

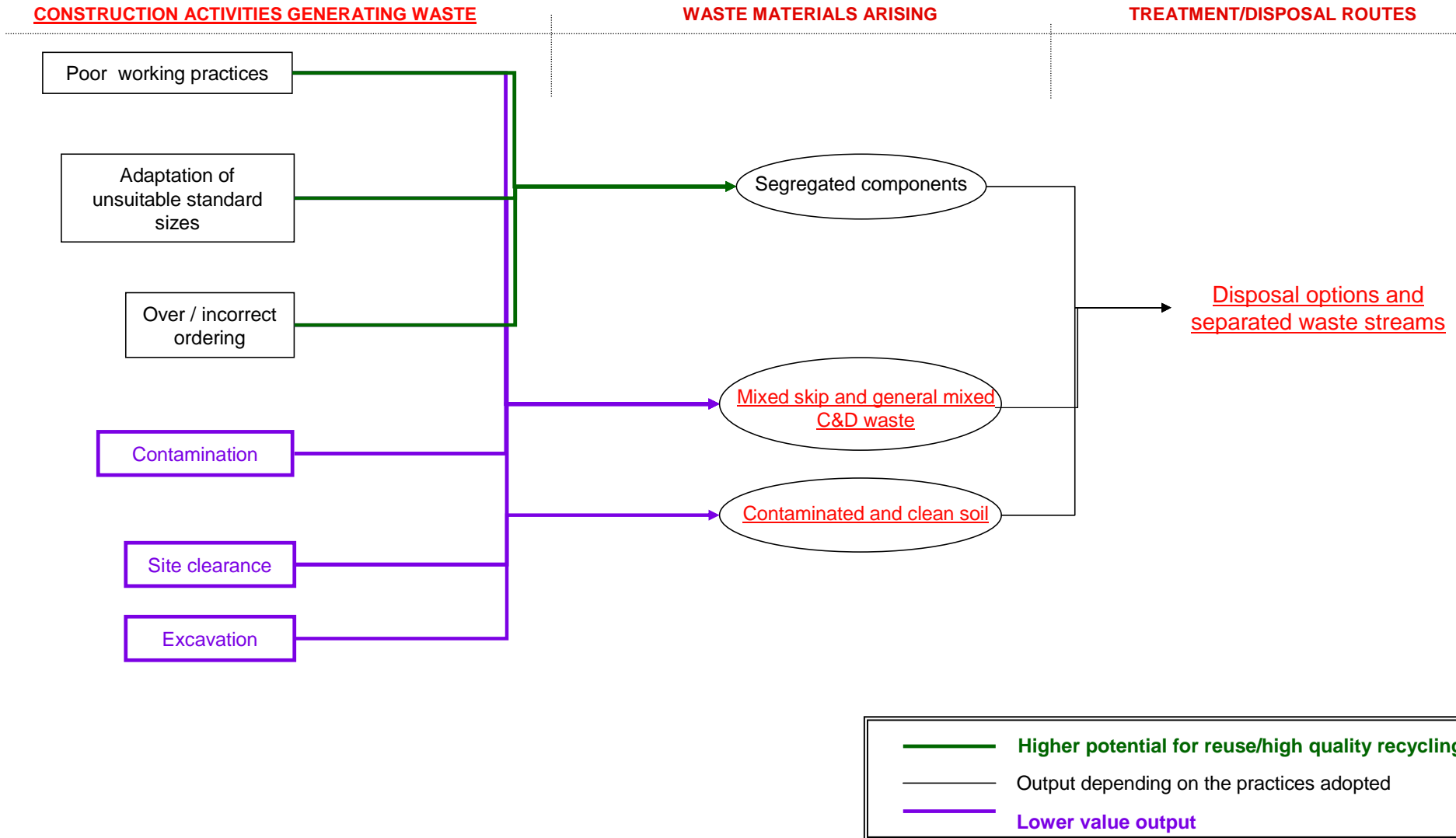
Waste Management Licensing Regulations

- This guidance document introduces the relevant Waste Management Licensing (WML) regulations for a range of activities involved in transforming waste materials arising from construction and demolition into reusable or recovered products. Please note this guidance covers only the waste materials listed below. Click [here](#) to see a general overview of the regulations.
- The document allows you to access the guidance via two routes:
 - Through the construction and demolition processes in use
 - Through the types of waste material being generated
- The construction and demolition practices used will influence the quality and value of the products you can obtain from your waste. For instance, selective dismantling or careful storage of surplus construction materials allows you to recover elements that are clean, unbroken and in most cases ready to be reused. On the other hand, mixed rubble from unselective demolition (e.g.: through blasting or using crane and ball) or mixed (contaminated) surplus construction material will require costly processing to obtain reusable or recovered products. Click [construction](#) or [demolition](#) to start.
- You can also access this guidance directly from the various [waste materials](#) being generated to see not only the relevant regulations, but also the [exempt activities](#) relevant to the process of transforming wastes into products. Click on any of the following to go to the relevant information:
 - [asphalt, road planings, bitumen and coated roadstone](#);
 - [bricks, tiles, stone and masonry](#);
 - [cobble and paving slabs](#);
 - [contaminated soil](#);
 - [clean concrete](#);
 - [glass](#);
 - [metal elements](#);
 - [mixed C&D waste and construction site skip waste](#);
 - [recovered streetwork items](#);
 - [spent railway ballast](#);
 - [timber](#) .
- This document is accurate at the time of preparation (May 2004) and it has been reviewed by our panel of industry's and Regulatory Bodies' experts. Please note that this information has been presented to offer you guidance through the regulations, but it remains your responsibility to comply with the requirements of the relevant legislation. You are advised to check with the relevant Authorities when considering any activity relating to waste, including all the waste streams not included in the above list.
- This file contains links to external websites. No responsibility can be taken for the content of external web pages you may be redirected to.

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- DEMOLITION ALTERNATIVE PROCESSES AND RELATED GENERAL WASTE STREAMS
- DISPOSAL OPTIONS AND SEPARATED WASTE STREAMS
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- REUSE AND RECYCLING OF COBBLES AND PAVING SLABS
- CONTAMINATED SOIL
- REUSE AND RECYCLING OF GLASS and EXEMPTIONS
- REUSE AND RECYCLING OF METALS and EXEMPTIONS
- MIXED C&DW AND SKIP WASTE
- RAILWAY BALLAST
- RECOVERED STREETWORKS ITEMS
- REUSE AND RECYCLING OF TIMBER and EXEMPTIONS
- GLOSSARY

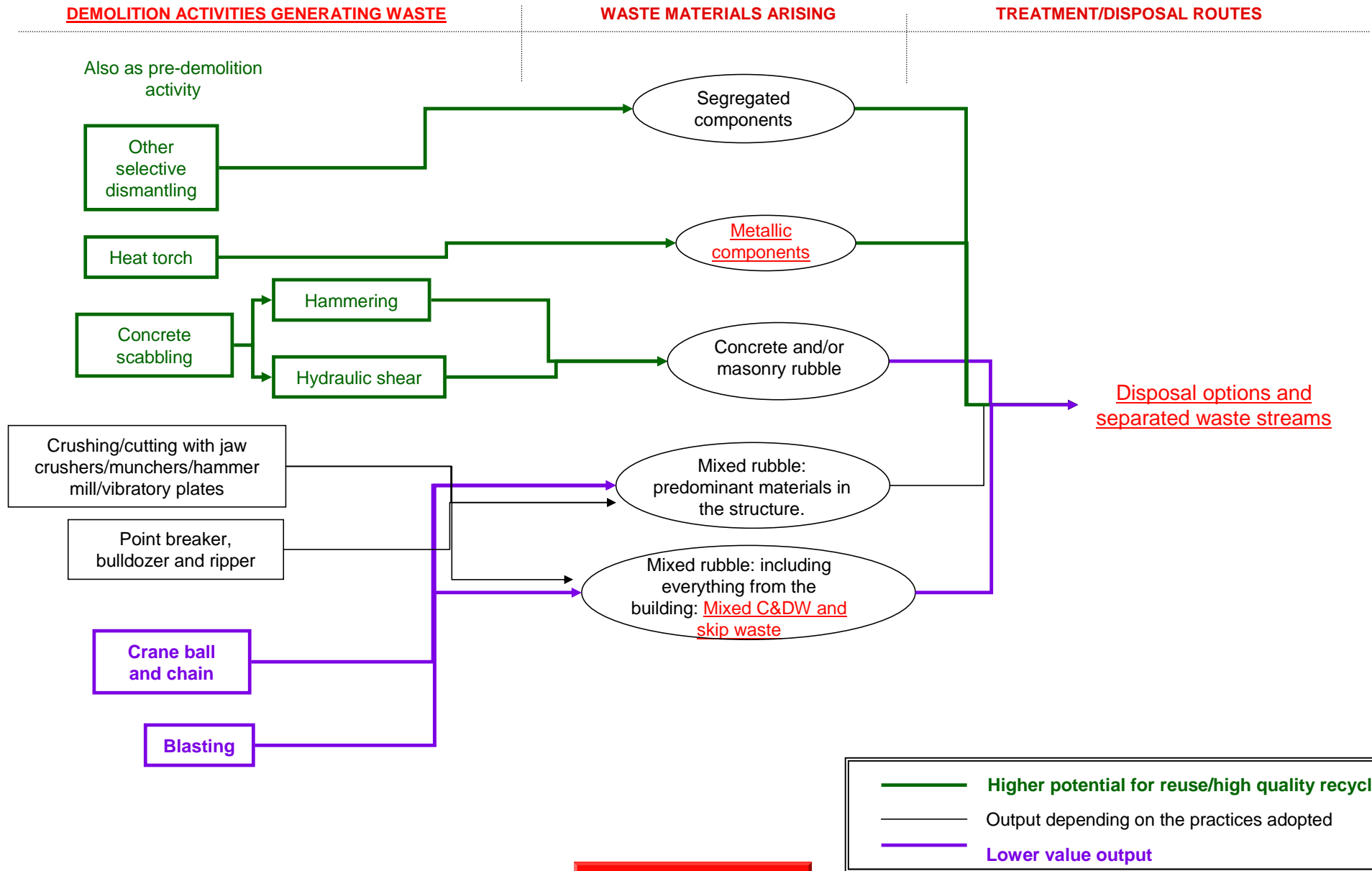
SITUATIONS AND ACTIVITIES GENERATING GENERAL WASTE STREAMS FROM CONSTRUCTION



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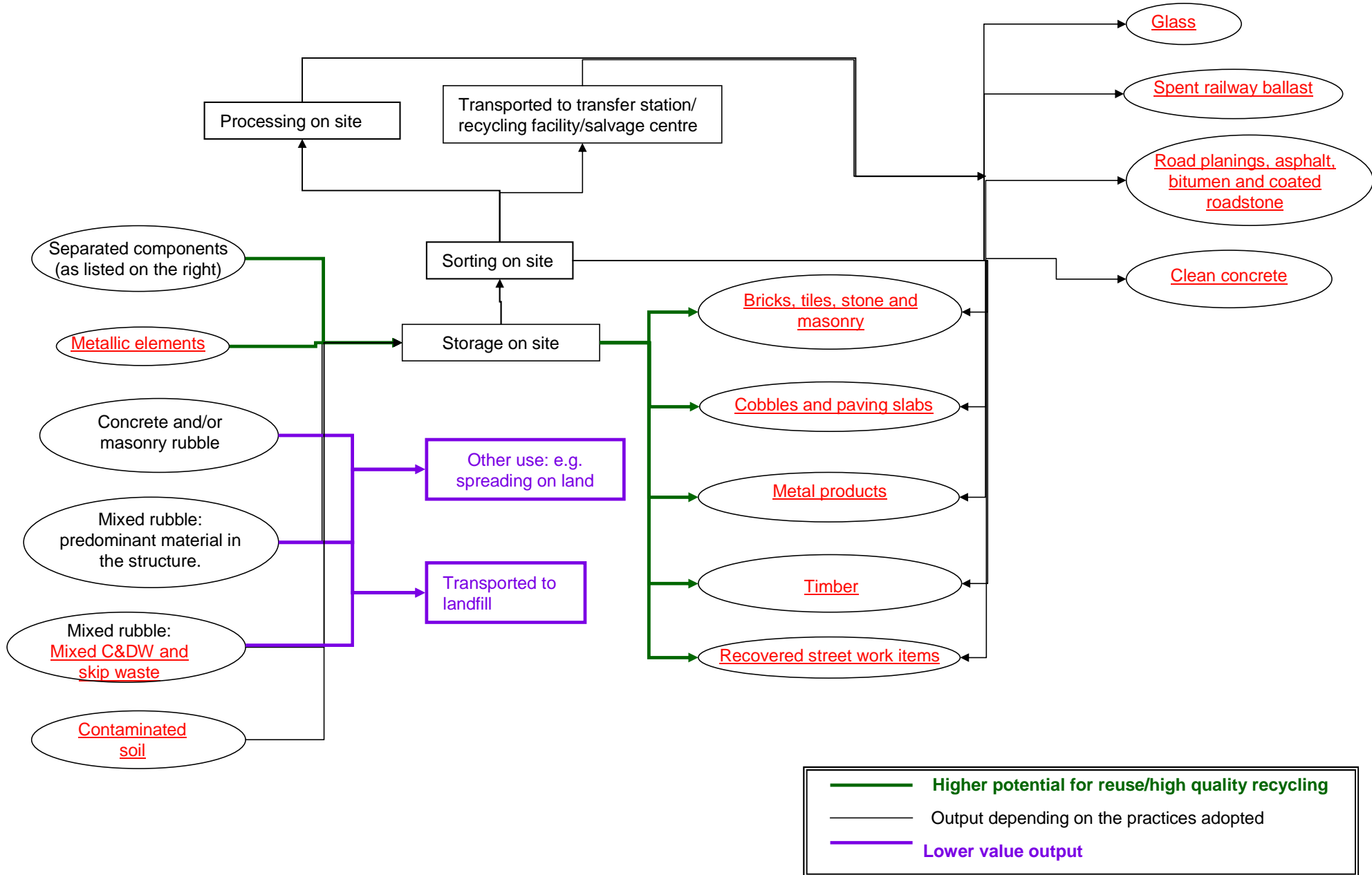
DEMOLITION ALTERNATIVE PROCESSES AND RELATED GENERAL WASTE STREAMS



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DISPOSAL OPTIONS AND SEPARATED WASTE STREAMS



Waste from construction Waste from demolition

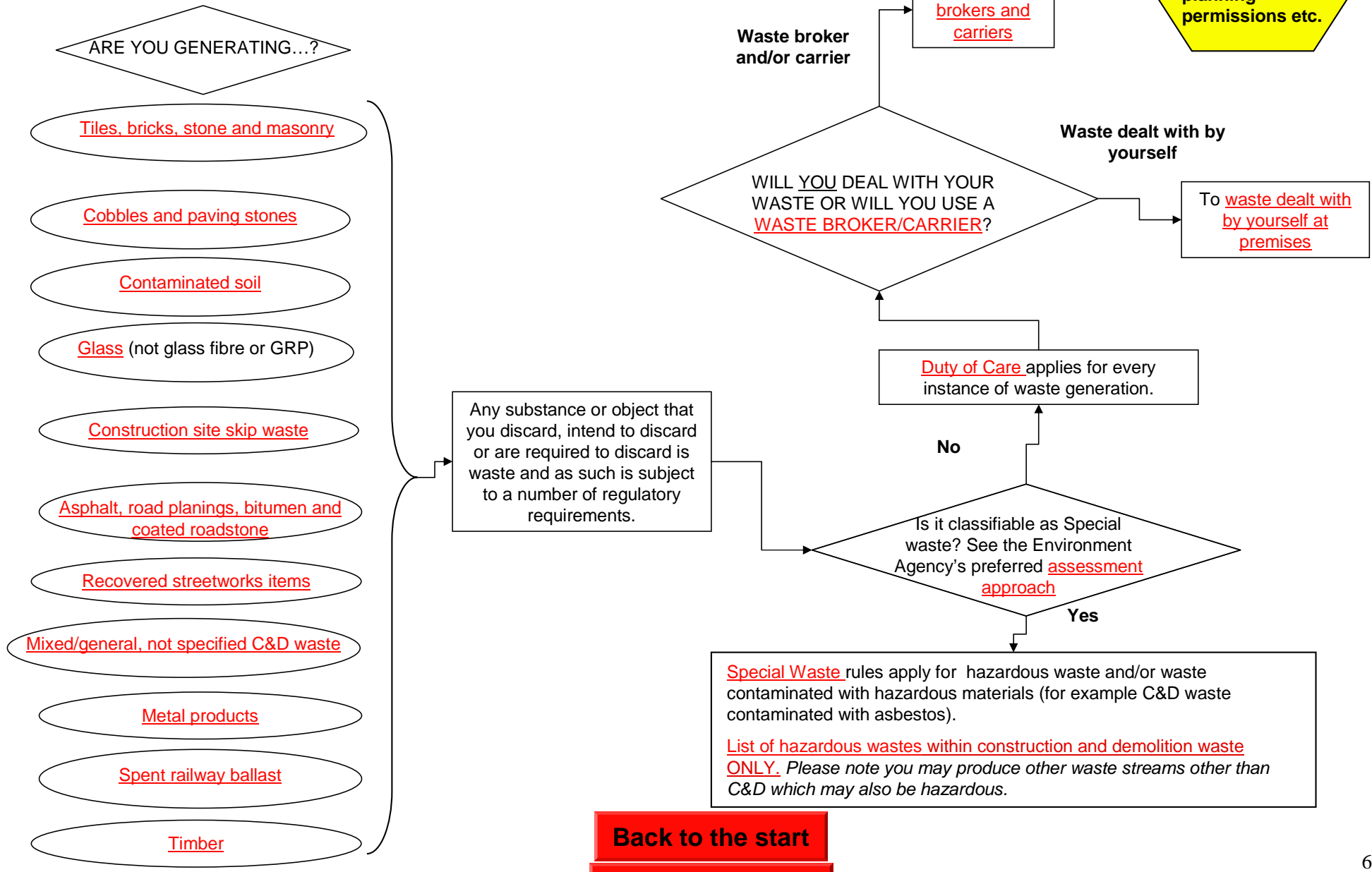
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**WASTE Regulations:
DEMOLITION WASTE**

GENERAL GUIDANCE

From CONSTRUCTION and DEMOLITION
(see the Glossary for refurbishment and repair)

Don't forget to check whether you also need other permits such as planning permissions etc.



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WASTE DEALT WITH BY YOURSELF AT PREMISES / ON SITE

If you are storing, sorting or treating waste at your premises, you will have to comply with the [Waste Management Licensing Regulations](#). Check if you need to apply for a licence or if the activity you are considering is exempt from licensing requirements. Please note: under the forthcoming 2004' regulations you may need to apply for an exemption. [General guidance on licensing to operate](#).

Don't forget to check if you also need **other permits** such as planning permissions etc.

For a mobile or fixed TREATMENT PLANT:

ARE YOU APPLYING ...?

To undertake BALING, SORTING, SHREDDING and CRUSHING OF MATERIALS SUCH AS GLASS AND WOOD

Check the criteria the EA will use to determine if you are fit to apply.

..and don't forget:

[Environmental risk assessment for waste licensing facilities](#)

Check the [general guidance for processing non-metallic waste materials](#)

Some of the activities you want to undertake may be exempt! Check [here](#) for a list of exemptions by waste material

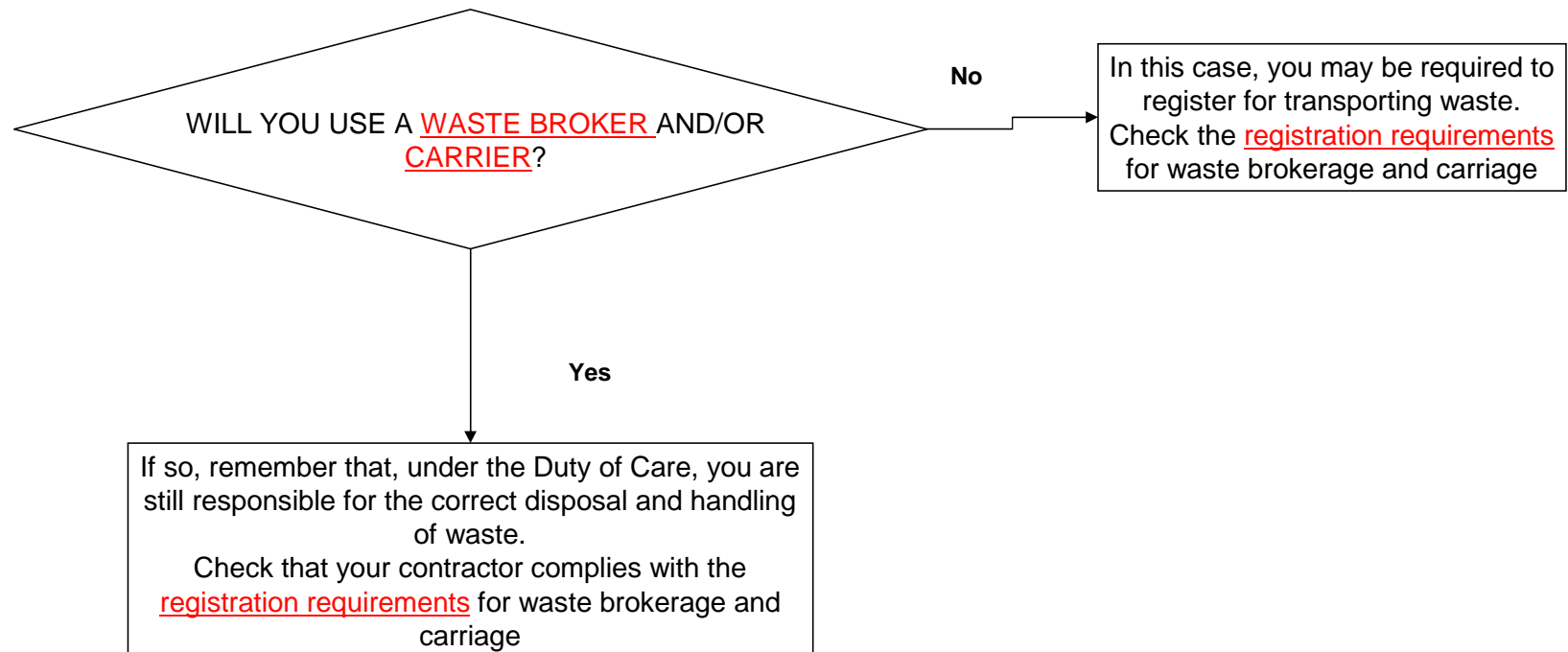
WML [application forms](#) and [charges](#).

[What to do if you already have a licence](#).

Click [here](#) for: "The quality protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste", published by WRAP and produced by QPA, WRAP and the Highways Agency

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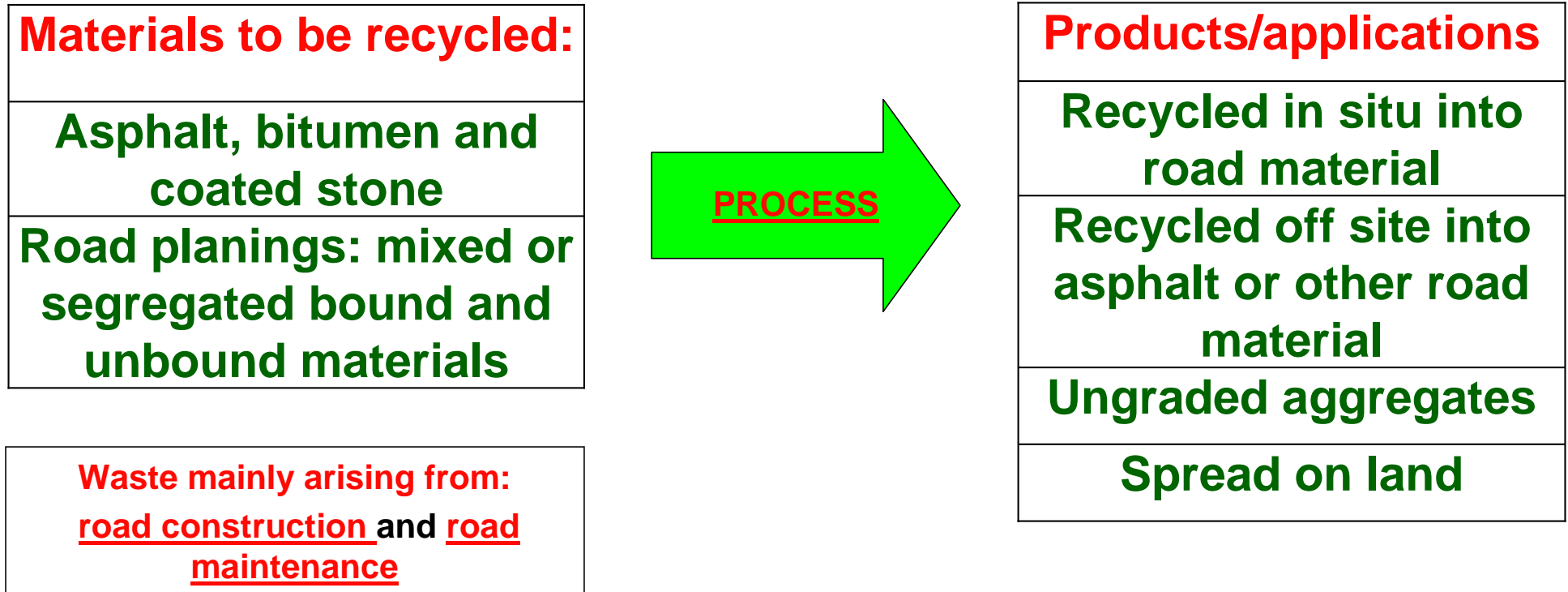
USING CONTRACTORS TO DEAL WITH YOUR WASTE: WASTE BROKERS AND CARRIERS



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Reuse and recycling of asphalt and road planings, bitumen and coated stone



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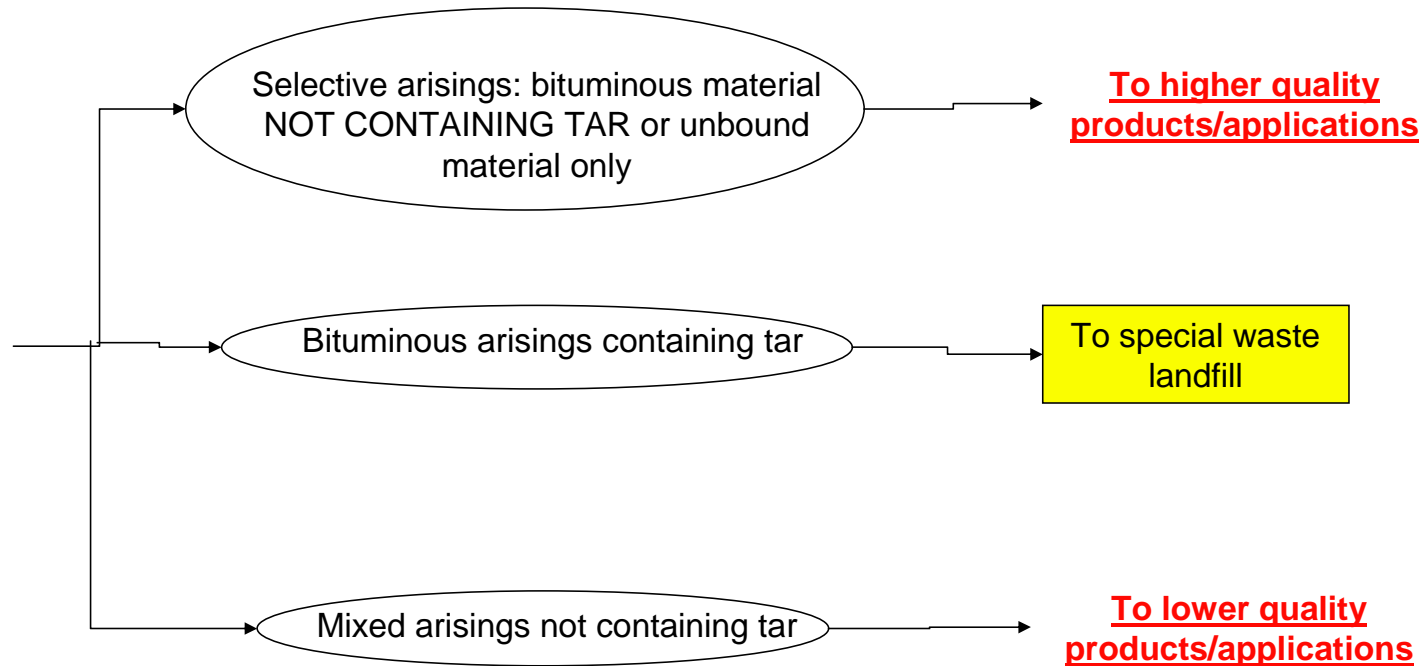
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ASPHALT AND ROAD PLANINGS, BITUMEN AND COATED STONE: General (1/3)

WASTE Regulations:
asphalt waste

General guidance

Arisings from site clearance,
maintenance activities,
construction and utilities
installation



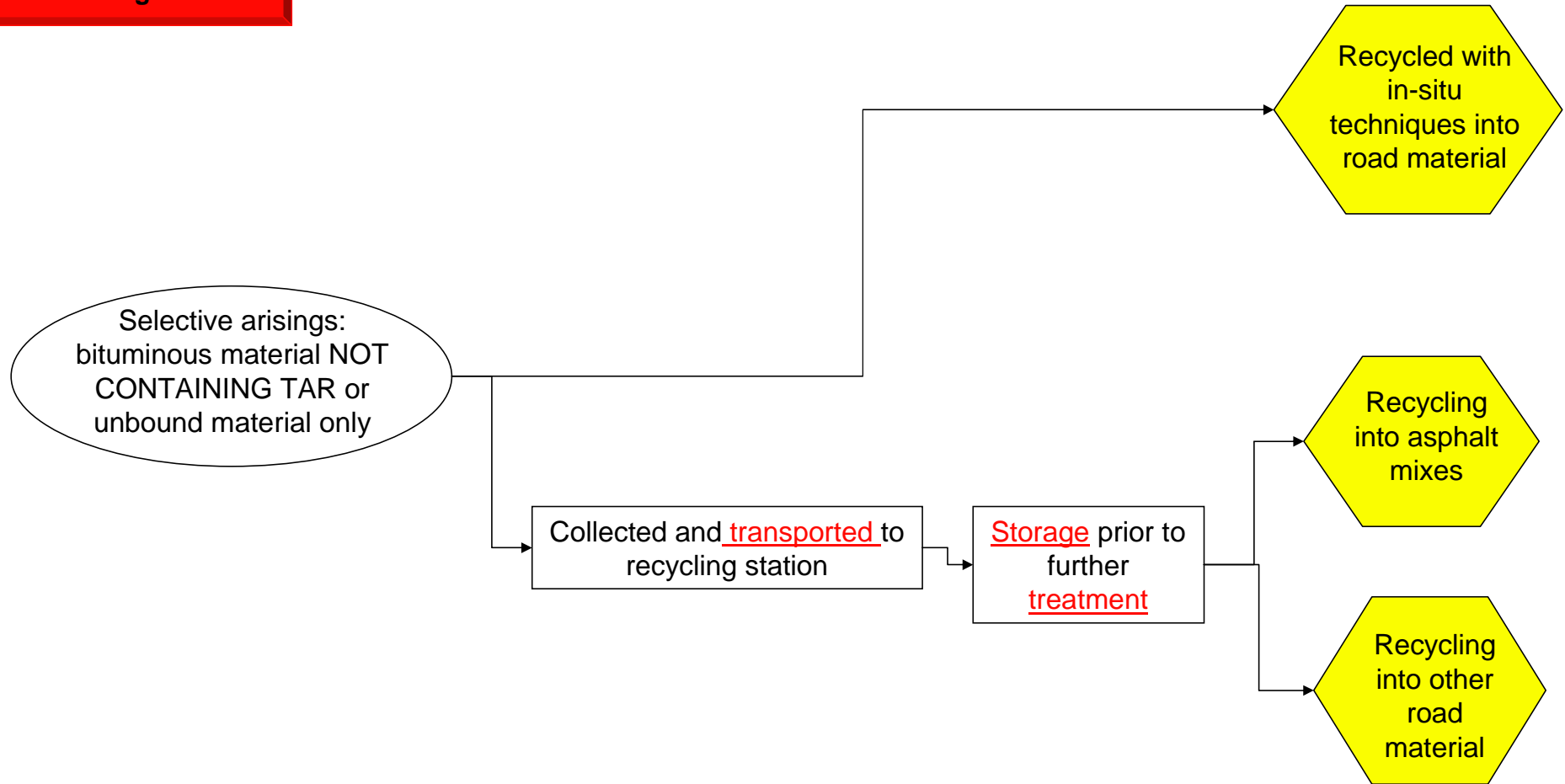
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ASPHALT AND ROAD PLANINGS, BITUMEN AND COATED STONE: Higher quality products/applications (2/3)

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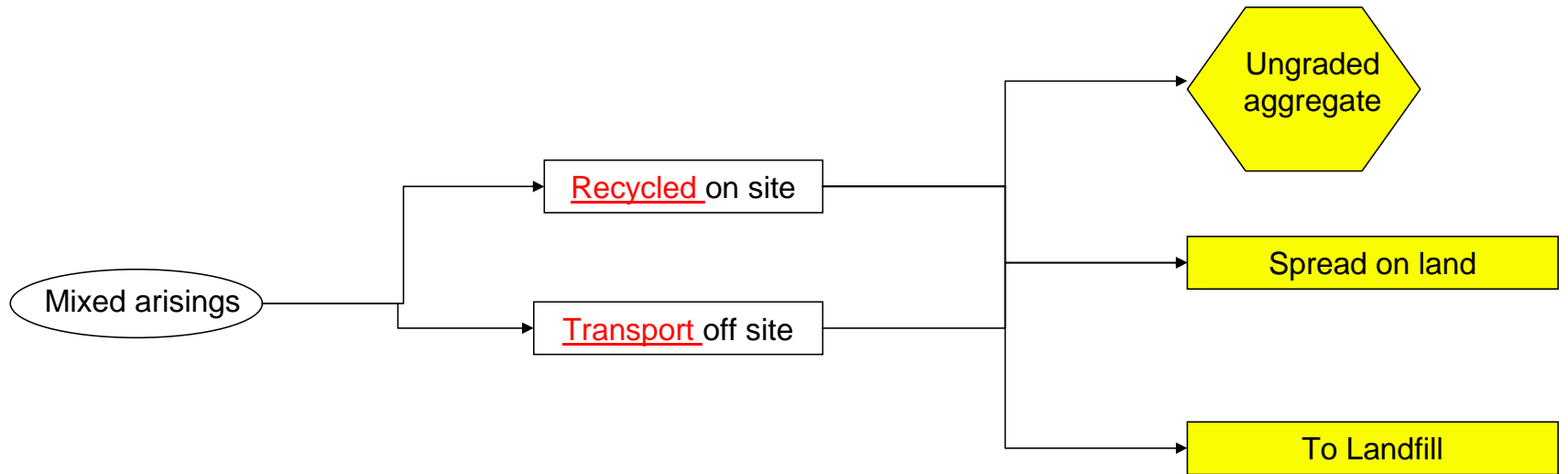
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**WASTE Regulations:
asphalt waste**

General guidance

ASPHALT AND ROAD PLANINGS, BITUMEN AND COATED STONE: Lower quality products/applications (3/3)



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Reuse and recycling of bricks, tiles, stones and masonry

Materials to be recycled:

Tiles

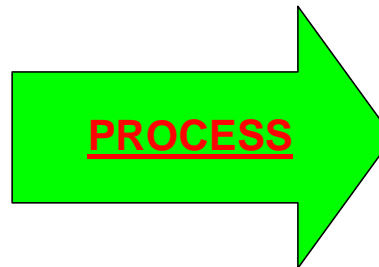
Bricks and bricks masonry (mortar)

Stones and stone masonry (mortar)

Masonry rubble (mortar/OPC)

Masonry and concrete rubble

Waste mainly arising from: building construction and maintenance, demolition and site clearance



Products/applications

Used, clean, reusable/recyclable tiles, bricks and stones

Assorted whole and broken bricks and tiles

Graded aggregate for fill

Ungraded aggregates

Spreading on land

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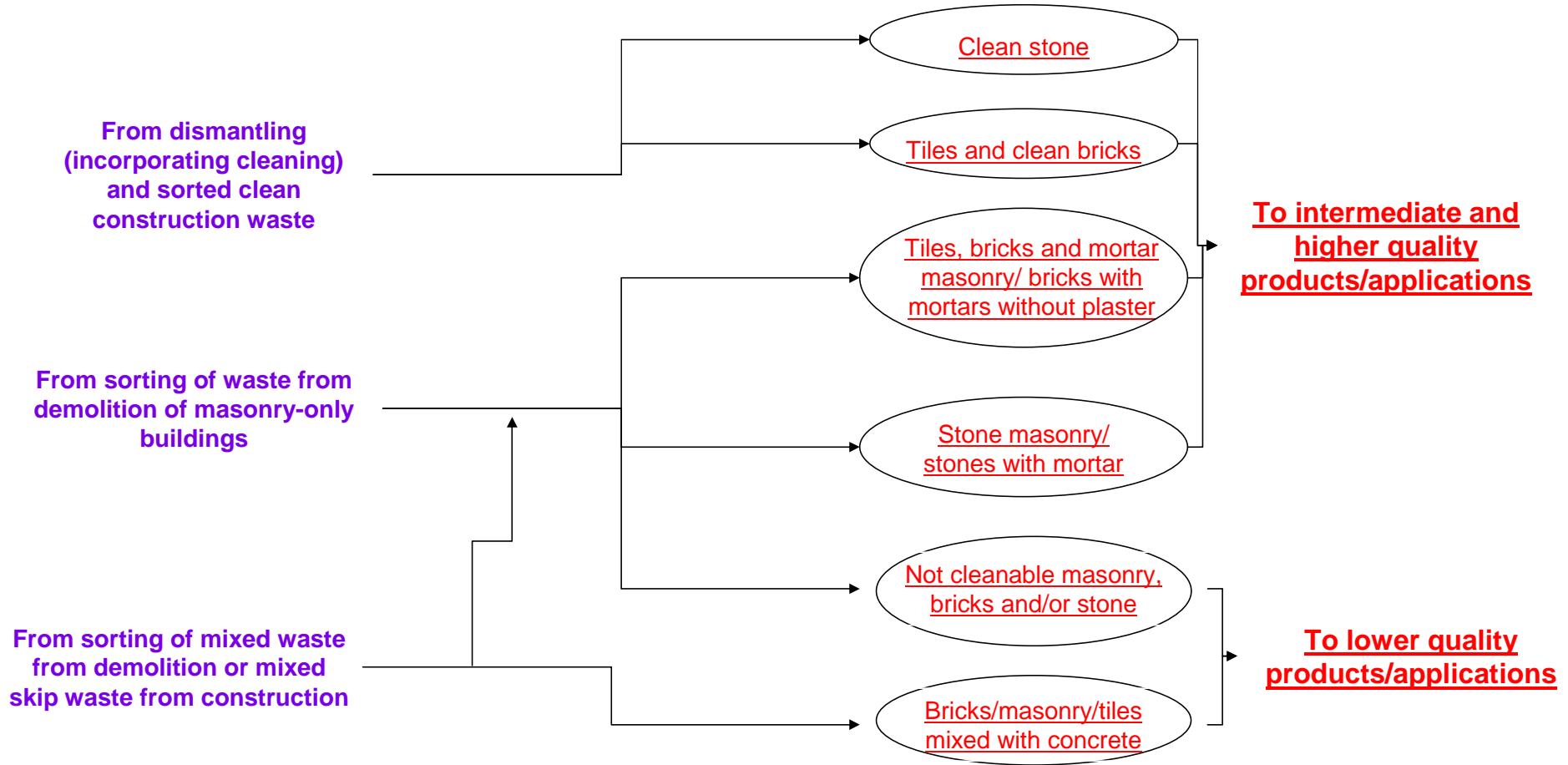
**WASTE Regulations:
Brick WASTE**

Roofing WASTE

General guidance

BRICKS, TILES, STONE AND MASONRY: General (1/4)

[Glossary](#)



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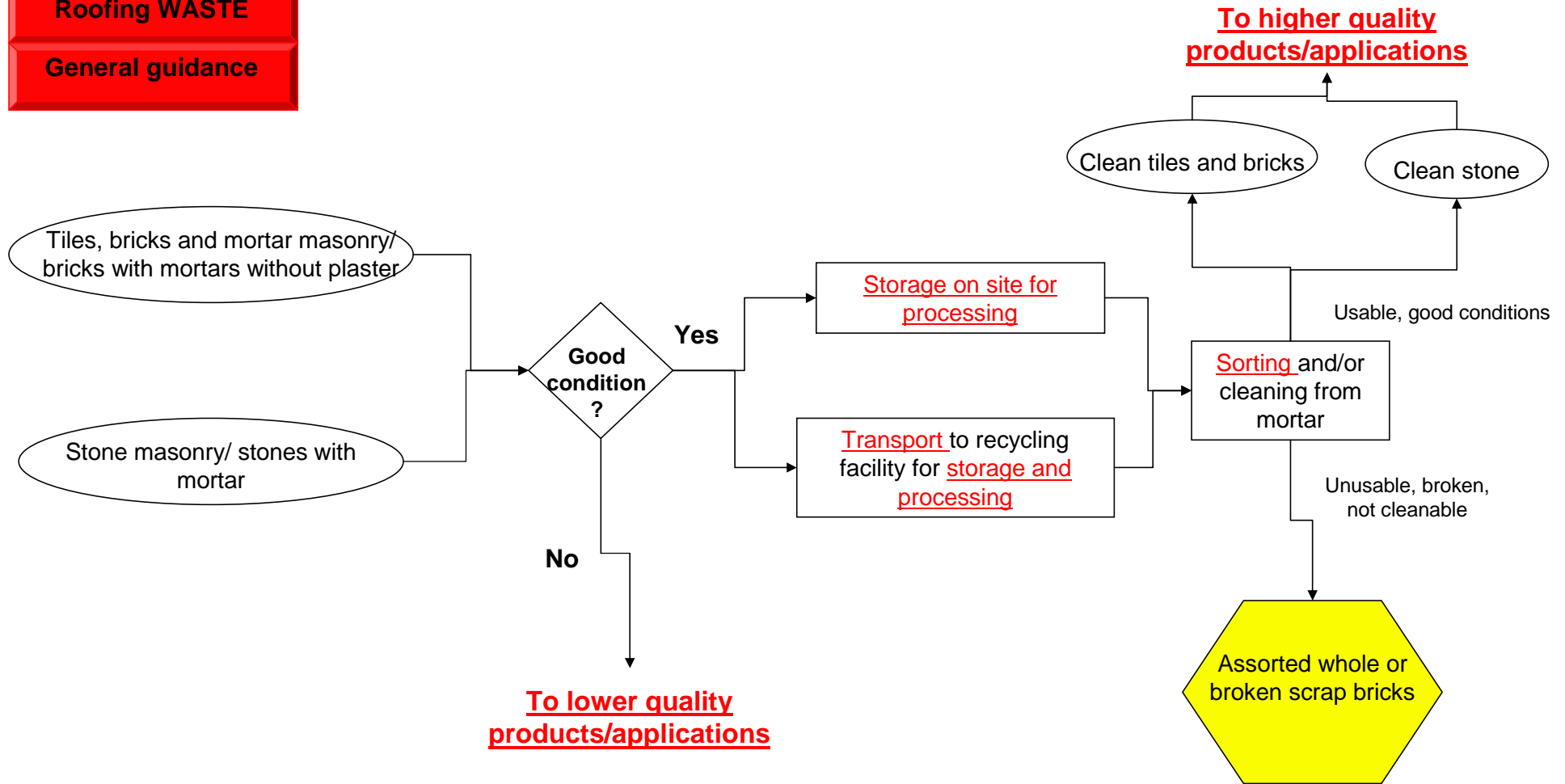
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BRICKS, TILES, STONE AND MASONRY: Intermediate to higher value applications (2/4)

- WASTE Regulations:
Brick WASTE
- Roofing WASTE
- General guidance



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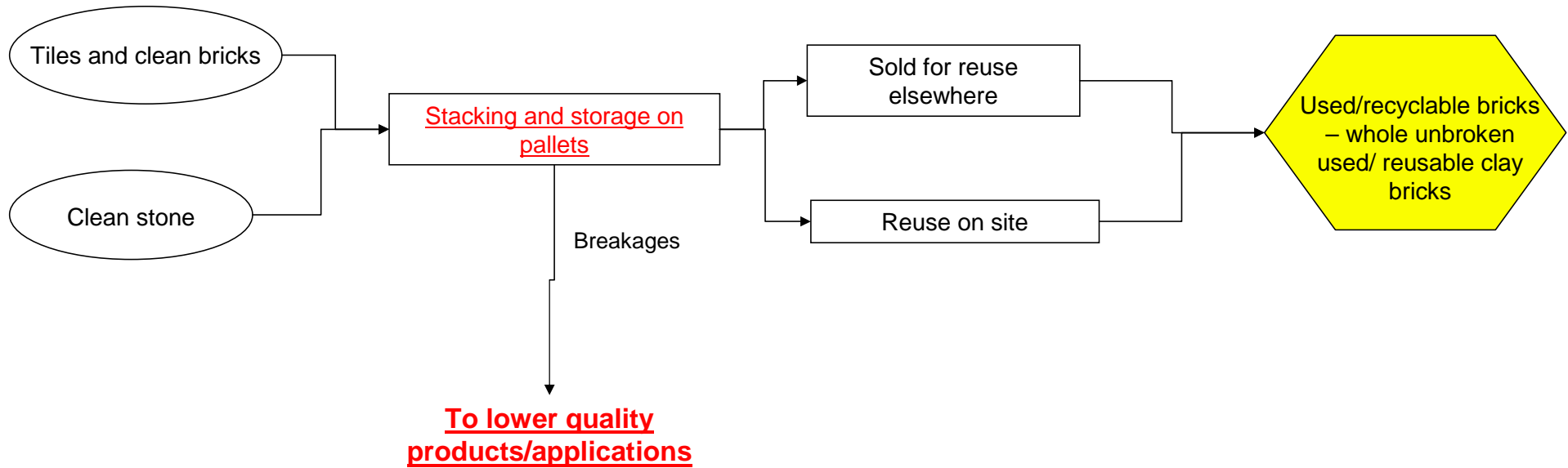
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BRICKS, TILES, STONE AND MASONRY: Higher value applications (3/4)

**WASTE Regulations:
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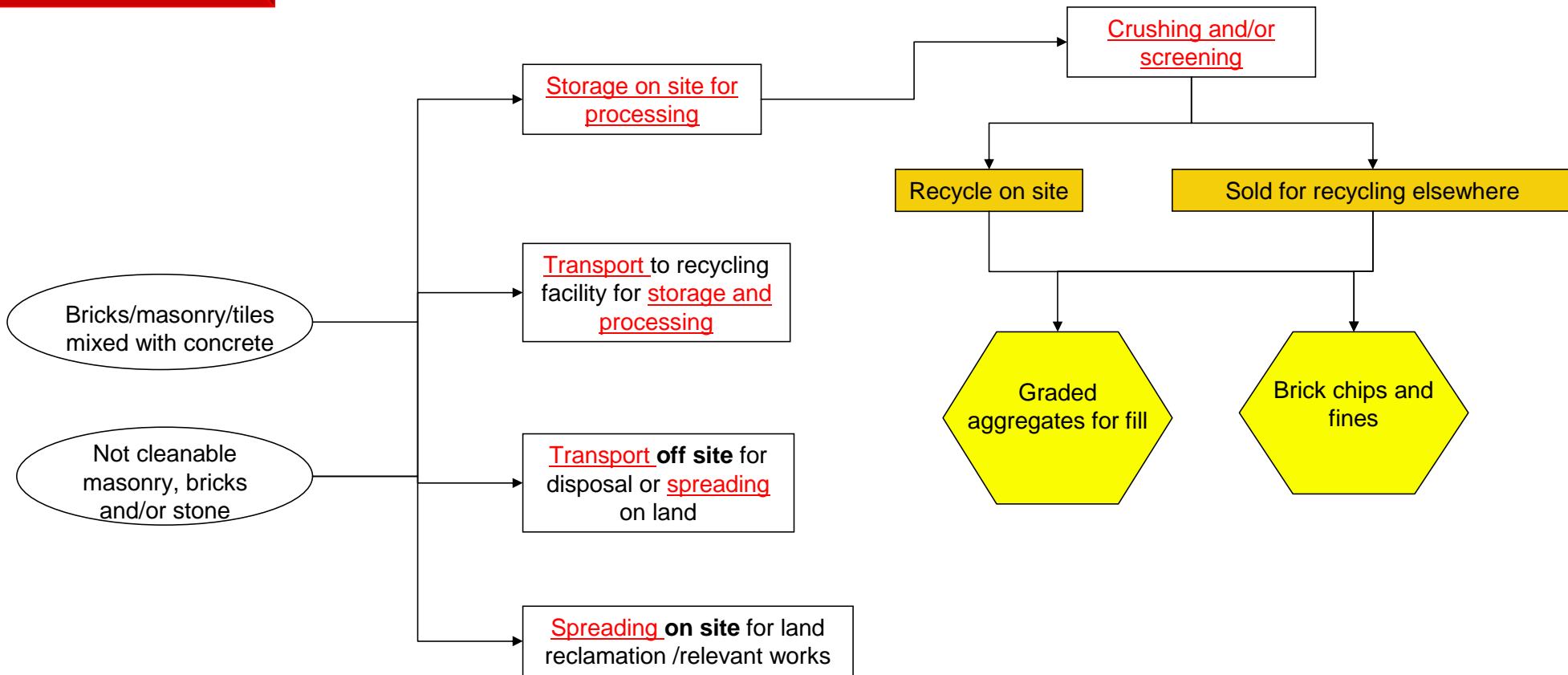
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**WASTE Regulations:
Brick WASTE**

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BRICKS, TILES, STONE AND MASONRY: Lower value applications (4/4)

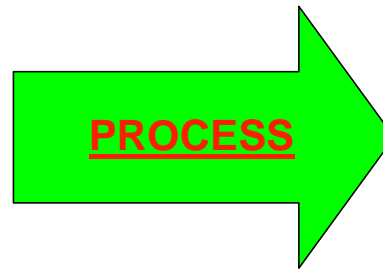


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Reuse and recycling of concrete

Materials to be recycled:
Concrete elements: lintels, panels, blocks, slabs, kerbs
Concrete rubble
Waste mainly arising from: <u>building construction and maintenance</u>, <u>demolition</u> and <u>site clearance</u>



Products/applications
Used, reusable/recyclable concrete elements
Graded aggregates for concrete and/or asphalt
Graded aggregates for sub base
Graded aggregate for fill
Ungraded aggregates
Spreading on land

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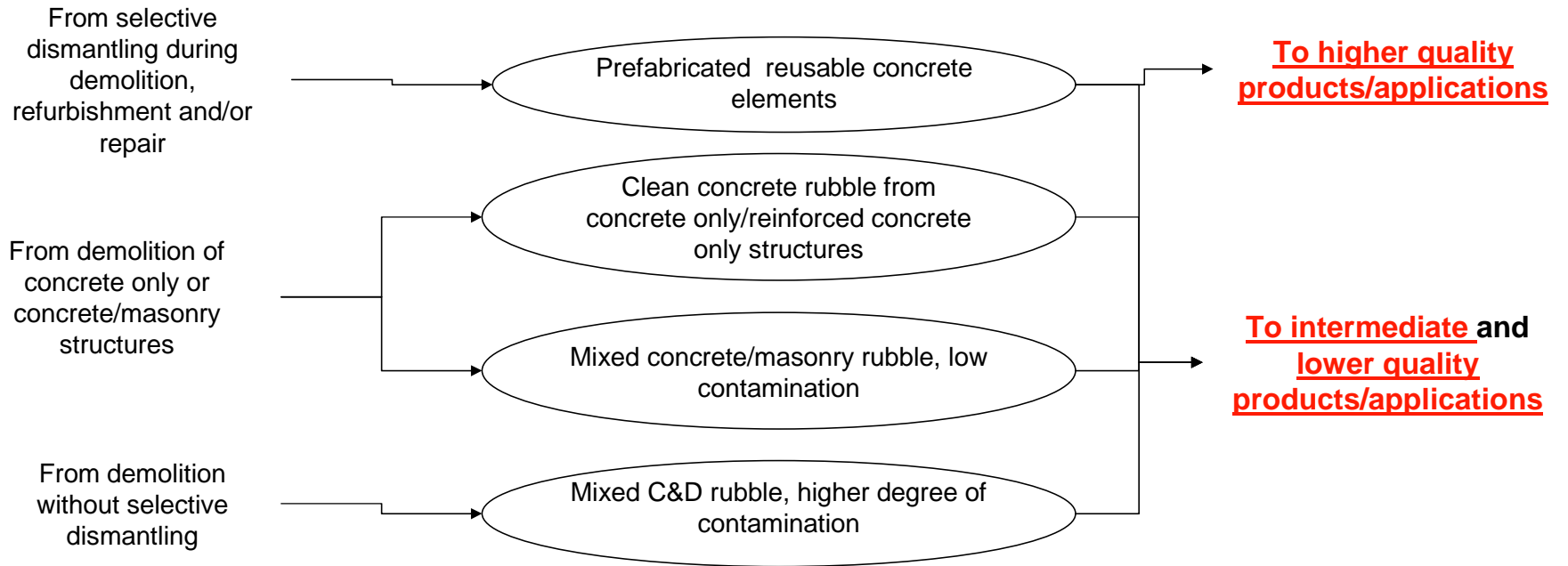
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CONCRETE: General (1/4)

**WASTE Regulations:
concrete WASTE**

General guidance



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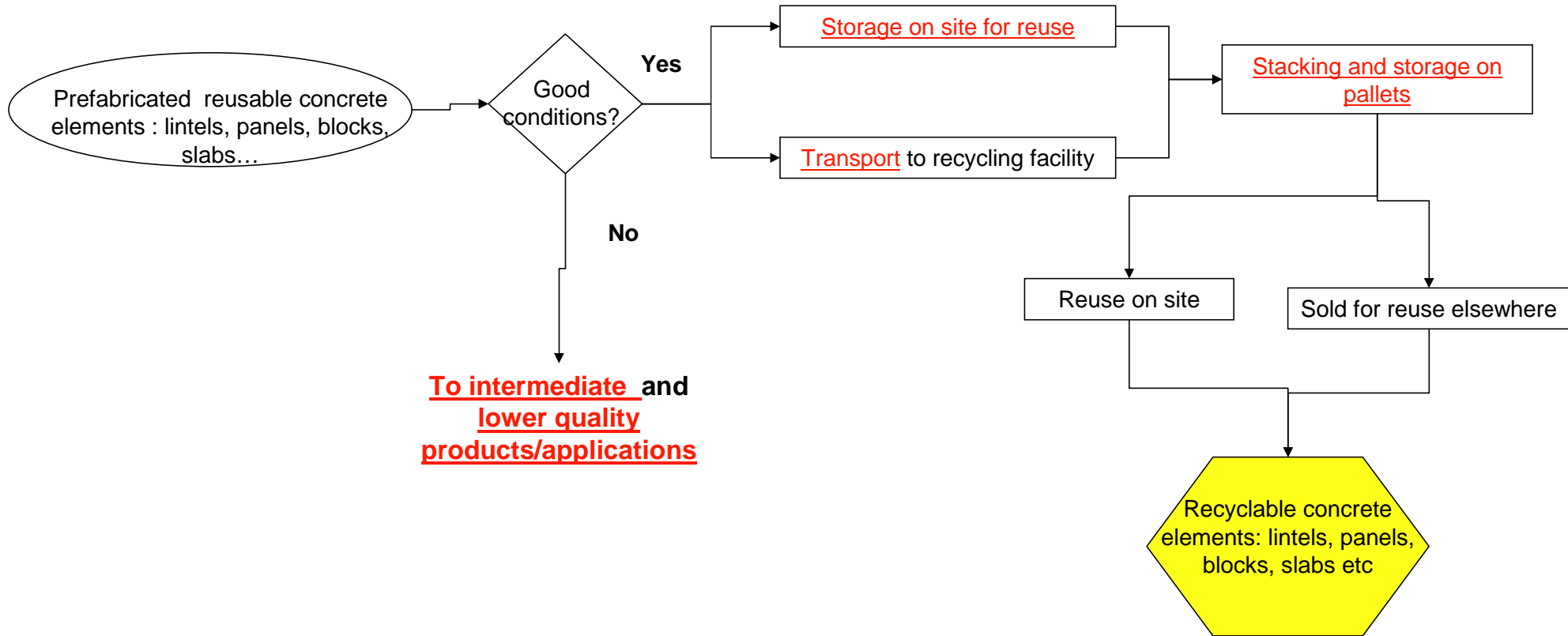
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CONCRETE:

Higher quality products/applications (2/4)

**WASTE Regulations:
concrete WASTE**

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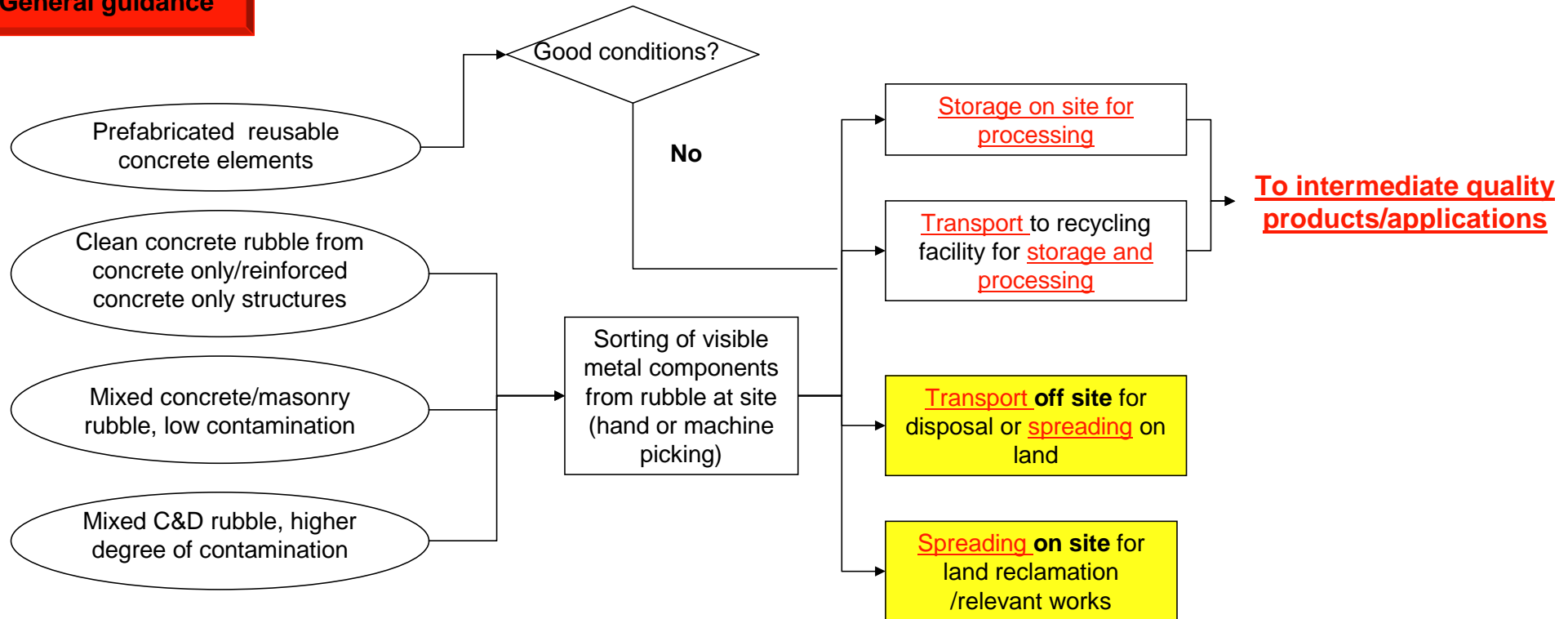
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CONCRETE: Lower products/applications (3/4)

**WASTE Regulations:
concrete WASTE**

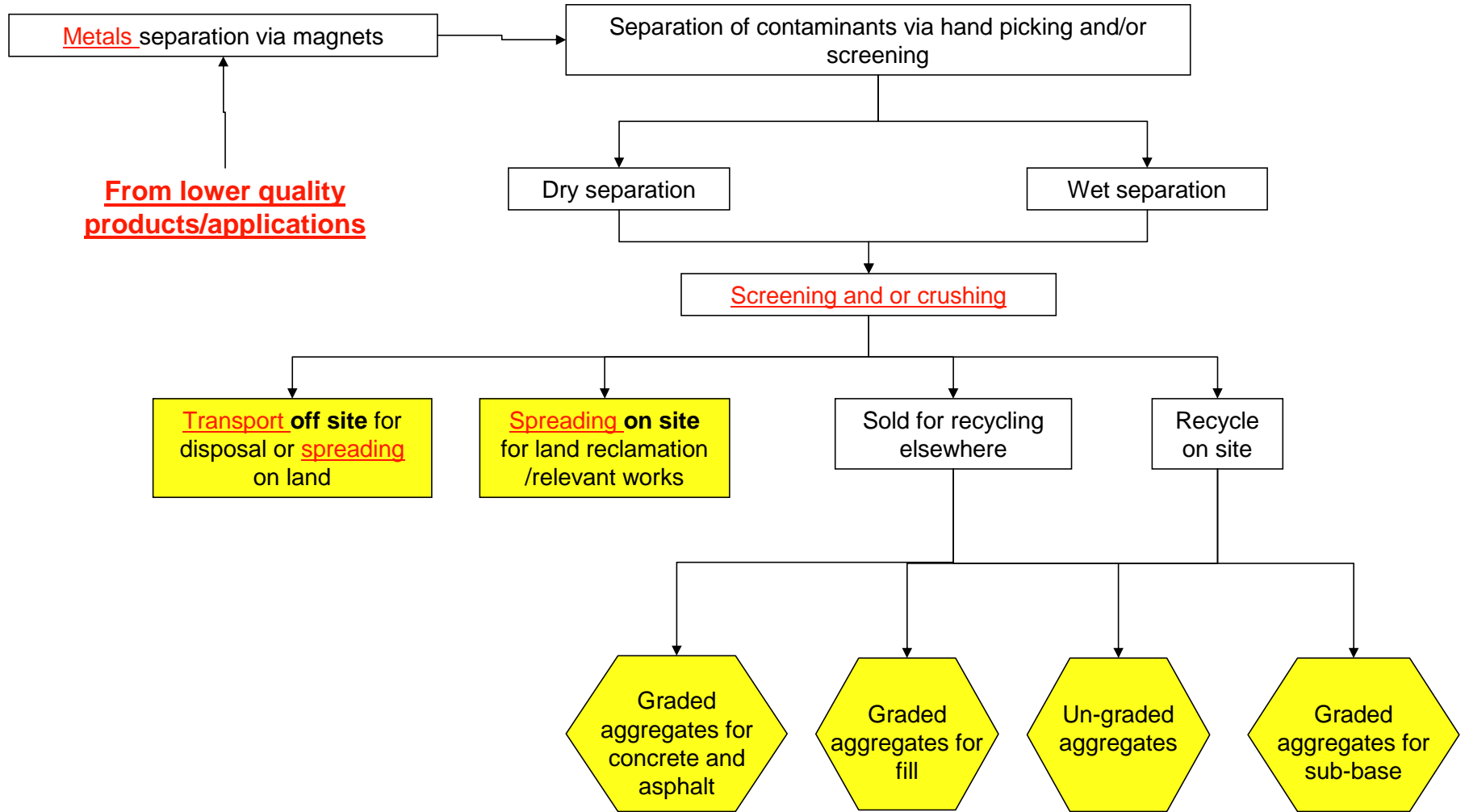
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CONCRETE: Intermediate applications (4/4)

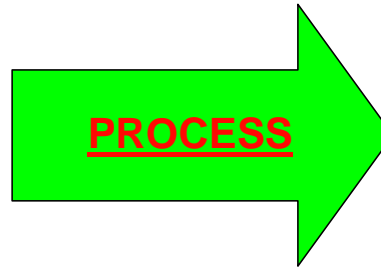
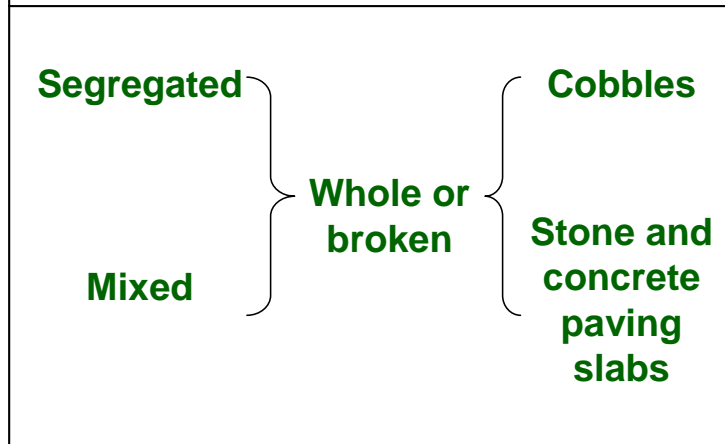


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Reuse and recycling of cobbles and paving slabs

Materials to be recycled:



Products/applications

Used, clean, reusable/recyclable cobbles and paving slabs

Graded aggregates

Ungraded aggregates

Spreading on land

Waste mainly arising from:
building construction and maintenance, demolition and site clearance

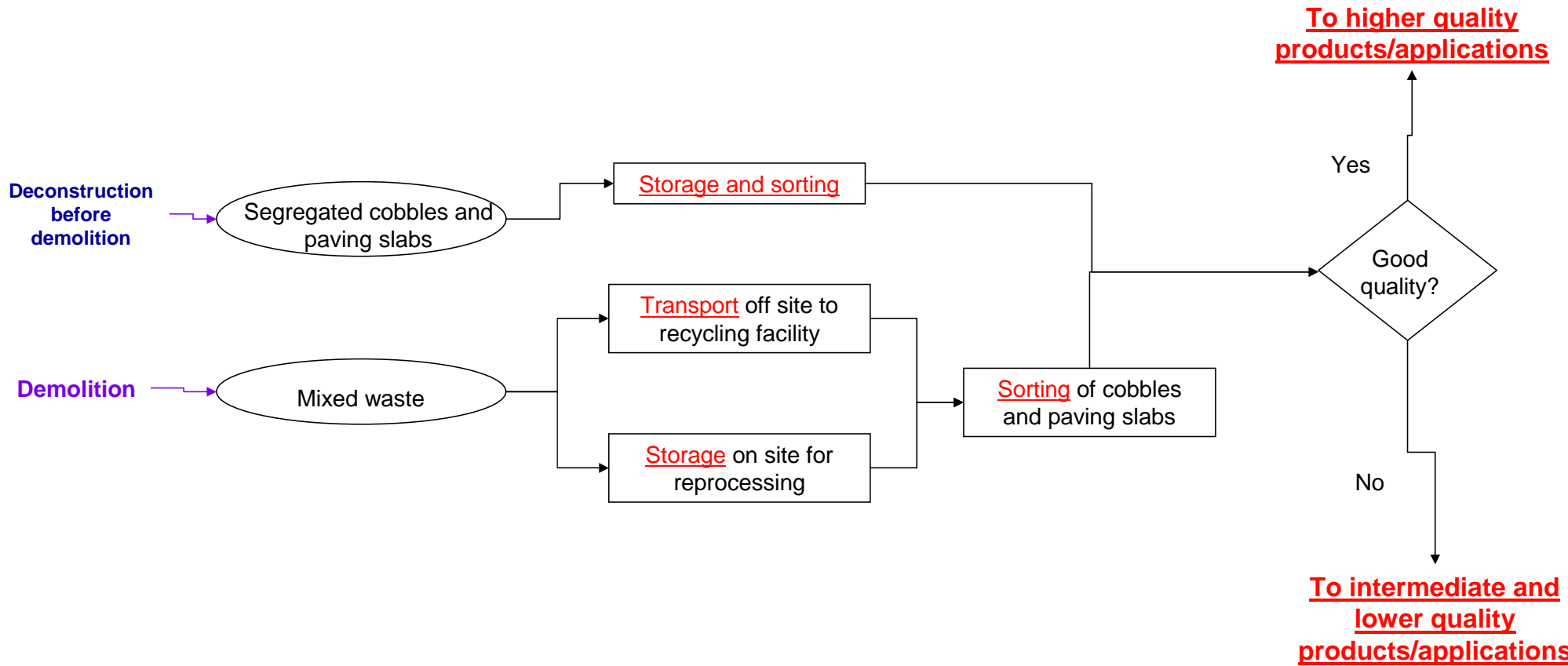
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COBBLES AND PAVING SLABS: General (1/3)

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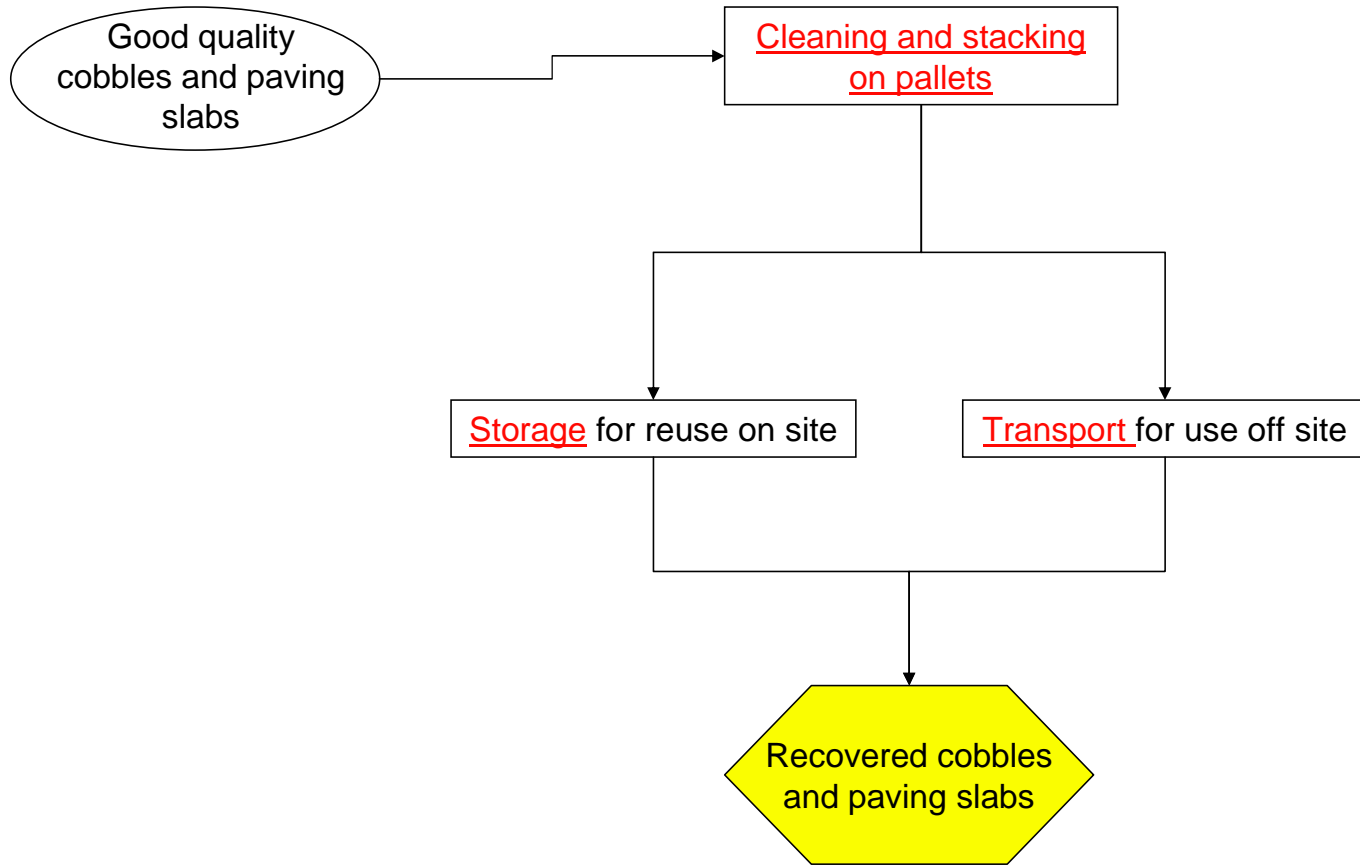


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COBBLES AND PAVING SLABS: Higher quality products/applications (2/3)

General guidance

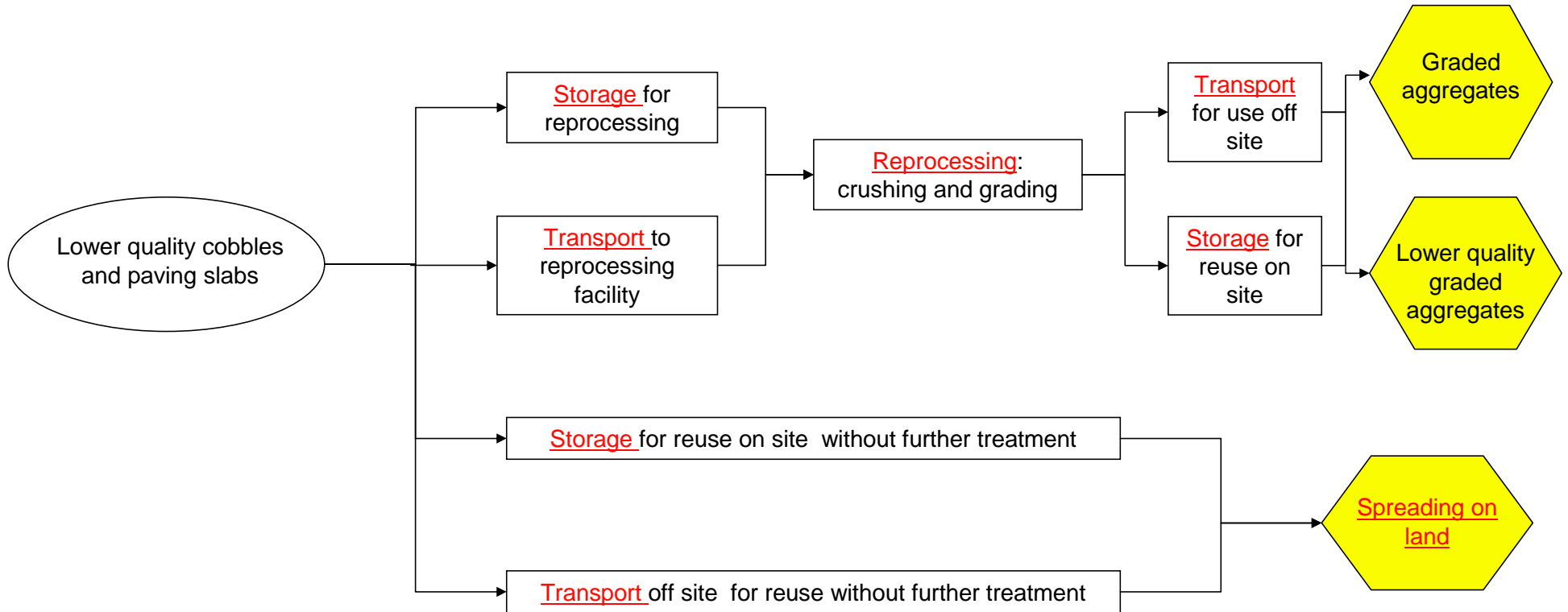


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COBBLES AND PAVING SLABS: Intermediate and lower quality products/applications (3/3)

General guidance

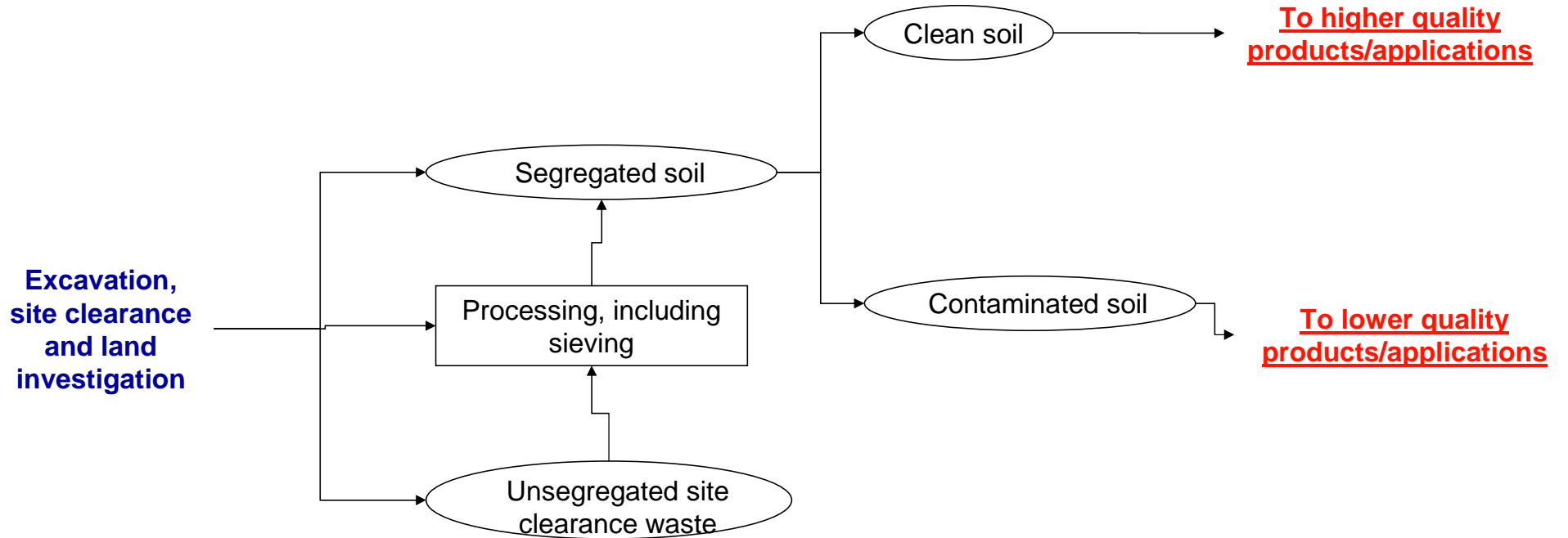


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CLEAN AND CONTAMINATED SOIL: General (1/3)

General guidance



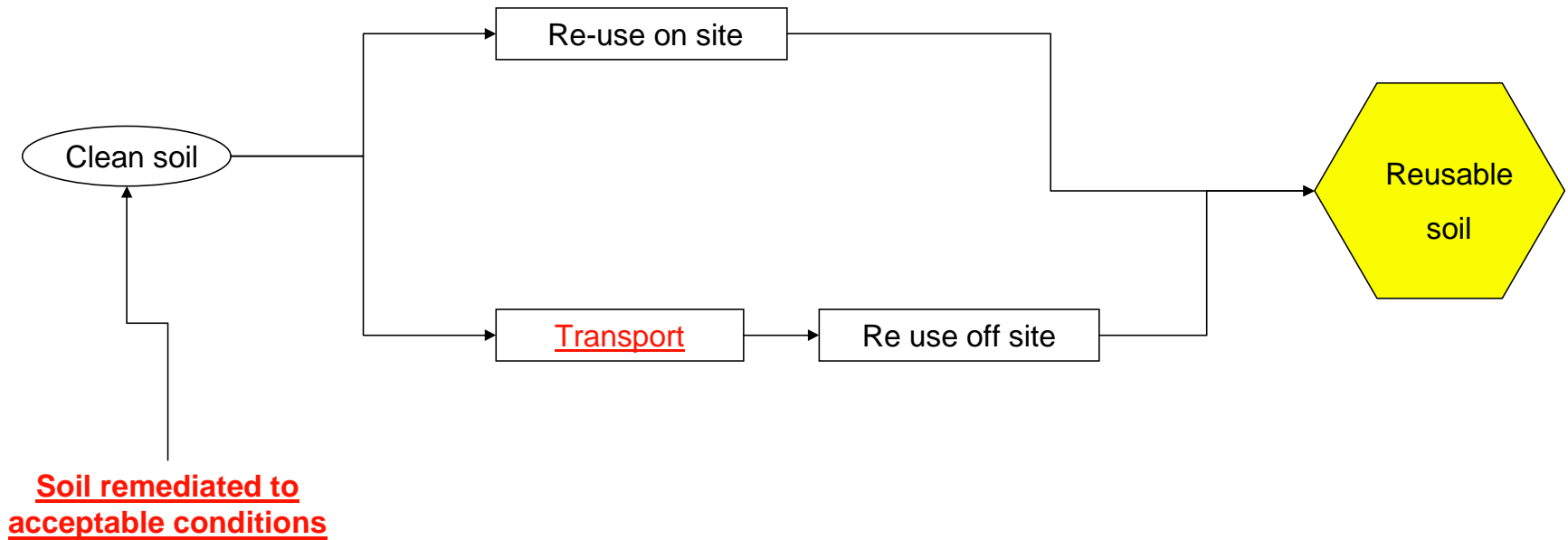
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CLEAND AND CONTAMINATED SOIL: Higher quality applications (2/3)

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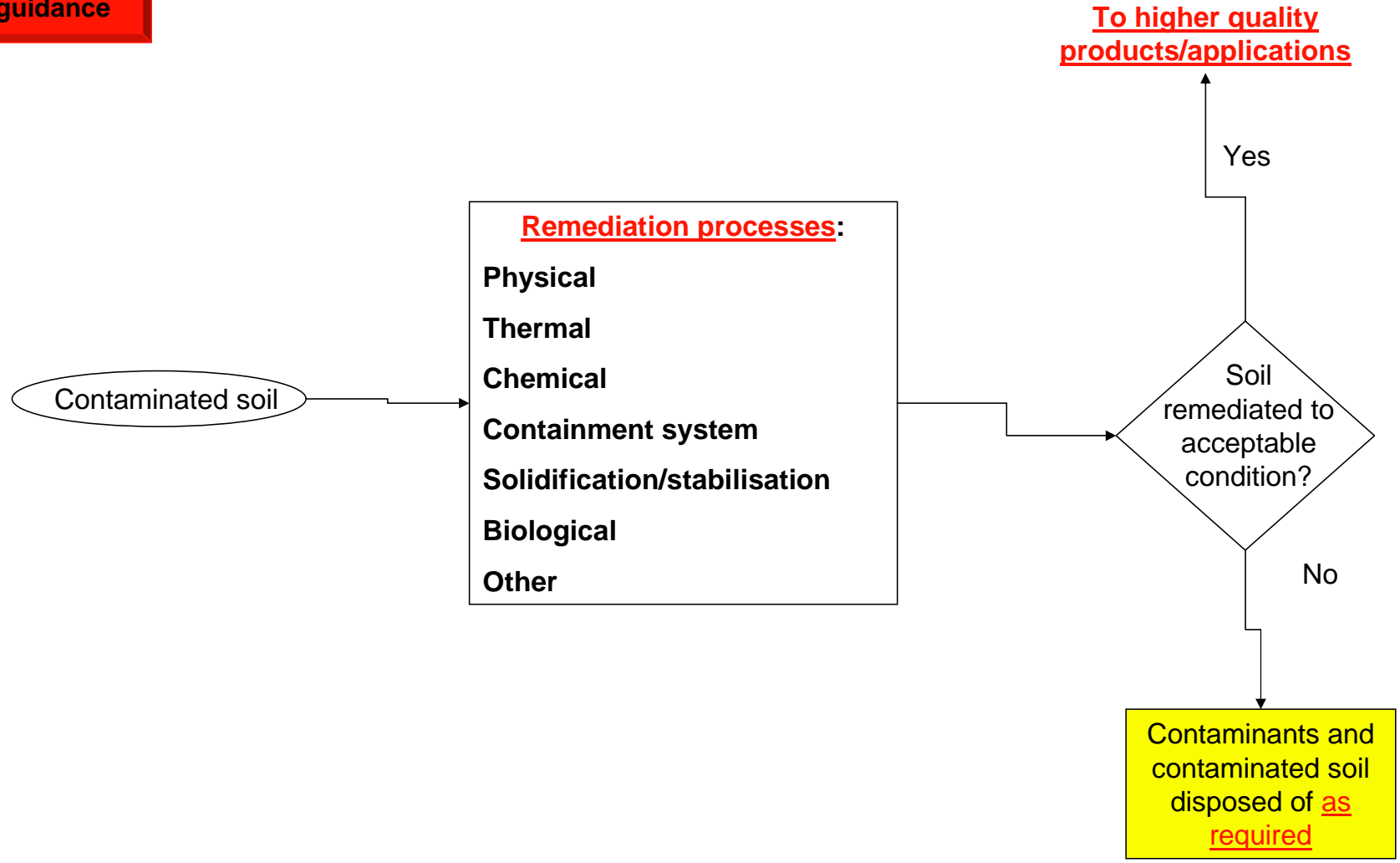


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CLEAN AND CONTAMINATED SOIL: Lower value applications (3/3)

General guidance



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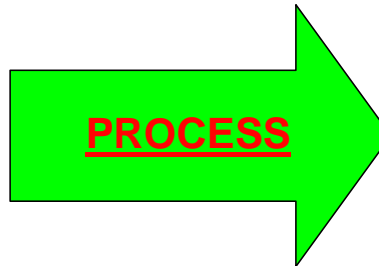
Reuse and recycling of glass

Materials to be recycled:

Segregated framed or pane glass

Glass from construction and demolition waste

Waste mainly arising from:
building construction and maintenance and demolition



Products/applications

Used,
reusable/recyclable
framed or pane glass

Recycled glass

Fluxing agent for
ceramics

Graded glass aggregate
for concrete and/or
asphalt

As component of other
aggregates from C&D
waste

Spreading on land

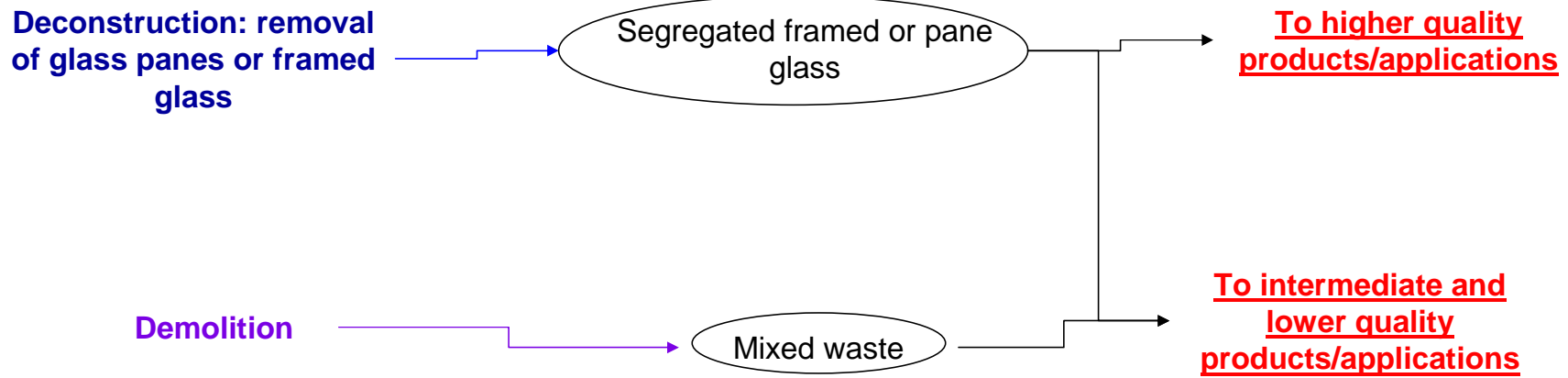
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GLASS: General (1/3)

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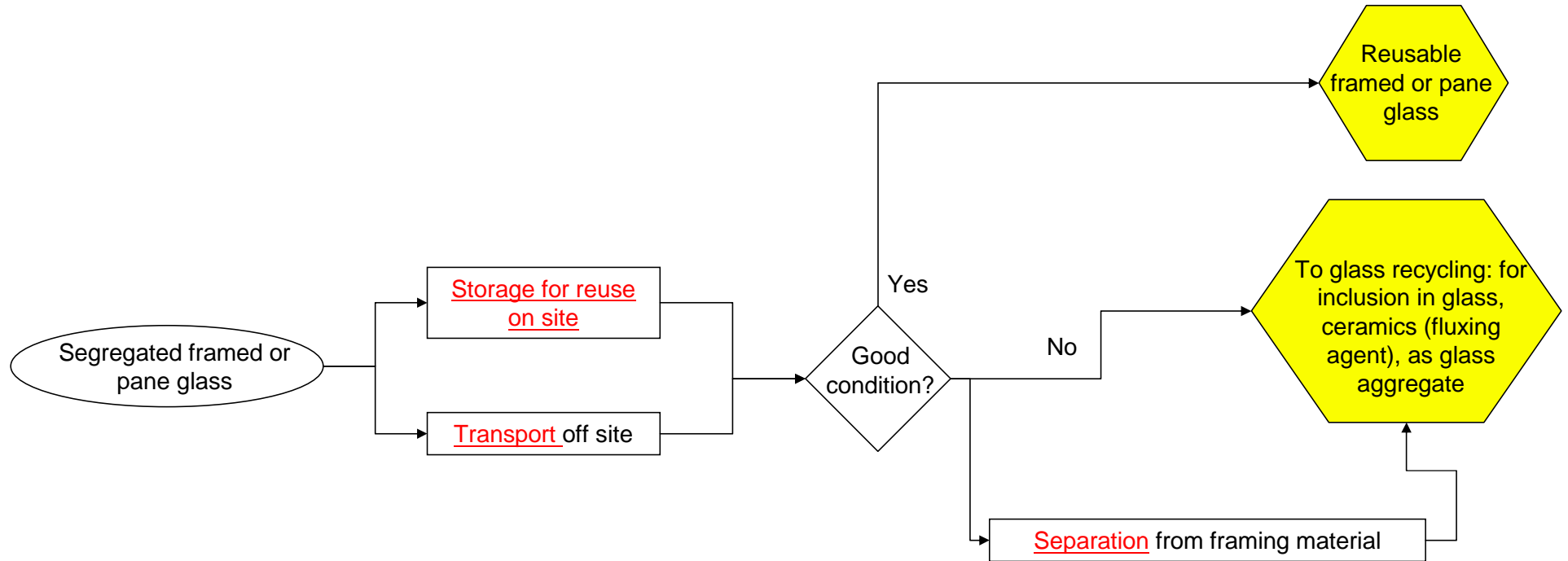


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GLASS: Higher quality products/applications (2/3)

General guidance

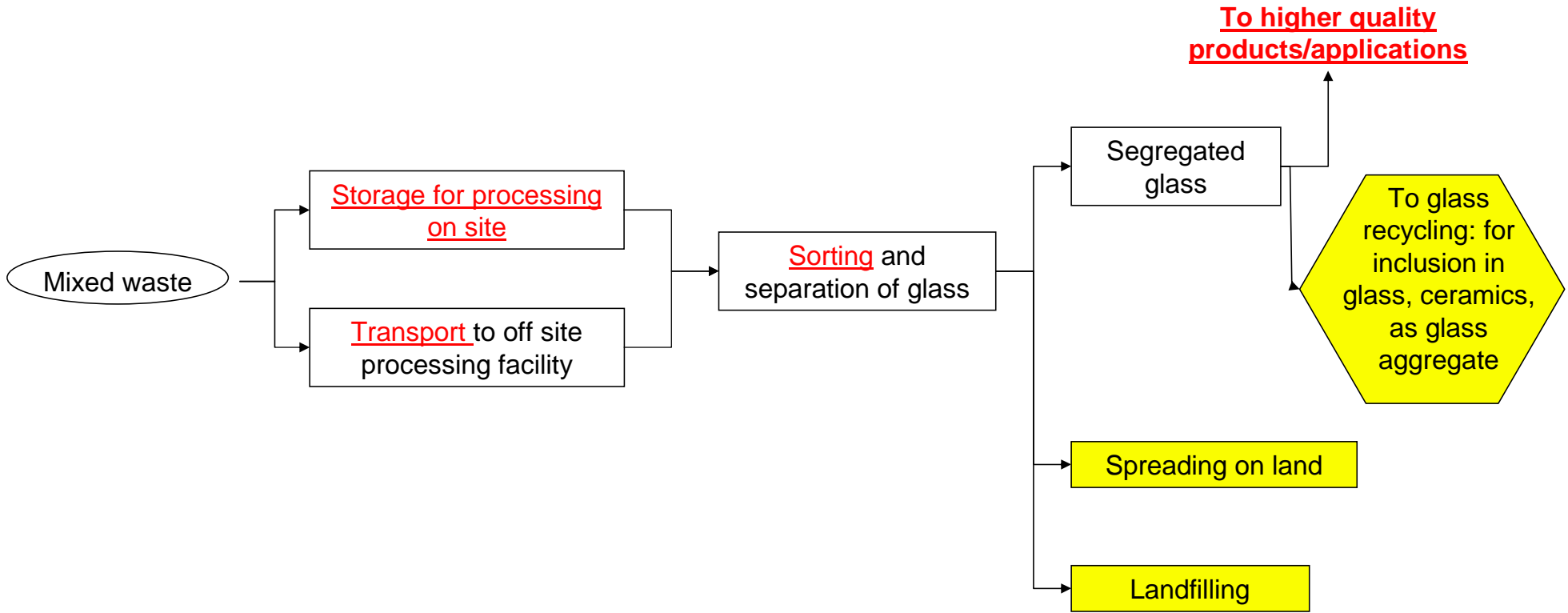


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GLASS: Intermediate and lower quality products/applications (3/3)

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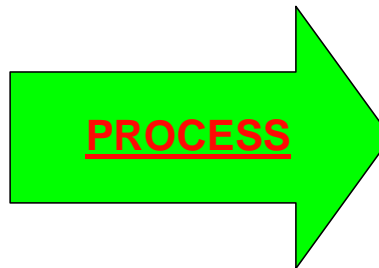
Reuse and recycling of metals

Materials to be recycled:

Reusable metals
elements separated

Reusable metals
elements comingled

Non reusable metallic
parts



Products/ applications

Used, recyclable metals
elements

Remanufactured
metallic products

Waste mainly arising from:
building construction and
maintenance, demolition and
site clearance

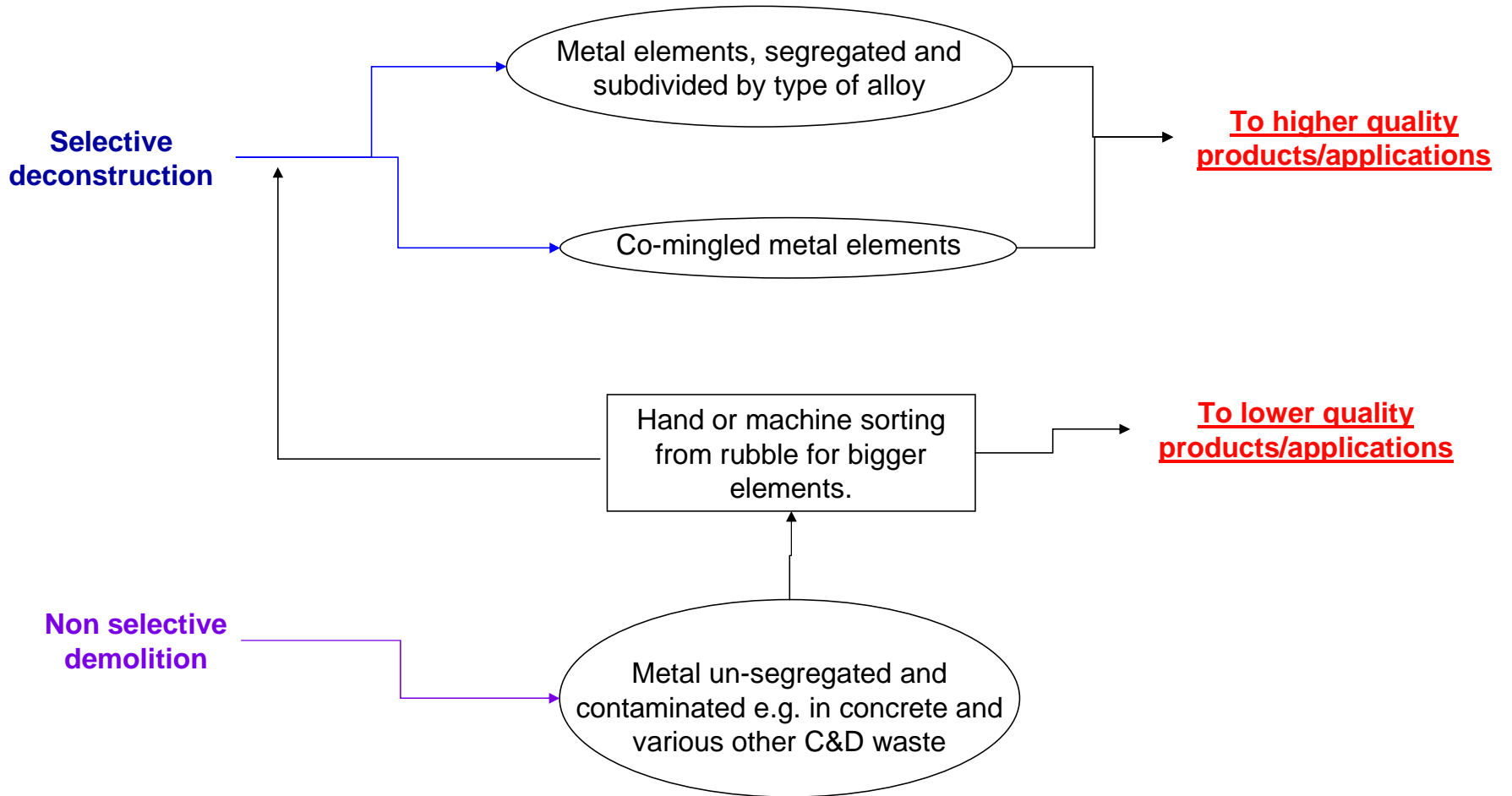
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METALS: General (1/3)

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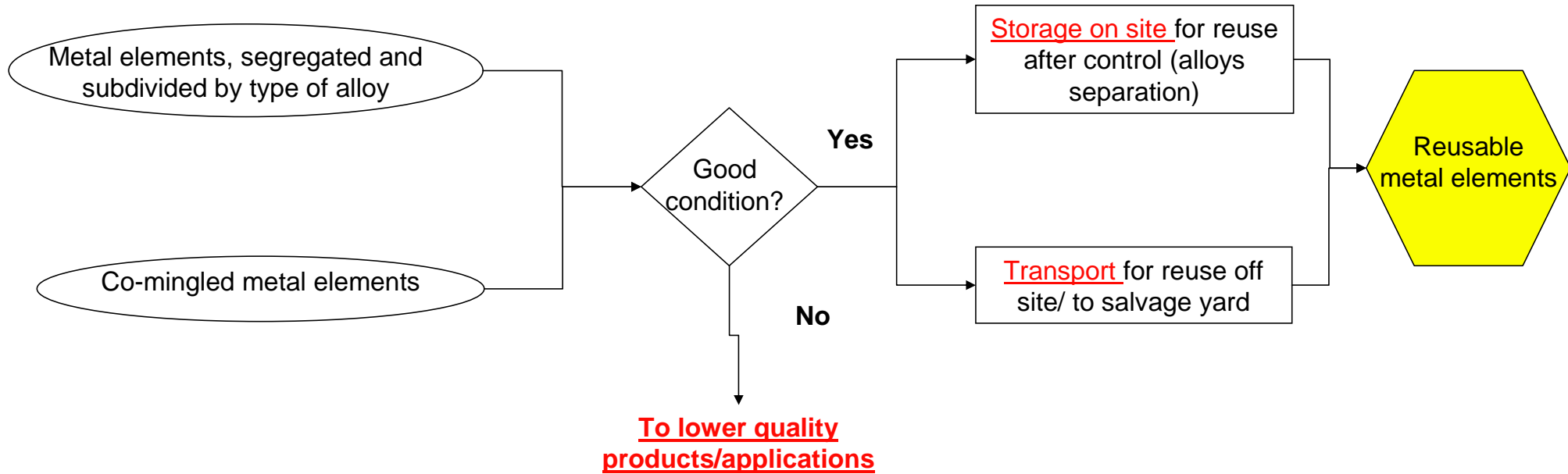


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METALS: Higher quality products/applications (2/3)

General guidance



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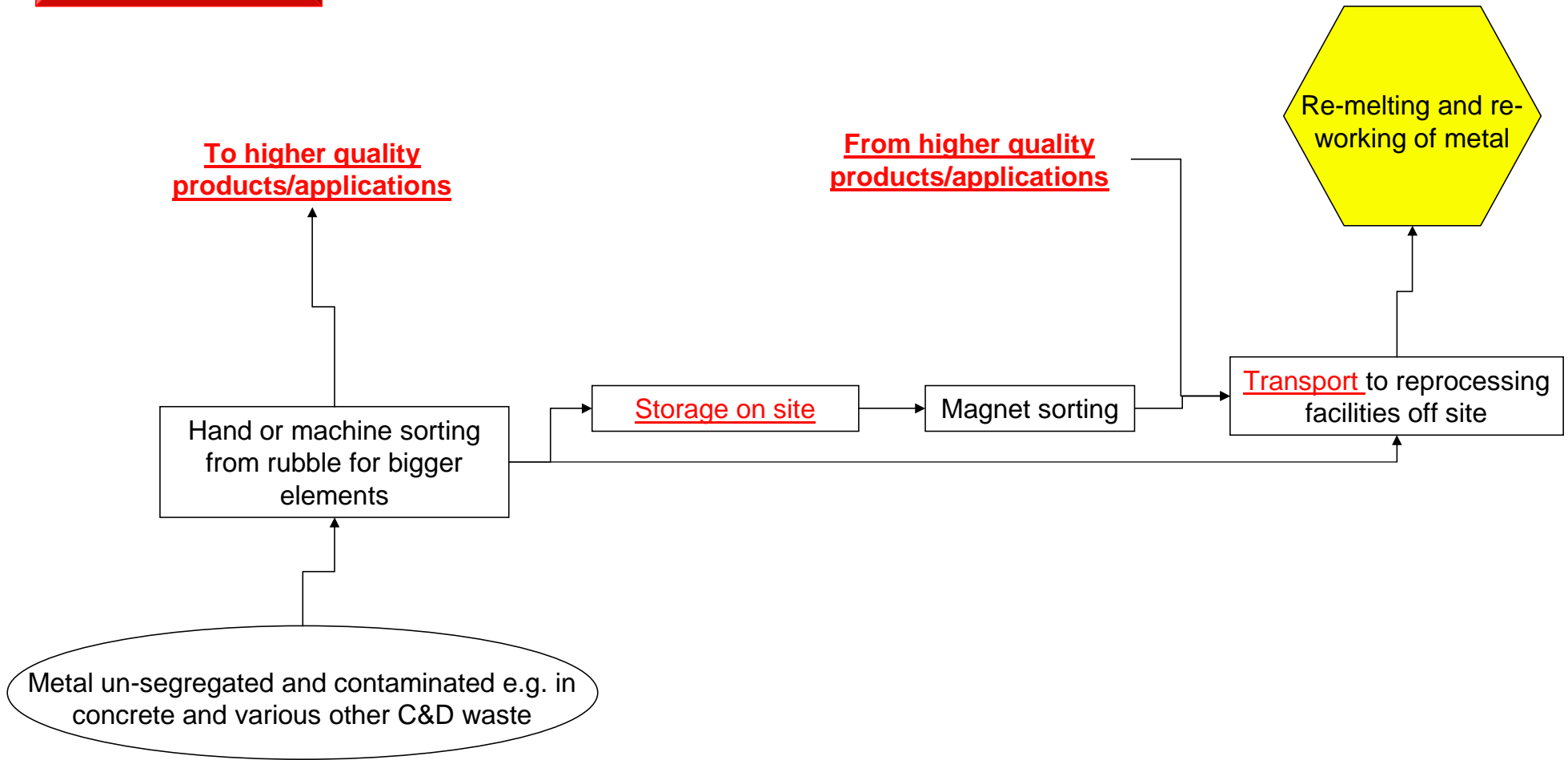
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METALS: Lower quality products/applications (3/3)

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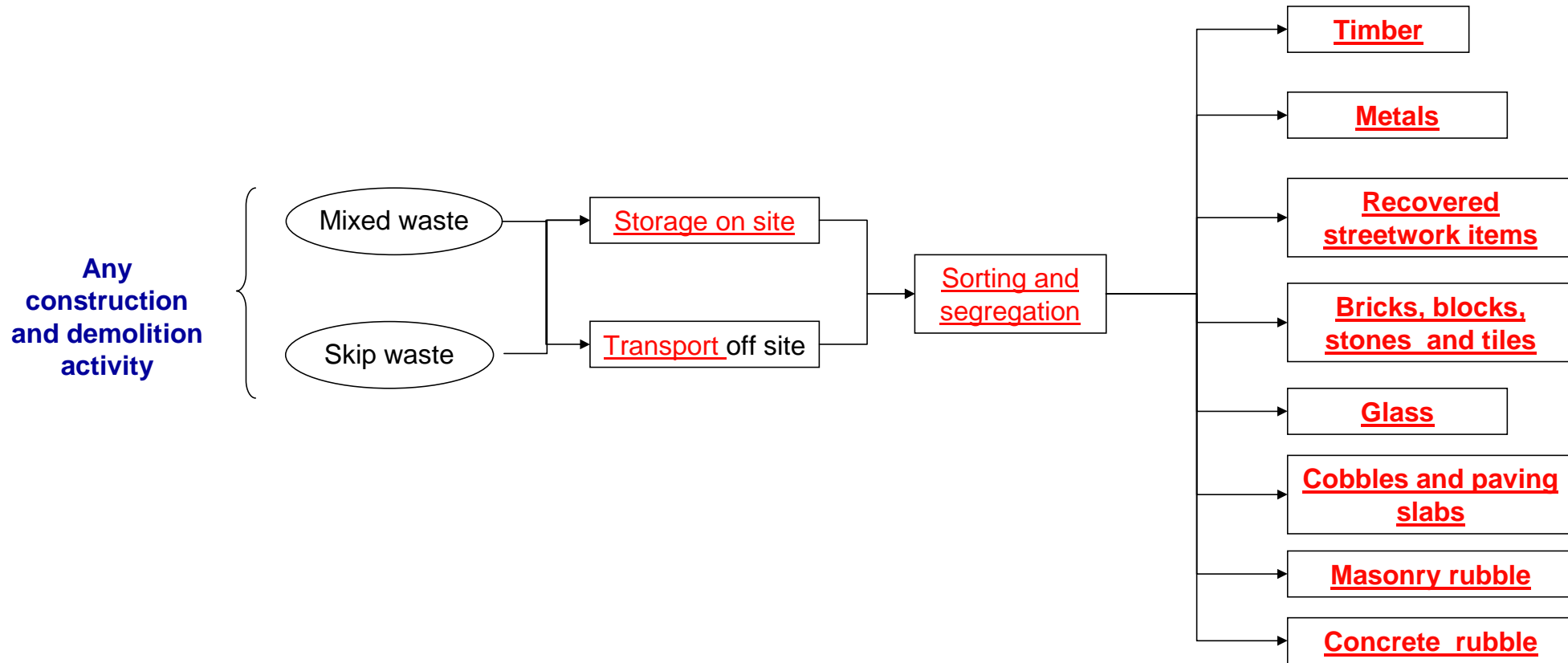


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MIXED C&DW AND SKIP WASTE

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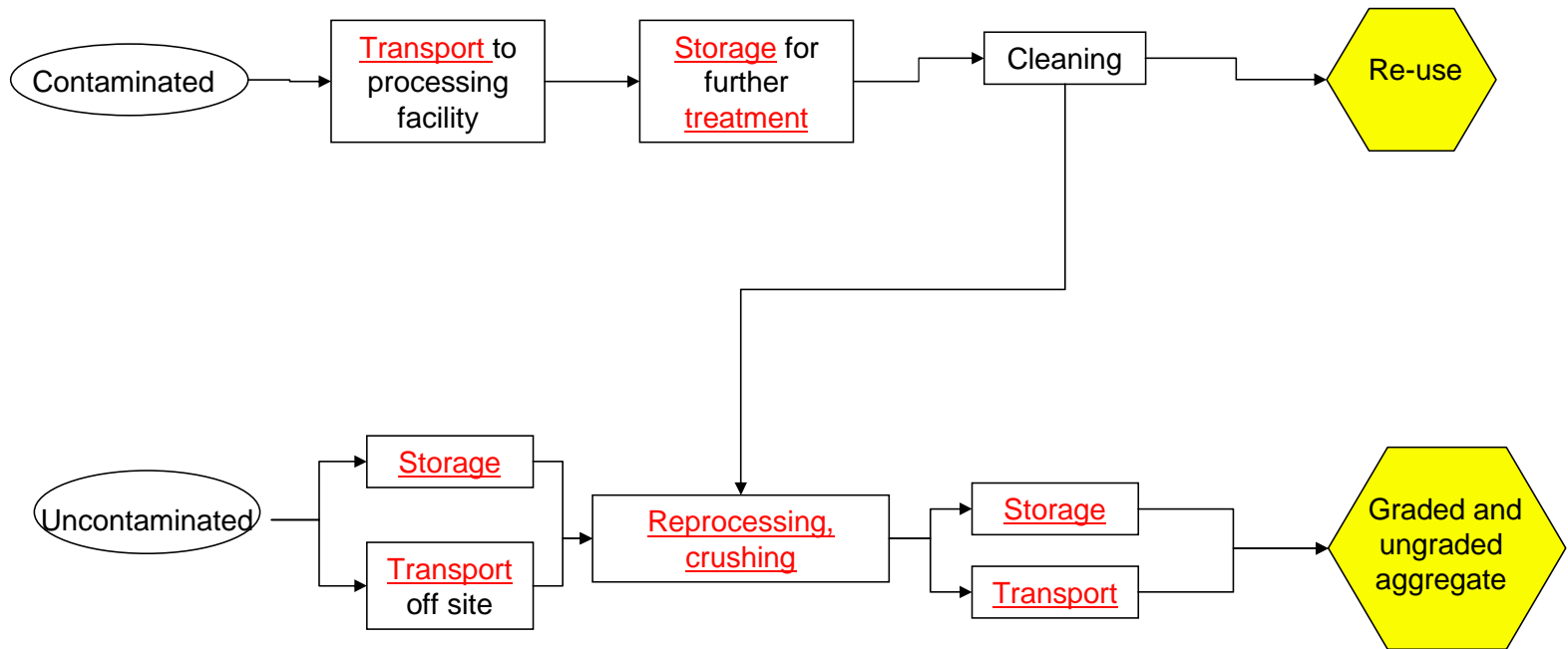
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**WASTE Regulations:
railway works
WASTE**

General guidance

RAILWAY BALLAST: OVERVIEW



**Waste mainly arising from:
railway works**

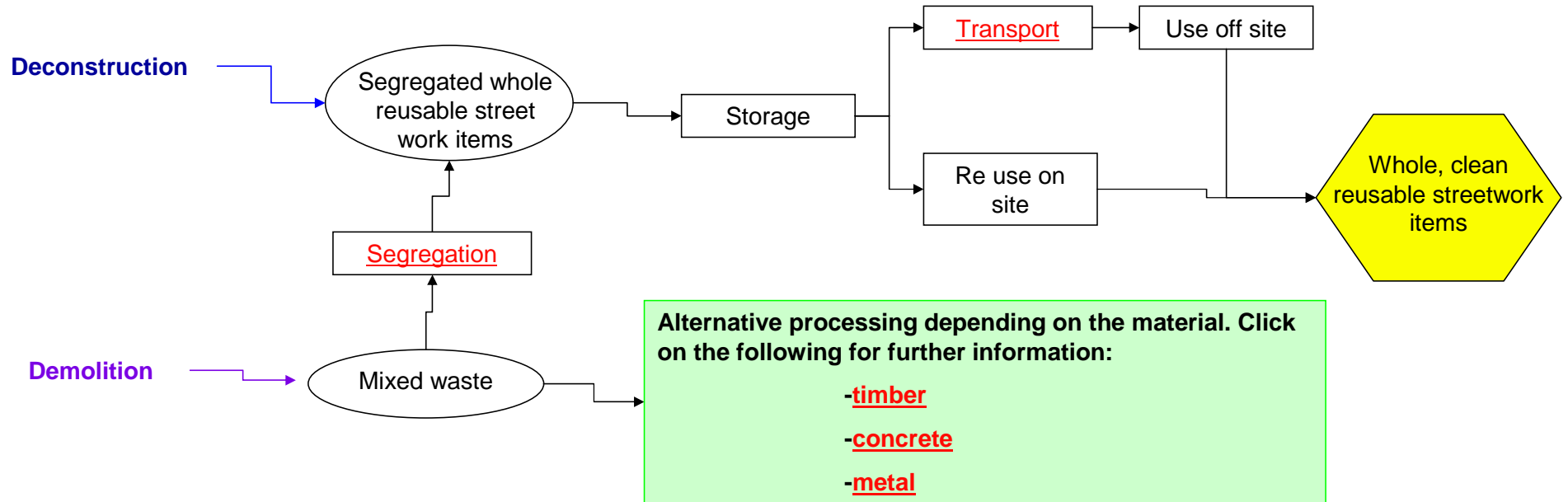
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RECOVERED STREETWORKS ITEMS: OVERVIEW

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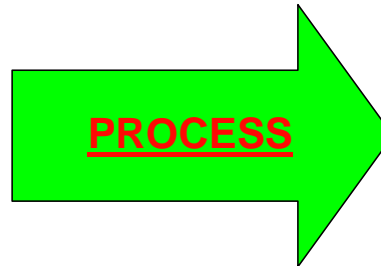
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Reuse and recycling of timber

Materials to be recycled:	
Whole	Beams, joists, rafters, floorboards; internal panelling, fire surrounds, doors, fibreboards, other boards;
Broken-fragments	studwork and partition walls' frames; window and door frames; external cladding



Waste mainly arising from:
building construction and maintenance, **demolition** and **site clearance**

Products/ applications
Architectural components
Other finished components
Chips, sawdust, particle/fibreboards, MDF, engineered products, composites
Chips for mulching, composting, peat substitute; soil-less growing media
Animal bedding/litter; cattle feed; equestrian covers
Industrial, commercial and domestic wood fuel: logs, chips, pellets, charcoal
Liquid fuel (ethanol & methanol); chemical production; oil mop-up, run-off adsorbents; playground underlay; insulation products; packaging (shavings); oil drilling (sludge make up); all water surfaces; erosion control

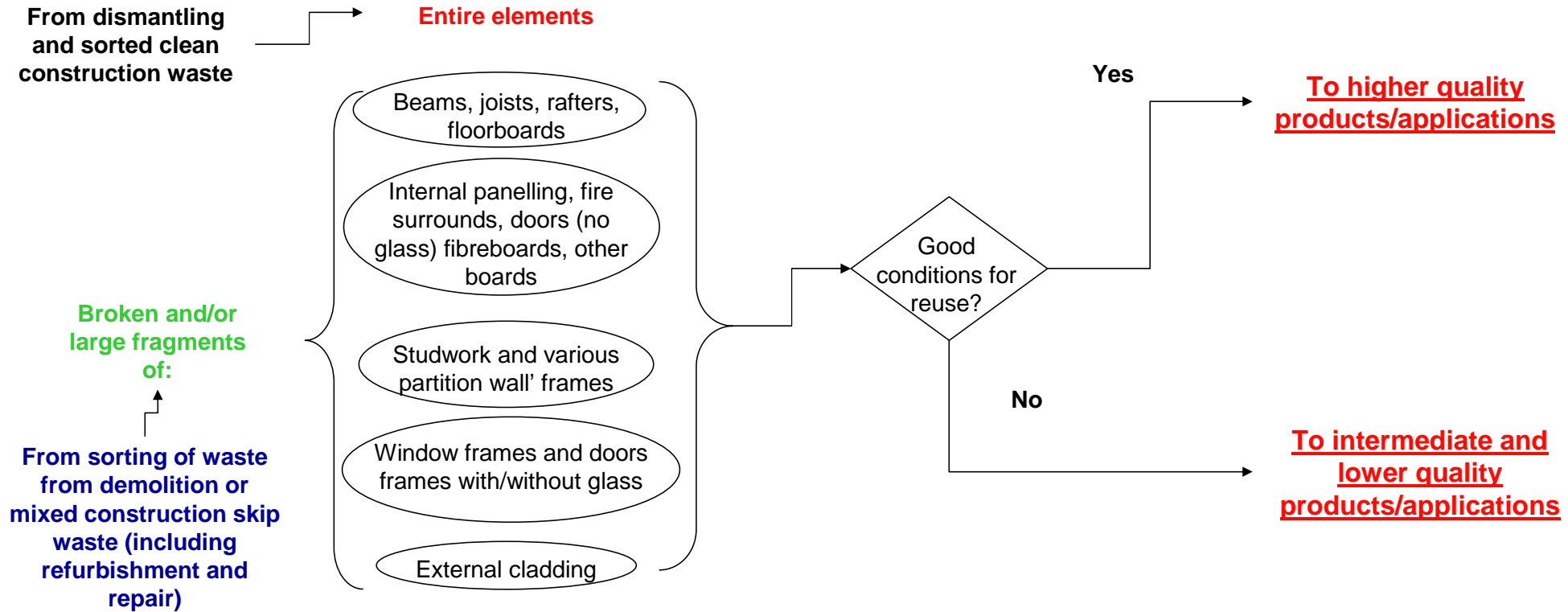
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TIMBER: General (1/4)

**WASTE Regulations:
joinery WASTE**

General guidance



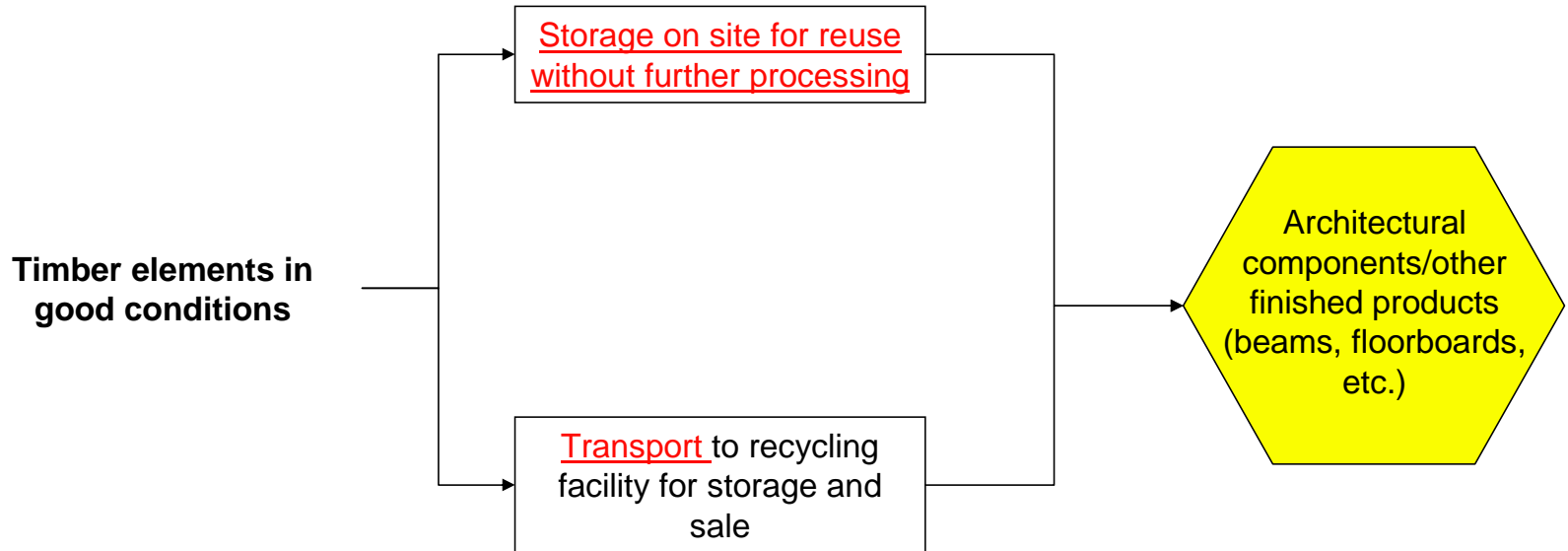
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**WASTE Regulations:
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General guidance

TIMBER: Higher quality products/applications (2/4)



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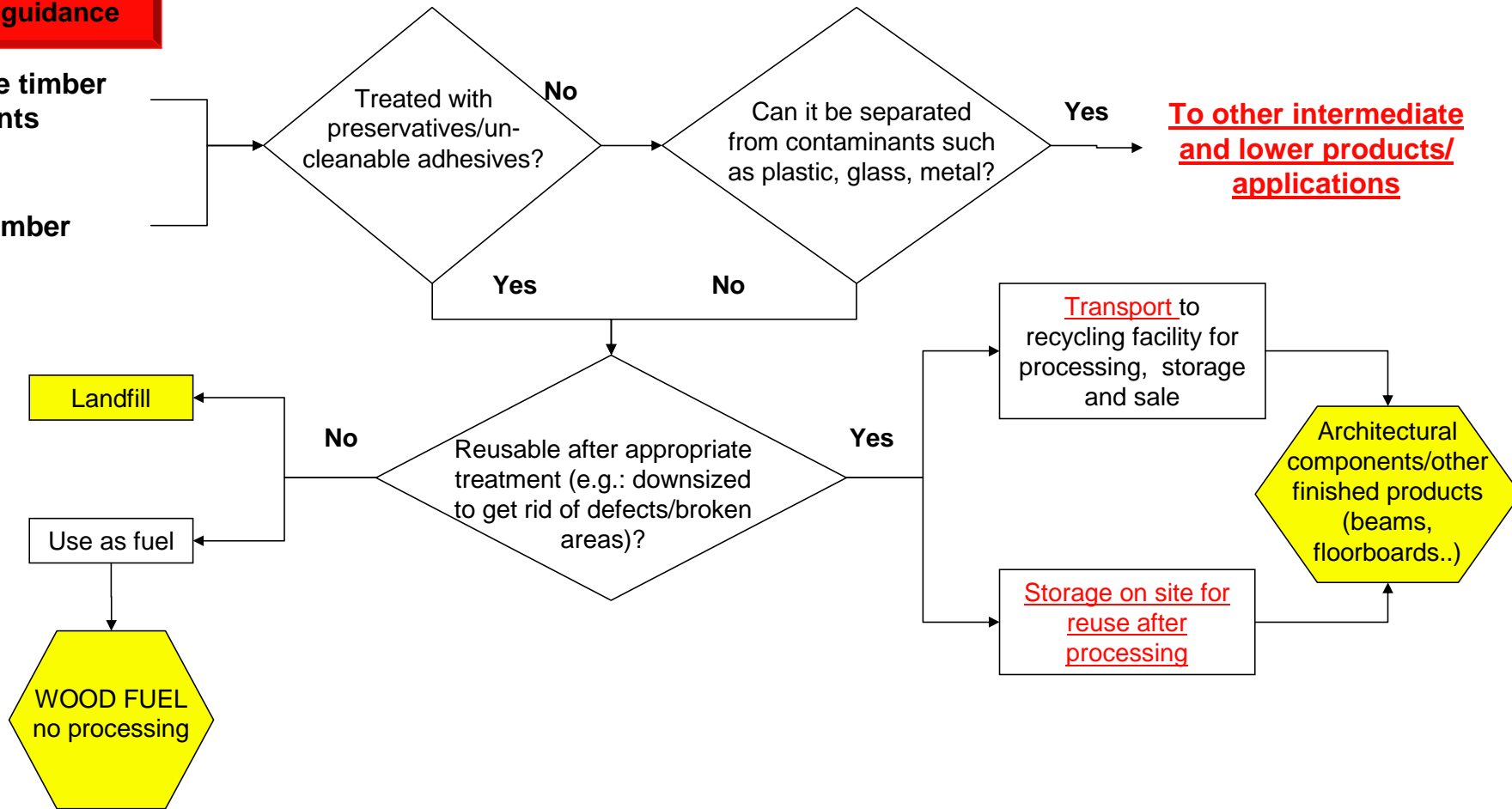
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TIMBER: Intermediate and lower products/applications (3/4)

**WASTE Regulations:
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General guidance

Not useable timber
elements

Sorted timber



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Other intermediate/lower prod./applications (4/4)

To higher prod./applications (2/4)

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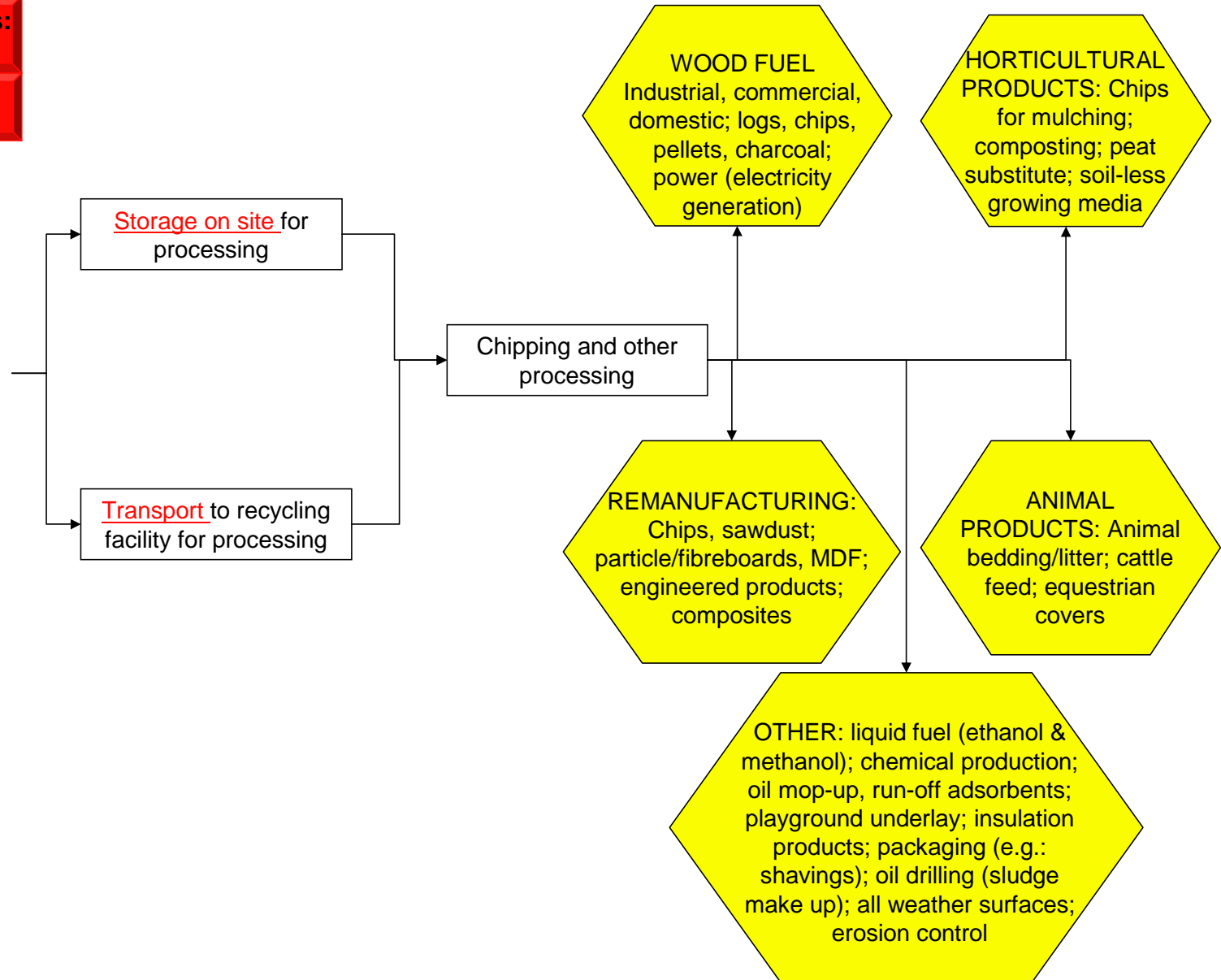
Intermediate and lower products/applications (4/4)

[Glossary](#)

**WASTE Regulations:
joinery WASTE**

General guidance

Clean and untreated
timber elements



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WASTE DEALT WITH AT PREMISES/ON SITE : STORAGE, CRUSHING and/or SCREENING, SPREADING

Please remember that to deal with waste you will need to consider:

- The [Duty of Care](#)
- Using registered [waste brokers and/or carriers](#)
- The [Waste Management Licensing Regulations](#)
- [Exemptions from WML Regulations](#): Lower risk waste management activities such as reclamation and recycling are usually not seen as a threat to the environment or human health and are therefore exempt from the Waste management Licensing Regulations. There are around 45 different categories of these exemptions. Click on:

[Asphalt, road planings, bitumen and coated roadstone](#)

[Bricks, Stone, Tiles, Masonry](#)

Cobbles and Paving slabs (see concrete and/or bricks, stone etc.)

[Concrete](#)

[Glass](#)

[Metal](#)

[Timber](#)

to see the relevant exemption matrix. The complete matrix can be found [here](#).

The paragraph number in the tables refers to the relevant paragraph in Schedule 3 of the Waste Management Licensing regulations 1994 in England and Wales (the number in brackets refers to the WML 2003 for Northern Ireland). The Regulations for Scotland have also been included.

PLEASE NOTE: You are advised to check with the relevant Authorities when considering any activity relating to any waste, including waste streams not included in this guidance.

Back to the waste streams:

Asphalt

Bricks etc.

Concrete

Cobbles etc.

Glass

Metals

Railways ballast

Timber

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Reuse and recycling of asphalt, road planings, bitumen and coated roadstone: exemptions

Available exemptions for:	Exempt activities
<u>Reuse</u>	Storage in a secure place/in secure containers prior to reuse recycling and recovery
<u>High value recycling</u>	Crushing and storage Manufacture of road stone or aggregate Manufacture of soil or soil substitutes
<u>Other recycling</u>	Spreading for land reclamation or improvement Storage of waste to be used for purposes of certain "relevant work" Treatment of waste soil or rock Use of the waste for certain "relevant work"

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Exemptions for reuse

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions
Whole bricks, stones and <u>paving materials</u> which can be used in construction work in their existing state	Storage in a secure place prior to reuse recycling and recovery	17	Covers articles which are to be used for construction work which are capable of being so used in their existing state. Maximum 100 tonnes stored on premises. Waste is to be reused, or used for the purposes of an activity described in paragraph 11 (12) or any other recovery activity. Different waste types are stored separately. No waste is stored for longer than twelve months.
Whole bricks, stones and <u>paving materials</u> which can be used in construction work in their existing state	Storage on any premises in secure containers	18	Covers articles which are to be used for construction work which are capable of being so used in their existing state. Storage capacity of the containers does not exceed 400 cubic metres in total. Maximum of 20 containers on the premises. Waste is for reuse, or used for the purposes of an activity described in paragraph 11 carried on at those premises or any other recovery activity. Different waste types to be kept separately. No waste is stored for longer than twelve months. The person storing the waste is the owner of the container or must have the consent of the owner.

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Exemptions for high value recycling

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions
Concrete	Crushing and storage	24	Activity must be authorised by the local authority as a process under Part B (C) of the IPC or PPC Regulations. Storage permitted of waste to be submitted to the activity - maximum 20,000 tonnes at any time.
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Manufacture of soil or soil substitutes	13.2 (14 for NI)	Waste types covered are: a) demolition or construction waste or waste from tunnelling or excavations; b) ash, slag, clinker, rock, wood, bark, paper, straw, gypsum. Item manufactured is soil or soil substitute. Manufacture is at place where waste produced or where will be applied to land. Max 500 tonnes soil/substitute manufactured per day. Max 20,000t waste may be stored at place where activity to be carried out .
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Manufacture of road stone or aggregate	13.1 (14 for NI)	Waste types covered are: a) demolition or construction waste or waste from tunnelling or excavations; b) ash, slag, clinker, rock, wood, bark, paper, straw, gypsum. Item manufactured must be: timber products, straw board, plasterboard, bricks, blocks, road stone or aggregate. Max 20,000t waste may be stored at place where activity to be carried out.

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Exemptions for other recycling

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions	Notes
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Spreading for land reclamation or improvement	9 (11 for NI)	By reason of industrial or other development the land is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. Spreading must be in accordance with planning permission. Must demonstrate agricultural improvement or ecological benefit. Maximum spreading of 20,000 cubic metres per hectare. Storage permitted at the place where the waste is to be spread. This exemption does not apply to sites for disposal by landfill.	Planning permission is a requirement of this exemption. This exemption is under amendment by the WML (Amendment) regulations 2004
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.) (Road base and road planings in Scotland)	Storage of waste to be used for purposes of certain "relevant work"	19.1	Indefinitely on site where waste was produced or on any site for a maximum of 3 months. Waste suitable for "relevant work". "Relevant work " means construction for a) the provision of recreational facilities or b) construction, maintenance and improvement of a building, highway, railway, airport or dock. This exemption work does not apply where the works involve land reclamation.	Some of these activities may require planning permission
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.) (Road base and road planings in Scotland)	Use of the waste for certain "relevant work"	19.2	Waste must be suitable for use for "relevant work". "Relevant work " means construction for a) the provision of recreational facilities or b) construction, maintenance and improvement of a building, highway, railway, airport or dock. This exemption work does not apply where the works involve land reclamation.	
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.) (Road base and road planings in Scotland)	Treatment of waste soil or rock	13.3 (14 for NI)	Treatment of waste soil/rock for spreading on land under Para 7 or 9 (9 or 11 for NI). At place where waste is produced or treated product to be spread. Maximum 100 tonnes treated in any day. Max 20,000t waste may be stored at place where activity to be carried out.	

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Reuse and recycling of bricks, tiles, stones and masonry: exemptions

Available exemptions for:	Exempt activities
<u>Reuse</u>	Beneficial use without further treatment Storage in a secure place/in secure containers prior to reuse recycling and recovery
<u>High value recycling</u>	Baling, compacting, crushing, shredding or pulverising Crushing and storage Crushing or grinding or other size reduction for recycling/recovery Manufacture of finished goods Manufacture of bricks, blocks, road stone or aggregate Manufacture of soil or soil substitutes
<u>Other recycling</u>	Spreading for land reclamation or improvement Storage of waste to be used for purposes of certain "relevant work" Treatment of waste soil or rock Use of the waste for certain "relevant work"

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Exemptions for reuse

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions	Notes
Ceramics	Beneficial use without further treatment	15 (16 for NI)	It is put to use without further treatment. Storage permitted before waste put to use. Use or storage of waste must not involve disposal. Para 15 cannot apply if activity is of a type mentioned in Para 7, 8, 9 or 25 exemptions (9,10,11,19 or 25 for NI).	Covers situations where waste can be put directly to use in its existing state e.g. waste ceramics used for school art projects.
Whole bricks, stones and paving materials which can be used in construction work in their existing state	Storage in a secure place prior to reuse recycling and recovery	17	Covers articles which are to be used for construction work which are capable of being so used in their existing state. Maximum 100 tonnes stored on premises. Waste is to be reused, or used for the purposes of an activity described in paragraph 11 (12 for NI) or any other recovery activity. Different waste types are stored separately. No waste is stored for longer than twelve months.	
Whole bricks, stones and paving materials which can be used in construction work in their existing state	Storage on any premises in secure containers	18	Covers articles which are to be used for construction work which are capable of being so used in their existing state. Storage capacity of the containers does not exceed 400 cubic metres in total. Maximum of 20 containers on the premises. Waste is for reuse, or used for the purposes of an activity described in paragraph 11 carried on at those premises or any other recovery activity. Different waste types to be kept separately. No waste is stored for longer than twelve months. The person storing the waste is the owner of the container or must have the consent of the owner.	

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Exemptions for high value recycling

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions	Notes
Ceramics	Baling, compacting, crushing, shredding or pulverising	27	At the place where it is produced. Storage at the place where it is produced pending submission to the activity	Making foam glass.
Ceramics (tiles, plates)	Crushing or grinding or other size reduction for recycling/recovery	24	Activity must be authorised by the local authority as a process under Part B (C) of the IPC or PPC Regulations. Storage permitted of waste to be submitted to the activity - maximum 20,000 tonnes at any time.	
Ceramics	Manufacture of finished goods	14 (15 for NI)	Storage permitted of waste to be submitted to the activity, at the place of manufacture. Maximum stored does not exceed 15,000 tonnes at any one time.	Manufacture of finished goods- covers last stage of processing only, to make finished articles or merchandise.
Concrete	Crushing and storage	24	Activity must be authorised by the local authority as a process under Part B (C) of the IPC or PPC Regulations. Storage permitted of waste to be submitted to the activity - maximum 20,000 tonnes at any time.	
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Manufacture of soil or soil substitutes	13.2 (14 for NI)	Waste types covered are: a) demolition or construction waste or waste from tunnelling or excavations; b) ash, slag, clinker, rock, wood, bark, paper, straw, gypsum. Item manufactured is soil or soil substitute. Manufacture is at place where waste produced or where will be applied to land. Max 500 tonnes soil/substitute manufactured per day. Max 20,000t waste may be stored at place where activity to be carried out .	
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Manufacture of bricks, blocks, road stone or aggregate	13.1 (14 for NI)	Waste types covered are: a) demolition or construction waste or waste from tunnelling or excavations; b) ash, slag, clinker, rock, wood, bark, paper, straw, gypsum. Item manufactured must be: timber products, straw board, plasterboard, bricks, blocks, road stone or aggregate. Max 20,000t waste may be stored at place where activity to be carried out.	

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Exemptions for other recycling

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions	Notes
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Spreading for land reclamation or improvement	9 (11)	By reason of industrial or other development the land is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. Spreading must be in accordance with planning permission. Must demonstrate agricultural improvement or ecological benefit. Maximum spreading of 20,000 cubic metres per hectare. Storage permitted at the place where the waste is to be spread . This exemption does not apply to sites for disposal by landfill.	Planning permission is a requirement of this exemption. This exemption is under amendment by the WML (Amendment) regulations 2004
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Storage of waste to be used for purposes of certain "relevant work"	19.1	Indefinitely on site where waste was produced or on any site for a maximum of 3 months. Waste suitable for "relevant work". "Relevant work " means construction for a) the provision of recreational facilities or b) construction, maintenance and improvement of a building, highway, railway, airport or dock. This exemption work does not apply where the works involve land reclamation.	Some of these activities may require planning permission
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Use of the waste for certain "relevant work"	19.2	Waste must be suitable for use for "relevant work". "Relevant work " means construction for a) the provision of recreational facilities or b) construction, maintenance and improvement of a building, highway, railway, airport or dock. This exemption work does not apply where the works involve land reclamation.	
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Treatment of waste soil or rock	13.3 (14 for NI)	Treatment of waste soil/rock for spreading on land under Para 7 or 9 (9 or 11 for NI). At place where waste is produced or treated product to be spread. Maximum 100 tonnes treated in any day. Max 20,000t waste may be stored at place where activity to be carried out.	

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Reuse and recycling of concrete: exemptions

Available exemptions for:	Exempt activities
<u>Reuse</u>	Storage in a secure place/in secure containers prior to reuse recycling and recovery
<u>High value recycling</u>	Crushing and storage Manufacture of blocks, road stone or aggregate Manufacture of soil or soil substitutes
<u>Other recycling</u>	Spreading for land reclamation or improvement Storage of waste to be used for purposes of certain "relevant work" Treatment of waste soil or rock Use of the waste for certain "relevant work"

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Exemptions for reuse

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions
Whole bricks, stones and paving materials which can be used in construction work in their existing state.	Storage in a secure place prior to reuse recycling and recovery	17	Covers articles which are to be used for construction work which are capable of being so used in their existing state. Maximum 100 tonnes stored on premises. Waste is to be reused, or used for the purposes of an activity described in paragraph 11 (12 for NI) or any other recovery activity. Different waste types are stored separately. No waste is stored for longer than twelve months.
Whole bricks, stones and paving materials which can be used in construction work in their existing state.	Storage on any premises in secure containers	18	Covers articles which are to be used for construction work which are capable of being so used in their existing state. Storage capacity of the containers does not exceed 400 cubic metres in total. Maximum of 20 containers on the premises. Waste is for reuse, or used for the purposes of an activity described in paragraph 11 carried on at those premises or any other recovery activity. Different waste types to be kept separately. No waste is stored for longer than twelve months. The person storing the waste is the owner of the container or must have the consent of the owner.

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Exemptions for high value recycling

Waste type	Activity	<u>Para number</u>	Summary of conditions
Concrete	Crushing and storage	24	Activity must be authorised by the local authority as a process under Part B of the IPC or PPC Regulations. Storage permitted of waste to be submitted to the activity – maximum 20,000 tonnes at any time.
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Manufacture of blocks, road stone or aggregate	13.1 (14 for NI)	Waste types covered are: a) demolition or construction waste or waste from tunnelling or excavations; b) ash, slag, clinker, rock, wood, bark, paper, straw, gypsum. Item manufactured must be: timber products, straw board, plasterboard, bricks, blocks, road stone or aggregate. Max 20,000t waste may be stored at place where activity to be carried out.
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Manufacture of soil or soil substitutes	13.2 (14 for NI)	Waste types covered are: a) demolition or construction waste or waste from tunnelling or excavations; b) ash, slag, clinker, rock, wood, bark, paper, straw, gypsum. Item manufactured is soil or soil substitute. Manufacture is at place where waste produced or where will be applied to land. Max 500 tonnes soil/substitute manufactured per day. Max 20,000t waste may be stored at place where activity to be carried out.

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Exemptions for other recycling

Waste type	Activity	<u>Para number</u>	Summary of conditions	Notes
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Treatment of waste soil or rock	13.3 (14)	Treatment of waste soil/rock for spreading on land under Para 7 or 9 (9 or 11 for NI). At place where waste is produced or treated product to be spread. Maximum 100 tonnes treated in any day. Max 20,000t waste may be stored at place where activity to be carried out.	
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Storage of waste to be used for purposes of certain "relevant work"	19.1	Indefinitely on site where waste was produced or on any site for a maximum of 3 months. Waste suitable for "relevant work". "Relevant work " means construction for a) the provision of recreational facilities or b) construction, maintenance and improvement of a building, highway, railway, airport or dock. This exemption work does not apply where the works involve land reclamation.	Some of these activities may require planning permission.
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Use of the waste for certain "relevant work"	19.2	Waste must be suitable for use for "relevant work". "Relevant work " means construction for a) the provision of recreational facilities or b) construction, maintenance and improvement of a building, highway, railway, airport or dock. This exemption work does not apply where the works involve land reclamation.	
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.)	Spreading for land reclamation or improvement	9 (11)	By reason of industrial or other development the land is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. Spreading must be in accordance with planning permission. Must demonstrate agricultural improvement or ecological benefit. Maximum spreading of 20,000 cubic metres per hectare. Storage permitted at the place where the waste is to be spread. This exemption does not apply to sites for disposal by landfill.	Planning permission is a requirement of this exemption This exemption is under amendment by the WML (Amendment) regulations 2004 .

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Reuse and recycling of glass: exemptions

Available exemptions for :	Exempt activities
<u>Reuse</u>	Beneficial use without further treatment
<u>High value recycling</u>	Bailing, compacting, crushing, shredding or pulverising
	Sorting, crushing and washing
	Storage of glass cullet prior to glass manufacture and production
	Storage on secure premises/in secure containers prior to recycling
	Storage on secure premises/in secure containers prior to reuse

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Exemptions for reuse

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions	Notes
Glass	Beneficial use without further treatment	15 (16 for NI)	Is put to use without further treatment. Storage permitted before waste is put to use. Use of storage of waste does not involve disposal. Para 15 cannot apply if activity is of a type mentioned in para 7,8,9 or 25 exemptions (9,10,11,19 or 25 for NI).	Covers situations where waste can be put directly to use in its existing state e.g. waste glass used for school art projects.
Glass	Storage on secure premises prior to reuse, recycling and recovery	17	Maximum 5,000 tonnes stored on the premises. Waste is to be reused, or used for the purposes of an activity described in paragraph 11 (12 for NI) or any other recovery operation. Different waste types are stored separately. No waste is stored for longer than twelve months.	
Glass	Storage on any premises in secure containers	18	Storage capacity of the containers does not exceed 400 cubic meters in total. Maximum of 20 containers on the premises. Waste is for reuse, or used for the purposes of any activity described in paragraph 11 (12 for NI) carried on at those premises or any other recovery process. Different waste types to be kept separately. Maximum storage period for any waste is twelve months. The person storing the waste is the owner of the container or must have the consent of the owner.	

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Exemptions for high value recycling

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions	Notes
Glass	Storage of glass cullet prior to glass manufacture and production	1	To be used under an authorisation granted under Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as part of a process within Part B of section 3.5 (glass manufacture and production) of schedule 1 to the environmental Protection (prescribed Process and substances) regulations 1991 (1998). Maximum quantity used in the above process is 600,000 tonnes in any twelve month period. Storage is at the place where the above process is carried on and covers glass which is intended to be used in the above process.	
Glass	Sorting, Crushing and washing	11 (12 for NI)	Activity is carried out with a view to recovery or reuse of the waste (whether or not by the person carrying out the activity). Maximum of 1,000 tonnes per seven day period.	
Glass	Storage on secure premises prior to reuse, recycling and recovery	17	Maximum 5,000 tonnes stored on the premises. Waste is to be reused, or used for the purposes of an activity described in paragraph 11 (12 for NI) or any other recovery operation. Different waste types are stored separately. No waste is stored for longer than twelve months.	
Glass	Storage on any premises in secure containers	18	Storage capacity of the containers does not exceed 400 cubic meters in total. Maximum of 20 containers on the premises. Waste is for reuse, or used for the purposes of any activity described in paragraph 11 (12 for NI) carried on at those premises or any other recovery process. Different waste types to be kept separately. Maximum storage period for any waste is twelve months. The person storing the waste is the owner of the container or must have the consent of the owner.	
Glass	Bailing, compacting, crushing, shredding or pulverising	27	At the place where it is produced. Storage at the place where it is produced pending submission to the activity.	Making shot-blasting or filtration media.

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Reuse and recycling of metals: exemptions

Available exemptions for:	Exempt activities
<u>High value recycling</u>	Baling, compacting, crushing, shredding or pulverising
	Treating scrap by e.g. sorting, grading, baling, crushing etc.
	. Storage of scrap metal prior to use in a furnace
	Storage of scrap metal

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Exemptions for high value recycling

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions	Notes
Scrap metal	Storage of scrap metal prior to use in a furnace	2(3 for NI)	To be used in connection with an authorisation granted under part 1 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, of a scrap metal furnace with a designed holding capacity of less than 25 tonnes to the extent that it is or forms part of a process within paragraphs (a), (b) or (d) of Part B (C) of section 2.1 (iron and steel) or paragraph (a), (b) or (e) of Part B (part B or C) of section 2.2 (non-ferrous metals) of schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Process and Substances) Regulations 1991/1998. Storage at a place where furnace is located. Does not apply to scrap metal dealers premises.	
Aluminium, ferrous, copper and steel (cans, foil, wire etc)	Baling, compacting, crushing, shredding or pulverising.	27	At the place where it is produced. Storage at the place where it is produced pending submission to the activity.	
Scrap metal	Treating scrap by e.g. sorting, grading, baling, crushing etc.	45.1	Must be at a secure place designed or adapted for recovery of scrap metal or dismantling of motor vehicles. Permitted metals are listed (table 4A). Exemption specifies maximum tonnage to be dealt with in any 7 day period (see table 4A). The activity must be carried on with the intention of recovery/recycling the waste. Every part of the premises which the activity is carried out on must be covered by an impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. The plant or equipment used in this activity must be maintained in a reasonable working order.	Specific record keeping and registration requirements apply. Fee for registration.
Scrap metal	Storage of scrap metal	45.2	Waste must be stored at place where a Para 45.1 treatment activity is to be carried out. Permitted waste types are as per attached table 4B . Permitted tonnage limit is as per attached table 4B . No waste is stored for longer than twelve months. Different kinds of waste to be stored separately, but undifferentiated storage permitted for up to two months before sorting. The maximum height of any pile or stack of waste is 5 metres. Liquid wastes or motor batteries, must be in secure container. Waste motor vehicles must be stored on hardstanding or impermeable pavement. Otherwise, all wastes must be on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. Temporary storage of non-scrap waste also permitted, provided delivered as part of load of which 70% was metal (motor vehicles) or 95% was metal (other than motor vehicles), and capable of being separated by hand. If liquid, non-scrap waste must be in secure container. Non-scrap waste must be on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage.	Specific record keeping and registration requirements apply. Fee for registration.

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Table 4A (extract)

Kind of Waste	Activities	<u>Seven day limit</u>
Ferrous metals 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, 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

Source: Table 4A in the Waste Management Licensing (Amendment etc.) Regulations 1995, [SI 288](#)

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Table 4B (extract)

Kind of waste	Maximum total quantity
Ferrous metals 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, 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

Source: *Table 4B in the Waste Management Licensing (Amendment etc.) Regulations 1995, [SI 288](#)*

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Reuse and recycling of timber: exemptions

Available exemptions for:	Exempt activities
<u>Reuse</u>	Beneficial use without further treatment Storage in a secure place prior to reuse, recycling and recovery
<u>High value recycling</u>	Making compost Manufacture of finished goods Manufacture of timber
<u>Other recycling</u>	Storage prior to burning as a fuel

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Exemptions for reuse

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions	Notes
Wood articles to be used for construction work in their existing state	Storage in a secure place prior to reuse, recycling and recovery	17	<p>Waste articles which are to be used for construction work which are capable of being so used in their existing state.</p> <p>Maximum 100 tonnes stored on premises.</p> <p>Waste is to be reused, or used for the purposes of an activity described in paragraph 11 or any other recovery operation.</p> <p>Different waste types are stored separately</p> <p>No waste is stored for longer than twelve months.</p>	Reclaimed timber, floor boards, banisters etc...
Railway sleepers	Beneficial use without further treatment	15 (16)	<p>It is put to use without further treatment.</p> <p>Storage permitted before waste put to use.</p> <p>Use or storage of waste must not involve disposal.</p> <p>Para 15 cannot apply if activity is of a type mentioned in Para 7, 8, 9 or 25 exemptions (9, 10, 11, 19 or 25 in NI).</p>	Covers situations where waste can be put directly to use in its existing state, e.g. garden design or furniture..

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Exemptions for high value recycling

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions
Wood	Manufacture of finished goods	14 (15 in NI)	Storage permitted of waste to be submitted to the activity, at the place of manufacture. Maximum stored does not exceed 15,000 tonnes at any one time.
Construction and demolition (bricks, rubble etc.) <i>Wood, timber products, straw board or bark</i>	Manufacture of timber	13.1 (14 in NI)	Waste types covered are: a) demolition or construction waste or waste from tunnelling or excavations; b) ash, slag, clinker, rock, wood, bark, paper, straw, gypsum. Item manufactured must be: timber products, straw board, plasterboard, bricks, blocks, road stone or aggregate. Max 20,000t waste may be stored at place where activity to be carried out.
Biodegradable waste	Making compost	12 (13 in NI)	Composting at place where produced or compost is to be used, or at a place occupied by the person producing the waste or using the compost. Maximum of 1,000 cubic meters if to be used for cultivating mushrooms (max size of operation limited to 200 tonnes). Produced material which will demonstrate agricultural benefit or ecological improvement when spread.

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Exemptions for other recycling

Waste type	Activity	Para number	Summary of conditions
Wood and straw	Storage prior to burning as a fuel	3 (5in NI)	<p>To be used in connection with burning as a fuel, under an authorisation granted under Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 or a permit under the PPC (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 to the extent that it is or forms part of a process within Part B (Part B or C) of any Section of Schedule I to the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991 (1998).</p> <p>Secure storage on any premises prior to burning and the feeding of wastes into an appliance in which it is burnt.</p>

Source: "[Exemptions from needing a waste management licence](#)". Environment Agency, last amended 2004.

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Treatment

Waste brokers

Waste carriers

Wood contaminants

CONTAMINATED SOIL REMEDIAL TREATMENT ACTIONS	
Treatment	Notes
Biological processes	Elimination , attenuation or transformation of polluting or contaminating substances by the use of biological processes such as biopiling, windrows, landfarming and bioventing.
Chemical processes	Transformation, destruction or concentration of contaminants mediated by chemical reagents, e.g. chemical oxidation.
Containment systems	Physical break to the pathway in a pollutant linkage thereby managing the risk e.g. fencing, cover system, cut-off walls.
Physical processes	Separation and/or concentration of contaminants by exploiting differences in physico-chemical properties of the contaminant and the contaminated soil or groundwater, e.g. soil vapour extraction, air sparging, permeable reactive barriers and soil washing.
Solidification/stabilisation	Fixation of contaminants and/or physical encapsulation to reduce the availability and mobility of contaminated materials, e.g. liming, cement based stabilisation and solidification.
Thermal processes	To destroy or concentrate contaminants by heating the soil or groundwater, e.g. thermal desorption and incineration.
Other processes	Includes techniques for removal of contaminated soils and groundwater off-site and mechanisms for receptor control.

Source: "[Guidance \[Remedial Treatments Datasheets\]](#)". Environment Agency, July 2002.

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CONSTRUCTION, REFURBISHMENT AND REPAIR: type of waste generated.

Click [here](#) to go back to the flowchart for construction.

CONSTRUCTION: SITUATIONS AND ACTIVITIES GENERATING WASTE	TYPE OF WASTE GENERATED
Poor working practices	Breakages from handling, poor storage, incorrect work practices (requiring work to be redone).
Adaptation of unsuitable standard sizes	Cut offs of clean materials.
Over/incorrect ordering	Surplus construction materials.
Contamination	Materials contaminated with water, oils, other contaminants.
Site clearance	Mixed waste, including rubble, soil and vegetation
Excavation	Soil (clean, contaminated), stones

REFURBISHMENT	TYPE OF WASTE GENERATED
Any partial demolition activity	Mixed skip waste

REPAIR	TYPE OF WASTE GENERATED
Mainly manual stripping	Mixed skip waste

Mainly sourced from : P Guthrie, H Mallett: "Waste minimisation and recycling in construction- a review" CIRIA Special Publication 122, 1995.

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DEMOLITION METHODS: applications and type of waste generated.

Click [here](#) to go back to the flowchart on demolition.

DEMOLITION	NOTES ON THE APPLICATION/WASTE GENERATED
Blasting	Used especially for multi-storey buildings and some civil engineering structures. Material from the blast is mixed and could be contaminated.
Hammering	Mainly for concrete basal structure; hand-held devices; potentially clean material.
Crane ball and chain	Generally used for buildings, is a very quick method. As for blasting, the waste generated is mixed.
Point breaker, bulldozer and ripper	As above.
Crushing/cutting with jaw crushers/munchers/hammer mill/vibratory plates	It could generate just one waste stream depending on the make of the building (i.e.: mainly concrete or mainly steel).
Hydraulic shear	To dismantle concrete/masonry structures (max 0.8 m tick); to remove steel reinforcing. It could be used to cut and remove large reusable components (e.g. concrete precast lintels).
Concrete scabbling	Mainly pre-treatment used to remove top layer (usually contaminated) from hard surfaces. Contaminated material is landfilled; substrate material is clean and therefore potentially recyclable
Pressure washing	It is used as post-treatment to decontaminate material produced from other methods of demolition.
Heat torch	It is used to remove metallic components including I-beams when safe to do so
Other selective dismantling (manual)	It includes: soft stripping, removing of fixtures and fittings (door and window frames, architectural elements of any value, to specialised cutting of beams for reuse)

Mainly sourced from : P Guthrie, H Mallett: "Waste minimisation and recycling in construction- a review" CIRIA Special Publication 122, 1995.

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Special (hazardous) waste: waste that is potentially hazardous or dangerous, which may require extra precautions during handling, storage, treatment or disposal. Controlled waste is defined as 'Special' if it is listed with a six digit code in [Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the SWR](#), and contains substances at or above a threshold level giving the waste one or more of the 14 hazardous characteristics listed [here](#).

Please note the following is a list of hazardous wastes within the construction and demolition waste stream ONLY. You may be producing other hazardous waste in your other waste streams.

HAZARDOUS WASTES WITHIN CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE from the Consolidated European Waste Catalogue (continues)		
Category	Waste	Notes
17 01 06	Mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing dangerous substances.	These wastes would not normally be considered hazardous unless in the exceptional circumstance of contamination with dangerous substances.
17 02 04	Glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with dangerous substances.	These wastes would not normally be considered hazardous, but if, exceptionally, there is contamination by dangerous substances at sufficient concentration (e.g.: high concentrations of wood treatment or preservative products within a treated timber, taking into account the weight of the timber), then all hazards H1 to H14 should be considered.
17 03 01	Bituminous mixtures containing coal tar.	Coal tar-containing wastes should be treated as carcinogenic (H7), and can be highly corrosive (H8) as well as flammable if the relevant substances are present above their threshold concentrations. H1 to H8 and H10 to H14 should be considered.
17 03 03	Coal tar and tarred products.	Coal tar-containing wastes should be treated as carcinogenic (h7) and can be highly corrosive as well as flammable. Additional relevant hazards may include H3B to H8, H12 to H14.
17 04 09	Metal waste contaminated with dangerous substances.	This entry refers to metallic wastes which are contaminated by dangerous substances (e.g.: oils, hazardous coatings, asbestos on pipe work (although 17 06 05 may be more appropriate).
17 04 10	Cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances.	Oil-containing wastes should be treated as carcinogenic (H7) as well as under any relevant additional flammability or other hazards.

Source: Appendices A and B of the "Interpretation of the definition and classification of hazardous waste technical guidance WM2", prepared by the Environment Agency, Scottish Environment Protection Agency and the Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service, available [here](#).

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HAZARDOUS WASTES WITHIN CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE from the Consolidated European Waste Catalogue (continued)		
Category	Waste	Notes
17 05 03 17 06 03 17 06 05	Soil and stones containing dangerous substances. Dredging spoil containing dangerous substances. Track ballast containing dangerous substances.	These categories include such a broad range of potentially hazardous wastes that they should be considered under all the hazards H1 to H14. If the chemical constituents of the waste are unknown, it should be treated as hazardous unless tested.
17 06 01 17 06 03 17 06 05	Insulation materials containing asbestos. Other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances. Construction materials containing asbestos.	Asbestos is carcinogenic (H7) and toxic (H6). Other insulating materials that may be present could include foams containing CFCs, hazardous by ecotoxic (H14). Roofing felts and other bituminous insulating materials are classified under 17 03.
17 08 01	Gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with dangerous substances.	Apart from any trace constituents, e.g. heavy metals, that may be present above threshold concentrations, gypsum-based. Waste can be hazardous under H12 and H13.
17 09 01	Construction and demolition wastes containing mercury.	There are possible hazards from the presence of mercury or its compounds: if mercury is present at concentrations above the threshold values, it should be considered hazardous under H4 to H6 and H14.
17 09 02	Construction and demolition waste containing PCB (for example PCB-containing sealants, PCB-containing resin-based floorings, PCB-containing sealed glazing units, PCB-containing capacitors).	To maintain consistency with international and UK legislation and guidance, the Agencies consider that the level of 50 mg/kg (0.005%) should be the defining threshold concentration for wastes containing PCBs and PCTs above that concentration such waste should be considered hazardous waste.
17 09 03	Other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing dangerous substances.	This category includes such a broad range of potentially hazardous wastes that it should be considered under all the hazards H1 to H14. If the chemical constituents of the waste are unknown, it should be treated as hazardous unless tested.

Source: Appendices A and B of the “Interpretation of the definition and classification of hazardous waste technical guidance WM2”, prepared by the Environment Agency, Scottish Environment Protection Agency and the Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service, available [here](#).

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Reference number	<u>Hazardous property</u>	Substances or preparations which:
H1	Explosive	May explode under the effect of flame or are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzene.
H2	Oxidising	Exhibit highly exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances.
H3A	Highly flammable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •(Liquid) have a flashpoint of below 21°C (incl. extremely flammable liquids) or •May become hot and catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature without any application of energy or •(Solid) may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn or to be consumed after removal of the source of ignition or •(Gaseous) are flammable in air at normal pressure •In contact with water or dump air, evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities.
H3B	Flammable	(Liquid) having a flashpoint equal to or greater than 21°C and less than or equal to 55°C.
H4	Irritant	(Non-corrosive) can cause inflammation through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membrane.
H5	Harmful	May involve limited health risk if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin.
H6	Toxic	(Including very toxic) may involve serious, acute or chronic health risk and even death if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin.
H7	Carcinogenic	May induce cancer or increase its incidence if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin.
H8	Corrosive	May destroy living tissue on contact.
H9	Infectious	Containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or reliably believed to cause disease in man or other living organisms.
H10	Toxic for reproduction/teratogenic	May produce or increase the incidence of non-heritable adverse effects in the progeny and/or of male or female reproductive functions or capacity if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin.
H11	Mutagenic	May induce hereditary genetic defects or increase their incidence if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin.
H12	Releasing toxic/very toxic gases	In contact with water, air or an acid.
H13	Capable of yielding another dangerous substance	e.g. leachates.
H14	Ecotoxic	Present or may present immediate or delayed risks for one or more sectors of the environment.

WHAT IS CLASSIFIED AS TREATMENT OF WASTE? There is a “three point test” to apply to decide whether or not the activity you are undertaking is classified as treatment.

TREATMENT	
Treatment is defined according to the three points test:	
1. A physical/thermal/chemical or biological process including sorting, that:	
2. Changes the characteristics of the waste; and	
3. Does so in order to: a) reduce its mass, or b) reduce its hazardous nature, or c) facilitate its handling, or d) enhance its recovery.	

Source: Hazardous Waste and the Construction Industry. ICE Briefing Sheet March 2004.

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WASTE CARRIERS AND BROKERS: definitions

WASTE BROKERS	
Waste brokers are one of the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•traders or dealers who buy and sell scrap metal or other recoverables;•waste management contractors or carriers who may make disposal arrangements for waste they cannot accept at their own sites;•brokers or environmental consultants who arrange for the disposal of waste on behalf of their clients.	

WASTE CARRIERS	
<p>If you transport waste as part of your business or otherwise for profit, you must register with your Environmental Regulator as a waste carrier, unless you are carrying your own waste and it is not construction or demolition waste. If you are a charity or voluntary organisation and you collect or transport waste on a professional basis you must register with your Environmental Regulator as a waste transporter. Even after you have processed the waste material, it may still be classed as waste. An example of a product which may still be classed as waste after processing is tyre granulate. If your product is classed as waste, the registration requirements above will apply. You must register even if you only transport waste occasionally.</p> <p>The requirement to register applies to self-employed carriers as well as partnerships, organisations, groups and companies. It is an offence to carry waste without being a registered carrier. It is also an offence for anyone else to give you their waste if you are not registered.</p>	

Source: Environmental Agency' NetRegs website.

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WOOD CONTAMINANTS: if the wood/timber is mixed with the substances listed below, it may not be recyclable.

WOOD CONTAMINANTS	
Adhesives, resins, glues	Gypsum, plaster, plaster board
Aggregates (brick, concrete, stone	Insulation (fibreglass)
Asbestos	Laminates (melamines, veneers, foils etc.)
Bitumen (paper, felt)	Metals compounds
Carpet, linoleum	Mineral compounds
Ceramic (tiles)	Organic matter (soils, leaves, grass, etc.)
Coatings (paints, lacquers, waxes, oils)	Paper, card/cardboard
Fire retardants	Plastic compounds
Fixings	Polystyrene
Glass	Preservatives (creosote, CCA, etc.)
Grit, dirt	Water

Source: TRADA' "Wood market study – UK wood flows and recycled wood markets", published by WRAP, May 2003.

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