

A.L. 106 ta' l-2007**ATT DWAR IL-HARSIEN TA' L-AMBJENT
(KAP. 435)****Regolamenti ta' l-2007 dwar ir-Registrazzjoni
ta' Aktivitajiet fil-Maniġġar ta' Skart**

BIS-SAHHA tas-setgħat mogħtija lilu bl-artikoli 9 u 10 ta' l-Att dwar il-Harsien ta' l-Ambjent, il-Ministru ta' l-Affarijiet Rurali u l-Ambjent għamel dawn ir-regolamenti li ġejjin:-

1. (1) It-titolu ta' dawn ir-regolamenti hu Regolamenti ta' l-2007 dwar ir-Registrazzjoni ta' Aktivitajiet fil-Maniġġar ta' Skart. Titolu u bidu fis-sehh.

(2) Dawn ir-regolamenti jipprovdu miżuri, proċeduri u gwida addizzjonali ma' dawk li hemm fir-Regolamenti ta' l-2001 dwar Permessi u Kontrolli fil-Maniġġar ta' Skart. A.L. 337 ta' l-2001.

(3) Sakemm ma jiġix provdut mod ieħor fid-disposizzjonijiet ta' dawn ir-regolamenti, dawn ir-regolamenti għandhom jidhlu fis-sehh f'dik id-data li l-Ministru responsabbli għall-ambjent jista', b'avviż fil-Gazzetta jistabbilixxi, u jistgħu jiġu hekk stabbiliti dati differenti għal disposizzjonijiet u għanijiet differenti ta' dawn ir-regolamenti.

2. (1) F'dawn ir-regolamenti, kemm-il darba r-rabta tal-kliem ma tkunx teħtieġ xort'ohra:- Tifsir.

"l-Att" tfisser l-Att dwar il-Harsien ta' l-Ambjent, u kull regolament mahruġ taħt l-istess Att; Kap. 435.

"l-Att dwar l-Ippjanar ta' l-Iżvilupp" tfisser l-Att dwar l-Ippjanar ta' l-Iżvilupp, u kull regolament mahruġ taħt l-istess Att; Kap. 356.

"l-Awtorità" tfisser l-Awtorità ta' Malta dwar l-Ambjent u l-Ippjanar;

"ħsara" tfisser dannu għas-saħħa ta' organiżmi hajjin jew indhil ieħor fis-sistemi ekoloġiċi li jkunu jiformaw parti minnhom, u fil-każ tal-bniedem tinkludi kull forma ta' offiża lil xi wieħed mis-sensi tal-bniedem jew ħsara fil-proprjetà tiegħu;

"permess għall-żvilupp" għandha l-istess tifsira mogħtija fl-Att dwar l-Ippjanar ta' l-Iżvilupp; Kap. 356.

"ir-Regolamenti dwar Permessi" tfisser ir-Regolamenti ta' l-2001 dwar Permessi u Kontrolli fil-Maniġġar ta' Skart; A.L. 337 ta' l-2001.

"żvilupp" ghandha l-istess tifsira mogħtija fl-Att dwar l-Ippjanar ta' l-Iżvilupp.

(2) F'dawn ir-regolamenti, kliem u frażijiet imfissra fl-Att għandu jkollhom l-istess tifsir bħalma għandhom fl-Att.

(3) Meta jkun hemm fehma differenti, jew lok ta' interpretazzjoni, dwar jekk attività tikkawżax jew jekk tkunx probabbilment ser tikkawża ħsara għas-saħħa tal-bniedem jew għall-ambjent jew dwar jekk din tkunx ser tkun konformi ma' dak meħtieġ minn dawn ir-regolamenti, kemm jekk b'mod espliċitu kemm impliċitu, tkun l-opinjoni ta' l-Awtorità li tipprevali.

Għoti ta' permess.

3. (1) B'dan qed jingħata permess għall-klassijiet ta' attivitajiet deskritti fl-Iskeda I, bla ħsara għal kull eċċezzjoni, kondizzjoni, restrizzjoni, regola, limitazzjoni u esklużjoni rilevanti, inkluża l-proċedura ta' notifika kif previst fir-regolament 5, skond ma jkun japplika.

(2) L-għoti ta' dan il-permess ma jfissirx, la direttament u lanqas indirettament, li qiegħed jingħata permess għal xi attività jew żvilupp ieħor li jkun anċillari jew saħansitra meħtieġ jew inevitabbli, għat-twettiq ta' l-attività permessa, lanqas ma għandu jservi ta' eżenzjoni minn xi ħtieġa oħra skond il-liġi jew minn xi kunsens mingħand terzi, jew jehles lil xi persuna li tkun qed tikser xi disposizzjoni tal-liġi minn xi obbligu jew responsabbiltà, sew jekk din tapplika waqt it-twettiq tal-permess sew jekk kaġunata wara, sew jekk minhabba danni konsegwenzjali kaġunati b'mod involontarju.

(3) Il-permess mogħti taħt is-subregolament (1) ma jneħħi l-ħtieġa ta' ebda permess ieħor, ukoll meta dan ma jkunx speċifikament imsemmi fi Skedi li jinsabu ma' dawn ir-regolamenti, fosthom:

- (i) kull permess jew liċenza taħt l-Att;
- (ii) kull permess ta' żvilupp;
- (iii) kull permess mill-awtoritajiet sanitarji; u
- (iv) kull permess jew liċenza oħra minn xi dipartiment jew aġenzija tal-Gvern;
- (v) u lanqas minn xi garanzija, *bond*, assigurazzjoni jew kondizzjoni li jistgħu jiġu imposti jew imfissrin f'xi permess jew liċenza.

(4) Xejn f'dawn ir-regolamenti ma jippermetti li ssir xi attività li tmur kontra, jew iddur madwar, xi kondizzjoni jew limitazzjoni

imposta:

(i) f'xi permess, approvazzjoni jew liċenza mahruġa skond l-Att; jew

(ii) f'permess ta' żvilupp mogħti wara applikazzjoni magħmula skond it-Taqsima IV l-Att dwar l-Ippjanar ta' l-Iżvilupp. Kap. 356.

(5) Permess mogħti taht dawn ir-regolamenti ma għandux ikun japplika jekk imur kontra xi *policies* jew pjanijiet jew leġislazzjoni jew linji ta' gwida approvati skond l-Att jew skond l-Att dwar l-Ippjanar ta' l-Iżvilupp, li jkunu japplikaw filwaqt tan-notifika, jew l-istess permess ikun jikkawża jew probabilmment jkun ser jikkawża hsara għas-saħħa tal-bniedem jew fl-ambjent. Kap. 356.

4. Jekk l-Awtorità tkun tal-fehma li l-attività deskritta fl-Iskeda I ma għandhiex issir kemm-il darba ma jingħatax permess dwarha wara li ssir applikazzjoni għaldaqstant, l-Awtorità tista' tohroġ avviż fil-Gazzetta fejn tordna li l-permess mogħti bir-regolament 3 ma għandux japplika għal dik l-attività. Setgħa li żżomm attività li jkollha permess milli ssir.

5. (1) Fejn hu indikat f'dawn ir-regolamenti, l-attività għandha tiġi notifikata lill-Awtorità, qabel ma jinbeda xi xogħol, fuq il-formola provduta mill-Awtorità. Ma' din il-formola għandhom jintehmzu deskrizzjoni ta' l-attività li tkun qed tiġi proposta, il-ħlas stabbilit, jekk ikun il-każ, żewġ ritratti ta' kwalità tajba u bil-kulur li jkunu tassew jirriflettu is-sit ta' fejn tkun ser issir l-attività, jekk ikun il-każ, u kull dokumentazzjoni oħra rilevanti kif provdut f'dawn ir-regolamenti jew hekk kif l-Awtorità tista' tqis li jkun meħtieġ, biex id-dettalji mogħtijin lill-Awtorità jkunu jidentifikaw b'mod ċar u korrett: Proċedura ta' notifika.

- (i) lill-applikant;
- (ii) il-post preċiż u l-firxa shiħa tas-sit, jekk ikun il-każ;
- (iii) ix-xorta u l-firxa shiħa ta' l-attività;
- (iv) il-klassi fl-Iskeda I li tippermetti l-attività;
- (v) kull permess, applikazzjoni u notifika li jkunu diġà jeżistu u li jkunu jolqtu l-attività;
- (vi) kull informazzjoni mitluba fl-Iskeda II:

Iżda meta l-attività proposta jew l-operatur ta' xi attività jeħtieġu liċenza, permess jew awtorizzazzjoni minn xi dipartiment

jew entità governattiva, l-Awtorità tista' tuża l-informazzjoni li l-operatur ikun ta lil dak id-dipartiment jew entità, jew tehtieg li dak id-dipartiment jew entità jiġbru informazzjoni f'isimhom, għall-finijiet ta' dawn ir-regolamenti.

(2) Notifika tista' tkopri attivitajiet li jaqgħu f'aktar minn klassi waħda jew f'aktar minn paragrafu wieħed fl-istess klassi, jekk dawn ikunu ser isiru fl-istess sit, jew ikunu konsegwenzjali għal xulxin, hliet meta jiġi provdut mod ieħor f'dawn ir-regolamenti, u sakemm daww l-attivitajiet ikunu sejrin isiru mill-istess applikant.

(3) (a) Meta jiġi hekk provdut f'dawn ir-regolamenti, l-Awtorità għandha twieġeb bil-miktub għan-notifika u għandha tirritorna kopja waħda tad-dokument fejn ikun hemm id-deskrizzjoni ta' l-attività, iffirmata fuq wara hekk li jiġi dikjarat jekk l-attività tkunx giet permessa jew le.

(b) Meta tkun mehtieġa tweġiba mill-Awtorità taht il-paragrafu (a), u mingħajr preġudizzju għal kull disposizzjoni applikabbli ta' dawn ir-regolamenti, l-attività għandha biss titqies bħala waħda permessa jekk l-applikant ikun mexa mal-proċedura tan-notifika kif speċifikata fis-subregolament (1), u l-Awtorità tkun ikkonfermat li l-attività tkun waħda permessa.

(ċ) Jekk l-attività ma tkunx permessa, l-Awtorità għandha tagħti raġunijiet dettaljati dwar dik id-deċiżjoni tagħha. Jekk l-attività tkun permessa, il-permess għandu jkun validu għal sena kalendarja li tibda mid-data ta' meta tingħata l-firma uffċjali fuq wara mill-Awtorità.

(4) Il-komunikazzjonijiet kollha mahruġin mill-Awtorità biex jindikaw li attività li taqa taht l-Iskeda I tkun permessa taht l-Att għandhom minnufih itemmu milli jkollhom effett malli dawn ir-regolamenti jiġu fis-seħh:

Izda dan is-subregolament ma japplikax għal xi attività bħal dik li tkun qegħda ssir kif imiss sa minn qabel ma jiġu fis-seħh dawn ir-regolamenti.

(5) Jekk attività tkun saret mingħajr in-notifika mehtieġa skond is-subregolament (1), u dik l-attività tkun għal kollox konformi ma' l-eċċezzjonijiet, limitazzjonijiet, u kondizzjonijiet rilevanti speċifikati f'dawn ir-regolamenti, in-notifika dwar dik l-attività għandha titqies daqslikienu kienet notifika bil-quddiem skond is-subregolament (1), hliet skond ma jiġi provdut mod ieħor f'dawn ir-regolamenti.

(6) Meta -

(i) attività tkun saret minghajr in-notifika mehtieġa skond is-subregolament (1); jew

(ii) tkun saret notifika u l-Awtorità ma tkunx wieġbet għan-notifika, sew jekk mehtieġa tagħmel dan skond dawn ir-regolamenti sew jekk le;

u dik l-attività -

(a) ma tkunx skond il-*policies* jew il-pjanijiet jew leġislazzjoni approvati skond l-Att jew skond l-Att dwar l-Ippjanar ta' l-Iżvilupp, jew Kap. 356.

(b) ma tkunx murija b'mod korrett, komplet u inekwivoku fin-notifika, jew

(c) tkun tikkawża jew x'aktarx li tkunser tikkawża hsara għas-saħħa tal-bniedem jew fl-ambjent,

l-Awtorità xorta jkollha l-jedd li twaqqaf l-attività jew xoghlijiet u, jew li tiehu azzjoni ta' infurzar jew kull azzjoni oħra, skond ma hemm fl-Att.

(7) Meta attività issir wara li tkun skadiet il-validità tal-permess stipulata f'dan ir-regolament, jew wara li jkunu tħassru r-regolamenti li jkunu jippermettuha, l-Awtorità xorta jkollha l-jedd li twaqqaf l-attività jew xoghlijiet u, jew li tiehu azzjoni ta' infurzar jew xi azzjoni oħra, skond l-Att.

6. L-Iskedi li jinsabu ma' dawn ir-regolamenti qeghdin jiġu ppubblikati bil-lingwa Ingliża fit-test Ingliż ta' dawn ir-regolamenti. Lingwa ta' l-Iskedi.

SCHEDULE I

1. Generation and management of waste at the household

(1) The generation and management of household waste by the householder generating that waste.

(2) The generation of hazardous wastes in quantities typically found in household waste.

(3) The storage of any wastes mentioned in (1) and (2) for recycling or disposal, for a period not longer than 1 calendar month.

(4) The transport, by means of private cars, of any wastes mentioned in (1) and (2) to authorized disposal/collection facilities.

Provided that:

(a) Waste is disposed of at a designated waste collection point, and temporary storage of waste is done within the premises where waste is being generated and in line with any other requirements of these regulations; and

(b) A householder in (1) is also taken to mean any person generating waste in a camper or private boat or similar.

2. Generation and management of waste other than in households

(1) The generation and management, by industrial, commercial, administrative and social establishments and institutions (including: churches, religious organizations, offices, shops, schools, restaurants, entertainment establishments, farms and waste arising from one-off social activities), of waste.

(2) The generation of hazardous wastes by the establishments mentioned in (1) above in quantities typically found in household waste.

Provided that:

(a) The storage of waste is done in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 27.

(b) The management of the generated waste is done within the premises where it is generated.

(c) The transportation of waste is carried out by means of an authorized waste carrier as mentioned in paragraph 38.

(d) The transportation of any category of waste is done to an authorized facility.

(e) The generation of hazardous wastes in quantities greater than 10 kilograms per day is subject to registration providing details about quantities,

type and how this waste will be managed (i.e. secure storage and disposal method).

(f) The Competent Authority is notified prior to the movement of waste that requires prior notification in line with the requirement of the Permit Regulations or any other legislation adding to or replacing them.

(g) The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to establishments generating more than 5 tonnes of waste per day and undertakings listed in Schedule 7 of the Permit Regulations or any other legislation adding to or replacing them.

3. Incineration at the place of production

(1) The burning of waste at the place where it is produced, by the person producing it, in an authorised incinerator, which operates for a time not longer than 8 hours per day, on premises where there is authorised equipment designed to incinerate waste 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.

"clinical waste" includes -

(a) any waste which consists wholly or partly of human or animal tissue, blood or other body fluids, excretions, drugs or other pharmaceutical products, swabs or dressings, or syringes, needles or other sharp instruments, being waste which unless rendered safe may prove hazardous to any person coming into contact with it; and

(b) any other waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practice, investigation, treatment, care, teaching or research, or the collection of blood for transfusion, being waste which may cause infection to any person coming into contact with it;

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

4. Open burning of waste at the place of production

(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), burning waste on land in the open if -

(a) the waste consists of wood, bark or other plant matter;

(b) it is produced on land which is a woodland, park, garden, agricultural land or cemetery;

(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 2 tonnes.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) above 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 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).

5. Burning of waste oils in engines of air/sea vessels

(1) Burning waste oil as a fuel in an engine of an aircraft, hover-craft, mechanically propelled vehicle, engine of a ship or engine of any other vessel if the total amount burned of such waste does not exceed 2, 500 litres an hour in any one engine.

(2) The storage, in a secure container, of waste oil intended to be so burned:

Provided that such burning takes place in accordance with the Waste Management (Waste Oils) Regulations.

6. Burning of waste as fuel in small burners/boilers/furnaces

(1) Burning waste as a fuel (including fuels manufactured from wastes) in an appliance if the appliance is used together with other appliances, the aggregate net rated thermal input of all the appliances is less than 20 megawatts.

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

Provided that 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:

Provided that such burning takes place in accordance with the Waste Management (Incineration) Regulations.

7. Burning of certain wastes in small furnaces to recover heat

(1) The burning in a domestic property of waste wood or paper in a constructed fireplace.

(2) The burning as a fuel, in an authorised facility, of -

(i) straw, poultry litter or waste wood;

(ii) waste oil; 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 the

following (as described in sections 3 - 7):

Provided that any burning of waste oils takes place in accordance with the Waste Management (Waste Oils) Regulations:

Provided further that such burning takes place in accordance with the Waste Management (Incineration) Regulations.

(3) Iron and steel:

(a) Making, melting or refining iron, steel or any ferro-alloy in -

(i) an electric arc furnace with a designed holding capacity of less than 7 tonnes; or

(ii) a cupola, rotary furnace, induction furnace or resistance furnace.

(b) Refining iron or making iron, steel or any ferro-alloy where air or oxygen or both are used, if related to another process described in subparagraph (a).

(c) The desulphurisation of iron, steel or any ferro-alloy.

(d) Any such process as heating iron, steel or any ferro-alloy (whether in a furnace or other appliance) to remove grease, oil or any other non-metallic contaminant (including such operations as the removal by heat of plastic or rubber covering from scrap cable), if not falling within that paragraph.

(e) Any foundry process (including ancillary foundry operations such as the manufacture and recovery of moulds, the reclamation of sand, fettling, grinding and shot-blasting) if related to another process described in this Part of this Section.

Any description of a process in this Section includes, where the process produces slag, the crushing, screening or grading or other treatment of the slag if that process is related to the process in question.

(4) Non-ferrous metals:

(a) The making or melting of any non-ferrous metal or non-ferrous metal alloy in any furnace, bath or other holding vessel with a designed holding capacity of less than 5 tonnes (together with any incidental refining).

(b) The extraction or recovery of copper, aluminium or zinc from mixed scrap by the use of heat.

(c) Melting zinc or a zinc alloy in conjunction with a galvanising process.

(d) Melting zinc or aluminium or an alloy of one or both of these metals in conjunction with a die-casting process.

(e) Any such process as is the heating in a furnace or other appliance of any non-ferrous metal or non-ferrous metal alloy for the purpose of removing grease, oil or any other non-metallic contaminant (including such operations as the removal by heat of plastic or rubber covering from cable), if not related to another process described here.

(f) Any foundry process (including ancillary foundry operations such as the manufacture and recovery of moulds, the reclamation of sand, fettling, grinding and shot-blasting) if related to another process described here.

(5) Glass manufacture and production:

(a) The manufacture of glass at any location where the person concerned has the capacity to make 5,000 tonnes or more of glass in any 12 month period, and any process involving the use of glass which is carried on at any such location in conjunction with its manufacture.

(b) The manufacture of glass where the use of lead or any lead compound is involved.

(c) The making of any glass product where lead or any lead compound has been used in the manufacture of the glass except -

(i) the making of products from lead glass blanks;

(ii) the melting, or mixing with another substance, of glass manufactured elsewhere to produce articles such as ornaments or road paint;

(6) Ceramic production:

Firing heavy clay goods or refractory goods in a kiln where the process does not fall within:

(a) Firing heavy clay goods or refractory goods in a kiln where a reducing atmosphere is used for a purpose other than coloration.

(b) Vapour glazing earthenware or clay with salts.

In this Section, "clay" includes a blend of clay with ash, sand or other materials.

(7) the secure storage on any premises of any wastes mentioned in sub-paragraph (1), 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;

(8) the secure storage of waste oil at the place where it is produced for a period not exceeding twelve months if the waste oil is intended to be submitted to an operation covered by the exemption conferred by this paragraph.

8. Smelting in small furnaces

(1) The use of scrap metal in an authorised scrap metal furnace with a designed holding capacity of less than 25 tonnes to the extent that it is or forms part of one of the following processes:

Ferrous metals:

- (a) Making, melting or refining iron, steel or any ferro-alloy in -
 - (i) an electric arc furnace with a designed holding capacity of less than 7 tonnes; or
 - (ii) a cupola, rotary furnace, induction furnace or resistance furnace.
- (b) Refining iron or making iron, steel or any ferro-alloy where air or oxygen or both are used, if related to another process described in sub-paragraph (a).
- (c) Any such process as is described in sub-paragraph (d), if not falling within that sub-paragraph.
- (d) Heating iron, steel or any ferro-alloy (whether in a furnace or other appliance) to remove grease, oil or any other non-metallic contaminant (including such operations as the removal by heat of plastic or rubber covering from scrap cable).

Non-ferrous metals:

- (a) The making or melting of any non-ferrous metal or non-ferrous metal alloy in any furnace, bath or other holding vessel with a designed holding capacity of less than 5 tonnes (together with any incidental refining).
- (b) The extraction or recovery of copper, aluminium or zinc from mixed scrap by the use of heat:

Provided that registration is accompanied with a description of the process, and where the process produces slag, the crushing, screening or grading or other treatment of the slag is to be covered in the process description.

(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).

9. The use of waste glass in furnaces

(1) The use of waste glass in an authorised furnace as part of one of the following processes:

(a) The manufacture of glass at any location where the person concerned has the capacity to make 1,000 tonnes or more of glass in any 12 month period, and any process involving the use of glass which is carried on at any such location in conjunction with its manufacture.

(b) The manufacture of glass where the use of lead or any lead compound is involved.

(c) The making of any glass product where lead or any lead compound has been used in the manufacture of the glass except -

(i) the making of products from lead glass blanks;

(ii) the melting, or mixing with another substance, of glass manufactured elsewhere to produce articles such as ornaments or road paint;

(d) Polishing or etching glass or glass products in the course of any manufacturing process if-

(i) hydrofluoric acid is used; or

(ii) hydrogen fluoride may be released into the air.

if the total quantity of waste glass so used in that process does not exceed 1,000 tonnes in any period of twelve months.

(2) The storage, at the place where the process is carried on, of any such waste which is intended to be so used.

10. Size Reduction of bricks, concrete or tiles for further use

(1) Crushing, grinding or other size reduction of waste limestone blocks, bricks, tiles or concrete, to the extent that it is or forms part of the following processes: the crushing, grinding or other size reduction, with machinery designed for that purpose, of bricks, tiles or concrete.

(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, 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 at any one time does not exceed 5000 tonnes.

11. Composting biodegradable waste

(1) Composting biodegradable waste at the place where the waste is produced or where the compost is to be used, if the total quantity of waste being composted at that place at any time does not exceed 25 cubic metres.

(2) The storage of biodegradable waste that is to be composted if that storage is at the place where the waste is produced or is to be composted.

(3) In this paragraph, "composting" includes any biological transformation process that results in materials that may be spread on land for the benefit of agriculture or ecological improvement.

12. Treatment of waste plant matter for recovery

(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 50 tonnes of such waste are dealt with on those premises in any period of seven 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 amount of waste stored at those premises does not at any time exceed 50 tonnes.

13. Manufacture of recycled products from excavation, construction and demolition waste

(1) The manufacture of bricks, blocks, road stone or aggregate from waste originating from excavation, demolition, construction work or tunnelling or other excavations.

(2) Manufacture of timber products from waste wood or bark.

(3) The storage of waste that 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 on; and

(b) Subject to the requirements of development control, the total quantity of waste stored at that place does not exceed 50,000 tonnes

14. Manufacture of finished goods from waste

(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 storage of any such waste intended to be used in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1) above if -

(a) the waste is stored at the place of manufacture; and

(b) the total amount of any particular kind of waste stored at that place at any time does not exceed 1,000 tonnes.

(3) For amounts of waste less than 1 tonne does not require registration.

15. Recovery of silver from waste

(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) above.

16. Recovery or Disposal as part of a Process Producing Waste

(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.

17. Cleaning and washing of containers and packaging for reuse

(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 sorting and storage of waste in connection with the carrying on of any activities described in sub-paragraph (1) above 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 1 tonne of metal containers used for the transport or

storage of any chemical are dealt with in any period of seven days.

(3) For amounts of waste less than 1 tonne does not require registration.

18. Cleaning textile waste for reuse

(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.

19. Bring-in sites

(1) The storage on any premises in a secure container or containers of waste of a kind described in sub-paragraph (2) if -

(a) the storage capacity of the container or containers does not exceed 30 cubic metres in total;

(b) in the case of waste oil, 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; and provided that any management of waste oils takes place in accordance with the Waste Management (Waste Oils) Regulations;

(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 (20) carried on at those premises; or

(ii) Any other recovery activity.

(e) each kind of waste described in sub-paragraph (2) below stored on the premises is kept separately;

(f) no waste is stored on the premises for longer than three months; and

(g) the person storing the waste is the owner of the container or has the consent of the owner.

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

(a) any waste described in paragraph 23 other than waste solvents, refrigerants or halons;

(b) waste oils.

(3) This exemption does not apply to large-scale facilities (civic amenity

sites, transfer stations, etc.) that have a total floor area dedicated entirely to a waste management activity and exceeding 200 square metres.

20. Baling and storing waste materials for recovery

Carrying on at any place, in respect of a kind of waste listed in the table below, any of the activities specified in 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 the Table); and

(b) The total quantity of any particular kind of waste 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 the table.

Kind of waste	Activities	Limit (tonnes per week)
Waste paper or cardboard	Baling, sorting or shredding	100
Waste textiles	Baling, sorting or shredding	100
Waste plastic	Baling, sorting, shredding, densifying or washing	100
Waste glass	Sorting, crushing	100
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

21. Baling, compacting of waste at the place of production

(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.

22. Storage of returned faulty goods

The storage of returned goods that are waste, for a period not exceeding one month, by their manufacturer, distributor or retailer, where either -

(a) they are intended for reuse or submission to a recovery operation; or

(b) they are being stored, at the place where the intention to discard them was formed, pending their disposal.

23. Storage of waste prior to reuse or recovery

(1) The storage in an authorised secure place on any premises of waste of a kind described in the table below if -

(a) the total quantity of that kind of waste stored on those premises at any time does not exceed the quantity specified in the Table; and

(b) the waste is to be reused, or used for the purposes of: an activity described in paragraph 20; or any other recovery operation; and each kind of waste listed in the Table stored on the premises is kept separately; and no waste is stored on the premises for longer than twelve months.

Kind of waste	Maximum total quantity
Waste paper or cardboard	500 tonnes
Waste textiles	500 tonnes
Waste plastics	500 tonnes
Waste glass	1,000 tonnes
Waste steel cans, aluminium cans or aluminium foil	1,000 tonnes
Waste food or drink cartons	100 tonnes
Waste articles which are to be used for construction work which are capable of being so used in their existing state	1,000 tonnes
Solvents (including solvents which are hazardous waste)	2 cubic metres
Refrigerants and halons (including refrigerants and halons which are hazardous waste)	2 tonnes
Tyres	200 tyres

(2) In this paragraph, "refrigerants" means dichlorodifluoromethane, chlorotrifluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, chloropentafluoroethane, bromotrifluoromethane, chlorodifluoromethane, chlorotetrafluoroethane, trifluoromethane, difluoromethane, pentafluoroethane, tetrafluoroethane, chlorodifluoroethane, difluoroethane, trichlorofluoromethane, trichlorotrifluoroethane, dichlorotrifluoroethane, dichlorofluoroethane and mixtures containing any of those substances.

24. Storage of waste prior to imminent reuse

(1) The storage on a site of waste which arises from demolition or construction work or tunnelling or other excavations or which consists of, soil, rock, wood, if -

(a) the waste in question is suitable for use for the purposes of relevant work which will be carried on at the site; and

(b) in the case of waste which is not produced on the site, it is not stored there for longer than three months before relevant work starts.

(2) The use of waste of a kind mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) above for the purposes of relevant work if the waste is suitable for use for those purposes.

(3) The storage on a site of waste consisting of road planings which are to be used for the purposes of relevant work carried on elsewhere if -

(a) no more than 50,000 tonnes of such waste are stored at the site; and

(b) the waste is stored there for no longer than 3 months.

(4) In this paragraph, "relevant work" means construction work, including the deposit of waste on land in connection with -

(a) the provision of recreational facilities on that land; or

(b) the construction, maintenance or improvement of a building, highway, airport, dock or other transport facility on that land,

(c) but not including either any deposit of waste in any other circumstances or any work involving land reclamation.

25. Healthcare waste (including waste pharmaceuticals and medicines)

(1) The generation and handling of healthcare waste by a pharmacy or a medical, nursing, dental, or veterinary practice within their own premises.

(2) The secure storage at a pharmacy, or any other authorised facility, pending their disposal, of waste medicines (including those which are hazardous waste) which have been returned from households or by individuals if -

(a) the total quantity of such returned waste medicines at the pharmacy or any other authorised facility does not exceed 5 cubic metres at any time; and

(b) any waste medicine so returned to the pharmacy or other authorised is not stored there for longer than 12 months.

(c) in the case of the storage of hazardous waste exceeding 1 tonne, registration should be accompanied by a site plan showing the location on the premises where this storage is being effected as well as a description of measures taken to ensure safe storage of the wastes.

(d) All pharmaceutical waste is removed from premises by an authorised healthcare waste carrier; and

(e) A full audit trail of waste that leaves the premises shall be kept

(3) The storage at the authorised premises of a medical, nursing, dental or veterinary practice of healthcare/clinical waste (including hazardous waste) produced in carrying on that practice provided that:

(a) Storage of healthcare waste at ambient temperature conditions is limited to a maximum permitted storage period on premises of 24 hours;

(b) Waste stored in refrigerated conditions may be stored on premises for a maximum period of 7 days;

(c) Amalgam waste generated by dental clinics is stored under water;

(d) Amalgam waste is stored on premises for a maximum period of 1 calendar year;

(e) All healthcare waste is removed from the premises by an authorised waste carrier;

(f) Healthcare waste is passed on to authorised carriers in rigid containers that are capable of withstanding the transit from the premises to the destination disposal facility without allowing any waste to escape;

(g) The total quantity of healthcare waste at the premises does not at any time exceed 10 cubic metres; and

(h) A full audit trail of waste that leaves the premises shall be kept.

26. Storage in containers of waste not generated in same premises

The storage of non-liquid and non-hazardous waste at any place other than the premises where it is produced if -

(a) it is stored in a secure container or containers, does not at any

time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and is not kept for a period longer than 3 months;

(b) the person storing the waste is the owner of the container 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.

27. Storage of waste in containers at place of generation

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

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) shall apply to hazardous waste if -

(a) it is stored on the site for no more than twelve 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 20,000 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 40 cubic metres; or

(ii) it is stored in a secure place and the total volume of that waste does not at any time exceed 25 cubic metres.

(3) In the case of the storage of hazardous waste exceeding 1 tonne, registration should be accompanied by a site plan showing the location on the premises where this storage is being effected as well as a description of measures taken to comply with the requirements of sub-paragraph (2).

28. Portable sanitary receptacles

The temporary storage of waste arising from the use on those premises of a sanitary convenience.

Provided that:

(a) The total amount of waste generated in any period of twelve months does not exceed 5 cubic metres.

(b) Transport of any waste should be done by a registered waste carrier and these should be accompanied by consignment notes where applicable.

- (c) No waste is to escape in any way to public areas at any time, from the time the waste is being generated to the time the waste is being disposed of in the appropriate manner.

29. Samples of waste

The deposit or storage of samples of waste, including samples of waste which is hazardous waste, 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 are taken -

- (a) in the exercise of any power under the Act;
- (b) by or on behalf of the holder of a waste management permit in pursuance of the conditions of that permit;
- (c) by or on behalf of a person carrying on an activity to determine the constituents or characteristics of such waste as part of an activity linked with (a) and (b) above.

30. Exploratory borehole waste

(1) The deposit of waste consisting of excavated material from a borehole or other excavation made for the purpose of mineral exploration other than for oil, if -

- (a) it is deposited in or on land, within an operational quarry, at the place where it is excavated, if the place where the drilling is taking place is an operational quarry or adjacent to an operational quarry; or
- (b) it is transported to an authorised disposal/treatment/transfer facility, which is licensed to accept such waste; and
- (c) the total quantity of waste so deposited over any period of 24 months does not exceed 100 tonnes.

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

- (a) the drilling of the borehole or the making of any other excavation is development that is covered by a valid development permit issued under the Development Planning Act, and
- (b) the development complies with the conditions of the above-mentioned permit.

31. Spreading of animal manure on land

- (1) The spreading of treated animal manure on land, provided that -
- (2) The quantity of manure and quality of manure spread on land is in line with the requirements of EU Directive 91/676/EEC.

(3) The storage and management of manure for land spreading is in line with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice and this should be carried out between 16th March and 14th October.

32. Spreading of wastes on land

(1) The spreading of waste soil or compost, waste wood, bark or other plant matter, on land which is agricultural land, forest, woodland, park, garden, verge, landscaped area, sports ground, recreation ground, churchyard or cemetery.

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

(a) no more than 250 tonnes of waste per hectare are spread on the land in any period of twelve months;

(b) the activity in question results in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement; and

(c) where the waste is to be spread by an establishment or undertaking on land used for agriculture, it furnishes to the competent authority the particulars listed in sub-paragraph (3) -

(i) in a case where there is to be a single spreading, in advance of carrying out the spreading; or

(ii) in a case where there is to be regular or frequent spreading of waste of a similar composition, every six months or, where the waste to be spread is of a description different from that last notified, in advance of carrying out the spreading.

(3) The particulars referred to in sub-paragraph (2)(c) are -

(a) the establishment or undertaking's name and address, and telephone or fax number (if any);

(b) a description of the waste, including the process from which it arises;

(c) where the waste is being or will be stored pending spreading;

(d) an estimate of the quantity of the waste or, in such a case as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(c)(ii), an estimate of the total quantity of waste to be spread during the next six months;

(e) the location, and intended date or, in such a case as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(c)(ii), the frequency, of the spreading of the waste; and

(f) a description of the ecological/agricultural advantage.

(4) The storage for a period of no more than three (3) months, at the place where it is to be spread, of any waste intended to be spread in reliance upon the

exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1) above.

33. Reclamation of derelict land by waste

(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (3) below, and subject to a development control permit, the spreading of waste consisting of soil and rock on any land in connection with the reclamation or improvement of that land if -

(a) By reason of industrial or other development the land is incapable of beneficial use without treatment;

(b) The spreading is carried out in accordance with a planning permission for the reclamation or improvement of the land and results in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement; and

(c) The waste is spread at a depth of no more than two metres.

(2) The storage, at the place where it is to be spread, of any such waste which is intended to be spread in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1).

(3) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to the disposal of waste at a site designed or adapted for the final disposal of waste by landfill.

34. Animal by-products

(1) The keeping or treatment of animal by-products in accordance with the EU Animal By-Products Regulations.

(2) In this paragraph, "animal by-products" means any carcass or part of any animal or product of animal origin not intended for direct human consumption, but does not include animal excreta or catering waste or meat cooked at a knacker's yard for use as food for animals whose flesh is not intended for human consumption.

35. Activities in accordance with animal by-products regulations

The carrying on, in accordance with the conditions and requirements under the EU Animal By-Products regulations, of any activity authorised by the licence.

36. Burial of pets.

(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, the burial of a dead domestic pet up to 40 kilograms in weight in the garden of a domestic property where the pet lived or in land owned by the owner of the pet.

(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 (such as a veterinary clinic).

37. Beneficial use of waste

(1) The beneficial use of waste if it is put to that use without further treatment; and that use of the waste does not involve its disposal.

(2) The storage of waste intended to be used in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1) 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 under these regulations 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.

(4) The benefit mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Competent Authority

38. Registration of waste carriers

(1) The transport of waste by householders transporting their own waste to civic amenity or bring-in facilities or to another authorised waste collection/disposal point.

(2) Any other use of a vehicle or sea-going vessel for the transport of wastes, including professionals and traders who carry other peoples' waste for disposal in the course of their business (e.g. a builder or plumber removing waste from a property in which he had undertaken his trade).

(3) For the purposes of these regulations waste carriers are classified into four classes:

- Class A - General Waste Carrier (including: Refuse Compaction Vehicles, trucks, trailed vehicles and skip loaders used for the transport of non-hazardous and inert wastes, and excluding liquid waste carriers which should be registered as Class D).

- Class B - Vessels used for the transport of waste at sea.

- Class C - Healthcare waste and slaughterhouse waste carriers.

- Class D - Hazardous waste carriers other than Class C.

(4) In addition to the obligations arising from these regulations, all registered waste carriers must abide by the following conditions:

- a. The carrier of waste should not allow the waste to escape from the vehicle. In view of this, all vehicles that do not enclose the waste

completely shall always be kept properly sheeted/covered while waste is in transit.

b. A copy of the confirmation of registration should always be kept on the registered vehicle/vessel and any license discs issued by the Authority should be fixed visibly on the vehicle (in the case of vehicles);

c. The registration of the carrier is non-transferable;

d. The vehicle may only be used to transport waste in the class for which it is registered as defined in sub-paragraph (4);

e. Each vehicle needs to keep a logbook that shows the date of waste delivery, amount of waste, location of deposit, and the signature of the person in charge of the facility receiving the waste, where an authorized person is present on site. The logbook should be kept available for inspection;

f. Every vehicle should be in possession of a consignment note during the transportation of all those waste streams for which a consignment note is required as set out by the competent authority from time to time;

g. In the case of skip carriers, only one skip can be carried at the same time, unless the vehicle is specifically designed to carry more than one skip and is certified as such by a warranted engineer. Open skips should be properly covered while in transit. All skips should be clearly marked with the registered carrier's name and contact telephone number;

h. Permit is renewable annually;

i. Vehicles/Vessels must be kept in a good state of maintenance and cleanliness.

39. Registration of waste brokers

(1) Any establishment or undertaking that arranges for the disposal or recovery of waste on behalf of any other person, subject to registration as a waste broker and confirmation by the competent authority.

(2) In addition to the obligations arising from these regulations, all registered waste brokers must abide by the following conditions:

a. The registration confirmation must always be kept in the premises from where the registered broker operates and be subject to and available for inspection;

b. The permit is non-transferable;

c. Each broker needs to keep a record of each waste management activity which he has arranged on behalf of their clients (including records of

the nature and quantity of wastes handled, and the waste management facilities to which such waste was consigned);

40. Temporary exemption for scrap yards

(1) The management, treatment or keeping by any person at any premises of waste (including hazardous waste) consisting of scrap metal or waste motor vehicles which are to be dismantled if -

(a) he was carrying on the activity in question in accordance with development permission and at those premises before 1st May, 2004; and

(b) he has applied, within six months from the coming into force of these regulations, for a waste management permit authorising that activity and that application is pending on that date.

(2) The exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1), in relation to the carrying on of an activity at any premises, shall cease to have effect in relation to the carrying on of that activity at those premises on the date on which the licence applied for is granted or, if the application is (or is deemed to be) rejected.

41. Temporary exemption for operators to comply with legislation

(1) The treatment or keeping by any person at any premises of waste (including hazardous waste) if he is carrying on the activity in question at those premises covered by a valid development permit before the 1st May, 2004; and

(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1), in relation to an activity carried on by a person at any premises, shall after 1st May, 2004 cease to have effect in relation to the carrying on of that activity at those premises unless he applies for a waste management permit in relation to the activity in question within six months from the coming into force of these regulations.

(3) Where a person makes such an application as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (2), the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1) shall continue to have effect in relation to the activity in question until the date on which the permit applied for is granted or, if the application is (or is deemed to be) rejected, until that date.

42. Generation and management of waste in establishments holding animal livestock including farms, stables and kennels

(1) The generation and management of wastes by the establishment generating the waste.

(2) The operation of manure clamps.

(3) The use of cesspits for foul water generated by establishments holding animal livestock other than for cesspits holding wastewater generated by toilets,

showers and similar facilities intended for human use.

(4) The operation of authorized slaughterhouses, meat cutting facilities and meat processing units.

(5) The onsite treatment of waste generated by the same establishment (including the operation of separation equipment).

Provided that:

(a) The keeping of animals and waste management on farms has to follow the guidelines listed in the Code of Good Agricultural Practice as published by the agricultural practice as published by the Agricultural Department.

(b) The waste holder shall prevent escape of waste from his/her control and shall ensure that waste is safely stored and presented for collection, and safely contained.

(c) The manure clamp is to be constructed of an impervious material and contaminated waste-water generated in the manure clamp is to be directed into a cesspit, which is not the same cesspit as that used for waste arising from facilities aimed at human use (e.g. toilets, showers, etc).

(d) The volume of the manure clamp has to be large enough to store manure to be produced by the full quota of animals that the establishment can legally support.

(e) No manure produced by the establishment is to be spread on land during the period between 15th October and the 15th of March. During this same period, no manure is allowed to be stored in areas other than a manure clamp.

(f) Cesspits are to be constructed in such a manner so as not to allow any leakages or spillages to the surrounding environment.

(g) Cesspits should be appropriately ventilated so as to avoid the accumulation of explosive, toxic or corrosive gasses.

(h) The area surrounding the cesspit should be rendered impermeable and the ground laid to fall towards the cesspit.

(i) At any particular instance the applicant can be requested by MEPA to submit assurance from a competent professional that the cesspit conforms to all above conditions.

(j) Waste water is to pass through a settling tank prior to being channelled into a cesspit, in order to separate any slurry present in the waste water and preventing sediment from accumulating in the cesspit.

(k) Settling tanks should be connected to the cesspit by means of a T-shaped pipe, half H pipe thereby enabling any solids present in the waste water to remain in the settling tank.

(l) Cesspits are **not** to be connected to the main sewer but are to be emptied by means of a pump into a tanker, or by a vacuum.

(m) The cesspit is to be emptied regularly at the waste holders expense so as to prevent overflowing and so as not to constitute a threat to human health and the environment.

(n) Farms having an authorized slaughtering unit should have a grease trap outside the slaughtering unit, connecting to the cesspit via a settling tank.

(o) In the case of dairy farms a separate cesspit/reservoir will have to be used to store waste water containing cleaning detergents that are used to clean the milking machine and coolers. When the detergents used for cleaning are caustic soda and/or hypochlorite in heavily diluted concentrations, water from this cesspit/reservoir may be recycled for use in the cleaning of other farm surfaces.

(p) Dead or fallen animals and slaughterhouse wastes are to be transported to the public abattoir incinerator for incineration or any appropriate management as may be directed from time to time by the Food and Veterinary Regulation Division.

(q) Public conveniences on farms should be connected to the sewerage system or to a separate cesspit other than that collecting liquid waste generated on the farm.

(r) The operator of the establishment is requested to keep records of the amount and volume of solid and liquid waste as well as information on where such wastes are directed to.

(s) A registered waste carrier should transport any waste generated by the establishment. Consignment notes should accompany waste transfers where applicable.

(t) No waste is to escape in any way into public areas at any time from the time the waste is being generated to the time the waste is being disposed of in an appropriate manner.

(u) A Waste Management Plan to the satisfaction of the Authority has been submitted together with the registration.

(6) The keeping of animals/birds/poultry in a domestic property and the transport of manure generated by the same animals in a private vehicle is exempt from registration:

Provided that:

(a) Conditions (a), (b) and (t) are observed.

(b) The owner of the property where the livestock is kept ensures that any waste is stored in a way that does not harm the environment.

(c) Manure generated by these animals should be spread on land in line with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice.

(d) This exemption from registration does not apply if more than 10 dogs, or 25 does/fowls, or 5 goats/sheep, or 2 horses, or any 100 animals/birds in total, are kept on the premises.

43. Operation of cesspits other than for storage of farm waste

(1) The operation and use of cesspits for the storage of hazardous or non hazardous sludges and liquid wastes being produced at industrial or commercial establishments, at the place of production.

(2) The use of cesspits for the storage of household waste water at the place of production.

(3) The use of cesspits for the storage of grease trap waste at the place of production.

Provided that:

(a) Cesspits are to be constructed in such a manner so as not to allow any leakages or spillages to the surrounding environment, and are designed in such a manner as to safely contain the type of waste that they are designated to store.

(b) Cesspits are appropriately designed to avoid the accumulation of explosive, toxic or corrosive gasses.

(c) The area surrounding the cesspit should be covered with impervious material and laid to fall towards the cesspit.

(d) At any particular instance the applicant may be requested by MEPA to submit assurance from a competent professional that the cesspit conforms to all the above conditions.

(e) Cesspits are not to be connected to the main sewer but are to be emptied by means of a pump into a tanker.

(f) The cesspit is to be emptied regularly at the waste holders expense so as to prevent overflowing and so as not to constitute a threat to human health and the environment.

(g) Transport of any waste should be done by a registered waste

carrier and these should be accompanied by consignment notes where applicable.

(h) No waste is to escape in any way into public areas at any time from the time the waste is being generated to the time the waste is being disposed of in an appropriate manner.

44. Management of waste from public recreation activities

(1) The generation and management of waste similar to household waste, in public places as a result of small scale public recreation activities that involve householders generating and managing waste outside their households, and specifically excluding one-off large scale social activities (including feasts, mass rallies, etc.) that would otherwise be covered by paragraph 2 of this Schedule.

(2) The generation of hazardous wastes in quantities typically found in household waste.

(3) The transport by means of private cars, of any wastes mentioned in subparagraphs (1) and (2) to authorized disposal/collection facilities.

Provided that:

(a) Any waste produced by householders during the activity outside their household should be managed in line with the requirements of paragraph 1.

(b) No waste is to escape in any way into public areas at any time from the time the waste is being generated to the time the waste is being disposed of in an appropriate manner.

(c) Littering of public places is prevented.

45. Registration of Producers of Packaging, Vehicles and Electrical and Electronic Equipment

(1) The production, importation or placing on the market of packaging;

(2) The production, importation or placing on the market of electrical and electronic goods;

(3) The production, importation or placing on the market of vehicles.

SCHEDULE II

Regulated activities and details that need

to be submitted with registration

For the purposes of these regulations:

Those activities which do not require registration (no registration) shall be exempt from the provisions of regulations 5(1), 5(2) and 5(3);

Those activities which require registration (registration only) shall be exempt from the provisions of regulation 5(3), but shall comply with the provisions of this Schedule;

Those activities which require registration and must await confirmation from the Authority (registration with confirmation) shall comply with the provisions of regulation 5 and this Schedule.

The NACE codes listed below are those affected by the provisions of regulation 5(1), where the information required may be gathered by an authorised government department or entity.

(Regulation 5)

Class Number	Type of registration required	Information required to be submitted with the registration	NACE code
1	No registration	--	--
2	No registration	--	--
2(2)e	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity, • Type, • Management details (secure storage, disposal method) • Site plan on the location of waste storage area 	--
3	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details about the incinerator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Make of incinerator, o Throughput per hour, o Operating times, o Type of waste incinerated o Date of last certification • Site plan of location of incinerator 	
4	No registration	--	--
5	No registration	--	--

6	Registration with confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method statement on the operation of the appliance including information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Type of burner/boiler/furnace. o Description of the use of the appliance o Type and quantity of waste to be burnt o Net thermal rated input of appliance o Description of how waste generated by appliance are to be securely stored and managed. o Date and details of last certification • Site plan on location of burner/boiler/furnace 	
7	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of burner/boiler/furnace; • Description of the use of the appliance; • Type and quantity of waste to be burnt; • Net thermal rated input of appliance; • Description of how waste generated by appliance are to be securely stored and managed. • Date of last certification. • Site plan of location of furnace 	15 – manufacture of food products and drinks 26 – manufacture of mineral products 27, 28 – manufacture of metals and metal products 36.6 – miscellaneous manufacture
7(1)	No registration	--	--
8	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of furnace including holding capacity • Type and quantity of waste to be burnt • Date of last certification. • Site plan of location of furnace 	27, 28 – manufacture of metals and metal products 36.6 – miscellaneous manufacture 37 – recycling including scrapyards
9	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of the process. • Type and quantity of glass processed within 12 months • Site plan of location of furnace 	26 – manufacture of mineral products 36.6 – miscellaneous manufacture 37 – recycling including scrapyards
10	No registration	--	--
11	No registration	--	--
12	No registration	--	--

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13	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of waste; • type of product to be manufactured; • quantities; • method of storage • Site plan of area where waste is stored and processed 	26 – manufacture of mineral products 36.6 – miscellaneous manufacture 37 – recycling including scrapyards
14	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of waste; • type of product to be manufactured; • quantities; • method of storage • Site plan of area where waste is stored and processed 	20 – manufacture of timber products, excluding furniture 21 – manufacture of pulp, paper 25 – manufacture of rubber, plastic products 26 – manufacture of mineral products 36.1 – manufacture of furniture 36.6 – miscellaneous manufacture 37 – recycling including scrapyards
14(3)	No registration	--	--
15	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of waste; • type of process for extraction of silver; • details on storage • Site plan of area where waste is stored and processed 	74.81 – photography
16	No registration	--	--
17	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of containers; • previous use of containers; • quantity to be processed within 7 days • Site plan of area where containers are stored and processed 	37 – recycling including scrapyards 74.82 – packaging services
17(3)	No registration	--	--
18	No registration	--	--

19	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of containers; • individual and total storage capacity; • type of waste handled; • frequency of collection • Site plan of footprint of bring site 	
20	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of activity; • type of material; • quantity of waste; • Site plan of area where waste is stored and packed 	37 – recycling including scrapyards 74.82 – packaging services
21	No registration	--	--
22	No registration	--	--
23	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of activity; • type of material; • quantity of waste (including quantity stored at any time) • Site plan of area where waste is stored 	37 - recycling including scrapyards 74.82 - packaging services
24	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of activity; • type of material; • quantity of waste; • storage period • Site plan of area affected by works 	37 - recycling including scrapyards 74.82 - packaging services
25	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of waste; • quantity; • details of premises • site plan; • storage arrangements • Site plan of waste storage area 	52.32 - sale of medical and orthopedic products
26	No registration	--	--
27	No registration	--	--
27(3)	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of waste; • quantity/volume; • site plan; • storage arrangements • Site plan of waste storage area 	
28	No registration	--	--
29	No registration	--	--

30	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of waste; • amount of waste; • disposal arrangements • Site plan of waste storage area 	
31	No registration	--	--
32	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of waste; • quantity; • description of location (including area) where spreading is to take place; • storage arrangements; • frequency and intensity of spreading; • description of ecological/agricultural advantage • Site plan of area where waste is stored and spread 	
33	Registration with confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location where spreading will be done; • quality and quantity of waste to be spread; • justification for the activity • Site plan of area where waste is stored and spread 	
34	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of by products; • type of treatment method to be employed and storage facilities • Site plan of area where waste is stored and processed 	
35	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of activity • Site plan of area where waste is stored and processed 	
36	No registration	--	--
37	Registration with confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed description of the nature of the waste and the manner in which it will be put to a beneficial use. • Site plan of area where waste is stored and processed 	
38(1)	No registration	--	--

38	Registration with confirmation	<p>Class A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General description of vehicle (including a photograph from the front, back and side of the vehicle); • Registration number; • Copy of last registration certificate issued by the competent authority responsible for transport; • Personal details of owner who is responsible for discharging the requirements under these regulations (this section should include the personal details of a person and not a body corporate); • Registered capacity in volume and tonnage of vehicle. • Site plan of location of vehicle depot <p>Class B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General description of vessel (including a photograph from the front, back and side of the vessel); • Registered name and official number; • Registered flag; • Copy of last registration certificate issued by competent authority responsible for maritime affairs or in the case of non-Maltese flag carrier by the respective regulatory Authority; • Personal details of owner who is responsible for discharging the requirements under these regulations (this section should include the personal details of a person and not a body corporate); • Registered capacity in volume and tonnage of vessel; • Details of positioning systems available on-board (a Global Positioning System is the minimum requirement). • Details of systems that allow the remote tracking of the vessel movements (A system that is approved by the Competent Authority is a minimum requirement). • Site plan of location of vehicle depot. 	90.02 – collection and treatment of other wastes (waste carriers)
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		<p>Class C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General description of vehicle (including a photograph from the front, back and side of the vehicle); • Registration number; • Copy of last registration certificate issued by the competent authority responsible for transport; • Personal details of owner who is responsible for discharging the requirements under these regulations (this section should include the personal details of a person and not a body corporate); • Registered capacity in volume and tonnage of vehicle; • Details of systems that ensure secure containment of wastes; • Details on whether waste compartment is refrigerated and/or mechanically ventilated. • Site plan of location of vehicle depot. <p>Class D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General description of vehicle (including a photograph from the front, back and side of the vehicle); • Registration number; • Copy of last registration certificate issued by the competent authority for responsible transport; • Personal details of owner who is responsible for discharging the requirements under these regulations (this section should include the personal details of a person and not a body corporate); • Registered capacity in volume and tonnage of vehicle; • Details on the category of hazardous waste that vehicle is designed to transport; • Details of systems that ensure secure containment of wastes including a certificate by a warranted engineer confirming that all these systems are good operational conditions. • Site plan of location of vehicle depot. 	
39	Registration with confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed description of the proposed brokerage activity. • Site plan of location of brokerage head office 	51.5 – sale of intermediate products (not agricultural), including waste and scrap
40	Registration with confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof of compliance with development permit conditions; • Submission of full application for a waste management permit for the facility • Site plan of footprint of scrapyard 	37 – recycling, including scrapyards

41	Registration with confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof of compliance with development permit conditions; • Submission of full application for a waste management permit for the facility • Site plan of footprint affected by waste management activities, or as required by full permit application 	
42	Registration with Confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block plan indicating the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All waste management infrastructure - Flow of foul water generated by the farm to the cesspit/s • Waste Management Plan • Cross section of cesspit/s • Cross section of manure clamp and underlying cesspit • Details about the number of animals held and the estimated annual volumes of waste to be generated • In the case of the operation of slaughterhouses, the number of animals to be slaughtered annually. • Site plan 	
42 (6)	No registration	--	--
43	Registration only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block plan indicating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Cesspit - Flow of foul water generated Cross section of cesspit • Details of wastes to be diverted to the cesspit • Site plan 	
44	No registration	--	--
45	Registration with confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of activity • Site Plan • Any other information requested on the application form 	30 - manufacture of office machinery and computers 31 - manufacture of electrical appliances 32 - manufacture of TV radio and telecommunication equipment 34 - manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers 50.1 - sale of motor vehicles

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			50.3 - sale of vehicle parts and accessories 52.45 - outlets specialising in the sale of domestic electrical appliances, TV and radio 52.48.1 - outlets specialising in the sale of office equipment and computers 52.48.3 - outlets specialising in the sale of telecommunications equipment 72 - computer servicing and related activities 74.82 - packaging services
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