

## SCHEDULE 1

### DESCRIPTIONS OF PROCESSES

#### Chapter 5

#### Waste Disposal and Recycling

##### *Section 5.1*

##### *Incineration*

##### Part A

- (a) The destruction by burning in an incinerator of any waste chemicals or waste plastic arising from the manufacture of a chemical or the manufacture of a plastic.
- (b) The destruction by burning in an incinerator, other than incidentally in the course of burning other waste, of any waste chemicals being, or comprising in elemental or compound form any of the following—
  - bromine
  - cadmium
  - chlorine
  - fluorine
  - iodine
  - lead
  - mercury
  - nitrogen
  - phosphorus
  - sulphur
  - zinc
- (c) The destruction by burning of animal remains, or waste products from rendering animal remains, on premises where there is plant designed to incinerate such remains or waste products at a rate of 1 tonne or more per hour.
- (d) The destruction by burning of any other waste, otherwise than by a process related to and carried on as part of a Part B or Part C process, on premises where there is plant designed to incinerate such waste at a rate of 1 tonne or more per hour.
- (e) The cleaning for reuse of metal containers used for the transport or storage of a chemical by burning out their residual content.

##### Part B

- (a) The destruction by burning in an incinerator of radioactive waste in any facility which is authorised for that purpose under section 13 of the Radioactive Substances Act 1993<sup>(1)</sup>.
- (b) The destruction by burning in an incinerator of clinical waste, municipal waste, sewage sludge, sewage screenings or any mixture thereof, on premises where there is plant designed to incinerate such waste at a rate of under 1 tonne per hour.

##### Part C

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(1) 1993 c. 12

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

- (a) The destruction by burning in an incinerator other than an exempt incinerator of any waste, including animal remains, except where related to a Part A or B process.
- (b) The cremation of human remains.

In this part—

“exempt incinerator” means any incinerator on premises where there is plant designed to incinerate waste including animal remains, at a rate of not more than 50 kgs per hour, not being an incinerator employed to incinerate clinical waste, sewage sludge, sewage screenings or municipal waste; and for the purposes of this section, the weight of waste shall be determined by reference to its weight as fed into the incinerator;

In this section—

“clinical waste” means waste (other than waste consisting wholly of animal remains) which falls within the definition of such waste in regulation 2(1) of the Waste Collection and Disposal Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992(2), or would fall within that paragraph but for regulation 2(3) of those regulations; and

“municipal waste” means domestic refuse, as well as commercial or trade refuse and other waste which, because of its nature or composition, is similar to domestic refuse;

“waste” means solid or liquid wastes or gaseous waste (other than gas produced by biological degradation of waste).

## *Section 5.2*

### *Recovery Processes*

Part A

- (a) the recovery by distillation of any oil or organic solvent.
- (b) the cleaning or regeneration of carbon, charcoal or ion exchange resins by removing matter which is, or includes, any substance described in Schedules 4, 5, or 6.

Nothing in this Part of this Schedule applies to—

- (i) the distillation of oil for the production or cleaning of vacuum pump oil; or
- (ii) a process which is ancillary and related to another process which involves the production or use of the substance which is recovered, cleaned or regenerated.

Part B Nil

Part C Nil

## *Section 5.3*

### *The production of fuel from waste*

Part A

Making solid fuel from waste by any process involving the use of heat other than making charcoal.

Part B Nil

Part C Nil

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(2) [S.R. 1992 No. 254](#)