



WASTE ASSESSMENT GUIDE

FOR THE EXPORT AND IMPORT OF USED LUBRICANTS AND USED OIL

PACIFIC POPS RELEASE REDUCTION PROJECT

Reducing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
in the Pacific region through the improved
management of solid and hazardous waste.



SPREP
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme



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SUMMARY

This document provides guidance on the procedures that should be followed when exporting or importing used oil, in order to comply with the international conventions that govern the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes. It is intended for use by individuals and companies involved in exporting or importing used oil, and by the government agencies tasked with ensuring that movements are completed in accordance with national and international requirements.

Within the Pacific region, the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes are governed by two key conventions. One is the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (known as the Basel Convention) and the other is the Waigani Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region (known as the Waigani Convention).

Both of these conventions place specific limitations on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, and all shipments of such wastes are required to comply with specific control procedures. Comprehensive generic guidance on the procedures is provided in two guidance documents published under the conventions, and those documents have been used as the starting point for this more specific guide for used oil.

The document covers the following information:

Section 2 gives a brief discussion of the waste classifications for used oil and the potential hazards, and the key restrictions that are applied to transboundary movements of these (and other) hazardous wastes.

Section 3 describes the control procedures that are applied under the two conventions, by means of the notification and movement documents. Other matters such as contracts, insurance and the requirements for environmentally sound disposal are also covered.

Section 4 covers the specific information that should be included on the notification and movement documents for shipments of waste oil, and this is supported by Appendix 1, which provides examples of the Waigani Convention forms completed for a hypothetical example of a shipment of used oil from Samoa to New Zealand, via Tonga. Two flow charts are also provided to illustrate the steps involved in completing and using the notification and movement forms.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This document provides guidance on the procedures that should be followed when exporting or importing used lubricants and used oil, in order to comply with the international conventions that govern the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes. It is intended for use by individuals and companies involved in exporting or importing used oil, and by the government agencies tasked with ensuring that the movements are completed in accordance with national and international requirements.

The terms 'used lubricants' and 'used oil' cover a range of possible substances. For the sake of simplicity, throughout this document they have simply been referred to as used oil, although the term waste oil would be just as appropriate. The following definition¹ applies:

Used oil (or waste oil) means any semi-solid or liquid used product consisting totally or partially of mineral oil or synthesised hydrocarbon oils (synthetic oils), oily residues from tanks, oil-water mixtures and emulsions. These are produced by industrial and non-industrial sources where the oils have been used for lubrication, or as hydraulic, heat transfer, or electrical insulation (dielectric) fluids, or other similar purposes, and their original characteristics have changed during use, thereby rendering them no longer suitable for the purpose for which they were originally intended.

1.2 The Waste Conventions

The two conventions relevant to this document are:

The Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region (the Waigani Convention), and;

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (the Basel Convention).

While the Waigani Convention is modelled on the Basel Convention there are some key differences between the two conventions. Notably, the Waigani Convention covers radioactive wastes and extends to the Exclusive Economic Zone (200 nautical miles) rather than the territorial sea (12 nautical miles) which is covered under the Basel Convention.

1 This definition has been adapted from one given in the *Technical guidelines on used oil re-refining or other re-uses of previously used oil*, document R9 published under the Basel Convention.

Both of these conventions are relevant to the transboundary movement of hazardous waste because not all countries in the Pacific are currently party to both conventions. A full list of Parties to both conventions can be found in Appendix 2.

Both of these conventions place specific limitations on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, and all shipments of such wastes are required to comply with specific control procedures. Comprehensive generic guidance on the procedures is given in the following documents:

Instruction Manual: Control System for Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, published by the Secretariat of the Waigani Convention (Apia, undated) – referred to in this document as the Waigani Manual.

Revised Guide to the Control System (Instruction Manual for Use by those Persons Involved in Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes), published by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, Geneva, 8 May 2014, – referred to in this document as the Basel Guide.

These documents have been used as the starting point for the development of this more specific guide for transboundary movements of used oil in the Pacific region.



A necessary first step before shipping used oil offshore for recycling, reuse or disposal is to determine whether the oil is considered to be a hazardous waste under the waste conventions.

2.1 Waste Definitions

Annex I of both the Basel and Waigani Conventions lists broad categories of waste streams and waste constituents that may be regarded as potentially hazardous. Of these, used oil would fall into one or both of the following categories:

Y8 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use

Y9 Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions

A waste which falls under any of the Annex 1 categories is considered to be hazardous unless it can be shown not to possess or exhibit any of the hazardous characteristics (explosive, flammable, corrosive, toxic, etc.) which are listed in Annex II of both the conventions. Oils themselves are not especially toxic, but contaminants such as additives, breakdown products, and other substances which may have become mixed with the oils during use, can be much more so. In addition, oils have the potential to cause environmental damage by virtue of their persistence and their ability to spread over large areas of land or water. Films or coverings of oil may reduce or prevent air from reaching life forms of all types within an area of land or sea, and can rapidly result in significant degradation of environmental quality in those media. Therefore, used oil is likely to possess at least one or more of the following hazardous characteristics listed in Annex II:

H6.1 Poisonous (acute)

H11 Toxic (delayed or chronic)

H12 Ecotoxic

As a result of the above considerations, used oil should be regarded as a hazardous waste and is subject to the controls applied under both the Basel and Waigani Conventions.

(Cross-reference: further information on waste definitions is given in section 2 of the Waigani Manual and section 2 of the Basel Guide)

2.2 Restrictions on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes

Article 4 of both of the Basel and Waigani Conventions places restrictions on the movement of wastes between countries. For the purposes of this Guide, the key restrictions are as follows:

Hazardous wastes may not be imported from outside the Waigani Convention area;

Hazardous wastes may not be exported to or imported from countries that are not a Party to either of the conventions (unless subject to the agreements allowed under Article 11);

Non-Party transit countries must be notified of the proposed movement, and some Party countries may also require that the movement be approved by the non-Party, and;

Hazardous wastes may only be exported to other Party countries in accordance with the control procedures laid out under the conventions (see next section of this Guide).

(Cross-reference: further information on movement restrictions is given in section 3 of the Waigani Manual and section 3 of the Basel Guide)

3 THE CONTROL PROCEDURES

A key feature of the Basel and Waigani Conventions is that a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes can only take place after formal notification by the State of export, generator or exporter to the Competent Authorities of the States of export, import and transit, and upon receipt by the notifier of the written prior consent from those authorities. In addition, each shipment of wastes must be accompanied by a movement document from the point of departure through to the point of disposal. The movement document is also used to certify that the disposal has been completed, and is returned to the exporter and the Competent Authority of the State of export.

These requirements and other supporting matters are summarised below, without differentiation between the two Conventions. This is because the required procedures are essentially identical. The only instance in which the procedures differ is when a Basel Convention party may be trying to export to a country which is only party to the Waigani Convention.

(Cross-reference: further information on the control procedures is given in section 4 of the Waigani Manual and section 4 of the Basel Guide)

3.1 Notification Document

The notification document (included in Appendix 1) is designed to provide detailed, accurate and complete information on the people and organisations involved with the waste movement(s), on the waste itself, on the type of disposal operation to which the waste is destined, and other details relating to the proposed movement. This information will allow the Competent Authorities concerned to make an informed judgement on whether to object or consent to the movement, in accordance with the Basel and/or Waigani Conventions and any other national legislation (where relevant).

A notification will usually only cover one type of waste. However, it may cover several shipments of wastes over a maximum period of one year, provided the wastes have the same physical and chemical characteristics and will be regularly shipped to the same disposer via the same customs offices for entry and exit. This is referred to as a *general notification*.

3.2 Movement Documentation

The movement document (also included in Appendix 1) is intended to accompany the wastes at all times from the point of departure from the waste generator to the arrival at the final place of disposal. Every person who takes charge of the wastes at any point throughout that journey must sign the movement document.

The movement document provides relevant information on the waste consignment, including the carriers of the consignment, passage through customs offices, and the receipt and disposal of the waste. The Conventions require that disposers inform both the exporter and the Competent Authority of the State of export of the receipt of the wastes and of the completion of disposal.

The movement document should specify the notification number of the consignment and it is recommended that a copy of the duly completed and fully consented notification document be attached to the movement document.

3.3 Other Requirements

The existence of a contract between the exporter and the disposer specifying environmentally sound management of the waste is an important precondition for the authorisation of the transboundary movements. In general, contracts should confirm that the carriers, traders, and disposal facilities operate under the legal jurisdiction of the countries involved and have appropriate legal status. They must be licensed or otherwise authorised, approved, or recognised by the Competent Authorities of the State of export, State(s) of transit or State of import.

(Cross-reference: the basic elements that should be included in the contracts are indicated in appendix 6 of the Waigani Manual and appendix 4 of the Basel Guide)

The Conventions require that transboundary movements of hazardous wastes should be covered by insurance, a bond or some other form of guarantee as may be required by the State of import or any State of transit. These guarantees are intended to provide for immediate funds for alternative management of the wastes in cases where shipment and disposal cannot be carried out as originally intended. They may take the form of an insurance policy, bank letters, bonds or other promise of compensation for damage, depending on the requirements of the countries concerned.

Finally, there is a requirement under both the Conventions that the wastes be managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. A number of technical guidance documents have been adopted under the Basel Convention (and to a lesser extent the Waigani Convention) to assist in this area. In the case of used oil, the relevant documents are:

Technical guidelines on hazardous waste: waste oils from petroleum origins and sources (Y8)

Technical guidelines on used oil re-refining or other re-uses of previously used oil (R9)

3.4 Summary of Roles and Responsibilities

The main responsibilities for each of the key participants in the control process are as follows:

EXPORTER

- Determine if waste is hazardous and therefore subject to the control procedure
- Contact national Competent Authority for required documents and other information
- Arrange contract with disposer and financial guarantees
- Complete notification form and submit to the national Competent Authority
- Complete movement document (once all approvals are obtained)

COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN THE COUNTRY OF EXPORT

- Provide relevant information to exporter(s) on the implementation of the Conventions
- Notify the Competent Authorities in importing and transit countries
- Authorise the shipment once written consent is obtained from the importing and transit countries, plus written confirmation of relevant contracts, insurance/guarantees and that the disposal method will be environmentally sound

COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN IMPORTING AND TRANSIT COUNTRIES

- Acknowledge receipt of notification and request additional information, if required
- Issue authorisation for the imports or transit movements.

DISPOSER

- Inform exporter and Competent Authority (exporting country) when wastes are received
- Inform exporter and Competent Authority (exporting country) when disposal is complete



4 NOTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT DOCUMENTATION

This section provides guidance on the information that should be entered into the notification and movement documents for shipments of used oil. Flow charts are also provided to show the steps involved in completing and using the two forms.

The information given here should be read in conjunction with Appendix 1, which gives examples of the Waigani Convention notification and movement documents for an imaginary shipment of used oil from Samoa to New Zealand, via Tonga. The entries shown on the forms are those that would be made by the exporter. The entries that should be added by the Competent Authorities have been left blank because these vary depending on whether the Competent Authority is in the exporting, transit or importing countries.

There are some minor differences in the layout and content of the equivalent Basel Convention documents, but none of the differences are directly relevant to used oil.

4.1 Notification Document

The entries in the form specific to used oil are as noted below.

Block 3: part 3B has been shown as a recovery operation because the oil is to be treated and then sold for use as a fuel. Alternatively, it would be shown as a disposal operation if it was to be incinerated (e.g. in a cement kiln) or disposed to a landfill.

Block 9: the disposal method is shown as R9 (used oil re-refining or other reuse) but it might also be shown as D1 (landfill) or D10 (incineration).

Block 13: the composition shown on the form is only intended as an example, while the handling requirements shown should apply to most used oil shipments.

Block 15: the relevant codes for used oil are Customs HS Code: 2710.99; and EWC: 13 02 05. A Hazchem code (3Z) has also been noted.

Block 16: the Waigani and Basel waste classification numbers are Y8 or Y9.

Block 17: the Waigani and Basel hazard numbers are H6.1, H11 and H12.

Block 19: the UN identification code is 3082, the UN Shipping Name is waste oil, and the UN dangerous goods class is 9.

A flowchart showing the steps involved in completing and using the notification form is presented in Figure 1 on page 12. This chart has been reproduced from the Waigani Manual.

(Cross-reference: detailed information on the notification procedure is given in section 6 of both the Waigani Manual and the Basel Guide, and instructions for completing the notification forms are given in Part II of the Waigani Guide and Appendix 6 of the Basel Guide)

4.2 Movement Document

The entries in the form specific to used oil are as noted below.

Block 9: the method entries are as for Block 9 of the notification form, but a more specific description of the technology is required. This would usually be obtained from the treatment/disposal company.

Block 13: the entry is the same as for the first part of block 13 above.

Block 15: the entries are the same as for block 15 above.

Block 19: the entries are the same as for blocks 16 and 17 (Waigani/Basel codes) and 19 (UN codes) above.

Block 20: the entry is the same as for the second part of block 13 above.

A flowchart showing the steps involved in completing and using the movement form is given in Figure 2 on page 13. This chart has been reproduced from the Waigani Manual.

(Cross-reference: detailed information on the movement control procedure is given in section 6 of both the Waigani Manual and the Basel Guide, and instructions for completing the notification forms are given in Part II of the Waigani Guide and Appendix 6 of the Basel Guide)

Figure 1: Flow chart of the notification and authorisation procedure

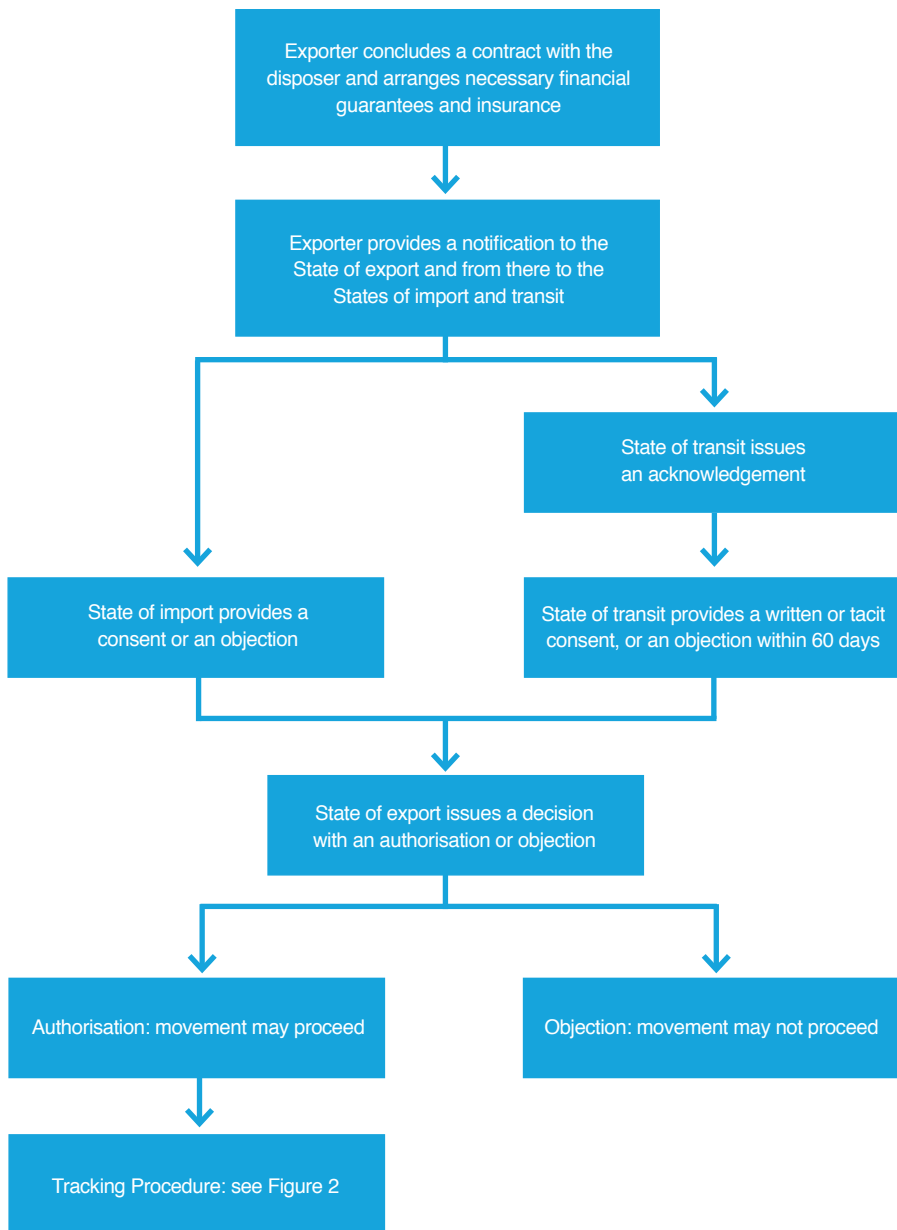
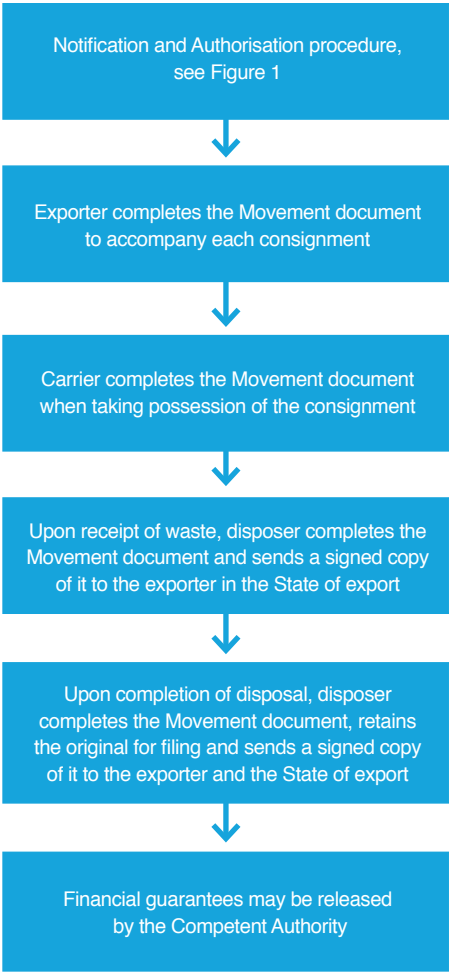


Figure 2: Flow chart of the tracking procedure, using the movement document





APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE DOCUMENTS

This appendix provides examples of the Waigani Convention notification and movement documents for an imaginary shipment of used oil from Samoa to New Zealand, via Tonga. The entries shown on the forms are those that would be made by the exporter. The entries that should be added by the Competent Authorities have been left blank because they vary depending on whether the Competent Authority is in the exporting, transit or importing countries.

Both forms can be downloaded from www.sprep.org/legal/procedures-waigani.



TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF WASTE – Notification

Waigani Convention. COP1/WP.7 (Nov 2002)

<p>1. Exporter (name, address): Waste Oil Collections Company Ltd 55 Industrial Road, Apia, Samoa</p> <p>Contact person: Tel:(685) 12345 Mr John Smith Fax/Telex:(685) 12346</p> <p>Reason for export:no local disposal options</p>	<p>3. Notification concerning (1): _____</p> <p>(i) Single movement <input type="checkbox"/> B. (i) Disposal (no recovery) <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) General notification (multiple movements) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (ii) Recovery operation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C Pre-authorized recovery facility Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Facility Registration Number (if Yes) not applicable (To be completed for a recovery facility located in an OECD State)</p>						
<p>2. Importer (name, address): Oil Recovery Operations Ltd 299 Main Street, Tauranga, New Zealand</p> <p>Contact person: Tel:(64) 7 987654 Mr Bob Jones Fax/Telex:(64) 7 987653</p>	<p>4. Total intended number of shipments: 4</p> <p>5. Estimated quantity (3): 10,000 kg 12,000 liters</p> <p>6. Intended date(s) or period of time for shipment(s): January, April, July, October 2016</p>						
<p>7. Intended carrier(s)* (name, address) (2): Pacific Shipping Line 333 Main Street, Suva, Fiji</p> <p>Contact person: Tel:(679) 234567 Fred Brown Fax/Telex:(679) 234568</p>	<p>8. Disposer (name, address): Oil Recovery Operations Ltd 299 Main Street Tauranga, New Zealand</p> <p>Contact person: Tel:(64) 7 987654 Fred Brown Fax/Telex:(64) 7 987653</p> <p>Actual site of disposal:27 Seaview Terrace, Mt Maunganui</p>						
<p>10. Waste generator(s) (name, address) (2): Same as Block 1</p> <p>Contact person: Tel: _____ Fax/Telex: _____</p> <p>Site of generation & process: Industrial/commercial oil users throughout Samoa</p>	<p>9. Method(s) of disposal: D code/R code (4):R9 Technology employed (Attach details if necessary): (Information from Oil Recovery Operations Ltd is attached)</p>						
<p>13. (i) Designation and chemical composition of the waste Petroleum Hydrocarbons >80% Water<20% Other unspecified contaminants</p>	<p>11. Modes of transport (4): S then R</p> <p>(ii) Special handling requirements: Avoid skin and eye contact Combustible liquid, ecotoxic to aquatic life Keep away from ignition sources, no smoking Contain spills, protect waterways</p>						
<p>15. Waste identification code in country of export:none in country of import:none Customs Code H.S.:2710.99</p>	<p>17. Y-number (4): Y8 or Y9</p> <p>18. H-number (4): H6.1, H11, H12</p>						
<p>16. OECD classification (1):not applicable amber <input type="checkbox"/> red <input type="checkbox"/> and number: other * <input type="checkbox"/> (attach details)</p>	<p>19. (i) UN identification:3082 UN Shipping name: waste oil</p> <p>(ii) UN class (4): class 9</p>						
<p>20. Concerned states, code number of Competent authorities, and specific points of entry and exit: (5)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:25%;">State of export</td> <td style="width:50%;">States of transit</td> <td style="width:25%;">State of import</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa Contact person (give name) Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment Private Bag, Apia Ph: xxxxxxx, Fax: xxxxxx Port - Apia</td> <td>Tonga Contact person (give name) Ministry of Environment and Climate Change P O Box XYZ, Nuku'alofa Ph: xxxxxxxx, Fax: xxxxxxxx Port - Nuku'alofa</td> <td>New Zealand Contact person (give name) Environmental Protection Authority P O Box 63 002, Wellington Ph: xxxxxxxx, Fax: xxxxxxx Port - Tauranga</td> </tr> </table>		State of export	States of transit	State of import	Samoa Contact person (give name) Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment Private Bag, Apia Ph: xxxxxxx, Fax: xxxxxx Port - Apia	Tonga Contact person (give name) Ministry of Environment and Climate Change P O Box XYZ, Nuku'alofa Ph: xxxxxxxx, Fax: xxxxxxxx Port - Nuku'alofa	New Zealand Contact person (give name) Environmental Protection Authority P O Box 63 002, Wellington Ph: xxxxxxxx, Fax: xxxxxxx Port - Tauranga
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<p>21. Customs offices of entry and/or departure (European Community): Entry: Not applicable</p> <p>Departure:</p>	<p>23. Exporter's/Generator's declaration: I certify that the above information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that legally-enforceable written contractual obligations have been entered into and that any applicable insurance or other financial guarantees are or shall be in force covering the transboundary movement.</p> <p>Name: _____ Signature: _____</p> <p>Date: _____ exporter to complete and sign this box</p>						
<p>22. Number of annexes Attached (5): (specify)</p>							
<p>FOR USE BY COMPETENT AUTHORITIES</p>							
<p>24. To be completed by - import (EEC, OECD) - transit (Basel)</p> <p>Notification received on:</p> <p>Acknowledgement sent on:</p> <p>Name of competent authority, stamp and/or signature:</p>	<p>25. Consent to the movement provided by the competent authority of (country):</p> <p>Consent given on: _____ Consent expires on: _____</p> <p>Specific conditions (1): <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. See block 26 overleaf / annex <input type="checkbox"/> No.</p> <p>Name of competent authority, stamp and/or signature:</p>						

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

DISPOSAL (NO RECOVERY) (Block 9)		RECOVERY OPERATIONS (Block 9)																																																
D1 Deposit into or onto land, (e.g., landfill, etc.) D2 Land treatment, (e.g., biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc...) D3 Deep injection, (e.g., injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.) D4 Surface impoundment, (e.g., placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc. ...) D5 Specially engineered landfill, (e.g., placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc...) D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans D7 Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 D9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.) D10 Incineration on land D11 Incineration at sea D12 Permanent storage, (e.g., emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.) D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 D15 Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D12	R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials R6 Regeneration of acids or bases R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement R8 Recovery of components from catalysts R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1 to R10 R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11 R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation numbered R1 to R12																																																	
PACKAGING TYPES (Block 18)		MODES OF TRANSPORT (Blocks 10 - 12)	H NUMBER (Block 18) & UN CLASS (Block 19)																																															
1. Drum 2. Wooden barrel 3. Jerrican 4. Box 5. Bag 6. Composite packaging 7. Pressure receptacle 8. Bulk 9. Other (specify)	R = Road T = Train/Rail S = Sea A = Air W = Inland Waterways	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">UN Class</th> <th style="text-align: left;">H Number</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Designation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>H1</td><td>Explosive</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>H3</td><td>Inflammable liquids</td></tr> <tr><td>4.1</td><td>H4.1</td><td>Inflammable solids</td></tr> <tr><td>4.2</td><td>H4.2</td><td>Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion</td></tr> <tr><td>4.3</td><td>H4.3</td><td>Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit inflammable gases</td></tr> <tr><td>5.1</td><td>H5.1</td><td>Oxidising</td></tr> <tr><td>5.2</td><td>H5.2</td><td>Organic peroxides</td></tr> <tr><td>6.1</td><td>H6.1</td><td>Poisonous (acute)</td></tr> <tr><td>6.2</td><td>H6.2</td><td>Infectious substances</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>H8</td><td>Corrosives</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>H10</td><td>Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>H11</td><td>Toxic (delayed or chronic)</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>H12</td><td>Ecotoxic</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>H13</td><td>Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	UN Class	H Number	Designation	1	H1	Explosive	3	H3	Inflammable liquids	4.1	H4.1	Inflammable solids	4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion	4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit inflammable gases	5.1	H5.1	Oxidising	5.2	H5.2	Organic peroxides	6.1	H6.1	Poisonous (acute)	6.2	H6.2	Infectious substances	8	H8	Corrosives	9	H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water	9	H11	Toxic (delayed or chronic)	9	H12	Ecotoxic	9	H13	Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above			
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1	H1	Explosive																																																
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4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit inflammable gases																																																
5.1	H5.1	Oxidising																																																
5.2	H5.2	Organic peroxides																																																
6.1	H6.1	Poisonous (acute)																																																
6.2	H6.2	Infectious substances																																																
8	H8	Corrosives																																																
9	H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water																																																
9	H11	Toxic (delayed or chronic)																																																
9	H12	Ecotoxic																																																
9	H13	Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above																																																
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Block 14)																																																		
1. Powdery/powder 2. Solid 3. Viscous/paste 4. Sludgy 5. Liquid 6. Gaseous 7. Other (specify)																																																		
FOR USE BY CUSTOMS OFFICES																																																		
26. COUNTRY OF EXPORT/DISPATCH OR CUSTOMS OFFICE OF EXIT		28. STAMPS OF CUSTOMS OFFICES OF TRANSIT COUNTRIES																																																
The waste described overleaf has left the country on: Stamp: Signature:		Name of country (2):		Name of country (2):																																														
		Entry	Departure	Entry																																														
				Departure																																														
27. COUNTRY OF IMPORT/DESTINATION		Name of country (2):		Name of country (2):																																														
The waste described overleaf has entered the country on: Stamp: Signature:		Entry	Departure	Entry																																														
				Departure																																														

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

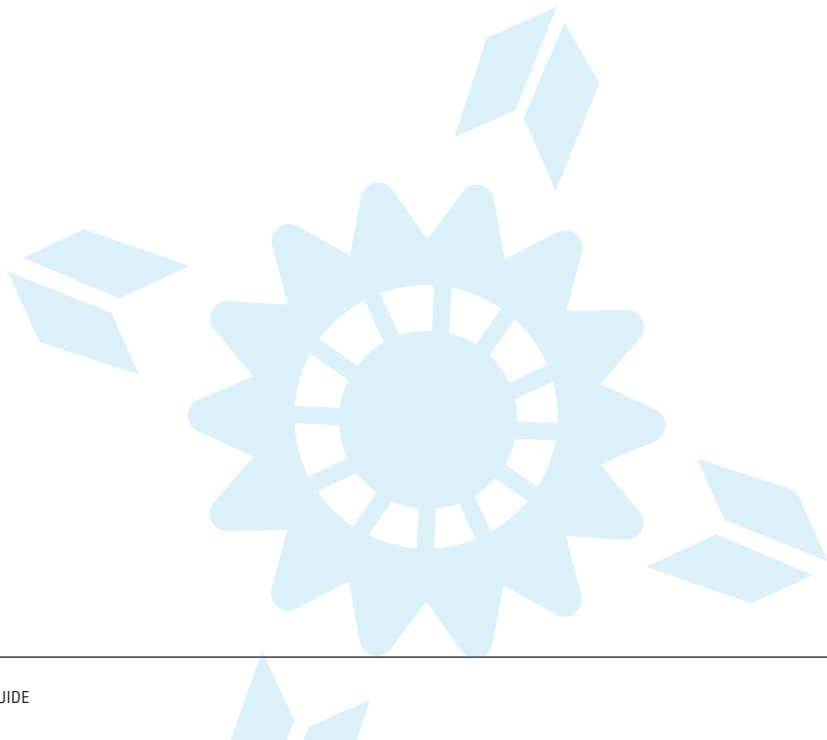
DISPOSAL (NO RECOVERY) (Block 9)	RECOVERY OPERATIONS (Block 9)			
D1 Deposit into or onto land, (e.g., landfill, etc.) D2 Land treatment, (e.g., biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc...) D3 Deep injection, (e.g., injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.) D4 Surface impoundment, (e.g., placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc. ...) D5 Specially engineered landfill, (e.g., placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc...) D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans D7 Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 D9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.) D10 Incineration on land D11 Incineration at sea D12 Permanent storage, (e.g., emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.) D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 D15 Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D12	R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials R6 Regeneration of acids or bases R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement R8 Recovery of components from catalysts R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1 to R10 R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation numbered R1 to R12			
PACKAGING TYPES (Block 18)	MODES OF TRANSPORT (Blocks 10 - 12)	H NUMBER (Block 18) & UN CLASS (Block 19)		
1. Drum 2. Wooden barrel 3. Jerrican 4. Box 5. Bag 6. Composite packaging 7. Pressure receptacle 8. Bulk 9. Other (specify)	R = Road T = Train/Rail S = Sea A = Air W = Inland Waterways	UN Class	H Number	Designation
		1	H1	Explosive
		3	H3	Inflammable liquids
		4.1	H4.1	Inflammable solids
		4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion
		4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit inflammable gases
		5.1	H5.1	Oxidising
		5.2	H5.2	Organic peroxides
		6.1	H6.1	Poisonous (acute)
		6.2	H6.2	Infectious substances
		8	H8	Corrosives
		9	H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water
		9	H11	Toxic (delayed or chronic)
		9	H12	Ecotoxic
		9	H13	Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above
FOR USE BY CUSTOMS OFFICES				
26. COUNTRY OF EXPORT/DISPATCH OR CUSTOMS OFFICE OF EXIT	28. STAMPS OF CUSTOMS OFFICES OF TRANSIT COUNTRIES			
The waste described overleaf has left the country on: Stamp: Signature:	Name of country (2):		Name of country (2):	
	Entry	Departure	Entry	Departure
27. COUNTRY OF IMPORT/DESTINATION	Name of country (2):		Name of country (2):	
The waste described overleaf has entered the country on: Stamp: Signature:	Entry	Departure	Entry	Departure

APPENDIX 2

Pacific Island Parties to the Waigani and Basel Conventions

Convention	Cook Islands	FSM	Fiji	Kiribati	RMI	Nauru	Niue	Palau	PNG	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Tuvalu
Waigani	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X
Basel	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	

Note: Non Pacific island countries that are responsible for the foreign affairs of territories in the Pacific region are also party to the Waigani Convention.





SPREP

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme