Discarded equipment containing free asbestos

16 02 13<sup>2</sup> Discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12

16 02 15<sup>2</sup> Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment

*Waste explosives (16 04)*

16 04 03<sup>2</sup> Other waste explosives

*Gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals (16 05)*

16 05 04<sup>2</sup> Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances)

*Batteries and accumulators (16 06)*

16 06 01<sup>2</sup> Lead batteries

16 06 02<sup>2</sup> Ni-Cd batteries

16 06 03<sup>2</sup> Mercury-containing batteries

16 06 06<sup>2</sup> Separately collected electrolyte from batteries and accumulators

*Wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans (18 01)*

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

18 01 03<sup>2</sup> Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection

18 01 06<sup>2</sup> Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances

18 01 08<sup>2</sup> Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines

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

20 01 13<sup>2</sup> Solvents

20 01 21<sup>2</sup> Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste

20 01 23<sup>2</sup> Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons

20 01 26<sup>2</sup> Oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 25

20 01 27<sup>2</sup> Paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances

20 01 29<sup>2</sup> Detergents containing dangerous substances

20 01 31<sup>2</sup> Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines

20 01 33<sup>2</sup> Batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries

20 01 35<sup>2</sup> Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 12 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components

20 01 37<sup>2</sup> Wood containing dangerous substances

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

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**Table 14**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>Waste hydraulic oils (13 01)</i>	
13 01 09 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 10 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral based non-chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 11 <sup>2</sup>	Synthetic hydraulic oils
13 01 12 <sup>2</sup>	Readily biodegradable hydraulic oils
13 01 13 <sup>2</sup>	Other hydraulic oils
<i>Waste engine, gear and lubricating oils (13 02)</i>	
13 02 04 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 05 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 06 <sup>2</sup>	Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 07 <sup>2</sup>	Readily biodegradable engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 08 <sup>2</sup>	Other engine, gear and lubricating oils
<i>Waste insulating and heat transmission oils (13 03)</i>	
13 03 06 <sup>2</sup>	Mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01 (insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs)

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

13 03 07<sup>2</sup> Mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils

13 03 08<sup>2</sup> Synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils

13 03 09<sup>2</sup> Readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils

13 03 10<sup>2</sup> Other insulating and heat transmission oils

*Bilge oils (13 04)*

13 04 01<sup>2</sup> Bilge oils from inland navigation

13 04 02<sup>2</sup> Bilge oils from jetty sewers

13 04 03<sup>2</sup> Bilge oils from other navigation

*Waste of liquid fuels (13 07)*

13 07 01<sup>2</sup> Fuel oil and diesel

13 07 02<sup>2</sup> Petrol

13 07 03<sup>2</sup> Other fuels (including mixtures)

*Oil wastes not otherwise specified (13 08)*

13 08 01<sup>2</sup> Desalter sludges or emulsions

13 08 02<sup>2</sup> Other emulsions

13 08 99<sup>2</sup> Wastes not otherwise specified

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

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*Wastes from transport tank, storage tank and barrel cleaning (except 05 and 13) (16 07)*

16 07 08<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing oil

16 07 09<sup>2</sup> Wastes containing other dangerous substances

*Aqueous liquid wastes destined for off-site treatment (16 10)*

16 10 01<sup>2</sup> Aqueous liquid wastes containing dangerous substances

16 10 03<sup>2</sup> Aqueous concentrates containing dangerous substances

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

**Marginal Citations**

**M7** S.I. 2003/1809, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

**M8** S.I. 1987/37, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

**37.**—(1) The burial of a dead domestic pet in the garden of a domestic property where the pet lived.

(2) This paragraph does not apply if—

- (a) the dead domestic pet may prove hazardous to anyone who may come into contact with it; or
- (b) the burial is carried out by an establishment or undertaking and the pet did not die at the property.

**38.** The deposit or storage of samples of waste, including samples of waste which are special waste (including the temporary storage of WEEE pending its recovery), which are being or are to be subjected to testing and analysis, at any place where they are being or are to be tested or analysed, if the samples do not exceed 10 tonnes and are taken—

- (a) in the exercise of any power under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993, the Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968, the 2003 Act, the 1990 Act, the 1995 Act or the 2011 Regulations;
- (b) by or on behalf of the holder of a waste management licence in pursuance of the conditions of that licence;
- (c) by or on behalf of a person carrying on in relation to the waste an activity described in this Schedule or in regulation 16(1);
- (d) by or on behalf of the owner or occupier of the land from which the samples are taken;
- (e) by or on behalf of any person to whom section 34 applies in connection with that person's duties under that section; or
- (f) for the purposes of research.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

**39.**—(1) The secure storage at a pharmacy or at the premises of a medical, nursing or veterinary practice or a needle exchange facility, of the wastes listed in Table 15 (including those which are special waste) which have been returned to those places from care services, households or by individuals if—

- (a) the total quantity of such returned waste at the pharmacy or premises does not at any time exceed 10 cubic metres;
- (b) the total amount of such waste returned in any 24 hour period does not exceed 5 kilograms or, as the case may be, 5 litres; and
- (c) any waste so returned to the pharmacy or premises is not stored there for longer than 3 months.

(2) The secure storage at the premises of a medical, nursing or veterinary practice of the wastes listed in Table 15 (including special waste) produced in carrying on that practice if—

- (a) in the case of liquid waste, it is stored in a secure container and the total volume of that waste does not at any time exceed 23,000 litres;
- (b) in any other case, either—
  - (i) it is stored in a secure container and the total volume of that waste does not at any time exceed 80 cubic metres; or
  - (ii) it is stored in a secure place and the total volume of that waste does not at any time exceed 50 cubic metres; and
- (c) no such waste is stored at those premises for longer than one year.

(3) In the case of any waste batteries, secure storage under sub-paragraph (1) or (2) must take place in accordance with the treatment conditions.

(4) In this paragraph, “care services” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Regulation of Care (Scotland) Act 2001 <sup>M9</sup>.

**Table 15**

<i>Codes<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Types of waste</i>
<i>Wastes from electrical and electronic equipment (16 02)</i>	
16 02 09 <sup>2</sup>	Transformers and capacitors containing PCBs
16 02 10 <sup>2</sup>	Discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09
16 02 11 <sup>2</sup>	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC
16 02 12 <sup>2</sup>	Discarded equipment containing free asbestos

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

16 02 13 <sup>2</sup>	Discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
16 02 14	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 15 <sup>2</sup>	Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
16 02 16	Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15

*Batteries and accumulators (16 06)*

16 06 01 <sup>2</sup>	Lead batteries
16 06 02 <sup>2</sup>	Ni-Cd batteries
16 06 03 <sup>2</sup>	Mercury-containing batteries
16 06 04	Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
16 06 05	Other batteries and accumulators

*Wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans (18 01)*

18 01 01	Sharps (except 18 01 03 – waste whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection)
18 01 02	Body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)
18 01 03 <sup>2</sup>	Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

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**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

18 01 04	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection (for example dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers)
18 01 07	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06 (chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances)
18 01 08 <sup>2</sup>	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 01 09	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08

*Wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals (18 02)*

18 02 01	Sharps (except 18 02 02 – wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection)
18 02 02 <sup>2</sup>	Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 02 03	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 02 06	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05 (chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances)
18 02 07 <sup>2</sup>	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 02 08	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07

*Separately collected fractions (20 01)*

20 01 31 <sup>2</sup>	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
20 01 32	Medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31 (cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines)

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

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20 01 33 <sup>2</sup>	Batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries
20 01 34	Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 35 <sup>2</sup>	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components
20 01 36	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 99	Other fractions not otherwise specified

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> Includes special waste.

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#### **Marginal Citations**

**M9** 2001 asp 8, as relevantly amended by the [Smoking, Health and Social Care \(Scotland\) Act 2005 \(asp 13\)](#) Part 6 section 29; the [Adoption and Children \(Scotland\) Act 2007 \(asp 4\)](#) Part 1 Chapter 1 section 7; the [Protection of Vulnerable Groups \(Scotland\) Act 2007 \(asp 14\)](#) Part 4 section 82(1) and by [S.S.I. 2010/21](#) Schedule 1 paragraph 6(2).

**40.**—(1) The secure storage of non-liquid waste, including WEEE, at any place other than the premises where it is produced if—

- (a) the amount of waste stored does not at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and is not kept for longer than 3 months;
- (b) the person storing the waste is the owner of the place where it is stored or has the consent of the owner;
- (c) the place where it is stored is not a site designed or adapted for the reception of waste with a view to its being disposed of or recovered elsewhere; and
- (d) such storage is incidental to the collection or transport of the waste.

(2) Sub paragraph (1) above does not apply to the storage of waste at a place designed or adapted for the recovery of scrap metal or the dismantling of waste motor vehicles.

(3) The temporary storage of scrap rails on operational land of a railway, light railway or tramway if the total quantity of that waste in any one place does not at any time exceed 10 tonnes and the storage is incidental to the collection or transport of the scrap rails.

**41.**—(1) The temporary storage of waste, including WEEE, pending its collection, on the site where it is produced.

(2) Sub paragraph (1) above does not apply to the storage of waste at a place designed or adapted for the recovery of scrap metal or the dismantling of waste motor vehicles.

*Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)*

(3) Sub paragraph (1) shall only apply where such temporary storage conforms with the obligations and the minimum technical requirements described, respectively, in paragraph 1 of each of Parts 1 and 2 of the Schedule to the End of Life Vehicles (Storage and Treatment) (Scotland) Regulations 2003 <sup>M10</sup>.

- (4) Sub paragraph (1) above shall apply to special waste if—
- (a) it is stored on the site for no longer than 12 months;
  - (b) in the case of liquid waste, it is stored in a secure container and the total volume of that waste does not at any time exceed 23,000 litres; and
  - (c) in any other case, either—
    - (i) it is stored in a secure container and the total volume of that waste does not at any time exceed 80 cubic metres; or
    - (ii) it is stored in a secure place and the total volume of that waste does not at any time exceed 50 cubic metres.

#### **Marginal Citations**

**M10** [S.S.I. 2003/593](#).

**42.**—(1) The disposal of waste consisting of pesticide solution or washings in a lined biobed at the place where the waste is produced, provided that no more than 8000 litres of such waste is so disposed of in any 12 month period.

(2) The secure storage of such waste, at the place where it is produced, prior to its disposal in accordance with sub-paragraph (1), provided that no more than 1500 litres of such waste is stored at any one time.

(3) The recovery or reuse of liquid residue from a lined biobed which has been used in accordance with sub-paragraph (1), at the place where the liquid residue is produced.

(4) The treatment of land with biobed material from a lined biobed which has been used in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) by spreading with such biobed material where—

- (a) the biobed material has been securely stored for at least 12 months prior to being spread on the land; and
- (b) that treatment results in benefit to agriculture or environmental improvement.

(5) The secure storage, at the place where it is produced, of biobed material intended to be used in accordance with sub-paragraph (4), where—

- (a) no more than 10 tonnes of biobed material is stored at any one time; and
- (b) no waste is stored for longer than 3 years.

**43.**—(1) The crushing of waste gas discharge lamps (including fluorescent tubes which are special waste within category 20 01 21 of the European Waste Catalogue) for the purposes of volume reduction prior to collection, where the material is intended for recovery or reuse.

(2) The storage of such lamps—

- (a) prior to crushing; and
- (b) after crushing but prior to collection.

(3) Sub paragraph (1) or, as the case as the case may be, sub-paragraph (2) applies only where—

- (a) the crushing operation is carried out in equipment designed for the purpose of volume reduction prior to collection;

- (b) the crushing operation is carried out solely for that purpose;
- (c) the mercury concentration in emissions does not exceed 50 micrograms/m<sup>3</sup>;
- (d) the total quantity of lamps processed in any period of 24 hours does not exceed 3 tonnes;
- (e) the storage of the lamps prior to crushing is under weather proof covering in compliance with paragraph 1 of Annex III to the WEEE Directive; and
- (f) the storage of the lamps after crushing is in a secure container.

**44.**—(1) Heating iron, steel or any ferrous-alloy, non ferrous metal or non-ferrous metal alloy, in one or more furnaces or other appliances the primary combustion chambers of which have in aggregate a net rated thermal input of less than 0.2 megawatts, for the purpose of removing grease, oil or any other non-metallic contaminant.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to the removal by heat of plastic or rubber covering from scrap cable or of any asbestos contaminant.

(3) In the case of a process involving the heating of iron, steel or any ferrous-alloy, sub-paragraph (1) does not apply if that process is related to a process described in any of paragraphs (a) to (h), or (j) to (m), of Part A or paragraphs (a) to (c), or (e) or (f), of Part B of Section 2.1 of Schedule 1 to the 1991 Regulations or an activity described in Section 2.1 (other than in paragraph (d) of Part B) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to <sup>F16</sup>the 2012 Regulations].

(4) In the case of a process involving the heating of any non-ferrous metal or non ferrous metal alloy, sub-paragraph (1) does not apply if that process is related to a process described in any of paragraphs (a) to (g), or (i) or (k), of Part A of Section 2.2 of Schedule 1 to the 1991 Regulations or an activity described in Part A of Section 2.2 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to <sup>F16</sup>the 2012 Regulations].

(5) The secure storage of waste intended to be submitted to heating to which sub-paragraph (1) applies if the waste or, as the case may be, any container in which the waste is stored, is stored on an impermeable pavement which is provided with a sealed drainage system.

(6) In this paragraph, “net rated thermal input” means the rate at which fuel can be burned at the maximum continuous rating of the appliance multiplied by the net calorific value of the fuel and expressed as megawatts thermal.

(7) In this paragraph, “ferrous alloy” means an alloy of which iron is the largest constituent, or equal to the largest constituent, by weight, whether or not that alloy also has a non-ferrous metal content greater than any percentage specified in Section 2.2 of Schedule 1 to the 1991 Regulations, and “non-ferrous metal alloy” shall be construed accordingly.

(8) In this paragraph, “sealed drainage system” has the meaning given by paragraph 45(7).

#### Textual Amendments

**F16** Words in sch. 1 para. 44(3)(4) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), [sch. 11 para. 24\(8\)](#) (with reg. 71)

**45.**—(1) The carrying on, at any secure place designed or adapted for the recovery of scrap metal or the dismantling of depolluted motor vehicles, in respect of a kind of waste described in column 1 of Table 16, of any of the activities specified in column 2 of that Table in relation to that kind of waste if—

- (a) the total quantity of any particular kind of waste so dealt with at that place does not in any period of seven days exceed the limit specified in relation to that kind of waste in column 3 of that Table;

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) the activity is carried on with a view to the recovery of the waste (whether or not by the person carrying on the activity listed in that Table);
- (c) every part of that place upon which the activity is carried out is surfaced with an impermeable pavement provided with a sealed drainage system; and
- (d) the plant or equipment used in carrying on the activity is maintained in reasonable working order.

**Table 16**

<i>Kind of Waste</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Seven day limit</i>
Ferrous metals (within category 16 01 17 of the European Waste Catalogue) or ferrous alloys in metallic non-dispersible form (but not turnings, shavings or chippings of those metals or alloys)	Sorting; grading; baling; shearing by manual feed; compacting; crushing; cutting by hand-held equipment	8,000 tonnes
The following non ferrous metals (within category 16 01 18 of the European Waste Catalogue), namely copper, aluminium, nickel, lead, tin, tungsten, cobalt, molybdenum, vanadium, chromium, titanium, zirconium, manganese or zinc, or non-ferrous alloys, in metallic non-dispersible form, of any of those metals (but not turnings, shavings or chippings of those metals or alloys)	Sorting; grading; baling; shearing by manual feed; compacting; crushing; cutting by hand-held equipment	400 tonnes
Turnings, shavings or chippings of any of the metals or alloys listed in either of the above categories	Sorting; grading; baling; shearing by manual feed; compacting; crushing; cutting by hand-held equipment	300 tonnes
Depolluted motor vehicles	Dismantling, rebuilding, restoring or reconditioning	40 vehicles
Lead acid motor vehicle batteries (within category 16 06 01 of the European Waste Catalogue) (including those whose contents are special waste) not forming part of, nor contained in, a motor vehicle	Sorting	20 tonnes

(2) The storage, at any place designed or adapted for the recovery of scrap metal or the dismantling of depolluted motor vehicles, of waste of a kind listed in column 1 of Table 17 if—

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) the waste is to be submitted to any of the activities specified in Table 16 in relation to that kind of waste, or to a recycling or reclamation operation authorised by a waste management licence or an authorisation granted under Part I of the 1990 Act or a permit granted under [F17the 2012 Regulations];
- (b) the total quantity of waste of that kind stored at that place does not exceed the maximum total quantity specified in column 2 of Table 17 in relation to that kind of waste;
- (c) no waste is stored at that place for longer than 12 months;
- (d) each kind of waste is either stored separately or is kept in separate containers, but in a case where a consignment consisting of more than one kind of waste is delivered to that place it may be stored unseparated at that place pending sorting for no longer than 2 months;
- (e) in the case of waste which is liquid or consists of motor vehicle batteries, it is stored in a secure container;
- (f) in the case of depolluted motor vehicles, they are, where appropriate, stored on an impermeable pavement;
- (g) subject to sub-paragraph (2)(f), the waste or, as the case may be, any container in which it is stored, is stored on an impermeable pavement which is provided with a sealed drainage system; and
- (h) the height of any pile or stack of waste does not exceed 5 metres.

**Table 17**

<i>Kind of waste</i>	<i>Maximum total quantity</i>
Ferrous metals (within category 16 01 17 of the European Waste Catalogue) or ferrous alloys in metallic non- dispersible form (but not turnings, shavings or chippings of those metals or alloys)	50,000 tonnes
The following non-ferrous metals (within category 16 01 18 of the European Waste Catalogue), namely copper, aluminium, nickel, lead, tin, tungsten, cobalt, molybdenum, vanadium, chromium, titanium, zirconium, manganese or zinc, or non-ferrous alloys, in metallic non-dispersible form, of any of those metals (but not turnings, shavings or chippings of those metals or alloys)	1,500 tonnes
Turnings, shavings or chippings of any of the metals or alloys listed in either of the above categories	1,000 tonnes
Depolluted motor vehicles, stored where appropriate on an impermeable pavement	1000 vehicles

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

Lead acid motor vehicle batteries (within 40 tonnes category 16 06 01 of the European Waste Catalogue) (including those whose contents are special waste) not forming part of, nor contained in, a motor vehicle

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- (3) Sub-paragraph (1) or (2) only applies to the carrying on of an activity at a place if—
- (a) the person responsible for the management of that place—
    - (i) has established administrative arrangements to ensure that—
      - (aa) waste accepted at that place is of a kind listed in Table 16 or, as the case may be, Table 17; and
      - (bb) no waste is accepted at that place in such a quantity as would cause there to be a breach of any of the terms and conditions of the exemption; and
    - (ii) carries out a monthly audit to confirm compliance with the terms and conditions of the exemption; and
  - (b) the records required by paragraph 14 of Part I of Schedule 4 are kept in such a form as to show, for each month, the total quantity of each kind of waste recovered during that month at that place.
- (4) In the case of any waste batteries, sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) only apply if any treatment or storage of such batteries takes place in accordance with the treatment conditions.
- (5) The temporary storage of waste (in this sub-paragraph referred to as “the non-scrap waste”), pending its collection, at a place designed or adapted for the recovery of scrap metal or the dismantling of depolluted motor vehicles if—
- (a) the non-scrap waste is not of a kind described in Table 17;
  - (b) the non-scrap waste was delivered to that place as part of a consignment of waste of which—
    - (i) at least 70 per cent by weight was waste consisting of depolluted motor vehicles; or
    - (ii) at least 95 per cent by weight was waste of any kind described in Table 17 other than depolluted motor vehicles, and is capable of being separated from that waste by sorting or hand dismantling;
  - (c) the non-scrap waste is stored at that place for no longer than 3 months;
  - (d) in a case where the non-scrap waste is liquid, it is stored in a secure container; and
  - (e) the non-scrap waste or, as the case may be, the container in which the non-scrap waste is stored, is stored on an impermeable pavement which is provided with a sealed drainage system.
- (6) In Table 16, “shearing” means the cold cutting of metal by purpose-made shears, and “depolluted” in relation to waste motor vehicles has the meaning given in regulation 2 of the End-of-Life Vehicles (Storage and Treatment) (Scotland) Regulations 2003.
- (7) For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph 44, “sealed drainage system”, in relation to an impermeable pavement, means a drainage system with impermeable components which does not leak and which will ensure that—
- (a) no liquid will run off the pavement otherwise than via the system; and
  - (b) except where they may be lawfully discharged, all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump.

**Textual Amendments**

**F17** Words in sch. 1 para. 45(2)(a) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), **sch. 11 para. 24(8)** (with reg. 71)

**46.—**(1) The burning at a dock of waste consisting of—

- (a) plant tissue waste, in pursuance of a notice given under article 32 of the Plant Health (Scotland) Order 2005; or
- (b) wood of any kind used to wedge or support parts of cargo, including packing material, spacers and pallets, in pursuance of a notice given under article 31 of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 <sup>M11</sup>.

(2) The storage at the dock where it was unloaded of waste intended to be burned under sub paragraph (1).

(3) The total quantity of waste stored or burned under sub-paragraph (1) or (2), in any period of 24 hours, shall not exceed 15 tonnes.

(4) Any waste burned under sub-paragraph (1) shall be burned on a hard standing, within a secure location at the dock where it was unloaded.

**Marginal Citations**

**M11** [S.I. 2005/2517](#), to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

**47.—**(1) The repair or refurbishment or both at a secure place of WEEE as described in column 1 of Table 18, together with any incidental storage and other incidental activities in relation to that type of WEEE if—

- (a) the activity is carried on with a view to the reuse of the WEEE for its original purpose;
- (b) best available treatment, recovery and recycling techniques are used when carrying out the activity;
- (c) in respect of a description of waste contained in column 1 of Table 18, the total quantity of WEEE so dealt with at that place does not exceed either the storage limit specified in column 2 of that Table or the treatment limit specified in column 3 in relation to that type of WEEE;
- (d) the technical requirements specified in Annex III of the WEEE Directive are met;
- (e) prior to the treatment of WEEE and in relation to any waste components from WEEE, such WEEE or components are stored in such a manner that their environmentally sound reuse or recycling is not hindered; and
- (f) no WEEE is stored at that place for longer than 12 months.

**Table 18**

<i>Codes and Type of Waste</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Storage Limits</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>Treatment Limits</i>
<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.		
<sup>2</sup> In total either awaiting repair or refurbishment or stored following such treatment.		

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

16 02 14 (WEEE other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13)	50 cubic metres	2 tonnes/day
20 01 36 (WEEE other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 and 20 01 35)	50 cubic metres	2 tonnes/day

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> In total either awaiting repair or refurbishment or stored following such treatment.

(2) The carrying on, at any secure place in respect of WEEE that is special waste as described in Table 19, of the treatment activities of repair or refurbishment or both together with any incidental storage and other incidental activities, but not including the degassing and capture of ozone depleting substances in relation to that type of WEEE if—

- (a) the activity is carried on primarily with a view to the reuse of the WEEE for its original purpose;
- (b) best available treatment, recovery and recycling techniques are used when carrying out the activity;
- (c) in respect of a description of waste contained in a particular row of Table 19 the total quantity of WEEE so dealt with at that place does not exceed either the storage limit specified in column 2, or the treatment limit specified in column 3 of that Table for the types of WEEE in that row;
- (d) the technical requirements specified in Annex III of the WEEE Directive are met;
- (e) the other requirements specified in column 4 of that Table for that type of WEEE are met;
- (f) prior to the treatment of WEEE and in relation to any waste components from WEEE, such WEEE or components are stored in such a manner that their environmentally sound reuse or recycling is not hindered; and
- (g) no WEEE is stored at that place for longer than 12 months.

**Table 19**

<i>Codes and Type of Waste<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Storage Limits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Treatment Limits</i>	<i>Other Requirements</i>
16 02 11 (WEEE containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC or HFC) and 20 01 23 (WEEE containing chlorofluorocarbons)	80 cubic metres	5 tonnes/day	Stored in a manner that will prevent the release of the CFCs, HCFCs or HFCs
Televisions and computer monitors containing cathode ray tubes falling within 16 02 13 (WEEE containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02	80 cubic metres	5 tonnes/day	

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> In total either awaiting repair or refurbishment or stored following such treatment.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

09 to 16 02 12) and 20 01 35 (WEEE other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components)

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup> In total either awaiting repair or refurbishment or stored following such treatment.

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(3) Sub paragraphs (1) or (2) only apply to the carrying out of an activity at a place if the person responsible for the management of that place has established administrative arrangements to ensure that—

- (a) WEEE accepted at that place is of a type set out in column 1 of Table 18 or 19, as the case may be; and
- (b) no waste is accepted at that place in such a quantity as would cause there to be a breach of any of the terms and conditions of the exemption.

(4) For the purposes of this paragraph, the storage and treatment limits set out in columns 2 and 3 of Tables 18 and 19 are overall limits that apply to all waste falling within the 6 digit code or codes specified in column 1 of those Tables.

**48.**—(1) The storage at any secure place of WEEE of a type listed in column 1 of Table 20 if—

- (a) the WEEE is stored for the purpose of its recovery elsewhere;
- (b) the total quantity of any particular type of WEEE stored at the site at any time does not exceed the storage limit specified in column 2 of the Table in relation to that type of WEEE;
- (c) any particular type of WEEE is stored for no longer than the duration limits specified in column 3 of the Table;
- (d) the other relevant storage requirements specified in column 4 of the Table are met; and
- (e) the WEEE is stored in such a manner that its environmentally sound reuse or recycling is not hindered.

**Table 20**

<i>Codes and Type of Waste</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Maximum quantity</i>	<i>Maximum duration</i>	<i>Type of containment</i>
16 02 14 (WEEE other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13) and 20 01 36 (WEEE other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35)	80 cubic metres	3 months	Impermeable surface within a secure store; weatherproof covering of stored WEEE
16 02 13 (WEEE other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12) and 20 01 35 (WEEE other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components)	80 cubic metres	3 months	Appropriate leak proof containers providing an impermeable surface

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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) The secure storage of WEEE of a type listed in column 1 of Table 21 if—
- (a) the WEEE is stored for the purpose of its recovery elsewhere;
  - (b) the total quantity of any particular type of WEEE stored at the site at any time does not exceed the storage limit specified in column 2 of the Table;
  - (c) any particular type of WEEE is stored for no longer than the duration limits specified in column 3 of the Table;
  - (d) the relevant type of containment and other relevant requirements specified in columns 4 and 5 of the Table are met;
  - (e) the WEEE is stored in such a manner that its environmentally sound reuse or recycling is not hindered.

**Table 21**

<i>Codes and Type of Waste<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Maximum quantity</i>	<i>Maximum duration</i>	<i>Type of containment</i>	<i>Other Requirements</i>
16 02 11 (WEEE containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC or HFC) and 20 01 23 (WEEE containing chlorofluorocarbons)	80 cubic metres	3 months	Impermeable surface within a secure store; weatherproof covering of stored WEEE	Stored in a manner that will prevent the release of the CFC, HCFC and HFC; overall height of any stack shall not exceed 2 units or 3.5 metres, whichever is the lower
16 02 13 (WEEE containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 2 12) and 20 01 35 (WEEE other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components)	80 cubic metres	3 months	Impermeable surface within a secure store; weatherproof covering of stored WEEE	
20 01 21 (fluorescent tubes)	50 cubic metres	3 months	Appropriate leak proof containers;	Stored in such a way that the

<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

and other mercury-containing waste)	weatherproof covering	glass is not broken
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<sup>1</sup> Codes referred to in the European Waste Catalogue.

(3) For the purposes of sub paragraphs (1) and (2), the activity of storage shall be taken to include the incidental sorting of waste of that type.

(4) For the purposes of this paragraph, the storage and treatment limits set out in columns 2 and 3 of Tables 20 and 21 are overall limits that apply to all waste falling within the 6 digit code or codes specified in column 1 of those Tables.

**49.** The treatment of waste organophosphate sheep dip (including such waste as is special waste) with an enzyme preparation, provided that no more than two tonnes of such waste is treated in any one day.

**50.—(1)** The mixing of ash from the incineration of pig or poultry carcasses at its place of production with manure for the treatment of land as specified in sub-paragraph (2).

(2) The treatment of land used for agriculture with agricultural waste resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement, if—

- (a) the waste consists of ash from the incineration of pig or poultry carcasses, or such ash mixed with manure in reliance on the exemption in sub-paragraph (1);
- (b) the land is at the place of production of the ash;
- (c) the land is at least—
  - (i) 10 metres from any inland or coastal waters;
  - (ii) 50 metres from any well, borehole or similar work sunk into underground strata for the purpose of any water supply other than a domestic water supply; and
  - (iii) 250 metres from any well, borehole or similar work sunk into underground strata for the purpose of any domestic water supply;
- (d) at the start of and throughout the treatment—
  - (i) the land has not been frozen for 12 or more hours during the preceding 24 hours; and
  - (ii) the land is not waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered;
- (e) the activity is carried out in accordance with any requirement imposed by or under the Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (Scotland) Regulations 2008<sup>M12</sup>;
- (f) where the waste consists only of ash from the incineration of pig or poultry carcasses, it is incorporated into the soil as soon as possible; and
- (g) the total quantity of ash incorporated into the soil does not exceed 150 kilograms per hectare in any period of 12 months.

(3) The secure storage of not more than 100 tonnes of waste intended to be used for the treatment of land in reliance on the exemption in sub-paragraph (2).

(4) In this paragraph, “domestic water supply” has the meaning given by paragraph 7(5).

**Marginal Citations**

**M12** S.S.I. 2008/298, as amended by S.S.I. 2008/394 and S.S.I. 2009/447.

**51.—(1)** The anaerobic digestion of biodegradable waste which is agricultural waste or waste from a distillery.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

(2) In this paragraph, “anaerobic digestion” means the process of controlled decomposition of waste under managed conditions—

- (a) where free oxygen is absent;
- (b) at temperatures suitable for naturally occurring mesophilic or thermophilic anaerobe and facultative anaerobe bacteria species; and
- (c) where the inputs to the process are converted to a methane rich biogas for use in an energy recovery process and to a stable sanitised material, the application of which material to land results in benefit to agriculture or horticulture or ecological improvement.

## SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 17(10)

### ASSESSMENT OF BENEFIT TO AGRICULTURE OR ECOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT

1. In assessing benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement for the purposes of paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 25, 42 and 50 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations, regard shall be had to the following paragraphs.

2. In assessing benefit to agriculture, regard shall be had to whether the use of the waste on the land will result in an improvement of the soil for the purpose of growing crops or grazing, and the following criteria shall apply for the purposes of such assessment—

- (a) the addition of nitrogen, phosphorus and other plant nutrients in the waste material should take account of the soil nutrient status and other sources of nutrient supply and be matched to the needs of the planned crop rotation;
- (b) the addition of total nitrogen attributable to the use of the waste on the land in any 12 month period must not exceed 250 kilograms per hectare, except in the case of the following wastes as listed in the European Waste Catalogue—
  - (i) soil from cleaning and washing beet (02 04 01);
  - (ii) soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil consisting of soil and stones other than those containing dangerous substances (17 05 04);
  - (iii) dredging spoil other than those containing dangerous substances (17 05 06); and
  - (iv) garden and park wastes (including cemetery wastes) consisting of soil and stones (20 02 02);
- (c) the addition of organic matter which improves the capacity of the soil to hold water, or its porosity, stability, tilth and workability is a benefit;
- (d) the addition of materials containing lime should take account of the neutralising value of the material, the pH of the soil and the target soil pH for the crop rotation;
- (e) the spreading or injection of watery wastes may be a benefit where the moisture of the soil is insufficient to support the growth of crops at the time of application, or where they contain nutrients which are applied at an appropriate rate;
- (f) the spreading of waste soil may be a benefit where it is done in order to level uneven land and thereby facilitate the use of the land for agriculture, but not where it is done solely in order to raise the level of the land.

3. In assessing ecological improvement, regard shall be had to the extent to which wildlife habitats which might otherwise deteriorate are maintained or supported. The creation of a new habitat, or the restoration of an old habitat, is regarded as an improvement.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 25(2)

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR REGISTRATION

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<b><i>Paragraph Number of Exempt activity in Schedule 1</i></b>	<b><i>Plans and documents required</i></b>
7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 19, 42, 46, 47, 49, 50 and 51	<p>A plan of each place at which the exempt activity is to be carried on showing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) the boundaries of that place; and</li><li>(b) the locations within that place at which the exempt activity is to be carried on.</li></ul>
7	<p>1. The notice shall include the following particulars—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) the establishment or undertaking's name, address and telephone number, and, if applicable, its fax number and email address;</li><li>(b) a description of the waste to be used, its physical form and the process from which it arose;</li><li>(c) a description of where and how the waste will be stored pending the use;</li><li>(d) a description of the land which is to be treated with the waste, including its location as identified by reference to a map and a six figure Ordnance Survey grid reference, and its area, the area available for the treatment, the soil, crops grown or to be grown in the soil and all wastes used to treat the land in the previous six months;</li><li>(e) the method and intended date of treatment, the quantities of waste to be used and the rate of application;</li><li>(f) details of the benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement to be expected from the treatment, including any analysis of the waste or the soil, and management plans;</li><li>(g) the location of any part of the water environment within 15 metres of the land on which the waste is to be used; and</li></ul>

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

(h) the intended start and completion date of the storage or treatment

2. The notice shall be accompanied by the following documents—

- (a) an analysis of the wastes to be used and the soil which is to be treated with them;
- (b) an assessment of the risk of pollution caused by the use;
- (c) a certificate describing how the treatment will result in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement, which shall be prepared by or based on advice from a person who, in the opinion of the appropriate registration authority, has appropriate technical or professional expertise.

3. Wastes shall be analysed in relation to the following parameters—

- (a) percentage dry solids content;
- (b) pH;
- (c) conductivity (mS);
- (d) total content of major nutrients and readily plant available ammonium-nitrogen with the results to be expressed on a fresh weight basis;
- (e) biochemical oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand;
- (f) where the appropriate registration authority considers this to be appropriate, in relation to the types of waste whose codes are listed in the first column of Table 22, the parameters indicated in the remaining columns of the Table; and
- (g) such other parameters as the appropriate registration authority considers appropriate.

8(2)

The notice shall include the following particulars—

- (a) the name, address and telephone number and, if applicable, the fax number and e-mail address of the establishment or undertaking

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that is to store or use the sludge and the establishment or undertaking supplying it;

- (b) the quantity of sludge to be stored or used and its origin;
- (c) how that sludge has been treated;
- (d) the location in which the sludge is to be stored or spread, including a description of any container or lagoon to be used;
- (e) the locations of any buildings, public rights of way, abstraction points or surface waters above Ordnance Datum which are situated within 400 metres of the boundaries of that place
- (f) where sludge is to be used for treatment of the land, the notice shall be accompanied by a certificate describing how the activity will result in ecological improvement or as the case may be, enhancement of the growth of crops, which shall be prepared by or based on advice from a person who, in the opinion of the appropriate registration authority, has appropriate technical or professional expertise.

9

1. The notice shall include the following particulars—

- (a) the establishment or undertaking's name, address and telephone number and, if applicable, its fax number and email address
- (b) where less than 2,500 cubic metres of waste are to be used, a description of the treatment, the type and quantity of waste to be used and the location of the treatment;
- (c) where 2,500 or more cubic metres of waste are to be used—
  - (i) the total quantity of waste to be used;
  - (ii) the type of waste to be used, identified by reference to the descriptions in the second column of Table 3;
  - (iii) the location of the land where the waste is to be used or stored, identified by reference to a map and a six figure Ordnance Survey grid reference, including the name,

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**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

address, telephone number and, if applicable, the fax number and email address of the landowner

- (iv) a plan of the use with cross-sections showing the proposed levels of the land affected by the treatment;
- (v) the intended start and completion date of the use or storage.

2. Where any of the wastes listed in Part II of Table 3 is to be used, the notice shall be accompanied by a certificate describing how the activity will result in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement, which shall be prepared by or based on advice from a person who, in the opinion of the appropriate registration authority, has appropriate technical or professional expertise.

10

The notice shall include the following particulars—

- (a) the establishment or undertaking's name, address and telephone number and, if applicable, its fax number and e-mail address;
- (b) a description of the proposed activity
- (c) a plan showing the location and specifications of any such impermeable pavements or drainage systems as are mentioned in paragraph 10.

12 where the activities involve more than 10 tonnes of waste per year

The notice shall include the following particulars—

- (a) the establishment or undertaking's name, address and telephone number and, if applicable, its fax number and e-mail address;
- (b) the plan accompanying the notice given to the appropriate registration authority shall show locations of any buildings, public rights of way, abstraction points or surface waters above Ordnance Datum which are situated within 250 metres of the boundaries of the place;
- (c) the quantities and types of waste to be composted, identified by reference to the descriptions in the second column of Table 6, and the expected duration of the composting;

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**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (d) where containment is to be provided as referred to in Table 7, the method of containment.

19

The notice shall include the following particulars—

- (a) the establishment or undertaking's name, address and telephone number, and, if applicable, its fax number and email address;
- (b) where less than 2,500 cubic metres of waste are to be stored or used, a description of the use, the type and quantity of waste to be stored or used and the location of the use;
- (c) where 2,500 cubic metres or more of waste are to be used for relevant work—
- (i) the total quantity of waste to be stored or used;
- (ii) the type of waste to be stored or used, identified by reference to the descriptions in the second column of Table 11;
- (iii) the location of the land where the waste is to be stored or used, identified by reference to a map and a six figure Ordnance Survey grid reference, including the name, address, telephone number and, if applicable, the fax number and email address of the landowner;
- (iv) a plan of the use, with cross-sections showing the proposed final levels of the land affected by the use; and
- (v) the intended start and completion date of the storage or use.

42

The notice shall include the following particulars—

- (a) the establishment or undertaking's name, address and telephone number and, if applicable, its fax number and e-mail address;
- (b) a description of the proposed activity; and
- (c) a description of how the biobed will be built and operated, based on principles which, in the opinion of the appropriate registration authority apply appropriate technical or professional expertise.

47

The notice shall include the following particulars—

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- 49
- (a) the establishment or undertaking's name, address and telephone number and, if applicable, its fax number and e-mail address; and
  - (b) a description of the proposed activity.
- The notice shall include or be accompanied by the following particulars—

- 50
- (a) the establishment or undertaking's name, address and telephone number and, if applicable, its fax number and e-mail address;
  - (b) a description of the enzyme preparation proposed to be applied.
1. The notice shall include or be accompanied by the following particulars—

- (a) the establishment or undertaking's name, address and telephone number and, if applicable, its fax number and e-mail address;
- (b) a description of where and how the waste will be stored pending its use;
- (c) a description of the land to be treated with the waste, including its location as identified by reference to a map and a six figure Ordnance Survey grid reference, and its area, the area available for treatment, the soil, crops grown or to be grown in the soil and all wastes used to treat the land in the previous six months;
- (d) the intended dates of treatment, the quantities of waste to be used and the rate of application;
- (e) details of the benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement to be expected from the treatment, including any analysis of the waste or the soil, and management plans; and
- (f) the location of any part of the water environment within 15 metres of the land on which the waste is to be used.

2. The notice shall be accompanied by the following documents—

- (a) an analysis of the soil to be treated;

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- (b) an assessment of the risk of pollution caused by the treatment;
  - (c) a certificate describing how the treatment will result in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement, which shall be prepared by or based on advice from a person who, in the opinion of the appropriate registration authority, has appropriate technical or professional expertise.
3. The waste shall be analysed in relation to the following parameters—
- (a) percentage dry solids content;
  - (b) pH;
  - (c) conductivity (mS);
  - (d) total content of major nutrients and readily plant available ammonium-nitrogen with the results to be expressed on a fresh weight basis;
  - (e) biochemical oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand;
  - (f) where the appropriate registration authority considers this to be appropriate, in relation to the types of waste whose codes are listed in the first column of Table 22, the parameters indicated in the remaining columns of the Table; and
  - (g) such other parameters as the appropriate registration authority considers appropriate.

51

1. The notice shall include the following particulars—
- (a) the establishment or undertaking's name, address and telephone number and, if applicable, its fax number and e-mail address;
  - (b) The quantities and types of waste to be digested.
2. The plan accompanying the notice given to the appropriate registration authority shall show locations of any buildings, public rights of way, abstraction points or surface waters above Ordnance

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Datum which are situated within 250 metres of the boundaries of the place.

**Table 22**

<i>Codes referred to in European Waste Catalogue</i>	<i>Parameter Neutralising Value</i>	<i>Micro-biology</i>	<i>Oils &amp; Fats</i>	<i>Potential toxic elements</i>	<i>Prescribed substances<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Carbon/Nitrogen ratio</i>
03 03 11,	X			X	X	X
03 03 99						
02 01 99,		X		X	X	
03 01 01,						
03 01 05,						
03 03 01,						
17 05 04,						
20 02 02						
02 02 03		X	X			
02 03, 02 04,	X		X			
02 05, 02 06,						
02 07						
03 03 09,	X			X	X	
10 13						
04, 10 01						

<sup>1</sup> ie. Substances prescribed in Schedule 6 to the 1991 Regulations.

99						
02 01 03,		X		X	X	X
02 04 01,						
19 05 03,						
20 02 01						
04 02 10,						X
04 02 15,						
04 02 20,						
04 02 21,						
04 02 22						
04 01 07			X	X	X	
17 05 06,				X	X	
19 06 03,						
19 06 04,						
19 06 05,						
19 06 06						
07 07 12	X	X	X	X	X	X
19 09 02	X	X		X	X	
06 01 99	X					

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<sup>1</sup> ie. Substances prescribed in Schedule 6 to the 1991 Regulations.

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**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

## SCHEDULE 4

Regulations 2(1) and 29

### WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

## PART 1

### GENERAL

#### Interpretation of Schedule 4

1. In this Schedule—

“the 1997 Act” means the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 <sup>M13</sup>;

“best available techniques” has the same meaning as in Article 2(12) of Directive 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control <sup>M14</sup>;

“collection” means the gathering of waste, including the preliminary sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility;

“competent authority” has the meaning given in paragraph 5;

“development”, “development plan” and “planning permission” have the same meanings as in the 1997 Act;

“permit” means—

- (a) a waste management licence;
- (b) a disposal licence;
- (c) an authorisation under Part I of the 1990 Act;
- (d) a permit under [<sup>F18</sup>the 2012 Regulations];
- (e) a licence under Part II of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985;
- (f) an authorisation under the 2005 Regulations or the 2011 Regulations; or
- (g) a licence under Part 4 of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010,

and, in relation to a permit, “grant” includes give, issue or pass, “modify” includes vary, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

“plan-making provisions” means Parts IA and II of the 1997 Act and the National Waste Management Plan for Scotland Regulations 2007 <sup>M15</sup>;

“planning authority” means the local authority, a person appointed by the local authority for the purposes of section 43A of the 1997 Act, a person appointed under paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 to that Act, and the Scottish Ministers in respect of their functions under that Act;

“pollution control authority” means any competent authority other than a planning authority;

“preparing for re-use” means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any further pre-processing; and “preparation for re-use” shall be construed accordingly;

“re-use” means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived;

“specified action” means any of the following—

- (a) determining—
  - (i) an application for planning permission; or

- (ii) an appeal made under section 47 of the 1997 Act in respect of such an application;
- (b) deciding whether to take any action under section 92(2)(a) or (b) or (3) of the 1997 Act;
- (c) deciding whether to direct under section 31(5) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997<sup>M16</sup> or section 57(1), (2) or (2A) of the 1997 Act that planning permission shall be granted or deemed to be granted;
- (d) deciding whether—
  - (i) in making or confirming a discontinuance order, to include in the order any grant of planning permission; or
  - (ii) to confirm (with or without modifications) a discontinuance order insofar as it grants planning permission,

and, for the purposes of this sub-paragraph, “discontinuance order” means an order under section 71 of, or paragraph 1 of Schedule 8 to, the 1997 Act (including an order made under that section by virtue of section 73 of, or paragraph 12 of Schedule 8 to that Act);

- (e) discharging functions under Part II of the 1997 Act;

“specified functions” has the meaning given by paragraph 5;

“waste management” means the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

“waste prevention” means measures taken before a substance, material or product becomes waste that reduce—

- (a) the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
- (b) the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment or human health; or
- (c) the content of harmful substances in materials or products.

#### Textual Amendments

- F18** Words in sch. 4 para. 1 substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), **sch. 11 para. 24(9)(a)** (with reg. 71)

#### Marginal Citations

- M13** 1997 c.8, as relevantly amended by the 2003 Act Part 1 Chapter 3 section 24(2); the [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 \(c.5\)](#) Schedule 7 paragraph 20(2); the [Planning etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2006 \(asp 17\)](#) Part 1 section 1, Part 2 section 2 and Part 3 sections 3(1), 17, 19(1) and 22(3); S.S.I. 1999/1 Part II (11) section 47(1); the [Transport and Works \(Scotland\) Act 2007 \(asp 8\)](#) Part 1 section 15(1); S.S.I. 2003/341 regulations 2 and 5; S.S.I. 2006/243 article 4(5) and (12)(b) and S.S.I. 2007/268 articles 8(2) and 14.

- M14** O.J. L 24, 29.1.2008, p.8.

- M15** S.S.I. 2007/251.

- M16** 1997 c.9, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

#### Duties of the waste regulation authority

2.—(1) The waste regulation authority shall discharge its specified functions, insofar as they relate to waste, with the objectives set out in sub-paragraph (2).

- (2) Those objectives are ensuring that—

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) the waste hierarchy set out in paragraph 6(2) and (3) is applied to the generation of waste by the holder of a permit (other than a licence under Part II of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 or Part 4 of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010) in the course of any activity authorised by that permit;
- (b) waste generated by such an activity is treated in accordance with that hierarchy;
- (c) waste generated by such an activity is managed in accordance with paragraph 6(1)(a); and
- (d) Article 23(3) of the Directive is complied with.

(3) The duty in sub-paragraph (2)(a) and (b) takes effect in relation to a permit which is in force on 27th March 2011 when that permit is next modified after that date.

### **Duties of planning authorities**

**3.—**(1) A planning authority shall exercise its specified functions with the objectives of ensuring that—

- (a) the waste hierarchy set out in paragraph 6(2) and (3) is applied;
- (b) waste is managed in accordance with paragraph 6(1)(a); and
- (c) any plan made under the plan-making provisions is implemented.

(2) Nothing in sub-paragraph (1) requires a planning authority to deal with any matter which the relevant pollution control authority has power to deal with.

### **Duties of other competent authorities**

**4.** Other competent authorities shall discharge their specified functions, insofar as they relate to waste, with the relevant objectives as set out in paragraph 6.

### **Meaning of “competent authority” etc.**

**5.—**(1) For the purposes of this Schedule, “competent authority” means any of the persons listed in column 1 of Table 23 and, in relation to a competent authority, “specified function” means any function of that authority listed in column 2 of that Table opposite the entry for that authority.

**Table 23**

Competent authorities	Specified functions
Any planning authority.	The taking of any specified action.
The waste regulation authority, the Scottish Ministers or a person appointed under section 114(1)(a) of the 1995 Act.	Their respective functions under Part II of the 1990 Act in relation to waste management licences, and preparing the national waste management plan, or any modification of it, in accordance with the National Waste Management Plan for Scotland Regulations 2007.
The waste regulation authority or the Scottish Ministers	Their respective functions under regulation 30 of and Schedule 5 to these Regulations.
The waste regulation authority	Its functions under Schedule 4 paragraph 12 to these Regulations.
The waste regulation authority	Its functions under the Special Waste Regulations 1996.

The Scottish Ministers	Their functions under Part 4 of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010.
The waste regulation authority, the Scottish Ministers or a person appointed under section 114(1)(a) of the 1995 Act.	Their respective functions under Part I of the 1990 Act in relation to prescribed processes except when— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the process is designated for local control; and</li> <li>(b) it is an exempt activity carried out subject to the conditions and limitations specified in Schedule 1.</li> </ul>
The waste regulation authority or the Scottish Ministers.	Their respective functions under the 2011 Regulations.
The waste regulation authority, the Scottish Ministers or a person appointed under section 114(1)(a) of the 1995 Act.	Their respective functions in relation to permits under [ <sup>F19</sup> the 2012 Regulations] except in relation to the carrying out of an exempt activity under such permits.
A local authority	Its functions under sections 45, [ <sup>F20</sup> 45C,] 46, 47, 52, 53 and 56.
A local authority or the Scottish Ministers	Their respective functions under sections 57, 58, 63A and 153.
The Scottish Ministers	Their functions under Part 5 Chapter 5 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 M17
Scottish Water	Its functions in relation to control of discharges of trade effluent into its sewers or sewage treatment works under Part II of the Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968.

(2) In Table 23, except in the case of the functions of the Scottish Ministers under Part 5 Chapter 5 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, references to functions do not include functions of making, revoking, amending, revising or re-enacting orders, regulations or schemes where those functions are required to be discharged by statutory instrument.

#### Textual Amendments

**F19** Words in sch. 4 para. 5(1) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), **sch. 11 para. 24(9)(b)** (with reg. 71)

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

**F20** Words in sch. 4 inserted (17.5.2012) by [The Waste \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/148\)](#), regs. 1(1), 5(6)

#### Marginal Citations

**M17** 2009 asp 12.

### Relevant objectives

6.—(1) For the purposes of this Schedule, the following objectives are the relevant objectives in relation to waste management—

- (a) ensuring that waste is managed without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment and in particular without—
  - (i) risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals; or
  - (ii) causing nuisance through noise or odours; or
  - (iii) adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest;
- (b) where necessary to facilitate or improve recovery and where technically, environmentally and economically practicable, ensuring that different types of waste are collected separately and are not mixed with other waste or other material with different properties; and
- (c) implementing any plan made under the plan-making provisions.

(2) Applying the following waste hierarchy in the manner set out in sub-paragraph (3) is a relevant objective in relation to waste prevention, preparation for re-use and management—

- (a) waste prevention;
- (b) preparing for re-use;
- (c) recycling;
- (d) other recovery, including energy recovery;
- (e) disposal.

(3) The hierarchy is to be applied in a way which delivers the best overall environmental outcome. The hierarchy may be departed from for particular types of waste where justified in order to ensure this outcome and by reference to the overall impact of the generation and management of such types of waste.

(4) The following additional objectives are relevant objectives in relation to the recovery and disposal of waste—

- (a) establishing an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations and installations for the recovery of all mixed municipal waste which includes waste collected from private households, taking into account best available techniques;
- (b) ensuring that the network referred to at paragraph (a) enables—
  - (i) the [F21European Union] as a whole to become self-sufficient in waste disposal, and in the recovery of the municipal waste referred to in paragraph (a), and the Member States individually to move towards that aim, taking into account geographical circumstances or the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste; and
  - (ii) waste to be disposed of, and the municipal waste referred to in paragraph (a) to be recovered, in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health.

(5) The following further objectives are relevant objectives in relation to functions under the plan-making provisions—

- (a) encouraging the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, in particular by—
  - (i) the development of clean technologies more sparing in their use of natural resources;
  - (ii) reducing the quantity of waste produced through the re-use of products or the extension of their life spans;
  - (iii) the technical development and marketing of products designed so as to make no contribution or to make the smallest possible contribution, by the nature of their manufacture, use or final disposal, to increasing the amount or harmfulness of waste and pollution hazards; and
  - (iv) the development of appropriate techniques for the final disposal of dangerous substances contained in waste destined for recovery; and
- (b) encouraging—
  - (i) the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials; and
  - (ii) the use of waste as a source of energy.

#### Textual Amendments

**F21** Word in sch. 4 para. 6 substituted (22.4.2011) by [The Treaty of Lisbon \(Changes in Terminology\) Order 2011 \(S.I. 2011/1043\)](#), arts. 2, 3-6

#### Exceptions to duties

7.—(1) In a case where waste management is or forms part of a prescribed process designated for local control under Part I of the 1990 Act, and either requires a waste management licence or is covered by an exemption conferred by regulation 17(1) of, and Schedule 1 to, these Regulations, nothing in paragraphs 2 to 6 requires a competent authority to discharge its functions under—

- (a) Part I of the 1990 Act in order to control pollution of the environment due to the release of substances into any environmental medium other than the air; or
- (b) Part II of the 1990 Act in order to control pollution of the environment due to the release of substances into the air resulting from the carrying on of the prescribed processes.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1), “prescribed process”, “designated for local control”, “pollution of the environment due to the release of substances into the air” and “pollution of the environment due to the release of substances into any environmental medium other than the air” have the meanings which they have in Part I of the 1990 Act.

(3) In a case where waste management is or forms part of an activity carried out at a Part B installation and requires a waste management licence, nothing in paragraphs 2 to 6 shall require a competent authority to discharge its functions under—

- (a) <sup>[F22]</sup>the 2012 Regulations] for any purpose other than preventing or, where that is not practicable, reducing emissions into the air;
- (b) Part II of the 1990 Act for the purpose of preventing or reducing emissions into the air.

<sup>[F23]</sup>(4) In sub-paragraph (3), “Part B installation” has the meaning given by regulation 12 (permits: interpretation) of the 2012 Regulations]

*Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)*

### Textual Amendments

- F22** Words in sch. 4 para. 7(3)(a) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), **sch. 11 para. 24(9)(c)** (with reg. 71)
- F23** Sch. 4 para. 7(4) substituted (7.1.2013) by [The Pollution Prevention and Control \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012 \(S.S.I. 2012/360\)](#), reg. 1(2), **sch. 11 para. 24(9)(d)** (with reg. 71)

### Matters to be covered by permits

**8.** When a pollution control authority grants or modifies a permit, and the activities authorised by the permit include the treatment of waste, the pollution control authority must ensure that the permit covers—

- (a) the types and quantities of waste to be treated;
- (b) for each type of operation permitted, the technical and any other requirements relevant to the site;
- (c) the safety and precautionary measures to be taken;
- (d) the treatment site;
- (e) such monitoring and control operations as may be necessary;
- (f) such closure and after-care provisions as may be necessary;
- (g) the treatment method to be used for each type of operation;
- (h) the relevant operation code from Part II or III of this Schedule, where applicable; and
- (i) for each type of operation permitted, the maximum annual capacity to treat or dispose of waste.

### Modification of provisions relating to development plans

**9.** Sections 3A(3), 7(1)(b) and 15(1)(a) of the 1997 Act have effect as if the spatial strategies referred to in those provisions included strategies in respect of suitable waste recovery and disposal sites or installations.

### Modifications of Part I of the 1990 Act

**10.—(1)** Subject to section 28(1), Part I of the 1990 Act has effect in relation to prescribed processes involving waste management with such modifications as are needed to allow the waste regulation authority to exercise its functions under that Part for the purpose of achieving the objectives set out in paragraph 2(2).

(2) Nothing in sub-paragraph (1) requires the waste regulation authority in granting an authorisation in relation to such a process to take account of those objectives insofar as they relate to the prevention of detriment to the amenities of the locality in which the process is (or is to be) carried on if planning permission, resulting from the decision of a planning authority after 30th April 1994, is or, before the process is carried on, will be in force.

### Modifications of Part II of the 1990 Act

**11.—(1)** Part II of the 1990 Act has effect subject to the following modifications.

(2) In section 33(1)(a) and (5), any reference to the deposit of waste in or on land includes a reference to any operation listed in Part II or III of this Schedule involving such a deposit.

(3) In section 33(1)(b), any reference to the treatment or disposal, or to the treatment, keeping or disposal, of controlled waste includes a reference to submitting controlled waste to any of the operations listed in Part II or III of this Schedule other than an operation mentioned in sub-paragraph (2).

(4) In sections 33(1)(c) and 35, any reference to the treatment or disposal, or to the treatment, keeping or disposal, or to the management, of controlled waste includes a reference to submitting controlled waste to any of the operations listed in Part II or III of this Schedule.

(5) In section 36(3), the reference to planning permission is taken to be a reference to planning permission resulting from the decision of a planning authority after 30th April 1994.

(6) In section 62(1), any reference to the treatment, keeping or disposal of such waste as is referred to in that subsection includes a reference to submitting such waste to any of the operations listed in Part II or III of this Schedule.

(7) In section 62(2), any reference to the treatment, keeping or disposal of special waste includes a reference to submitting special waste to any of the operations listed in Part II or III of this Schedule.

### **Registration of professional collectors and transporters of waste**

**12.**—(1) It is an offence for an establishment or undertaking falling within sub-paragraph (a), (b), (f), (g), (i) or (j) of regulation 2(1) of the Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991<sup>M18</sup> to collect or transport waste as a normal and regular part of its activities unless it is registered with the waste regulation authority in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply in cases where the establishment or undertaking is carrying on the activities mentioned in those sub-paragraphs pursuant to, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of, a permit.

(3) The waste regulation authority must establish and maintain a register of establishments and undertakings registering with it under the provisions of this paragraph.

(4) The register must contain the following particulars in relation to each such establishment or undertaking—

- (a) the name of the establishment or undertaking;
- (b) the address of its principal place of business; and
- (c) the address of any place at or from which it carries on business.

(5) The waste regulation authority must enter the relevant particulars in the register in relation to an establishment or undertaking if it receives notice of them in writing from that establishment or undertaking.

(6) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

(7) The waste regulation authority must—

- (a) secure that any register maintained by it under this paragraph is open to inspection by members of the public free of charge at all reasonable hours; and
- (b) afford to members of the public reasonable facilities for obtaining, on payment of reasonable charges, copies of entries in the register.

(8) Registers under this paragraph may be kept in any form.

(9) Where a person is registered as a professional collector or transporter of waste under Schedule 4 paragraph 12 to the 1994 Regulations on 27th March 2011, that registration shall be treated as a registration under this paragraph.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

**Marginal Citations**

**M18** S.I. 1991/1624, as relevantly amended by S.I. 1992/588 regulation 10(1); S.I. 1994/1056 regulation 23(2) and (4); S.I. 1998/605 regulation 2(2)(a) and S.S.I. 2005/22 regulation 4.

**Duty to carry out appropriate periodic inspections**

13.—(1) Any establishment or undertaking which—

- (a) carries out the treatment of controlled waste;
- (b) collects or transports controlled waste on a professional basis;
- (c) arranges for the recovery or disposal of controlled waste on behalf of others, or purchases and sells controlled waste (brokers or dealers); or
- (d) produces special waste,

shall be subject to appropriate periodic inspections by the waste regulation authority.

(2) Section 71(2) and (3) (power to obtain information) have effect as if the provisions of this paragraph were provisions of Part II of the 1990 Act.

(3) In a case where an establishment or undertaking is carrying on an exempt activity in reliance upon an exemption conferred by regulation 17(1) and paragraph 45(1) or (2) of Schedule 1, the waste regulation authority must discharge its duty under sub-paragraph (1) in respect of any place where such an activity is so carried on by—

- (a) carrying out an initial inspection of that place within two months of having received in respect of that place the notice, plan and fee referred to in regulation 23(2); and
- (b) thereafter carrying out periodic inspections of that place at intervals not exceeding 12 months.

(4) In the case of an exempt activity referred to in the first column of Table 24, the duty under sub-paragraph (1) shall be discharged by carrying out inspections at the times referred to in the second column of that table in respect of any place where the relevant exempt activity is carried on.

**Table 24**

<i>Paragraph Number of Exempt activity in Schedule 1</i>	<i>Inspections required</i>
7, 8(2) <sup>1</sup>	An inspection shall be carried out at the time of treatment or, where that is not possible, not later than 4 weeks thereafter.
9, 10, 12(2), 19, 49, 50, 51	An initial inspection shall be carried out at the time when the exempt activity commences. Thereafter, periodic inspections shall be carried out at intervals not exceeding 12 months.

<sup>1</sup> treatment activities only.

(5) In a case where an establishment or undertaking is carrying on or intends to carry on an exempt activity in respect of the treatment of WEEE, the waste regulation authority shall discharge its duty under sub-paragraph (1) in respect of any place where such an activity is carried on or to be carried on, by—

- (a) carrying out an inspection of that place within 21 days of having received in respect of that place the notice, plans and fee referred to in regulation 25(2); and
- (b) thereafter carrying out periodic inspections of that place at intervals not exceeding 12 months,

and such inspections shall verify the type and quantities of waste to be treated, the general technical requirements to be complied with and the safety precautions to be taken.

(6) In the case of any such place as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (4) (second entry in Table 24) or (5), but without prejudice to any duties of the waste regulation authority imposed otherwise than by this paragraph, sub-paragraph (1) does not require (but does permit) the waste regulation authority to carry out the periodic inspections referred to in sub-paragraph (4) or sub-paragraph (5) (b) above at intervals of less than 10 months.

(7) Inspections concerning the collection and transport of controlled waste shall cover the origin, nature, quantity and destination of the waste collected and transported.

### **Record keeping**

**14.—**(1) An establishment or undertaking which carries out the recovery or disposal of controlled waste, or which produces special waste, collects or transports such waste on a professional basis or acts as a broker of or dealer in such waste must—

- (a) keep a chronological record of the quantity, nature, origin and, where relevant, the destination, frequency of collection, mode of transport and treatment method of the waste; and
- (b) make that information available, on request, to the waste regulation authority or, in the case of special waste, to a previous holder; and for this purpose “holder”, in respect of any such waste, means the producer or the person in possession of it.

(2) Where the waste is special waste, a record required to be kept under sub-paragraph (1) must be retained for at least 12 months from the date on which it was first made by any establishment or undertaking transporting such waste, and for at least three years from that date by any other establishment or undertaking.

(3) Where the waste is special waste, a record required to be kept under sub-paragraph (1) must include a record of the carrying out and supervision of the relevant operation and, in the case of a disposal operation, of the after-care of the disposal site.

(4) It is an offence for an establishment or undertaking to fail to comply with any requirement or obligation placed on it by this paragraph.

(5) Paragraph (2) of regulation 18 of the Special Waste Regulations 1996 (defence in cases of emergency etc.) applies to a person charged with an offence under sub-paragraph (4) as it applies to a person charged with an offence under paragraph (1) of that regulation.

(6) A person who, in purported compliance with a requirement to furnish any information imposed by or under any of the provisions of this paragraph, makes a statement which that person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or recklessly makes any statement which is false or misleading in a material particular, commits an offence.

(7) A person who intentionally makes a false entry in any record required to be kept by virtue of any of the provisions of this paragraph commits an offence.

(8) Paragraphs (5) to (9) of regulation 18 of the Special Waste Regulations 1996 (offence where act or default causes offence by another, offences by bodies corporate and penalties) apply to an offence under this paragraph, as they apply to an offence under that regulation.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

## PART II

### WASTE DISPOSAL OPERATIONS

NB. This Part of this Schedule is intended to list disposal operations such as they occur in practice. In accordance with Article 13 of the Directive waste must be disposed of without endangering human health and without the use of processes or methods likely to harm the environment.

<i><sup>1</sup>Operation Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
D1	Deposit into or onto land (e.g. landfill etc.).
D2	Land treatment (e.g. biodegradation of liquid or sludge 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 listed elsewhere in this Part of this Schedule which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations listed as D1 to D12 in this Part of this Schedule.
D9	Physico-chemical treatment not listed elsewhere in this Part of this Schedule which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations listed as D1 to D12 in this Part of this Schedule (e.g. evaporation drying, calcination, etc.).
D10	Incineration on land.
D11	Incineration at sea.
D12	Permanent storage (emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.).
D13	Blending or mixing of waste prior to submission to any of the operations listed as D1 to D12 in this Part of this Schedule.

<sup>1</sup> The operations listed in this Part of this Schedule are listed in accordance with Annex I of the Directive.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

	If there is no other D code appropriate, this may include preliminary operations prior to disposal, including pre-processing such as sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising, drying, shredding, conditioning or separating prior to submission to any of operations D1 to D12.
D14	Repackaging of waste prior to submission to any of the operations listed as D1 to D13 in this Part of this Schedule.
D15	Storage of waste pending any of the operations listed as D1 to D14 in this Part of this Schedule, but excluding preliminary storage referred to in Article 3(10) of the Directive, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced.

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<sup>1</sup> The operations listed in this Part of this Schedule are listed in accordance with Annex I of the Directive.

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### PART III

#### WASTE RECOVERY OPERATIONS

NB. This part of this Schedule is intended to list recovery operations as they occur in practice. In accordance with Article 13 of the Directive waste must be recovered without endangering human health and without the use of processes or methods likely to harm the environment.

<sup>1</sup> <i>Operation Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
R1	Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy.  This includes incineration facilities dedicated to the processing of municipal solid waste only where their energy efficiency is equal to or greater than (i) 0.60 for installations in operation and permitted in accordance with applicable [F24EU] legislation before 1st January 2009; or (ii) 0.65 for other installations. Energy efficiency is calculated according to [F25, the energy efficiency formula and climate correction factor] contained in Annex II of the Directive.
R2	Solvent reclamation/regeneration.
R3	Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation

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<sup>1</sup> The operations listed in this Part of this Schedule are listed in accordance with Annex II of the Directive.

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**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

	processes). This includes gasification and pyrolysis using the components as chemicals.
R4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds.
R5	Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials. This includes soil cleaning resulting in recovery of the soil and recycling of inorganic construction materials.
R6	Regeneration of acids or bases.
R7	Recovery of components used for pollution abatement.
R8	Recovery of components from catalysts.
R9	Oil re-refining or other reuses of oil.
R10	Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.
R11	Use of wastes obtained from any of the operations listed as R1 to R10 in this Part of this Schedule.
R12	Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations listed as R1 to R11 in this Part of this Schedule.
	If there is no other R code appropriate, this may include preliminary operations prior to recovery including pre-processing such as dismantling, sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising, drying, shredding, conditioning, repackaging, separating, blending or mixing prior to submission to any of operations R1 to R11.
R13	Storage of wastes pending any of the operations listed as R1 to R12 in this Part of this Schedule, excluding preliminary storage referred to in Article 3(10) of the Directive, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced.

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<sup>1</sup> The operations listed in this Part of this Schedule are listed in accordance with Annex II of the Directive.

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#### Textual Amendments

- F24** Word in sch. 4 Pt. 3 substituted (22.4.2011) by [The Treaty of Lisbon \(Changes in Terminology\) Order 2011 \(S.I. 2011/1043\)](#), arts. 2, 3-6
- F25** Words in sch. 4 Pt. 3 substituted (1.7.2016) by [The Waste \(Meaning of Recovery\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(Scotland\) Order 2015 \(S.S.I. 2015/438\)](#), arts. 1, 7(3)

### Textual Amendments

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## SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 30(6)

### REGISTRATION OF BROKERS AND DEALERS

#### Interpretation

1.—(1) In this Schedule—

“the Carriers Regulations” means the Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991;

“date of expiry”, in relation to a broker's or dealer's registration—

- (a) in a case to which sub-paragraph (2) or (3) of paragraph 7 applies, has the meaning given by that sub-paragraph, and
- (b) in any other case means the date on which the period of three years mentioned in paragraph 7(1) expires;

“notice” means notice in writing;

“registered as a carrier” means registered under regulation 6 of the Carriers Regulations, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

“relevant offence” means an offence under any of the enactments listed in regulation 3; and

“relevant period” means two months or, except in the case of an application by a person already registered for the renewal of that person's registration, such longer period as may be agreed between the applicant and the waste regulation authority.

(2) Sub-paragraphs 3 and 4 apply where the waste regulation authority is determining for the purposes of paragraph 3(11) or 5(1) whether it is desirable for any individual to be or to continue to be authorised to arrange for the disposal or recovery of controlled waste on behalf of other persons, or to purchase and sell waste.

(3) In a case in which a person other than that individual has been convicted of a relevant offence, the waste regulation authority must have regard to whether that individual has been a party to the carrying on of a business in a manner involving the commission of relevant offences.

(4) In relation to any applicant for registration or registered broker or dealer, another relevant person must be treated for the purposes of paragraph 3(11) or 5(1) as having been convicted of a relevant offence if—

- (a) any person has been convicted of a relevant offence committed by that person in the course of that person's employment by the applicant or registered broker or dealer or in the course of the carrying on of any business by a partnership one of the members of which was the applicant or registered broker or dealer;
- (b) a body corporate has been convicted of a relevant offence committed at a time when the applicant or registered broker or dealer was a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of that body corporate; or

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- (c) where the applicant or registered broker or dealer is a body corporate, a person who is a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of that body corporate—
  - (i) has been convicted of a relevant offence; or
  - (ii) was a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of another body corporate at a time when a relevant offence for which that body corporate has been convicted was committed.
- (5) For the purposes of this Schedule, an application for registration or for the renewal of a registration as a broker of or dealer in controlled waste shall be treated as pending—
  - (a) whilst it is being considered by the waste regulation authority; or
  - (b) if it has been refused or the relevant period from the making of the application has expired without the applicant having been registered, whilst either—
    - (i) the period for appealing in relation to that application has not expired; or
    - (ii) the application is the subject of an appeal which has not been disposed of.
- (6) For the purposes of this Schedule, an appeal is disposed of when any of the following occurs—
  - (a) the appeal is withdrawn;
  - (b) the appellant is notified by the Scottish Ministers or the waste regulation authority that the appeal has been dismissed; or
  - (c) the waste regulation authority complies with any direction of the Scottish Ministers to renew the appellant's registration or to cancel the revocation.

## **Registers**

- 2.—**(1) It is the duty of the waste regulation authority to establish and maintain a register of brokers of and dealers in controlled waste and—
- (a) to secure that the register is open for inspection by members of the public free of charge at all reasonable hours; and
  - (b) to afford to members of the public reasonable facilities for obtaining copies of entries in the register on payment of reasonable charges.
- (2) A register under this paragraph may be kept in any form.

## **Applications for registration**

- 3.—**(1) An application for registration or for the renewal of a registration as a broker of or dealer in controlled waste must be made to the waste regulation authority.
- (2) A person may not make an application for registration or for the renewal of a registration whilst—
- (a) a previous application made by that person is pending; or
  - (b) that person is registered.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (2) does not prevent a person from applying for the renewal of a registration where that person's application is made within the period of six months mentioned in paragraph 7(5).
- (4) An application for registration or for the renewal of a registration in respect of a business which is or is to be carried on by a partnership must be made by all of the partners or prospective partners.
- (5) A prospective partner in a business carried on by a partnership whose members are already registered may make an application for registration as a partner in that business to the waste regulation authority.

(6) An application for registration or for the renewal of a registration must be made on a form provided for the purpose by the waste regulation authority, and must be accompanied by such information as may reasonably be required by that authority.

(7) An applicant who wishes to apply to be registered or for the renewal of registration both as a carrier and as a broker of or dealer in controlled waste may, instead of making an application on the forms provided for by regulation 4(6) of the Carriers Regulations and by sub-paragraph (6), make a combined application on a form containing the information required by those forms.

(8) The waste regulation authority must provide a copy of the appropriate application form free of charge to any person requesting one.

(9) The applicant must pay the charge prescribed for the purpose by a charging scheme under section 41 of the 1995 Act when making an application.

(10) The waste regulation authority must, on receipt of an application for registration or for the renewal of a registration, ensure that the register contains a copy of the application.

(11) The waste regulation authority may refuse an application for registration or for the renewal of registration if, and only if—

- (a) there has, in relation to that application, been a contravention of any of the requirements of the preceding provisions of this paragraph; or
- (b) the applicant or another relevant person has been convicted of a relevant offence and, in the opinion of the authority, it is undesirable for the applicant to be authorised to arrange for the disposal or recovery of controlled waste on behalf of other persons, or to purchase and sell controlled waste.

(12) Where the waste regulation authority decides to refuse an application for registration or for the renewal of a registration, the authority must give notice to the applicant informing the applicant that the application is refused and of the reasons for its decision.

(13) If an appeal is made under and in accordance with paragraph 6, the waste regulation authority must, as soon as reasonably practicable, make appropriate entries in its register indicating when the appeal was made and the result of the appeal.

(14) If no such appeal is made, the waste regulation authority must, as soon as reasonably practicable, make an appropriate entry in its register indicating that the application has not been accepted and that no appeal has been made.

(15) The waste regulation authority may remove from its register—

- (a) a copy of an application included under sub-paragraph (10); or
- (b) an entry made under sub-paragraph (13) or (14),

at any time more than six years after the application in question was made.

#### **Registration as a broker or dealer and amendment of entries**

4.—(1) On accepting a person's application for registration or on being directed under paragraph 6(9) to register a person following an appeal in respect of such an application, the waste regulation authority must make an entry in its register—

- (a) showing that person as a registered broker of or dealer in controlled waste and allocating that person a registration number (which may include any letter);
- (b) specifying the date on which the registration takes effect and its date of expiry;
- (c) stating any business name of the applicant and the address of the applicant's principal place of business (together with any telephone, telex or fax number and email address of the applicant) and, in the case of an individual, the applicant's date of birth;

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- (d) in the case of a body corporate, listing the names of each director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of that body and their respective dates of birth;
  - (e) in the case of a company registered under the Companies Acts, specifying its registered number and, in the case of a company incorporated outside Great Britain, the country in which it was incorporated;
  - (f) in a case where the person who is registered or another relevant person has been convicted of a relevant offence, giving the person's name, details of the offence, the date of conviction, the penalty imposed, the name of the Court and, in the case of an individual, the person's date of birth; and
  - (g) in a case where the person who is registered or any company in the same group of companies as that person is the holder of a waste management licence, stating the name of the holder of the licence and the name of the authority which granted it.
- (2) In the case of a business which is, or is to be, carried on by a partnership, all the partners must be registered under one entry and only one registration number may be allocated to the partnership.
- (3) On making an entry in its register under sub-paragraph (1) the waste regulation authority must provide the registered person or partnership free of charge with a copy of the entry in the register.
- (4) On accepting a person's application for the renewal of a registration or on being directed under paragraph 6(9) to register a person following an appeal in respect of such an application, the waste regulation authority must amend the relevant entry in the register—
- (a) to show the date on which the renewal takes effect and the revised date of expiry of the registration;
  - (b) to record any other change disclosed as a result of the application; and
  - (c) to note in the register the date on which the amendments are made.
- (5) The waste regulation authority must at the same time as amending the register under sub-paragraph (4) provide the registered person or partnership free of charge with a copy of the amended entry in the register.
- (6) A person who is registered must notify the waste regulation authority which maintains the relevant register of any change of circumstances affecting information in the register relating to that person.
- (7) On—
- (a) being notified of any change of circumstances in accordance with sub-paragraph (6);
  - (b) accepting a prospective partner's application for registration in relation to a business carried on by a partnership whose members are already registered; or
  - (c) being directed under paragraph 6(9) to register a prospective partner,
- the waste regulation authority must—
- (i) amend the relevant entry to reflect the change of circumstances or the registration of the prospective partner;
  - (ii) note in the register the date on which the amendment is made;
  - (iii) provide the registered person or partnership free of charge with a copy of the amended entry in the register.
- (8) In this paragraph—
- “the Companies Acts” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Companies Act 2006 <sup>M19</sup>;
  - “group” has the meaning given by section 1261(1) of that Act.

### Marginal Citations

**M19** 2006 c.46, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

### Revocation of registration

**5.—(1)** The waste regulation authority may revoke a person's registration as a broker of or dealer in controlled waste if, and only if—

- (a) that person or another relevant person has been convicted of a relevant offence; and
- (b) in the opinion of the authority, it is undesirable for the registered broker or dealer to continue to be authorised to arrange for the disposal or recovery of controlled waste on behalf of other persons, or to purchase and sell controlled waste.

(2) Where the waste regulation authority decides to revoke a person's registration as a broker of or dealer in controlled waste, it must give notice to the broker or dealer informing that person of the revocation and the reasons for its decision.

### Appeals

**6.—(1)** Where a person has applied to the waste regulation authority to be registered as a broker of or dealer in controlled waste in accordance with paragraph 3, that person may appeal to the Scottish Ministers if—

- (a) the application is refused; or
- (b) the relevant period from the making of the application has expired without the applicant having been registered.

(2) A person whose registration as a broker of or dealer in controlled waste has been revoked may appeal against the revocation to the Scottish Ministers.

(3) Notice of an appeal to the Scottish Ministers under sub-paragraph (1) or (2) must be given by the appellant to the Scottish Ministers.

(4) The notice of appeal must be accompanied by the following—

- (a) a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- (b) in the case of an appeal under sub-paragraph (1), a copy of the relevant application;
- (c) in the case of an appeal under sub-paragraph (2), a copy of the appellant's entry in the register;
- (d) a copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the waste regulation authority;
- (e) a copy of any notice given to the appellant under paragraph 3(12) or 5(2);
- (f) a statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be in the form of a hearing or to be determined on the basis of written representations.

(5) The appellant must at the same time as giving notice of appeal to the Scottish Ministers serve on the waste regulation authority a copy of the notice and a copy of the documents referred to in sub-paragraph (4)(a) to (f).

(6) Notice of appeal is to be given before the expiry of the period of 28 days beginning with—

- (a) in the case of an appeal under sub-paragraph (1)(a), the date on which the appellant is given notice by the waste regulation authority that the application has been refused;
- (b) in the case of an appeal under sub-paragraph (1)(b), the date on which the relevant period from the making of the application expired without the applicant having been registered; or

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- (c) in the case of an appeal under sub-paragraph (2), the date on which the appellant is given notice by the waste regulation authority that the appellant's registration as a broker of or dealer in controlled waste has been revoked,

or before such later date as the Scottish Ministers may at any time allow.

(7) If either party to an appeal requests a hearing or the Scottish Ministers so decide, the appeal must be or continue in the form of a hearing before a person appointed for the purpose by the Scottish Ministers.

(8) The person holding such a hearing must, after its conclusion, make a written report to the Scottish Ministers which must include that person's conclusions and recommendations or reasons for not making any recommendations.

(9) On an appeal under this paragraph the Scottish Ministers may, as they think fit, either dismiss the appeal or give the waste regulation authority a direction to register the appellant or, as the case may be, to cancel the revocation.

(10) The Scottish Ministers must—

- (a) notify the appellant in writing of their determination of the appeal and of their reasons for it and, if a hearing is held, must also provide the appellant with a copy of the report of the person who conducted the hearing; and
- (b) at the same time send a copy of those documents to the waste regulation authority.

(11) Where on an appeal made by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)(b) the Scottish Ministers dismiss an appeal, they must direct the waste regulation authority not to register the appellant.

(12) It is the duty of the waste regulation authority to comply with any direction under this paragraph.

(13) This paragraph is subject to section 114 of the 1995 Act (delegation or reference of appeals).

### **Duration of registration**

7.—(1) A person's registration as a broker of or dealer in controlled waste ceases to have effect on the expiry of the period of three years beginning with the date of the registration or, if it has been renewed, beginning with the date on which it was renewed or, as the case may be, last renewed.

(2) Where—

- (a) a registered carrier of controlled waste is registered as a broker of or dealer in controlled waste otherwise than by way of renewal of an existing registration as a broker or dealer; and
- (b) that person's registration as a carrier will expire within three years of the date of the registration of that person as a broker or dealer,

the registration as a broker or dealer will expire on the same date as the registration as a carrier, if that person so requests at the time of making the application for registration as a broker or dealer.

(3) Where—

- (a) a registered broker of or dealer in controlled waste is registered as a carrier of controlled waste otherwise than by way of renewal of an existing registration as a carrier; and
- (b) that person's registration as a broker or dealer will expire within three years of the date of the registration of that person as a carrier,

the renewed registration as a broker or dealer will expire on the same date as the registration as a carrier, if that person so requests on the next application for renewal of registration as a broker or dealer which that person makes after having been registered as a carrier.

(4) Registration as a registered broker or dealer ceases to have effect if the registered broker or dealer gives notice requiring the removal of the registered broker's or dealer's name from the register.

(5) The waste regulation authority must, no later than six months before the date of expiry of a broker's or dealer's registration, serve on a registered broker or dealer—

- (a) a notice informing that person of the date of expiry and of the effect of sub-paragraph (6); and
- (b) an application form for the renewal of that person's registration and a copy of that person's current entry in the register.

(6) Where an application for the renewal of a registration is made within the last six months prior to its date of expiry, the registration will, notwithstanding the passing of the expiry date, continue in force—

- (a) until the application is withdrawn or accepted; or
- (b) if the waste regulation authority refuses the application or the relevant period from the making of the application has expired without the applicant having been registered, until—
  - (i) the expiry of the period for appealing; or
  - (ii) where the applicant indicates within that period that the applicant does not intend to make or continue with an appeal, the date on which such an indication is given.

(7) Where the waste regulation authority revokes a broker's or dealer's registration, the registration will, notwithstanding the revocation, continue in force until—

- (a) the expiry of the period for appealing against the revocation; or
- (b) where that person indicates within that period that that person does not intend to make or continue with an appeal, the date on which such an indication is given.

(8) Where an appeal is made under and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6—

- (a) by a person whose appeal is in respect of such an application for the renewal of that person's registration as was made, in accordance with paragraph 3, at a time when that person was already registered; or
- (b) by a person whose registration has been revoked,

that registration continues in force after its date of expiry or, as the case may be, notwithstanding the revocation, until the appeal is disposed of.

(9) A registration in respect of a business which is carried on by a partnership ceases to have effect if any of the partners ceases to be registered or if any person who is not registered becomes a partner.

(10) The duration of a registration in respect of a business which is carried on by a partnership is not affected if a person ceases to be a partner or if a prospective partner is registered under paragraph 4(7) in relation to the partnership.

(11) Where the waste regulation authority accepts an application for the renewal of a broker's or dealer's registration before the expiry date, the renewal takes effect, for the purposes of this Schedule, from the expiry date.

### **Cessation of registration**

**8.** Where a registration ceases to have effect by virtue of paragraph 6(11) or 7, the waste regulation authority—

- (a) must record this fact in the appropriate entry in its register and the date on which it occurred; and
- (b) may remove the appropriate entry from its register at any time more than six years after the registration ceases to have effect.

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

## SCHEDULE 6

Regulation 34(2)

### Consequential Amendments

#### The Deposits in the Sea (Exemption) Order 1985

1. In article 4(2) of the Deposits in the Sea (Exemption) Order 1985 <sup>M20</sup>, for “regulation 1(3) of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ regulation 2(1) of the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

##### Marginal Citations

**M20** [S.I. 1985/1699](#), as relevantly amended by [S.I. 1994/1056](#) regulation 21(3).

#### The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991

2.—(1) In regulation 2(2) of the Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 <sup>M21</sup>, omit the definition of “registered broker of controlled waste”.

(2) In regulation 4(8) of those Regulations, for “paragraph 3(11)(a) and (b) of Schedule 5 to the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ paragraph 3(9) of Schedule 5 to the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

##### Marginal Citations

**M21** [S.I. 1991/1624](#), as relevantly amended by [S.I. 1994/1056](#) regulation 23(4).

#### The Controlled Waste Regulations 1992

3.—(1) In regulation 1(2) of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 <sup>M22</sup>, in the definition of “Directive waste”, for “regulation 1(3) of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ regulation 2(1) of the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

(2) In Schedule 3 paragraph 18(2) to those Regulations, for the definition of “tank washings” substitute—

““tank washings” has the same meaning as in paragraph 36 of Schedule 1 to the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011;”.

##### Marginal Citations

**M22** [S.I. 1992/588](#), as relevantly amended by [S.I. 1994/1056](#) regulation 24(2) and by [S.I. 1996/972](#) regulation 24.

#### The Special Waste Regulations 1996

4. In regulation 1(4) of the Special Waste Regulations 1996, omit the definition of “the 1994 Regulations”.

### **The Waste Management (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1997**

5. In regulation 2 of the Waste Management (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1997<sup>M23</sup>, for “the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

**Marginal Citations**

**M23** [S.I. 1997/351](#).

### **The Waste Incineration (Scotland) Regulations 2003**

6.—(1) In regulation 2(1) of the Waste Incineration (Scotland) Regulations 2003<sup>M24</sup>, in paragraph (d)(i) of the definition of “relevant approval” for “regulation 18 of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ regulation 19 of the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

(2) In regulation 4(b)(iii) of those Regulations, in paragraph (d)(i) of the definition of “relevant authorisation”, for “regulation 18 of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ regulation 19 of the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

**Marginal Citations**

**M24** [S.S.I. 2003/170](#).

### **The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (Solway Tweed River Basin District) Regulations 2004**

7. In Schedule 2 Part 2 to the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (Solway Tweed River Basin District) Regulations 2004<sup>M25</sup>, for paragraph 13 substitute—

“13. The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011.”.

**Marginal Citations**

**M25** [S.I. 2004/99](#).

### **The Rural Development Contracts (Rural Priorities) (Scotland) Regulations 2008**

8.—(1) In Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Rural Development Contracts (Rural Priorities) (Scotland) Regulations 2008<sup>M26</sup>, in the entry for option 70, in the second column of the table, in paragraph (2) (b) (v) and (c), for “the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

(2) In Part 2 of Schedule 4 to those Regulations, for “The Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

**Marginal Citations**

**M26** [S.S.I. 2008/100](#).

**Status:** Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. (See end of Document for details)

### **The Rural Development Contracts (Land Managers Options) (Scotland) Regulations 2008**

**9.** In Schedule 3 Part 2 to the Rural Development Contracts (Land Managers Options) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 <sup>M27</sup>, for “The Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

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**Marginal Citations**

**M27** [S.S.I. 2008/159](#).

### **The Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (Scotland) Regulations 2008**

**10.** In regulation 8(d) of the Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (Scotland) Regulations 2008 <sup>M28</sup>, for “the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

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**Marginal Citations**

**M28** [S.S.I. 2008/298](#).

### **The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009**

**11.** In regulation 3(2)(g) of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 <sup>M29</sup>, for “the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994” substitute “ the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 ”.

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**Marginal Citations**

**M29** [S.I. 2009/716](#).

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 01/07/2016.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011.