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SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2003 No. 235**

**The Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003**

**PART II**

**LANDFILL PERMITS**

**Prohibition of acceptance of certain wastes at landfills**

**11.**—(1) The operator of a landfill shall not accept any of the following types of waste at the landfill—

- (a) any waste in liquid form (including waste waters but excluding sludge);
- (b) waste which, in the conditions of landfill, is explosive, corrosive, oxidising, flammable or highly flammable;
- (c) hospital and other clinical wastes which arise from medical or veterinary establishments and which are infectious;
- (d) chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities, such as laboratory residues, which are new or not identified, and the effects of which on man or on the environment are not known;
- (e) as from 16th July 2003, whole used tyres other than—
  - (i) tyres used as engineering material;
  - (ii) bicycle tyres; and
  - (iii) tyres with an outside diameter above 1400mm;
- (f) as from 16th July 2006, shredded tyres other than—
  - (i) bicycle tyres; and
  - (ii) tyres with an outside diameter above 1400mm;
- (g) any waste which does not fulfil the relevant waste acceptance criteria.

(2) The operator of a landfill shall ensure that the landfill is not used for landfilling waste which has been diluted or mixed solely to meet the relevant waste acceptance criteria.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, waste is—

“corrosive” if it consists of substances and preparations which may destroy living tissue on contact;

“explosive” if it consists of substances and preparations which may explode under the effect of flame or which are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzene;

“flammable” if it consists of liquid substances and preparations having a flash point equal to or greater than 21°C and less than or equal to 55°C;

“highly flammable” if it consists of—

- (a) liquid substances and preparations having a flash point below 21°C (including extremely flammable liquids);

- (b) substances and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature without any application of energy;
- (c) solid substances and preparations which 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;
- (d) gaseous substances and preparations which are flammable in air at normal pressure; or
- (e) substances and preparations which, in contact with water or damp air, evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities;

“infectious” if it consists of substances containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or reliably believed to cause disease in man or other living organisms;

“oxidising” if it consists of substances and preparations which exhibit highly exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances.