



Hills non-hazardous waste

The new European Landfill Directive came into force in June 2002. Its main purpose was to prevent or to reduce, as far as possible, the negative effects of landfilling upon the environment.

In July 2004 came the introduction of a ban on co-disposal and with it the classification of landfill sites into the following three types:

- Inert
- Non-hazardous
- Hazardous.

NON-HAZARDOUS LANDFILLS MAY ACCEPT THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF WASTE:

- Municipal waste
- Other non-hazardous wastes (including inert wastes) which fulfil the relevant waste acceptance criteria
- In certain circumstances, stable non-reactive hazardous wastes. Though these wastes must not be deposited in cells with biodegradable non-hazardous waste.

The Waste Framework Directive (75/442) Article 1 defined waste and introduced the concept of a list, from which the European Waste Catalogue was derived and published in 1994. Also in 1994, the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689) established a separate list of Hazardous Wastes. Since then, the latest European Waste Catalogue (2001) incorporates hazardous and non-hazardous wastes into one consolidated list.

The European Waste Catalogue was implemented in 2002 and from August 2006 transfer notes, as part of the duty of care, have to include reference to relevant EWC codes for the wastes streams concerned. The definition of the EWC code for any waste will ultimately classify the waste stream and, therefore, determine the type of landfill at which it can be disposed.

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EUROPEAN WASTE CATALOGUE

- Absolute entries
- Non-hazardous entries - waste which is not marked with an asterisk in the EWC and which does not form part of a mirror entry (blue entry) is not hazardous, regardless of composition.
- Mirror entry - these are paired codes for certain waste types in the EWC. The blue entry may or may not be hazardous pending an assessment of whether it contains dangerous substances. This is determined by the detailed guidelines set out in the EA published document "Interpretation of the definition and classification of hazardous waste" (Technical Guidance WM-2).
- Composition of the waste is determined by:
 - knowledge of the process generating the waste
 - safety data sheets
 - analysis
- Example of non-hazardous waste:
 - soils from ground/site clearance
 - builders/demolition waste
 - filter cakes
 - municipal wastes
 - sludges

OUR PROCEDURES

If you have waste you wish to dispose of:

- 1) Send us a completed Hills waste acceptance questionnaire, together with details of the waste, for assessment and classification. Details of the waste may include a full chemical analysis, manufacturer's data safety sheets (MSDS) plus any other information relating to the processes responsible for producing the waste and/or its composition
- 2) Based on published EA guidance, we will classify the waste (hazardous / non-hazardous / inert). Waste management licences and IPPC permits as issued by the Environment Agency, put certain restrictions on what can be taken into landfill. We will, therefore, assess the waste to determine its acceptability into landfill, based on legal and licensing constraints
- 3) Classification and a formal quote will be issued for tipping into landfill. If haulage is required, this will also be included in the quotation.

For quotations, sales contacts and technical advice visit: www.hills-group.co.uk



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