

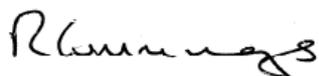
Waste Services Contract

Waste Acceptance Criteria – Overview

WSC-WAC-OVR – Version 2.0 – January 2011

Waste Acceptance Criteria – Overview

Document Control

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Executive Summary

This document forms part of the Waste Services Contract between LLW Repository Ltd and its Customers. It provides an overview of the Waste Acceptance Criteria for all waste being consigned to LLW Repository Ltd for treatment and / or disposal including details of the generic requirements that all waste must comply with to be accepted.

Along with the criteria for each waste services that make up the Waste Acceptance Criteria, this document details **what** waste can be consigned to LLW Repository Ltd for treatment and / or disposal. It should be read in conjunction with the Waste Acceptance Procedure, including the associated Processes, Guides and Forms, that detail **how** to consign waste to LLW Repository Ltd for treatment and /or disposal. A Process Overview Diagram (Reference: WSC-PRO-OVR) that provides a visual guide to the waste acceptance processes, and all other documents associated with LLW Repository Ltd's Waste Services, are available from our website: www.llwrsite.com

If you need any assistance or have any questions regarding this Waste Acceptance Criteria or LLW Repository Ltd's Waste Services, please contact the LLW Repository Ltd Customer Team by telephone: (01946) 722000 or by e-mail: customerteam@llwrsite.com

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1 Introduction

This document provides an overview of the *Waste Acceptance Criteria* for LLW Repository Ltd's range of waste treatment and disposal services including generic criteria that apply to all waste services.

1.1 Scope

This *Waste Acceptance Criteria* document represents the generic requirements for waste treatment and disposal services provided by LLW Repository Ltd under the Waste Services Contract. The criteria apply to each consignment of waste to LLW Repository Ltd.

1.2 Waste Acceptance

For a *Waste Consignment* to be accepted by LLW Repository Ltd, it must satisfy the criteria detailed in this document and the Waste Acceptance Criteria Overview for the relevant treatment or disposal service. Waste will only be accepted from Customers in accordance with LLW Repository Ltd's *Waste Acceptance Procedure*. In addition, waste is accepted by LLW Repository Ltd based on the availability of sufficient volumetric and radiological capacity.

1.3 Variations

Variations to or waiver of the criteria defined in this document may be allowed but only on approval of a Waste Consignment Variation Form (Reference: WSC-FOR-WCV) by LLW Repository Ltd. In all cases, approval is required prior to waste being prepared for consignment.

1.4 Approval in Advance

Certain criteria defined in this document state that it is necessary to obtain an Approval in Advance from LLW Repository Ltd. This can be achieved by approval of a Waste Consignment Variation Form (Reference: WSC-FOR-WCV) by LLW Repository Ltd.

1.5 Non-Compliant Waste

Any non-compliant wastes consigned to LLW Repository Ltd may require collection by the Customer in accordance with the relevant conditions in the Waste Services Contract.

1.6 Defined Terms

Defined terms within this document are highlighted in *italics* and their meanings are presented in the Glossary.

2 Waste Acceptance Criteria

This section details the Waste Acceptance Criteria for LLW Repository Ltd's Waste Services. It is presented in three sections:

- O1 – Waste Definitions
- O2 – Waste Services
- O3 – Waste Management

O1 Waste Definitions

This section defines types of radioactive waste that are relevant to the Waste Acceptance Criteria and the Waste Services Contract.

O1.1 Lower Activity Waste

Lower Activity Waste is the collective term used for all Low Level, Very Low Level and Exempt Waste that arises from the Nuclear Industry. LLW Repository Ltd provides Customers with a range of services that support the management of the full spectrum of Lower Activity Wastes.

O1.2 Low Level Waste

Low Level Waste includes metals, soil, building rubble and organic materials, which arise principally as lightly contaminated miscellaneous scrap. Metals are mostly in the form of redundant equipment. Organic materials are mainly in the form of paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment that have been used in areas where radioactive materials are used – such as hospitals, research establishments and the nuclear industry. Low Level Waste contains radioactive materials other than those acceptable for disposal with municipal and general commercial or industrial waste. It is defined, in the Government's Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom, as:

“Radioactive waste having a radioactive content not exceeding four gigabecquerels per tonne (GBq/t) of alpha or 12 GBq/t of beta/gamma radioactivity”.

O1.3 Very Low Level Waste

Very Low Level Waste covers waste with very low concentrations of radioactivity. It arises from a variety of sources, including hospitals and the wider non-nuclear industry. Because Very Low Level Waste contains little total radioactivity, it can be safely managed by various means, such as disposal with municipal and general commercial and industrial waste directly at landfill sites or indirectly after incineration. It is defined, in the Government's Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom, as:

In the case of low volumes ('dustbin loads') – Low Volume Very Low Level Waste:

“Radioactive waste which can be safely disposed of to an unspecified destination with municipal, commercial or industrial waste (“dustbin” disposal), each 0.1m³ of waste containing less than 400 kilobecquerels (kBq) of total activity or single items containing less than 40 kBq of total activity. For wastes containing carbon-14 or hydrogen-3 (tritium):

- in each 0.1m³, the activity limit is 4,000 kBq for carbon-14 and hydrogen-3 (tritium) taken together

- for any single item, the activity limit is 400 kBq for carbon-14 and hydrogen-3 (tritium) taken together

Controls on disposal of this material, after removal from the premises where the wastes arose, are not necessary.”

In the case of bulk disposals – High Volume Very Low Level Waste:

“Radioactive waste with maximum concentrations of four megabecquerels per tonne (MBq/t) of total activity which can be disposed of to specified landfill sites. For waste containing hydrogen-3 (tritium), the concentration limit for tritium is 40MBq/t. Controls on disposal of this material, after removal from the premises where the wastes arose, will be necessary in a manner specified by the environmental regulators”.

O1.4 Exempt Waste

Exempt Waste is a term used to describe certain lower activity wastes that, when used for defined purposes and managed in particular ways, can be excluded from specific regulatory provisions made under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993. This type of waste falls into the definitions defined in an *Exemption Order* associated with the Radioactive Substances Act. Of most relevance in Lower Activity Waste Management is the *Exemption Order* for Substances of Low Activity. This *Exemption Order* states that solid radioactive material is exempt from the regulatory requirements for keeping and use, and waste is exempt from the regulatory requirements for disposal under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993, provided that it is substantially insoluble in water and has an activity that does not exceed 0.4 Bq/g.

O1.5 Intermediate Level Waste

Intermediate Level Waste is defined as those radioactive wastes exceeding the upper activity boundaries for Low Level Waste but which do not need heat to be taken into account in the design of storage or disposal facilities. This type of waste cannot be accepted by LLW Repository Ltd.

O1.6 Secondary Waste

The Low Level Waste Repository is often utilised at the end of a treatment process where *Secondary Waste* will be disposed of as Low Level Waste. The *Secondary Waste* is the result of a treatment process. The specific activity of *Secondary Waste* may be concentrated in comparison to the initial *Waste Consignment* due to volume reduction and radioactivity that remains in the *Secondary Waste*. To ensure that *Secondary Waste* can be disposed of at the Low Level Waste Repository, waste consigned for treatment is managed so that the specific activity after treatment is within the definition of low level waste and therefore meets the requirements of the Low Level Waste Repository's Waste Acceptance Criteria. This also includes consideration of all physical, chemical and radiological properties to ensure that *Secondary Waste* can be disposed of.

O1.7 Acceptable Waste

Only solid radioactively contaminated or activated waste covered by a current *Environmental Permit, Disposal Authorisation* or letter of authorisation, issued by either the Environment Agency or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency will be accepted for treatment or disposal by LLW Repository Ltd.

Where Low Level Waste, or *Secondary Waste* arising from a Treatment Service is to be disposed of as at the Low Level Waste Repository, it must be compliant with the Low Level Waste Repository's Environmental Permit issued under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 by the Environment Agency (Reference: EPR/YP3293SA). Compliance with the *Environmental Permit* can be achieved by complying with the requirements of the Waste Acceptance Criteria and consigning waste in accordance with the Waste Acceptance Procedure.

O1.8 Non-Waste Materials

Where materials must be added to the waste, the Customer shall use reasonable means to limit the quantity of non-waste materials present in a *Waste Consignment*. It is not acceptable to purposely dilute waste or add shielding materials for the sole purpose of achieving compliance with the requirements of the Waste Acceptance Criteria.

O1.9 Hazardous Waste

The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (or as amended) apply to a limited amount of radioactive waste as most radioactive waste is subject to the provisions of the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 and is therefore outside the scope of the Hazardous Waste Regulations. However, to fulfil regulatory expectations in relation to disposals at the Low Level Waste Repository, waste containing hazardous waste may be accepted for treatment or disposal but only on approval of a Waste Consignment Variation Form (Reference: WSC-FOR-WCV) by LLW Repository Ltd. The Form must include details of the components that make the waste hazardous and the levels at which they are present.

It is recognised that not all types of Hazardous Waste are relevant to disposals at the Low Level Waste Repository. Customers are therefore encouraged to consult with LLW Repository Ltd prior to the preparation of a Waste Consignment Variation Form (Reference: WSC-FOR-WCV).

Further details for Hazardous Wastes are provided in the relevant Service Specific Waste Acceptance Criteria.

O1.10 Hazardous Substances and Non-Hazardous Pollutants

The Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 (or as amended) apply to disposals at the Low Level Waste Repository. The disposals of *Hazardous Substances* and *Non-Hazardous Pollutants* must therefore be controlled. Waste containing *Hazardous Substances* and *Non-Hazardous Pollutants* may be accepted for treatment or disposal but only on approval of a Waste Consignment Variation Form (Reference: WSC-FOR-WCV) and *Suitable Supporting Justification* by LLW Repository Ltd.

Further details for Hazardous Substances and Non-Hazardous Pollutants are provided in the relevant Service Specific Waste Acceptance Criteria.

O1.11 Third Party Wastes

When Customers are consigning *Third Party Wastes*, these wastes and the organisation that generates the waste shall be identified in the documentation required by the Waste Acceptance Procedure.

O2 Waste Services

Through the Waste Services Contract, LLW Repository Ltd provides Customers with a range of waste management options to ensure their lower activity wastes are managed in the most efficient manner possible with the ultimate objective of preserving the disposal capacity at the *Low Level Waste Repository*. LLW Repository Ltd's Waste Services are:

O2.1 Metallic Waste Treatment

This service is a recycling option. Waste can be treated by decontamination, blasting or melting to remove the radiological content. The vast majority of the metal can then be recycled as *Exempt Waste* thus reducing the volume for disposal. The remaining *Secondary Waste* is either consigned to the *Low Level Waste Repository* for disposal or disposed of by the Service Supplier. *Metallic Waste* treatment processes can recycle over 95% of the waste metal. Recycling of radioactive metal aligns with the principles of the waste management hierarchy through conservation of natural resources and preserving the capacity of the *Low Level Waste Repository* by reducing the final waste volume to be disposed of to less than 5% of the original waste volume.

The *Waste Acceptance Criteria* for *Metallic Waste Treatment* are dependent on which treatment option is used and the specific *Service Supplier*. Variations from the published *Waste Acceptance Criteria* are possible and Customers are therefore advised to engage early with *LLW Repository Ltd* through the Waste Enquiry Process to discuss possible treatment options.

Waste must be segregated in accordance with the *Waste Acceptance Criteria* to be suitable for the *Metallic Waste Treatment Service*. Mixed *Metallic Waste Consignments* may be accepted through the Waste Enquiry Process.

Service Specific requirements are detailed in the Waste Acceptance Criteria for Metallic Waste Treatment (Reference: WSC-WAC-MET).

O2.2 Combustible Waste Treatment

This service is a volume reduction option. Waste can be incinerated to reduce its volume. The remaining *Secondary Waste* is either disposed of by the Service Supplier or consigned to the *Low Level Waste Repository* for disposal.

Combustible Waste treatment processes align with the principles of the waste management hierarchy by preserving the capacity of the *Low Level Waste Repository* by reducing the final waste volume to be disposed of at either alternative disposal facilities or the *Low Level Waste Repository* to typically less than 5% of the original waste volume.

Solid and Liquid waste may be considered for the *Combustible Waste Treatment Service* though they must be segregated in accordance with the *Waste Acceptance Criteria* to be suitable. Mixed *Combustible Waste Consignments* may be accepted through the Waste Enquiry Process.

Service Specific requirements are detailed in the Waste Acceptance Criteria for Combustible Waste Treatment (Reference: WSC-WAC-COM).

O2.3 Supercompactable Waste Treatment

This service is a volume reduction option. Waste can be treated by shredding and / or high force compaction to reduce its volume. The *Secondary Waste* product is consigned to the *Low Level Waste Repository* for disposal.

Supercompactable Waste treatment processes align with the principles of the waste management hierarchy by preserving the capacity of the *Low Level Waste Repository* by reducing the final waste volume to be disposed of to typically less than 20% of the original waste volume.

The *Waste Acceptance Criteria* for *Supercompactable Waste Treatment* are dependent on which treatment option is used. Variations from the published *Waste Acceptance Criteria* are possible and Customers are therefore advised to engage early with *LLW Repository Ltd* through the Waste Enquiry Process to discuss possible treatment options.

Waste must be segregated in accordance with the *Waste Acceptance Criteria* to be suitable for the *Supercompactable Waste Treatment Service*.

Service Specific requirements are detailed in the Waste Acceptance Criteria for Supercompactable Waste Treatment (Reference: WSC-WAC-SUP).

O2.4 Low Level Waste Disposal

This service is a disposal option. Waste that is not suitable or selected for treatment, has already been treated or any *Secondary Waste* from a treatment process is consigned to the *Low Level Waste Repository* for disposal.

Low Level Waste disposal is the final option in the waste management hierarchy and should therefore only be used when other options have been exhausted. Opportunities to reduce the final waste volume should be exploited wherever possible.

The *Waste Acceptance Criteria* for *Low Level Waste Disposal* are dependent on the nature of the waste to be consigned. Limited variations from the published *Waste Acceptance Criteria* are possible and Customers are therefore advised to engage early with *LLW Repository Ltd* through the Waste Enquiry Process to discuss possible disposal options.

Service Specific requirements are detailed in the Waste Acceptance Criteria for Low Level Waste Disposal (Reference: WSC-WAC-LOW).

O2.5 Service Specific Waste Acceptance Criteria

Requirements for each treatment and disposal service are defined in the relevant Service Specific Waste Acceptance Criteria. Each document contains requirements for:

- Physical and Chemical Properties
- Radiological Properties
- Packaging and Transport Requirements
- Service Specific Requirements (where relevant)

O3 Waste Management

Managing waste efficiently and effectively presents environmental, social and economic benefits to Customers. This section defines waste management principles that are relevant to the *Waste Acceptance Criteria* and the *Waste Services Contract*.

O3.1 Waste Management Objectives

LLW Repository Ltd provides a range of waste management services for UK nuclear and non-nuclear industry Customers to support the treatment and disposal of lower activity wastes. In providing these services, LLW Repository Ltd's objectives for waste management are:

- Supporting the implementation of the UK Nuclear Industry LLW Strategy
- Supporting Customers in applying the Waste Management Hierarchy
- Making best use of existing facilities, in particular to extend the life of the national Low Level Waste Repository in West Cumbria by ensuring that only those wastes that require multi barrier containment are disposed of at the Low Level Waste Repository
- Reducing the burden on the environment from the treatment and disposal of lower activity wastes
- Improving access to new waste management options and alternative disposal options by developing and implementing new services for Customers
- Ensuring best value for Customers from services offered by LLW Repository Ltd and the Supply Chain

O3.2 Waste Management Hierarchy

In accordance with the Government's Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom, to ensure that arisings of Low Level Waste for disposal are minimised, Customers should manage their waste in accordance with the waste management hierarchy principles set out in Figure 1. This means prior to disposal:

- Not creating waste where practicable
- Reducing waste arisings, both by volume and radioactivity content, to the minimum through the appropriate design and operation of processes and equipment and making effective use of techniques such as waste characterisation, waste sorting and segregation, volume reduction and surface contamination removal
- Otherwise minimising quantities of *Low Level Waste* requiring disposal through *Decay Storage*, reuse, recycling, and treatment



Figure 1: LLW Repository Ltd's Waste Management Hierarchy

The waste management hierarchy elements are:

- **Avoid:** Not generating more waste than absolutely necessary. This could include: limiting the spread of contaminated areas, avoiding introduction of tools, consumables and packaging in to a contaminated area and many other opportunities to avoid the production of radioactive waste
- **Reduce:** Limiting the amount of waste that is produced. This could include: not using as many consumables, laundering personal protective equipment and many other opportunities to reduce the production of radioactive waste
- **Reuse:** Finding alternative uses for materials that would otherwise be considered as waste. This could include: using redundant materials for construction or infill, redeploying redundant plant and equipment and many other opportunities to reuse redundant material
- **Recycle:** Extracting resources from waste that can be used again. This could include treatment of metallic waste to recycle metal, using waste metal to create shielding or transport packages and many other opportunities to recycle waste
- **Treat:** Reducing the volume of waste or conditioning waste to minimise the impact of disposing of the waste. This could include high force compaction, incineration and many other opportunities to treat waste
- **Dispose:** Having followed the waste management hierarchy some waste will still require disposal in a fit for purpose facility that offers the level of environmental protection for the waste type

In considering the Customer's application of the waste management hierarchy in relation to LLW Repository Ltd's Waste Services, and only when relevant services exist, LLW

Repository Ltd will use the following principles, presented in the order of most favoured option to least favoured option:

1. Can the waste be avoided, reduced and / or reused through controls during waste generation and waste sorting?
2. Can the waste be segregated into Exempt Waste, Very Low Level Waste and / or Low Level Waste through waste characterisation? 
3. Can metallic waste be recycled through the Metallic Waste Treatment Service? 
4. Can combustible waste be treated through the Combustible Waste Treatment Service? 
5. Can supercompactable waste be treated through the Supercompactable Waste Treatment Service? 
6. Can low level waste be disposed of through the Low Level Waste Disposal Service? 

The Customer's objective should be to deal with potential arisings at the highest practicable level of the waste management hierarchy. However, LLW Repository Ltd recognises that there are limitations to the application of the waste management hierarchy in the management of lower activity wastes, especially *Legacy Waste* arisings. Ultimately, the Customer may, subject to the waste meeting the requirements of the Waste Acceptance Criteria, select which waste management option to use in accordance with their requirements.

O3.3 Waste Sorting and Segregation

The waste management hierarchy can be applied most effectively when waste has been sorted and segregated according to the selected waste management option. Waste segregation must therefore be considered at the earliest practical opportunity in the waste management process to prevent any options being precluded.

Segregation and sorting of waste into different waste types, such as metal or supercompactable, and categories, such as exempt waste or low level waste is critical to successful application of the waste management hierarchy. Early engagement with LLW Repository Ltd allows Customers to identify possible opportunities for their waste management strategy in line with LLW Repository Ltd's Waste Acceptance Criteria.

Waste should not be consigned for treatment or disposal if reasonably practicable measures could be adopted to segregate its constituent parts such that alternative waste treatment and / or disposal services could be used to reduce the final volume requiring disposal at the Low Level Waste Repository or to avoid disposal at the Low Level Waste Repository. A number of *Exemption Orders* have been made under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993. These orders exempt Customers from the need to seek specific registration and / or authorisation under the Act and allow exempt waste to be disposed of as non-radioactive waste. Waste covered by any of these *Exemption Orders* shall not be consigned to LLW Repository Ltd for treatment or for disposal at the Low Level Waste Repository.

3 Glossary

Activity, expressed in Becquerels, means the number of spontaneous nuclear transformations occurring in a period of one second;

Combustible Waste means those wastes for which the best available technique for management is incineration. *Combustible Waste* can typically consist of: paper, cardboard, plastic, wood, gloves, overshoes, protective suits, wipes, rags, oil, etc.

Consign, in the context of waste, means to transfer waste to LLW Repository Ltd for the purpose of disposal at the Low Level Waste Repository and *Consigned* has a corresponding meaning.

Decay Storage means the process of allowing material containing short-lived radionuclides to decay so that the final waste is easier to dispose of as radioactive waste, or until the point where the waste becomes exempt from specific regulatory requirements.

Disposal Container(s) means those containers, defined in the Waste Acceptance Criteria for Low Level Waste Disposal (Reference: WSC-WAC-LOW), that are approved for use to consign a *Waste Consignment* to the Low Level Waste Repository for disposal.

Environmental Permit means the Environmental Permit for the Low Level Waste Repository (Reference: EPR/YP3293SA) issued under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 by the Environment Agency.

Exempt Waste means certain lower activity wastes that, when used for defined purposes and managed in particular ways, can be excluded from specific regulatory provisions made under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993. This type of waste falls into the definitions defined in an *Exemption Order* associated with the Radioactive Substances Act. Please note, that the

Exemption Order means an order made under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993. These orders provide exemptions from the need to register some low activity radioactive sources, or to authorise the accumulation and disposal of some radioactive wastes. They are a mechanism for providing a degree of control, without excessive bureaucracy, over minor uses of radioactive substances where there is a clear benefit from its use, whilst ensuring continued protection of the environment and the public. The current Exemption Orders are:

- Exhibitions – England & Wales SI 1962 No.2645; Scotland SI 1962 No.2768
- Storage in Transit – England & Wales SI 1962 No.2646; Scotland SI 1962 No.2765
- Phosphatic Substances, Rare Earths Etc. - England & Wales SI 1962 No.2648; Scotland SI 1962 No.2769
- Lead – England & Wales SI 1962 No.2649; Scotland SI 1962 No.2762
- Uranium and Thorium - England & Wales SI 1962 No.2710; Scotland SI 1962 No.2766
- Prepared Uranium and Thorium Compounds – England & Wales SI 1962 No.2711; Scotland SI 1962 No.2772
- Geological Specimens – England & Wales SI 1962 No.2712; Scotland SI 1962 No.2771
- Waste Closed Sources - England & Wales SI 1963 No.1831; Scotland SI 1963 No.1877
- Schools Etc. – England & Wales SI 1963 No.1832; Scotland SI 1963 No.1878
- Precipitated Phosphate – England & Wales SI 1963 No.1836; Scotland SI 1963 No.1882

- Electronic Valves – England & Wales SI 1967 No.1797; Scotland SI 1967 No.1803;
- Smoke Detectors - England & Wales SI 1980 No.953; Scotland SI 1980 No.1599
- Smoke Detectors (Amendment) – England & Wales SI 1991 No.477; Scotland SI 1991 No.563
- Gaseous Tritium Light Devices – England, Wales & Scotland SI 1985 No.1047
- Luminous Articles – England & Wales SI 1985 No.1048; Scotland SI 1985 No.1048
- Testing Instruments – England & Wales SI 2006 No.1500; Scotland SI 1985 No.1049
- Substances of Low Activity – England, Wales & Scotland SI 1986 No.1002
- Substances of Low Activity (Amendment) – England, Wales & Scotland SI 1992 No.647
- Hospitals – England, Wales & Scotland SI 1990 No.2512
- Hospitals (Amendment) – England, Wales & Scotland SI 1995 No.2395
- Natural Gas – England, Wales & Scotland SI 2002 No.1177

Guidance on the interpretation of Exemption Orders may be sought from the Environment Agency for England and Wales and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency for Scotland.

Please note that the current Exemption Orders are under review by Government.

Hazardous Substance(s) means any substance or group of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate. This includes the following when they are toxic, persistent and liable to bio-accumulate:

- organohalogen compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the aquatic environment
- organophosphorous compounds
- organotin compounds
- substances and preparations, or the breakdown products of such, which have been proved to possess carcinogenic or mutagenic properties or properties which may affect steroidogenic, thyroid, reproduction or other endocrine-related functions in or via the aquatic environment
- persistent hydrocarbons and persistent and bioaccumulable organic toxic substances
- cyanides
- metals (in particular cadmium and mercury) and their compounds
- arsenic and its compounds
- biocides and plant protection products

Legacy Waste means those wastes associated with operations or decommissioning that already exist from previous historical activities. In relation to the application of the waste management hierarchy, the avoidance of waste creation is less relevant in the case of materials which are already contaminated by historical activities. In this case, the “avoidance” step should be considered in respect of *Secondary Wastes* which will be created during the management of existing *Low Level Waste*.

LLW Repository Ltd means the waste management company that holds the Site Licence to manage and operate the Low Level Waste Repository under contract to the owner of the site, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority.

Low Level Waste means solid low level radioactive waste in accordance with the requirements specified in this Waste Acceptance Criteria document. It typically includes metals, soil, building rubble and organic materials, which arise principally as lightly contaminated miscellaneous scrap. Metals are mostly in the form of redundant equipment. Organic materials are mainly in the form of paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment that have been used in areas where radioactive materials are used, such as hospitals, research establishments and the nuclear industry. Low Level Waste contains radioactive materials other than those acceptable for disposal with municipal and general commercial or industrial waste.

Low Level Waste Repository means the national low level radioactive waste disposal facility situated near the village of Drigg in West Cumbria.

Metallic Waste means those wastes for which the best available technique for management is treatment by decontamination, blasting or melting. *Metallic Waste* can typically consist of: scaffolding, pipes, tubing, valves, structural elements, cabinets, plant items, heat exchangers, turbines, etc.

Non-Hazardous Pollutant means any substance liable to cause pollution other than a *Hazardous Substance*.

Reassertion means the increase in volume of a supercompacted drum or box within a period of thirty minutes after release of the high force compaction pressure and containment following *Supercompaction*.

Secondary Waste means waste for disposal at the Low Level Waste Repository that arises from a treatment process completed by LLW Repository Ltd for a Customer under the Waste Services Contract.

Suitable Supporting Justification means additional information that may be required to support an application to consign waste to LLW Repository Ltd or to seek a variation to the Waste Acceptance Criteria. The form of justification required will be dependent upon the nature of the issue to be considered. In some cases, the justification will be in the form of a Best Practicable Means (BPM) Assessment, a Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) Assessment or a Best Available Technique (BAT) Assessment. Advice on the level of justification required should be sought from LLW Repository Ltd.

Supercompactable Waste means those wastes for which the best available technique for management is to render them into a form suitable for High Force Compaction and which if subject to High Force Compaction and allowing for *Reassertion* could reasonably be expected to be reduced in volume by 30% or more. *Supercompactable Waste* can typically consist of: paper, gloves, tape, sisalkraft, cloth, punctured and drained aerosol cans, small tool items (hammer heads, bolts, nuts etc) in small quantities, light gauge metal assemblies, small quantities of timber, plastic items, PPE, small quantities of glass (wrapped in tape and placed in a tin with the lid taped), electrical cables, electrical conduit, size reduced chairs and wastes of similar size and composition.

Supercompaction means the application of pressure of at least 20,000kN/m². *Supercompacted* has a corresponding meaning.

Third Party Waste means those wastes, which are consigned to LLW Repository Ltd under a Waste Services Contract by an organisation other than the organisation which generates the waste.

Transport Container(s) means those containers, as defined in the relevant *Waste Acceptance Criteria*, that are approved for use to consign a *Waste Consignment* to LLW Repository Ltd for treatment.

Waste Acceptance Criteria means the requirements set out in Schedule 4 of the Waste Services Contract and relevant Statutory Regulations applicable to the customer in respect of the transport, treatment and disposal of *Low Level Waste*.

Waste Acceptance Procedure means the requirements, including this document, set out in Schedule 5 of the Waste Services Contract that define how waste can be consigned to *LLW Repository Ltd* for treatment and / or disposal.

Waste Consignment means one *Transport Container* or *Disposal Container* and its contents of waste and packaging with a maximum external volume of 40m³, received from a single Customer on one road or rail vehicle as specified in the Waste Consignment Information Form (Reference: WSC-FOR-WCI).